DESIRABLE FARM IN MARKET.

Bir virtue of a decree rendered in the Circuit Street Court of Law and Chancery for the Circuity of Berkeley, on the 2d day of October, 1850 ed which Vincent M. Butler, Adm'r with the Will annexed of Win. Shortt, is complainant, and Jaco Van Doren and others are defendants, I will offer at public auction, before the Court-House door in the lown of Martinsburg, on Monday, the 30th day of December, 1850, that

Besirable Farm belonging to Jacob Van Doren, and upon which his genant William Coffenberger, at this time resides. This farm embraces

330 Acres, inferior in the production of wheat and corn to none

distant between Martin burg and Shepherdstown The Realing House mion this

the State—a large Stone, rough-east building, recently erected, well built, and finished in the handsomest style. The Barn & and other Out Houses are good and substantial. The Flarm is under good fence, is in fine state of \$ cultivation, and presents an opportunity of purchase ? rarely to be met with in this Valley. Any further description is unnecessary, as it is Shawls-A splendid assortment of Square and Long presumed that all who may desire to purchase, will \$ Shawls

exacting it for themselves. TERMS OF SALE .- One-third cash; the balance in ohe and two years, with interest from the day of sale-the purchaser to give a lien on the land to ANDREW M. VANARSDALE.

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

TEXHE undersigned offers for sale his valuable White and colored Canton Flannels Farm, situated in the fertile county of Jeffer- 6-4 fulled Linsey, Plaid ditto son, about five miles from the flourishing towns of Heavy Tweeds and Rag Carpeting. Charlestown, Harpers-Ferry and Shepherdstown, and containing about

Five Bundred 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 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 & Fashionable style silk Hats

and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road ware.

A call is earnestly requested as it will afford me

the Mansion and the usual Out-Houses, imt a never failing branch of water, passes through the Stable yard. The Whether viewed in reference to quality of soil. beauty of sciency, 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 is only about five hours. All communications addressed to the sub-

scriber, (post-paid,) at Duffield's Depot, Jefferson county, Virginia, will receive attenti-RICHARD DUFFIELD. Остовен 22, 1850.

To the Editor-Dear Sir :-

Thave 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 have now no claim of any sort, kind or description to the said land cather in law or equity. JOHN W. D. DUFFIELD.

HAZLEFIELD FOR SALE.

THIS valuable Farm lying in Jefferson county, is offered at private sale—it is on the public road from Charlestown to Martinsburg, six miles from the former place, 14 miles from Kerneysville, from Shepherdstown, which would give to the purchaser the choice of the Baltimore and District markets for his produce. This tarm contains

of the best qualty, 400 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance is heavily timbered with oak, hickory, &c. The improvements consist of a large and commodious Dwelling-House, Tenant's house, out houses, stabling, ice house, &c. There is a never-failing well of the best water near to the house and pends in nearly every field. This farm can be divided and we will sell the whole or a part (not less than 300 acres) as the purchaser may wish. The place is in a remarkably healthy location and the neighborhood is a very good one. A further description is deemed unneces sary, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will examine for themselves. Suffice it to say that this farm has always been considered equal in quality of soil to any in the county. Mr. Montgomery Slemons, living upon the larm, will show it to any

one desiring to purchase. The terms will be made most accommodating .-For further information address J. R. TECKER, Winchister, Va., or the subscriber at Kerneysville, Jeffeeson county, Va. H TUDOR TUCKER. June 28, 1850.—if Agent for Mrs. A. E. Tucker,

OHIO LAND FOR SALE

T OFFER for sale, a small Farm in Clermont ounty. Ohio, containing a little upwards of one Hundred Acres, Within 2 miles of Baravia, the county seat of Cler.

mont, and about 20 miles from Cincinnati-immediately upon the plank road lending from Chilicothe to Chempati, and within a few miles of the Rail Road from the latter place to Columbus. Further particulars and information given, on application to the subscriber, living in Charlestown. Jeffersen county, Verginia, or Richard H. Ranson, Eso., Cincinnati, Chio. JAMES L. RANSON. March 7, 1850.- tf.

--ALSO--MY HOUSE AND LOT in Charlestown, ALSO, one-fourth of the "PIEDMONT FARM" -situated one and a half miles from Charlestown, she Winchester and Potomac Rail Road and Harpers-Ferry, Charlestown and Smithfield Turnpike, passing by and through the farm. Tassis liberal. Apply by letter, post-paid, or in person to the subscriber at Charlestown, Jefferson

county, Vinginia. Possession given on the 1st of April, 1851. JAMES L. RANSON. May 2 1850 - Spirit and Nat. Intellig'cer copy tf

FARM FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm lying in Berkeley county, containing about 275 Acres,

of first rate Slate Land, well improved, having an excellent Dwelling House, Barn and other Out-Houses, together with two Tenant Houses thereon, with several Springs. These is a sufficiency of Timber Land, say } of the Tract and 30 Acres of Meadow -the whole under good fence. All the fields (except one) are well

The farm can be divided into two or three parcels, provided purchasers desire it. Terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known by applying to the subscriber living at Mill Creek, or by calling on Mr. A. Ross. Should the above not be sold by the 1st day of January next. it will be offered to the highest bidder, on the premises, on that day, at I o'clock, P. M. GEORGE SWIMLEY. Berke ey County, Nov. 29, 1850.

Corn. ISBLS. CORN, also, I Corn barrel, for sale J. K. WOODS & CO. Seretaber 8, 1850.

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

W HICH, embracing a large and general assort-ment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods—also, GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, all of which he has selected with great care, and will compare laworably with any stock in the county, will be old cheap and upon the most accommofating terms. I name a few articles as a general Superior black and blue French Cloth

Brown and invisible green Tweed for Sank Coats Black French and Doeskin Cassimeres Fancy Cassimeres, most fashionable styles estings-Black Satin Vestings in the Valley of Virginia. It is situated about equit. A large assortment of superior Cassinetts Fancy Cassimeres and Merino do and about one mile from the Baltimore and Ohio? A splended assortment of fash onable Dress Goods.

erry, Brown, Maroon, Green and Black Thibet Plain and figured Cashmeres Pashionable Mouslin De Laines olored and black Alpacas Black Canton Cloths and figured Alpaceas Superior black Silk best style fancy Prints Mourning and half Mourning

Ginghams, Oil dressed Calicods A splendid assortment of Neckland Bonnet Bibband French worked Collars, Linen and Cambric Hand-Best Paris Kid Gloves, Cashmere Silk and Pearl Silk Gloves, and Gents Kid Gloves

A large assortment of silk and cotton Handkerchiefs. 4 and 10-4 Brown and Bleached Sheeting Bed Ticking, Checks, &c. White, red and figured Flannels

BOOTS, SHOES, &c. extra heavy doubled soled Calf Boots A large assortment of Ladies fine Shoes Boys' and youths' Boots " Woman's heavy half do

HATS AND CAPS. Cheaper than wood.

The Eik Branch, a stream of sufficient volume Fine Beaver Slouch Hats. to propel several Mills, flows through the centre of 3 Also, Groceries, Hardware, Queenware and Wood-

put and Dwellings-spart from the Mansion- pleasure to show my Goods.

Which rent for more than 8600.

MICHAEL DORAN. The improvements are comfortable, embracing & Harpers Ferry, November 8 1850 .- 6t. Trustee's Sale of Missouri Land.

passes through the Stable yard. The springs, convenient to any of the Build- BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, hearing date the given to lands in the reg on the organic of them pass, furnishes a permanent fund or tax- amount required for completing the canal. I competition. The amount of tons that passed their true merits. One of the strongest grounds in monies therein mentioned-as due from said Jacob W. Vanvacter to them-we shall offer at three Tracis. The time of travel from Baltimore, & Public Sale to the highest bidder, for ready money, efore the United States Hotel at Harpers-Ferry, on Saturday, December 14th, 1850. at 12 o'clock, M., the two Tracts or Parcels of Land in said Deed described-lying and being in Salene county, in the State of Missouri, and de-State, as east half of North-east quarter of section No. 26, of township No. 53, North of the base

ine and West of the 5th principal Meridian range, o. 21, containing Engaly Aeres: d as West half of North-east quarter, and East half of North-west quarter of section No. 36, townip No. 53. North of the base line and West of the GO ACRES.

E. H. CHAMBERS, MESHACH KIRBY, Trustees. Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 15, 1850.

Desirable House and Lot FOR SALE.

is offered at Private Sale. It is supposed to be so well known as not to require further description. iouse and out-buildings, and fencing are ingood order, and will be sold at a price to make it a od investment, and on satisfactory terms. Possession given on the 1st of April, 1851. JOHN W. KENNEDY. 600 Acres of Limestone Land

Boarding and Day School in Shepherdstown.

Rs. E. W. PHELPS will re-open her School on Monday the 16th of September. Her course instruction embraces all the branches usually ght in the pest Institutions. It is the effort and on of Mas. Phenrs, that each Pupil committed to Ser care should possess every advantage of acquireplent that city schools present. She is careful to seare accomplished associate Teachers. She labors enstantly in her school, believing it necessary to tion to the permanent capital of the commonheral success in a school, that the Principal ould be acquainted with the tendencies and qualis of each individual mind. Much attention is d to History. Each child pursues a systematic

Weekly Compositions are required. The older irls are frequently required, as a weekly exercise, make Abstracts from our best British Classics, as Milton, Shakespeare &c. The religious enstruction of the Pupils, to which all other inportunities are constantly occurring in the course instruction that an earnest Christian Teacher use for the infusion of moral or religious truth me of the older girls are members of a weekly ble class, conducted by the Rev. C. W. Andrews.

Terms: hard & Tuition for the Sobolastic year, \$125.00 tion in every English Dranch, - - 30 00 ldren under 12 years of age, - - - 25.00 tench, - - 11 - 1 - - - - 12.00 uch and Latin, (when both are learned,) 18.00

A portion to be paid in advance. August 30, 1850. Willow Hill Boarding School,

12,00

awing and Painting.

One mile from Kerneysville. FIHIS Institution has been in successful operation I for more than three years, and affords thorough truction in the Latin and Greek languages, the different branches of a complete English cation, including the higher Mathematics, &c. The ensuing term will commence on Monday, tentember 9th.

Board, Tuition &c., S60 per Session. Tuition, \$6 to \$12 per Session. REV. J. L. FRARY, PRINCIPAL. Willlow Hill, August 16, 1850.

THE THE PARTY OF Boating and Commission Business. THE subscribers baving bonts constantly run-

ning to Georgetown and Alexandria, do resetfully informall persons having PRODUCE to send to either market, that they will boat it on rea-senable terms. They also have a Warehouse situared on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and on the Baltimere and Ohio Rail Road, and will forward reduce to any point on the Baltimore road, or on Winchester road, at a very small charge. A supply of Plaster, Salt, Fish, Tar, Shingles, Lathes, Lumber, &c., always on hand and for sale WM. H. ELGIN & CO.

Harpers-Perry, Jan. 11, 1849-tf. A Family of Servants Wanted. WANT to purchase a family of Servants-accustomed to House service and of good abilities end character-consisting of Husband and Wife.

nd price, Martinsburg, Berkeley Co., Va. Nov. 29, 1850 -- 8w. 1) ENKNIVES - Just received a fine assortment of the above articles, for sale by Nov. 1.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE, LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE

AND HOUSE OF DELEGATES : In conformity with the duty required at my hands by the Constitution, I present for your consideration such subjects as in my judgment de-

mand your attention not been heretofore devised and constantly adhered to by the Legislature. Many beneficial legislative action. A fixed policy should now be established, and influx ibiy pursued. The finances way. This is more ne researly, because any other materially for years to come. Nothing could be Iso a large assortment of Bleached and Brown lieve the regeneration of the State dep nd- upon laden with pork, hemp tobacco or iron, would the successiul completion of the great improvements now progressing. It is, in my opinion, due from the friends of the policy, to the people at large, that some evid nie swould be given of a prudent regard for the credit of the State land some assurance afforded that in a reasonable time ded. Much apprehension has been telt in some the legislature for the last few years, in appropriating money out of the treasury for numerous been thought by some reckless and extravagant, and hence it has been impossible to concentrate the energies of the State upon any well-devised and economical system. Still, it is due to the policy that has been pursued, and to its friends, to state that comparative y small sums have been true, few of them pay a dividend in the form of return in tolls, from the read upon which it is expended, or in taxes from the lands rendered valuable by its construction But this species of appropriation should not be terminated; and it there remain inferior works , et to be undertaken, they may be postponed for the present, without detriment to any interest whatever, and with great benefit to the treasury. It is essential to the interests of the State, in a

pecuniary point of view, that the whole subject be thoroughly systematized. Without this, there is room for a weil grounded fear lest embarrass-ments may come opwould be alike fatal to our great enterprises, and both are therefore to be most sedulously avoided principal Meridian range, No. 21, containing | The policy which has heretofore controlled the action of the Leg. slature, in contributing to works of improvement, has looked rather to the benefit to be derived from increased population and enhanced value of lands, than to returns in the orm of tolls to the treasury The wisdom of the policy stands fully vindicated by the recent assersment of lands in the common wealth, which shows Main street, in Charlestown, for many years upon our entire landed property during the last twelve years, or an aggregate increase in the value of real estate alone, since 1838, of \$62,749. 718, while the increase between the assessments of 1819 and 1838 was only \$5 036 530, or two and a half per cent. The total value of lands in the State in 1819 was \$206,893,978; in 1838 it was \$211,930,508, and in 1850 it is \$274.680, 226; which shows an average increase each year, since 1838, whilst the system of internal improvement has been in operation, equal to the whole increase during the nineteen years prior to that time. This result has been owing chiefly to the impulse imparted to the industry of the State by the facilities which her public works have afforded to our citizens, for transporting their produce to market Portions of our country which, twenty years ago, were scarcely inhabited, are now thin kly settled, well cultivated and prosperous A tax paying fund has been thus provided, which will constitute through all time a valuable addi- pany into such a condition as would secure the

But notwithstanding the undoubted benefits which have thus accound to the State, still, a sound and judicious policy requires that we should abstain from any further appropriations to internal improvement, except such as are absolutely necessary for the completion of the great lines that are began and in progress. We should take such measures in pressing locward these lines as would speedily ensure a return from the capital invested in their construction. The public have a right to expect this, and we are bound to unit to reasonable an expectation. To accomplish this end, our resources should be husbanded with curivated and strengthened by every means in

. I am happy to assure y u of an awakening of the people to the true interests of the commonwealth upon this subject. Indeed, Virgin's has awakened so suddenly to the advantages of her geographical position for securing the Western trade, that she is in danger of losing them by the eagerness of different enterprises to grasp the and rival schemes threaten to divide her energies, distract her councils, and retard, to a serious extent, the completion of her important lines of can exist, between the great lines of connexion with the West, projected over her territory. On the contrary, it will be found here, as has been found elsewhere, that the completion of any of the proposed improvements will carry along with it the necessity of completing the others also, in order fully to accommodate that immense trade which will be attracted to her works if every facility and mode of transportation provided upon

other routes shall be provided upon hers. mouths of the Mississippi and the St. Lewrence, coast, and the one nearest of all others to the centre of the great alluvial basin of the continent. Nature seems to point to ours as the true locality of Norfolk are upon the same parallel of latitude, and the most Northern point of deflection from a right line between these important commercial points, (Cincinnati) is but two degrees of latitude higher. EveryAtlantic harbor north of Hampton Roads, lies at a greater longitudinal distance from either of these points by several degrees, and at a greater direct distance by many miles, than Norfolk. These ports are approached from the West, moreover, by routes over which, in competition with ours, the cost of steam transportation must be greater in the ratio of their super rior distance, and the cost of water transporta-

and with Onio by the Jame River and Kanawha Canal and the Centres Balmad, were at all problematical, there wouldbe some reason for besitation in prosecu ing test enterprises, but we are happily engaged in erks, about the success of which there is no sadow of doubt, and the profits certainly to accee from which war at \$31,375,521; I roung to aggregate regist of the succession of the rounded at \$31,375,521; I roung to aggregate regist of rant the largest expenditure i their construction. | 2.89

We have now something once than vague con | an i jecture and speculative reasoning to point out the upon results of such enterprises. The test of experi-That of internal improvement, which has for ence has been fully applied elsewhere, and the the Sew York canals to have been \$12,000,000 some years engaged so much of the attention of wisdom of a judicious system of improvements your body, requires at this time your earne t and been established beyond all dispute. particular consideration. It is much to be regretted that a regular, well digested system has to communication with the West, are the James River and Kanawha Canal the Virginia and Tennessee, and the Central Railroads. In my results would have already accrued to the public last annual Mcanal to the Ohio river. I have

has grown from a very small beginning into the | seen nothing since to change that opinion, but a point at which this work is proposed to touch the Ohio, is the best one to be found from its sources of the Com non-wealth imperatively require that | to its mouth, for a water communication with the further appropriations out of the treasury should Atlantic seaboard. This improvement will afford be confired ex listively to the great leading lines of southern ware line of transportation for the of connex in with the West, begun and order heavy products of the West, which must be, for a heavy products of the West, which must be, for a appropriations at present mist be attended with owing to the ite in the waters north of it. Such serious em arras-ment to the treasury, which | articles of commerce as would pass upon a canal would at once throw such discredit upon the | in preference to a railroad, would prefer this, for whole subject, as would retard our progress mot | the reason t at it would lead to the nearest Atlantic harber, and consequently the coast upon it more deeply deployed than such an effect, and | would be the least for internal and domestic none would regret it so much as those will be transportation. A canal boat at Columbus, O., greatly prefer going to Norfolk upon this canal. - the year. to passing through the lakes and the Erie Canal to New York, if the market was as good at the one place as the other, for the simple reason that the distance would be greatly shorter and the navigation much safer from interruption by ice and a return will be made to the coffers of the Com- from the dangers of the lake. The market mon wealth for the immense sums already expen- would be as good at Norfolk as New York, because the trade would be intended f r foreign portions of the State as to the policy pursued by | nations, and of course the foreign price would regulate that at the port at which it would be purchased for transportation. A common staninterior works of internal improvement. It has | dard would regulate the price at both ports, and would of course render it uniform. It is plain, therefore, that such trade as would prefer water carriage, and as now reaches New York from the heart of the Ohio, would find its way to the ocean through Vi ginia, by means of her canal during the whole year. This toll is charged for But the trade of Ohio, and the West, is not by expended upon wild or useless schemes. Those any means the only inducement offered for the private companies, and take away a revenue calculated to effect so desirable an object the transportation of coal from the prolific mines | conclusive proof that New York does not fear to fo'k, which would make that city the depot whence the whole steam marine of the Atlantic would be supplied with fuel. The discovery of cannel coal in that quarter of the State, in large quantities and of the most superior quality, establishes beyond doubt the fact that, with a cheap mode of transportation, the best fuel in the world, for steam would be supplied at Norfolk cheaper than at any accessible point on the Atlantic border -

The coal and timber trade from the Western part this canal productive During the coming year the canal will be completed to Buchanan, a distance of 194 miles; which will leave 174 to be constructed, in order to carry it to the great falls of Kanawha. I am of opinion, that the general interests of the State would be promoted by continuing it at once to Covington, and so improving the navigation of the Kanawha as to allow steamboats to ascend that river to the Great talls. The construction. then, as a temporary measure, of a plank road between those two points, a distance of some one hundred miles, would give to this work almost a monop ly of the transportation between New York and Cincinnati for the five months during which the Northern canals are closed by ice, as well as a consider b'e share of it throughout the year: because it would then present the cheapest line of transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Cincinnati, that through the Erie canal only being excepted. The portage between Covington and the Kanawha falls is already tolerably well graded, and will require, comparatively, little further expense to fit it for a plank su- Belg perstructure. The present grading is known to tries be superior to that of the na onal road, over which such large quantities of produce are supplied to the Baltimore and Ohio Radroad The completion of the water line to Covington, the construction of such a road, and the reduction of tolls upon the canal, would, in my opinion, immediately put the revenues and credit of the comspeedy completion of the entire water line. There are many who doubt the expediency of

continuing the canal, and who consider a railroad extension of this line of improvement more expedient and practicable. Without intending to disparage this latter species of public work, or to oppose the completion of the Central railroad as a distinct enterprise, I think it my duty to cite the experience of other States, that have embarked large in canals, in opposition to these views. | cluding opinions prevail extensively upon the subject in cent. upon the cost of construction. Virginia, and a sentiment of antagonism and hosfriends of other improvements. Thorough inforsupport of the canal as an improvement destined

to furnish never-failing commerce and prosperity to them all. If the experience of similar works in other of the canal, it should be abandoned without hasitation; but if it should appear from full and thorough information as to their operations, that | o' 1.140 floor bushels. This fact not only proves | affords an invaluable example to every State in | which requires constant care and nurture, is incommerce that awaits them. Local jealousies the policy is wise, if vigorously pursued—and the capacity of that leading staple of the Union engaged in railroad enterprises. Here stantly and seriously affected by the slightest unguor and distrust-instead of abandoning we considering that this crop matures about the time transportation. No conflict in reality exists, or spirit and energy which is necessary to the suc- strates she land, that our own water line, it com ing distinctly in advance the hencefts within her has been abundantly demonstrated in another part cess as well of this as of every other great under-

New York enjoys, most of all other States, the advantages of this species of improvement, and reaps more tally than any other the benefit of in early, wise and energetic policy respecting them. The tolls upon the Erie canal in 1825, the first of this leading experiment, constructed the Chamthe only natural outlets for the products of the | plain, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca, the West, possessing the best harbor upon the Atlantic | Chemung, the Gennessee Valley, and the Oneida Lake Canals, the Seneca River Towing Path, the Oneida River Improvements, and the Cayoga Inlet. She is also constructing 245 additional miles of canals, and enlarging the main Erie trunk at a cost considerably exceeding that of its ori inal construction. The income from these lateral works swelled the total receipts of the State from her canals in 1849 to the immense aggregate of \$3.442,906. The expenditures upon these works during the year, according to the report of the Canal Commissioners, were \$685,803, which left a nett profit of \$2,757,102 from the year's operations. The Comptroller reports that on the 30th of September, 1849, the entire cost of the New York canals, including the sum of \$14,624. 748, expended in enlarging the main work, had been \$33 214.158; that this enlargement being incomplete, had as yet effected no augmentation Address FRANCIS PETERS, with description tion greater not only in proportion to their dis- of the annual receipts; but that, nevertheless, tance, but also in a ratio vastly augmented by the nett average annual income of the State from by means of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, the year 1849, taken separately, represented a The completion of our water line, which would of Beston is estimated to be worth annually the precipitate year action or to disturb your calm

The report of the Comptroller for 1849 shows agward treight (towa de the lakes) upon these 732 tons, wigh \$144,732 285, which was reuse of 95,502, tons, and of \$4,646,108

more than the total value of the exports of the U. Stares for their own growth, produce and manufact trebduring that year; the latter having been \$132,666,955 A similar comparison exhibits a I he result for several preceeding years. In 1846 daige of produce brought to the Hudson was Wississippi river, in 1846, was worth \$77 193,most important interest which presents uself for great deal to strengthen and confirm it. The 46# In 1849 it was worth \$81,989,692, making an increase, after three years, of only 4,796,228, being less than one-fourth of the increase, upon the New York canals. When we consider the im pense extent of country tributary to the Mississippi and its far reaching branches, compared wish that which art has rendered subject to the long period of the year, without a competitor. New York canals, we can require no more over-

with linesing proof of the value of this means of trapsportation than this fact affords It must be redembered, too, that these were the operations of canals which are closed by ice for an average period of 143 days per annum-a period exceeding any possible stoppage of navigation upon our own canal when completed, even, supposing its lie work regularly and punctually discharging summit level, to be dried up for three months in It is supposed by some that the New York ca-

nais are not able to support a competition with the lateral competing railroads that traverse that State. But the fact is otherwise: twenty two ous of the thirty railroads in that State (the refreight,) show an aggregate freight of 531,969 tors in 1849, or only about one-fifth of the tonnake upon the canals. Yet these thirty roads exceeds the canals in length more than three hundred miles, and cost \$46,604,911; whereas the canals cost, with the Eric enlargement, but \$33,214,258. Eleven of these roads pay the canal fund the same rate of tolls as is charged as a measure of taxation, rather for the purpose Southern border, and is to tap the Lake trade at Dunkirk, some distance South of Buffalo. Running parallel to the Eria Canal, and interposing itself between that work and the great mass of Western trade that supports it, if ever there was a case of real competition between a railroad and a canal, this work would present it. Yet New York, fearless of the result, has given \$3,000,000 She has found that her line of cheap canal transportation has attracted such incessant floods of confinerce from the West as to impose upon her the necessity of multiplying her means and mode of conveying it. Hence, she is constructing a railway upon the banks of the Hudson, to

accommoda's that trade during the seventy-five days in the year of ice in that river; and hence also has she built the great Erie Railroad to ac comin date the necessities of her immense Western trade for the five months during which her canalsiare closed canais, exclusive of the Erie enlargement, has

heavy in length.) was \$45,125,768; and their nett income for that year was \$2,850,981; being 64 ble. per cens upon their cost. The total cost of the New York canals, (685 miles long) at the same the great advantages, natural and artificial, of period had been, as before stated, \$33,214,158; New York, would not only draw to that city the and they nott income, exclusive of railroad tolls, commerce of the West, but would likewise ren

it worls, at Buffalo alone, during that season, only unwise when pursued with hesitation, lan- bear capit transportation for long distances, but should push forward the work, and that with the of the closing up of the Northern canals, demonpleted, would monopolize this important trade last amount Message, that the completion of our canal whild give to Norfolk the monopoly of

that great and increasing staple of importation. \$492.664. In 1849 they reached \$2,962,132 ____ sylvania cannot at Pittsburg, 13.118 447 pounds; than double the legal interest in Virginia. The examination of the whole subject which such a During the twenty-five years of this canal's ope- and that which entered Baltimore upon the Bal-Occupying a position midway between the ration, that State has, encouraged by the results | timore and Ohio railroad, 4.496 hogsheads. The

It is a remarkable fact that large quantities of sugar, m lasses, rice, cotton and West India fruits are consumed in Western New York, which have arrived there by way of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and the Ohio canals A memorial of Buffaio citizens to the New York canal board declares that over 500 hogs eads and 2000 barrels of sugar and rice consumed in that city alone, during the years 1848 and 1849, had been supplied by the way of the Mississippi river and the Western improvements. This fact indicates a remarkable movement in the trade passing from the West Indies and our Southern States Northward. The prices of freight upon the Western waters range so low that the best the obstacles which No thern trosts and snows these canals, during the five preceding years, outlet to an Eastern market may control and atmust continue to interpose. If the results to tol- had been equal to a capital of \$39.415.279 at six tract the trade of these waters for more than a low the connexion of til water with Tennessee per cent interest; and that the nett income for thousand miles beyond the Alleghany ridge -

afford uniform y cheap rates, and free competition in heights, to the great mass of the heavy trade of the West, would carry with it the completton of the Central road, and all other works in any degree connected with it.

In view of such tacts, and especially of the spirited d results of canal commerce in New York. I do not besitate to recommend a continuation and completion of the water hine The operations of the James River and Kana-

wha Canal, so far, are not altogether discouraging From the report of the Company, herewith submitted, it appears that the cost of the canal to Lynchburg, exclusive of lateral connexions, has been \$5,192,855 07, and that the nett revenue upon that portion of the work, during the fiscal year just ended, have been \$155,969 02, or more than 3 per cent, upon its cost, although the trade of the year has been unusually depressed by a nage snows an increase of more utan or jet dent. up in that of 1840, and it is a significant coincidence that the population and value of real properfy, in the city of Richmond, have increased in about the same ratio and pari passu with the tonnage upon this canal. As yet, the trade of this work is entirely local, and confined, in a great measure, to produce east of the Blue Ridge. If it pays three per cent upon its cost, under these circumstances, what may we not expect of it when it shall penetrate the Valley of Virginia, when it shall reach into the timber and coal regions beyond, and shall finally tap the Ohio river, and the immense trade of the prolific West ?-This canal now presents the singular anomaly, in the history of internal improvement, of a pubthe interest, equivalent to six per cent, dividends, upon the cost of one third of its line, and of seve-The country whose trade is accommodated by

this work, is greatly interested in a reduction of It is believed that a material reducposts of the remainder present no statistics of | tion can be made without a corresponding falling

the New York canals, has resulted in an increase of tonnage upon those works, in the first Six menths of the current year, of about 79 per cent-an increase which already much more than upon similar freight over the canals, and have compensates the apprehended loss in revenue. had, since 1847, the privilege of carrying freight I believe a similar result would follow a like reduction upon our own canal, and I recommend

the reason that these roads are the property of such legislative action as may seem to you best appropriations for what are termed mud turn- completion of this work. I will hazard the from the canal funds, which are State property, I have dwelt at a greater length upon this subpikes, which at first sight appeared the most un opinion, that the timber of our forests bordering proportioned to the quantity of freight passing ject than I should have done, because the State from New York to Mobile and New Orleans, wise, have proved very much the reverse. It is upon the line of the canal, and accessible to it by over them. It is imposed upon the principle, and is too deeply involved in this policy to abandon it most of which is already determined upon, and tolls in the treasury, but the increased value, tributaries, will in a few years produce to Vir- of preserving the State revenues intact and unit vailing disposition in Virginia to underrate than this country has ever witnessed. It is the their true merits. One of the strongest grounds he Clerk's Office of Jefferson county, Virginia, and ation, which, in many instances, far exceeds the doubt if in America there are to be found such over these roads upon which these tolls were of hostility to this work grows out of a mistaken Iso in the Clerk's Office of Salene county, State of | interest on the sums expended in their construct forests for ship-building as those growing in the | paid was 114.600 in 1849, which, compared with | belief that, in some way or other, it is antagonisdissouri—executed to us by Jacob W. Vanvacter, tion. It is not a matter of vital importance to secure to Singleton Chambers and his wife, certified by the public whether an investment pays a good of this work would also open a thoroughfare for exhibit but a feeble competition. But a more If such were really the case, there might be of this work would also open a thoroughfare for exhibit but a feeble competition. But a more If such were really the case, there might be some reason for the feeling; but the experience of Kanawha, Coal and Guyandotte rivers to Nor- admit these works into competition with her ca- of N. York has put that apprehension forever to nals, is the fact that she imposes no charge of rest. The great Erie canal and the railroad tells upon the Erie railroad, which traverses her | running parallel with its whole length, in its immediate vicinity, so far from conflicting, mutually assist each other. The reduction of tolls upon the canal, so far from diminishing the business of the railroad, as might have been supposed, seem to have imparted more vigor and success to its operations This fact establishes the great truth that there can be no conflict between canal and railway improvements, provided they connect hush forever the jealousy of the railroad interests of the State, and show them the necessity of mutual co-operation and assistance in hastening the completion of this great enterprise.

There is, also, much in the progress of the

groat railroad lines so liberally aided by the State, to encourage the friends of internal improvement. Here, as in other States, the strongest inducements are held out for their completion. In this particular branch of our enterprise, we have again the fullest benefit of the experience of our thrilty and sagacious neighbors at the The average cost per mile of the New York North. The railroad system is probably carried railreads has been \$44,000; while that of her to as great a degree of perfection and utility in Massachusetts as in any part of the world. That been that \$27,137, or, inclusive of that expendi- State possesses a territory of about one ninth ture, \$48,500. That of our own canal to Buc- that of Virginia, and yet she has it covered over hana exclusive of lateral works, has been \$36,- with railroads amounting in their aggregate mile. The cost of all the Massachusetts length to more than a thousand miles. To such ds has been \$48,000 per mile, and that of extent are they multiplied, that the average distimere and Ohio railroad, \$54 283. The tance between them is only seven miles. And als of Great Britain have cost \$145,000; yet, notwithstanding the surprising proximity of ace, \$110,000; of Germany, \$50,000; of their roads to each other, we find no jealousy or m, 880,000; and of other European coun- spirit of rivalry amongst them. They pursue, from \$25,000 to \$90,000 per mile. In each one its course, with energy industry, econit may be said, that wherever railroads omy and success. The cost of these roads has en constructed for the purpose of com- been about \$50,000 per mile, and still the competing with canals, or carrying the same species panies have made upon an average nearly seof track with them, they have cost at least as ven per cent, per annum upon their money inher mile as those works. The cost of vested. At the same time both travel and transnot our water line, therefore, will be less portation are low upon them; the price of the be required to construct a railroad over former being only about two cents a mile for ral route, capable of transporting its each passenger. But the effects of these imrade. The total cost of the Massachu- provements upon the city of Boston, and the setts radicades, at the close of 1849, (944 miles general prosperity of the State, in promoting heavy draugh and rapid travel are very surpriscommerce and manufactures, are almost incredi-

It was very evident to sagacious observers that

\$2 593, 418, or 73 per cent, upon their cost. Ex- der all the cities of the North tributary to her, he cost of the Ericentargement, (which unless something could be done to concentrate This duty is the more imperative, as erroneous is yet unproductive) the nett income was 14 per at the other points, some of the enormous trade which was giving to that city its gigantic pro-The stal quantity of Indian corn that entered | portions | Boston quicks perceived that her no- finances of the State, and to the nature and tility seems to exist towards the canal among the the New York Canals, at their Western termina- ble harbor would be of figle worth, without com- amount of the public indebtedness. It is useless tion, from other States, in 1849, was 3.584,403 merce to fill it with ships, and that these could to deny or conceal the fact that the recent approthe greatest pains, and the credit of the State mation upon the subject would remove this pre- bushels 201 this, 280.413 pushels are from only be sustained by such products as could be printions by the State for extended works of injudice and unite the friends of these works in the direction of Canada, and 3 302,990 bushels derived from a much larger area than Massachu- ternal improvement have been of such magnitude from the States southwest of Canada. Of this setts possessed, having no river to bring the pro- as to demand further provision for their promptlatter autount 2,579,535 bushels came from the ducts of distant and fertile regions to her port - payment at such periods as they may respectivetwo causes of Ohio, which terminate at Toledo She determined at once to supply the natural de- in fall due, and especially for the regular payand Cleveland A reduction of the tolls upon ficiency of her position by artificial means; and ment of the interest thereon. The credit of the States should be found to require an abandonment this arricle, 331 per cent, upon the Erie canal, accordingly, undertook, with great vigor, a sysproduced an increase in the quantity entering tem of railroad improvements, which exhibits her home and abroad; but it should be remembered in a light the prondest and most enviable, and that public credit is a tender and delicate plant, is an example of ind mi able energy, which favorable influences, and is withered by the least would not be turned aside by any obstacle how- breath of suspicion. Some alarm has been already ever formidable, of a judicious forecast, perceiv- expressed within our own borders, and, though it reach, and of noble liberality which embarked an of this communication that the appropriations, therefore reiterate the opinion expressed in my enormous treasure in an enterprise, having for its made up to this time, do not justify such fears, object the glory and ascendancy of Massachu- while the system of internal improvements to setts. Their success has been complete. The which they have been devoted has been producadvancement of Boston for the last len years is tive of an immense accession to the taxable pro-During the year 1849, the quantity of tobacco beyond all example. The value of her property perty of Virginia; yet it would be unwise enwhich emered the Erie canal at Buffalo was has increased from \$120,114,574 to \$266,646, tirely to disregard the apprehensions which 1.601.360 pounds; that which entered the Penn- 844; over twelve per cent. per annum, or more have been expressed or to postpone that cautious equally surprising rapidity, having advanced from | many inducements to enforce the propriety and great balk of this tobacco was raised in latitudes 158.546 to 292,813; making an addition of 144, urgency of this cautious consideration of the fisouth of the mouth of the Kanawha, and would 264, or nearly double its numbers. The popula- nancial condition of the State at the gresent time. have taked the route of our improvement if com- tion of the State has advanced from 718,592 o It is only by maintaining the public credit wholly pleted to Bichmond, in preference to those more 973.715; an increase of 255.123. Every voca- unimpaired, that the im ortant works already comdistant routes to markets inferior to ours. These tion of life has partaken of this prosperity and menced, and in flattering progress, can be brot' movements of tobacco exhibit a state of things of thrift. Agriculture, manufactures, commerce— at an early day, to their successful completion; vital consequence to the trade of Richmond and all branches of industry are advancing with an and it is not until their completion that the rich unparalleled rapidity; and the future prospects of Boston continue still to be as brilliant as those of any other city in the Union. That this great increase has been the result of her railway improvements, is denied by none-no other element of prosperity than this has been added to those always possessed by her; and we have, therefore, a right to infer that from this source flows the extraordinary tide of wealth. In 1839, Boston had 167 miles of railroad radiating thence in various directions; in 1850, she is connected | to anticipate some fluctuation or depreciation of with 3 000 miles; one-third of which lies within | the value of our public stocks, unless such a casuthe territory of Massachusetts; 1350 within the | alty is prevented by measures of wise precaution borders of other New England States; and 650 | which may secure the unabated and unfaltering in the State of New York. These great works | confidence of the monied interest in our own and have enlarged the area of country which contri- foreign markets. Nor can this caution be more butes to her commerce, probably tenfold, and the opportunely exhibited, or this forseeing preparaeffect is unprecedented. Her annual manutac- ration for the future be more efficaciously comtures are worth \$91,000,000; and the home trade | menced, than at a time when no panic exists for

immense sum of \$200,000,000. Whilst these great results have followed these edictous and extensive railroad improvements, the stock inve ted in the works yielded a nelt evenue, in 1349, of \$2,850,381, which was nearly 7 per cont upon the money then invested in their construction. It is proper to remark that the whole country, over which this net-work of railroads is spread, does not equal, in size or

fertility, the S are of Virginia alone. I have dwell somewhat at length upon the capals of New York and the railroads of Massachusetts, because they illustrate very fully the benefits to be derived from either sort of improvement; because the relative advantages and disadvantages of each are fully displayed by the statistica I have collate I; and because the facts here embodied clearly prove that there is not, nor can be. any rivalry between the two modes of improvement. The system of railroads, in New York, is them is greater than that of the Massachusetts roads. The aggregate length of them is about 1,132 miles, and the cost of them over forty-six and a half millions of dollars, at an average cost of \$44,000 per mile. The information I have been able to procure, relative to these roads, has not been so detailed as desirable; but is enough to show that the travel upon them is prodigious, the freight very considerable, and the profits about the same as those of the Massachusetts

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is prosperous, and ho ds out the brightest promi es to the public-spirited and enterprising company who control it. It has paid a dividend during the past year of more than ten per cent. And such has been the effect produced by it already upon the commercial presperity of Baltimore, that it is ral expensive appendages, in advance of their said she is now compensated for her subscription

\$3,500,000 to the work. Nothing can be more encouraging to Virginia than these facts. They afford a demonstration perfectly conclusive, before her works are more than begun, that they will prove immensely prooff in revenues, and that such a measure would | fitable to the stockholders, and beneficial to the probably result in an actual increase in tonnage commonwealth. The country proposed to be reached by those great Western lines,"the canal," "the Tennessee and Virginia," and the "Central railroads," is more extensive, and by far more fertile than that region penetrated by the works' New England and New York, put together; and I think it plain to a well-informed man that the inducements held out to us for the construction of our works are very much greater than those which have stimulated our neighbors to their enterprise.

The Virginia and Tennessee railroad will, when completed, form one link in a chain of road over which will pass a greater amount of travel great line which must convey the travel to and from California, from the Northern, Middle and part of the Southern States, and over which much the commerce intended for the Pacific by the Tehauntenec route will be likewise transported. It is worthy of all aid from the commonwealth. When it shall be completed to the Tennessee line, it will have penetrated a country of higher capabilities and greater extent than that through which the Baltimore & Ohio railroad now passes to Cumberland. And should the Central railroad decide to go to Cincinnati by Guyandotte instead of to Louisville, then the Virginia and Tennessee railroad will form a common stem for a branch either from New River, through Giles, Mercer and Tazewell to Lexington, Kentucky, or from Abingdon through the county of Russell to 1 developed advantages of this con-last annual message, and therefore deem it unnecessary to repeat them here. There was a mistake made in the State's subscription to this work, which ought to be rectified, and which I

earnestly recommend to be done at once. Should the Central Railroad reach Cincinnati, it will form the shortest line of toad between that great city and tidewater, and will of course comnand an immense amount both of trade and travel It is a truly great work, and will be ultimately productive of great benefits to the State.

That section of this road, put under the conduct of the Board of public works, is progressing well. The ground over which it passes, the lace of the Blue Lidge, is excessively rugged and difficult, intersected every where with abrupt ridges and deep, precipitous hollows. But such is the extraordinary skul and precision with which the work has been located by that highly accomplished engineer, Col. Crozet, that the cuts and fills need scarcely any earth to be wasted or borrowed at any point. When completed, it will be a work of which the State may be justly proud. To the report of the Board of public works, herewith transmitted, I refer you for detailed information touching all the works in which the State is interested.

I cannot dismiss this part of the subject, however, without bringing to the notice of the Legislature, more prominently than in the report referred to, the subject of plank roads; they are an invention of comparatively recent date, and are deservedly superseding all other roads travelled by horses and carriages. Their capacities for ing. The cost of them is scarcely so much as the Macadam zed road. I would recommend a general law authorizing the Board of Public Works to substitute plank roads for the ordinary turnpike wherever it can be done, without augmenting the cost already fixed by law. Plank roads at the North pay from ten to thirty per cent.

upon the money expended in their construction.

I must next nyite your earnest attention and se-

rious deliberation to the present condition of the harvest of profits and benefits anticipated from them can be fully realized, and augment materially the revenues of the State. Moreover, any considerable change in the fundamental laws of a State is calcu ated to give a temporary thock to her credit in foreign markets; and when such changes are so extensive in their character as those liberal nieasures which will probably meet with the sanction of the convention, which is shortly to resume its deliberations, there is reason



ocean it necessary at this time to dwell at much length upon this part of the subject. I would remark that the present outstanding debt of the Canmonwealth is \$19,035,189 30, and there remains to be paid, on account of subscriptions made to organized companies, but not yet called for. \$4,632,868 49. Other appropriations, to the amount of \$844,000, have been made to companies, of whose organization no information has been received by the Board of Public Works, the greater portion of which will probably never be organized. Supposing that the State will be called spon for \$367,132 of this latter amount, (which much exceeds the probable demand,) the public treasury will thus be liable for \$5,000,000 upon subscriptions already authorized.

This sum of \$5,000 000 will shortly require to be raised by loans secured by the bonds of the State. The sudden or even the gradual sale of so, large an amount of State stocks can hardly be effected without a depreciation of their value, or on terms favor- grounds urged against the claims are mere preable to the State, unless such precantionary measures are adopted as may render them more acceptable, than under present mode of procedure they are

likely to be, to the purchasers of public sacrifices. Under these circumstances, I would recommend a complete reformation and re-organization of the financial system of the State. The form in which the public debt now stands is liable to grave objections. The transfer of stock is encumbered with so many unnecessary formatities and technicalities as to impede the sale of the bonds of the State, and to obstruct their ready circulation in the money market; yet the utmost facility of transfer from hand to hand is the necessary condition to ensure the permanent popularity and ready acceptance of any public stock. The evidences of State debt should he in present as far as any ill. The experience of ties of a circulating medium. The experience of the federal government and of several of the States, has abewn that the coupon bond possesses these characteristics in the highest degree, and meets with more favor than is extended to any other investment in the funds. The light of such experience ought to be our guide, and should arge upon us the policy of imitating such successful examples. I would therefore recommend that the contemplated issue of \$5,000,000 be raised upon bonds of this character.

But, is order to introduce that unity into our financial system which is essential in so many respects, and especially to ensure its easy and orderly allay doubt of distrust alroad, I would further recommend strongly the extension of the same change to the public debt hitherto contracted, by the conversion of the bonds already issued into coupon bonds, redeemable respectatively at the several periods now prescribed by law. This change could be effected on terms advantageous to the State; for I do not doubt that a considerable premium would be gladly paid, to obtain the exchange of the present unwieldy securities for other bonds, which would be readily and immediately transferable in market, without any of the present formal restraints. It would not be advisable to make such exchange compulsory, but, if it could be effected at a premium of substitution of others, with coupons attached, transuniformity, simplicity and order into our system, it is now trammelled, and would afford to the bonds terest at the seat of the National Government, or at such other point as might be designated by the In addition to the direct debt of the State above

mentioned, the Commonwealth has rendered herself

responsible for the bonds of several corporations within the State, to the amount of \$2,844,374, and has promised future guaranties to the amount of evidently the same labor has to be gone over, (and i \$1,103,520, making a sum total of \$3,947.894. The | would be the same thing for every new may,) if effect of the State's guaranty to these bonds is to meatures are not adopted to record what is known I would also recommend the passage of a law superrender them virtually State bonds in the estimation | to be correct: otherwise, in arranging and fitting of purchasers and foreign holders. They thus com-State for her own benefit; and as they are necessarily pressed by the companies, which issue them, into the market, the State finds herself subjected to | plant correctly and nicely drawn, of every thing | a constant and injurious competition with securi- | white is undoubtedly right, and from this plan a ties, which, while they derive their principal value | copyriplate, both to be carefully preserved. Upon and viriue from her endorsement, are nevertheless, these would be added, from time to time, all new at all times, tending to depreciate her own stock, or | success, locations and observations-and whenever to impede its negotiation. If the State be thus new maps should be struck off, another copperplate atory measures, calculated to show the non-slaveforced continually into a false position, and be made | copy for improved from the standard, and filled up | at every isen the rival of herself, she will vainly at-tempt to give at with her right hand what she is thus be used. In the course of time the principal plate The slavery agitation is a direct attack upon both steadily depressing with her left. In order to pre- would be completed without losing any part of pre- and the Connecticut resolutions are a fair indication rent the iscrease or continuance of so fatal a policy, of her own markets, the enoice of her own opportu-nities, and the selection of her own time of sale, I should deem it expedient to identify these guaranties with the other bonds of the State, by issuing in their | withal, an intelligent man, for this business prestead coupon bonds similar to those recommended | sens considerable difficulties. He must discover above, and protecting herself and providing for their | the 2 riors of surveys furnished him. Even when payment, and for the payment of the interest there, correctly made these surveys require considerable on as it may fall due, by taking from the respective | modifications. Take, for example, a long line of companies ample guaranties and moregages of their | improvement running East and West. On the property . By this measure neither the liabilities of | play the meridians are all parallel : on the map they the State mor the obligations of the corporations, are tou. On the plan no account is taken of the difwill be increased or altered, while the financial affairs of the Commonwealth will be moulded into a which should be done on the map; so that when symmetrical, uniform, and simple organization, properly reduced, the line between the extreme which will facilitate the circulation and sale of her stock, and opnsequently give to it increased value in the market, and establish her credit on a permanent and assured basis.

The report exhibiting the state of the literary The colleges of the state are unusually prosper-

ous-the University particularly so; it seems at length to have reached the destiny which the prophetic vision of its illustrious founder so long ago discerned in the future. It may be said without ment, and towns, should be particularly attended to, qualification that this noble institution is second to so as to form a complete topographical and geonone in America. A change of the law, introduced in the Code, has

prevented the printing of the report of the Board of recommend the progress will be steady, and ulti-Visitors. 1 understand it is one of unusual interest. fall of important information. It ought to be printed; but for this, provision must be made by law. The military institute continues to be a great favorite with the Virginia public. From the report

of the Board of Visitors you will see its prosperous condition, and you will be pleased to see the high testimony it bears to the energy, fidelity and ability of the superintendent and professors. A loan, amounting now to something over twenty thousand dollars, was made some years ago to the Emory and Henry College. The trusteeshave | 1851; issued to the governors of the different States

been relieved from the payment of the annual interest, upon condition of educating sixteen young men. free of charge for tuition, board, hre, &c. This, at the rates charged by the college, is equivalent to sixteen hundred dollars a year interest upon twenty thousand; and, at the rates of almost any other school or codlege in Virginia, would amount to at | quest on the 31st October, and a few days thereafleast three tabusand dollars. The unreasonableness of this tax upon so useful a college is manifest to | This committee has been most actively engaged all. The institution is ill able to bear this burthen; and they entertain the hope, that the legislature will | important measures, which, whilst they are fully believe them from it, except so far as to require roard and tukion, amounting to a sum equal to the annual interest upon the money due the State. The Medical College in this city is flourishing under the litteral and enlightened assistance given

it last winter by the Legislature. The Reports of the Directors, for the Lunatic sures recommended, its immediate action will be ne-Asylums, are herewith transmitted. They are full of interesting matter.

I have no means of information concerning the sasylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and that for the by Blind, at Staunton. I presume, however, they are

The Bank returns shew these institutions to be prosperous, ander the judicious management of their present out ers. The report of the Superintendent of the Armo'V

shows the condition of that Arsenal. The arms are in a thorough state of preservation. The operation of mounting cannon, authorised by the last Legislature, has been steadily going on, and the work is executed in the most superior style.

To the Affaitant General's report I beg leave to call your attention particularly. The necessity for having a complete enrolment of the militia is apparent, when we redect that our annual quota of arms from the general government is regulated by these Virginia has, und subtedly, lost greatly by imperfect esturns. The only mode of enforcing an approximation to correctness in them, was through the pontrol of the Adjutant General over the pay of adjutants of regiments. This has been changed by the new Code, and serious injury will result to the public interest unless some act is passed to ensure a correct return.

In connection with this subject, I beg leave to call your attention again to the necessity of encouraging the volutioer corps of the State. The importance of that arm of service is well known. With a small degree of instering care, Virginia could have a body of 25,000 men well equippel, and roady at very short notice for actual service. The preparatory drill, through which they go, would enable them very shorde, when in service, to be perfectly efficient. I herewith transmit for your consideration, a memorial from a convention of officers assemble! in Richmond in October last, touching the subject

accept tall for the stone passing down the canal, ended for the monument, diminishes still further outlay. Some amendments are necessary in the law regall ing weights and measures. It is a very impor-

take subject to the public, and deserves your attensend herewith a memorial from the American association for the advancement of science. Mr. Vattemare, the worth and zealous philanpist, has recently sent some valuable and highfelteresting works to the State library, the univerits and the military institute. I recommend that

glaudible object he has at heart be fostered by the godar re. sel constrained to call your attention to the subsasked never rested upon any people than that rest- ing into the Mississippi shall be coramon highways, ing spon the United States to pay those debts. If Congress persists in refusing to discharge them, Visionia ought to assume the obligation. The and that under it Pennsylvanie's entitled to mainbeen allowed than there were soldiers in our ser- | were all sound, such an ordi vies but the records of our others show that the as a rule of action for a State ought not to be so number of men in service was double those that have been allowed land bounty. It is said that tablish works of public utility, and, in the attaingreat laraty has characterised the action of the ex- ment of this object, to impose finits on the exercise eensive in its adjudication upon these claims. - of the right of navigation by her own citizens ecases decided; for it will appear that a much lar- actually imposed by the construction of the bridge, Virginia gave up to the United States an em-A harged only with the payment of her soldiers and sovereign judge.

It will be perceived that the principles involved harged only with the payment of her soldiers

the Resident of the United States, through the A- tion as will protect our citizens against oppression merisyn Minister at the Court of St. James, to pro- our rightful jurisdiction against successful encroachcure the return of certain documents carried off ment, and will not leave the whole weight of a State by the enemy in the revolutionary war, were sent as disceted. The object of the Legislature has not been secomplished, but their wishes have been met by a kind proposal, on the part of the American of philanthropy. The money appropriated under Minster, to have documents copied by a Vermont gentleman, peculiarly qualified for this business, and isho, the Minister assures us, is ready to permanagement at home, and to secure confidence and | forte the service. The object, however, being the recovery of original records belonging to the com- a freeman's privileges, and not much of the securimon walth. I declined entering upon any negotiation 5; the business. I recommend the appointment of a sampetent agent, who shall repair to England for the purpose of thoroughly examining the arivestof Great Britain for such records and historisyminescences as properly pertain to the elucitick of our history. I herewith transmit the papersagreeived from the State department upon the

Tag necessity for a correct map of Virginia has

t to serself to discharge the debt in money.

map of Virginia were made by H. Boye, he had to desind upon the county maps, then made under a grow still greater, is contrary to the dictates of wis-5 per cent on the par value of this stock, I would | law g, that effect, but, in general, very iscorrectly recommend the calling in of the old bonds, and the so much so, that the boundaries of adjoining counties varely ever fitted, and frequently overlapped ferable by delivery alone. This would introduce wides, as can easily be verified. The roads, streams and mountains, were almost invariably in place of the intricacy and confusion with which | laid spwn by guess. It was with such materials that Nove had to prepare the maps. He made a | ated to the Colonization society, that a free person a ready sale and a free circulation, such as could | good many corrections by astronomical observations not be reasonably anticipated from a continuance | and arrveys of his own, and produced a tolerable or perpetuation of our present defective system. In | map for the time. But, at present, no one scarcely order to perfect this arrangement, it would be neces- can go int out the correct part of the maps. Boye is sary to authorize the payment of the coupons or in- | dead, and no record is left of his labors, by which tions and imperfections are to the distinguish-Since his time new counties have been created. gogles of which rest upon points it the interior the old counties, which are, consequently, almost maginary. The new counties cannot be accuratezated upon a map under such circumstances. even; correctly surveyed. But to perfect the map, toge feer, by mutual concessions, the various plans, te in the market with the debentures issued by the the ragineer would be as likely to abandon what was correct as that which was not so. To obviate flienlty, I would recommend constructing a

and nathematician, capable of taking astronomical observations, to rectify the errors of surveys, and, | that we have the peaceful and lawful means at our ferent variations of the compass along the line. points is no longer a straight line, but probably a | town in the State, whose duty it shall be to examine very irregular one, which will displace the intersections of mountains, streams, roads, and the locations of terns, from what appears on the plan of the imit is all we know of the correct points or parts of

provement. Astronomical observations at imporfund is herewith transmitted, and you will be grati- taut goints furnish the only mode of proper rectififled to see the encouraging prospect which it pre- cation. Boye has given us a number of them, but his map. The topographical features of the State are even more important than the form of the counties, bacause they will never change. The ranges of mountains, courses of streams, lines of improvegraphical representation of the State. It will of course, take years to finish it. But upon the plan I

mate success certain. Besides the astronomical observations already obtained, we can avail ourselves of the coast survey, to form the basis and courses of this operation. presume that there will be no difficulty in obtaining

a cosy of that survey der the provisions of the Code I have caused a map of the State to be commenced upon the princi-

ples! have just indicated The central authority of the United States for the industrial exhibition, to be had in London in May and Territories a formal request that they would appoint local committees for their respective Stares, in order that the citizens thereof might possess every facility for the representation of their various products at this exhibition of the industry, gening and skill of all nations." I received this reter Ampointed a committee for the purpose indicated. upon the subject, and have recommended severa and ivarmly approved, the executive has no authority is carry out. These shall be submitted to the levisiature in the course of a few days, so soon as a report, which has been called for, can be obtained from the committee. Should the legislature concur with the committee and the executive in the mea-

The sale of a portion of the public ground, and the generale of another lot, heretofore authorised iw, has rendered the construction of an expena stone wall necessary. It has been discovered that a part of the ground, supposed to belong to the to sonare, is really owned by some infant beirs. ch will render necessary either its purchase our them by an amicable suit, or its condemnation for sublic purposes.

An enterprise of a somewhat novel character has been indertaken by the worthy and public-spirited establish a Female Seminary upon a more extensive plan than has been heretofore tried in Virginia. When we reflect u con the powerful influence which is, in our country, exerted by women, and their participation in the early editeation of all, we cannot but be struck with the inadequate assistance afford. ed by the authority of the State to facilitate and perfect their mental culture. A more eligible point could not be found in Virginia, for the successful It is easy of access, entirely healthy, and in the basom of a population inferior to none in America, in their application to your favorable consideration. deat rould have produced a greater shock or a more | reasonable man, that peace between us is impos-

se James river and Kanawha company's refusal of the cause, in a manner unfavorable to the Compa- sive phantom, as to cipitate themselves into a are should be established by the decision | people could be so ward by the pursuit of a certny and to the State, it is to be feared that it would gulf of irreparable ru in the vain hope of attaineffectually and forevery prevent the bridging of the ing, by the laws of jugress, an object, which Ohio, at or anywhere below the city of Wheeling. The General Assembly at its last session, satisbe inadequate to accoplish. A few amongst us, fied that the proceeding against the Wheeling bridge to be sure, have for yes been persuaded, and have

was vexatious and oppressive, prompted by the jeal-ousies of Pennsylvania, and sustained by futile allegations, enacted that the bridge should be deemed much headed. The peedure of the slavery agitaof lawful height. But it is asserted by Pennsylvania, that her rights are paramount to the authority of Virginia, and that the act of this State is therefore invalid, though its application is entirely confined within her own boundaries. The claim, thus put ferward, extends over the whole river which rms the Western boundary of our State. It has been insisted that the ordinances of Congress, passof revolutionary claims. An obligation more ed in 1787, declaring that the navigable waters leadis applicable to this case; that it is even within Virginia, of superior obligation to her own legislation; It is pretended that more land claims has by the company, and with go leason. But if they are all contested construed as to deprive her of the authority to es s untrue, as will be seen by reference to the | qually with others. Of the propriety of the limits r kamber of claims have been rejected than allow- or by the declarations of the State, she is the proper

and won it. If Congress, in its real to provide in this cause are of the gravest moment to the rights for the descendants of those who fought our and interests of the Commonwealth; and it may be is at Brandy wine and Trenton, shall persist in | well questioned whether a private company should refussion pay the lands we promised. Virginia owes terested, and in contending for a decision, in which, if obtained, the State must be the chief beneficiary. The resolutions of the last Legislature requesting | I would, therefore, recommend such legislative ac duty, on the shoulders of a private company.

The Legislature last year made a handsome do nation, to aid the Colonization society in its labors that law has not been called for to any great extent, and the subject still demands your earnest attention. The free people of color occupy an anomalous position amongst us. They have now scarcely any of ty pertaining to slaves, in whom they excite feelings of jealousy, while they are regarded with suspicion by the whites. Examples of intelligence, honesty and worth, are not wanting amongst them; and probably for this reason the harsh measures often proposed in the Legislature, by those who feel the evils of the increasing numbers of these people, have not been carried into laws. That this population has grown to be an evil, all admit; but how it is to be remedied, few agree. To banish them by a beer seriously felt for a long time. When the law of the land, without assistance or provision, seems barsh and cruel. To allow the mischief to dom and sound policy.

> I would propose that an equal sum with that now appropiated by law to the Colonization society, be set apart, to be expended in the following manner: Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the board now authorised to pay the money appropriof color has removed beyond the borders of this com monwealth, and has actually purchased land, then it shall be their duty to advance to the person of persons, so removing, the same sum that would have been appropriated for his or their transportion to Liberia under the present law. This would at once hold out, to the better class of these peopl n inducement, and the means to go and settle them selves where the prejudices and jealousies felt bere have no existence. With a provision of such munificence as this, the legislature would be fully justified in resorting to such coercive measure for their removal as under other circumstances would scarce ly find sanction in public opinion at home or abroad. seding expatriation to the punishment, for every conviction of a free negro for petty larceny. The details of such a law would be simple and efficaci-I received sundry resolutions some just before and

> some since your adjournment, from different States, touching the subject of State rights and the agita tion of slavery. They are here with communicated I am persuaded that the safety and welfare of Virginia demand at your hands some mild, concil holding States that we are resolved to coerce a re work a beneficial change in their minds. But, in the meantime, we should show to them by our acts command, to retaliate upon them for their gratui tous intermeddling with our slaves. A necessit now exists for increased amounts of revenue, and earnestly recommend to your consideration the pro priety of laying a tax upon all the products of the non-slaveholding States offered for sale within our territory. It can be easily accomplished, and will in my opinion, constitute the most persuasive of all arguments to ensure a proper recognition of our

Let inspectors be appointed for each county and all manufactures brought into their districts; and let a tax of ten per cent, be imposed upon such as are found to be manufactured or produced in the non-slaveholding States. It should be provided, moreover, that all merchandize be taken and regarded as the production of non-slaveholding States, unless sufficient proof to the contrary is afforded by the vender. I would also recommend that such a tax be imposed upon foreign goods imported through non-slaveholding States, as will offer effectual en couragement to direct importation into our own

And this brings me to the consideration of our federal relations.

Since your adjournment. Congress has closed the most protracted and important session ever held upder the present constitution of the United States -Its deliberations were marked by a feeling at once acrimonious and sectional, and especially character ized on the part of the Northern representatives b a spirit of startling aggressions upon the rights of the South, and the institution of slavery. The result of their action has been to place the Union in the most momentous and difficult crisis through which it has ever passed. Some of its enactments have produced a feeling of deep and bitter dissatision at the South; whilst the law for the recovery of fugitive slaves has been met with a reception at the North, little, if at all, short of open rebellion and atter defiance. This state of things has grown out of an unwarrantable interference, on the part of Congress with the subject of slavery, and is another proof of the great dange; which must ever follow any attempt, on the part of that body, to transcend the clear and well defined limits set by the constitution to govern and control their action.

That restless spirit of fanaticism which, for the last twenty years, has been fostered in the free States and directed against Southern slavery, has, at last grown to such a fearful magnitude that it new threatens seriously a disruption of the Union. It will require our calmest deliberation, and our coolest but most determined resolution, to withstand the shock it has produced, to save our honor and our rights, which it involves, and the Union which is itself now periled in the strife. To act with rashness or precipitation, is to sever at once the bonds which now unite us; to falter in the occupation o a ground we have assumed, or in the maintenance of the principles so often a wowed and so strennous y maintained, is to forfeit our own self-respect, the respect of the nation, and to bring about a state of things which will ultimately lead to the inevitable

overthrow of slavery itself. The resolutions passed by the last Legislature avowing distinctly the grounds Virginia intended to maintain, have not been explicitly violated by any action of Congress; and yet the legislation incitizens of lendericksburg. They are proposing to tended to remove the causes of disturbance, it is much to be apprehended, has failed of its effect .-We cannot fail to be sensible of the great sacrifices incurred by the South; for of all the priceless domain, won from Mexico, chiefly by the valor of Southern men, there is not left open of that worth having, one square foot for the occupation of the slaveholder. It would be an idle attempt to dis guise the fact, that this injustice rankles in the bo som of the South, and nothing but the earnest hope consummation of the project, than the one chosen. | that this action of Congress has settled forever a agitation of the slavery question, could, or ought to reconcile us to its course. But if peace and quiet purify of sentiment, elevation of character, and can be restored, if the constitution shall be respectgrace and dignity of manner. I will lay before you | ed, and the Union preserved, we may even regard in a few days, a memorial from the trustees, setting | the sacrifices, great as they are, light in compariso forth its claims to your support, and I commend | with the objects we attain. Should this reasonable expectation prove fallacious and the abolition agi-Since your adjournment the nation has been tation be still continued in the halls of Congress, i billed into the deepest grief for the loss of the | will furnish proof, convincing and conclusive, o President of the United States He breathed his | that fixed and settled hostility to slavery on the part last vi July at the City of Washington. No inci- of the North, which should and will satisfy every proteine and sincere sorrow. The nation knew | ble; and then a necessity stronger than all law, the him to be great in the field, and they believed him | necessity of self-preservation, will demand at our honest in the cabinet. All differences are buried in hands a separation from those who use the relationthe grave that contains him, and the memory of few | ship of brotherhood, only for the purpose of inflict mer; will live longer in the hearts of his country- ing upon us the worst acts of malignant hostility.

on a reprehensible supineness at the

BY H. N. GALLAHER & CO. FRIDAY MORNING. mountains of treasurend oceans of blood would DECEMBER 13, 1850.

To those familiar ith the peculiar form of our povernment—who kiw that, in all matters not directly embraced with he provisions of the federal constitution, the sparate States are as distinct many-the gratuitous aterierence of the free States. the Executive chair. with slavery must appear to be the most arrogant, with slavery must apear to be the most age ever presumptions, unjusted iniquitous outrage ever perpetrated by one cillized people upon another so far as we are capable of judging, it is the very with the constitution and the authorized people upon another so far as we are capable of judging, it is the very wild slave Law. He said that the President had me-

All the authority give to Congress, directly or indirectly, to speak upn the subject of slavery, is in a single clause of th Constitution, which imposes upon them the duty of providing means for the re-clamation of slaves, who, absconding from their masters, find their way into free States. And yet the right has been clamed by agitators in Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, in all the forts and arsenal throughout the slaveholding States, to prohibit the orizon of one State from selling his slave to the citizet of another State, and to declare that no man owning slaves shall be allowed to emigrate with them to territories, the common property of all the States.

endeavored to persuadathers, of the dangers which

beset our paths; but til recently they were not

These movements in Congress are the result of a hostility, a nongst the citizens of the free States, to sive even than that displayed in the halls of Congress. Some of them have by law prohibited their officers of every kind, under heavy penalties, from rendering any assistance in arresting fugitive slaves; they have refused the use of their jails for the confinement of absconding slaves, though they often imprison the master going in pursuit of them. They have passed laws, which put every master attempting to recaptulate his runaway negro within their borders, in imminent danger of being tried as a felon, and sentenced to imprisonment in their

The chief executive authorities of some of these States have, in direct disobedience to the provisions of the United States Constitution, refused to deliver up fugitives from justice upon a legal and proper demand, because the offence with which they stood charged, was that of negro-stealing. Slaves themselves charged with felony, and escaping into the free States, have, upon demand being made for their delivery as fugitives from justice, been refused. offences felony, were not recognized by the free States to which the slave had fled. It is a thing of constant occurrence, to see the master, in pursuit of his slave, openly insulted and outraged, treated with more contumely and contempt than if he were himself a fugitive from justice, fleeing for the crime

Every device which parliamentary law would allow, in the halls of congress, and countless expedients in the free states, have been resorted to, for the purpose of irritating, insulting and injuring the South. It is no longer a matter of surprise that excitement and exasperation both now exist to an alarming extent amongst us, in cor sequence of these acts.

But the spirit in which the law for the reclamation of fugitive slaves has been met in the free states, is eminently calculated to embitter still more the feeling of enmity between the free and the slave states. This act is the only one of congress for many years, directly or remotely, bearing upon the subject of slavery, which has even approximated towards justice to the South, and it has been met there as we would meet a disorganizing proclamation of an invading foe. Public meetings have been called to denounce it, the newspaper press has assailed it with unusual bitterness; the preachers of the gospel have inveighed against it from the pulpit; opposition to it has, in many places, obliterated party lines, and men of every rank and condition of life, of every degree of intelligence and influence, have banded themselves together with the avowed determination of resisting the law whilst upon the statue book, and of ultimately affecting its

Virginia, and I think all the slaveholding states, can, and ought, calmly but explicitly to declare, that the repeal of the fugitive slave law, or any essential modification of it, is a victual repeal of the Union. The faithful execution of this law is, in and peace to the country. Such a declaration on the part of the South will give strength and great North, now struggling for the constitution and the supremacy of the laws, who are, in truth, fighting the battle of the Union, in the bosom of the nonslaveholding states. There were never more important trusts committed to the hands of any men .-Their triumph is the victory of order over anarchy, of peace over bloodshed and fire. Their defeat is he knell of the Union; for if the fanatics of the North come into the halls of congress with power to control the action of it, a few years only will elapse before they will throw aside every appearance of restraint, and abolish slavery in the states. With the alternative presented to us, of submission to this action, or a dissolution of the Union, there would not be one voice in favor of that Union, for which there are now so many thousands who would shed their blood.

Surely, after the sacrifices the South has made, it is asking little when she demands of congress to be faithful to the pledges it has given, and of the non-slaveholding states, to abide by the constitution of the country, and the laws made declaratory of its obligations.

If, however, no consideration of prudence or patriotism can restrain the majority from the non-slaveholding states in their headlong career of usurpation and wrong; and should they repeal or essentially modify the fugitive slave law, the most prompt and decisive action will be required at your hands. In either event. I would earnestly recommend that a convention of the people be called at once, to take into consideration the mode and measure of redress as well as the means of providing for our future security and peace.

Virginia, in this event, will have nothing to reproach herself with, however much she may have to regret. She has advocated the principles of free and constitutional government, with unwavering firmness. Neither the menaces nor the arms of Great Britain could extinguish the love of liberty in her bosom; and when the federal government usurped an authority, which threatened our independence, she stood the champion of popular supremacy and saved the constitution. Let not the advocates of freedom fear that Virginia will ever falter in her support of the great cardinal principles of republicanism, liberty and equality; there she will maintain, although she stood alone amongst the nations of the earth. The time she may select, and the manner she may adopt, will be marked by a cautious circumspection, not the less resolute or firm, because the more deliberate. Virginia feels an especial interest in the Union of these states: upon the brighest pages of its history, her name is written in letters that can never fade. We know its greatness, and feel that no eulogist is needed to

proclaim its glory. From the frozen summits of Norway to the crowded plains of China, the denizens of that vast region come flocking to our shores; and from Old Point Comfort to the Bay of San Francisco, they are welcomed to the fraternity of a countless population, harpy, prosperous and free. It is hallowed in its associations; for Washington stood godfather for it at the baptismal font of the nation, whilst the sisterhood of states were around, still clad in the habiliments of mourning for their children, who had died a sacrifice for the blessed boon. All that is ennobling in the bosom of men, all that is pure and elevated in the character of a patrice, all that is cherished and dear to the affections of the citizen, plead for the preservation of that constitution, and hat Union, which the sacrilegious hands of fanatical abolitionism are attempting to level with the dust. Should these attempts succeed in destroying the equilibrium now established, the fabric itself must fall prostrate to the earth. It will no longer

Nothing, however venerable from its antiquity, or hallowed by the sacred remembrances of the past, can commend itself to the support of any people when, instead of benefits, it brings along with it njustice, oppression and wrong. That Union which Washington invoked his

countrymen to preserve, there is no true patriot who would not die to defend. The union which fanaticism would establish in its stead, there is no true man that should not die to overthrow. JOHN B. FLOYD.

McKee & Robertson, of Hagerstown have published a volume of Sermons by Rev. and we know that he is one of the most chaste Writers of the are _ Lowlown Chronicle

OF NEW YORK.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1852.

tion attracted but his general notice during its progress, and yet the story of it presents one of the most remarkable chaers in the chronicles of any AGRACULTURAL BUREAU. The President's Message may justly be regarded

as one of the most comprehensive, well written, practical State Papers, that has ever emanated from

ideal of what such a document should be. Every subject is freuted of in such a manly, independent style, so free from every thing like dogmatism, that the reader is imperceptibly lead to admire and be-

We propose to glance at some of the important recommendations the Executive has made therein. fort for a charter to authorize the construction of a that he and his abettors were the cause of the pass. He adviser considering the great majority of our Rail Read from the Ohio at that point, to intersect age of the act, and disavowed for Illinois any such wide-spread population engaged in agricultural the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Pruntytown in treasonable sentiments as those arowed by the genpursuis, that Congress establish an "Agricultural | the County of Harrison, a distance, we believe, of Bureau, to be located, of course, at the seat of Gov- about eighty miles,

ist, who shall be under the direction of the Yiead sursefficients the new level that region to make State of this Bureau. His duties would be, "to collect the right to make a Road for themselves. Talk a- bills, the Senate proceeded with the consideration of specimens of the various minerals of our country, | bout tyranny and oppression! The American Col- | Executive business. and to ascertain, by careful analysis, their respect- onies did not suffer half so practical a grievance as In the House, a large number of bills were introive elements and properties, and their adaption to this, when they rebelled against the Mother Counduced and referred to appropriate committees .useful purposes. He would also be required to ex- try. It is an outrage of an unmitigated character, Several communications of an Executive character amine and reportupon the qualities of different soils, yet for seven years the petitions of the people of were laid before the House, after which, an adand the manures best calculated to improve their | Wood, Mononghalia and other counties interested, | journment took place.

Every farmer will at once see the great practical benefit that would be derived from such a Bureau.-Much underessary labor would thus be saved .-Then the tarmer need not experiment from day to | bly be injured, is as contemptible and unjust as the day, at proch labor and expense, in order to discov- other. There is room enough, and will be business | mand of the frigate Brandywine. After so long a er the most a failable method of improving his land.' enough, for two great Roads from the Ohio through foreign service, we hope to hear that Capt. B. is as-A competent well-skilled officer of the government, | Virginia, and we go for both. The people of the signed to the command of some not distant Navy by having a sample of his soil, will immediately be | middle North West should never falter a moment. - | Yard-an honor to which he is fairly entitled. on the ground that our laws, constituting certain able to antilize it, and inform him what fertilizing They are entitled to success, and by perseverance agent would be best adapted to improve it.

"By publishing the results of such experiments, with suitable explanations, and by the collection and distribution of rare seeds and plants, with instructions as to the best system of cultivation, much may be done op promote this great national interest."

The establishment of this Bureau, would relieve the Patent Office of much that does not in any way appertain to its department, particularly, as the force of that office has already very laborious dutie to

If we are not mistaken, this measure will take well in Congress. We hope for the sake of the ag- it being necessary that U. S. officers should be appoinricultural interests of the country, that such may be he case-for we sincerely believe that it will be the source of incalculable benefit to that field of labour upon which every other is dependent.

INDIANA FOR THE UNION.

The State Convention of Indiana has adopted a set of resolutions in relation to the late Compromise Measures of Congress, which do honor to the patriotic Hoosiers. They resolve that whatever differences of opinion may exist as to any one of these | tive slave being arrested in that State, the State officer measures, opedience is due to the Constitution and Laws of the Land, by every good citizen.

This is an example worthy of being followed by every State of the Union, and we hope soon to see our own Lagislature responding to the noble sentiments put forth and acknowledging them as the

Vermont may fly off on the one extreme, and my judgement, the only means now left, by which | South Caralina on the other, still the Union will be | Vermont, or elsewherethe Union can be preserved with honor to ourselves | tree from danger. We are reminded of pouting children, who go into the corner to sulk awhile, but are glad soon to come hack to the naternal ambrace vermont may nullify, and South Carolina may se- to Mexico, and Secretary of War under Mr. Van as to embrace Georgetown. Such a connection temporary pleasure to our enemies in the old world. of the Fugitive Slave Law, for it is not probable any negro ever seeks shelter in the Green Mountains; but af there should be such a case, we have no fears of seeing any thing like successful re-

Mr. Curlis of Boston has brought to the attention ry upon herself. He thinks "it would be as absurd of the Administration the singular fact that the government has no prisons in the States, and no means, except by State courtesy, of securing a fugitive even for a single day.

This is matter which Congress will doubtless

remedy in good season.

RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR MASON. The re-flection of Senator Mason, on Saturday last, by the Legislature, without any regular opposition, shows that, notwithstanding his course upon a majority of the Compromise Measures, there was no disposition to give any countenance to the fanatical spirit of the North in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law. Union men as well as Secessionists seem to go for the maintenance of a bold front on that subject. President Fillmore's Platform, of adherence to all parts of the Adjustment, as a "final settlemen " must find favor with all the law-abiding

Union. The Ulfraists of the South need take no encourthemselves that Virginia is for Secesagement has many remedies in her hands, before trying th extreme measure. Col. Mason has all favor to rash schemes, and no regular opposition was made to him. He had introduced e Slave Law, and was its especial pathe sugit tron thr out the session; and therefore to cast him aside whilst Vermon: was raising the nullification flag, would have been a sacrifice not demanded by the times. His re-election is no endorsement of his course on other points. It is but an evidence of spirit of Virginians towards public servants whom they believe to mean well. One good act is considered an atonement for many derelic-

STATE OF FEELING IN MISSISSIPPI.

nion meeting at Jackson, Mississippi, is A late represented as having been a brilliant affair. Gen. Foote make a speech, abounding in "eloquence, argument wit, sarcasm, and denunciation at once elegant, persuasive, and overwhelming." Gen. Freeman also made a speech, in which he tore to tatters the sophistry of Gov. Quitman and the Se-

Senator Davis made a speech which is described as "short but pithy," but we have not heard the character of it. We take it for granted, however, that it was conservative, though denunciatory of Northern aggression. One of the most ludicrous events of the day is the

be the ægis of our defence, but the spear for our order of the Mississippi Legislature to print and circulate thousands of copies of Washington's Farewell Address. No portion of the country has greater need to stady well the wholesome truths of that venerated document than portions of Mississippi.

THE FOLLY OF GIDDINGS. The fadatical member from Ohio got an opportu-

nity on Manday last of giving vent to some of his bitterness on the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law. He was denutciatory of the President for intimating his determination to see the laws faithfully ex- assignable, scuted, and accused him of violating the doctrine of T. B. State. State. State described as the party shich had elected him, on the subject of the veto power. Not so. The whigs were against the abuse of this power—not its salutary use. The the veto power. Not so. The whigs were against the abuse of this power-not its salutary use. The quaint and classical passages. Mr. Balch great bod of them, and a large portion of the De- money, for the purpose of supplying the city with is one of the ablest theologians in Virginia, mocracy, we heady to stand by Mr. Fillmore, upon good water. Such athing is much needed in Wash-

mittee of the whole, and, on motion of Mr. Bayly, | partment, covering the reports of the Commissioner referred to appropriate committees of the House. There were thirteen distinct references.

The various standing committees were appointed on Thursday week. Our representative, Mr. Park- ican Minister, asking that Congress will execute the er, is on the Committee of Roads and Canals. The quietus given to the proposition of Giddings, LLARD FILLMORE. to refer so much of the President's Message as relates to our "domestic policy," shows that the House

is not disposed to tolerate agitation of the subject of Slavery at the present session. We believe with Mr. McClernand of Illinois, that

only by their voices, but by their strong arms. It is an issue (as he truly says) of the supremacy of fanaticism is to have the as adancy. For our own | naced the freemen of the North, who will die before part, we have never foubled.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

We anderstand the people of Parkersburg and those along the route are about to make another ef-

We have always favored this scheme on princi-In connection with it he also recommends the ap- ple. We never could see or acknowledge the jushave been spurned from the Legislative halls, upon themiserable, contracted, and selfish policy, that perchance Baltimore might be benefited!

The plea that other works of Virginia might possiwill command it

VERMONT NULLIFICATION.

timore Clipper,) the discreet and patriotic portions of the community are rallying in support of the compromise measures (including the fugitive slave law) passed at the late session of Congress, the Legislature of Vermont has unexpectedly passed an act designed to nullify the fugitive slave law, and in violation of the decision of the Supreme Court. According to that decision, it was not the duty of State officers to assist in the arrest and delivery of fugitive slaves to their owners ted for the purpose. The fugitive slave law of the last | enterprising and worthy man. Many persons were session supplies all deficiencies on that hand, and spec- wounded. ificially directs the whole course of proceeding in the recovery at slaves, and forbids the interference of any State authority to prevent or retard the execution of the | the Empire City is soon expected with from three law. In defiance of this prohibition the act of Vermont | to four millions of dollars. Other heavy sums are grants to fugitive slaves the right of jury trial, and oth- stated to be on the way; but many of the gold-huner privileges, contrary to the law of Congress, and de- ters, weary and worn, are returning to the United signed to nullify and make it of no effect. In a con- States. flict between the two authorities, that of Congress must triumph; and we hope that, if any case occur of a fugiwho may undertake to act in opposition to the fugitive slave law will be proceeded against vigorously. It is necessary to put down nullification by the strong hand of power, wherever it may be attempted; for, if left unopposed in one State it will soon be practised in others. Obedience to the laws of Congress, passed in accordance with the constitution, must be enforced, and we are sure will be enforced by the President, whether the effort to sullify them be made in South Carolina or

MR. POINSETT'S LETTER.

cede, and yet no harm will be done, except to give a Buren, has written a sensible letter to the people of South Carolina-reviewing with moderation and be consummated, and the best results may accrue Vermont is rather far off for a practical nullification candor the condition of affairs North and South, therefrom. and warning his countrymen against rash measures.

Mr. Poinsett warns his fellow-citizens against separate state action on the momentous subject which has lately agitated the country. He does not wish to see his own North Carolina indict injuas for one to throw himself from a precipice, in the expectation of injuring his enemy by the fall."

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature has not transacted much business of importance the last week, except the election of United States Senator, and the election of Judge in the Rockingham District. On Friday last, Green B. Samuels, Esq., of Shenandoah, was unanimously elected Judge in place of the late Judge Daniel Smith. The Eng. says Mr. Samuels is so quiversally and favorably known, that it is supercrogation to dwell on his high | which once vibrated, might lead them back to virmerits. Once an honored representative of his noble District in Congress, a member of the present State | all grades of society, for the purpose of finding evil Reform Convention, a leading member of the bar, be- and applying a proper remedy. loved for his lofty integrity, he has proved himself to possess abilities and virtues, that fit him for any station. His appointment to a new and responsible position will

be universally approved. On Saturday last, the Hon, James M. Mason, was re-elected Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. The joint vote, reported that the whole number of votes cast was 154; of which number Mr. Mason received 112, Mr. Summers 36, Mr. Witcher 4, and Mr. McDowell 2

On Monday the Speaker presented to the House a communication from his own constituents, asking for the removal from office, for certain reasons there. in contained, of Judge Estell, a Judge of the General Court, &c.

On motion of Mr. Kilby, a series of resolutions offered by him, directing the reception from the General Government, and the appropriation for purposes of primary education, of \$41,367, were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The resolution of the committee awarding a sword to Capt. Hamilton L. Shields, for his gallant services in the war with Mexico, was passed by the following vote: aves 115: noes 2. The Senate having voted, the House agreed to go

into an election of Councillor on Tuesday, and also to a recess of the Senate from the 10th inst., to Jan. A bill authorising a subscription by the State of

three-fifths of \$800,000 for the Southside railroad, was read a first time. THE BOUNTY LAND LAW.

The House of Representatives seems determined to take measures for a speedy execution of this law. A committee has been appointed to inquire into the best method of facilitating the issue of warrants. There will probably be 200,000 applications,

as there seems to be a more general interest manifested than formerly. Under the old Bounty Laws, there were about sixty thousand persons entitledyet, after a lapse of 36 years, only about 27,000 have applied for or obtained warrants. It is stated that there have been already more than 20,000 applications under the law of September last.

Warrants will probably be issued about the first of January, for as many as the Pension Office will find it convenient to despatch. There seems to be a general desire that Congress | election, and he will find his error.

should so amend the law as to make the warrants WATER,

President Fillmore has recommended in his message, that Congress should appropriate a sum of his broad national and impregnable platform. ington, as well for the comfort and health of its cit-Giddings must have been making a bid for the izens and the assembled window of the N

of Pensions and of the General Land Office. Also, a message from the President of the United States, covering a note from Senor Rosa, the Mex-

dian depredations on the Mexican frontier. Mr. Butler gave notice of a bill to indemnify the State of South Carolina for advances made and ment during the Seminole war.

11th article of the treaty of Hidalgo relating to In-

losses sustained on account of the general govern-In the House of Representatives, Mr. Bayly ofpatriotic men at the North will heed the injunctions | fered a series of resolutions, referring the various of the Fugitive Slave Act, and give it effect, not | parts of the President's Message to the appropriate

standing committees. Mr. Gidding's reviewed some parts of the message

they will become slave-catchers, which, in his opinion, was worse than murder. He spoke in the severest terms of the law, which he considered iniqui-Mr. McClernand replied, telling Mr. Gaddings

tleman of Ohio. The general debate was closed on motion of Mr.

Brown, of Indiana. In the Senate, on Tuesday, Messrs. Downs and Foote appeared and took their seats. After taking

RETURN OF CAPT. BOARMAN.

The numerous friends of this gallant officer will be glad to learn that he has returned safely from a cruise of three years in the Mediterranean, in com-

The pleasure of the Captain's return is marred by one domestic affliction-the death, during his absence of a beloved daughter-an affliction in which he has the unfeigned sympathy of all his acquain-Whilst in most of the Northern States (says the Bal- tances.

CHOLERA IN CALIFORNIA.

Late news from San Francisco gives gloomy accounts of the ravages of Cholera at that place, and on board vessels bound to and fro.

An explosion of the boiler of the Steamer Sagomore, just as she was leaving San Francisco for Stockton, has done serious mischief. Among the killed, (21,) was Mr. John Exall, of Richmond, an

The amount of gold dust brought by the Georgia was about one million and a half of dollars, and

GEORGETOWN AND WASHINGTON.

We learn from the Georgetown Advocate of Dec. 7th, that the citizens of that ancient town are agitating the subject of uniting it to the Federal City. Quite a lengthy communication appears in the columns of that paper advocating such a union. We recognize it as emanating from the pen of one of the oldest and most influential citizens of that place.

It is argued, and very justly too, toat Congress has not seen fit to bestow any favours upon that time-honoured borough. It is hoped that a better state of things would ensue, if the two cities were may benefit the latter city. We trust that it will

But the citizens of that place should avail themselves of the immense natural advantages of water power, &c., that Mature has lavished around them, and not depend on the public Treasury for aid. Pur your own shoulders to the wheel, good friends, and then supplicate Hercules for help.

CELIO.

We have received from the Publishers, Dewitt Davenport of New York, a new work entitled CELIO, or New York Above Ground and Under

Ground," written by G. G. Foster, Esqr. It is the history of two brothers, who, possessed of immense fortunes, keen brains, and sound hearts, being impressed with the idea that none are so depraved as not to possess some chord in their hearts, tue, and acting upon this belief, they mingle with

The book gives an excellent picture of Gothamlife, written in a style that cannot fail to please every lover of the beautiful. There is nothing in the work that the most fastidious can take exception at. We think that it is well calculated to do good. Address the Publishers, Tribune Buildings, New York City.

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE.

The December No. of this excellent monthly has one to hand. It is not quite so attractive in its appearance and embellishments, as some of its cotemporaries; yet it yields to none in the sterling worth of its reading matter.

The present No. is a very rich one in this respect. It contains a portrait of Daniel O'Connell the greas agitator of Ireland, accompanied with a sketch of his character by Rev. Henry Giles. This writer is our favourite among all the Magazine contributors. The sketch just alluded to, is written in his usual masterly style. His contributions alone should make Holden rank high among the Monthlies, for they are invariably written in the most classic and elegint manner imaginable,

Address Fowler & Dietz, 109 Nassau st., N. Y. TAXING NORTHERN PRODUCTS.

We are anxious to see Virginia altogether independent of Foreign or Northern products or manufactures, but we do not desire to see her adopt a doubtful constitutional policy. The Constitution of the United States denies the power of the States to trammel Commerce, but the people can desist from the consumption of Northern fabrics, ELECTION OF SENATOR.

The editor of the Spirit, in noticing the election

of Senator Mason, says : "By this election, Virginia has again re-affirmed the position which she has always maintained, and

has thus, through her chosen servants, repudiated and condemned, with unanimity searcely to have been hoped for, the recent iniquitous Compromise Now this assertion of repudiating and condeming the "recent iniquitous Compromise Bill," is in keep-

ing with the many others he is in the habit of making. Let him read the speeches on the occasion of the FIRE INSURANCE.

The advertisement of the Hartford Fire Insu-

rance Company in our columns, commends its benevolent action to our readers. We are glad to hear from its Agent, that he has met with the most solid marks of public favor. We most cordially recommend the Institution to all who wish to avail themselves of its saving power. The

THE UNION ON THE MESSAGE.

We regret to find (says the Richmond Times that the President's tressage has disappointed the Enquirer. That paper would have had rathe more "blood and thunder" in it "a la mode, O. Hickory." Mr. Fillmore, it may be readily imagined, fores not emutate the civil example of "the tann of Orleans"-as Cottett happily called General: Jackson but evidently desires to prove himself Chief Magistrate, who has the capacity to under stand his duty, and the firmness to perform it --These qualities, we are fully convinced, every casdid judge will admit that the message conspiciously

But if the President has failed to give perfect natisfaction to the organ of the former Democratic party in Virginia, he has the consolation of receiving the almost angualified approval of the organ of that party at Washington so far as what he says to Congress on the critical question of the day is concerned. The Union, in its comments on the message, dissents, as was to have been expected, from the President's policy with respect to the Tariff and Internal Improvements, but warmly applauds his advice to: Congress touching the subject of slavery. Weignore its language

"The next point which we find to commend is that which relates to the peace measures that passed during the last session of Congress. We are gratified to see that the President takes the same view of those measures that we have always maintained -We expnot but regret, however, that he did not in this connexion, and with special refesence to the fugitive slave bill, express his dethe law and to exercise all the power gives him by the constitution and laws to puy uals who should resist it. But still that portion of the message which treats of the peace measures is worthy of all commendate tion. It takes the true ground-the only tenable ground. We took it long since and for deing so we have been stigmatized by every epithet of opprobium. Still we have maintained our position, and we mean to maintain it while the peace measures are on the 25th of November, JACOB BAKER was enforced in good faith. Although the whole appointed Chairman, and W. A. Cave, Secretary. Message is in this paper, we cannot refrais. After the objects of the meeting were stated, the from extracting that portion of it which following resolutions, submitted by GABRIEL treats of this subject."

And at the conclusion of the same article: out repeating our sincere acknowledgments the Constitution of the United States, and the to Mr. Fillmore for the frank, bold, and glorious Union which eminated therefrom. Yieldmanly manner in which he recommends to ling to none in affection for our dear old Common-Congress and to the country to permit the wealth, and determined to stand by her (through late Compromise system to remain undis- forthemaintenance of her rights, as well those that furbed-to consider it as a final settlement of these dangerous and exciting subjects. weight in gold."

The same number of the Union contains the foilowing short article, giving a che-ring assurance of great nation one people. It is, therefore, with the the disposition of a majority of the members of the two Houses and reiterating the editor's complete satisfaction with the President's position :

have re assembled in a better spirit than when they separated on the 50th September last, adopted by the last Congress, and tender to the There seems to be a fixed determination among a decided majority of both houses to arrest any further discussion and agitation of slavery. From what we can learn, if the question should be brought up in any form, we trust, cemented afresh the bonds of Union. motions will be made to lay the resolution . Resolved. That it is fit and proper that the cition the table; which proceeding will cut off | zens of Page, the right wing of the 'Tenth Ledebate, and will probably succeed in both

"The closing portion of the President's mes sage is in this respect everything that we could expect or almost desire. He considers the question as settled by the system of com- Union. promise adopted at the last session, and recommends to Congress to set their faces against all further action and all agitation | West, to renewed exertions to put down the mad on this dangerous subject."

INDIANA AND THE FUGITIVE LAW.

The following preamble and resolutions have been adopted by the Constitutional Reform Convention of Indiana now in session, and copies transmitted to the Governor of each State, and their Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled

Whereas, The Congress of the United States passed, at its last session, a series of acts, commonly called the Compromise measures: and Whereas, certain misguided individuals in various States of the Union. have expressed their determination to resist a portion of its laws; therefore,

this Convention, the common sentiment of gress from this District, was introduced, and in the people of Indiana sustains and endorses. a clear, statesman-like manner, reviewed the acin their general features and intention, the said series of compromise measures as passed by Congress, and recognizes, in the success of these measures, an earnest of security and perpetuity to our glorious Union.

Resolved, That whatever may be the opinions of individuals as to the wisdom or policy of the details of one or any of the acts of Congress above referred to, it is the duty of all good citizens to conform to their requisitions, and to carry out in good faith, the conditions, of that Compromise on the subject of domestic slavery which is coeval with the Federal Constitution.

FOR THE FREE PRESS MESSES. EDITORS: In the late message of the President the following declaration is made:

" In our domestic policy, the Constitution will be my guide; and, in questions of doubt. I shall look for its interpretation to the judicial decisions of that tribunal, which was established to expound it, and to the usage for the lamented deceased of the Government sanctioned by the acquiescence of the country "

This is good Virginia doctrine. Read what the Legislature of the State declared on the 26th of January, 1810.

"The members of the Supreme Court are selected from those in the United States Was are most celebrated for virtue and legal learning : not at the will of a single individual, but by the concurrent wishes of the President and Senate of the United Statethey will therefore have no local prejudic's and partialities.

The duties they have to perform lessi them necessarily to the most enlarged at a ascurate acquaintance with the jurisdiction of the federal and several state courts together, and with the admirable symmetry of our government. The tenure of their offices enables them to pronounce the sound and correct opinions they may have formed, without fear, favor or partiality."

These principles are illustrated in the report the Committee, and when the state of your col umns will permit I ask you to publish the whole of the report which I herewith hand you. CONSTITUTION.

FIRE PROOF ROPE -Prof. Johnson, of Sh Louis, has discovered a method, it is said, by which ropes can be rendered entirely indetructible by fire. The process is stated to light heart. be very simple, and so cheap that the conmonest fabric can be prepared with it, and its use be made universal. Wood, for the lining of safes, prepared by this process, possess a persent resistance to a fire capable of melting the east iron, and burning out the wrought metal enclosing it.

The Washington National Monumera has reached an elevaton of eighty feet from the surface of the ground; and it is though it will reach two feet more before the seaso.

The Visginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in session in Rickmond a solved to hold its next Annu,

Public Meeting. RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR MASON.

On the arrival of the news from Richard of the reelection of Col. James M. Mason to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Virginia, on Monday even ing. 9th inst., the Court-House believes rong, and a meeting of the people of the town and seighbor good held .-On motion, Col. FRANCIS YATES was called to the Chair, and Rosent W BAYLOR appointed Secretary. On motion of R. H. BUTCHER, Esq., the I dlowing resolutions were offered and adopted

Resolved, That with unfeligned pleasure we have just beard of the re-election of the Her. JAMES M. MASON to the Senate of the United States by the Virginia Le-Resolved, That this meeting hall with delight this act of justice and right on their part towards a distinguished sathful public servant-who has obeyed his State-

faithfully represented his constitu-u-s-and reflected honor upon this noble Commonwealth Resolved, That our worthy Sensier should see in this not of his constituents, not only his reward, but his duty persevere in that course which shall ensure to his own ate and the whole South ber constitutional rights under the Constitution made by the Fathers of this Republic.

Resolved, That this meeting tender their thanks to the Senator from this district, H. L. Orto, and other Senators and members from the Valley, for vindicating the rights of this State and the South, in their advocacy of the claims of the Flon. James M. Mason to the Senate of the United States.

On motion of ROBT. W. BAYLOS, it Was-

On motion of Capt. John W. Rowan, it was-Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to procure ammunition and fire a salute of 13 guns in honor of the recent act of the Legi-Inure of Virginia, in the re-election of the Hon. James M. Mason the Senate of the United States The Chair appointed Capt John W. Rowan, James B. Small, John Avis, jr., J. C. Rawiens, and Dr. W. H. B. Hall a committee under the above resolution.

On motion of Dr. W. H. D. Hall, it was tended of Test the Secretary of this meeting forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Hon. James M. Mason, Senator elect, to the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, to the State Senator from this District, and down-by force if need be-those individe to his Excellency John B. Floyd, Governor of Virginia. On motion of WM. LISLE BAKER, Esq., it was-Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Spirit of Jeffers n, Charlestown Free Press, and the Richmond Enquirer and Examiner. FRANCIS YATES, Chairman.

HOBERT W. BAYLOR, Secretary. MEETING IN PAGE.

At a Public Meeting held at Luray, Page county, Johnan, Esq., were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the citizens of Page, here as-

"Nor can we close this hasty sketch with- sembled, cherish the most ardent attachment to evil and through good report) in all her struggles Union -- but whilst we thus act, and desire to serve Every word of this passage is worth its our own native South, we cannot allow one pulsation of the heart, that does not beat in harmony with the sacred in trument that has made this utmost concern, that we have witnessed indications of alarming disloyalty, reckless agitation and lawless mobs, and fieud like fanaticism rule the hour. It is in this moment of peril, that a gleam of "The members of both houses of Congress sunshine has brightened our horizon, and we hall with lively satisfaction the Peace Measures patriots Foote, Cass, Clay, Dickinson, Webster and others, not forgetting our own immediate Representative, Hon Richard Parker, the thanks of this meeting for their efforts in effecting the passage of these healing measures, that have, as

gion," send greeting, to the friends of union broughout the land, the expressions of hearty congratulation and concurrence in these measures of peace; assuring them that, as affecting these feelings, we know no South, no North, no East, no West-that we desire only to live in the

Resolved, That we cannot too earnestly warn, admonish, and exhort our friends North and projects of fanaticism-that the repeal of the Fugrave slave act, or effectual efforts to prevent its execution, and the continuance of assaults on the constitutional rights of the South, in slave property, must so tend to rouse resentments and ndignation, that the worst fears of the friends of Union will have been realized, and we, with this, the last effort of free government, and fiendlike lanaticism itself, will all find a grave in the vortex of Revolution. Resolved. That the proceeding of this meeting be published in the Spirit of Jefferson, with the

District publish them. JACOB BAKER, Pres't. W. A. CAVE, Sec'y.

request that all the papers in this Congressional

After the adoption of the above resolutions, the He at Resolved, That, in the opinion of Hon. RICHARD PARKER, Representative in Contion of the last session of Congress upon the great questions which agitated this Republic from ocean to ocean. He give an account of his own stewardship, which meets the cordial approbation of the people of this county, and no doubt of the entire district. We believe that Mr. Parker has faithfully reflected the will of his constit-

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a Court continued and held for Hampshire County, on the 28th day of November, 1850. The Court being in session, and the members of the Bar generally in attendance the following proceedings were had, on the motion of Philip B, Streit, Esq.: Whereas information has been received, by the Court and members of the bar, of the decease, on Sunday last, at his residence in Jefferson county, of the Hon. ISAAC R. Douglass, who for more than thi teen years, was the Judge of this Judicial Circuit, and who was distin guished as well for those high qualities which mark the able, just and upright Judge, as those which adorn the amiable, intelligent and virtuous man-IT IS RESOLVED. That the members of the Court and Bar, and officers of this Court do wear, for thirty days,

the usual badge of mourning as an evidence of high regard That a copy of these proceedings be by the Clerk of this Court, I rwarded to the members of the family of the decea ed, in testimony of sincere condolence with them in their sad and in-laneholy bereavement. That these proceed ags be spread upon the records of this Court, and a copy thereof published in the newspa-pers printed within this Judicial Circuit, and the Court thereupon adjourned. A copy-Test JOAN B. WHITE, Clerk

Hampshire County Court.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT. At a court held in Frederick County, the 2nd day of December 1850, Joseph Tidball, attorney for the Com monwealth, having informed the court of the death of the Hon. Isaac R. Douglass, Judge of the 13th Judicial circuit of Virginia, The Court doth direct the fol-This Court hath heard with deep regre spensation by which this Judicial Circuit has lost a

lowing orders to be entered upon its recour idge whose integrity and ability had been tried and oven : the state a citizen above reproach ; the commu ity a gentleman endeared by the strictest observance full the kindness and courtesies of social life; and a and children, a food he shand, father and friend. Ordered that is token of the respect entertained by the cart for the memory of the deceased, and its regret for his loss, these orders be published in the papers of the circuit; that a copy of them be forwarded to the widow of the deceased, and that this court do dow adjourn. T. A. TIDBALL, c. c. Teste.

A TRAGICAL AFFAIR.

In May last, a returned Californian, by the name of Johnson, of Bangor, on his way to Bath, Me., in the steamboat, left about \$5,000 of gold upon the wharf at Belfast, which was found an ireturned to him, and he proceeded home with, apparently, a assembled on the 18th ult. The proposition

Mr. Johnson was arrested by an officer from was accepted by both branches, there being New York on a requisition from the Governor of California, for the robbery and mur- | Senate. der of a man in California, some time last winter or spring. The most herrible part of the affair is, that two innocent persons were accused as the murderers, convicted and hang, while Johnson was in the State .-Some recent developments, however, came law for the sale of ardent spirits, so that any out, connecting him with the murder, which left no doubt as to his guilt, and caused his oath that they will not sell or permit any

przest. The Latheran Congregation of Frederick have invited the Rev. J. A. Seiss, of Cumberland, to supply the vacancy created since man a woman of Parkha and the police's would be despited any to spare they al Conference, November, 1851, at Alexan

BURNING OF THE STEAMER CO-LUMBUS.

demands the adoption by the Legislature of | fanaticism, leading them, as it does, to the violation | tection of the frontiers.

At about 3 c'clock on Thursday morning, 28th ult, the steamer Columbus, while on her trip from Baltimore to Norfolk, took fire and the beat and cargo were entirely destroyed. It occurred off Smith's Point, at the mouth of the Potomac. She was proceeding at her usual rate, when suddenly the draft through the smoke-stack was checked, and the flames came rushing out of the doors of the furnace. The usual means were resorted to by the engineer to restore the draft, but all his efforts proved unavailing, and the flames continued to pour out of the mouth of the furnace in such a volume as instantly to kill the fireman, and to set fire to the boat and wood-pile in front of the furnace. The flames spread with such rapidity as to baffle the efforts of those on board to save the boat, and in a short time it was entirely consum. | journed.

By this dreadful calamity nine lives were lost, including Capt. Hollingshead and the mate, Mr. Goodwin, who leaves families in were saved by resurting to the small boat.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

On Saturday morning last, about 4 o'clock, States. the Mill belonging to Mr. Samuel Cline, on Middle River was discovered to be on fire, the flames having progressed too far at the time of discovery, to be checked in its terriatmention or man The whole per perty, which was extensive, was consumed to ashes, together with the contents, supposed to amount to 7000 bushels of Wheat and 200 barrels of Flour. The loss to the neighborhood is a heavy one, many persons losing difficulty the miller and two boys, sons of they slept soundly, and were saved by the for approving of the law. breaking of the windows through which they made their escape. Mr. Cline is a most worthy and estimable citizen, and the loss to him is enormous, happening too, at a time, when he is illy able to bear it.

The fire is supposed to have originated from the friction of the Smut Machine. Staunton Vindicator.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On last Thursday night, between five and his return to Frederick from a professional | transfer of warrants before location. visit in the vicinity of Buckeystown, was attacked by two men, near the Sand Pits, asucceeded after a brief struggle, in robbing | who went out with it. him of about \$160 in money, a gold Watch, a case of valuable instruments, about 1000 manufactured teeth, one or two hundred dol lars worth of material for manufacturing plates for setting teeth. The loss of Dr. Durand cannot be less than ten or fifteen bundred dollars.

Officers Logue and Bender went out to the place of the robbery and succeeded in | CIRCULAR OF PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET finding the trunk rifled of all its contents .-The robbers have not yet been arrested. [Frederick Herald.

Abolition Persecution Defeated .- The citizens of Virginia, lately indicted at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for assault and battery. riot, &c., for seizing their fugitive slaves, have been tried, and promptly acquitted by the jury. They will probably return the compliment to the abolition vagabonds who have pursued them with untiring malice .-This is the true mode to take against such | head 150 of which were sold at \$2 to \$3 on the the Parkers and Garrisons of the North, this knavery cannot be practised with impunity. This acquittal is a favorable indication; let it be faithfully followed up .- Union.

The Constitutional Convention of Maryland has as yet done virtually nothing beyond its organization. There have been various propositions offered, which have been referred to committees; but no vote has been taken which would indicate clearly what was the view or purpose of a majority of the members upon any of the prominent questions which were made the ground work of the call of the Convention. It is supposed that the Convention will take a recess soon, till after the Christmas holydays

[Baltimere Patriol. The United States frigate Brandywine, Capt. Chas. Boarman, from Rio Janeire, arrived at New York, on Wednesday week. She brings home the remains of Thomas J. Morgan, Esq., formerly Secretary of the American Legation at Brazil, who died some

time ago of yellow fever. The Brandywine sailed from Norfolk for the Brazil station on the 8th of Septemder, 1847, and sailed from Rio de Janeiro Octo-

ber 18th, 1850, for New York. The Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Convention assembled at Richmond on the 5th, and was organized by the appointment of Major A. S.

Woolridge as President. Various committees were appointed to prepare business for the action of the Convention. To one of these committees was confided all matters pertaining to the Coal and Iron Trade: to another, the Cotton and Woollen Manufacture, and to a third, the Mining and Manufacturing interest in gene-

IMMIGRATION .- The whole number of immigrants who have reached New York during the last month is 17,947: of whom 11,-272 were from Ireland, 3208 from Germany. 2069 from England, 355 from France; and 244 from Scotland. Since the 1st of January, 1850, 205,964 emigrants have arrived at New York. During the same period in 1849

the arrivals were 213,554. George W. Hopkins, Esq., having been elected Speaker of the House of Delegates, has tendered his resignation, as a memto supply the vacancy. The election will be held on Monday, the 23d December.

PRINTERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION. - This body has adjourned to meet in Baltimore on the 12th of September next. Resolutions were adopted against the establishment of a government Printing Office and the present mode of giving out the public printing by contract; also recommending Congress to withhold it from all persons who are not prac-

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS .-- By an arrival we have late advices from Texas, stating that the Legislature of that State of accepting or not accepting Pearce's Boun-On Friday last, however, the fortunate dary Bill, was brought before it, and the bill only one dissenting voice, and that in the

SELLING LIQUOR TO NEGROES .- Among the resolutions offered in the House of Delegates on Wednesday week, was one by Mr. Dorman, in favor of amending the license person obtaining license be required to make person in their employ to sell, spiritous liquors to slaves or free negroes.

Ben, a negro belonging to Mr. Mo- A few porkers would be acceptable just now .-

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS REPOSITORY.

tiously and justly remarks that in conciseness, as well as in the soundness of its doctrines, and its tone of dignified moderation, the Message of President Fillmore deserves to rank with the best of the Messages of President Madison. mas and New-Year's presents.

BRUTAL -A brute, of the Mount Holly PARIER MACHE, and other fancy styles of Cases, (Pa) Iron Works, the other day ordered a coffin for his deceased child, when, the coffin proving too short, he deliberately chopped be the last. Den. 13, 1850. off the child's feet with an axe

A FAILURE .- A meeting was held at Richmond, Va., on Saturday, to denounce the compromise, and also President Fillmore for not putting down the Boston imob, but the whole affair was a failure. Out of those present only three were for disunion, and without doing any thing the meeting ad-

The National Intelligencer centen-

The Washington papers state that January interest on the Coupon bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company will be paid upon the presentation of the Baltimore. The rest, seven in number, Coupons at the Banking house of Selden, Withers & Co., of that city; or, by an arrangement made by said firm, in Baltimore or the other principal cities of the United

> IF It will be recollected that Mr. B. R. Harden, son of Ben Hardin, of Kentucky, disappeared rather suddenly from Panama, shortly after he had received there the revo-cation of his appointment of Secretary of Legation to Chili. His body has since been found, and it is supposed the was murdered.

THE VERMONT RESOLUTIONS .-- The Washington Republic and Intelligencer both nearly all their Wheat. It was with great strongly condemn the Vermont resolutions, pronouncing their authors nullifiers, and un-Mr. Cline, were saved from perishing in the worthy their forefathers. The Republic is young Woman and one or two children, 5 and 8 years flames, having retired to rest at a late hour, especially severe upon Governor Williams

> State Convention is again in session, and has settled the question that the Gevernor is to be chosen for two years, and that there are to be hereafter biennial sessions of the Legislature. The State Council is to be a-

two thirds of the members of Congress seem to have determined upon amending the six o'clock, Dr. Durand, Dentist, being on Bounty Land Law of last session, to allow the (Court day,) at 12 o'clock, my Messenger Beaten - The President's

THE BOUNTY LAND BILL -It is stated that

bout one mile south of this place. The as- Message was received at Louisville, by telesailants dragged him from his Buggy, and | graph, twenty hours ahead of the messenger The Governor of Virginia appointed

Thomas Taylor, William Atwell, C. P. Shaw and Robert Hunter, as Tobacco Inspectors, in Alexandria.

Baltimore Market.

Randolph & Latimer's For the week ending Dec. 10, 1850.

Reported expressly for the Free Press. APPLES .- Sales at \$1 to \$2 per bbl., according to sale, of Roll at 14 to 16 cts-Glades at 12 to 15 cts- acres. It is situated west of the Episcopal Church, Key at 7 to 10 cts.

BEESWAY.-Nothing doing, held at 24 cts. Bacon.-Sales of Sides at 6 to 6‡ cts.; Shoulders when the terms will be make known. t 5% to 6. Hams at 8 to 11. Corn,-Good demand and sales of White at 45 50 cts; Yellow at 50 to 54 cts. Old corn is worth 6 to 8 cts., more. CATTLE.—The offerings have bee about 2000

infamous persecution; and it will soon teach | hoof equal to \$4 to \$5,75 Nett-650 were taken to the highest bidder, the FARM, belonging to the Philadelphia, and the balance left unsold. CLOVERSEED .- Sales of new seed at \$5 to \$5,25. COUNTRY SOAP .- Sales at 41 to 51 cts. DEERSKINT .- Sales at 121 to 18 cts. DRIED FRUIT .- Apples are selling at \$1 to \$1,25 per bush. Peaches at \$1.25 to \$1.75.

> FEATHERS.-Sales at 20 to 35 ets. FLANSEED .- Sales at \$1,30 to \$1,40. FLOUR-\$1,621 without sales. Hogs.-The packers are coming into market and prices are firm-Sales at \$5,25. LARD .- Sales of No. 1 in bbls. at 71 cts-Kegs

MUSTARD SEED .- In good demand and sales readily at !! cts. OATS .- Sales at 36 to 38 cts. Rys.-Sales at 60 to 75 cts. Shellbarks.—Sale at 621 to 75 cts.

TALLOW .- Sales at 8 cts., good demand. TIMOTHY SEED .- Sales at \$3. WHEAT .- Sales of inferior to good at 75 to 95 cts.; good to prime at 95 to 100 cts; family flour white at 110 to 120 cents. Wood.-Sales of unwashed 18 to 27; washed at 25 to 40 cts.

ALEXANDRIA MARKETS, GAZETTE OFFICE, Dec. 10, 1850. FLOUR .- Sales since our last, 200 'bbls. King Street Flour at \$4,561 -200 Occoquan at \$4,53. WHEAT .- Sales of fair to good red at 90 to 100 cts; and white at 95 to 105 cts. Conn .- We quote old white at 53 a 54 cts. BEEF CATTLE .- The market is rather better. We quote \$2 a \$3 per 100 lbs. gross. Live Hogs \$5 25 and

'Married, On the 27th ult, by the Rev P. Fletcher, Mr. John Snyder, jr. to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Abra-

ham Snyder, -- all of this county. Died: In Washington City, on the 9th inst., Dr. JAMES B.

WAUGH, lately of this county, aged about 40 years. At New Orleans, on the 26th uit., of cholera, in his 69th year, Townshend Waugh, formerly of Washing-On the 20th November, THOMAS W. REA, of Winchester, in the 41st year of his age. In Winchester, on Thursnay night the 5th inst., of paralysis, Mr. James Harry, in the 78th year of his At the residence of his father, at Sir John's Run

Mill, near Bath, Morgan Co., Va., on the 4th inst., VINCENT WHELAN O FERRALL youngest son of Mr. no. and Jane L. O'Ferrall. BEWARE OF IMPOSITION. The greater the value of any discovery, the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the John Griggs, Administrator, and others, spurious limitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men, who, like the drone in the hive, have neither the ability nor inclusation to think or provide for themselves

but thrive and luxuriate upon the earnings of the deserv- THE Court, on the 28th day of October last, de-The extraordinary success attending the use of Dr. ber of the State Reform Convention, to its Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in diseases of the lungs John Griggs, dec'd. The creditors of said deceased President, Judge, Mason, who has issued a writ of election to the Washington District, writ of election to the Washington District, as the whole fraternity of quacks—and caused unprincipled counterleiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance of the genu-ine Balsam. Some are called "Symp of Wild Cherry and Tar." "Cherry Syrup," Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry," "Wild Cherry Countres," and sundry other compounds; to which they attach a long string of " puffs." But of such nostrum- we know nothing. It is Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry alone that performs the cures. Let them not deceive you. The genuine signed I BUTTS.
SETH W. FOWLE, Druggist, 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass., is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the genuine medi

> L. S. EICHELBERGER, Charlestonen. L. P. HARTMAN. Winchester, And by Druggists generally every where.

Local Memorands.

MASONIC.

cine, and supplies both at wholesale and retail, and of

whom agencies can be obtained,

A meeting of Malta Lodge, No. 80, will be held on Wednesday night the 18th inst. Business of passing importance will be mised on the occasion—therefore, a general attendance is desired. By order WM. PREW, Sec'y. Dec. 6, 1850. RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The Third Quarterly Meeting, of the Methodist pisco Church for Harper-Ferry & Bolivar Station, mission will be in Del 21st. The Presid West to the state of the second sections TORK.

Daguerrean Card.

NEXT week will close our operations in the al patientage and general expression in our favor.— While we yet remain, our time will be devoted principally to the talting of small miniatures for Christ-

Webave just received a variety of JENNY LIND which will make as rich presents as can be given chired. Time will be reserved for families, if das word is given. Remember next week will WM. YARNALL

NOTICE. L persons indebted to the late firm of Mix & Thereign are earnestly requested to come for ward and pay their respective liabilities before the end of the year, as any longer indulgence can not be looked for. The notes, &c., remaining unpaid at that time, will pass out of my hands to satisfy the demonstrate of the creditors of the aforesaid late firm. Dec. 13, 1850-3t.

TO CONTRACTORS. TE Berryville and Charlestown Turnpike Dempany will receive Bips for one mile of

their Road, commencing at Charlestown. Sealed Proposals, postage paid, may be directed to Howard T. Thornton, Pres't, Berryville, or Lawson Botts, Secretary, Charlestown. Bids will be received till the 18th of the present month. LAWSON BOTTS, Sec'y. Det. 13, 1850-11. ..

Valuable Family of Servants FOR SALE. excellent House Servant-good cook, washer

froner. She is about 30 years of age, and has three children, all very likely. A part of the purchase money only wanted in hand. For pariculars apply to Mr. ABRAHAM SNYDER, near Dutfield Depot, Jefferson county, Virginia. Dec. 13, 1850-41

Negroes for Hire and Sale. SHALL have several Boys, from 10 to 18 years for Hire the ensuing year-and if good homes tan be obtained in this county, will sell a The woman is a good cook, washer and ironer; Also a myro Boy about 10 years old, very likely

and secustomed to work in the house. NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The New Hampshire Mr. Mr. Mr. Helm or Thomas G. Baylor) will be exo meet their bonds at maturity and return ants well clothed according to agreement, her particulars apply to Mr. Thos. G. Bayfor a his residence, one mile from Lectown. De 13. 1850-4t. M. COOKE.

TOWN PROPERTY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL sell at Public Sale, before the Court 1 Louse, on Monday the 20th day of January next,

HOUSE AND LOT situated on Main Street in Charlestown, should be disposed of privately before that day. This property presents inducements for in vestigent. The House has seven rooms, and every convenience about it, such as a large Stable. Cistern. Smole House, d.c. It is well arranged for two familes, having two front entrances and twolseparate kitchens Any one wishing to occupy the one part, could realize nearly the entire interest on the investby rent of the other part. Also, on the same day, my HOUSE AND LOT. situated near the late residence of John Heafer. The terms of purchase, which will be liberal

E. J. STRAITH. Det. 13, 1850. Town Lots for Sale. WILL be offered, at public sale, on Friday the

made known on day of sale.

LOT OF GROUND, BUTTER .- Good demand for better qualities and | in Charlestown on Congress Street, containing 2 and will be sold entire, or in lots to suit purchasers. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock M., on the premises,

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Dec. 13, 1850 .- Spirit Copy. Farm for Rent.

T WILL offer for cash rent, on Saturday the 28th I day of this month, (December) on the premises, to heirs of William Osborne, dec'd, for a term of two CHESNUTS .-- A prime article is bringing \$1,25. years from the 1st day of April next, when possession will be given. This Farm contains

170 Acres. 140 of which is cleared and in a fine state of culti. varion-improved with a good Dwelling, Barn, &c-It is situated 21 miles South-west of Shepherds-

The tenant will be required to give approved se-No property to be removed until the terms are comcurity for the payment of the rent. "The quantity to be farmed annually, and other particulars of the contract, to be fully explained on the day of renting. JOHN MELVIN, Guardian for the heirs of Wm. Osborne, dec'd.

Virginia, to wit:

IN the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Jefferson-Henry D. Garnhart. PLAINTIPP. AGAINST John B. Packett and others, DEPENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY. HIS cause came on to be heard this 2d day of November, 1848-was argued by Counsel-on consideration whereof, the Court doth refer the cause to Commissioner Worthington, with directions, after notice for that purpose, to take an account of the debts of John B. Packett, evidenced by eeds of Trusts, judgments, or other liens, stating he amounts of such debts and their priorities; also, an account of the real property of said Packett, its value, and annual value; and that he report the sanle, together with any special statements which

> A Copy-Teste, R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. Charlestown, Dec. 10, 1850, e creditors of John B. Packett, Defendant, in ove suit, are hereby notified that I shall attend at my onice, on Thursday the 16th day of next month, ry, for the purpose of taking the accounts orin the foregoing decree, at which time and persons interested, are requested to attend o'clock, A. M., with their papers and evidences able me to execute the order of Court R. WORTHINGTON, Mas. Com.

to be stated.

c. 13, 1850. Virginia, to .. it: COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.) Charlestown, Dec. 10, 1850. I'N the Circuit Court of Jefferson County.

John Griggs, Jr., AGAINST DEFENDANTS, IN CHANCERY.

eed that the undersigned do ascertain the Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, by 10 k. A. M., for the purpose of taking an account debts aforeshid, and auditing the same-when and where they are requested to attend with their claims and legal evidence to establish the same. R. WORTINGTON, Mas. Com.

Virginia, to wit: COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. Charlestown, Dec. 10, 1859. IN the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Corey Thompson, PLAINTIFF, AGAINST

George Zurger's Administrator, and others,

IN CHANCERY THE creditors of George Zorger, dec'd, whose debts are yet outstanding, and which have not been audited, are hereby notified that, on Wednes- 365 day the 15th day of next month, January, I shall attend at my office, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Vigginia, by 10 o'clock, A M., for the purpose of receiving evidence of said debts, and auditing the same-when and where they are requested to attend. R. WORTHINGTON, Mas. Com. Dec. 13, 1850.

Blankets. Plec. 13, 1850. WM. S. LOCK & CO. is over to all who order from us. Address, Golden Syrup. TUST received a lot of Rightstines pure. Golden WM. S. LOCK & CO. J Syrap 1850.

Pure Cider Vinegar,

PHRLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a Decree of the County Court of Jefferson, will be offered at public vendue, on alurday the 28th of this month, at Daniel Entler's Hotel in Shepherdstown, a

Mouse and Lot

on Angel Hill in said town, belonging to the heirs

of Anthony Colbert, dec'd. TERMS OF SALE .- One-fourth, cash and the balance in 6, 19, and 18 months. The deferred payments to be seenred by bonds and a deed of trust on HENRY BERRY,

Special Comm'r. Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810 - Charter perpetual -- Capital \$150, 000; with power of increasing it to \$250,000. DUBLIC Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, Ma-

chinery, Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchan-

dise, Household Furniture, Vessels on the stocks

or while in port, &c., &c., will be insured at rates

as low as the risk will admit.

the risks thus arising.

HARTFURD, CONNECTICUT

Applications for Insurance may be made of B. W. HERBERT, Agent for Jefferson County, Va. In the absence of the Agent from Charlestown, to John P. Brown, Esq., who will attend to them promptly. Persons at a distance address through N. B. On all Church Buildings and Clergymen's personal property, the Agent will present his com-missions in reducing the amount of premiums on

December 13, 1850-1v. Information Wanted.

EONARD LONG, of Spottsylvania County Va. who is in indigent circumstances, desires to make the fact known to his children, who have removed to different parts of the country. Emeline. one of his daughters, married Jacob Good, and moved to Albemarle county Va. Maria, another daughter, married a Mr. Betters, and went to Rockingham county, Va. His sons, John Robert and Albert settled, the first in Kentucky, the second in Madison county, Va., and the third in Rockingham county, Va. 'The said Leonard Long desires to know where his children reside at this time, also to et them know his situation. *, * Editors disposed to be charitable will please insert this three times in their papers.

December 13, 1850. Fresh and Cheap Groceries. TUST received a general and large supply of Groceries at lowest prices, viz:

20 Boxes prime Cheese; 15 " mould Candles : Chocolate and Cocoa; Soda for Washing ; " Baking ; Pllot Bread; Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;

Pure Mustard; Salad Oil : Raisins Figs and Almonds; White Beans and Dried Apples. H. L. EBY & SON.

THE STORE House now occupied by me, will be FOR RENT. Possession given on the 1st of April next. It is one of the best stands in town. judges to be an extra article, for sale by Apply to THOS. RAWLINS, Trustee for Areana Rawlins. Charlestown, Dec. 13, 1850.

Store House for Rent.

ANDSOME second-hand Grate, for sale by Dec. 13 KEYES & KEARSLEY. Corn. FEW BARRELS wanted immediately.

FREE PRESS OFFICE. Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold, on Saturday the 14th instant, a the Virginia Hotel, in South Bolivar, a porion of the PROPERTY belonging to the estate of Wm. Collins, dec'd. Consisting of 1 Gondola ; 1 Horse, Cart, and Gears ; 1 Saddle, and Bridle, and Fork;

Also, a let of Hods, Shovels, Hoes; . and other tools used in brick-laying.

mer Shop, Harpers-Ferry. A lot of Scaffold Poles, Planks, Putlogs; 4 Ladders, and a Lime House. TERMS OF SALE .- A credit of six months will be given on all sums above \$5, the purchaser to give bone and approved security. Under that amount, cash

WM. R. COLLINS, Administrator Brilliant Lotteries for Nov., 1850. J. W. MAURY & CO., MANAGERS.

\$53,000! \$25,000! \$15,000! TIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, for the Bene fit of Monongalia Academy, Class 139, for

the 14th of December, 1550. 1 1 Drawn Numbers out of 75: BRILLIANT SCHEME! 26 000 15.000 10.000 20 Prizes of

he may deem pertinent, or the parties may require &c. Tickets \$15-Halves \$7,50 -Quarters \$3,75-Eighths St.874. Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes \$180,00 of 25 Halves of 25 Quarters do. of 25 Eighths 22,50

\$50,000!

TIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, for the Benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 112, or 1850 to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturlay, the 21st of December, 1850. 75 Number Lottery-12 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME. do PLAINTIFF, 20 Prizes of 141 do. &c. Tickets \$10-Haives \$5-Quarters \$2 50,

> do. of 25 Quarters 870,000! 2 Prizes of 20,000, are 40,000 !! TIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, for the Benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class M, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday,

> Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes \$130 00

do. of 25 Halves

15 Drawn Numbers out of 78! SPLENDID SCHEME: Splendid Prize of 20 000 Prize of 2 638 10 Prizes of 1:500

the 28th of December, 1850.

&c. dec. Tickets \$20-Halves \$10-Quarters \$5-Eighths \$2 50 Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes \$240 00 of 26 Halves of 26 Quarters of 26 Eighths Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates

Decemier 6, 1850. Alexandria, Va. FOR SALE. OME of Sinclair & Co.'s patent Straw and For-

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 Deposile, Letters of Credit, Bank Notes and Coin. We undertake to make collect ons and prompt to remit the proceeds to any designed point with or without the Union. Mr. WILLIAM SELDEN, a member of the firm, and

for many years past, the Treasurer of the United States, will give his careful personal attention to all financial business which we may be employed to transact with any of the Departments of the Govern-The business which our employers may requir

us to transact, will be conducted with fidelity and promptitude, and upon the most reasonable terms:
WILLIAM SELDEN, JOHN WITHERS, Of Alexandria, Va.

R. W. LATHAM, L. P. BAYNE, Washington, Dec. 6, 1850 .- if

Notice to Workmen! SEALED Proposals will be received from work-men, for building a Female Seminary in Ber-

ryville, until Friday the 13th day of December next. Several plans will be presented, all of which may be seen at my office. The undertaker will be required to give good security for his faithful compliance with the terms of the contract. All proposals must reach me by the day specified, as the Doard of Trustees will meet on the 14th inst. J. A. HAYNES,

President of the Board; Berryville, Dec. 6, 1850. A Miller Wanted.

HE subscriber wishes to employ a single man

thoroughly acquainted with the Milling business. To one who can come well recommended liberal wages will be given. Any communication addressed to me at Wadesville, Clarke Co., Va. will be promptly attended to. T. F. REYNOLDS. Dec. 6, 1850 .- tf. Spirit Copy.

HOPSES,

I HAVE for sale, three FAMILY
HORSES, two of which are fine
saddle Horses and all work well in
Single or Double Harness. Horses, Horses.

G. W. SAPPINGTON.

CRANE & BROWN.

W E have received a new supply of handsome Brussel and Ingrain Carpeting; Also, a few Rugs and Table Covers, which we can sell at a low price. CRANE & BROWN. Whiskey.

Carpeting and Rugs.

CRANE & BROWN. Silks. DLAIN and Brocade Silks, of various patterns; just received and for sale by

WE have received a few barrels of very superior Old Rye Whiskey, pronounced by

Groceries. LARGE supply of Groceries, just received 1 and for sale as low as they can be bought in CRANE & BROWN. Dec. 6, 1850, e e

Gum-Elastic Goods.

NDIA Rubber Capes and Cloaks: Men's and

Ladies' Shoes and Boots; India Rubber Cloth; CRANE & BROWN. Dec. 6 New Goods.

Ann M. Balch, for settlement. GEO B. BEALL. Dec. 6, 1850-3t. MANN R. PAGE. TABLE SALT, in boxes, for sale by

GROUND ALUM AND FINE SALT, for sale, at the lowest price, by Dec. 6, 1850. CRANE & BROWN. Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

CRANE & BROWN.

attention of those who wish to purchase CRANE & BROWN. UR GLOVES, a prime article, for sale by Dec. 6. CRANE & BROWN.

NEGRO BLANKETS, a general assortment, for sale by CRANE & BROWN. Dec. 6, 1850. AGE, for sale by

CRANE & BROWN: Blessing's Oyster Saloon. JOHN F. BLESSING returns his sincere

accommodated in the best style and with prompt and polite attention. He receives his Oysters fresh

Charlestown, Nov. 8, 1850. LADIES' FAIR. THE Ladies of Charlestown take this method of L announcing, hat they will hold a FAIR in the Hall of the Sons on Temperance, on Wednesday the 25th of December, when they will offer for sale a The Fair will close on the Friday following, with The proceeds are to be appropriated in the purchase of a Banner and Bible, for "Jerusalem Ark. of Safety, No. 7." Should there be a surplus, it will

MAND LOOMS FOR SALE. HAVE 18 or 20 Hand Looms which I will sell low. They are all new and in good condition. The Sleighs have 4 Shuttle boxes and Shuttles, com-I have also one wool breaker with side condenser, and one finishing condenser, all in good order, W. L. WEBB.

Cash for Wool. WILL pay the Market price for WOOD, in Cash, either washed or unwashed as soon as deivered to me, except Dishley or Pure Catswold. W. L. WEBB. August 23, 1850-tf. Shepherdstown Mills. Spirit of Jefferson and Martinsburg papers copy.

CHINES, nearly new, and warranted to work vell. Prices varying from \$175 to \$200. GEO. F. S. ZIMMERMAN. September 20, 1850.

FALLING BRANCH FOUNDRY. SHEPHERDSTOWN, VA. THE undersigned would respectfully apprize I the public that they have established themselves in the

in Shepherdstown, and are now ready to perform all kinds of work appertaining thereto. They will manufacture in the best manner and with the best materials to be purchased in the matket all kinds of Parlor. Ten Plate, and Cooking Stoves for coal or wood; Grates, Andirons, Poti, Skillets and Hollow-were. They will furnish to any pattern Cast Iron Fencing, Plough Castings, Wagon boxes, Mill Irons and Machinery to order. Also the iron work of Threshing Machines, and in general whatever belongs to their branch of busi-

attention to their business and to do everything in a superior manner would respectfully solicit the patronage of a liberal public. Old Metal taken in exchange.

be devoted to a charitable object. Nov. 29, 1850 - Spirit copy.

1.000

which I will sell low. Shepherdstown, Nov. 1, 1850-6t.

Farmers, Attention! TOR SALE, Two HEAVY SPIKE BEATER MA-

Brass & Iron Foundry Business

of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official The undersigned having determined to pay strict

account of each drawing sent immediately after it J. & C. MAURY Agents,

A lot of Manure; 8,500 bricks, and 5000 CRANE & BROWN have just returned from Baltimore with a new supply of Winter Goods, bushels of Sand : to which they invite the attention of the public. Plumb Rules, Ropes, Hammers, Chisels NOTICE. The Sale of the above named Property will com-PURCHASERS at the sale of the late Margaret Beall, are notified that the Notes are now due. mence at 1 o'clock, P. M., precisely, and when concluded, I will offer for sale near the new Tilt-Ham-Payment is appeared forthwith. Creditors are a-Estate of Mrs. Margaret Beall; also those of Mrs.

Dec. 6, 1850.

Dec. 6, 1850.

WE have received a fresh supply of Cloths and Cassimeres, to which we would invite the

1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday

I thanks to the public for past favors, and takes this method of informing them that he is again prepared to serve up OYSTERS in any manner

to their liking. He will furnish gentlemen with

Oyster Suppers in the best manner and at the

shortest notice. All who visit his Saloon shall be

from Baltimore every day. Private families or parties furnished with Oysters by the Can or otherwise.

great variety of useful and fancy articles. The assortment will be varied enough to suit every taste a grand Oysten Supper. Cakes, Confectionary and other delicious edibles will abound.

Virginia Free Press Two Dollars and Fifty Cents

expiration of the year interest will be charged.

Subscriptions for six months, \$1 25, to be variated invariably in advance.

Most

ADVERTISING. The teres of advertising are, for a square or less \$1, for three insertions—larger ones in the same proportion. Each continuance 25 cents per square. Le All advertisements not ordered for a specific time, will be continued outil forbid and charged ac-

cordingly. Mr V. B. Palmen, American Newspaper and Advertising agent in the cities of Philadelphia, New York and Beston, has been appointed Agent for receiving and forwarding subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, at his offices in those cities

respectively, viz: PHEADELPHIA, N. W. Corner of Third and Chesut S'reeis.

New York, No. 30, Ann Street. Bosron, No. 14, State Street.

BALTIMORE AGENCY. Mr. William Thomson, S. E. Corner of Balti, more and South streets, is an authorized Agent in the city of Baltimore, to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the "Free Press," and a copy of the paper, terms, &c., can be found on file at his

[From the Richmond Whig] UNION FOREVER.

Perish the hand that would destroy

The temple of our sires! Perish the heart that hopes for joy

In its consuming fires! Who dares to light the flame, But curse him with a traiter's lot,

And with a traitor's name! Our fainting hopes refuse to die, Our totiering bulwarks stand,

And Freedom's banner still floats high The stars that gem its azure folds May cease a while to shine;

But tremble not! The arm that holds The flagstail, is divine! While the dark raven bodes despair

And still our fears renews, The poble Eagle, high in air,

His onward way pursues. He dreads not there the tempest's wrath, Though all its thunders roll But soars above the tempest's path,

Exulting, to the goal.

Well, my boy, how long have you lived here?"

"I don't know, sir, but mother says ever since I was born.

" Have you any brothers and sisters ?" "Yes, a few."

" How many ?"

" Ten or 'leven : I reckon." " Pretty healthy here, isn't it?"

"Yes; but sometimes we have a little

"Yes, a few on as goin' to have the shakes " liow many?" "Why, all on us, except aister Nance, and

she's sich a darnagion cross critter, the ager won't take on her; and if it did, she's so deuced contrary she wouldn't shake no how Il go if see fit !" was the exclama-

murred against her attending a ball; "I'll go if I see fit!" " Very well then, you'll see fits if you go !" was the short and crusty AN TRISBMAN'S SPEECH .- " Och, Jamie,

an' did ye niver hear uv my great spach afore the Hibarnian Somiety ? " No, Pat, how should I, for sure I was not on the ground."

" Well, Jamie, you see I was called upon by the Hibernian Society for a speech; and be jabers I rose with the enthusiastic cheers of thousands and tins of thousands, with me heart overflowing with gratitude, and me eyes filled with tears, and dovi the word did

AMERICA .- A passing traveller meets with a settler near a house, and inquires, - Whose house? Mogg's .- Of what built? Logs .-Any neighbors? Frogs .- What's the soil? Bogs - The climate? Fogs -- Your diet? Hogs - How do you eatch them ?- Dogs -

An Editor in Pa gives the following interesting item of intelligence to his sub-

We have just printed a fresh lot of blank receipts for subscriptions, which we shall be happy to fill up in the neatest style, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Subscribers in arrears will please call early, and "avail themselves of the oppor-

Every reader of this paper and especially every borrower of it, is respectfully requested to subscribe for it. We shall be pleased to send it to all.

An Ohio paper states that a Miss rocker in that State has married a man by the name of Bottle. The editor says it is not only a good match, but it proves there are more ways than one to bottle porter.

It is supposed that the Lord-made women smaller than men to enable the latter to lift them over the gutters when it rained

Ka lello, Ben !" "Hel.o, back agin! What ye want?"

"How's yer folks this mornin ?" "I'm pretty well-mother's smart's usual last night"

"Your father died?" o'clock, an' I've got his watch !"

The brig Galena cleared from Alexandria on Saturday week, with a cargo of Cumberland Cool for Boston. This is the first export of coal through the Canal.

PRENTICE'S LAST -- We see it stated that Long John Wentworth, on being kicked by Mr. Wilson of Chicago, took refuge in a stable. 'Tis a great pity the horse in the stable did at kick him out again. Mr. Wilson and the horse should have kept up the game all day, the one kicking Long John into the stable, and the other out of it. [Louis. Jour

A Boston paper boasts that seduction is more severely punished there than anywhere else Probably severer punishments are needed there than any where else to put down the practice .- 16.

III A country girl writing home about the Polks, says the dancing is not much, but the hugging is heavenly!

IF If the apple which William Tell shot from the head of his son gave liberty to Switzerland, how many bushels of the same cider, from the same orchard.

II A teacher one day, endeavoring to make a pupil understand the nature and appliestion of a passive verb, said : " A passive verb is expressive of the nature of receiving an action as Peter is beaten. Now, what did Peter do ?" "Well. I don't knew," said the bey passing a moment with the gravest countenance imaginable, " without he holler-

Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

4 AGENCY OFFICE." CHARLESTOWN, VA. PER ANNUM.

Payable half yearly; but Two Dollars will be taken in payment in full, if paid entirely in advance.

If the information of property holders, who are insured in this Office, and all others, I submit a statement of the assets of the Company on the
list of January, 1850, published annually in conformity with the provision of the law of Pennsyl-

90 077 78 63 290 77 Real Estate at Cost, 50 899 00 Cast on hand, 43 963 93 Notes and Bills receivable, 5.035 80 1.190 25 Ungettled Policies, Merchandize, 413 84

CHARLES F. BANCKNER, President, CHARLES G. BANKNER, Secretary.

Geo. W. Richards, Thomas Hart, Mordecai D. Lewis, Tobias Wagner, Adolphe E. Sorie, amuel Grant David S. Brown, Jacob R. Smith. Morris Patterson This is one of the oldest Companies in the United States, and from the promptness in which it has always met and adjusted all losses, it has won the ene confidence of the whole business community. The rates of Premium are as low as any other thee of equal standing and responsibility. Persons wishing Insurance in this or adjoining counties, by making application to me, either personally or by letter, will be attended to without de-J. J. MILLER, Agent.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Incorporated 1810 - Charter perpetual - Capital \$150, 000; with power of increasing it to \$250,000.

THIS long established and well known Institution, has transacted a most extensive insurance business for more than thirty-seven years, throughout the United States and the British North American provinces. It has aimed to secure public confidence, by an honorable and faithful fulfilment of its contracts; and owners of property are assured that all fair claims for loss under its policies will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid. Public Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, Machinery, Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, Household Furflure. Vessels on the stocks or while in port, &c. &c., will be insured at rates as low as the risk will admit. The following gentlemen constitute the

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: H. HUNTINGDON, Esq., PRESIDENT. Hezekiah Huntingdon, James Goodwin, Junius S. Morgan, Henry Keney, Charles Boswell, D. F. Robinson, Calvin Day

Job Allyn, James G. Bolles, Secretary. CHRISTOPHER C. LYMAN, Ass't Secretary. Applications for Insurance may be made of B. W. HERBERT, Agent for Jefferson County, Va.

In the absence of the Agent from Charlestown, to

JOHN P. BROWN, Esq., who will attend to them

romptly. Persons at a distance address through personal property, the Agent will present his commissions in reducing the amount of premiums on the risks thus arising January 31, 1850 .-- 1y.

Alexandria Tin Ware and Stove Factory.

Seach succeeding event in the history of Alexandria, gives evidence that she will be resusciand as we view in the distance the accomment of great efforts and noble objects, we have is will be realized—that her coffers will again rillow with the riches of old Virginia! Hence increase of Eusiness—of Population, and the ecessity for preparation, to meet the demands ereof. In view of these consideration, I shall outione to enlarge my stock of GOODS, both in ready large and valuable, having been inade with tion of Mrs. Tweezers, as her husband deat care and precision. Country mechants are articularly requested to call and examine my

Tin Ware and Stores

of all kinds, patterns and sizes. A large stock of very superior TINNED SAFES, of the most beaupatterns. A large, and as splendid an assortment of BLOCK TIN WARE, as has ever been offered in Alexandria. I would also call the atten-Mott's Agricultural Furnaces:

they are admirably adapted to the cooking of food for cattle and swine, and are much used for domesc purposes. There is a double kettle or boiler enected on the top of the Furnace in such a manter that the fire passes between the outer and inner surfaces, and will cook vegetables in less time than boilers set in brick. They are light and portable, and therefore, possess the advantages of being used is different places. Sizes ranging from 30 to 80 gallons. Also Lend Pipe, of all size QUAINT DIALOGUE IN THE BACK-WOODS OF SHOWER BATHS 4- REFRIGERATORS. and a host of other articles, which it is ganec ssary mention. The subscriber also offers his services xecute all kinds of work appertaining to his

Roofing, Spouling, Sc. Best price given for old Copper and Brass, at

his stand, opposite Wm. Stabler & Bro's., Fairfax ENOCH GRIMES. Alexandria, June 21, 1850-tf

WINDOW-SASH FASTENERS. THE undersigned have obtained Letters Patent for a most valuable Air-Tight Sash Fasten-ER, by which you are enabled to raise the windowsash to any required height and hold it fast, without cutting holes in the frame, and at the same time to let down the upper Sash so as to let the heated air escape at the top and admit the cool air at the bottom, and also make the Sash perfectly air-tight and larged it from rattling. Who is it that has not had larged it so as to make it in every way comfortable his jest broken by the clattering of the window-sash in a stormy night, to say nothing of the amount of air admitted thereby? This Fastener has great adpledges himself to use his utmost efforts to please vantages over any other sash stopper, giving you complete control of the sash; and will accomodate itself to any state of the weather, wet or dry-the back of the sash being grooved, and a strip inserted which is forced out against the frame, thus accommodating itself to the frame, and behind this strip is an ecceptric or can fixed on a lever which passes through the sash, and raising or depressing the lever fastens or loosens the sash and enables you to locks; fast at any point. Such is the estimate put on this discovery that we have applied them to

several hundred windows, notwithstanding but a few weeks have elapsed since we got the figures and even before we obtained the patent, and many more have been engaged as soon as we can procure fas-We would now say to the public that we have made arrangements for our castings with Mr. ers of No. 40. High street, Old Town, Baltimors Md., who, by the by, we would recommend -Jim and Tom's kickin-un' father died to sach as may want eastings done-for the promptnesseand the manner in which it is done-and with Mr. Wernwag, of Harpers-Ferry, the most distin guisted machinist of our country as any one will chiracy he has on hand. He has undertaken to finish our fastenings by machinery so that they will re no assorting, but can be put together with createst despatch. Such as may wish to pur-

"Yes-he kick'd the bucket bout twelve adness if he will call and see his shop, and the ma chas State or County rights can apply (post-paid) to effect of us, Nathaniel Myers, Charlestown, Jeffston county, Va. or F. C. Smite, Harpers-Fers, Va., Patentees. The fastenings can be forware id from Harpers-Ferry to any point with the same facility as they could from any of our Atlantic Cities it being immediately on the Baltimore and Rail Road, about 80 miles from Baltimore,

hurseug :- A. Hunter, I. N. Carter, G. W. Sap- ties, for Men and Boys, which, for style and worksing ann, H Keyes, N. S. White, John Vates James | manship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual Panson G. S. Gardener, (post-paid.) who have effort has been made to render the assortment of theatin use and many others who are waiting to NATHANIEL MYERS, | Paloutees. F. G. SMITH,

Jefferson Machine Factory.

TYPE subscriber, having permanently located himself in Charlestown, takes this opportunity inform its citizens and the neighborhood, that he is manufacturing every variety of Machinery suitable for the farmer. Among the rest he will keens constantly on hand Fitz's superior four and six-Aorse Thresher and Horse Power, Fodder Cutsize would it have taken to make a barrel of | Shekers; all these will be of the latest and most apters Hay and Straw Cutters; Corn Crushers and proved kind. He is also manufacturing a large the patronage heretofore extended to him, and by number of Rolling Wheat Screens, finished in a superior style, which he offers very low. Be will soon have in course of erection an

IRON FOUNDRY, where Castings of all kinds will be made at the short st notice and in the neatest style. He will employ the most experienced workmen in the Country 5, this department.
GEO. F. S. ZIMMERMAN. Okarlestown, July 5, 1850-6ra

the correst notice.

Notice.

A T a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bercyville and Charlestown Turapike Company, held in Charlestown, November 18th, 1850, Ordered, That the Treasurer collect the balance due on each share of stock.

LAWSON BOTTS. A copy, Secretary and Treasurer N. B. Prompt payment is expected. L. B. Nov. 29, 1850.

GERMAN PIPES, Cherry Pipe Bowls, Clay Pipes, &c., for sale by Nov. 24, L. S. EICHELBERGER.

FARNIA, this is a rich and nutritious diet for sick persons, for sale by sick persons, for sale by L. S. EICHELBERGER. Nov. 23. TIOLIN, Guitar Strings-Flutes and Accordeens, for sale by Nov. 29. L. S. EICHELBERGER. TNKSTANDS, of different models and sizes-

I Gold Pens, Pencil Cases, and Pencil Points, for

CARTER'S HOTEL

L. S. EICHELBERGER.

RESTAURANT THE subscriber has opened in the basement of A his hotel a RESTAURANT where can be found (except on the Sabbath.) all the delicacies of the season. He has engaged the services of a competent caterer from Baltimore to take charge of the same. A room adjoining the Ludies Parlor has

ties of Ladies and Gentlemen. I. N. CARTER. Nov. 22, 1850. Administrator's Notice. AVING qualified as Administrator upon the

been fitted up for the parpose of accommodating par-

1 estate of the late Wm. C. House, I hereby noily all persons indebted to make payment. Those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for adjustment. SAMUEL W. STRIDER November 22, 1850.

Notice. PERSONS indebted to the estate of the late John Hurst are notified that unless payment be made, the claims will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, as further indulgence cannot WM. HURST,

Nov. 29, 1850. Land Agency at Dubuque, Iowa. THE undersigned is prepared to locate all Land 1. Warrants that may be entrusted to him, on

terms most reasonable, and on any of the Public Lands of Iowa. Address, WILLIAM Y. LOVELL, Nov. 29, 1850-6m. Dubuque, Iorea. REFERENCES : Hon. A. C. Dodge, | Senators from Iowa.

Messrs. Barton & Williams, Winchester, Va. Miller, Dalam & Shipe, Battimore, Md. Mr. Fossett, Philadelphia. J. Stewart, Esq., New York. John S. Gallaher, Junior, Washington, D. C.

Virginia, Jefferson County, to wit: N. B. On all Church Puildings and Clergymen's IN the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, October Term, 1850. John Byers and Jacob Myers,

> AGAINST John C. Walper, C. O. Ball, Edmund I. Lee, Richard H. Lee, Nathan S. White, The Bank of the Valley in Virginia, John Keplinger, Wm Rightstine. John L. Bryan, John K. White, R. P. Magruder, B. F. Comegys, Meredith Helm, John Dowell, Francis Dunnington, Montgomery Slemons, James V. Moore, H. Tudor Tucke George Byers, Adm'r of Joseph Smith, dec'd, Mary Bowers, Minor Hurst, Mary Kerney, Uriah Kerney, Thompson Johnson, James Grantham, C. F. Comegys, Anthony Strother, M. H. & V. W. Moore, E. T. Towner, Zachariah Huisey, W. L. Webb, Z. & R. Shugart, Benjamin Lucas, Andrew Frantner, J. H. Kloth, J. F. Hamtramck Lowndes, Licklider & Cameron, N. F. Blacklock, and V. M. Butler, Adm'r with the will annexed of William Shortt, dec'd,

DEFENDANTS, IN CHANCERY. THE order of publication against John C. Wal-I per, having been regularly executed, and the Subpæna served, mere than two months on the Defendants, and they still failing to appear and answer, both the original and amended Bills, on the Plaintiff's motion, their bills are taken for confessed, and this cause coming on to be heard, this 23d day or October, 1850, upon the Bill and a nended Bil and exhibits, was argued by Counsel; Upon consideration whereof it is decreed and ordered that Master Commissioner Edward E. Cocke, do take an account of the various liens upon the real estate of the Defendant, John C. Walper, their nature, amount and priorities, and make report thereof to the Court, with such special statements relative thereto, as may be deemed pertinent by himself, or may be required by any of the parties.

A Copy—Feste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 15, 1850. The parties to the above mentioned suit, and all other persons interested, are hereby notifies that on the 17th day of December next, I shall proceed, at my office in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, to execute the above decree, at which time and place they are required to attend with their youchers or other evidence. ED. E. COOKE, Mas. Com. November 15, 1850.

MCINTOSH'S

WHEATFIELD HOTEL. CORNER OF HOWARD & BALTIMORE STREET

BALTIMORE. THE undersigned, Proprietor of the above House, would most respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has just completed his repairs and improvements on the Hotel. Having refurnished and painted, also enand pleasant. Being thankful for the liberal enall who may patronize him. JOHN McINTOSH.

July 5, 1850-6m. C. A. S. WOLF, Watchmaker and Jeweller.

No. 263 BALTIMORE STREET, SECOND DOOR WEST OF HANOVER.

OLD and Silver Lever, Lepine and Verge G WATCHES, and FASHIONABLE JEWELRY OF EVE-Particular attention paid to the repairing of

Watches and Jewelry.

HAYWARD & DUKE, PROPRIETORS OF THE BALTIMORE STOVE HOUSE,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF SHIP'S CABOOSES, of all PARLOR GRATES, sizes, and patterns. SHIP PLUMBING, COPPER and TIN WARE. Also, MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL BOILERS, of all sizes.

WAREHOUSE, No. 39 LIGHT-ST. BALTIMORE. SHIRT ESTABLISHMENT.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Ballimore st., where 500 persons are employed and a stock of 1000 dozen Suiars always telegraphic communication with the East on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of The such as may be acquainted with either of the gendlemen whose names are given, we would say write to them and satisfy yourselves that it is no offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualithe Union. Merchants and others visiting Balti-

> T. W. BETTON, 179 Baltimore street, near Light. March 28, 1850-1y.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON

DRAWERS complete and desirable in every re-

CARTER'S HOTEL.

THE new and extensive addition to this estab I lishment has been completed, together with renovating the entire concern, rendering it one amongstthe largest and most attractive in the Valley. The rooms are furnished with neat furniture, and with an eve to the comfort and convenience of

The Proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of strict personal attention, to increase his business. assuring the public that no exertion on his part will be spared to please, and render the sojourn of guests agreeable. ISAAC N. CARTER, PROPRIETOR.

April 11, 1850. Ladles' Shors. CRANE & BROWN have received a large supply of Fashionable Stors, made by RYAN. N. B.—Machines of all kinds will be repaired at of Philadelphia. he correst notice. G. F. S. Z. Oct 18, 1850.

Secure the Studen ere the Substance Fade!

Yarnall, Daguerrean Irtist, W OULD respectfully annunce to the citizens VV of Charlestowa, that he has taken the Room adjoining the Free Press Office for a short time,

where he is now prepared to take MENTATURES. In the latest and best style that the Art can produce,

and neatly set them in Cases, Lockets, Pins or

Frames. Daguerreotypes, Paintings or Landscapes, correctly copied. Likenesses of Sick or Deceased Persons, taken at short Notice. Those wishing Pictures will please call soon, as his stay will be short. He promises as good Pic-tures as can be taken in any of the Eastern Cities. Visitors received all hours of the day. Hours of sitting, from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M. Mrs. Y. will be present during the visits of Ladies, to render assistance. Dark Drapery is always preferable, except for Children. Instructions given in all the recent improvements f the Art, and Apparatus furnished on good terms.

Charlestown, Nov. 8, 1850. Wanted Immediately. 500 BUSHELS Potatoes; 250 de White Beans;

Any quantity of Tallow, Beeswax, Rags; Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, Dried Fruit; Poultry of all kinds, &c., &c.-In short any thing the Farmer has to dispose, I will take at a fair market price in exchange for Goods. E. P. MILLER. Brick Store Elk Branch.

Stores, Stores, LARGE and superior Cooking Stove, upon an improved plan, which I will warrant to perform as well as any other Stove; 4 supr. heavy Ten plate do;

2 handsome Parlor do; All of which I will sell cheap or barter for country E. P. MILLER. November 22, 1850.

Flannels and Linseys.

N store and for sale, a large stock of Fulled and I Plaid Linseys and Flannels, all of Porter's best make which I will sell cheap or exchange for Wool. E. P. MILLER. Nov. 22.

A CARD.

HAVE just returned from New York where I 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 hap-PLAINTIFFS, py 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.

STOVES! STOVES!! TIHOS. PARKER & SONS have just received

I from the Foundry of B H. Ranson & Co, a few patterns of the BEN FRANKLIN AIR-TIGET

PARLOR STOVES, for burning Cumberland Coal. The design of this Stove is beautiful, and the draft can be regulated at | prod pleasure by Dampers A call from those in want of Parlor or Sitting room Stoves are solicited, as the subscribers are confident that there is no stove in use so well adapted to the wants of the people of

Charlestown, Nov. 8, 1850. LIFE JOSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE Society, of London. CAPITAL \$2,500,000-SURPLUS \$412,270.

RINTED statements explanatory of the busi- my cure. ness, and the advantages of Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to B. W. HERBERT. Or in his absence, applications can be made to DR. G. F. MASON,

Medical Examiner, Charlestown. DR. JOHN D. STARRY, Medical Examiner, Harpers-Ferry, DR. I. H. TAYLOR, Medical Examiner, Shepherdstown. Charlestown, Nov. 1, 1850.

Dr. George H. Peirce, DENTIS CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson county, Virginia.

REFERENCES. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Dr. J. J. H Straith, " Dr. G. C. M. Roberts, Dr. L. C. Cordell, Dr. G. F. Mason, Dr. L. S. Fichelberger Dr J. F Perkins. Dr. James Armitage W. N. Craighill, Esq.

P Office at Sappington's Hotel.
Framilies waited on either in town or country if they desire it.

November 15, 1850 R. SUDMET BORKSTSOM: Atterney at Law. PRACTICES in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Clarke, Frederick, Jefferson and Warren.

All business entrusted to him will receive prompt Office, BERRYVILLE, Clarke County, Va. REFERENCES:

Thomas H. Crow, Esq. | Berryville. John S. Smith, Esq., \ I. & W. G. Russell, Esqrs., \ \ Winchester. Geo. E. Senseney, Esq., Cashing & Bro. John M Kellogg, Hopkins & Hull, Bultimore.

Long & Byrn, August 23, 1850.-1y

To the Public. THE undersigned having been appointed a Constable for the Southern District, respectfully tenders his services to the public in that capacity .-He will give every attention possible to the coilection of all claims placed in his hands, and pay over promptly when collected. All he asks is a trial, and he pledges fidelity to his patrons. THOMAS JOHNSON.

Charlestown, March 21, 1850. Pine-Plank.

A LOT of Pine Plank, just received at Duffield's Depot.
August 23, 1850.

For Sale. JUST RECEIVED a prime lot of Old Rye, from 50 cents to \$1 50 a Gallon; French Brandies, from \$1 to \$4 a Gallon;

in case of sickness. For sale cheap by Oct. 18. TATE & HOOFF. Notice. FRANCIS H. WHITING, Esq., of Clarke county, Va, is duly authorized by the subscriber, to attend to preparing Bounty Land Declarations, for claimants, and to forward the same to

Cherry Brandy, a very fine beverage, and useful

my care, Washington city, D. C.
JOHN S. GALLAHER, Jr., Patent Attorney and Claim Agent. Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, 1850. Lock the Granery before the Corn

is Stolen. A LL kinds of Stock and Pad Locks, very low, also, Knob, Latches, Drawer, Cupboard, Chest and Trunk Locks, of all descriptions, just opened by T. RAWLINS.

Woodware. LARGE assortment just received and for sale A low by T. RAWLINS. Nov. 1, 1850.

HANDSOME setts of China, for sale low by JERE. HARRIS. Ladies', Misses', & Children's Hose 75 DOZ pair Cotton, Cashmere, Alpacca and Silk Hose, a variety hard to equal.
Oct. 25, 1850. JERE, HARRIS.

Queensware.

Calicoes. 250 PIECES Calicoes, from 61 to 25 cents Oct. 25, JERE, BARRIS. BEGALIA.

Old-Fellow, Masonic, Red Men's and Sons of Temperanee, Extensive Regalin and Banner Depot.

SANDS'

OIS THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT

TRE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING

FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF

THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF

THE SYSTEM. VIZ:

the to himself and to his attendants, has been

rouse rheumatism, and many other complaints

from a derangement of the secretive organs

irculation, have been raised as it were from

k of disease, and now, with regenerated consti-

as, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestima-

following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Tay

gentleman of high standing and extensive ac-

table through the Southern States, and lately

New York, January 7, 1848.

pinted Consulto New Granada, commends itself to

lessis. A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen:—Having and witnessed the effects of your excellent prep-

. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years

and it is now considered an almost indispensable

site in the army. In conclusion I would say, that abetier it is known the more highly it will be prized,

dil 1993 that its health restoring virtues will make generally known, throughout the length and breadth

Yours very respectfully, S. G. TAYLOR, U. S. Consul to New Granada.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

Messrs. Sands :- Having suffered many years with

ing any permanent benefit, but all the time my

ith and strength declining, and the disease

fearful progress: caustic applications were ad whatever else was thought most efficient for

g a cure ; but I am confident the deplorable

I was in, the laryngitis being accomp nied

I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using

agsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its

a disease of my throat, affecting the laryux, during

which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without

with pathisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon wave terminated my life, had I not obtained re-

lief through the mediam of your invaluable Sarsaparil-

virtues: and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies

during the past four years, without any success; but after whing your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was

obliger at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cur d me; and I

theretore think it tay duty, gentlemen, for the benefit

of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure.

Yours very truly,

D. PARENT.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged it out presence by Mr. D. Parent as true.

For the Consul General of France,

The fellowing interesting case is presented and the

reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such

Messis. Sands : Gentlemen-Having long been af-

dies prescribed, I concluded about three months since

to make use of your Sarsaparilla. I now have the

pleasure of informing you that its effects have been at-tended with the happiest results in restoring my health, and I am induced to add my testimony to the many

others you already possess, and to those desiring fur-ther information, I will personally give the particulars

of my case, and the effects of this invaluable medicine,

Pastor of Second Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

Price \$1 per Bottle; six Bottles for \$5.
For sale by L S EICHELBERGER,

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

FOR 25 CENTS.

become the VICTIMS OF QUACKERY, as by the pres-

Any person sending 25 cents enclosed in a

letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail, or five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address,

"DR. W. YOUNG, No. 152 Spruce street, Phila-

DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of

New and Fashionable Clothing.

Bargains, Bargains!

Ready-Made Clothing,

ever offered to the public; consisting of Dress

beaten, and his prices are unprecedentedly low.-

Boots and Shoes.

500 pair Children's Shoes, all kinds;

200 " Me 's coarse and fine Shoes; 500 " Women's and Misses Shoes;

DAVID SEIGLE.

J. K. WOODS & CO.

other articles not necessary to enumerate.

Let so examination of his Stock be made.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct 4, 1850.

Ladies' and Men's Gum

O FFAL -100 bushels Offal for sale by Nov. 22, J. K. WOODS &

sell bargeins.

Oct. 25 1850.

9 and 3 o'clock (Sundays excepted)

Juae 21, 1850-6m.

L P HARTMAN,

BY means of the Pocket Es-culapius, or every one his

own Physicion! twenty-fourth

edition, with upwards of a hundred engravings, showing private diseases of every shape edition, with upwards of a

of the generative system.

The time has now arrived,

that persons suffering from

secret disease, need no more

and form, and malformations

For sale by

Seprember 27, 1850 .-- 3m.

by calling at 285 Bowery, New York.
Yours respectfully, JANET McINTOSH.

th general debility, weakness, loss of appe-

receiving no benefit from the various reme

Consulate of France in the United States.

L. BORG, Vice Consul.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1847.

Charlestown.

NEW YORK, Feb 17, 1848.

it generally known, intoughts, of our widely extended country.

S. G. TAYLOR,

been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same, he and myself adopted the article at the same

thwattention of all.

will be removed by this Preparation.

RSAPARILLA.

GIBBS & SMITH, No. 73 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Wholesale and Retail Manufac-turers of Odd-Fellows, Masonic, Red Men's, Sons of Temperance, American Mechanics, Rechabites, and every other style of Banners, Flags, Signals, Pennants, Robes, Costumes, Sashes, Caps, Jeweis, and all other articles of Paraphernalia, suitable to the various Orders and Societies.

Merchants and Brethren of the different Orders, at a distance, visiting our city, and wishing to equip themselves with REGALIA, suitable to their respective office, or desirous of procuring such, suita-

Lodges, Encampments or Divisions, which they may represent, will find our House offers great inducements; from the fact of baving recent-IV ENLARGED OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS, making our arrangements complete, we are enabled at all times to keep on hand a large and well selected assortment of Regalias, Sashes, Caps, Robes, November 8, 1850.

NEW TIN-PLATE WORKING ESTABLISHMENT.

Soutule or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate THE subscribers would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Jefferson county and vicinity, Sutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Seacs Bletches Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring form or T tier, Scald Head, Enlargement and that they have commenced the TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER AND BRASS Rain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers. WORKING BUSINESS, at Nos. 1 and 2, "Mil-Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and ler's Row,' where they will keep constantly on hand ters asix arising from an injudicious use of Mer-eary: Asciles, or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence will sell a Life. Also, Caronic Constitutional Disorders low prices. a general assortment of their Wares, which they will sell at wholesale or retail at unprecedented

Roofing and Spouting.

every day the field of its usefulness is extending.— approved and highly recommended by Physicians, find it to their advantage to call at No. 2, Miller's is admitted to be the most powerful and searching JOB WORK done in a workmanlike manner arat on from the root that has ever been employed and at short notice. in stedical practice. The unfortunate victim of here-ditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and The subscribers wishing to avoid the credit system as much as persible, propose totake in exchange for ware and work, all kinds of country produce, The scrofnious patien, covered with ulcers, of ware and work, as brass, cotton rags, pewter, I PARKER & SONS. whole, Handree's of persons, who had groaned Charlestown, April 18, 1850 .- tf. lessiv for years under cutaneous and glandular dis-

Cash for Negroes.

THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large I number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give him a call before selling, as he will pay the very highest cash prices. He van be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the 2d Monday, and at Berryville on the 4th Monday in each month, and usually at his residence

All letters addressed to him will be promptly at WM. CROW. Charlestown. Feb. 12, 1848-tf.

ariation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various s of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisi-Texas and Mexico. I feel much pleasure in stating CASH FOR NEGROES. AM desirous to purchase a large number of NEGROES for the Southern markets, men, igh opinion entertained of its great medicinal In my own case it acted almost like a charm, reignving speedily the enervated state of the system, women, boys, girls and families, for which I will ing in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and give the highest cash prices. Persons having slaves to sell will please inform me personally, or by letter at Martinsburg, which Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensiveby the United States army in Mexico, and my will receive prompt attention; or B. M. & W. L.

Martinsburg, August 2, 1850-1y. CARRELL'S HOTEL.

Campbell, No. 242, West Prait street, Baltimore.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.

Agent for B M & W. L. Campbell.

RS. 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 thorough painting and cleansing-and she is prepared to accommodate in a siyle not surpassed on the route.-She invites the patronage of the travelling public. Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 20, 1850. Blacksmithing. THE undersigned having leased the Blacksmith | HEAVY GOODS FOR FARM HANDS AND

are not done to order, and of the best materials, may be returned free of charge. He invites a trial from GEORGE CLOSE.

L 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

EXTRA FLOUR. THE undersigned has always on hand Extra L. FLOUR, No. 1, for sale and in exchange for a good article of Wheat. The above Flour is kept on hand in Charlestown, by John K. Woods & Co. and Eby & Son; and by different merchants at

I have also my Saw-Mill in good repair, and bills MARTIN EICHELBERGER. Rock Spring Mills, May 9, 1850 .- tf. Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

SAWING.

Harpers-Ferry.

McVEIGH, BROTHER, & CO., ALEXANDRIA, VA., SEPTEMBER, 1850, RESPECTFULLY make known to their cusmers and dealers generally, that they are now in the receipt of their regular Fall Stock of Boots, Shoes, Bais, Caps, &c., purchase! lirectly of the Manufacturers in New England, at such prices and on such terms as to enable them to compete fully, with any of the Northern Cities. They invite attention to the following, as comprising only a portion of their stock:

2,505 Cases and Cartoons, containing Men's Thick and Heavy Brogans; Men's do. do. Oak Bottom, round and This certifies that Miss Janet McIntosh is known to me a member of the Church, in good standing, and worthy of confidence.

J S. SPENCER, flat seam ; Do. Navy and Planters, do.; Do, very heavy and extra sizes, do.; unbound, do.; Boy's and Youth's, do.;

Trepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A B & D SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Drug-Men's Monroes-Calf, Kip and Seal, do.; gists generally throughout the United States and Cana-Boy's and Youth's, do.; Men's Double Sole Thick Boots; Do. Tapp-Sole, Boy's, Youth's and Children's do.; Men's Calf, Cork-Sole, (war. water-proof,) do.;

Do. Kip and Grain.

Do. Kip half Welt,

Do. Fine Calf Morocco Stitch, do.; Women's Morocco and Kid Welt Buskins; Ladies' extra-fine Morocco and Kid Buskins and Ties; Gaiter Boots; Half do.; Leather Bootees;

Misses Leather, Kid, Calf and Morocco Slippers BY WM. YOUNG, M. D. and Buskins; Children's Boots and Shoes, in great variety; 205 Cases Hats and Caps, Comprising Beaver, Silk, Russia, Cassimere, An-

Do. Low priced Kid, Seal, Calf and Morocco

do Buskins and Ties:

gola Drabb and Black Wool, with a very large criptions contained in this book any one may cure himself, without hinderance to business, or the and general assortment of Navy, Travelling, knowledge of the most intimate friend, and with one-Glazed and other fashionable styles of Cloth and tenth the usual expense. In addition to the general other Caps; 225 Hair and Black Leather Tranks; routine of private diseases, it fully explains the 2,000 pounds Shoe Thread; with a variety of Men's Women's Misses and Children's Metalic Over cause of manhood's early decline, with observations on tiarriage-besides many other derangements which it would not be proper to enumerate in the Shoes and Boots. They respectfully invite an early call from all in

> McVEIGH, BRO. & CO. Prince street Wharf. Alexandria, September 6, 1850.

Notice.

the Diseases described in his different publications, at his Office, 152 Spruce street, every day between THE repairs that have been going on for several I months, have at length been completed, and we are pleased to announce to our friends along the lice, that the Canal is now in fine navigable order.
We hope, therefore, that our customers and dealers generally, will not let the delay to which we have been subjected in forwarding Goods, prevent their coming to our market to purchase their Fall sup-THE subscriber having just returned from the East, offers to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, plies, as we are now prepared to offer very great in- TRUNKS. VALICES AND CARPEN BAGS. ducements in the way of McVEIGH, BRO. & CO. and the people of Jefferson county, one of the best Alexandria, Sept. 6, 1850.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. TUST received, the very largest, cheapest and Coas Freek Coats, Over Coats, Sack Over Coats, most splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Wear, Sack Coats, Cloaks; a large lot of Fall and Winter Vests, such as Satin, Silk, Velentia, Cloth, &c.; have ever had the pleasure of offering. We will take great pleasure in showing them free of | notice and a guarantied Fir at the same lew prices. Paris of all qualities, colors and sizes; with many charge, and we pledge ourselves to handsomely compensate all who purchase. Suffice it to say that his assortment cannot be WM. S. LOCK & CO. Oct. 25, 1850.

To the Ladies.

JERE. HARRIS would be very much pleased to see Ladies of our town and county, to have a chance to show his Stock of CASES of heavy Boots, very good;
6 " Children's and Boy's Boots, some very FINE FANCY GOODS, which be thinks will equal some others in town .-It gives him very great pleasure to show his goods.
Will you do him the favor to call? Oct. 18, 1850.

The above stock of Boots and Shoes was purchased at very low prices, which will enable me to HAVE just received my supplies of Ladies' Kid and walking Shoes, of Ryan & Co.'s make JERE. HARRIS. Nov. 8, 1850.

75 KEGS NAILS, asssorted kinds, JERE.

Philadelphia Shoes.

Splendid Stock of Fall Dry Goods. ONE PRICE ONLY. Hamilton Easter & Co.,

No 213 BALTIMORE STREET, INVITE THE ATTENTION of wholesafe and retail purchasers to their stock of Fresh Fall GOODS, mostly of their own importation, which will be found much the largest and most varied which the lowest price is named at once.

ever offered in Baltimore, and for every article of Included will be found-Rich Brocade and other Dress Silks; splendid medium and low priced do.; rich black Silks, in plain, water'd, figur'd and satin strip'd; real old fas nioned Gros Grain black Silks; figur'd and plain Sitin de Chines, in changeable and solid colors; very handsome Poult de Soie, in solid colors; evening Dress Silks, in white and light colors, a beautiful variety; Ronnet and Mil-linery Silks, in great variety; Modes; Marcelines;

Florences, &c. DRESS GOODS.

Rich water'd and plain Tabbinets; brocade Cash-meres; rich printei Cashmeres and Mouselines; neat figur'd De Laines, for children ; plain Mouselines, in modes and high colors; changeable Lyonese Cloths; Coburgs; Sylvanies, (entirely new;) cheap Mouselines and Cashmeres; low and medium priced Dress Goods, in every variety of new designs, many of which are in styles confined exclusively to our sales; 300 pieces Lupin's superior French Merinos, in all colors; 130 pieces 6-4 English Merinos and Silk warp Lyonese Cloths. In this department we have also a large stock of Bornbazines and Mourning Goods in every variety, embracing the most select shades of Black and Second Mourning and choice articles for Family

In LINEN GOODS and HOUSEKEEPING FABRICS we have more than our usual leading stock, including the very best Shirting Linens, of Richardson's and Barklie's make; Pillow Linens, of all widths; Linen Sheetings, of every descrip-Flannels; Table and Piano Covers; Floor Baire and Ploor Cloths, of all widths and sizes; Linen Crumb Cloths; Table Damasks; Diapers; Napkins; Towellings; Stair Linens; rich Cartain Goods, of various styles; lace and muslin Curtains; worsted Damasks and Moreens, and in fact every article in the Dry Goods line which may be required by Hous keepers. Hotels, Steamboats, &c.

THE SHAWL ROOM Centains a most extensive and magnificent stock of long and square Cashmeres; Camel's Hair, with Cashmere borders, entirely new; rich embroidered and plain Crape; long and square Scotch Woollen Shawls; Scotch Woollen Shawls for children; "Bay State Mills" Shawls, of all the various styles made by them, and mostly of patterns made expressly for us, and which cannot be had elsewhere. Black and Mourning Shawls, in great variety. Cloaks, Mantillas and Sacs.

Wide and Narrow SILK VELVETS, in all MERCHANT TAILORS' GOODS AND MEN'S WEAR. In choice styles of superior French Cloths, of Bioly's and other best makes; Doeskins; English

and Domestic Cassimeres; Fancy Woollen, Sille and other Vestings; Serges; Silesias; Paddings; Canvass; Sewing Silk, &c. Also, a splendid stock of Gent's Cravats' Scarfs, Fancy Neck Ties, Silk and Linen Hdkfs, of new styles; Gloves of all kinds; Hosiery; Silk and Merino Under Shirts and Drawers, Suspenders, &c.

EMBROIDELIES, LACES, HUSIERY AND GLOVES. We have also, a very choice lot of Embreideries and Laces, (from the most fashionable establishment in Paris,) including rich Muslins and Lace Capes, Chemizetts, Beithes, Collars, Sleeves and Cuffs; real black and white Laces; real Lace Capes and Fails; Valenciennes Laces; Edgings and Insertings; superior Hosiery and Gloves of every description; emt'd, and reviere hemmed-stitched Handkerchiefs; clear Lawn do.; mourning L C fancy Bags, &c.; Chemizetts; Prints and white Muslin Goods. French and English Chintzen rich furniture Prints, in great variety; Cambrid Mull. Swiss, Book and Jaconet Muslins: Jaconet and Swiss Engings and Inserting, Bands and

SERVANTS. We have on hand every description of Goods en tering into general consumption, that we think will give satisfaction to the consumer, all of which we are enabled, from the extent of our business, to buy on the very best terms and sell at a moderate profit. Having for every article a fixed price (without abatement,) persons not fully acquainten with the value of Goods, have every assurance that in dealing with us, they pay the same price as the most experienced purchasers.

An examina ion of Goods and Prices solicited.

October 4, 1850 .- 3m. THE NEW WOOLLEN FACTORY.

Wood Wanted. YOHN K. WHITE and D. G. HENKLE have J their New Woollen Factory, in Shepherdstown, nearly completed. The Machinery is all of the most approved kind, and the most skilful and experienced workmen have been engaged, so that those wool growers and merchants, who patropize this establishment, may rely upon getting the lest materials, the best fall ries and fast colors. Rollscarded and other country work done at the shortest notice.

We will exchange for WOOL, on the most ac-

commodating terms, our fabrics, viz: Fulled and Plaid Linseys, Tweeds, Blanketing, Flandels, Stocking Yarn, &c. Also, any other kinds of merchandize, that may be preferred to our own make, at the Store of John K. White, where all the wool will be Nothing that can be done on our part shall be left undone, to render entire satisfaction to these who

trade with us, either by exchange of wool or pur-chase of our goods. WHITE & HENKLE. Shepherdstown, May 21, 1849. N. B. Hard Soap, Bees Wax, and Tailow wantat the highest market price. Spirit and Martinsburg Papers copy.

Warehouse at Shepherdstown. Wheat, Corn, &c., Wanted, FIHE 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 transporta-tion, in their s sperior 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 his hest 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 inducements equal to that of any other House in the Plaster, Fish, Salt, &c.,

Will be kept constantly on hand, and disposed of on the most reasonable terms by the cargo; or small-ROBERT LUCAS. JR., SAMUEL MOGRE.

Fall and Winter Clothing. AT THE LOWEST PRICES! THE med superb stock of READ'S MADE L CLOTHING ever offered in Harpers Ferry, has just been received by the subscribers for the present Fall and Winter trade, at their Clothing

Emporium, where purchasers can be accommodated

Shepherdstown, Nov. 8, 1850-1y.

with the following assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, Sack and other Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, all qualities, Drawers, Boots, Hats, three qualities, Rough and Rea ly Hats, Caps, a very large, supply This being the largest and most fathionable stock of Ready Made Clothing ever offered in Harpers-Ferry, they ask a eall from all purchasers de-

wholesale or re ail. N. B. Persons that cannot be accommodated with our present stock of Clothing, are informed that we are prepared to have Clothing made to order at short ", " We return thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to us-and we assure the public that Goods sold by us will not be interior to these of any other establishment in the country. -All we ask is a call, feeling assured that so one will leave our establishment without being convinced that cheaper at d better articles of Clothing cannot be had this side of Baltimore—and not even there.

R. WALTER & BRO.

sir us of being served on reasonable terms, either

" Our House." THIS REPRESENTENT HOUSE has been fitted up expressly to give greater convenience to the public. OYSTERS will be served to the hungry

Harpers-Ferry, September 25, 1850.

public. OYSTERS will be served to the hungry in any manner desired, accompanied with the choicest kind of fixings. The Bar attached will always be supplied with the best brands—so that none need depart unsatisfied. For past patronage many thanks are offered. Asking further patronage. S. DOWNEY,
Itarpers-Fe ty, Nov. 15, 1850.

