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Spirit of Jefferson.

AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, THE FOUR PILLARS OF OUR PROSPERITY—MOST THRIVING WHEN LEFT MOST FREE TO INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE.

VOL. VII. CHARLESTOWN, VA., TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1851. NO. 41.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

BY JAMES W. BELLER.

OFFICE OF MAIN ST., CORNER ROOM OLD "VALLEY HOTEL," CHARLESTOWN.

The "SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON" is published every Tuesday Morning, at $2 in advance—$2.50 if paid within the year—or $3 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and CHARGED ACCORDINGLY.

Professional Cards.

WM. LISLE BAKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PRACTICES, as heretofore, in all the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, and Clarke counties. Commissioner for the neighboring, and all the Eastern States, he will take the acknowledgment of, and AUTHENTICATE under his SEAL OF OFFICE, any instrument of writing to be used in the said States; and as

NOTARY PUBLIC

in Jefferson county, he will administer affidavits, take depositions and acknowledgment of deeds, mortgages, &c., to be recorded in any of the counties in Virginia.
Charlestown, Dec. 31, 1850.—F. P. copy.

RICHARD H. LEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia,
ATTENDS THE COURTS OF
Jefferson, Berkeley and Clarke
counties. Dec. 31, 1850.

A. J. O'BANNON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fairmont, Marion County, Va.,
WILL practice in the Circuit and County Courts of Marion, and in the Circuit Courts Harrison, Taylor, Preston, and Monongalia counties. December 31, 1850.

FRANKLIN THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Practices in Frederick, Jefferson, and the adjoining counties.
☞ Office on Water street, near the Farmers' Bank, Winchester. [Dec. 13, 1850—1y.

HENRY BEDINGER
HAS returned to Virginia, and offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Jefferson and the neighboring counties. His office is in Shepherdstown, on Main Street, one door from Mr. John H. McEndree's store, where he can always be found when not attending Courts.
March 5, 1850—tf.—F. P. copy.

WM. T. DAUGHERTY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC,
Harpers-Ferry, Va.,
PRACTICES in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties, and will take Affidavits, Depositions and the acknowledgment of Deeds, &c., where in Jefferson County; and will also protest foreign bills of exchange.
Feb. 25, 1851.

DR. JNO. QUIGLEY
RENDERS his Professional Services to the citizens of Shepherdstown and vicinity.
November 12, 1850.—tf

EXCHANGE BANK OF SELDEN, WITHERS & CO.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE undersigned respectfully announce that they have formed a Co-Partnership to transact a general Banking and Exchange business in this City, under the firm of SELDEN, WITHERS & CO., and are prepared to deal in *Foreign and Domestic Exchanges, Time Bills, Promissory Notes, Certificates of Deposite, Letters of Credit, Bank Notes and Coin.*

We undertake to make collections and promptly remit the proceeds to any designed point within or without the Union.

Mr. WILLIAM SELDEN, a member of the firm, for many years past the *Treasurer of the U. S.*, will give his careful personal attention to the financial business which we may be employed to transact with any of the Departments of the Government.

The business which our employers may require us to transact, will be conducted with fidelity and promptitude, and upon the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM SELDEN,
Late Treasurer of the U. S.
JOHN WITHERS,
Of Alexandria, Va.
R. W. LATHAM,
Of Washington, D. C.
L. P. BAYNE,
Of Baltimore, Md.
Washington, Dec. 31, 1850—1y.

County Land and Pension Agency,
Washington, D. C.

THE undersigned, Attorney and General Agent at the City of Washington, offers his services in procuring Bounty Land and Pensions to those entitled. Being permanently located at the seat of Government, with a thorough and familiar knowledge of the necessary forms and routine of business, and having access to Registers and Rolls filed in the U. S. War Office, he possesses facilities for the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of Government claims of every kind. By a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is granted to the Officers and Soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the various Indian wars since 1790: to those who served nine months, 160 acres; to those who served four months, 80 acres, and to those who served one month, 40 acres. Arrangements have been made with gentlemen of the legal profession, in different sections of the country, for the location of Warrants, and the prosecution of the Patents, when issued, on the most advantageous terms; for the payment of taxes; redemption of land sold for taxes; collection of claims, and for the transaction of general law business in the different States and territories.

He tenders his services to members of the profession, at a distance, and when claims against the Government are prepared by a local Attorney, will abate one-half his usual fee. The necessary forms and instructions, and information on all subjects appertaining to a successful prosecution of the business will be furnished to regular correspondents without charge.

Information cheerfully given, and all communications promptly replied to, if addressed to
CHARLES C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.
December 24, 1850.

On application to the undersigned, the necessary papers to secure the Bounty Land or Pensions provided for by the recent acts of Congress, will be properly prepared, and forwarded to Mr. Tucker for such action thereon as may be necessary to get them through the Departments at Washington. Charges reasonable.
JAMES W. BELLER.
Charlestown, Dec. 31, 1850.

FRUIT TREES.
ORDERS received for Fruit Trees warranted genuine, selected from the Clairmont Nursery, near Baltimore.
KEYES & KEARSLEY,
Feb. 25. Agents for Wm. Corse.

STORE HOUSE FOR RENT.
INTENDING to remove my Store to the West end of the Market House on the 1st of April next, the STORE HOUSE now occupied by me, will be FOR RENT. Possession given on the 1st day of April. It is one of the best stands in town.
Apply to THOS. RAWLINS.
Charlestown, Dec. 10, 1850.

WANTED TO HIRE,
A WOMAN who is a good cook, washer and ironer. WM. T. DAUGHERTY.
Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 18, 1851.

Domestics.
JUST received, 7-8 Osnaburg Cotton;
Do do 4-4 do do;
Twilled Osnaburg Cotton for servants pants;
Penitentiary Plaid do;
Knitting Cottons, all colors;
Brown Cottons; Bleached do.;
March 11. TATE & HOOFF.

50 KEGS Nails, all sizes, for sale by
March 25. J. H. SLOAN & CO.

One of the most Desirable Farms in the Valley of Virginia, FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his valuable FARM, situated in the fertile county of Jefferson, about five miles from the flourishing towns of Charlestown, Harpers-Ferry and Shepherdstown, and containing about

Five Hundred and Fifty Acres.

It is as productive as any land in the Valley. There are about forty acres of rich meadow, and the balance of the cleared land, except the part in Wheat, is well set in grass—a fair proportion is in wood, for fencing and fuel. The finest Cumberland Coal, can always be procured at prices which make it cheaper than wood.

The Elk Branch, a stream of sufficient volume to propel several Mills, flows through the centre of the Farm, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad follows its course. There are Store-Houses, a Depot, and Dwellings—apart from the Mansion—which rent for more than $600.

The improvements are comfortable, embracing the MANSION and the usual OUT-HOUSES, and a never-failing branch of water, passes through the Stable yard. The Springs, convenient to any of the Buildings, are numerous.

Whether viewed in reference to quality of soil, beauty of scenery, refined society, or facilities to market, it may with truth be said to be one of the most desirable Farms in the Valley of Virginia. It could be conveniently divided into two or even three Tracts. The time of travel from Baltimore, is only about five hours.

☞ All communications addressed to the subscriber, (post-paid,) at Duffield's Depot, Jefferson county, Virginia, will receive attention.
RICHARD DUFFIELD.
October 29, 1850.

TO THE EDITOR.
OCTOBER 22, 1850.

Dear Sir: I have understood that there is a report in circulation in the county, that I have some claim to the tract of land which I conveyed to my father some years ago. My object in writing this note is to say that I have never said or done any thing to induce any one to think that I had the slightest claim whatever, to the land in question. All the claim I ever had, I sold to my father some years since, and I think he paid me a full and fair price for it, and the deed is of record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson. I have now no claim of any sort, kind or description to the said land, either in law or equity. JOHN W. D. DUFFIELD.

OHIO LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, a small Farm in Clermont county, Ohio, containing a little upwards of

One Hundred Acres,

within 2 miles of Batavia, the county seat of Clermont, and about 20 miles from Cincinnati—immediately upon the plank road, leading from Chilicothe to Cincinnati, and within a few miles of the Railroad from the latter place to Columbus.

Further particulars and information given, on application to the subscriber, living in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., or to RICHARD H. RANSON, Esq., of Cincinnati
JAMES L. RANSON.
May 7, 1850—tf.

A very good Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Wolf Marsh Farm, (a part of the estate on which I reside,) containing about 400 acres of excellent Limestone Land, 80 of which are in Wood. It lies one mile from the Shenandoah river and within three quarters of a mile of two Merchant mills and one Saw mill—a fine stream of water flows through it. The improvements are all new—the Dwelling House is of stone, 40 by 22 feet, two stories high and contains four good rooms; there is a wing, also of stone, one and a half stories high, for a kitchen and chamber for the cook.

Terms: One-fourth in hand and the balance in three equal annual payments, bearing interest and secured by a deed of trust. Further information may be had by applying to Jas. L. Ranson, Esq., of Charlestown, or to the subscriber, or Mr. Skinker, near the premises.
JAMES M. HITE.
Near White Post P. O., Clarke co., Va.
March 4, 1851.

MILL FOR RENT.

I OFFER for Rent for the next year the "OPEQUON MILL,"

one mile from Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va. The Mill is in complete repair, situated in the midst of a fine wheat growing region, and can always command the grain necessary for its operations. There is belonging to the Mill about **140 Acres of Land**, 50 of which is cleared. Also a comfortable **DWELLING HOUSE**, and the necessary out buildings. Also, a very valuable **Saw Mill** is offered for rent. Early application by those desiring to rent, is desired.
JOHN CHAMBERLIN.
Feb. 4, 1851—tf.

New and Cheap Goods.

JOHN R. SMITH & JOHN B. GORRELL having associated together in the Mercantile business at Leetown, Va., respectfully announce to the public, that they have now on hand their second supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of every article generally found in a country store.

We respectfully invite one and all to call and examine for themselves, as we are determined to make quick sales and small profits.
J. R. SMITH.
J. B. GORRELL.
Leetown, Jan. 14, 1851.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I AM desirous to purchase a large number of NEGROES for the Southern markets, men, women, boys, girls and families, for which I will give the highest cash prices.

Persons having slaves to sell will please inform me personally, or by letter at Winchester, which will receive prompt attention; or B. M. & W. L. Campbell, No. 243, West Pratt street, Baltimore. ELIJAH McDOWELL,
Agent of B. M. & W. L. Campbell.
Winchester, July 30, 1850—1y.

CARRELL'S HOTEL.

MRS. CARRELL respectfully announces to the public that the Hotel is still open for accommodation of persons passing or visiting Harpers-Ferry. The premises have undergone a thorough painting and cleansing—and she is prepared to accommodate in a style not surpassed on the route. She invites the patronage of the travelling public.
Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 24, 1850.

NOTICE
To Cattle Graziers and Drovers.

Office of the Win. & Pot. R. R. Co.,
WINCHESTER, VA., Feb. 3, 1851.

ARRANGEMENTS are now completed by which Cattle loaded in the car at this place will be passed directly through to Baltimore.—They will be carried through from Winchester to Baltimore at $3 per head, when the gross weight does not exceed 1,200 lbs. The excess above that weight, at 1½ cents per 100 lbs., through. Drovers with the cattle, from Winchester to Baltimore, free. J. GEO. HEIST, *Agent.*
Feb. 11, 1851—tf.

1 DOZ. Extra White Wash Brushes, Ropes, Halters, Bed-cords, Twine, &c., for sale by
March 25. J. H. SLOAN & CO.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public, that he has taken charge of the Smith Shop, recently, and for a long time carried on by Mr. G. S. Gardner, dec'd., and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business and in a way and manner that cannot be excelled by any in this section of the country. Work Horses carefully and substantially shod. Harness and Riding Horses shod in a way and manner that will preserve their feet and enable them to travel with ease to themselves. He therefore solicits a trial from the old customers of Mr. Gardner, and all that may be pleased to favor him with their patronage, and pledges himself that his best endeavors shall be used to give entire satisfaction. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage. His prices will be reasonable.
JAMES E. MOLER.
Charlestown, March 25, 1851—3m.
[Free Press copy 3t.]

Virginia, Jefferson County, sct:
IN THE COUNTY COURT,
March Term, 1851.

MORE than two years having elapsed since the qualification in this Court of George B. Beall, as the Administrator of Thos. Brotherton, dec'd., on motion of John W. Brotherton, a distributee of said decedent, it is ordered: That the creditors of said Thomas Brotherton, appear on the 6th day of June next, at the Office of Commissioner Robt. Worthington, in Charlestown, with their debts, the said Worthington being hereby appointed to settle the amounts of the said Administrator. And it is further ordered, that the said creditors appear in this Court on the 17th day of June next, that being the 2d day of a quarterly Term of this Court, and show cause, if any there be, against the payment and delivery of the estate of the said decedent to his distributees, and that a copy of this Order be published and posted as directed by the 32d section of chapter 133 of the Code of Virginia.
A copy—Teste,
T. A. MOORE, Cl'k.
March 25, 1851.

NOTICE.

IT being reported that I intend in a short time to leave Charlestown, I deem it proper to publicly contradict the rumor. My design and desire is to pay all my debts, and in order to accomplish this purpose, sooner or later, I will continue here, hoping that the community in which I have enjoyed the pleasures and endured the trials of professional life for 17 years, will sustain me in my effort to render justice unto all men. Devoting myself hereafter solely and industriously to the practice of medicine, my professional service can be commanded, whenever and wherever desired, unless prevented by sickness of myself or family. JOHN J. H. STRAITH.
March 25, 1851.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE undersigned intending to locate at Halltown, about the 5th of April, begs leave to inform the public that he will be at all times ready to *REPAIR CLOCKS* on the most accommodating terms. All work warranted, and from the past favors of a generous public, still hopes to receive at least a small share of their patronage.
ROBT. THOMPSON.
March 25. 1851—3m.

NOTICE.
For Rent, the Large Saw Mill, at Harpers-Ferry, Va.

THIS Mill has a Circular and set of Lathe Saws attached. The Mill will cut lumber 50 to 60 feet long, and is in good working order. Also, two **Large Rooms**, 45 by 60 feet, and 11 feet between stories, with water power for any kind of machinery. This location is well adapted for a Woolen Mill, or Cotton and Woolen mixed. For particulars, apply to
JAMES GIDDINGS, *President*
Harpers Ferry & Shenandoah Man'g Co.
March 25, 1851—4t.—F. P.

TEACHER WANTED.

A TEACHER is wanted for School District, No. 10—the County salary is $275 per annum, but to this a liberal addition is expected to be made up by private subscription, for one who is fully qualified to teach and will give general satisfaction. The school will suit an unmarried man. Apply immediately to
W. A. THOMSON, *School Com'r.*
Near Summit Point, Jefferson county, Va.
April 1, 1851.—tf (Free Press copy.)

REMOVAL.

A Large and Choice Assortment of Saddlery.

THE subscriber has removed his Saddlery Shop, to the room immediately above the Office of the "*Spirit of Jefferson*," where he offers for sale a very large and general assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness,

and every other article in his line, manufactured of the best material, and in the latest and most substantial manner.

Desirous to close out his stock of work on hand at an early day, he will offer inducements to purchasers that they rarely meet with. Call and examine, and he feels assured none need go away disappointed.

☞ *REPAIRING* of all kinds done as usual, in the best manner and on terms more moderate than ever heretofore. ADAM WHIP.
April 1, 1851.

LIBERIAN EMIGRANTS.

I AM preparing a company of Emigrants for the Liberia Packet, which is expected to sail from Baltimore in May next. It is desired that a full company of 150, shall go from the *Valley of Virginia*, and settle together in some one of the many flourishing villages now rising up on the Western coast. The present healthfulness of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the demands for all kinds of mechanical labor, and the favorable terms now offered by the Colonization Society, by which every emigrant is settled on his own little farm—all conspire to make it peculiarly inviting to the free colored man, who respects himself and wishes to secure the respect of others.—A competency is within the reach of all. Fortunes have been made by many there, and are very certain to the enterprising industrious and economical emigrant.

I shall be often in Winchester and this part of the Valley, but in my absence, application may be made by those wishing information, or desirous to emigrate, to WM. L. BERT, Clerk of Court, or WM. C. CLARK, at Winchester.
R. W. BAILEY, Ag't.
Winchester, April 1, 1851. Am. Col. Society.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS RAWLINS has Removed his Store to the new and commodious Rooms recently fitted up in the West end of the Market-House, next to Sappington's Hotel, where he hopes, with the increased facilities thus afforded and by selling on the most accommodating terms, to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to him. He will hereafter be **"Just in Market,"** with a large assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, Iron of all sizes, Castings, Groceries, Woodware, Paints, Oil, Window Glass, Crockery Ware, &c., which he will sell at the lowest prices or exchange for country produce.
March 25, 1851.

Mercer Potatoes, just received and for sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY.
April 1, 1851.

Ethereal Oil, Just received by
March 25. EBY & SON.

50 BUSHELS Fresh Lime for sale by
Feb. 25. WM. S. LOCK & Co.

Poetry.

ADVENT OF MAY.

BY SIDNEY DYER.

She comes like a dream, or the bow on the shower,
With steps falling lightly as dew on the flower;
While a voice goes forth from a thousand glad rills,
As her spirit-like beauty o'ershadows the hills.
The song of the birds,
The hum of the bee,
The low of the herds,
Are welcomes to thee,
Sweet May,
Kind welcomes for May.

What voices of gladness float on the air,
Like Hope's silver Chimes to the ear of Despair;
Each heart drops its burden, and throws up its fear,
To greet with all joy the young queen of the year;
Sweet welcomes for May,
With enthusiasm gay,
And every heart sings
A welcome for May;
Love's welcomes for thee,

With hearts full of gladness, the groves now repair
The merry young maidens with flowers wreathed hair;
And Heaven looks down with a smile on the scene,
As their songs fill the air, and their steps paint the green.
As joyous they sing,
And trip o'er the lea,
The welkin doth ring
With welcomes for thee,
Sweet May,
Kind welcomes for thee.

It comes like an angel of light from above,
Brimming beauty, and fragrance, and whispers of love;
And Nature, entranced by the heaven-born lay,
Falls asleep in bright dreams in the bosom of May
The soft blushing flower,
The bud on the tree,
The dew and the shower,
Breathe welcomes for thee,
Sweet May;
Love's welcomes for thee.

Miscellaneous.

OWE NO MAN.

This may be bad poetry, but depend upon it it's excellent sense. It is an old saying that the debtor is a slave to the creditor. If so, half the world enter into voluntary servitude. The universal rage to buy on credit, is a serious evil in this country. Many a married man is entirely ruined by it.

Many a man goes into the store, for a single article. Looking around, twenty things strike his eye; he has no money, buys on credit.—Foolish man! pay day must come, and ten chances to one, like death, it finds you unprepared to meet it. Tell me, ye who have experienced it, did the pleasure of possessing the article bear any proportion to the pain of being called on to pay for it when you had it not in your power.

A few rules, well kept, will contribute much to your happiness and independence. Never buy what you really do not want. Never buy on credit when you can possibly do without. Take pride in being able to say, "I owe no man."—Wives are sometimes thoughtless, daughters now and then extravagant. Many a time when neither the wife nor the daughter would willingly give a single pang to the father's bosom, they urge and tease him to get articles, pleasant to be sure to possess, but difficult for him to buy; he purchases on credit, is dunned—sued; and many an hour is made wretched by their folly and imprudence. Old Robert presents his compliments to the ladies, and they would have the goodness to read the last eight lines once a week till they get them by heart, and then act as their own excellent dispositions will direct.

Never owe your shoemaker, your tailor, your printer, your blacksmith, or laborer. Besides the bad policy of keeping in debt, it is downright injustice to those whose labors you have received all the benefits of.

How happy the man who owes not a pound,
Put lays up his fifty, each year that roll round,
He fears neither constable, sheriff, nor dun;
To Bank or to Justice has never to run.
His cellar well fill'd, and his pantry well stor'd,
He lives far more blest than a prince or a lord;
Then take my advice, if a fortune you'd get,
Pay off what you owe and keep out of debt.

SUNDAY.

The first day of the week derived its name from the Saxons, who in heathen times, consecrated it to the Sun, which they worshipped. The solemnization of the day began during the early history of the Christian Church, in commemoration of the Resurrection of Christ and the descent of the Holy Ghost, both of which events took place upon it. The Sunday was at first distinguished only by prayers and the reading of the Scriptures. Before the reign of Constantine, it was not strictly observed as a day of cessation from labor; but by a decree of that Emperor, public business and military exercises were suspended. The Council of Laodices, which sat A. D. 360, forbade labor of all kinds on that day, and the laws of Theodocious sanctioned the interdiction, and imposed penalties to secure its observance.

"I CAN."—Of course you can. You show it in your looks, in your motion, in your speech, in your every thing. I CAN. A brave, hearty, substantial, soulful, manly, cheering expression. There is character, force, vigor, determination, will, in it. We like it. The words have a spirit, sparkle, pungency, flavor, genility, about them which takes one in the very right place.

I CAN! There is a world of meaning expressed, nailed down, epigramized, rammed into those few letters. Whole sermons of solid ground virtues. How we more than admire to hear the young man speak it out bravely, boldly, determinedly; as though it was an out-searching of his entire nature, a reflection of his inner soul. It tells of something that is earnest, sober, serious; of something that will battle the race, and tumble with the world in a way that will open and brighten and mellow men's eyes.

I CAN! What spirit, purpose, intensity, reality, power and praise. It is a strong armed, stout heart, a bold eye, firm port, an indomitable will.

We never knew a man, possessed of its energy, vitality, fire and light, that did not attain eminence of some sort. It could not be otherwise. It is in the nature, constitution, order, necessity, inevitable of events that it should be so.

I CAN! Rightly, truly said, and then clinched and riveted by the manly, heroic determined deed, is the secret solution, philosophy of men's lives. They took I CAN for a motto, and went forth and steadily made themselves and the world what they pleased.

Then young men, if you would be something besides a common dusty, prosy, wayfarer in life, just put these magic words upon your lips, and their musing, hopeful, expanding philosophy in your hearts and arms. Do it and you are a made man.

EARLY POTATOES.—The earlier you get your potatoes into the market, the better will they pay therefore, so soon as the frost is out of the ground and the earth in a condition to be ploughed, and put in fine order, get it ready, and plant your potatoes.

QUANTITY OF SEED.—It requires from 12 to 15 bushels of potatoes to plant an acre of land, the precise quantity being pretty much governed by the variety and manner in which the sets may be cut, some kinds, from having more eyes, yielding more sets.

He keeps the greatest table who has the most valuable company at it.

Never affect to be witty; or to jest so as to wound the feelings of another.

Say as little as possible of yourself, and of those who are near you.

A child's heart responds to the tones of its mother's voice like a harp to the wind.

Nature is grateful; and affection, with all art, can never produce any thing half so pleasing.

THE PIG IN CINCINNATI.

The subjoined essay on the Pig in Cincinnati, from the Gazette of that city, presents so many various uses which that valuable animal renders to the community, that it must be admitted the Pig is fairly entitled to live without labor. True his usefulness begins only after he ceases to live—and then he affords the means of living to others—not pigs, but men. Nothing in his life becomes him like the leaving of it.

THE PIG IN CINCINNATI.—What crocodiles were in Egypt, what cows are in Bengal, or stocks in Holland, pigs are in Cincinnati, with this trifling difference—their sacredness of character lasts but as long as their mortal coil; and this is abbreviated without ceremony, and from the most worldly motives. In life the pig is free—is honored; he ranges the street; he reposes in thoroughfares; he walks between your horse's legs, or your own; he is everywhere respected; but let the shrewd of his acquaintance be assembled, shade of Mackintosh! what changes! They think, in Cincinnati, of nothing but making the most of him. How many of this kind perish annually, to cement the vast prosperity of the city, cannot be told.

About fifteen years ago, when it contained only one-fifth of its existing population, a few bold speculators began the trade. Selecting the hams and sides of the animal, they made pickled pork; of the rest they took small account.—Soon, however, the idea occurred to one more acute than his fellows, that the head and feet—nay, even the spine and the vertebræ—might be turned to account. Trotters and cheeks had their partizans, and these parts looked up in the market. About this time the makers of sausage caught the inspiration; they found those luxuries saleable; and so many pigs were to be slaughtered, that the butchers were willing to do it for nothing; that is to say, for the perquisite of the entrails and offal alone.

The next step was due to the genius of France. A Frenchman established a brush manufactory, and created a market for the bristles; but his ingenuity was outdone by one of his countrymen, who soon after arrived. This man was determined, it seems, to share the spoil; and thinking nothing else left, collected the fine hair or wool, washed, dried and curled it, and stuffed mattrasses with it. But he was mistaken in thinking nothing else left. As but little was done with the lard, they invented machines and squeezed oil out of it; the refuse they threw away. Mistaken men again! This refuse was the substance of stearine candles, and made a fortune to the discoverer of that secret. Lastly came one who could press chemistry into the service of mammon. He saw the blood of countless swine flow through the gutters of the city; it was all that was of them, but it went to his heart to see it thrown away. He pondered long; and then collecting the stream in reservoirs, made prussiate or potash from it by the ton. The pig was used up.

AN AMUSING OCCURRENCE.

The Portland News relates the following:

A few days since a laughable scene occurred in Fore street. A Frenchman passing a house where a red flag was hung out to indicate that some infectious disease existed within, inquired of one whom he met why the flag was suspended there?

"Got the small pox in there," replied the man, hurrying on.

The Frenchman paused and gazed at the flag and the house for a moment, and then walked up to the door and plied the knocker vigorously.

"What do you want, sir?" inquired a woman who cautiously opened the door.

"I want to see ze grand show, madame."

"We have no show here," said the woman, endeavoring to keep the Frenchman from entering, "and you had better go away, for we have got the small pox here."

"Aha, dat is it, ze little fox," chuckled Monsieur, "vy you say no show, aha?"

"I tell you, sir, there is no show here; we've got the small pox—d'ye hear?"

"Sacre dam!" cried the Frenchman, getting out of patience, "sat is vat I say, two, tree, seventeen times—ze little fox; *la petit ranard*, I will see ze grand show."

He was proceeding to crowd himself in at the partially opened door, when luckily a gentleman, passing at the time, succeeded in making him comprehend that what he had taken for a "small fox" was an infectious disease.

The frightened foreigner reached the curbstone at a single bound, and with pale face and trembling limbs hurried off, muttering—

"Ah, peste! I sal catch se Renard! ah, I sal die! I will be all over spotted! Ah, ze petite varole! ze petite varole!"

FALL OF COTTON.

The New York Dry Goods Reporter just received, furnishes a comparative view of the prices of cotton during the last two years, by which it appears that, from the first of November last to the first of March, the change adverse to the planter has been as follows:

	Nov. 1.	March 1.	Difference.
Middling Uplands,	14¼	10¾	3½
Fair "	13⅞	12½	2⅜
Middling to fair, N. O,	15½	12 15	3¼
Average,	14 1-2	11 13-16	31-15

The average difference per bale is equal to about $14, which, upon a crop of 2,000,000 bales, would give a loss to the planting interest of *thirty three million six hundred thousand dollars.*

U. S. MINT—COINAGE IN MARCH, 1851.

Pieces.	*Gold.*	*Value.*
224,197 double eagles		$5,683,940 00
43,663 half "		243,315 00
38,104 quarter "		95,260 00
263,220 gold dollars		263,220 00
534,184 pieces	*Silver.*	$6,285,735 00
128,000 half dimes		6,400 00
653,799 cents	*Copper.*	6,537 99
1,315,983 pieces		$6,398,672 99

Total gold bullion deposited for coinage from 1st to 31st March, 1851, inclusive.

From California	$2,634,000
" other sources	37,000
Total	$2,671,000
Silver bullion deposited in same time	$8,400

E. C. DALE, Treasurer.

COST OF GOING TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The N. Y. Tribune is giving some calculations as to the expense attending a visit to the World's Fair. The conclusion it comes to is as follows:

Fare going and returning in a steamer,	$200
Gratuities to servants on steamers,	5
Railroad fare to London and back,	14
Board in London four weeks,	85
Hack hire (look out sharp for the drivers,)	16
Amusements, Excursions, &c.,	25
Fare from London to Paris and back,	15
Expenses a week in Paris,	40
	$400

A writer in *Frazer's Magazine*, suggests that to accommodate the immense crowd at the London Fair with "lodging," who are barred out from feather beds in snug inns, that the river Thames shall be covered with rafts, on which lodging-rooms or stalls shall be constructed and let out at a cheap rate.

COLLISION.—The Martinsburg Gazette states that the passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, going down on Friday night last, came in collision with a burden train coming up, near Duffield's. Much damage was done to the engines and cars, but fortunately no lives were lost.

A MONSTROUS OUTRAGE!

Mr. Letcher in the course of his excellent remarks before the Convention a few days ago, exhibited the following remarkable table, compiled from the mixed basis apportionment, from which it will be seen that the slaves of 15 Eastern counties are assigned more political power, or rather their masters for them, than a larger number of free white persons, residing in the same number of Western counties:

	Whites and Slaves	Del
Matthews and Middlesex	10,827	1
Alexandria	8,603	1
Princess Ann	7,417	1
Prince William	7,579	1
Essex	9,831	1
Greensville & Southampton	17,186	2
Northampton	6,650	1
Culpeper	11,783	1
Patrick	9,406	1
Accomack	[illegible]	2
Prince George	[illegible]	1
Petersburg	[illegible]	1
Mecklenburg	11,813	2
	147,551	17
	White population	Del.
Preston	11,639	1
Marion	10,474	1
Wood	9,010	1
Greenbrier	8,942	1
Russell	10,872	1
Ohio	17,614	2
Monroe	9,055	1
Grayson & Carroll	11,871	1
Wythe	9,634	1
Hampshire & Morgan	15,660	2
Cabell & Wayne	10,446	1
Rockbridge	11,476	2
Kanawha & Putnam	20,471	2
	157,174	17
	147,551	
Excess of Whites	9,623	
Add Slaves of 15 Western counties	13,251	
Total excess	22,874	

Here, the freemen of the West were degraded below the level of the slave population of the East—yet, gentlemen insisted that no injustice was done to the West. It would be bad enough in all conscience to count the excess of taxes paid on Slaves in the East against the 95,000 excess of free white population in the West—but the mixed basis went a bow-shot farther, and declared one-half the representation of the State should be assigned to taxes and the other half to the white population; and now to cap the climax they proposed to invest the slaves of fifteen counties in the East, with greater political power than the free white population of a like number of counties of the West! Whatever the politicians here might do, he could not believe the people of the East—noble and generous as they are known to be—would sanction such bare-faced premeditated injustice towards their Western brethren, and to them the issue would be presented, and the appeal of justice made.
[*Rep. Advocate.*

MODES OF VOTING.

The relative merits of voting by ballot or *viva voce*, at our popular elections, has engaged occasional attention in this country, and is a favorite topic of discussion among those of more mature age as well as in college debating societies, in which it claims frequently an importance hardly inferior to the renowned question whether Cæsar was a great man. A recent proceeding of the Senate of Massachusetts seems to show a determination, as far as that body can control the subject, to set a decided example in favor of the mode which it emphatically terms the secret ballot system. Not content with the plan adopted in other States in which the vote by ballot prevails, where the name of the preferred candidate is simply written or printed on a piece of paper and dropped into the box, the Massachusetts Senate ordains that each ballot shall be sealed up in an envelope before the voter deposits it.—The *National Intelligencer*, remarking upon this proposition, and the merits of the various modes of voting, holds the following language:

"Apart from the cumbrousness of the proceeding, it may be doubted if that mode would be efficacious in securing greater freedom and purity in elections, and whether the opportunity afforded for the indulgence of bad faith and the concealment of duplicity may not well counterbalance any disadvantages supposed to arise from an open declaration of a preference, such as a want of independence and fearlessness of opinion, or the dread of opposing oneself to an influence which might be hurtful to the interests of an adverse voter. We believe the day has passed when such reasons should have weight in this country. Even in Europe, where the ballot has been thought necessary, we apprehend that the danger of undue influence over the electors, under the oral voting, has been exaggerated; and though doubtless, many cases of corruption have occurred, yet they have tended to work their own cure. Take the case of Sadler's election in England, in 1820, in which the Duke of Newcastle turned out all his tenants because they would not support his candidate; a flagrant injustice, which was characterized as *borough-mongering* by an indignant public, and had probably no little part in bringing about the reforms which soon after followed. So in France, where the power and patronage of the government are far more openly exercised to control important elections it has happened that the independence of the elective franchise has been asserted, as in 1827, where, in spite of all the threats and persecution of the Minister Villege, the people decided the elections in favor of their own candidates, and the government was left in a minority. The revolution of July may tell the rest.

"It may be from early prejudice, but we cannot help thinking the viva voce voting, as practised in some of the States, is the more simple, and more in accordance with the genius and general practice of our country. In Virginia, for example, how is the machinery of elections managed? Can any thing be more plain, more fitted to encourage the straight-forward, fearless conduct of a freeman, and to defeat hypocracy and timid malice? An elector presents himself, in view and hearing of all who choose to be present, and demands to vote. The sheriff of the county asks his name, and what right he has to vote. Being satisfied on these points, he asks for whom he votes, and then proclaims in a loud tone A. B. votes for C. D., and the vote is recorded. Let any one visit an election precinct, and he will see how little the sturdy citizens care whether they are in a majority or not, or who is by to hear the declaration of their preference.—Laughs and jests are freely poured out, and as frankly returned; but no shame is seen for having openly avowed his preference, though the voter stand in a minority of one to twenty."

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The two factories in Shepardstown, under the management of Messrs. Webb and J. K. White are, we learn, doing a good business. Besides furnishing the surrounding country with some sixty or seventy thousand dollars worth of goods, they find a ready retail market for a large amount of their fabrics at home. Their goods are to be found in many of our stores, fully as low as and of equal quality in every respect with those of a like kind brought from the Eastern market. Encouragement of State industry is the surest means of promoting State improvement and independence.—*Winchester Virginian.*

THE United States Navy consists at present of 75 vessel 2,011 guns. They comprise 12 ships of the line, 14 frigates, 21 sloops of war, 4 brigs, 5 steam frigates, and 10 steamships, of which three are first class.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
SUCH AS
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS,
BLANKS, HANDBILLS, LABELS, &c.,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH AT THE
OFFICE OF THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON,
Main Street, Charlestown, Va.

☞ A supply of Magistrates', Sheriffs' and Constables' BLANKS—Deeds of Bargain and Sale and Deeds of Trust—Negotiable and Promissory Notes, &c., &c., always on hand.

REMARKS OF MR. HUNTER,
OF JEFFERSON,
ON LIMITATIONS, GUARANTIES, &c.

Mr. HUNTER.—I ask leave to present to the Convention the following resolution, and after it has been read, to make a few observations in explanation thereof:

RESOLVED, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to consider and report, at as early a day as practicable, what limitations upon the powers of the several departments of the government, or guaranties in other form, it may be expedient to insert in the new or amended constitution, with special reference to the objects of providing ample and effectual protection and security to the slave interests, and of guarding

hended shall ever befall this southern country—if I may be permitted reluctantly to use one of those bold figures that are so fashionable now—if the angry and portentous cloud that hangs above our horizon should ever burst in its wrath upon us, gentlemen must perceive that the narrow Virginia with fields as beautifully laid out for battle as ever Bridgewater and Chippewa presented, and that important work at Harpers-Ferry to fight for—will be the Flanders, the battle ground in the contest. I say, then, that this is an important and delicate subject, and that whatever our friends on the other side may maintain, and say in reference to it, we are not content that it shall not be fenced round and guarded in every manner that our skill and judgment shall direct as proper and right. This is a very easy task.—There is no difficulty in the way against putting in the organic law, a provision forbidding the legislature in all time hereafter to pass any law in any manner interfering with the relation of master and slave. And what next? Put in a provision in the amended constitution, that the legislature shall not have power to call a Convention hereafter, at any time, to alter or change this provision at all—and there is an end of the matter. It is a simple task and we have examples of the kind. In regard to the senatorial representation in Congress, the federal constitution expressly provides that it shall not be subject to amendment at any time hereafter, and so in regard to several other of its provisions. Such is my recollection of the character of these provisions in the federal constitution. But be that as it may, it is immaterial to this question. I am merely devising a plan by which this question may be carefully considered and reported upon to the Convention, not upon individual responsibility, but as being the result of the solemn deliberations of a committee of the body, who will sit down and consult with each other, undisturbed by the formalities of set speeches, with all this beautiful language and eloquent declamation that is very entertaining, but sometimes very unprofitable.

In regard to this other power—the tax laying and revenue appropriating power, as an apology for pressing this resolution upon the Convention, at this time, it may be proper to remark as has already been shown by my colleague, that upon this subject there is no district in the commonwealth more deeply interested than that which I have the honor in part to represent. We, as has been told you, upon this subject lately, have nothing to ask and nothing to desire. We pay every year into the treasury thousands of dollars over and above anything that can come back to us, and the commonwealth is perfectly welcome to it. But at the same time, I come her instructed upon this subject—for it was fully canvassed in our district, and while the people there are not opposed to a just and even liberal system of internal improvement, and while they are perfectly willing to bear an equal share of the burdens, of the Commonwealth, if burdens there must be, to carry out such a system, they have charged us to look to it, that they are not made the victims of a wild and reckless system of internal improvement. A system that is, in fact, nothing more than taking money from the pockets of one part of the people, and putting it into the pockets of another part.

I attempted before that people to show, and I am prepared at a proper time in this body to show, that this thing can be done. That while the great arterial works of internal improvement, ought to be fostered, if not carried forward upon State account alone, yet in regard to these local works, these purely neighborhood improvement, upon which there have been so large an expenditure, of late years, the system, if system it may be called, ought to be, and can be suppressed. Now I submit to the convention the propriety, not of committing to a special committee consisting of a small number, the work that has been already prepared by the legislative committee, but of referring it now, in the midst of this debate, to be reported on promptly, these two particular subjects. One of them indoubtedly does run somewhat into the labors of the legislative committee, and the special committee will avail itself, doubtless, of their labors. The issue is now made up in the course of this debate, whether there can or cannot be such guaranties or limitations upon the powers of the government, incorporated in the constitution, as will remove the difficulties of our eastern friends upon these subjects, and particularly upon this latter subject.

I am glad to see the debate taking that turn, for in my humble judgment, it is the true question.—And while we, who come from the lower end of the valley, are as determined as any gentlemen on this floor to stand up for the great principle involved in the suffrage basis; while we believe upon as careful and thorough examination of the subject as we are able to give it, that the principle involved in the report of the mixed basis party is one which carries with it insult and degradation to a large portion of the people of the commonwealth—and shall maintain it, and I trust successfully, against all odds—yet we are utterly disinterested in the result, so far as the question of political power is concerned. In fact, it will make no change in our position in regard to our share of political power, no matter which scheme shall prevail. Leaving this question out of view, we are identified closely upon other subjects with our eastern brethren. It is our mission and duty here, and we must perform it, to look to this subject. And I ask of this Convention the means of doing it through this committee, and as the best form, in my judgment, in which it can possibly be brought to our notice.

Permit me to add this additional remark. The resolutions which have been offered on this subject, by gentlemen, are various. The resolutions which I have the honor to offer, and perhaps various others, have all been resolutions of inquiry. I take it for granted that no gentleman has expected to see the very phraseology of his resolutions incorporated into the new constitution, and that they have been written with that degree of looseness, if I may so express it—I speak certainly in regard to my own—which perhaps would be characteristic of any mere resolution of inquiry. When gentlemen now come to notice the question, and meet the proposition that guaranties, ample and sufficient guaranties on the subject may be framed, we are met with sneers at what they term mere paper guaranties.—All that I have to say on that subject is, that gentlemen will have to come down to their work on this subject. It is not a subject to be sneered at. Far from it. But those resolutions proposing guaranties come before us now, in the form that I have just described, and when in the course of the debate we are called upon to advocate these propositions, we are asked what are your particular provisions?—One gentleman takes up a siegle provision, as the gentleman from Fauquier did the resolution of my colleague, and submits it to a fierce criticism, and passes on without paying any particular attention to any other provision. Thus they stand in the debate as propositions presented by individual members of the Convention, and we are not able here to determine which is the one really intended to be put forward. I have here offered a proposition which is calculated to effect that end. The object, therefore, of this resolution, is to charge this special committee with the duty of selecting the particular limitations, so far as connected with this subject, and to prepare such a scheme as will secure the very ends and objects announced by our eastern brethren in this debate, as being the objects which they desire to accomplish. What then is the result? We go for this suffrage basis, and come to you with a bond and security in our hand.

The issue is made up, and according to the forms of pleading is brought down to the narrow ground that we ought to occupy. We in the lower part of the Valley concur with you in each of the objects to be accomplished, but we differ as to the *modus operandi*. We desire the appointment of this committee, so that we may offer you in a tangible and intelligible form, the security that we suppose, according to our best judgment, to be not only effective but infinitely better than that of merely reposing the predominancy of political power in your hands. The debate then will take its true direction, and in my judgment the issue will be made up and we can fairly try our strength upon it. The time for sneering at paper guaranties will have passed by, and we can argue here as brethren the great question, whether the very objects which you propose to accomplish by this grasping and holding on with a death-like grip to this predominancy of political power, may not be accomplished, and at the same time full justice be done to our Western friends. There has been much said in the course of this debate in regard to this being a mere struggle for political power. Now, as I have before remarked, the district which I have the honor in part here to represent, has nothing to do with any such struggle. Any one who will take the trouble to examine into the subject will be satisfied, that by the adoption of either scheme, we shall be left just where we are. We cannot be affected by it. We are obnoxious to no imputation of the kind, nor do I believe that either party here is. But there has been much said upon the subject of this being a mere struggle for political power, the amount of which is an imputation or charge that gentlemen are not candid or sincere in battling for this great principle. The West are told that what they propose is not only the assertion and establishment of this great principle of republican government, but that their object is to run their arms up to the elbow into the public treasury. I believe that to be an unjust as well as an ungenerous imputation. On the other hand, our Eastern friends have been told that they have been vested with this power by some means worse than chance, and that their desire is to hold on to it; that they may elect their governors, and their senators, and exercise all those powers so grateful to the human mind. I do not believe it, but the course I propose will test the sincerity of gentlemen. While we come here occupying disinterested ground, as we of the Valley do on this subject, we will offer to our Eastern friends these guaranties, and we ask that some of them, representatives the most intelligent, most astute, most sagacious, and at the same time most liberal in their sentiments, may be placed upon the committee, to join in counsel with us, and gentlemen from the West, as to the best mode of procuring the protection to property, so desired. I am aware that my friend from Fauquier, as indeed I have been so told, did not express the sentiments of all the East in regard to this subject. I am well aware of that, as also of the fact that it has been said that there are gentlemen here who have been, very improperly, I admit, but very generally called "copperheads" on this subject, and who go for the mixed basis *per se*, without reference to the ends to be accomplished by it, except that of holding on to the power. I do not say that there are such gentlemen here, but I ask that gentlemen from the East, of liberality of feeling on this subject, may be placed on this committee. Now, when we offer you these guaranties, let gentlemen try their strength. Let them show that they are insufficient, or otherwise they subject themselves to the suspicion, at least, that it is the lust of power that induces them to cling so tenaciously to the power which they now hold. On the other hand, we present these guaranties to our Western friends, those so deeply interested in this subject of internal improvements, and we ask that the representatives of the interests, may be on the committee, to show us wherein any particular limitation or proposition will affect the subject of internal improvement and to avert any such evil. Then, when the work of this committee is before the Convention, we will test their sincerity, and ascertain whether they are alone contending for a great principle, or whether it is true, as has been imputed to them, that it is a desire to get at the public treasury alone, which prompts this clamor for suffrage basis.

I will not detain the committee longer. I trust the Convention will receive my apology for my occupying thus much of the time of the Convention. The resolution is presented at this late day, when the necessity for it has arisen, and I trust, therefore, it will be the pleasure of the Convention to award us this committee. I have no doubt that before another week closes, they will make their report, and the debate will be directed in its proper channel, and that the result may be that we shall bring our labors to some safe, proper and harmonious conclusion.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIMITATIONS, GUARANTEES, &C.

The committee created for that purpose have, according to order, had under consideration the resolution directing them to consider and report, at as early a day as practicable, what limitations upon the powers of the several departments of the government, or guarantees in other form, it may be expedient to insert in the new or amended constitution, with special reference to the objects of providing ample and effectual protection and security to the slave interest; and of guarding against the abuse or unjust exercise of the Tax-laying and Revenue-appropriating powers of the government; and have resolved to recommend to the Convention the subjoined provisions, to be inserted in the constitution.

The committee have only to add, that various provisions bearing upon the same points, are already before the Convention, in one or more of the reports of the standing committees, and in other form, which they have not deemed it expedient either to reproduce, or to consider in detail, in this report.

SECTION 1. The right of property is before and higher than any legal sanction. The right of the owners of slaves, as it exists in this commonwealth, is as inviolable as the right of the owner of any other property; and the Legislature shall not, by any act or device, destroy or impair this right, without the consent of the owner.

SEC. 2. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State, and to secure, in part, this end, the Legislature, whenever it shall lay a tax upon any one of the following enumerated articles, shall lay a like tax upon each of the others, to wit: Real estate of every discription, slaves over the age of twelve years, horses and mules over the age of two years, sheep and hogs, each over the age of six months; carriages for the conveyance of persons, of all kinds; clocks, watches, plate over the value of fifty dollars; piano fortes and other musical instruments above the value of twenty dollars, and money at interest. Taxes upon said articles shall be in equal and strict proportion to their absolute market value. Upon slaves, horses, and mules, neat cattle, sheep and hogs respectively under the ages above mentioned, no tax whatever shall be laid.

SEC. 3. The Legislature shall pass no act, the effect of which shall be to subject the State to debts or liabilities, absolute or contingent, amounting in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities, to a sum exceeding millions of dollars, except for purposes of war, or to suppress insurrections: Provided, however, that this section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been or may be deposited with this State, by the government of the United States. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by law for publishing at the end of each session, in such manner as will best inform the people at large, an official statement shewing the debts and liabilities referred to in the foregoing section.

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall pass no bill appropriating the public money, or in any other form affording pecuniary aid to any road, canal or other work of internal improvement, until each of the following particulars, as conditions precedent, shall have been fully complied with, to wit: 1st. Each work or improvement, whether now in progress or hereafter to be projected, shall be examined by a corps of competent civil engineers, in the permanent employment of the State, or by one or more of the number of such corps. Such examination to be made only in pursuance of a resolution or order made either by the Legislature or other public authority, as may be prescribed by law. 2d. Such examination shall be made, not only by general reconnoissance, but by actual and minute instrumental surveys, in such manner and to such extent as to prepare the work for construction. 3d. The report of such engineers or engineer, in all cases to be verified by affidavit, shall exhibit with as much exactness as practicable, not only the cost of constructing the whole work, or contemplated line of works, and in case of a railroad of supplying the motive power, but also the fairly estimated average amount of trade and travel which will pass over such work within years next succeeding its completion, and the income to be derived therefrom. 4th. Said report shall further show, that according to the examinations, surveys and estimates above directed, the projected work or line of works will yield, when completed, not less than per centum per annum upon the expenditure required for its construction and motive power, as before required in the case of a railroad, within the said years next succeeding its completion.

SEC. 5. A majority of the whole number of members elected to serve in either branch of the Legislature, shall be required to pass any bill authorizing the State to borrow money; also, any bill making an appropriation or rendering pecuniary aid in any other form, to a work of internal improvement.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to make provision by law for bringing before the proper courts in behalf of any person who may elect to proceed at his own costs, all questions touching or arise under the preceding sections of this article, and providing in behalf, either of the Commonwealth or of the party complaining, the right of appeal to the court of last resort, without regard to the sum of money, or value of the subject in controversy.

SEC. 7. No emendment to this constitution hereafter to be made shall in any manner affect the first section of this article.

SEC. 8. The Legislature shall have no power by any act, which shall be passed prior to the year to make provision for the call of a convention to alter or amend this constitution, unless, by the express terms of such act, the question of repealing the second, third, fourth, fifth sections of this article shall be withheld from the consideration of such convention, nor shall the same, within the period aforesaid, be in any other manner repealed.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution.

We learn from the Staunton Spectator that the Virginia Institution for the Deaf, and the Dumb, and the Blind, located in Staunton, has been in operation a little over eleven years, and its beneficiaries number one hundred and ninety-four!—Sixty one deaf and dumb, and thirty-two blind, are pupils at the present time. Besides the regular education imparted, a knowledge of various trades, such as shoemaking, carpentry, book binding, brush making, mattress making, and chair making, is taught. We have seen specimens of work in the way of brush making, and consider them worthy of any manufactory where such articles are made. The shops not only defray their own expenses, but yield a small revenue. All who go through a complete course of instruction are rendered capable of supporting themselves in the world. The expenses of the Institution for the year ending the 30th of September, 1850, were twenty two thousand eight hundred and six dollars and twenty one cents.

[*Winchester Republican.*

Spirit of Jefferson.

BY JAMES W. BELLER.

At Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

CHARLESTOWN:

Tuesday Morning, April 15, 1851.

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FOR CONGRESS,

Hon. HENRY BEDINGER,

OF JEFFERSON.

OUR DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Winchester Virginian most obstinately opposed, for reasons best known to itself, the assembling of the recent Congressional Convention on the 3d of April. Notwithstanding the fact that the Delegates had been appointed from all the Counties in the District save Hampshire, under the impression that the Convention would be holden at no later period at least, than the one on which it was held—notwithstanding by general concurrence the 3d of April had been agreed upon throughout the District, previous to the postponement of the elections, and after that time, two counties in the District recommended the same day to be adhered to—notwithstanding that every District in the State save ours, had their candidates in the field, still the Virginian held fast to its opinions, threw cold water on the project, and so far as it could control, kept away from the Convention those who might otherwise have attended. And thus if the Convention was in any wise a failure as to numbers, the Virginian alone is responsible for the deficiency. To preserve its consistency, however, as it was opposed to the assembling of the Convention at the time it did assemble, it now goes a bow-shot beyond what any one had conceived it would do, and quibbles as to its organization, condemns this, and disapproves of that, and finally undertakes to pronounce its whole proceedings as *nugatory!* Occupying the relation it does toward the Democratic party of this District, having at least some interest in the unity and success of the party, and whose duty it should be to sacrifice something of personal feeling to obtain political good, its most singular and erratic course has confused its friends and confounded its enemies. That it will persevere in its efforts to bring about the division and distraction of the District, to jeopard by any means the success of Mr. Bedinger, we can hardly conceive possible. The fiat had gone forth from the people, that he and he only could receive the nomination from any Convention, no matter as to the time and place, if their wishes were to be consulted, or the strong man armed to be put in the front of the fray. And it was as useless in the Convention, as it will be fruitless now, to attempt to stem the tide of public sentiment.

There are some matters of fact as to the proceedings of the Convention, referred to by the Virginian, which duty might require us to allude to, had we the time. But as we have this moment received the proceedings of the Ratification Meeting in Hampshire, the only county in the district, as we conceive, having one particle of reason to complain as to the action of the Convention, we feel an abiding confidence in the sober-second thought of our friend of the Virginian, and a steady belief that any seeming disaffection is out the impulse of the moment. The friends of the nominee feel thrice armed with the panoply of justice, and though conscious of their strength, tender a hearty and a cordial greeting to the ancient brotherhood, and hope, as heretofore, each and all may have but one object and one end, the harmony and success of the Democratic party.

THE CONVENTION.

The Basis question is still the prominent topic of discussion in the State Convention. Among those who have addressed the Committee during the last week, we notice the names of Mr. Martin of Henry, Scott of Caroline, Smith of Kanawha, Gally of Ohio, &c. Friday next, 18th inst., has been agreed upon for closing the debate, and taking a vote upon the question. The Eastern members, no less than their newspapers, are evidently becoming alarmed. Mr. Robert G Scott, of Richmond, charges one of his colleagues, Mr Botts, with manifesting signs of desertion, and Tazewell Taylor, of Norfolk, is denounced by the Eastern press as no better than he ought to be on this question. A few days, however, will decide. And upon that decision hang important results.

The following special committee has been appointed, in regard to the adoption of some feasible plan for the removal of free persons of color from the Commonwealth, viz:

Messrs. Chambers, Willey, Stewart of Morgan, McCamont, Martin of Henry, Garland, Hall, Wise, Bailey, Wallace, M. R. H. Garnett, Scoggin and A. R. Smith.

We publish in to-day's paper, the remarks of Mr. Hunter of Jefferson, made some weeks since, on introducing from the Special Committee raised by his motion, their Report as to Guaranties. These limitations and restrictions will at take all the ends for the East and the Valley which the mixed basis could give, while the West would no longer be outraged by a principle the most unequal and unjust.

The speech of Mr. Faulkner, of Berkeley, on the basis question, will be given in our next, and entire if possible. It is one among the very ablest speeches made during the sittings of the Convention, and we bespeak for it in advance, a calm and dispassionate consideration from men of all shades of opinion.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

We regret to learn that on the 25th ult., WILLIE, a little son of Mr. BRAXTON D SMITH, of Clarke county, aged about three years, strayed to a mill race, a short distance from his father's house, and fell in. As soon as his absence was observed, prompt and diligent search was made; but when found, he was suspended to the wheel of the Mill. Upon examination his neck was ascertained to be broken.

BRUTAL MURDER.

A most cruel and inhuman murder has been perpetrated in Baltimore on a little boy by the name of Kolb, only 5 years of age. His corpse was found hidden in a butcher shop, whence it had been thrown after the diabolical deed had been perpetrated. Great indignation was manifested in Baltimore at the occurrence, and several arrests have been made of parties supposed to be implicated. A man was arrested on Saturday, who is charged with having murdered the boy in order to take revenge on his father for having discharged the accused from his employ. Two boys were previously arrested as having some participation in the murder.

EPISCOPAL CONVOCATION.

The Convocation of the Valley will meet at Mount Zion Church, Hedgesville, Berkeley co., on *Wednesday, the 23d instant.* It is expected that religious services will be continued to the close of the week.

EXTREME MEETING.

The Whig organ of Winchester, the Republican, seizes with avidity the favorable opportunity that is presented for co-operating with the "Virginian" in opposing to the bitter end the action of the late Congressional Convention, and most especially and particularly the nomination of the Hon. Henry Bedinger. The disinterestedness of the Republican is truly surprising! The Convention in no wise conformed to its standard of political preference, and with seeming sanctity and sincerity, the Republican thereupon proceeds to caudelize the whole concern. In the first place, we have yet to learn that the good or bad opinion of the Winchester Republican was taken into the account, either in the organization or results of the Convention. In the second place, if a nomination had been made, with special reference to the wishes of the Republican, that journal would have been as ready to assail its "*peculiar*" friends, when opportunity offered, as its open and avowed enemies. The Democracy of this District, however, will hardly have occasion to look to that journal for instruction, or be so besotted by prejudice, or blinded by ignorance, as to fail to discern the Cat in the meal tub. If the Republican can only succeed in its mission of mercy, and engender discord in the ranks of the Democracy, its work will have been completed, and it and its co-adjutor may serve to illustrate the fable, of fun for the boys but death to the frogs.

As to the "soft impeachment" laid at the door of the "Spirit of Jefferson," it is irrelavant to the question, and we shall take our own time and consult our own convenience as to responding. When we do, however, we shall plead guilty, and prove justification.

NOMINATION OF MR. BEDINGER.

The Winchester Virginian "does not consider Mr. Bedinger the regular nominee of the Democracy of the tenth district." It also contains a communication, signed "many," taking the same view; and it feels authorized to say that unanimity of action and justice to all views and sections will be sought by another Convention to be held in August or September.

Morgan and Hampshire were not represented in the convention. The former, it is stated, failed to appoint and send delegates owing to the postponement of the elections; and though Morgan appointed delegates, it is supposed they did not attend from a conviction that no nomination would be made. The Romney Argus was opposed to an early nomination, and thinks the resolution of Mr. Norris, of Berkeley, to adjourn till August next, should have been adopted.—We concur with the Argus; but with all deference to the opinion of the Virginian, we doubt the policy of another Convention, as we cannot at present see how its object is thereby to be attained—unless the proposition meets with no opposition.—*Martinsburg Republican.*

"Meet with no opposition;" why, it will receive no consideration or favor except with the brain that conceived it. The people have long since, and we have no hesitation in making the assertion, become utterly disgusted with all conventional proceedings. The recent one that assembled, was much larger as to number than could have been anticipated from the seeming indifference of the people as to the result. Save the want of representation from Hampshire, for the Delegates had been appointed from Morgan, and they alone are responsible for not being present, this Convention would compare favorably with any that have ever been heretofore held in the District, and was 50 per cent larger than any that could have been assembled at a later period. Its deliberations were fair, honorable and just—truly reflecting the sentiments and wishes of the District. And, forsooth, because certain gentlemen were defeated in their purpose, and fearful of presenting the issue directly to the people for ratification or rejection, they have the arrogance to conceive that the great mass of the Democracy of the District will dance to any tune they may whistle. Another Convention, and what for? If one was unable to satisfy the longings of zealous aspirants, two will hardly do it. Somebody must be left out of the account, and in the effort for conciliation, confusion will but become worse confounded. We have had one Convention, and that is quite enough for the season, and even more than the people felt any very great interest in convening. We have also one nominee, and that is quite as many as will be entitled to a seat in Congress, or the people of this District are disposed to quarter on the bounty of Uncle Sam. The idea of another Convention is but downright absurdity, and we know what we say when we assert, that the *people* of this District no more desire or expect another Convention to be assembled, than they contemplate sending its projectors on a tour of discovery to the moon.

LOCATING LAND WARRANTS.

We have been handed through Capt. JAMES L. RANSON, the Circular of PETER MORIARTY, Esq., of Galena, Illinois, proposing the location or sale in any of the Western States, of Bounty Land Warrants. Mr M. we learn is a Virginian by birth, has resided in the Valley of the Mississippi for ten years, has a thorough acquaintance with all that region of country, no less than the fertility and advantages of most of the vacant land Districts in the West. By making monthly visits, as he proposes to do, to each of the principal Land Offices in the Northwest, he is enabled to select, for those who may confide the matter to his care, the most desirable location in each particular District. The small fee of five dollars will cover all expenses for locating, procuring plats of surveys, and fees to land officers, for 40 acres, and ten dollars for 160 acres. Those of our citizens who may desire Warrants located, will no doubt be able to have that duty performed through Mr. Moriarty, to their entire satisfaction. Capt. Ranson, of our town will give any further information desired, or possibly forward any Warrants for location that may be requested of him. Those of our soldiers or their representatives who have already procured their Warrants, should lose no time in their location, as the great West is rapidly filling up and every year thousands of acres of the public domain pass from the Government into the possession of actual settlers.

NEW GOODS.

Our merchants are receiving their supplies of Spring and Summer Goods, and the variety of styles appears to be as complete as usual. In our advertising columns, will be found an enumeration of what is new and attractive.

TRAGEDY IN MOBILE.

We learn from the Mobile Herald, that Mr. James Donaldson was shot on the 27th ult., by Mr. A. Andrews, who is a jeweller on Dauphin street, the consequence of which will result in death, according to the latest report, of Dr. Woodcock, the attending physician. The cause of this affair, was that Donaldson had been making dishonorable proposals to the wife of Andrews.

☞ A Temperance meeting will be held at Bedington, Berkeley county, on Monday the 21st day of April, 1851, when NORMAN MILLER, Esq., will deliver an Address.

MR. BEDINGER'S ACCEPTANCE.

We subjoin the correspondence which has recently passed between the Committee appointed by the Congressional Convention, held on the 3d instant, and the Hon. HENRY BEDINGER. Mr. B., as will be seen, accepts the nomination, and will take the earliest occasion that may be proper, to compare sentiments and opinions with his fellow-citizens of the different counties. The nominee of this Convention, however, is no man of straw. He is known, honored and respected not only throughout the District which he is at present a candidate to represent in the next Congress, but endeared to the Democracy of the whole State, by his noble and gallant defence of its time-honored principles, on many a political battle field. That one so eminently deserving the hearty and zealous support of his party, that one who has sacrificed private fortune and personal comfort in defending the faith of the fathers of the Republic, shall be ostracised, shall be stricken down by the hand of his own friends, we can never believe. Justice for the present, and gratitude for the past, forbid it. Never in the history of Henry Bedinger, has he enjoyed a deeper hold upon the affections of the great mass of the Democracy of this District, than at the present moment. In certain quarters, it is true, murmurings of discontent are to be heard, but their foundations are the baseless fabrics of a vision—airy nothings, and will be driven like chaff before the wind. Democrats, let us invoke you to be not deceived! Stand by your nomination—he is the man pre-eminent over all others in qualifications for the position, is the choice of a large majority of the District, and will cover when the election may come on, with obloquy and shame, any and all opposition that may be presented.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WINCHESTER, April 3, 1851.

To the Hon. Henry Bedinger, Sir:

The Democratic Convention that assembled here on this day to nominate a candidate for the Tenth Congressional District, of Virginia, have done you the honor to confer upon you the nomination. By resolution the undersigned were appointed a committee to notify you of the result, and to respectfully request your acceptance.

Permit us, individually, to express our profound gratification at your nomination.

Your Fellow Citizens,

W. G. SINGLETON,
ROBT. W. BAYLOR,
JAMES CASTLEMAN,
ANDREW KEYSER,
MORGAN JOHNSON,
ALEX. NEWCOMER,
THOMAS S. PAGE.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, April 5, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter informing me that the Democratic Convention which met in Winchester on the 3d inst., had nominated me as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress, has just been received.

I accept the nomination, which you tender me gentlemen, under a full impression of the compliment which has been paid me—of the high honor which my fellow citizens, through their delegates in Convention, have conferred upon me; and I beg you to feel assured that I am as much attached as ever to the principles and the cause of Democracy—the cause upon which, I so sincerely believe, the prosperity and happiness of the people depend.

I had thought of availing myself of this opportunity to express to you, and through you to the voters of the District, my views and the position which I desire to be regarded as occupying in relation to certain political questions which seem, at present, to be of prominent interest, and, concerning which, I have already received several letters of inquiry. But when I remember the length of time which must elapse before the election, and how many opportunities will be afforded me of visiting every portion of the District, of explaining my views, in person, to my fellow-citizens, or of replying to any interrogatories which they may choose to propound to me, I think it better to avoid troubling you, at present, with any thing further than a sincere expression of the high regard and esteem with which

I am, gentlemen,
Your ob't servant,
HENRY BEDINGER.

Messrs. W. G. SINGLETON, R. W. BAYLOR, J. CASTLEMAN, ANDREW KEYSER, MORGAN JOHNSON, ALEX NEWCOMER, THOMAS S. PAGE.

THE FUGITIVE SIMMS.

The arrest at Boston some week or ten days since of a fugitive slave from Georgia—his trial—the threatened resistance of the Abolitionists—the appeal from one court to another, the presentation of new pleas when old ones were quashed, and the resort to artifices of every description and kind to evade the execution of the law, have attracted public attention to the result, and led the country to regard with intense interest the finale of the whole matter. The law has at length triumphed and the fugitive been restored to his owner, but he, poor fellow, like one of old, can well exclaim, a few more victories such as this, and I am undone. The value of the slave has been thrice expended, and the Government put to a cost of forty or fifty thousand dollars for his recovery. The public authorities have well and faithfully executed the duties devolving upon them, and so far as in their power, have vindicated the supremacy of the law and the requirements of the Constitution. Public opinion, however, in the City of Boston, no less than the whole State of Massachusetts, must undergo a complete and radical change, before there can be any good results under the Fugitive Slave Bill. Thousands followed Sims in Boston from the Court House to the ship on which he was to embark, singing, praying, and impiously invoking the thunderbolts of Heaven upon those who were accessory to the arrest. The bells of the churches throughout the State were requested to be tolled, whenever the news should reach the different towns that a fugitive had been surrendered.

All was confusion and excitement, though no resistance was offered, and the fugitive suffered in peace, under the cover of night, to depart. The incidents recorded at this trial would make a volume, and we very much regret that space will not permit us to give as many of the details as we desire.

☞ The Rev. JOHN SMITH, a few years ago Presiding Elder of the Winchester District, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Bladensburg, Md., whither he had been stationed for the present year, on Thursday last. He had been for a number of years in the Itineracy, and was an active and zealous Minister. He was for many years Pastor of the Bethel Church, Baltimore.

A SIGN OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—We received on Thursday the following epistle, and commend it to the consideration of the Convention.

[*Richmond Times.*

——, 21st March, 1851.

Messrs. Editors:

Gentlemen—Mr. ——, a subscriber to the Times, at this office, wishes you to discontinue sending the supplement, containing the debates of the Convention, as he does not consider it worth the postage.

Yours, respectfully,

——, P. M.

The consumption of Beer in Munich for the year 1850 was 39,000,000 of quarts. The city lays a tax of half a kreutzer on a quart; this tax nearly pays the whole municipal expenses.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The reader will be attracted to the article in another column upon the arrest of Thomas Sims at Boston, under the Fugitive slave law. We are unable to give the entire proceedings of the mob and the strenuous efforts made to thwart the civil authorities. They fill several columns in our exchanges, and are too bulky for our contracted limits. They are exceedingly interesting, however, in throwing light upon the fell spirit which animates the desperate faction in Massachusetts, known as free soil or abolition.

A few days since that faction adopted the following resolutions at the suggestion of Rantoul, late (and only for a few days) a Senator of the U. States. They declare—

"That the Constitution of the United States has not conferred upon Congress the power to enact any law authorizing officers of the United States to determine the slavery or freedom of persons found within the territory of any State, and to convey them out of the State wherein they are found to be held as slaves in another State.

"That no person in any State of this Union can be lawfully deprived of his liberty without due process of law, which process, in the case of an alleged fugitive from service, is a suit at common law, wherein the facts whether said fugitive was lawfully held to service in the State from which he is alleged to have escaped, shall be determined by a trial by jury.

"That such trial by jury should precede the delivery into the hands of the party claiming him of such alleged fugitive, and should be had in the vicinity where the said alleged is found.

"That, in the determination of the question of liberty, all presumptions of law and fact are and ought to be in favor of liberty.

"That the fugitive Slave law enacted by the Congress lately expired, contravening these principles, is unjust, unconstitutional, in derogation of the fundamental maxims of free government, and ought to be speedily and forever repealed."

These resolutions embrace principles on which rest the entire opposition to the fugitive slave law, and they are now attempting to enforce them in the case of Sims. George Thompson, the English outlaw, and Fred Douglass; a runaway slave are traveling in couples to preach these doctrines; while Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Rantoul and others, are exciting mass meetings and mobs at home to carry them out in practice.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

In pursuance of a call from the Convention for information in regard to the appropriations by the last Legislature for internal improvements in the several grand divisions of the State, that body has been furnished from official sources with a report exhibiting the following result:

For Tide-Water,	$26 611 18
" Piedmont,	1,133 875 00
" Valley,	288,120 08
" Trans-Alleghany,	320,040 00
Improvements lying in several districts,	822,716 00
	$2 591,462 18

This table is well worthy the consideration of the people of every section of the State. It will be seen that Piedmont gets as usual the lion's share—more than double as much as all the other sections put together, and about FORTY-TWO times as much as the heavy tax-paying Tide water district. Add to this table, the amounts heretofore expended in the several grand divisions, and we have the following result:

Am't expended in Tide-water,	$819 931 96
" " " Piedmont,	8 579 169 77
" " " Valley,	2,390,883 85
" " " Trans-Alleg'y,	1,824,138 60
Total,	$13,623,118 18

Of which amount Piedmont has received nearly *twice as much* as all the other grand divisions united, and NINE TIMES as much as Tide water. This, is indeed, protection with a vengeance—the *protection* which an Eastern majority of 28 in the Legislature has afforded the good people of Tide water. Is it not high time that the people of that heavy tax-paying portion of the State were aroused to a true sense of their own interests?—*Republican Advocate.*

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The good people of Boston are in a dreadful commotion. A freeman has been arrested and is in durance vile; the kidnapper is abroad. What must the Puritans of Boston do? Shall they submit to the iniquitous law, or must they strike for human liberty? They are placed in a disagreeable dilemma; their condition is a perplexing one. The escape of Crafts and the rescue of Shadrach, had some effect upon the South.—Southern merchants determined not to traffic with the lawless mob who inhabit the city of Boston, and in consequence, the trade of the Frog pondians (as Edgar Poe called them) has fallen almost as low as zero. This was a telling blow. All other arguments failed, but this took effect in a vital point. They were steeled against every appeal to their sense of justice and right; but were most acutely sensitive to the *argumentum ad mammon*. The hazard of the dollar roused all their dormant patriotism, and doubtless they will surrender Sims to appease the indignation of Southern trade.

The probability is that Sims will be returned to his master, if so we shall have another glorification of the Compromise, and other laudations of the efficacy of the fugitive slave law. But to say that the arrest and return of Sims is a triumph of the law and an indication of a determination in the North to carry out the stipulations of the Compromise, is to utter the most palpable and impudent absurdity. It will be a triumph of the police over the people—a triumph of brute force over the popular sentiments and prejudices.—When was popular indignation and resentment so aroused as by the arrest of Sims? His rescue could only be prevented by the resistance of a strong array of the military. Arms had to be detached from the navy yard, wherewith to guard the fugitive. The Marshal of the city, was arrested for aiding in the execution of the law, the agents for the recapture of Sims were bound over under heavy penalties, and the officer who arrested him was stabbed. Is this an illustration of the efficacy of the law? Do the citizens of Boston deserve any credit for this exhibition of their law-abiding character? It is melancholy to contemplate the condition to which things have come. In this free Republican Government—a Government having no other basis than popular opinion—the laws enacted by the people can only be enforced by the aid of the bayonet! Are we fit for self-government? The problem is not yet solved—indeed the chances appear adverse to its favorable determination. Extremes have met, and the freest of governments, like the most despotic, is reduced to the necessity of enforcing its decrees by a brute force demonstration.

[*South Side Democrat.*

THE CONVENTION.

A very interesting discussion sprung up in the Convention on Monday last, upon a proposition to pay the Reporter, in which Messrs. Lyons, Wise, Tazewell, Taylor, Botts and Robert G. Scott participated. We were surprised to hear Mr. Lyons declare as his "deliberate opinion that the basis of numbers would overthrow Republican government." Such a sentiment can meet with little or no response in Virginia in this enlightened age of Republican progress. Mr. Botts boldly declared his purpose to present a compromise at the proper time, which he thought should be satisfactory to both parties, and avowed his intention to give his constituents an opportunity of expressing their views upon it.

[*Republican Advocate.*

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

We are glad to see that our Valley farmers are supplying themselves with implements of husbandry from the numerous workshops in the surrounding towns. A car-load of straw-cutters, corn-shellers, and grinders of corn on the cob, from the machine shop of Zimmerman & Co., Charlestown, arrived last week at the depot on their way to Staunton. Our different workshops here seem well encouraged, and have a supply of agricultural implements constantly on hand.

[*Winchester Virginian.*

HON. HENRY BEDINGER—THE CONVENTION—THE NOMINEE.

Ratification Meeting in Hampshire.

To the Editor of the Spirit of Jefferson:

It was cheering to see floating from the main head of your gallant sheet the name of Henry Bedinger for Congress. No name has carried such terror to his foes, such comfort to his friends as his, among the long list of able champions in this district. He is the hero of many a well fought field, and I may almost say his victories for the Democratic party are well-nigh as numerous.

Owing to some misunderstanding, Hampshire and Morgan were not present by their delegates in Convention. But Hampshire has spoken.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Hampshire, in Romney, on Thursday the 1st day of the Circuit Court, the nomination of the late Convention was sustained and ratified; and the gallant County has enrolled herself nobly among the supporters of our nominee. Generously, and driven by the taunts of our opponents into a manifestation of their factious opposition, she has thrown her weight into the scale of order, harmony and peace in the party, and against discord, distraction and THE HOPES OF WHIGGERY.

What will the *kind* and *sympathising friends* of the *unrepresented democracy* of Hampshire think now? What will those who so magnanimously have taken up the cudgels for *her outraged rights* (as they are pleased to say) now do? Though unrepresented in the Convention, she does not feel herself aggrieved, but sends greetings to her sister counties

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON, CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

We take the following summary of news from the Alta California of March 5th:

No election has been had of a United States Senator. After one hundred and forty-two ballotings, the Joint Convention adjourned till the first of January next. So California will have but one Senator in Congress next session until the next Legislature shall have met and elected one. On the 1st ballot the vote stood for Fremont 8, King 15, Heydenfeldt 16, Geary 4, Weller 4, Collier 2. Necessary for a choice 25. On the 100th ballot, Fremont 13, King 18, Heydenfeldt 15, Geary 4. On the last ballot, Fremont had 9, King 20, Weller 18, Geary.

In mining, the summary is not very exhilarating. The great scarcity of water has been a sore disappointment. The great rush for the last two months has been for the Trinidad, Klamath, and Scott's rivers. In Oregon, the excitement is equally great respecting the mines on the east side of those rivers.

Steam communication along our coast is on the increase. From the Columbia river to San Diego the means of communication are quite plentiful. We are hoping for steam communication with China soon, and are looking with expectant attention to the motions of Congress in this respect.

MINERS FROZEN TO DEATH.—The Times states on the authority of a gentleman, just from Redding's Diggings, that a large number of miners have perished in the snow upon the mountains in that vicinity, a heavy fall of snow having covered men and mules as they were crossing the mountains.

The miners are doing a good business upon the American River near Auburn.

There have been several small fires in San Francisco, some of them imputed to incendiaries.

Mr. James Holmes, formerly of New York, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. The deceased was 21 years of age, and had been for some time under pecuniary embarrassments. He was highly esteemed by his friends.

A terrible case of Lynch law occurred lately at Sacramento city.

A fight occurred over a French monte table, between a man by the name of Fred. J. Roe, and a miner (name unknown) The two men were parted several times, and finally by Mr. Charles Humphrey Myers, from Columbus, Ohio, a quiet and most respectable citizen; Roe shooting Myers fatally in interference. The citizens immediately collected, held an investigation, found Roe guilty of murder, took him forcibly from the custody of the Marshal, and hung him a nine o'clock at night, by the light of a large bonfire. Roe was an Englishman, and a noted gambler.

Almost another case of Lynch law occurred at San Francisco, upon two men suspected of having knocked down Mr. Jansen in his own store, in the most public street in the city, just after dark, and robbed him of $2000. Fortunately, the party appointed by the people, did not agree as to the men's identity, yet but for the firmness of Mr. Fulton, and a body of police under his command, the mob would have taken the men out and hung them. The impunity with which the authorities have allowed crime to escape, has roused the passions of the people. But there seems to be a wild and evil spirit abroad in California, which will take strong measures to subdue it.

GENERAL MILLSON.

From the Portsmouth (Va.) Pilot.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—THIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Our representative, Gen. John S. Millson, addressed the Democracy of Portsmouth on Wednesday evening last, in a most effective and satisfactory manner. The General rendered to his constituents a faithful and impartial account of his stewardship, and explained to the satisfaction of every Democrat present, we believe, his votes upon the absorbing and all-important measures which characterized the late Congress, exhibiting in glowing colors the wrongs inflicting upon the South by the aggressive measures which, for effect, were denominated compromises; and, while in a magnanimous and generous spirit, which others would do well to imitate, he impeached the motives of those who differed with him, he proved conclusively and satisfactorily that, while others had deserted their posts (actuated possibly, and in some instances certainly, by a conscientious belief that the danger justified such desertion) he unflinchingly, faithfully and fearlessly maintained his stand.—During the discussion of the slavery question by the members of the Congress of last year, the course of this gentleman was peculiarly correct, and he deserves the good appellation of a faithful sentinel on the watch tower of the South. We feel that to attempt a sketch of the address of representative would be doing him an act of injustice; it is sufficient to say, that we believe he has been true to himself, true to the South, true to his constituents, true to the Constitution, and true to the Union, and merits the plaudit, which is the highest from his constituency of "well done good and faithful servant."—Gen Millson has guarded, with watchful eyes, the interests of this district, and an increased majority, at the next election, will show to him the increased confidence of the people.

HORRID DEED.—The Rochester American states that a newly born infant, alive, was found on the railroad, in Ontario county, last week, immediately after the passage of an emigrant train. It had evidently been thrown out by its heartless mother, and died shortly after being found from the effect of its injuries.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

From the Baltimore Sun of Monday.

There were sales to day of 1400 bbls. Howard Street flour at $4 50. Nothing doing in City Mills. No sales of wh at. White corn, 60 a 61 cts.; yellow scarce and in demand, with sales of 62 a 63 cents—receipts light.—Sales of Oats at 35 a 40 cts.

COFFEE.—The transactions the past week amount to about 900 bags Rio. There is not it was taken on speculation at 10 cents, and some re-sold at 10½.

FISH.—There is a fair demand for Mackerel at $10 50 a $11 for No. 1; 9 50 a $10 for No. 2; 6 50 a $6 75 for No. 3, and small 3 and 4, 5 62 a $5 75. Shad and Herrings are scarce, and but little doing in either.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET—Saturday, April 12.

The Flour market is firm and prices unsettled. Holders are asking $4 50, but we hear of no sales at that price. The receipts are light and the st ck is considerably reduced. Wagon price $4 37½.

Very little Wheat offering and the market is unsettled our quotations are nominal.

Corn is firm. We quote white at 58 a 60 cts. afloat; yellow 58 a 59 cts. Wagon price for white and mixed 57 cts. and in demand.

Supplies of Beef Cattle continue moderate, we quote $80 a $4 50 per 100 lbs. gross.

Live Hogs $6 75 per 100 lbs.

The supplies of Fish at the Wharf are moderate.—Shad were selling yesterday at 7 a $7 50 per hundred, and Herring at 7 a $7 50 per thousand, and a brisk demand for the Country.

Winchester Market.

For the Week ending April 10, 1851.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. HARTLEY AT THE DEPOT.

Articles.	*Wagon Price.*	*Store Price.*
BACON,	08 a 8½	09 a 10
FLOUR,	4 00 a 4 12½	4 50 a 4 75
FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 10	1 10 a 0 00
FEATHERS,	30 a 32	37 a 40
GRAIN—Wheat,	85 a 0 90	87 a 0 92
Oats,	35 a 40	45 a 50
Corn,	40 a 45	50 a 00
Rye,	65 a 75	80 a 85
LARD,	7 a 8	7½ a 8
PLASTER,	0 00 a 0 00	4 50 a 00

CANAL TRADE.

DEPARTURES.

April 3—Fireman Rawdon, 93.7 tons coal, 185 miles.—Oregon, 93 4 tons coal, 185 miles.

" 4—Elizabeth, 81.16 tons coal, 185 miles. J. Snively, 83.2 tons coal, 185 miles. G. W. Rigg, 1.4.5 tons coal, 185 miles.

" 5—Otho Baker, 110 tons coal, 185 miles. Virginia 59.16 tons coal, 185 miles. American Flag, 91.14 tons coal, 185 miles. Martin Hoffman, 96.5 tons coal, 185 miles.

" 7—Westmoreland, 63.8 tons coal. 185 miles. C. F. Mudge, 102.14 tons coal, 185 miles.

" 8—Sakona Clark, 83.19 tons coal, 185 miles—Louisa, 103.3 tons coal, 185 miles. Maryland, 81.4 tons coal 185 miles.

" 9—Delaware, 93.8 tons coal, 185 miles. H. G. Phelps, 80.13 tons coal, 185 miles—Em. Hoffman, 105.4 tons coal, 185 miles.

" 10—William, 59.17 tons coal, 185 miles. W. B. Clarke 86.19 tons coal, 185 miles.

" 11—Miles Standish, 91.19 tons coal. 285 miles.

In the month of March 2,941.18 tons of coal were sent below; and the total amount since the opening of the Canal, October 13, 1850, to the present time, is 12,635.15 tons.

BLACKGUARD PROCEEDING.

In spite of the active exertions of the civil authorities of Baltimore, Washington and Alexandria, the disgraceful prize-fight, between George Zimmerman and John Dinsmore, took place on Monday morning on the soil of Virginia, about a quarter of a mile west of Ball's ✕ Roads in Alexandria county. The fight, the stakes of which were $300 aside, lasted for eight minutes, and Zimmerman was declared victor. About 300 persons, mostly armed, are said to have been in attendance.

The Clarksburg (Va.) Democrat announces that Col. J. M. Beale is a candidate for Congress in the 14th district.

MARRIAGES.

On the morning of the 18th ult., at the residence of her father, Col C. R. Dowell, by the Rev. George Adie, Mr. JOSEPH PANCOAST to Miss JANE ANN DOWELL, all of Loudoun County

By the same, on the evening of the 24 inst., at the residence of her father, Gen. Geo. Rust, COLEMAN YELLOTT, of Baltimore, to Miss MARY VIRGINIA RUST, of Loudoun county.

By the same, on the 3d inst., at her father's, Mr. ROBERT MOFFETT, near Waterford, Loudoun County, Va., Mr. FRANCIS PRESTON, of Washington, Va., to Miss MARTHA VIRGINIA MOFFETT.

On the 20th February, at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, by Rev. O. Burgess, Mr. DAVID SANDERS, of Mt Gilead, Ohio, to Mrs. CAROLINE WAUGH, formerly of Leesburg, Va.

In Washington county, Md., on the 2d inst., by Rev. John W. Ewing, Mr. DAVID WEDDLE, formerly of Fairfaxley, to Miss SARAH W. HOFF, third daughter of JAMES D. HOFF,—both of Warren county, Va.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. Samuel Gover, Mr. JAMES W. GANT to Miss ANN ELIZABETH McCARTY, of Loudoun.

DEATHS.

On Monday 7th inst., in this County, FREDERICK STARKE, youngest child of FREDERICK M. and HARRIET EICHELBERGER, aged 4 months.

Gone to the grave in early bloom,
He has escaped all worldly woes;
Death's angel bending o'er the tomb,
Wept o'er the beauteous blighted rose.

Miscellaneous Notices.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S MEETING.

The next meeting of the School Commissioners will take place on Saturday the 17th of May next.
April 8, 1851

PEW RENTS.

The Pew Rents in the Presbyterian Church, Charlestown, fell due on the 1st of April. Payment can be made to R. Henderson, T. Rutherford, or C. G. Stewart
April 1, 1851—Free Press copy.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Building Committee for the Presbyterian Church, Charlestown, desire to commence the work at once, and therefore give notice to subscribers that one-fourth of their subscriptions are requested to be paid to Thomas Rutherford or Charles G. Stewart by the 20th of April ensuing. THE TRUSTEES.
March 28, 1851.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN, the true digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, a great Dyspepsia Cure, prepared from Rennet or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column. [Sept. 19, 1850—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN connexion with my business as Constable, I offer my services as AUCTIONEER in this part of the County—those disposed to patronize me can leave word with the editor, or write to me at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. All business will be promptly attended to.
C. G. BRAGG, Constable.
April 15, 1851.

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale at my yard, near the Depot, Charlestown, a Kiln of very superior BRICK which are offered on the most reasonable terms
JACKSON McDANIEL.
April 15, 1851—3t.

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE room, and one easy of access, over the Drug Store of L. M. Smith & Co. Possession given immediately. Apply to
April 15, 1851—3t. J. W. BELLER.

New Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving their supply of Spring and Summer Goods, to which they invite the attention of customers and the public generally. KEYES & KEARSLEY.
April 15 1851

New Goods.

WE are now receiving our Spring supply of GOODS, from Philadelphia and Baltimore; and will be most happy to show them to our friends and the public generally. Don't forget to give us a call, as we think we can please all tastes. TATE & HOOFF.
April 15, 1851.

New Spring Goods.

JERE. HARRIS is receiving his supplies of Spring and Summer Goods. He respectfully calls the attention of his customers and the public generally.
April 15, 1851.

Oil Cloths and Mattings.—Our stock of this Spring's purchase are superior in quality to those we have usually sold, and some of them at a reduced price.
April 15. KEYES & KEARSLEY

Bonnets and Ribbons.

WE call the attention of the Ladies to our stock of Bonnets and Ribbons, among them will be found a great variety of the most fashionable shape, varying in price from 50 cents to $5. Also Bonnet, Neck, and Cap Ribbons of the neatest style.
April 15. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Hats, Caps, &c.

1 CASE of Fashionable Silk Hats; Summer Hats of every variety at the very lowest prices, at JERE. HARRIS'.
April 15, 1851.

Fancies.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Laces, Cotton and Thread, Bobbin, Edging, Cambric and Swiss Edging and Insertings, Gloves, Hoseries, Handkerchiefs, Capes, Mitts, short and long; Beltings, Black Silk Lace, Black Lace Veils, Love Veils, and in fact many nice and rare goods that cannot but please, for sale by JERE. HARRIS.
April 15.

Fancy Goods.

JERE. HARRIS wishes to call the attention of the Ladies to his stock of Fancy Goods, purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, of the latest and most approved styles. He feels assured it will compare with any in the town, as he has taken great pains in purchasing the stock, which is much larger than any heretofore offered. Call, it will give him great pleasure to see you and show them.
April 15.

Come on with your Money if you want a bargain in Hughes' Iron!

4 LOADS of which I have just received, together with my former stock, will make the very best assortment of the *very best Iron* ever offered in this county,—comprising Plough Irons of every description, Crowbars, Sledge Moulds, Hammered and Rolled Tires, small and large rounds and squares, horse-shoe bars, nail rods, &c., all from Hughes', which I will sell on time as usual, but will offer *great inducements* to those that want a quantity and have the cash to pay for it. Call and see for yourselves at the Market-house. T. RAWLINS.
April 15, 1851.

Ætherial and Fish Oil, best quality, for sale by TATE & HOOFF.
April 15, 1851.

Burlaps.—Just received, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Burlaps Linen. TATE & HOOFF.
April 15, 1851.

Best quality SEGARS, just received and for sale by TATE & HOOFF.
April 15, 1851.

Queensware.—A general assortment of Queensware, for sale cheap, by
April 15, 1851 TATE & HOOFF.

Cod Fish and Mackerel, for sale by
April 15 H. L. EBY & SON.

TO THE LADIES.

Miss Eliza L. Kerchival

HAS again the pleasure of announcing to the Ladies of Charlestown and neighborhood, that she has just returned from Baltimore with the latest PARIS FASHIONS, for all descriptions of Spring and Summer Millinery and Mantua-Making, together with a beautiful assortment of

Ribbons, Flowers, Bonnets, Straw Hats, Dress Goods, &c.,

selected from the very best stocks of the City, and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please.—

Grateful to the many friends who have heretofore so liberally patronised her, she most respectfully solicits a continuance of past favors, as she feels confident of being able to render entire satisfaction to all who may give her a call.
April 15, 1851—3t.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase for his own use, A NEGRO GIRL from 8 to 12 years old, and a Boy from 8 to 16 years. For further particulars inquire of THE PRINTER.
April 15, 1851.

Groceries! Groceries!!

20 SACKS Rio, Laguayra and Java Coffee; 20 Bbls. best Loaf, Crushed, Refined and Pulverized Sugars;
6 Hhds. Brown Sugar, part low priced;
2 " Cardenas Molasses; 10 bbls. N. O. do;
20 bbls. Double Rectified Whiskey; 5 bbls. Old Rye do;
2,000 feet Safety Fuse;
25 Kegs Blasting Powder;
100 " Nails, assorted;
25 boxes sperm, adamantine and tallow Candles;
10 " Chewing Tobacco; 1 bbl. Smoking do.;
20 " Cheese, Pine Apple and English;
2 Baskets Salad Oil;
5,000 lbs. Bacon, Sides and Shoulders;
10 Bbls. Tar;
10 Boxes Soap, Rosin, Castile, Variegated and White Bar;
Pure Mustard, by the bottle or can;
Magnetic Washing Liquid;
Essence of Coffee—with 12½ cents worth to save four pounds coffee;
Infallible Yeast Powder, a prime article;
Packed Teas, from 50 cts. to $1 25;
1 Chest extra Green Tea;
Ground Pepper, Rice Flour, &c., just received, and for sale at the very lowest price by
April 15. H. L. EBY & SON.

To the Ladies.

WE invite the Ladies to examine our stock of Dress Goods, &c., consisting, in part, as follows:

Barege de Lanes, all colors and patterns;
Mourning do; second Mourning do.;
Ginghams, all prices; Imperial Foulard Silks, Plaid do., Dress Silks, plain and plaid, Alpaca Bombasin, Lawns from 12½ to 50 cents, Black and White do., best quality Black Silks, Black Silk Lace, Thread Edgings, Bonnet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, Silk do., Bobinet, plain and figured, Plaid Cambric, from 12½ to 50 cents, Plain do., Corded Skirts, Grass do, and a fine assortment of Hosiery, Shoes, Silk Oil Cloth, &c., and many other articles too numerous to enumerate. Please give us a call as we will take pleasure in showing our stock. TATE & HOOFF.
April 15, 1851.

For the Gents.

WE would invite the attention of the Gentlemen of Charlestown, and the county generally, to our stock of
Super Super. Black French Cloths, all prices;
Olive do; Claret do; Black Silk Vesting; Plain do; Marseilles do; super Black Cassimeres, and a superior assortment of Fancy Cassimeres;
Cashmerets; Tweeds; Nankins, something new;
Black Silk Cravats; Satin do; Fancy do.; Plaid and Plain; Kid Gloves, Silk do., Thread do;
Leghorn Hats, superior Slouch do, all prices;
latest fashion Silk Hats, &c., for sale by
April 15. TATE & HOOFF.

Linen Goods.

BLEACHED and Brown Drillings for pants;
Irish Linens from 50 cents to $1 per yard;
Brown and Bleached Hollands;
Huckaback Toweling;
12-4 Linen Sheeting;
Marseilles Quilts, a superior article;
Table Linen, bleached and brown;
Crash, and a general assortment of Diapers, for sale cheap by TATE & HOOFF.
April 15, 1851.

Brandies, Wines, &c.

PRIME old French Brandy; Pale and Dark do; Cherry Brandy; Madeira Wine; Old Port do; and prime Old Rye.
April 15. TATE & HOOFF

Groceries.

N. O. Sugar, Porto Rico and Loaf do;
Crushed, Clarified, and Pulverized do;
Rio Coffee; N. O. Molasses; S. H. Molasses;
Golden Syrup, for table use, a prime article;
Prime Gun Powder Tea, for sale by
April 15 TATE & HOOFF.

Domestics.

3-4 4-4, 6-4 Brown Cottons;
3-4, 4-4 Osnaburg do;
Plain and Twilled Plaid Cotton; Bleached do;
12-4 Bleached Sheeting, for sale by
April 15. TATE & HOOFF.

In Season.

GARDEN Rakes and Hoes of the best quality; Shovels, Manure Forks, Plough Hames, Traces, &c., just received at the new store at the Market house. T. RAWLINS.
April 15.

Fresh Fruits.

ORANGES and Lemons; Figs and Prunes; Almonds and Filberts; Raisins and Cocoa Nuts; Preserves, &c., just received by
April 15 H. L. EBY & SON.

Fish.—Just received, Mackerel and Herring For sale by the barrel or dozen.
April 15. TATE & HOOFF.

Cheese.—Just received and for sale, Pine Apple and other cheese.
April 15. TATE & HOOFF.

Salad Oil.—Fresh, Salad Oil, for sale by
April 15. TATE & HOOFF.

Extract of Coffee.—Just received, this Extract, which is said to be a great improvement and saving in making Coffee.
April 15. TATE & HOOFF.

JUST received and for sale, Trace Chains.
April 15. TATE & HOOFF.

Steel.—English Blister, Country, Shear and Cast Steel, just received by
April 15. H. L. EBY & SON.

H. L. EBY & SON invite the attention of their customers and the public generally, to their large and very general stock of choice and well selected Groceries, at very low prices.

They have also a large stock of Hughes' and other Iron, which they offer on liberal terms.
April 8, 1851.

Garden Seed.

JUST received another supply of Peas, 4 kinds, Mangle Wortzle, Cauliflower, Parsnip Beet, Pepper, Nasturtum, and other of Aults English Garden Seed, at the Market House.
March 25. T. RAWLINS.

Candles.

20 BOXES Mould and Dipped Candles, Winchester make, Adamantine and Sperm do., for sale by J. H. SLOAN & CO.
March 25.

Fresh Groceries.

2 BOXES Maccaroni, 40 lbs. Bakers' Cocoa Chocolate, Ground Pepper, Ground Cinnamon, Rice Flour, Pure Pearl Starch, Cloves, Nutmegs, Maces, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Meal, 20 bushels prime Mercer Potatoes, for seed, and various other kinds, for sale by
March 25. J. H. SLOAN & CO.

Segars.

A FRESH lot of fine and choice brand Segars, for sale Wholesale and Retail by
March 25. G. W. SWEITZER.

To the Ladies.—A great variety of misses' and childrens' Jenny Lind Boots, &c.
April 8. JAS. McDANIEL, Agent.

100 BUSHELS Lime for sale by
March 25. EBY & SON.

VALUABLE JEFFERSON LAND FOR SALE.

INTENDING to remove west, the subscriber will sell, at private sale, his Valuable FARM, in Jefferson County, lying about one mile north of Halltown, five miles from Harpers-Ferry, five miles from Charlestown, by either dirt road or turnpike, and being about one mile from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The said farm contains

150 ACRES,

about 20 acres of which is in timber. The improvements consist of a dwelling, stabling, corn house, dairy, &c., with one of the finest springs in the county. The land is in a good state of cultivation; and would make one of the best dairy farms in the county—being in a good neighborhood for market.

The land adjoins the lands of J. B. McCurdy, L. W. Washington, Henry Miller, the heirs of the late John Henkle, &c. If early application be made, a bargain can be had, and terms made easy. JOHN LOCK.
Halltown, April 8, 1851.

LUMBER.

THE BLOOMERY SAW-MILL having been repaired, and having a large number of Pine logs on hand, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of fine Lumber without delay.

I have on hand, at the Saw Mill, 40,000 feet of seasoned inch boards.

Terms—Cash.
HUMPHREY KEYES.
April 8, 1851—3t

FRANKLIN Fire Insurance Company.

LAWSON BOTTS,

AGENT, in place of J. J. MILLER, is now prepared to take and renew Risks on Property against Fire.
April 8, 1851—2m. [F. P. COPY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed trustees of NEILL & WEST, Berryville, Clarke county, Va., do hereby give notice that they have employed Mr. HORACE A. WEST as their Agent, who is duly authorized to sell the goods, wares, and merchandise, assigned to us by the said Neill & West, on the usual credits. As it is desirable to sell off the stock as soon as possible, the goods will be sold at reduced prices.

All persons indebted to the said firm of Neill & West, are notified, that all claims due them have been assigned to us for the benefit of their creditors, and they are requested to come forward and arrange the same with us, at as early a date as practicable.
McCORMICK & BRADFIELD.
Berryville, April 8, 1851—3t

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

I SHALL offer for sale, at public auction, on the premises, *SATURDAY, 3d of May*, at 3 P. M.,

Two Houses and Lots,

one situated in North Bolivar, a Frame House, one and a half stories high, with two good Kitchens, and is now under rent for $110. This House has a chimney at each end, and is well suited for two families. The LOT contains a quarter Acre.

The other is situated in South Bolivar, with a lot of 53 feet front, has been occupied as a Store and Dwelling, and is now under rent for $160, is built of stone and two stories high. These Houses are both in good repair, and is desirable Property to those in want.

Terms—One third in hand, and the remainder in one and two years, to be secured by a Deed of Trust. ASAPH WILSON,
GEO. KOONCE, *Auctioneer.*
Harpers-Ferry, April 8, 1851—ts.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Co-Partnership in the **Tailoring Business,** and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public in general.
JAMES CLOTHIER.
PETER POISAL.
Charlestown, April 8, 1851.

REMOVED,
BUT NOT TO FAIRMONT.
Old Jefferson Forever remains Unmoved and Unmovable.

"In the multitude of council there is wisdom."

AS we have conferred with friends, not a few, we have concluded to raise the standard of the old and well tried trade of

Tailoring

in this place, where we have enjoyed the privilege of being citizens for a number of years, and although we have been often cast down yet we are not conquered. Therefore we have determined to take a fresh start in the above business.

Our establishment may be found nearly opposite Mr. J. Harris' Store and the well-known Confectionary establishment of J. F. Blessing, and one door east of Dr. G. F. Mason's dwelling.

We hope by industry, perseverance, and attention to business, to share in public patronage.—We also hope to be able to give general satisfaction. If experience has any advantage, surely we have a right to claim a share of that advantage. And if former success in making an improvement in the appearance of man—by giving good fits in garment cutting—we have a right to claim a share of this also. We promise and pledge ourselves for the faithful performance of our duty to any and all who may entrust us with their work, assuring them it shall be done with neatness and dispatch.

Garments cut to order at all times.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for work.
JAMES CLOTHIER.
PETER POISAL.
Charlestown, April 8, 1851.

PIANOS FOR SALE.

PROFESSOR GAWRONSKI,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity, that he has on hand several **Splendid Pianos,** of northern manufacture, which he can confidently recommend as being the best. They are 6, 6½ 6¾, and 7 octaves, in rich Rosewood Cases, with entire French Metalic Plates, and patent reverberating sound boards, which give to the instrument a rich and melodious sound.

These Pianos will be accompanied with a written warrantee as to their durability and superior finish, and are $100 in point of prices cheaper than could be bought in Baltimore. He invites the attention of gentlemen before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ All communications post paid will be promptly attended to.
Frederick, Md., March 18, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Harpers-Ferry and Shenandoah Manufacturing Company will be held at their office, at Harpers Ferry, on Monday the 5th day of May next. JAMES GIDDINGS.
Harpers Ferry, April 8, 1851—F. P.

Wheat in the Ground, For Sale.

THE undersigned, administrator of the late Judge I. R. Douglass, will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of the Court-House door in Charlestown, *on MONDAY, the 21st inst.*

The Wheat in the Ground,

now growing on the farm of the said deceased. There are from 70 to 80 acres.

A credit until the 10th of November next will be given, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security. DAVID HOWELL,
April 8, 1851. *Adm'r.*

FOR SALE,

THE subscriber offers for sale, a pair of good Copper Stills. They will contain each 14 hogsheads. They will be sold on a credit until 1st of September next. Apply to the subscriber, or W. H. GAHOOD. MARY E. VANVACTER.
April 8, 1851.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, living at Hazlefield, will sell to the highest bidder, *on Thursday, the 24th instant*, part of his

STOCK & FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

Consisting in part as follows, viz:
Work Horses and Colts;
Milch Cows and Stock Cattle;
A Flock of Sheep;
A number of Stock Hogs;
Brood Sows and Pigs;
Barshear, Double and Single shovel Ploughs;
Harrows, Rakes, &c.

TERMS—Nine months credit will be given on all sums of $5 and upwards—the purchaser giving bond with approved security. All sums under $5, cash.
MONTGOMERY SLEMONS.
April 8, 1851.

TO STONE MASONS.

PROPOSALS are desired *immediately*, for the Stone Work necessary for the Basement of the Presbyterian Church about to be erected in Charlestown.
April 1, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY young Negro Man. The owner does not wish to sell him out of this or the adjoining Counties. Enquire of
April 1, 1851—3t. THE PRINTER.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

AT a meeting of the School Commissioners of the county of Jefferson, held at the Court-House, on Saturday, the 29th of March, the following persons were reported to have been elected as School Commissioners of the county for the following year, viz:

Messrs. W. N. Lemen, John M. Jewett, Jacob Staley, Christian Reinhart, Adam Link, Samuel Rickle, Gerard D. Moore, James Watson, John F. Shaull, Warner A. Thomson, David Fry, Daniel Heflebower, John Locke, John G. Cockerill, J. L. Hooff, W. D. North, John Lock, jr., John Reed, W. C. Worthington, W. McCoy, A. H. Herr, Edward Lucas, W. T. Daugherty, Philip Coons, Raleigh Moler and John J. Vansant.

An election was held in No. 14, but no return of the polls to the Board. The persons elected will meet in Charlestown, on Saturday, the 10th day of May next, at the Court-House, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and it is requested that all tuition bills for the scholars will be made out up to the 1st of April, and be delivered by the several Commissioners to the Sheriff by the day named, or be ready, and handed over to the Board on that day.
Teste, W. C. WORTHINGTON,
April 8, 1851. *Clerk.*

JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE

FACTORY.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs his friends, customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving one of the largest and best assortments of goods (in his line of business) ever offered in this market, to which he earnestly invites the attention of all who may be in want of such articles—believing he will be enabled to suit each and all, both as respects quality and price. Call at the old stand, and examine for yourselves. Respectfully,
JAMES McDANIEL, *Ag't*
for S. RIDENOUR.
April 8, 1851.

LAST NOTICE.

THE Notes and Accounts contracted with Mr. JAMES CLOTHIER, of Charlestown, notice of which has been heretofore given as being placed in the hands of Mr. JAMES W. BELLER for collection, will remain in his hands until the 20th day of April, after which time all remaining unpaid will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Those wishing to save cost, will do well to heed this notice.
WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.
April 1, 1851—3t.

A Kiln of Fresh Lime, FOR SALE.

I HAVE just burned a Kiln of very superior LIME, which will be sold at 20 cents at the Kiln, midway between Smithfield and Leetown, or delivered anywhere in the county at 25 cents per bushel. PATRICK McINTYRE.
April 1, 1851.

TOBACCO
At Retail and Wholesale Prices.

I WOULD respectfully inform my friends and the public in general, that I have this day reduced my prices on Tobacco at Retail for Wholesale prices. GEO. W. SWEITZER.
April 1, 1851.

Attention to Orders.

THE North Bolivar company will parade in front of McCoy's Store, *on Saturday, April 5th*, at 11 o'clock.

The Companies composing the 2nd Battalion, will parade in Shepherdstown *on Saturday, April 12th*, at 11 o'clock.

The Leetown company will parade *on Saturday the 19th*, at 11 o'clock.

The Smithfield company will parade in front of Smith's Hotel *on Saturday the 19th*, at 2 o'clock.

The company formerly commanded by Capt. West, will parade in front of Mrs. Holl's in Charlestown, *on Saturday the 26th* at 11 o'clock.

The company formerly commanded by Capt. Lock, will parade in front of the Market house, *on Saturday the 26th*, at 2 o'clock.

By order of the Colonel.
J. W. ROWAN,
Adjutant 55th Regiment V. M.
March 18th, 1851.

Buggies and Carriage for Sale.

ONE second Hand Baltimore built CARRIAGE for sale, with or without Harness.
One second hand *BUGGY WAGON*;
One do do *TROTTING* do;
for sale, with or without Harness, Baltimore make.
For sale low for CASH by
March 25, 1851 G. W. SWEITZER

Steel.

CAST STEEL 1¼ and 1½ inches square for Hammers; also Shear Steel, English and American Blister-steel, just received by
April 8. T. RAWLINS.

Distilling.

THE undersigned hereby notifies the public that he will continue the distilling business, at the old stand at Kabletown, as Agent for his brother, Jacob Heflebower.
SOLOMON HEFLEBOWER, *Agent.*
April 1, 1851—3t.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Charlestown, an indentured apprentice to the Saddle and Harness Making business named HENRY ROSS, aged about 16 years. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, but no thanks.
April 1, 1851—3t J. P. GORMAN.

Fresh Lime.

WE have just received 50 bushels of superior Lime. WM. S. LOCK & CO.
April 1, 1851.

Negro Girl Wanted.

THE Advertiser wishes to buy, for his own use, a young and hearty Negro Woman, with one or two children, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply to
April 8—tf. TATE & HOOFF.

Home Manufacture.

A VERY heavy assortment of gentlemen's Calf and Morocco Boots; Coarse and Kip do., together with every description of Shoes for Men and Women. JAS. McDANIEL,
April 8. Agent.

25 Cases best city make Ladies' Kid, Morocco, Enameled and Gaiter Shoes—black and colored. JAS. McDANIEL,
April 8. Agent.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

A MINE richer than those of "Ophir," easier of access than those on "Yuba River," and as inexhaustible as the grains of sand upon the surf-beaten shore of the broad Pacific.

A GALAXY OF LOTTERIES!!!

Unsurpassed in brilliancy of conception, seldom equalled in the diversity of Capitals, and never excelled in their proportional arrangement, are all positively to be drawn in April.

One order to the truly fortunate, Far-famed and Old Established house of

PYFER & CO.,
No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.,

Is an endorsed guarantee of a handsome Prize.

Proclaim it to the World!

Nearly One Hundred Thousand Dollars cash paid for Prizes last month. Such glorious Luck never known before! **PYFER & CO.,** never fail to sell and pay the Large Prizes!

Resolve to address for a handsome Prize, the old established Prize office of

PYFER & CO.,
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Gorgeous Schemes

FOR APRIL,—1851.

☞ CONFIDENCE STRICTLY OBSERVED ☜

Date. April.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages
17	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
18	3 of 10,000	72 Nos	13 drawn	5	15 00
19	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
21	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	28 00
22	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
23	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
24	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
25	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
26	70,000	73 Nos	13 drawn	20	75 00
28	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
29	22,500	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
30	35,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	40 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the reader of this paper have only to remit cash drafts or prize tickets, to the old established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers, PYFER & CO.
No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
April 1, 1851.

JOHN C. HAMMETT & CO.,
LOTTERY AGENTS & EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 13 Light st., Baltimore, Md.

BRILLIANT Lotteries to be drawn in Baltimore in April, 1851, in which we intend to se l some of the Capital Prizes. To those who have had bad luck in the past month, we would say do not despair, for the cool and chilling winds of March are succeeded by the gentle and invigorating *showers* of April; and we intend to shower the prizes on our friends pretty freely, and replenish their purses to repletion.—So make your selections, and send on your orders without delay to the ever lucky and far famed prize office of
J. C. HAMMETT & CO.

| April. | Nos. | Ballots. | Capit

Poetical.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

A BALLAD.

BY SAM SOMEBODY.

As my midnight lamp was sinking, with a merry sort of winkling,
I betook me then to thinking, on the battles of the past;
And the phantom man calls glory, that lives in song and story,
Came looming o'er my memory, in visions thick and fast.

The sky was gently beaming, and the stars were brightly gleaming,
And the earth with beauty teeming look'd an aidenn from on high;
And the clouds right softly swinging, grim shadows now were flinging,
And the Pale Moon rode above us, "like a pancake in the sky."

When to my window glancing, where the moonbeams gaily dancing,
Form'd a bright scene, more enchanting than I ever saw before;
Yet my lids with sleep were closing, the fact is, I was dosing,
So I turned with sadden'd heart and crept away to snore.

But scarce to somnus yielding, every thought and every feeling,
And o'er my soul was stealing bright dreams of days of yore,
When a sound came fiercely swelling, like the wild unearthly yelling
Of some savage tribe of FELINES—say an hundred—may be more.

With my anger hotly burning, and to the window quickly turning,
For the purpose soon of learning, what this "orful muss" did mean,
When a scene not quite Elisian broke upon my startled vision—
'Twas the querest scene that mortal ever saw before, I ween.

There a feeline host were cursing, or their wrath in silence nursing,
With it fill'd well nigh to bursting, for the horrid battle 'fray,
When with scream and squall and cry, soon the fur began to fly,
Cut and thrust right and left seemed the order of the day.

As I stood in silence marking, this strange species of "SKY-LARKING,"
Suddenly I heard a barking, and a dog came rushing on,
Then each cat straight line weaving, soon was taken with a leaving,
And the battle 'fray was over, every cat had sloped and gone.

Then the dog right saucy winking, or may hap 'twas only blinking,
Whilst I stood in fancy thinking, of each sober visaged cat,
I awoke—the dawn was gleaming, I found I had been dreaming
I'd been reading late o' night, of the "Battle of the Platte!"

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The London Times, reviewing the present state of Europe, acknowledges its fears that the existing calm in the political elements is likely to be but temporary. The revolutionary principle has been checked, but neither subdued nor conciliated; and the two parties, the one of progress, and the one of established institutions, seem to pause from a contest in which neither was exactly certain of its real position.

In allusion to the popular outbreaks in 1848, in France, Germany and Italy, and to the measures of repression resorted to, the Times says:

"Every Government of the Continent has been from that time forth under arms. Every Sovereign has prepared for personal defence; and the Courts of Europe are like places fortified against an enemy in the field. Military armaments, hardly equalled in the greatest wars, cover the most civilized countries and exhaust the energies of the people. Authority has assumed the arms and accepted the alliance of despotism, since freedom descended to violence and appealed to the passions of a revolution. Between such extremes there is little to choose, for both are equally remote from that standard of liberty and order to which this country happily adheres. But the deepest disgrace rests, in our opinion, upon those who first degraded the liberal cause by the abuse they made of it, and then exposed it to a conflict in which it has been inevitably worsted; while the danger now pressing most heavily upon the future is that, as nothing has been done since the restoration of tranquility to regain the confidence and gratitude of the people, the struggle will one day be renewed, and the world is threatened by a long alternation of popular license and military oppression."

THE GREAT WEST.

The Republic describes a map, publi-hed at Cincinnati, in Williams' *Western Path-Finder*, showing the various railroad routes in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and partial views of those in the Southern part of Michigan and Wisconsin, and the Northern border of Virginia and Kentucky; in which are distinguished the railroads which are finished, or nearly so, from those which are proposed and in process of construction. According to the analysis of the Republic, first is the great route which has been denominated the straight-line road. It commences at Baltimore, and runs thence through Cumberland, Three Forks, Parkersburg, Belpre, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Vincennes and St. Louis, to the Western boundary of Missouri, whence it is expected at some not very remote day to extend to the Pacific. Then there is the great Central route, which, commencing with the Baltimore and Ohio road from Baltimore to Wheeling, via Three Forks, runs from Wheeling to Zanesville; from Zanesville by a Southern route to Cincinnati, but by the great Central route to Newark, where it is intersected by the Pittsburg route from the east, and the Sandusky route from the north; thence to Columbus, where it is intersected by the Cleveland route, on the one hand, and the Xenia on the other; from Columbus, the Central route pursues its course by one way to Urbana, Piqua, and Greenville, to Winchester, where it intersects the Bellefontaine road, and continues with it to Indianapolis, and by another runs to Dayton, Paris, Richmond, Centreville, Cambridge, Knightstown, to Indianapolis; and here no less than seven roads concentrate, one of which is the Central, which continues to Terre Haute, thence to Vandalia, and thence to St. Louis, and another runs to Chicago, and thence to Davenport, Iowa, by one route, and by another, the great Central Illinois route, to Cairo.—The Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad runs from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and reaches Ohio at Wellsville, whence it runs through northern Ohio to Fort Wayne, and thence to Warsaw, in Indiana, which is as far as it is projected at the present time. Of the routes commencing further north, are the great New York and Erie road, which runs from the city of New York to Dunkirk on Lake Erie, and thence communicates by water with the Cleveland and Columbus route, and also with the Michigan Central route from Detroit to Chicago, thence to Davenport, and with the Michigan southern route from Monroe, via St. Joseph's, to Chicago, and thence to Rock Island, Davenport, Iowa City, Council Bluffs, &c., and the Massachusetts, Albany, and Buffalo road, which by the lake communicates in the same manner with the same points.—*Richmond Enq.*

THE NEW THREE CENT COINS.—The Philadelphia North American learns from E. C. Dale, Esq., Treasurer of the Mint, that preparations are making for a large issue of three cent pieces from the mint at an early day. By authority from the Treasury Department, a great part of the silver bullion fund will be converted into these pieces; and after receiving a sufficient supply for the various Government offices, the balance will be exchanged for deposites of foreign silver coin or bullion, and also for *American gold or silver coins.* A fund is likewise provided for procuring future supplies of silver bullion for this coinage, so that all the public demands may be promptly satisfied. To prevent undue accumulations of these coins in single hands, a discretion is allowed to decline selling more than $150 worth at a time to one applicant. The least amount to be sold is $30. Authority is also given to deliver the coins in distant cities at the cost of the mint for transportation, as is now the case in distributing the copper coinage. Notice will hereafter be given of the time at which the application for the new coin will be received.

GARDEN Spades, four prong Forks and long handle Shovels, for sale by
March 25. EBY & SON.

Mechanic Arts.

Machine Shop and Iron Foundry.

Agricultural Machinery.

THE subscribers are now prepared to manufacture at their establishment, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, *AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY* of every description.

THRESHING MACHINES,

OF THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED PATTERNS, Fitz's celebrated Thresher, among others, warranted to thresh from 300 to 400 bushels per day. Also, Thresher with cleaner attached, completing the whole process in one operation. Also, *Fodder Cutters* (Royers' patent) the very best now in use. *Corn Crushers* that crush from the consistency of hommony to fine meal, if desired, with capacity from 30 to 40 bushels per hour.—*Corn Shellers*, with capacity from 150 to 1000 bushels per day. *Wheat Drills*, of the most improved patterns. *Wheat Reapers*, of the latest and best kinds, (Hussey's and McCormick's.)—Also, Bamborough's celebrated *Wheat Fan*, which has taken 29 premiums and 4 medals, warranted to be the best separater in the U. States. In fact every thing that the Farmer may need to aid him in his operations. Orders filled at the shortest notice and Machinery sent to any part of the State. All Repairs promptly attended to. CASTINGS of all kinds, Mill Irons included, done in the shortest, neatest, and most durable manner.

MANUFACTURING PRICES.

THRESHER with Cleaner complete, six-horse power, $250
Thresher without Cleaner, from 160 to $175
Corn Crushers, $45
Fodder Cutters, $35
Corn Shellers, from $15 to $45
Hay and Straw Cutters from $10 to $25

All other machinery at proportional rates.—All warranted to work well.

ZIMMERMAN & CO.
Charlestown, Dec. 24, 1850.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned having leased the Blacksmith Shop of Mr. George Eichelberger, on "Cat Tail," offers his services as a Blacksmith. He will do all kinds of Farm Work, Mill Irons, Edge Tools, &c., at the shortest notice, and for the very lowest prices. Articles manufactured by him which are not done to order, and of the best materials, may be returned free of charge.—He invites a trial from the public.

April 16, 1850.—1y GEORGE CLOSE.

CHARLESTOWN DEPOT.

Reduction of Commissions.

THOUGH no rates of commission have ever been charged at the Charlestown Depot, since it was under my direction, greater than those authorized by law, or demanded by the fair business profits incident to the expense, trouble, and risk of the Agency, yet as complaints have been made by some as to onerous charges, I have determined to make the effort at least to gratify public desire, and shall therefore on and after this date, *reduce* my commissions to *three cents* per hundred on all merchandise delivered in the town, and on other consignments the commissions will correspond with the rates at Winchester. In making this reduction, however, the duty is imposed on me of requiring the commissions on all goods, of every description whatever, to be paid for on delivery, without respect to persons. The cash will also be required for all articles for sale at the Charlestown Depot.

VINCENT W. MOORE.
Feb. 4, 1851.—Free Press copy.

Warehouse at Shepherdstown.

WHEAT, CORN, &c., WANTED.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Jefferson and Berkeley counties, Va., and those of Washington county, Md., that they have rented the large and commodious Brick Warehouse at Shepherdstown, on the Potomac river, (under the name and firm of *LUCAS & MOORE,*) where they will at times be prepared to furnish transportation, in their superior line of Canal Boats, for any and all freight, destined for the Markets of the District. Terms reasonable, and such as will make it the interest of all to give them a trial.

☞ The highest market Cash price will be paid, for from five to twenty thousand bushels of WHEAT—to be delivered at such times as the parties may agree, and in parcels to suit the convenience of those interested. Also, the highest market price will be paid for CORN, OATS, and Country Produce generally. Farmers and others will find it to their interest to call, before disposing of their Grain or Produce, as our arrangements are such as to offer inducements equal to that of any other House in the Valley.

Plaster, Fish, Salt, &c.,

Will be kept constantly on hand, and disposed of on the most reasonable terms by the cargo, or smaller quantity.

ROBERT LUCAS, JR.,
SAMUEL MOORE.
Shepherdstown, Nov. 5, 1850—1y.

REMOVAL.

WAGON MAKING, &C.

THE subscriber has removed to his new shop opposite the Episcopal Parsonage, where he is better prepared than ever to serve the public in his line of business.

He will make or repair Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows, &c., as indeed every article in his line of business, with great promptness, and in a substantial manner. His materials shall be the best quality, and a good job given.

To his old customers he tenders his thanks for the liberal support heretofore extended him, and hopes for a continuance of their favors. To the public at large he invites a portion of their custom.

ALFRED O'BANNON.
Charlestown, Jan. 28, 1851.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his

Blacksmithing Implements

to his new building opposite the Episcopal Parsonage, where he is prepared to serve his old customers as usual, and as many new ones as may favor him with their custom. The various branches of his business shall be conducted in a manner equal to any other establishment in the county, and upon the most accommodating terms. He therefore confidently expects a liberal patronage. He will endeavor to deserve it.

The public's humble servant,
HIRAM O'BANNON.
Charlestown, Jan. 28, 1851.

The New Woollen Factory.

WOOL WANTED.

JOHN K. WHITE and D. G. HENKLE have their New Woollen Factory, in Shepherdstown, nearly completed. The Machinery is of the most approved kind, and the most skillful and experienced workmen have been engaged, so that those wool growers and merchants, who patronize *this establishment*, may rely upon getting the best materials, the best fabrics and *fast colors*. Rolls carded and other country work done at the shortest notice.

We will exchange for WOOL, on the most accommodating terms, our fabrics, viz:
Fulled and Plaid Linseys;
Tweeds, Blanketing, and Flannels;
Carpettings,
Stocking Yarn, &c. Also, any other kinds of merchandise, that may be preferred to our own make, at the Store of John K. White, where all the wool will be received.

Nothing that can be done on our parts shall be left undone, to render entire satisfaction to those who trade with us, either by exchange of wool or purchase of our goods.

WHITE & HENKLE.
Shepherdstown, May 29, 1849.

N. B. Hard Soap, Bees Wax, and Tallow wanted at the highest market price.

Bacon, Lard and Fish.

5,000 LBS. Prime Bacon—Hams, Shoulders and Sides; Superior Family Lard; Prime No. 2 Mackerel for sale.
March 18. J. H. SLOAN & CO.

Mechanic Arts.

PUMP MAKING.

To the People of Jefferson, Clarke and Loudoun.

PERSONS in want of PUMPS, made in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms, will do well to give the subscriber a call. He will insure all new work done by him, and no money will be exacted until all pumps are tested thoroughly.

PIPE LAYING and REPAIRING done at the shortest notice. For repairing the cash will be required; but for all new work a liberal credit will be given. All communications addressed to the subscriber at Berryville, Clarke county, Va., will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS J. BRAGG.
Jan. 7, 1851—3m.

NEW CONCERN.

Blacksmithing in Charlestown.

THE undersigned have formed a co partnership for the purpose of conducting the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS at the old stand of Thomas Rawlins in Charlestown. They are prepared to execute at short notice and in the best manner, every description of work pertaining to their business, and they most respectfully solicit a trial from the farmers and others of the neighborhood. Particular attention will be given to **Horse-Shoeing,** and the best efforts used to render satisfaction. As one of the firm has had considerable experience during the last few years in erecting **Lightning Rods,** persons in want of work in this line, any where in the county or those adjoining, are solicited to give us a trial, as our terms are moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOSEPH C. RAWLINS.
JOHN P. HILL.
January 14, 1851.—3m

NOTICE.

JOSEPH C. RAWLINS takes this method of returning his thanks to the farmers and others, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended him in the Blacksmithing business, and as he has made arrangements better to promote the interest of his friends and customers for the future, he hopes to retain his old, and secure many new ones. Those indebted, are requested to come forward and settle, as he desires to close up his business to this date.

January 14, 1851.

WEATHER STRIPS.

THE subsriber, Agent for NATHANIEL MYERS, is now making a tour through the different counties in the Valley of Virginia, to place **Weather Strips** in the Windows and Doors of persons who may desire to introduce into their houses that very comfortable improvement. This invention, simple in its application, has been fully and fairly tested in Frederick county, and has given entire satisfaction, as the following Certificate will abundantly prove:

CERTIFICATE.

Mr. GATER, as Agent for NATHANIEL MYERS, has been engaged for the undersigned this winter, in applying to Windows and Doors the patent invention of Myers & Smith, for making the same air tight and stopping the sash at any point.

We deem the invention very important for comfort and saving of fuel, and recommend it heartily. Mr. Gater does his work well, expeditiously, and on reasonable terms.

Robert Y. Conrad,	L. Eichelberger,
J. R. Tucker,	John Bruce,
J. H. Sherrard,	H. M. Brent,
D. W. Barton,	A. S. Baldwin.

☞ The right to use the Patent in any county in the State, is offered for sale.

December 31, 1850. JACOB GATER.

REMOVAL.

I HAVE removed my shop from Harpers Ferry to Charlestown, in the office formerly occupied by the Telegraph company, opposite the Court House, where I offer my services to the citizens of Charlestown and public in general as a Watch and Clock repairer in all its various branches, viz:—Duplex, Lever, Lepine, Repeating, Horizontal and common Watches will be carefully repaired and warranted, and will also repair French Accordeons and Music Boxes.—From my experience in business, I flatter myself that I can suit those who may favor me with their custom.

WM. McDONALD.
February 25, 1551.

ATTENTION FARMERS.

THE undersigned respectfully invites the attention of the Farmers of Jefferson, and the neighboring counties to his superior and

Improved Wheat Drills,

which he can safely recommend to the Farmers, as being the best Drills ever offered in this country. It is so constructed that it has advantages over all others that have been introduced heretofore. It moves on only one wheel, which makes the draft very light for one horse, and the drill is manufactured entirely of wrought iron and wood, which makes it still better. The seeding operation can be stopped or put in motion in an instant, without stopping the horse, and it so works that it is impossible for it to choke.

Farmers desiring to test the capacity and value of the machine, are requested to give the undersigned notice to that effect, and should it not "do the work as represented," the same may be returned *free of charge.*

☞ Models can be seen at the Blacksmith Shop, of Mr. Joseph C. Rawlins.

DAVID E. ROHR.
Charlestown, May 28, 1850—tf.

A CARD.

I HAVE just returned from New York where I made arrangements with Mr. Geo. W. Farnham, to be furnished regularly with Garments cut in the *latest fashion*, and the "Reports" for the same regularly received. Gentlemen may feel assured that all work given me will be cut and finished in the best style and upon terms satisfactory to all. COATS, VESTS and PANTS of every style will be made to the taste of gentlemen. My object is, if possible, by all means to please.—GARMENTS made in the city of New York are now in my Shop, and the public are invited to examine them: Having for many years given my whole attention to my business, I can say with confidence, that I can now combine taste with comfort, and that my Journeymen are every way competent, and feel a just pride in finishing their work in a workmanlike manner. In a word, I am now prepared to suit all tastes and only ask a fair trial by the public.

Grateful to the public for past patronage, a continuance is respectfully solicited. From persons at a distance, no less than at home, I should be happy to receive a trial, and I feel confidence in stating, as I am authorised by our Merchants to do, that Cloths, Cassimeres, Trimmings, &c., will be sold on the most favorable terms, and at prices greatly less than heretofore.

JOHN R. A. REDMAN.
Nov 5, 1850. [F. P. Copy.

Mercer Potatoes.

A PRIME Lot of Mercer Potatoes, just received by H. K. EBY & SON.
March 18.

Wanted,

IN exchange for Groceries, 500 lbs. Lard; 500 bushels Potatoes; 500 lbs. Hard Soap; 5000 lbs. Wool; 5000 lbs. Bacon. Also, any quantity of Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, White Beans, Dried Fruit, &c. J. H. SLOAN & CO.
March 18.

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

FOR sale, Graveley's superior Chewing Tobacco, and many other brands, from 25 to 75 cents per lb.; a large lot of very superior Cigars; Rappee and Scotch Snuff.
March 18. J. H. SLOAN & CO.

Flour and Corn Meal.

20 BBLS. Rose' Family Flour; 25 bbls. other brands—Super, Extra, and Family; 25 Bushels White Corn Meal, for sale by
March 18. J. H. SLOAN & CO.

White Lead.

12½ and 25 pound Kegs White Lead, for sale by J. H. SLOAN & CO.
March 18, 1851.

LADIES' superior Silk Lasting Gaiters, and Philadelphia made shoes, for sale by
Feb. 18. WM. S. LOCK & CO.

Miscellaneous.

Cannon's Vegetable or Blood-Purifying BITTERS.

Warranted free from any Ingredient Detrimental to health.

They remove Bile, Correct Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Cholics, Costiveness, Giddiness of the Head, &c.

NO fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the Gastric Juice or saliva in decomposing food and strengthening the Organs of Digestion as these Bitters. They positively cure every case of *Dyspepsia, Cholic, Costiveness, Giddiness of the Head, Loss of Appetite, and many other ills* to which the human system is heir. If any doubt the truth of this assertion, I invite them to try one bottle and if they find it not true, return the bottle and receive their money.

These Bitters have cured and are now curing numerous cases of *Diarrhea, Ague and Fever, Chills, Heartburn, Pain in the Side, Breast, Back and Loins, Female Maladies,* and many other diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and derangement of the digestive functions. They have stood the test of experience, and should be kept in every family as well as by every single individual.

Price 50 Cents per Bottle, or *Six Bottles for* $2 50.

FOR SALE BY
T. DALTON HAMMOND, *Harpers Ferry.*
GEORGE W. SWEITZER, *Charlestown.*
March 25, 1851—6m.

PORTER'S

Patent Graduating Twyere.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right of the counties of Jefferson and Clarke, for the manufacture of TWYERES for Blacksmith's Forges, which, wherever they have been tried, have proved themselves superior to any thing of the kind ever before invented. It has advantages which no other Twyere possesses:

1st. The blast can be regulated effectually so as to suit any kind of work.

2d. The blast can be kept clear at all times without the use of a poker, or without breaking and shaking the fire, thus enabling the Smith to take a clean clear heat.

3rd. By actual experiment it saves one third of the Fuel, while the work can be done one-fourth faster.

4th. The blast is removed eight or nine inches from the back, which is a great advantage to the Smith, doing crooked or difficult work.

5th. It is not liable to get out of order and will last many years.

GEO. F. S. ZIMMERMAN.
Charlestown, March 18, 1851.

The following, among other certificates will show that it has given complete satisfaction:

U. S. ARMORY, Harpers-Ferry, Va.

Mr. ROBERT D. PORTER—*Dear Sir:* The Twyeres placed by you in two of the Forging Fires in this establishment about three years since, are still in constant use, and I have no doubt will last three or four years longer, as they appear to be but slightly impaired. I consider them superior to any I have ever seen in use, for economy, durability, and their peculiar adaptation to any kind of work. I find, by referring to the coal accounts kept against each fire, that your Twyeres save at least twenty-five per cent.; besides, the facilities afforded for keeping up a good fire aids materially to increase the amount of work.

Yours, respect'ly A. J. WRIGHT,
Foreman of Forging Shop.

I cheerfully endorse the facts set forth in the above certificate: J. H. BURTON,
Acting Master Armorer.

From the strong terms of approval in which the several firemen at this Armory, who have tried it, speak of the Twyere, invented and patented by Mr. Robt D. Porter, and also the recommendation of the Foreman of the forging department, and of the Master Armorer, I have adopted it for use at this Armory.

JOHN SYMINGTON,
Major of Ordnance.
Harpers-Ferry, March 5, 1851.

This is to certify that I have had two of Mr. Robt. D. Porter's Patent Twyeres in constant use, in my Coach Smith Shop, for three years, and I am convinced they are a great saving coal and fire in taking a heat.

During the three years, mine have been in use, there has been no occasion for repairs. I believe they will last for 20 years or more without repair.

WELLS J. HAWKS,
Coach Maker.
Charlestown, March 6, 1851.

THE EXCELLENT DRAUGHT HORSE

Jefferson Roan,

WILL stand the present season which has commenced and will end on the 25th June next, (public days excepted,) at the following places, viz: On Mondays, (from 8 o'clock, A. M.) and Tuesdays at Mann R. Page's, near Battletown, on Wednesdays (from 8 A. M.) and Thursdays at Joseph Myers', at Myerstown, and on Fridays at the subscriber's stable; 2½ miles west of Charlestown, and will be let to mares at the following rates, viz: Four dollars the season the money to be paid or a due-bill payable on the 1st of August to be given before the services are rendered, and $7 to insure a mare with foal, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be so. Parting with the mare or not attending her regularly to the horse forfeits the insurance money. Twelve and a half cents to the groom for each mare.

The undersigned will use his best efforts to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible for them should any occur.

Mr. Myers and Mr. Page are authorized to make bargains with all persons who may wish to put mares to my horse Jefferson Roan.

PEDIGREE:

JEFFERSON ROAN is a beautiful Red Roan, 8 years old this Spring, full 17 hands high, of fine form and action, and is well calculated for either saddle or harness. He was sired by Geo. Peltz's Roan horse, he by Jas. Grantham's Old Blue Roan, Superior; the dam of Peltz's horse by Snap, the dam of Jefferson Roan was by Independence.

Jefferson Roan is not only one among the surest foal-getters of any horse in this section of Virginia, but his produce are among the very best specimens of horse-flesh ever produced in the Valley. URIAH RUTHERFORD.
April 8, 1851—3t.

The following, among other certificates, are furnished, showing the estimation in which the produce of Jefferson Roan is held:

I have a fine colt by Jefferson Roan, and all the colts I have seen of his get are promising.

CHARLES YATES.

I have two colts foaled last Spring, by Uriah Rutherford's roan horse, and they are very good ones. I also believe him to be a sure foal getter.

WILLIAM MOORE.

I have a colt sired by Jefferson Roan, which gives promise of making a fine horse.

H. D. GARNHART.

I have three colts by Jefferson Roan, which are considered inferior to the get of no other horse in this section of the State. JAS. G. HURST.

I have one colt by Mr. Rutherford's horse, which I consider first-rate. G. D. MOORE.

I have two colts got by Uriah Rutherford's horse, Jefferson Roan, which I consider equal to the get of any horse in my neighborhood, and further, I believe him to be a sure foal getter.

J. C. WILTSHIRE.

Attention Farmers.

HAVING turned my attention exclusively to the business of altering Stock of all kinds, I will be glad if Farmers and others having such work to do will give me a call, as I think my past success and experience will enable me to give satisfaction. I have also had considerable experience in spaying Heifers. Those wishing my services will write to me, near Halltown, Jefferson county, Virginia.

JACOB WOLF.
March 18, 1851.—3m [F. P. copy.

10 BBLS. Mackerel, for sale by
Feb. 18. EBY & SON.

Baltimore Trade.

1850.

BALTIMORE SPRING TRADE!

THE undernamed Merchants, Importers and Manufacturers, unite in inviting the attention of Country Merchants and Families visiting Baltimore to the extensive stocks of Merchandise in their respective branches of business. Purchasers are assured that our goods will be sold as low as they can be purchased elsewhere:

GEORGE W. HERRING & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale dealers in China, Glass and Crockery Ware—No. 7 South Charles st., Baltimore.

JOHN C. BOKEE & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass and Queensware, No. 41 North Howard st., between Fayette and Lexington streets, Baltimore.
☞ Stone Ware at Factory Prices.

JOHNSON & MAGRUDER, Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 76 S. Calvert st, one door from Pratt street Wharf, Baltimore.

WM. H. JOHNSON, Commission Merchant, No 64 Pratt st., Baltimore, Agent for Scott's Premium Seine Twine and Cotton Coil Rope, and dealer in all kinds of Twines and Yarns. Cash paid for Wool and Feathers.

ANDERSON & JESSOP, Importers of Hardware, Corner of Pratt and Light streets, Baltimore. Always on hand a full assortment, wholesale and retail, at low prices.

W. E. B. FAITHFUL, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware and Iron, Wholesale and Retail—100 Franklin st., opposite the Golden Horse.

ALEXANDER McCOMAS, Gun-Maker, 51 South Calvert st. and 53 Cheapside, Baltimore. Always on hand, a large assortment of fine Double and Single Guns, Pistols, and all articles for sportsmen's use.

WM. HARRIS, Gun, Rifle and Pistol Manufacturer, No. 65 South st., one door from Pratt, Baltimore. Constantly on hand and made to order, every variety of the above articles.

S. JACKSON, 194 Baltimore st., manufacturer of Surgical Instruments, Razors, Knives, Scissors, Heminich's Tailor Shears, Trimmings and Points, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Carvers, and Trusses of the most approved pattern.

SCALES.—RICHARD MURDOCH'S Improved Patent Platform and Counter Scales of all kinds and sizes, warranted correct or the money returned. 46 South Charles st. Also, Murdoch's Patent Bonnet and Hat Presses.

SPENCER ROWE, Broom and Wood Ware Store, 67 Calvert street, corner Pratt street wharf, Baltimore, manufacturer and dealer in Brushes, Buckets, Willow Ware, Twine, Cordage, Mats, &c.

C. MURDOCK, Manufacturer and wholesale dealer in Brooms, Painted Buckets, Cedar Ware, Brushes, Mats, Cordage, Twine, Wicks, Matches, Blacking, Willow Ware, &c., corner of Calvert and Lombard st., Baltimore.

E. C. PHILIPS & CO., No. 5 South Charles street, Baltimore, wholesale dealers and manufacturers of Clocks, Looking Glasses, Wooden and Willow Ware, Brooms, &c.

WM. A. CARTER, No. 41 South st., third door south of Lombard st., Baltimore, Basket Manufacturer, and dealer in Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Mats, Cordage, Matches, Blacking, &c., wholesale and retail.

A. R. MERIDETH, Marble Cutter, 38 S. Calvert st., Baltimore, executes all orders in his line, such as Marble Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Mantel and Table Tops.

WM. JOHNSON, Marble Dealer, lower end East Falls Avenue, Baltimore. Egyptian, Italian, Irish, and Tiles. Also, Baltimore White Marble and Free Stone. Orders from Country Stone Cutters promptly attended to.

G. W. STARR, Ornamental Plasterer, No. 231 North Howard st., Baltimore. Centre Pieces of every description, Panel and Cornice Ornaments, Trusses, Brackets, Capitals, Columns in Scagliola, &c.

MERRITT & GRIFFITH, Merchant Tailors, No. 187 Baltimore st., one door west of Light, immediately opposite St. Paul st., Baltimore. A superior assortment of Ready-Made Clothing.

H. BOLTON'S Fashionable Clothing Emporium, Wholesale and Retail, No. 288 Baltimore st., second door east of Liberty, Baltimore. Men's and Boys' Clothing.

JOHN W. PARKS, Undertaker and Cabinet Maker, No. 92 Saratoga st., four doors west of Liberty. Manufactory, No. 16 Clay st., Baltimore.

BENJAMIN WASKEY, Whole ale and Retail Chair Manufacturer. Cabinet Furniture, Feather Beds, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c., constantly on hand at prices that cannot fail to please. No. 45 South street, Baltimore.

KNABE & GAEHLE, Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, Nos. 4, 6, 8, 9 and 11 Eutaw street, Baltimore. K. & G. have been awarded the highest premium by the Maryland Institute for three successive years.

CHARLES BLAKE, dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, Silver and Plated Wares, Watch Tools and Materials, &c., Wholesale and Retail, No. 192 Baltimore st., near St. Paul street, Baltimore.

ISAAC CORBETT & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in Umbrellas, Parasols and India Rubber Goods, 189 Baltimore street, near Light. We invite merchants and families to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

A. H. AUSTIN, manufacturer and dealer in Tinplate and Japanned Tin Ware, Patent Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Kitchen Lamps, for burning waste grease, &c., No. 61 North Eutaw st., near Saratoga, Baltimore.

EDWARD J. WARD'S wholesale and retail Tin Stove, and House Furnishing Establishment, 150 Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover, Baltimore.—Stoves, Hardware, Cutlery, Britannia and Japanned Ware, Brushes, &c.

JOHN F. HELM, No. 41 South street, three doors south of Lombard street, Baltimore, manufacturer and dealer in Plain and Japanned Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Iron Castings, &c., wholesale and retail.

HORNS'S Baltimore Trunk Manufactory, corner of Howard and Franklin streets. Stores corner of Baltimore and Calvert and corner of Charles and Pratt st's.

E. W. BRIDING, Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufacturer, No. 179 Pratt street, near Hanover, Baltimore, keeps a large assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and Trunks, of all sizes and qualities.

GEO. P. GRAY'S Shoe Thread and Finding Store, No. 7 Cheapside, Baltimore, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand Lasts, Boot Trees, Crimping Boards, Shoemaker's Kit, Black Varnish, &c.

JOHN S. STEELMAN, 104 Lombard street, Baltimore, Last Maker, keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Fashionable Lasts, Boot Trees, Crimping Boards. Also, Shoemakers' Findings, Kit, &c.

CARRIAGES.—WM. McCANN, at his Carriage Repository, Gay st. opposite the Exchange, has the largest and best assortment of Fashionable Carriages in the city, at all prices.

THOS. MULLIN, Jr., Coach Manufacturer, Holliday st., adjoining Shipley's Stables, second door south of Pleasant st., Baltimore, manufactures and repairs Carriages of every description of the best materials, on reasonable terms.

WOODS, BALL & WEBB, wholesale jobbers and Commission Dealers in Manufactured and Leaf Tobacco, Cigars, &c., No. 2 Hanover st., Baltimore.

HOUCK'S celebrated Panacea, Purely Vegetable, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Colds, &c., may be taken with safety by all ages and in all diseases. For sale at No. 8 Eutaw House, Baltimore.

FRANKLIN HOTEL, THOS. C. SMITH, 57 South street, Baltimore, in the vicinity of the steamboat and railroad landings. Meals furnished at all hours, and comfortable lodging apartments always ready.

R. J. BAKER, Manufacturer of Chipped and Ground Dye Woods, and Dealer in Dye Stuffs, Chemicals and Dry Salteries, No. 41 South Charles street, Baltimore.

SAMUEL FEAST & SONS, Nurserymen and Seedsmen, Corner of Charles and Saratoga street, Baltimore, Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Grapevines, Roses, (hot and greenhouse,) of every description, for sale.

CHIFFELLE & REASON, Architects, corner North and Fayette streets, opposite the Post Office, Baltimore. Designs prepared and sent to any part of the U. States.

WM. THOMSON, No. 6 Carroll Hall, Baltimore, Agent for the Baltimore Printing Ink Works. All Ink shipped by him warranted to give satisfaction. Colored Inks, all varities.

Baltimore, March 18, 1851—6t.

Spring Style of Hats for 1851.

J. L. McPhail & Bro.,

No. 132 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.,

HAVE introduced their FASHION OF HATS FOR THE SPRING, a neat and handsome article, which, for beauty and quality, will commend itself to their friends, and the public generally.

N. B.—Also, always on hand HATS and CAPS of all qualities and styles.

March 25, 1851.

SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL,

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.

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THIS large and very commodious **Three-Story Brick Hotel,** situated in the centre and business part of the town, is now among the most attractive and desirable resting places in the great Valley of Virginia.

The luxuries of the TABLE of this establishment, are surpassed by none, and the BAR is at all times supplied with a choice selection of superior WINES and LIQUORS.

Several large PARLORS and airy CHAMBERS have been added since last year.

A splendid Yellow-Mounted COACH attends the Charlestown Depot, upon the arrival of the Cars, which will convey visitors to the HOTEL, free of charge. Persons wishing to be conveyed to other parts of the town, will pay a reasonable compensation.

SADDLE and HARNESS HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, and careful Drivers always ready for the accommodation of visitors.

GEORGE W. SAPPINGTON,
July 9, 1850. Proprietor.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the Drug Store formerly owned by Dr. J. G. Hays, dec'd, at private sale. This presents a rare chance to enter the business with a small capital. The stand is a good one.—Persons wishing to purchase must apply soon.—A bargain can be had as it must be sold. A credit of 6 months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, with interest.

GEORGE THOS. HAYS.
Harpers-Ferry, Va., Feb. 4, 1851.

Medicines.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR GASTRIC JUICE!

A Great Dyspepsia Curer,

PREPARED from RENNET, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., No. 11, North Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT CONSTIPATION, AND DEBILITY,

Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest or dissolve Five pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the Stomach.

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the Great Solvent of the food, the purifying, preserving, and stimulating Agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion,—no conversion of food into blood, and no nutrition of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, half dead, or injured stomach produces no good Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or great Digesting principle of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomach of animals, as the ox, calf, &c. It is the material used by farmers in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the dairy.—The curdling of milk is the first process of digestion.—Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand