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#### SPEECH OF MR. FAULKNER, OF BEREELEY, IN THE FIRCINIA REPORM CONVENTION, THE BASIS QUESTION.

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around be in the hall, I am sure no gentleman the rich harvest of thought has been gar- The question has a ready, upon more occasions. and is being scattered far and wide before the threatening and dangerous aspect : and when this State, and not a sheaf-indeed since the address of my friend from Norfolk coun- in it which are now to plainly visible to the eye the humble gleaner who is to follow. The subhad almostizated it had lost some of its interest, distnay, and caused him to submit a proposition but I trust first the interest which should always attach to the principle here involved will sur- cip'e with that now before no might well be ive even the occasion which has convened us to- termed liberal. And yet how feeble were all the

Having been prevented by both absence and indupposition faking an earlier part in this which are every day giving increased violence. discussion, I could not have consented to do so at and intensity to the question. In 1830, when this late pesied, but for the propriety, I might say the existing government was framed, a considethe necessity, which devolves upon me, to re- rable majority of the free white population resound to some of those allusions which have been sided east of the Blue Ridge mountain. Now which I have the horor in part to represent upon 1 of that dividing line. At that time, upon every pre-sed, with it is that we, who possess in so entitled to the government of the State, 14 you aslines a dearly the same interests which exist in sume it now, upon what principle can you assume Eastern Vidginia, should nevertheless array our- it? Certainly upon none recognised by the existserves in opposition to that plan of representation . 10g constitution of this State, nor upon any prinwhich most share consideration, the East has ciple which has ever yet been recognised and desired so separated to the protection of those in- sanctioned in the organic law of this Commontorests with which we are identified? I have wealth. I you get it, it must be by the incorpohad to answer this same question, already, at the tation into our organic law of some new element bar of an entightened constituency. I propose of power heretofore unknown to our constitutionto answer it gere. I take pleasure in assigning al system, and to be borrowed from the example. the grounds of my opinion in the presence of a of governments, other than Virginia. You can large body of Eastern statesmen, distinguished only get it by revolutionizing the principles of or their apublicess, learning and ability, so that your government, and mingling in its political at there be any ansoundness in the views which organism an element heretofore foreign to itexposed, and my constituents may thus be fur- an united and concentrated population of half a nished with the opportunity of reversing that million of free white inhabitants residing west of

uered ap in your printed repository of debates, than one in this commonwealth, assumed a and of which some idea may be formed, when we learn from beliable statistical, writers, that the none of these fearful elements were mingled up by, (Mr. Walls.) bo preceded me-I may say, of every states map, and which have been so dis-and in Mas achusetts SAC6 evaluate under the State of New York is but \$260, in Ohio \$276, -distrust, if not at the and in Mas, achusetts \$406, producing under the ta. It seeks to effect purpose of power by an unimportant boneb of human industry. The meof compromise which, when compared in its princhanical arts everywhere flourish. Prosperous criminations amongst sections founded upon circumstances attending that struggle, compared to those which now surround the present, and most univer ally diffused. I heard a gentleman from the east a few days ago, perhaps sportively, in reply to a question which l'addressed him say, that he was proud to inform me that not a newspaper was published in his district, and but fe w circulated there. It gives me cuite as much sense imade to the course of that district; there is near one hundred thousand majority west of pride to say that not less than six thousand copies of weakly papers are published and circu-The inquiry has been repeatedly : principle-yours as well as our own-you were blated in my sistrict, besides g large number of daily papers from Baltimore, and tri weekly papers from Richmond and Washington. Sir, it muy with truth be said of that people what Pericit's boasted of his favorite Athenian democracy, that the humblest mechanic in the district is canable of acting with intelligence upon the highest interests of the republic. Now, sir, these people, who are precisely such as I have discribed them to yon-intelligent sagacious, and with large interests involved in the issue of our vehiberations-desire to see a government so fraided as to conform, in all of its provi- such a point yet, as to make us doubtful of their sions, to the wrinciples of an enlightened and well capacity for all the great purposes of self governregulated liberiv; to see a government so framed | ment. Before, therefore, I can sanction av I shall take of this subject, their fallacy may be Against an innovation so alarming you perceive that while their proprietary interests shall be ade- such violent departure from the principles of a quately projected, the rights of others shall not | pure representative government, I must be satisbe needlessly trampled upon and despised. They | fied of the existence of a state of things amongst verdict, which, with so much unanimity, they the Blue Ridge mountain, embracing a large na- are no wild and visionary believers in the perfectus far more dangerous to liberty and property rendered upon this same issue in the month of jority of the white inhabitants of this State, rais- tibility of man. They know he possesses pas- than I believe there is any color or t sloped erv of ren pre' and resions and in similies which must be placed under My colleague (Mr. Lucas) who preceded me sistance. You find the east itself divided, and the restraint; of a wise and prudent government. perty subject to much greater perds in this State, in this debate has exhibited in appropriate terms wherever the light of free discussion has reach- They are prectical men, and they look upon the | than I now believe them to be, to justify me in | those general considerations which might well sed the people on this question, the earth every- | subject of general considerations which might well sed the people on this question, the earth everystates mansiza. They are neither to be misled | Least of all could I give it my assent, if there be upon the one side by the vapid appeals of the noi- other means less offensive and far more efficient, you please-which has marked the advocacy by sy demagogge, nor cajoled upon the other by the which are fully adequate to the protection of evefalse and sperious pretensions of those who pro- ry just claim of property. the west of the principles for which they are contending. And you find the great physical mafess to be the advocates of property. They desire to see no div .nctions established in your organic ment as a right, and proclaiming its denial as a law, by which wealth, either in individuals or in upon the great principles which distinguish the wrong too intolerable to be borne. Sir, it became districts, shall be dignified with any special and | popular from all other forms of government. The us as prudent statesmen to look at this subject in peculiar political powers and privileges. They all its gravity and importance-to see if there be do not desire it, because they regard it as unnenot some mode in which these conflicting opinions cessary to the safety of their interests-because of the people of the two great divisions of this it would be anjust and offensive to their fellowcommonwealth, may be harmonized and adjustmen, and they believe that whatever, in a popued-some mode in which those claims for the prolar government, is unjust and offensive to a large tection of property may be respected without portion of the ir fellow-citizens, must necessarily trampling upon the rights of persons. No period be inexpedie t and unwise ; and because, if such moreauspicious for the east than the present could distinctions were desirable, so far as any real or have been selected for the settlement of this quespositive power can be given to property in the ortion. I allude not simply to that crisis in our naganization of your government, it is now wholly impracticabs and unattainable in this Commontional affairs just past and which has caused the eart of every Virginian to rally with more than wealth, as I Sink I shall most satisfactorily show. I beg leave to assure my distinguished friend from ordinary zeal and enthusiasm in support of the inthe county & Loudoun (Mr. JANSEY) that they stitution of slavery, and to sustain it against every aggression that might be meditated against it. look upon egery scheme in your State Govern-But I allude, also, to that predominant sense of ment-professing to give a representative influ-ence to projerty, while at the same time it denies disgust and alarm in the public mind at the reckless and wasteful expenditure of the public treato that property any voice in creating that represure, and which has prepared so large a portion sentation at the polls-as something very little of this commonwealth-residing both east and short of political quackery-very little short, alwest-to impose upon the debt creating and taxthough not intended, of an imposture upon the ing power of the government all such wise and public creditity. They believe that the highest security which property can have in any commujudicious limitations as may guard them from abuse in future. Sir, I beg gentlemen from the nity, is to b. found in governments based upon east to dismiss from their minds that sentiment the will and affections of a virtuous and patriotic people-in which every just and wholesome limiof retention of power which has been so unequivocally expressed in this debate -a sentiment fit tation is imposed upon the agents of government , federacy; and it does seem to me that whether only for an age not so distinguished for its ad--in which i wise and beneficent system of laws | you look to the philosophical or practical princivanced civilization and enlightened freedom as is administreed by a pure, upright, and indepenthe present-an age that could give utterance | dent judiciary; a government under which all are | left at libert; to indulge the instincts of their na- tation. and point to the maxim That good old rule-that simple plan. ture in the floriest acquisition of property, and That they shall keep who have the power, where, consequently all must feel a mutual inter-And they may take who can. est in preserving it from violence and aggression. Let no one suppose that in organizing this go Sir, these people are not merely practical menthey are prectical republicans. They regard the vernment I shall be found disregarding the justpeople as the true source and fountain of power, of suffrage. In every representative republic, claims of property. I cheerfully concur in the" proposition that the great end and purpose of ciand governments, only so far legitimate and free from the daugers of abuse as they rest upon their if governments is the protection of persons and superty. I would give property protection in will, and drive their authority from their consent your organic law. So far as a constitution of In their estignation, to use the language of an emipovernment may rightfully and legitimately pronent British writer : ect property, I shall, on behalf-of my people, de-" Power in the people is like light in the sun-native hand the most ample and adequate protection. riginal, inhe ent, unlimited by any thing human. In shall, however, ask that protection in a mode th ir agents it is but the reflected light of the moonborrowed, delegated, limited by the will of the peoand upon principles which can reflect dishonor who are alon? responsible for its evercise to their God. nd degredation upon no free citizen of this comthemselves being the losers if they parsue a false scheme nonwealth. I shall ask it upon no assumption that will claim to one section of the State a deep-Sir, these people are not merely practical men r interest in its welfare, a more sturdy mainte and practical republicans, but they are thoroughnance of its rights, and a more lofty and elevated ly and truly Virginiar in all their sentiments and patriotism than may belong to another. I I shall celings. They love the State, and they love tex it from no want of confidence in the people. every part of the State. They know no distinceast or west, whether they reside upon the wation between east and west. They admire all ters of the Chesapeake, or upon the banks of the that is worthy of admiration in your eastern char-Ohio, but upon principles universally recognised acter, and they admit that there is much that is by the soundest writers and thinkers upon popuworthy of their highest admiration. They feel lar government, and now incorporated into most proud of the public men to whom you have given of the recent State constitutions of this confedebirth, of their expansive patriccism, shining abiliacy. The experience of the State-the experities, and God-like virtues. They glory in the nce of the world-has shown, that there is, in delegated power, a tendency to abuse; and fact-That Henry's language is their nother tongue while every government should possess all the And Lee's great name compatriot with their own. owers necessary for its existence, and for the elfare of its citizens, that beyond that point the Yes, sir, such are their feelings, but they love their western brethren also. They admire their ess power you confide to the agents of governhardy enterprise of character, their elastic enerment, over persons and property, the more pergy, their frugality, their industry, their law-abifect will such a government be in theory, and the ding disposition, their soundness of intellect, ess liable to abuse in practice. I would, theretheir patriolism. They sympathise with them in re, protect property, not by giving to property the question now under consideration, and they a active dominion over the legislative power of sympathise with them to that extent that they he State, but by withholding from the legislae power an unlicensed dominion over property. mean to stand by them in all the phases which Much has already been said in relation to that this controversy may assume. With these views before me of the sentiments strict which I have the honor in part to repreand wishes of my constituents, in all of which I sent on this floor, and more, perhaps, than may eem to this committee in good taste. And yet it | most heartily'concur, I am called apon to select nust be admitted that our position is such as to a plan of government best calculated to guard astify some allusion to it in this debate, I have | and protect their interests. Yes, sir, as the genobserved that a few gentlemen from the west | tleman from Halifax (Mr. EDMURDS) has truly we not seemed particularly pleased by the man- said, I am here to act for them-to see to their er in which my colleague (Mr. Lucas) spoke of interests. But whilst I admit that my primary be agricultural wealth and attractions of this obligation is to look to the interests and wishes of those whom I immediately represent, and from + me that the subject of representation in your gendistrict, and have feigned to see in his remarks whom I hold my commission, I by no means consome reflection upon their less favored localities. am sure it never entered into the heart of my - cur with that gentleman that the horizon of my representative duties extends no further. My olleague to speak of that section of the State in peop'e are part of a great State, and I must surinv spirit of vain and empty boast. Hisallusion vey, in connexion with this question, the interests o it grew necessarily out of the argument, and of the State at large as well as those of the parhad an important and pregnant bearing upon it. ticular district which I represent. cannot imagine a fact more entitled to its just Two plais of representation are before me for eight in this discussion, than that a people so tinguished for their intelligence as the people consideration. The first proposes to base the legislative power this district unquestionably are-so sugacious. of the government upon the qualified voters, marked by a shrewd and enlightened regard which, under an extended system of suffrage, is their own interests, and with such important equivalent in its results to basing it upon the free clerests here at stake, should, in defiance of all white population of the State. This plantregards the appeals which have been made to their avathe people of this State as forming one great rice, spurn the sophistries which have been so Commonw alth, sufficiently homogeneous in its earnestly addressed to thera, and throw the full interests and sentiments to live under one system weight of their influence in support of these great of generals and equal laws, it regards every principles of popular equality for which the west citizen of the State as the member of one comis now contending. That single fact, coming as mon political household ; it allows no invidious it does from a people who have a better opportudiscrimination as to wealth or locality, but renity of knowing the western population than can gards then, all as linked together in one common enjoyed further east, is an argument-a pracdestiny, and connected by the nutual ties of intical argument-much more potent than many terest and affection. The real characteristic of with which we have been favored, to justify that the plan is equality-ind videal and political confidence which they are claiming inten the equality-amongst all the people of the State, so State at large. far as that equality can be enforced consistently Sir, it is true, we have important interests at with the preservation of our existing county lines. stake. My district is small, not embracing as much territorial area as the single county of Al-Secondly. The other plan proposes so to orga-

cording to counties, secared the governmental power to the Tide-water district. As population advanced towards the mountains, these inequalities were apparent and become the subject of that digitic has been assessed in rough num-equal representation of the old constitution came in properties connected. The war come in properties to the property of the State. And it seeks to accommon focus, the instrument as to make it the special guardian of the property of the State. And it seeks to accommon focus, the instrument as to gather, or in properties the subject of control of the old constitution came of dollars in value. It payse higher rate of taxation the property. That is to say in a house of delegates of one hundred and fifty the indications of impatience so visible from the Piedmontese constry. The war commenced here, and it has shilted from an eastern district in the Commonwealth; and its taxable members, it assigns seventy-five as the represencould be induced to engage in the further discuss. It a western question only with the progress of property-21 mean that which, under your existing tatives of numbers. And as the largest amount sion of this question, unless it was under a strong the free white population westward. You have revenue as s, is subject to taxation-may be fairly of the aggregate property of the State lies east been our pioneers in this contest for principle .-- set down at \$21,000,000. And yet its entire of the Blue Ridge mountain, the effect of this deration, and by that consideration You have supplied us with argument and given white population is but 23,743, showing an aver-

alone. This deliate has been in progress for us the force of your high example. We should, age (if one million of dollars be added for proper- east of the Blue Ridge, the absolute dominion ment and statistics, in all the general aspects of cestry if we did not carry out the principles to every white man, woman and child in the disty not now subject to taration.) of near \$1,000 and control over the legislature of the State, nottriet-an average of wealth upparalleled, as I be- inhabitants reside west of that dividing line. This lieve, in any rural district in this confederacy, plan regards the State, not as one great indivisible commonwealth-united in interest and feelaverage of wealth to each while person in the tile sections. Its great characteristic is distrust ight which nodern science is esting over that equal allotment of representation amongst the different portions of the State ; by invidious distowns and villages abound. Woolen, paper and their greater or less wealth, and by trampling iron factorical scattered over the district, attest | most unnecessarily under foot, as one of the misthe enterprise of the people, and education is al. | chievous follies of French democracy, that great principle of popular government--the right of the people, by which alone can be meant, the right

> and to regulate its general policy. Sir, before I could give my support to such scheme of government as that which I have last described, supposing it to accomplish the professed object of its advocates, I must be satisfied by them, that there exists in this State, some stern and overruling necessity for its adoption. Some principles of scarcely less force and potency than the plinciple of the salus populi. I am prepared to admit that governments to be well organized, should be adapted to the condition and circumstances of the community over which they are to act. I know there are many nations, indeed, on this globe to which a free government would be the heaviest curse which an angry heaven, in its wrath, could inflict upon them. But I trust the people of Virginia have not reached

throwing an image of public opinion into your legislative hall, but if will be an image perverted-distorted and

The place abmitted by the suffrage basis party, prothe party of the sector of the survey of the survey of the sector of the termining the action and policy of the government. As it allows tone dividual wealth, no superior weight or in-finence at the polls, so it does not allow to aggregate wealth any superior weight or influence in your balls of As indoes not graduate the intelligence and e community, of any individual voter, by, property which he holds, neither does it he amo graduate th sigence and patriotism of counties and a faithful muirer of the sentiments and opinions of the p ple of Virginia

posite to this in its effects, is, the proposi-Precised tion contained in the scheme of the mixed basis party .-Whilst it endeedes with us the equality of all the individual vol vs at the polls, it utterly annihilates that conality, in transferring their voices from the hustings the halls of legislation. By that system the voice of the voters with pells is one thing, and their voie- in the representative chamber a different and totally distinct thing. A new process is interposed between suffrage and represent if it, and under its magical operation a vote in of a majority of the people to prescribe its laws one section of the State is multiplied so as to count two.

nd two voteshin another section scaled so is to count one. This may bein very ingenious piece of political mechanisni-it may be admirably fitted to accomplish the object for which it is designed, the perpetuation of power in one section of the State, at the expense of another-but it is difficult to see, in what form it gives protection to pror v, or fedects in its results the voice of the people of irginia. If trust THIS is not that representative system, which the gentleman from Culpeper regards as the noblest achieved ent of modern political science, if so, it would see a abat the perfection of representation, con sists in the legility which it affords to misrepre-ent the sentiment of the people of this State.

Why is if that a plan of government so just and equal as that, for which we contend—so well calculated to allay discontest; and to promote harmony throughout the namonwealth, cannot be introduced into Virginia, as it has been in so many o her States north, west and south

We are told, it is because of the diversity-the anigonism of interests between the different sections of his State-that whilst nominally we are one people, exreally so takes our relations to the federal government and to our mister States are concerned, we are one people vet, when we come to look into our domestic cond we are such a discordant and heterogeneous mar of elements combined under one government, as to render it unsaid to trust the control of its interests to a maority of these constituting the people of this State. I ave been ooth amused and amazed at the extravagance tiemen have the ch of the subject. The calm eman from the city of Rishmond (Mr. MEREDETED that there is not to be found "UNDER THE sus" a people whose interests are so dissimilar as those of the different sections of this State. The gentleman from Goochland (Mr. LEAKE) has ascertained to his own satisfaction, not only that there is this diversity of interests, but that there is an equal diversity in the CHARACTER of the p-ople. The gentleman from Buckingham. (Marfiqua.) unwilling to believe that the rapid increase of population in western Virginia, could salt from batural causes, or even from emigrants from the valley and east-ra po tions of this Stat-, has endeavored to dempastrate upon the principles of Malthus on population, that a very large portion of the inhabitants must necessarily be aliens and foreigners. Sir. I have no doubt there are a great many excellent and well meaning persons in castern Virginia, who have very much the mine idea of the inhabitants of western Vie ginia, as in s fine parts of Europe they seem to have of the inhabita its of No th America-a country which they believe to be yet wholly p opled by the wild and roam-ing savages of the f rest. "Know thyself" is one of the projunciest maxims of p'ilosop y when applied (o individual man - "Know thy State" is a maxim of equal value and importance to those who are entrusted with the destinies of a great commonwealth. In listening to this melaneholy description of our State, one would be almost inclined to suppose, that we were torn to pieces by those since unhappy and intestine feuds, which in Ire-land, array Saxim against Celtic blood - and in Hungary marshal the Slatenic against the Magyar races. But we must not mistake the high coloring which heated and partizan eloquence have imparted to the picture, for the sober realities of truth. If this diversity or antagonism of interests existed in this State, to the extent to which gentlemen in the indulgence of a fervid imagination have pictured; if it be, that we are a people, so discordant in our sentiments and s, hosfile in our views of governmental policy, that we cannot coalisee under one government upon the prin ciple of equality as freemen, to what conclusions do such premises had Surely not to the adoption of that pricle which solicets a majority of such a community to the control of the minority. You can reach no such conclusion, upon any principle recognized as the basis of our litical complets, but it leads to the necessity, or certainly to the expediency of an amicable severance of the social boad between such discordant and ill assorted elements of Union. The principle of force by which reluc-tant communities are held together, in opposition to their own sense of their interests, finds no favor on this conti-nent, however much it may be practised on the continent Europe. And yet, where could be found in this assembly the man, who would raise his paracidal arm rainst the integrity of this commonwealth? Who would tolerate such a suggestion with patience? The proposition would fill every member with horror. Ee add revolt it as a calamity equal to the severance of his own soul from his body. And why would it fill every mind with horror? Why would we all, with at exception revolt at it? Because the heart of the ment of every man in this hall would at once tell , that these was no such diversity of interests, no sources of power. The voter of Mecklenburg uch discontiney of sentim at mong the people of Virinia, as to justify a resort to a ... such extremity. :And et, while every mind would repel with warmth the fact of any such dissimilarity of interest as would justify the separation of the State, into two distinct political asociations, there are those who, as a pretext for usurped power, insist up a the existence of a state of facts ungaest us, which if true, would lead to the very conlusions from which they so uneffectedly revolt. We have been a people for seventy-five years -we the other amid the calamities of war and amidst the blessin s of peace-we have passed through periods of seuf suffering and of profound embarras mont, y gentleman be so good as to name to me, and yet will one single fact in all of our history, which exhibits the lightest diversity of interest or sentiment, in all that coustitute the characteristics of one people. It is true, you will find some variety of opinion as the true policy of he government in the matters of taxation and expendi ure, traceable to the proximity to or distance of the different section for the State, from the means of communication with market. But these varieties of opinion are an peculiar to any one section of the State, but are alike They exist in every shade of opinion to be seruin al. in casteria rginia, from the gentleman from Pauquier (Mr. Scours, I who with a profuse and lavish hand would dispense (Eetheasures of the common wealth, so as to for e every were in it-to the gentleman from Essex. (Mr. GASNET.) who regards every dollar expended internal improvement as a violation of the social com net, and as binnishing just gr und for sec-ssion and revoa ion. Bat, will any gentleman exhibit to me one fact, since the day that our fathers poured out their blood in n- counties straggle for the liberties and independence of this State to the present hour, which shows a divided sentiment, or a divided heart upon any one single ques-tion, that should test their want of unity, as one great and Sir, I cound inter into an examination of the social endition of ellathe tribes and nations now living upon the face of the globe, or dwelling in those numerous plagets whilely form a part of our g cat solar system, but national power and prosperity-that they are f it he tran is the gentleman from the cit of R chmond sserts, that didre does not exist " under the sun" a peoindissolubly connected in interest as the Siamese de so marked by antagonism of interest, as those of Virtwins, and that you could not sunder the cord that nia, I can only say, there exists a more happy uniformi-in the couplit on of mankind than I have heretofore inked them together without destruction to both. Why have the constituents of that gentleman tax been led to suppose. This noble State of ours strete' as from the Atlantic on ed thems elves asheavily as they have done, to open the east, in he great Mississippi valley on the west, embracing songle sixty four thousand square miles of terthe channels of trade to that five productive region persons " having a common interest with and | rivery and denies to get that great central range from Pennwhich the vast treasures of that teeming and prolific vall-y night find its nearest and cheapest outlet to the markets of the world. On our east, lies the Chesapeake bay, one of the noble t inland seas upon this continent. abounding an equacious harbors, not excelled in salety and conversions by those of Naples, New York or Ha-vana. With a s il, the whole of which is capable by frugal indictivy, of yielding all the products of agriculture usually found in the temperate regions of the earth-it possesses in the district of country extending from the head of the to the north mountain, r region unsu passed in its agricultural capability by as y on the Atlantic slope. West of this line district to the Ohio river, is a country west as this first district to the Onto river, is a country abunding in coal, iron and all the other materials of manufactivity gwealth, to an extent, of which there is no parallel of this continent. The principal rivers of the State, taky their rise in its far western manufains, and poor the star poundating volume into this great contra-rial reservoirr in the cast. Here then we have the th co great elements of national wealth, all most happily

to tear asunder those whom God has joined to- the matter of this tax ? Does not every bu one of the most elevated and giorious destinies which ever has fallen to the lot of a commonwealth on earth. if there is nothing in the general arrange-

ment, by nature of the great interests of this State, leading to a conflict of interests, is there any thing in our population to justify the as-

I believe there is not, in the thirty one States of this confederacy, a more homogeneous white population-a population more free from all for-Virginia. So emphatically is this so, that to | be recognized as a Virginian in any portion of this Union, is not thought to indicate any very principle) on no such grounds as that of a striking discerament of judgment of human character. That the sam is support, and dose dose who make to toll for that Support, and dose not to be doubted. But these are diversities character, or of our State character. Certain it

which do not touch the essentials either of human tional divisions, and upon this branch of the sul is, we every where speak the same language; and power. If comprehensiveness and freedo worship the same God ; draw our lessons of morality and religion from the same bible; are descendants from the same parent stock; have | fought shoulder to shoulder in defence of that same liberty and independence which we enjoy; and glory in the deeds and memories of the same patriotic ancestry.

But it is said the slave population is most uneually distributed in the two great divisions of the State, and thence, one source of this great diversity of interest, That slave proper'y exists in very unequal proportions in these two sections of the commonwealth, I admit; that it is the foundation of any substantial diversity of interest. I deay. West of the Blue Ridge we have a very considerable slave interest, one which may be fairly estimated at twenty-five millions of dollars in value, somewhat unequally distributed also with us; but I believe there is not one county without some portion of it. It is besides, gradually and raridly on the increase in Western Virginia. For while the increase of this population for the last ten years has been in the east, but in the ratio of four per cent., it has increased in the ratio of seventeen per cent. in the West; an increase that would doubtless have been even greater with us, but for the great demand for | munities. It takes the population and the taxe slave labor in the south, growing out of the high profits of production in the planting States, and Piedmont-the taxes and population of th but for the absence of those safeguards which the Valley, and the taxes and population of the recent fugitive slave law now throws around the security of that kind of property amongst us.- as separate and distinct interests, it apportion It is a great mistake to suppose that to secure the sympathies and support of a community in behalf of any particular interest, such interest must exist to any very overwhelming extent in i that community. In a government like ours every man feels that he holds his own property, whatever it may be, by the same tenure which secures the rights of his neighbor. All resent, therefore, with promptitude the slightest infringement of any right recognized by the law. In the east, it is true, slavery is an interest of great mag nitude, and yet, it must be remembered that in a white population of 404.371 residing in that section of the State, there are not more than 30,000 who are the owners of slaves. In the west, the proportion of slave proprietors is far less, but yet the slave interest there comes less in conflict with the labor of the white man than it does here. In the west they do not exist in sufficient numbent to press injuriously upon any of the occupations of life. They have there, their appropriate sphere of employment; and are not found to trench upon the means of subsistence of the laborer or mechanic. I believe there is not a spot on the globe, where the rights of the master to his slave rests upon a more solid foundation than they do in western Virginia, and where the slightest infraction of their rights would excite a more generous and lively sentiment of indignation. And I most sincerely hope that this body may not adopt a course of action, in any respect calculated to impair the soundness of that feeling now prevailing amongst those people, by leading them to understand that their just political rights are to be sacrificed upon the altar of an idle and most unfounded apprehension of their loyalty to this great interest of Virginia. Sir, I have always regarded this idea of a dissimilarity of interests between the different portions of Virginia as imaginary, and as traceable, in some degree, to the unfortunate introduction into our existing constitution of these geographical divisions, which have been incorrorated in it; and also to our system of government, whose manifest tendency has been to keep the people of this commonwealth separate from, and ignorant of the sentiments and feelings of each other. So far, ours has been strictly a system of county governments: Every thing has revolved within the circle of these petty and exclusive provincial or of Berkeley knew the delegate whom he sent to the General Assembly, but beyond that he did not know, or did he care to know any thing of the public men of other sections of the State, or of the sentiments which they were sent there to express. But I think when these sectional barriers shall have been broken down, when all the general officers of the State are to be elected by the people of the whole State, and when all will feel an interest and a motive in understanding and appreciating the public men and public sentiments of every other portion of the commonwealth, this narrow and circumscrib.d range of thought will vapish and yield to a more enlarged and accurate perception of the character and interests of every part of our State. I cannot conceive of a more striking proof of the merely fancied character of the supposed dissimilarity of | trans Alleghany region, I shall have nothing to interest in our State, than the fact, that a gentleman so distinguished for his acuteness and ability as the gentleman from the city of Richmond (Mr. MEREDITH) should so preminently base its existence upon one of the grounds which he has done. He tells us that the great commercial interests of the State lies in the eastern section, whilst the west is almost exclosively an agricultural community, and hence he infers dissimilarity of interests. Sir, this is new doctrine to me. It is the first time in my life that I have been taught to believe that there was any groundconflict between the interests of commerce and of agriculture. I had supposed that commerce was the handmaid of Agriculture-that they constituted, together, two great pillars of

imposed upon the merchant ultimately fall up the farmer ? And does not every law which lieves the merchant from this tax, to st ext. relieve the farming interest?

Charles Cate

Sir, I cannot conclude this branch of this quiry-this fancied diversity of interests between east and west-without arraying against the ge tleman from the city of Richmond, Mr. MER DITH.) the authority of one of his own distingu ed colleagues from the same city, (Mr. Scor-In the address of the latter gentleman, published last summer, previous to his election to a seat eiga admixture than is to be found in the State this body, he gives utterance to the following en larged, comprehensive and statesmanlike view "I place my approbation of it (the mixed bar FMP STATES THESE STUSTES THE STUD terror and case, is commendations of the mixed basis scheme to hi is its comprehensiveness and freedom from se ject he has discanted with his usual eloquent from sectional tendencies are objects so earnest to be sought for in government, that gentlema could have found these qualities to his heart's con tent in the schemes which we have submitted for the adoption of this body. For not only does break down all these geographical division which have been the source of so much miscon ceived sectional jealousy in this State, but it does more, it breaks down those moral and politice divisions between man and man which have a' ways been the parent of so much discord and un kind feeling.

But upon this point I take issue directly with the gentleman from Loudoun, and I say that the tendency and effect of the scheme which he su ports, is to preserve and keep habitually in o minds and memories those geographical divisio of the State which he admits, and which I b lieve, to be one of the most striking deformitie of the existing constitution. It is true that h scheme docs not in terms declare that the east shall have so many representatives, and the week shall have so many representatives, but the prin ciple upon which it operates can only be carries out by an application of his rules to the four visions of the State as separate and distinct con of Tide-water-the taxes and population of the Trans-Alleghany section, and regarding all for power amongst them according to the popul tion and taxation of each particular district thus perpetuating those distinctions as vivid and effectually as if they were in terms embrace in the constitution. Sir, I came here to bres down these geographical divisions in our Stat. They cherish false ideas of diversities of integests, where none in fact exist. They keep ali sectional jealousies where none should be stim lated and encouraged. I am in State matters consolidationist, however hostile I feel to the principles in federal politics. I wish to break that confederacy of four petty, feeble States, which Virginia has heretofore been compos and to make of it one great, powerful and unit commonwealth. If the old, original scheme of the combinbasis were now before us-that scheme, I men which aggregated the population and taxation the entire State, and by means of a common or tient, ascertained a ratio common to the ent State, it might not be liable to this particular ab jection which I am now urging. But that scheen is far too weak for the purposes for which this now intended. It could only retain power to the east a few years more. When Thomas R. Joynes in that celebrated speech which he made in the Convention in 1829, and which has prnished the armory of statistics from which ris friends have been supplied with weapons of slefence ever since-I say, when Mr. Joynes tern announced that upon the combined basis, west would have the control of the legisla ite power in 1857, he stated what upon that prisciple would be so, but he little dreamed that after a lapse of 20 years, a new device would be rescaled to, which would postpone this consummation same forty or fifty years longer. I do not mean to ay that you cannot find amongst the debate of 1829-'30, some allusion to that South Carelina. scheme which is now sought to be pressed wich us, but I do say that with the solitary exception of one brief allusion to it by Mr. Leigh, the July reference to this scheme was made by the memies of the mixed basis, and made for the pur bse . of presenting to the Convention an illustration, in its most abhorrent form, of the practical operation of the principle they were opposing. This scheme in its present deformity never was submitted by any eastern man to the consideration of hat Convention. I have no doubt, if it had bee ; it. would have been promptly scouted by that it ustrious body. I now proceed to the consideration of the reit. ed basis scheme. I shall not consume the time of this committee by travelling over ground which has already been so ably and so eloquently areoccupied. So far as this scheme is repugnais to the bill of rights-to the principles of that ghat social compact, under whose promises the people of this commonwealth so freely expended their blood and treasure in the acquisition of their liger. ties, and which promises remain to this day an-redeemed, I shall have nothing to say. I shall leave all this to the influence of those able estio sitions with which we have already been faviled on this branch of the subject. So in like manger, so far as this plan is calculated to degrade the say. When I stood in my own district, before my own people, my colleagues will bear me witness that I then took occasion to vindicate that people from every unjust aspersion which was cast upon them. I feel there is no necessity for the performance of any such duty here, by me at least. The voices of Marion-of Monongaliaof Greenbrier-of Kanawha, and of others, have already been heard in this hall, and they have been heard with power and effect. They have vindicated the rights and character of their country in a manner that entitles them to its gratitude and thanks. I desire to look at this scheme in the aspect in which its own advocates present it before us ----They tell us it is a scheme designed to protect property-that under any other plan property would be unsafe, and they have appealed to us to unite with them in the support of their scheme as the only means of protecting our interests as well as theirs from legislative rapine and spoliation. It is as a scheme to protect property, and in that aspect alone, that I propose to examine it for a few moments. And in the first place, to be relieved from all vagueness of conception and confusion of ideas, let us see what is meant by this idea of protecting property. Does any gentleman apprehend that the laws regulating the tenure of property, and prescribing the remedies for its recovery, will be repealed ? This idea would be scornfully scouted apprehend that the legal rights of the master to his property in his slaves can be at all endangered in this Commonwealth, it matters not in what portion of the State the political power may reside. Sir, it is a proud illustration of the stability of that institution amongst us, that not one individual, so far as slightest ground of apprehension on that score .--But, on the contrary, the distinguished gentleman guished competers from Loudonn, (Mr. Janey.) and from Spottsylvania, (Mr. Conway.) have told us that they repudiate any such idea as the ground of their action. So far, therefore, as the institution of slavery is concerned-I mean its preservation as an existing institution, and the maintenance in all its vigor of the right of the master, it is not fairly within the range of this debate. Still, if there is looking to the contingencies of the future may deem it advisable to guard against the impulses of sudden excitement, this can be ac omplished by that pro-vision first adopted by Kentucky in 1799-aince

incline an intelligent people, such as we repre- : where caving in under your feet. You have nosent, even at some sacrifice to their interests, to ted the intensity of feeling-call it fanaticism if prefer a government founded upon the public will, to one fraught with the evils and discontent,which, in a country like this, must always attend a political organism of an opposite charac; jority of the State demanding an equal governter. It will be my duty, upon this occasion to proceed one step further and to show that the enterests of our common constituency are in pertect harmony with the principles which he has so eloquently sustained, and that nothing short of an upperdenable ignorance of, or treachery to, those interests, could prompt me to place them under the guardianship of that scheme, which is presented by the East for our adoption.

The distinguished gentleman from Halifax; (Mr. Edinunds.) on the day before yesterday, supponneed that he had now given up all hope of the Valley. It that gentleman at any time ever entertained the blea that any portion of the Valley could be brought to the support of the scheme of representation which he has advocated and which comes beforelus recommended by no principle which we can approve, and by no safeguards to our interests, which we can value, he must have been wholly iddebted to his own imagination for the grounds of such an opinion. If he meant to intimate by the annunciation that that great conrervative region of the State would, in this Convention, pursee any other course than one which will cherish and protect all the great material interests of this commonwealth, he has yet to comprehend some of the most striking objections which crist to the scheme recommended by himself and his friends.

Sir, the digrict which I in part represent, has no grantid of complaint against the existing constitution, so far as it accords to us, at this time, our share in the general representation of the State. We have no interest in the pending

struggle, so far as its mere allotment of legisla tive poyer is concerned. So equally are all th elements of wealth and population combined in that section, that it matters not what may be the basis of your representation-whether it be the suffrage, the white, the mixed or the federal basis, it will present the same results to us. If this were, then, in its confined sense, a simple contest for political power-if it involved no considerations beyond the amount of legislative influences which each district was to acquire by the ascendency of one principle over the other, we might well assume the position of an armed neutrality, and tesse the contest wholly to those sections of the State more directly interested in its distri-

But we cannot take this circumscribed view of the question before us. We are part and parcel of this great and powerful commonwealth .--Our fate is indissolubly, connected with her destiny. Whatever of weal or woe may befal her, will he shared by us. And while we have no sectional sympathies that can incline us more to the West than to the East, we have a deep and a vital concern, that this disturbing element of acitation in our State government shall be now and forevor rightly and properly adjusted-that this fountain of batter waters shall be dried up; that every contingency which may subject our slave interests to more extended border difficul ties, niay be restaved. That justice, even handed justice, may be dealt out to every free white inhabitant of this State, and that all the great coments of moral and physical power which abound in this commonweal h, may be directed to the single purpose of advancing ber welfare, prosperity and gloty, and not be frittered away in sectional districts, animosities, jealousies and discords.

And can any gentleman upon this floor-I repeat it-can any gentleman upon this floor, who knows the race from which this western people are descended, and that haughty spirit of equaliry which has always been characteristic of that race, for one moment believe that this element of agitation can ever be quieted but by the full recognition of the right of every freeman upon our soil to an equal participation in the privileges of government ? Does he believe that there can be any off er termination to this contest? If he does, he must be blind to the progress of events in the State for the last seventy-five years of our history. He must be blind to the influence of that spirit which is every where moving upon the continent, eradicating every remnant of political inequality between man and man, and moulding our institutions to the standard of the popular will. Sir, gentiemen may continue to invoke harmony, but was harmony exer yet known to dwell in the same tabernacle with a sense of wrong and oppression ? They may deprecate agitation, but agitation you will have so long as your people are denied the common privileges of freemen. You may say to the perturbed spirit that will haunt your peace,

for at this time."I must believe the rights o

The difference between these two systems of representation is marked. The one plants itself other invokes to its aid, only those arguments derived from expediency and interest, which have been resorted to in all times past, and which will be resorted to in all time to come, (no matter what the particular scheme of civil polity) to justify the subjection of many to the few. The one regards the people as the true source and tountain of power and the only sale depository of power. The other regards property as an active, positive, controling inflaence in government; as exposed to continual depredations from the cupidity and rapacity of the masses, and as alone safe, when with one foot upon the body of the people, it is clothed with the armour of government to protect itself from the apprehended assaults of the poor and necessitous.

Sir, the line of discrimination between these wo systems of representation is ar wide as that impassable gulf, which separated the virtuous Abraham from the accursed Dives.

Mr. Chairman, I propose to say a few words apon the principle of the suffrage basis, before I proceed to the more immediate object of my remarks, an examination of the mixed basis, as a scheme for the protection of property.

The suffrage basis has been extensively adopted in the recent State constitutions of this Conples involved in the creation of the power, it is the most just and natural principle of represen-

In the structure of an movernment, the first inquiry which must occur to any mind, is to ascertain who are to be allowed, by common consent, to exercise the political power of that community; in other words, who are to exercise the right the power of that republic must necessarily reside in its voting population. They select the agents of government-they mould the action and policy of the government to suit their pleasure. It is in the wi-e regulation of that feature of the constitution, therefore, that you mus', in the first place, fix whatever safeguard you may deem expedient to preserve the interests of society. It is there that you must impose your re-

straints, if you have any alarms for the safety of property. It is there that your confidence or distrust in the virtue and intelligence of your fellow citizens must exhibit itself. When you have ascertained who shall exercit the right of suffrage, you have given us the measure of your confidence in the people. If you think property unsafe if left to the control of the masses of society, you will impose such qualifications upon the right as to limit its exercise to those who alone can be safely entrusted with it. If you have confidence in the justice, the virtue and the intelligence of the people-in their capacity to comprehend the great interests of society and in their patriotism to maintain those interests, you will enlarge the right of suffrage to its greatest practicable limits. I shall assume it for granted, that no gentleman in this Convention is going to colarge the area of suffrage from any personal considerations connected with a mere race for emporary popularity-that he is not driven into that reform from any outward pressure upon his idgment and convictions-bat that he will do so. ecause his own knowledge and observation of our people satisfy him that it can be safely and properly done. I say then, that when you have fixed suffrage you have given to us your own soemn conviction as statesmen as to the persons in whose hands the safety and control of all the dearest interests of the State may be safely de-

Having then ascertained who are to be clothed with the political power of the State-who are to exercise the right of suffrage-who, in the exressive language of the bill of rights, are the

osited.

#### "Avauat! begone !"

But it will not go until it has performed its saored mission, and restored the scentre to those hands from which-if the substitute of the gentleman from Fanquier (Mr. Scott) shall succeed-it will have been most foully and unjustly wrenched.

Sir, this contest for an equal participation in the government of this State commenced very ishortly a ler the termination of our war of indepenience; and was the natural sequence of the principles involved in that great revolutionary tiraggle. The early settlements of this colony wern upon its egstern navigably waters. The division of the State into small counties in the rest, and the distribution of representation ac-

attachment to the community," it would seem to sylvadia to the a with, to Tenuessee on the south, through eral assembly is but a corollary flowing from the proposition thus determined.

What is representation, and what is it designed to accomplish ? It is the mode by which the people-here too numerous and far scattered to meet in council after the manner of the ancient Gauls and Germans-depute their agents to speak and act for them in some common ball of deliberation. The gentleman from Culpeper, (Mr.

BARBOUR.) is his very able and interesting argument, referred to the representative system as the poblest achievement of modern political science. Unquestionably it is, it he alludes to the perfection which that system has acquired in modern times. But the representative system was not unknown to the ancient Greeks. It has been known for many centuries in England and among the continental nations of Europe, and the only great improvement which modern political science has achieved, has been to make it conform more exa thy to the source from which it springs, to make

it the express image of that of which it is but the substitute-the voice of the qualified voters at the polls.

Representation then in its purity, is the collected suf-frages of the people. It is the impersonation of their will in the legislative assembly. It is perfect or imperfect-it acctrds with the purposes of its institution, or departs from those purposes just as it is made to convey faithfully or to convey falsely the aggregate of those

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combined softlin the limits of our state. Harbors, vers and seas P r commerce on our cast - the raw material for manufacturing wealth in our west - with the interests of action for a percent of our west-with the interests of action for percenting and pencerating every quarter of the State and imparting an identity of parsuit and oc-cupation is drary portion of it. Is the frany thing in this general arrangement of the great material interests of Virginia from which an antagonism of such interests is to be interred | Could the God of Nature have more

kilfully distributed all these elements of national power, to bind this great State into one harmo- the consumer of these articles throughout the nions whole? And shall man, in the vain pur- Union. And what possible conflict of interest suit of an evanescent and temporary power, seek the set along it is the provide the set water of a data water in the set of a data and

ing west of the mountain, if it was not that from the surplus of their agricultural wealth, they might vivify the commerce, of his own growing and prosperous city. But if this opinion in the abstract be unsound and condemned by the best conclusions of political economy, how almost next to lud crous must the reasons appear upon which that opinion is sought to be enforced by him. We are told that of an amount of taxation | from every part of the hall. Does any gentleman of \$188,497 paid on merchant's licebass, \$137.-388 is paid in eastern, and only \$51,103 in the western portion of the State ! And this he cites as evidence of "a most marked diss milarity of interests." And prav, sir, why did t of the able and intelliment body of men who represented the I have yet heard this discussion, has expressed the east on the basis committee suggest this license tax, as an element of calculation in it e matter of apportionment of power between east and west ? from Fauquier, (Mr. Scott,) and his no less distin-Why did they themselves reject it as an unit element of calculation ? Simply because they knew that this licence tax, though advanced in the first instance by the merchant as his privilege for retaining merchandise, is so much more cost added to the article of trade, and is in fact haid by the consumer whether he happen to be east or west of the mountains. It is like the duties upon imports gentlemen who would make "assurance doubly sure, and take a bond of fate;" if there be those who the government, it is true, in the first instance by the importing merchant, but ultimately paid by can there be between the merchant and farmer in and now reported by our own legislative comparise

# VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

prohibition the zightral assembly from interfering even these general statistics at the basis of my reasin any catner altenuir the rights of the slaveboider without his consent -- a provision that would meet proper with the quantumbis concurrence of this body.

ine of the second se

Then what is meant by the dangers that may as- district in the Walley, to surrencer the interests of Then what is Sheant by the dangers that may as district in the Valley, to surfiencer the indicates as who is to possess this control." who is to possess this control." In y people to an unchecked eastern vise, resting as my people to an unchecked eastern vise, resting as These are reasons which no doubt prompted that they are no be found in an abuse of the taxing and | their : partment of the povernmen'. This is the evil ap- the talls us have any interest in property. Isimuct pretended; and it is against this evil that we are | imagine a fact better calculated to arouse my footcalled upon to adopt some adequate provisions in stituents then to suppose it possible that i could trample upon all the safeguards of popular governin what form flocs the east propose to guard mentand sogrender their interests to an unrestrained

agnias this danger ? Why, it is by giving te the cast a control of the representative power, apon the carry out the miserable impasture of a precended ground that it eines ins the larger agererate of taxa- representation of property. ble property within its limits. It proceeds upon the assumption that nower depesited with them is safe from abuse, at thatters not from what individual theman from Goochland (Mr. Leake) some days sonree that powst is immediately derived, whether from persons distanceives directly interested in property stemet. New my constituents de pot happen to reside in this favored section-they are not within the ciccle of this cachanted region-and they have a large smooth in taxable groperty subject to the action of the government, and before I can consent to surry der that in operty into the hands of eastern coston. I must sook a little into the practice! woiking of beir scheme. I must be satified that the safernards they propose are real and not fictitious. I must be satisfied that it is a plan bona fide, intended to security roperty, and not a device to retain sectional power! If it be really a plan which in its operation will guard the interests of property, it will in that aspect carry with it a recommendation to some of my constituents; but if it be a naked, bald, undisguised expedient to retain sectional pow-

or, without the ilightest protection to property whatever, staill be and should be, universally condemned by every much in my district, no matter what may have been his factions impressions upon the subfrom Backing and would have exploded with indignation which he came to express the height and depth of his contempt for them. But the mixed basis! all there we are told, is a scheme that will protect propany, and protect it effectually. And

yet no gentleman has so far condescended to enlighten us as is the quo modo in which it will afford that desired predection. Perhaps it was defined so self-evident a proposition as not to require y such explanation. Now, I am a little incredulcus as to this quality which is assumed for it, and I, therefore, ask how it is accomplished? Why, I shall be told by eastern gentlemen, here is a Senate of fifty and a House of Delegates of one hundred and fifty members. We take one half of the representative power of each body, set that half apart, giving to ourselves nearly three-fourths of it, and we call that kalf the representative of property. True, so far 1 understand you gentlemen, but you might as wellset apart the same amount of power, and call it the representative of your bays and rivers-of your crabs and terramins, for any connection that I can perceive that it has with the protection of property. How, I ask, does that one-half of your representativepower give atterance to the voice of property ? When thrown by the electric battery into your Senate and House of Delegates, in what form do they appear there as file accredited agents or representa-Do you require that these rentetires of someriv septative shall themselves own one dollar of that property which they profess to represent? No.you require that the constituent body which eends there shall own one dollar of that prop-erty of which you call them the projectors ? No.-Then it is possible that we may have an insolvent

consolation into her bleeding wounds, and restore delegate from a pennyless eastern constituency her to that conanimity of temper so essential to her These statements are open to the inspection of transformed by the magical operation of this mixed own happiness in the trying scenes now before her. any gentleman who wishes to examine them. I o a guardian and protector of the could carry the development further but it is anne-But the gentleman from Loudoun has unquestion property of the State! Not an imaginary or imably omitted oge duty which, as a statesman, in my If there be any county in eastern Virginia cessary. probable ease as I shall presently show you. Sir, opinion he should have discharged. We learn from which, in a material point of view, shows a differif constitutional guaranties are humbugs, the mixed him that this system of representation has been in ent state of things, I beg gentlemen to bring it to basis scheme, as a scheme to protect property, may operation in the state of South Carolina now for the notice of this body. be installed into the dignity of the very prince of And yet I am called upon to surrender the interforty-two years. It is known to the Constitution humbags, It is a Bentonian humbeg. [Laughter.] of no other state, so far as my information extends ests of my constituents to a mixed basis representa-But, sit, I propose to treat this subject with some either upon this continent, or in Europe. It would tion in your General Assembly, which representagravity, for the carnestness with which it is pressed seem to me then, that the gentleman from Loudoun. tion is to rest upon universal suffrage, and that demands it, and I will lay down some propositions when he seeks to engraft upon our organic taw a universal suffrage to be predicated upon a state of which I call upon the gentleman, (Mr. Goode,) who scheme heretofore unknown to it, and peculiar to society such as I have developed in eastern Virgin-I see is taking notes near me, to mark and relute if one of the states of this confederacy, should at least ia. Sir, I should be treacherous to the interests of be can. I say that in the structure of a representahave been prepared to inform us of the practical my constituents if I could for a moment counterance tive republican government, there are but two modes working of that principle in the state of South Carany such false and delusive scheme of policy. And in which you can give any available protection to olina. It has there been in operation for nearly half can any man be surprised at the indignant feelings property." One by restricting the political power of a century, and surely by this time it must have prowhich the people of the west must naturally have the State, at its fountain head-at the polls-to duced some fruit for good or for evil. Does he upon an exhibition of facts like these ? To retain those who are interested in property. This is most stand justified in calling upon the people of Virginpower to yourselves and to exclude them from their usually done by imposing a property qualification ia, now for the first time in their history, after a just participation in the government, you announce upon the right of suffrage. And just as you enlarge lapse of seventy-five years, to adopt a system from as fui idamental principles of political philosophy, that qualification, do you increase the influence of another state, without informing us in some authenthat representation should be vested in those having property. Some times it is done by imposing a high tic manner, what has been the effect of the system a majority of interests in any community-that repproperty analification upon those who are made in that state, in which it has been so long in oper resentative responsibility can only be secured when it is made accountable to those who pay a majority eligible to a seat in your representative hall. This ation. I think it was his duty to have done so. I latter prevision, most usually accompanies a ream one of those who believe that political instituof the taxes. These principles you apply with unstricted suffrage and may be regarded as incidental tions have an important influence in promoting the bending rigor to your fellow-citizens of the west -to it and is designed as merely an additional safecomfort and happiness, and in modding the babits And yet when you come to look into your own conguard to the policy indicated by such restricted sufand character of the people. That the principle dition at home, we find that you atterly spurp and frage. If this mode of protecting property at the polls is which animates a government is not a barren prinrepudiate them. And you leave your own interests, ciple but one that impregnates, leavens and vivifies and our interests, and the interests of the whole rejected as inexpedient, for any cause, then there the community subject to its influence. We can State, wholly without the protection of these very remains no other, but limitations embraced in the point most triumphantly to the high moral and principles which you allege are so essential to their Constitution withholding from the agents, created physical development-to the means and institutions Can they believe you sincere in the advosafety by suffrage any power to abuse and oppress the inof education-to the lofty independence of characcacy of a doctrine which they find no countenance terests of property. There are no other modes ter-to the onward and upward march of prosperity for in your own practice? Or is any device, no known to the wisdom of man--none known to hiswhich have marked the career of all of those states matter how shallow or bald, sufficient to justify a retention of power in the east? Is it surprising North and South which have fashiored their institory -- none known to the governments of this or any other country by which any substantial protection that the west should exhibit some sensitiveness at tutions upon the principles of popula; sovereignty can be given. I regard the mixed basis as a means and popular equality. Is it not right then, is it not pretensions like these on the part of the east to be of protecting property, delusive, illusory and withimperative upon that gentleman before he should the exclusive guardians of property, when that out substance. It holds the promise to the ear and property must, under their system, rest for its procall upon the people of Virginia, as I say, to revobreaks it to the hope. I desire to be understood upon lutionize the principles of their government, at least of his disciples. I beg him, then, to hearken to the tection upon those who have no property at all .this point and I desire to have the difficulty removed to satisfy us as to what has been the effect of the And when the fact is notorious throughout the wesif I am laboring under fallacy. My proposition is system in the oily state where it has yet been tried. tern portion of the State that there is a wide and that whilst the professed object of this plan of repre-Are her people happy and contented ? What is general diffusion of property-and that almost evesentation is to give protection to property, it is wholthe condition of her agriculture ? How have the ry man has some interest at stake. In the face of a ly impotent for any such result, and that its true mechanic arts flourished upon her soil ? What has fact, too, like that stated by the gentleman from and only effect is to give power to one section of the Monroe, (Mr. Chapman.) and which he says was been the progress of her industrial interests? What the increase of her population 2 Is she among the prospering or declining States ? Above all, I want State to the wrong and injury of another. In the carefully collected from the census returns of his view which I am now treating this question I am county, to wit---that of 1400 voters in Monroe counproceeding upon the assumption that power and to know the condition in which that state has lef ty, 1200 of them would average one thousand dolproperty are to be divorced at the polls-that suffrage the masses of her white population-those who in lars in value of taxable property. Is it not adding is to be according to the report of the committee on almost every other country, constitute the bone and insult to injustice to urge the mixed basis as a sinew of its power. Are they intelligent, enterprithat subject, what is termed universal or without scheme to protect property in the face of facts like any property qualification-for it has been distinctzing, patriotic, filled with an aident attachment for these ? iy announced ex catheara by the gentleman from that great country of which they constitute a part Sir, 1 recur to the proposition that I before an-Halifar, (Mr. Edmunds,) that such is the sentiment and imbued with a love and veneration for that Unounced, that there is no other mode in which you and determination of the East, and it may now be nion, through which we achiezed and by which acan in any representative republic, give a positive regarded as the fixed and settled determination of power of protection to property but in the regulation lone we can preserve our liberties? Are the massthis body. In this aspect then how can the mixed es of the population marked by a sense of personal of the elective franchise. I defy the researches of basis affard any protection to property ? It assumes freedom-personal dignity and personal indepengentlemen on the other side of the question to show that properly can only find security by being allowed dence, or has the influence of wealth in the struc-ture of government made them the fit tools and inme a structure of government from the earliest peto participate on equal terms with persons in the riod of authentic history to the present hour, where partnership of government, and yet it wholly disrethe object of the constitution being in good faith to struments of leaders, ready to plunge them at any gards property in the sources from which this power moment into scenes of anarchy and war? Upon give an active and potential influence to property, of government is derived. It gives power to sections all these points I w nt light and information. I in the organization of the government, that it did and districts, because of the existence of property in not proceed to accomplish its purpose, by restricting have a right to demand it. The people of Virginthose sections and districts, and yet vests the means of controlling that very power in those who have ia have a right to demand it from those who seek the exercise of political power to those alone who to force upon us and upon our children this South were the owners of property, as the only scheme no interest in that property. I deny that in any Carolina policy. And yet not one gentleman on practicable and known to the human mind, varying State where universal affrage prevails; where you the opposite side has so far condescended to place of course in the nature of the restriction according permit those to control your representation who have before us one particle of information upon this most to the arisiocratic tone and temper of the governimportant aspect of this subject. Perhaps there may be facts in her system which might justify not property themselves, that you can upon any arment. In what form did our own ancestors seek to bitrary principle of giving power to districts, have give a constitutional protection to property? In the that property represented with any effect, in your such a principle of government there; and which reehold qualification of suffrage. And if the gencould not justify it here. Perhaps these facts might legislative halt. It is an idle delusion. It is a retleman from the city of Richmond, (Mr. Meredith) be found in the rapid increase of her slave populafined sophistry under which power and not protecwill again recur to those debates in the N. York tion-the very flow increase of her white population is sought. Property to have an active and po-Convention of 1821, and to those views of Chanceltion. Perhaps in the fact disclosed by the recent census, that he's slave exceeds her white population tential voice in your representative chamber must lor Kent and Chief Justice Spencer to which he be able to speak at the polls. If you divorce power has referred, he will find that the arguments which upwards of one-hundred thousand souls. Upon all and property there, -- it is a divorce a viculo matrithey urged with so much power against the repeal these points I want light, and yet none has been monu-never to be re-united again as an active eleof the freehold suffrage in that State; have been furnished to us by the advocates and supporters of ment in the same structure of government. If you wholly misapplied in the attempt to sustain the strip it of its influence there-if you extinguish its this scheme. le now before us. So in the Convention of princ I have had but little opportunity, myself, of lookvoice at the only point where representative power 1899-'30 Mr. Uoshur conceded that universal sufing into this aspect of the question. I profess to is created, it is idle to speak of it as existing in your frage and the white basis were inseparable proposihave but little information myself, which can throw representetive system at all. tions, and that the compound basis was not compatlight upon the internal condition of South Carolina To show in all its proper coloring the utter futili- ible with a suffrage so extended. Mr. Leigh, in an tr of this as a scheme for the protection of property | agony of despair, at one period during the session but such little as I have gleaned within the last day would require perhaps a more intimate knowledge | of the same body, in seeing the frame work of the or two from authentic sources, is not calculated to of the social condition of the East than I am at this | old constitution tumbling about his ears, and which, recommend the system very strongly to my adoptime possessed of Nevertheless I believe the facts upon that occasion, would have fallen level with I observed, a few days ago, an article in the which I shall lay before this committee may be sufthe ground, if it had not been upheld by his gizanficient for my present purpose as an illustration of tie arm, exclaimed, retain us the freehold qualifi-Charleston Mescury, written, manifestly by a man my views, and I will here call to my aid a portion | cation of suffrage, and you may modify or abolish of high ability and of extensive information -- a memof the argument of the gentleman from the city of the constitution to suit yourselves. This was a ber of the late general assembly of that State-in Richmond, (Mr. Meredith.) which ought of itself to- sentiment of profound sagacity, so far as he stood which he denounces her system of representation as bring him to the same conclusions to which I have | forward in that body as the champion of the repre-" a plague spot" -- " a sore upon the body politic" -- " enarrived. He tells us (I quote his own language) sentation of property in government. But our modgendered at a time when a share in the government " that property needs protection against persons- | ern architects, after announcing their settled purwas well nigh a hereditament, and when a seat in that the interests of property and persons are not pose of annihilating all property qualification at the legislature, like a family pew, descended to the heir at law." He gives some significant hints that identical ; that is every communit," there are per- | the polls, are seeking to achieve the political paraa wide-spread seeling of disaffection prevails in the sons who hold property and a larger not ber of per- | dox of rearing upon a no property suffrage, the susons who do not hold it, and their interests, te inim-ical and conflicting nearly to that extent. Lie then You might as well attempt to stand a cone upon its ical and coefficing nearly to that extent. Lie then informs us "that our own statistics disclose the remarkable fact that out of a white populatio. of | foaming billows of the sea. 899,134 there are only 138,454 owning land, incic- Sir, the constitution of the State of Massachus- pared to east it off. In the last number of the Southern Review I find ding minors, women and non-residents, and that , etts, so exultingly referred to by the gentleman from there are less than one-fourth of the entire white pop-ulation of the State on the taxable list." Now sup-poing this to be an accurate picture of the condition has for n, any years based its representation in its an article, which may, I think, be read with some profit. This alse and spirited journal, as we all know, is published also in Charleston, and was established for the express purpose of vindicating that of things in Eastin Virginia, and no man ought | Senate, exc. usively upon taxes. I was anxious to State, and of vindicating evenything southern, ato understand the social condition of that section of know what a office or purpose could have led to gainst the predominant influence of northern literathe State better than he does, upon what a baseless such a provision. I did not see in what mode such ture. Here is the maaner in which that authentic foundation does his system of property representa-tion rest? They is a hostility he says between dition of things in that State rendered any such proexpositor of South Carolina policy has thought proper to speak of that State. Whether the state of things which he describes is to be traced in whole or in part to the system of representation, must be left population-the who do own property are lia-the to be outstingebered and outvoted at pleasure, by that time, (1821,) a memberofile State Convention to those who are better acquainted with the State than I am, to determine those who do hat own it-suffrage is to be univer- of Massachusetts, in which he renels as the foundation of the principles there, every vie where ossained, sal, and without's property qualification-and upon this universal suffrage by which those awningnone "We share, in South Carolina, with the Old North State, the reproach of a too great tendency to sustrin the principle of the mixed .'asis. "I wish now," says Mr. Webster, " to correct a to stagnate. The world is everywhere in motionof the property may elect whom they please, he promost important mistake in the manner in which the going too fast, we admit, in a thousand ways : but peaces to elect a property representation ! I ask that this is no reason that we should resolutely oppose acute gentler and flow he can reconcile such propoquestion has been stated. It has been said, that we the work of improvement, when, to be salutary, is silions ] or how he can expect us to yield our aspropose to give to property, as such, a control over almost equally to suffer as from the worst of change. the people, wasmerically considered. But this I take seat to incongratities so glaring ? Let us at least, in our attempte at reform, be met Mr. GOODIS. Those statistics apply to the State | not to be at all the true nature of the proposition. at large nos to the East. Mr. FAULKNER, Admit it. But I presume with a calm and reasoning discussion of the partic-The Senate is not to be a check on the resple, but on the Hiere of Representatives. The people hav- ular subject in hand. Let us not be encountered the gentleman would hardly institute a comparison between the fast and West upon that aspect of this by the cuckoo cry, simple, against ' change.' We between the Fast and West upon that aspect of this question. One of the most striking characteristics of the western portion of the State is the equal dis-in the most me as holy facts as it regards the East, is su very used fail distribution here, as I shall have occasion in a few momputs to develop. But taking occasion in a few momputs to develop. But taking ing conterred on the House of Representatives,

oning. Huse is but one-fourty having an interest in With what semblance of argument can equally wise that there should be some difference of the representative of a large tax paying character, sentiment, fee ing or origin, in that agent

on sentative power in the General Assembly provision in the organization of the Senate of Massmerst de u por a population, one-it arth of where only achusetts, and which disavow all the grounds assumed by the mixed basis party in this debate here. If you want to know upon what features in its State government, Massachusetts dia reir upon to protect property, you will find them in those provisions of titution, which forbade any man to vote, minority resting upon a basis like this, and all to her con unless he had a irechold of the annual income of three pounds, or an estate of the value of 60 pounds, and disqualified may citizen from being a State sen-Bet legus proceed a step further into an examiator, unless he vias sessed, in his own right, of a

Peastern statistics. When I heard the genfreehold of the salue of three bundred pounds, or possessed of personal estate to the value of six ago commenting in such fervid language, upon the hundred pounds; at least. Neither is the State of South Carolina, from monstrasity, in any community of petmitting those who only pay one-third of the taxes to control the which this representative device has been borrowinterests of that community, it occurred to me that I ed, any exception to the general principle for which would ask the auditor to furnish me some details of I contend. For whilst she doubtless adopted this the county of Goochland, that I-might he enabled scheme of representation, to give to the low-land to see now the principles of that gentleman were districts a control in her General Assembly over

practically carried out in his own county. the upland, there is no reason to suppose, from her The following is the result with which I was furconstitution, that she relied upon that provision as her security for the interest of property. To judge of her plan, you must examine her entire constitunished of the statistics of that county. 52,128 61 Land tax for the year 1850 tion, and you will there perceive other features 2 101 92

Property tax more efficient for such results. There seems to be some ambiguit o in the provisions of that instrument \$1,230.43 as to the qualification of a voter. As I first read 927 in this county are charged with land, and yet them, they required either a treehold of fitty acres 38 persons pay \$1072.22 a majority of that Lix-619 of land, or the payment of three shilling sterling tax are assessed with property other than land and yet for the support of government Judge Butler, I 58 persons pay \$1051.21, a majority of that tax and perceive, from a recent debate in the Senate of the as these 38 and 58 persons are pretty much the same United States, denies, according to the true conindividuals it may be set down that some seventy struction of thei instrument, that a freehold qualifipersons pay a majority of all the taxes collected in cation is necessary, although he admits that in the that county But this is not the most extraordinary and county . I find by the same statement, ball, digitista, batavalificatie, substantially, and the House of Delegates. To represent that State twenty-one years of age in the county (that class to in the House of Delegates, a citizen of South Caro-

whom the right of suffrage is now to be extended are assessed with but \$46.161 ... Now it seems perfectly right to the gentleman value of \$750 clear of debt. Here, then, you perfrom Goochland that the representation of his counceive the safeguards upon which South Carolina ty, paying a tax of \$4,230 43, shall be onder the relies for the protection of property. And gentlemen of those who altogether pay but \$16.161 who have kind y, for our benefit, borrowed her repand that the property of the west shall, in like man resentative system, have only taken so much of it ner, be subjected to the same influence in the coun-

as secures power to a section, whilst they have ocils of the State, but it is monstrons to think of conmitted all those provisions which are intended to fiding the control of the State to the west, which give security to property. only pays one-third, (he might more correctly have The gentleman from Loudoun (Mr. Janney.) consaid, two-fifths.) of the taxes of the State Is Goochland a solitary example of this state of from which this plan of representation has been borthings? Take the county of King William. That

rowed, will of itself, recommend it to any special county paid a revenue into your treasury last year favor in Virginia, has kindly reminded us that it is of 63 360.90. It has 494 white titheables. An exnot the product of modern times-that it was adoptamination of the Commissioner's books will show ed in South Carolina as early as 1808, at which that 238 of those white titheables, altogether pay time that state stood in the front rank of the repubinto the treasury but the sum of \$5.80-that 298 of lican party, susialning the administration of Mr. them; a majority of the whole, pay altogether but Jefferson! Sir we have had too many avowals al-\$24 01, and that a majority of all the free white ready made upon this floor to be left in ignorance male residents above twenty-one years of age are of the fact that gemocracy in profession and denioced but with \$45 21! racy in practice-democracy in federal polities and

Take another example. The county of Richmond. That county paid into your treasury last year the sum of \$1,673.36, and it has 751 white distinct and different affairs. Bui God forbid that I should condeign any system because of the source titheables. It will appear by a paper turnished me from which it emanates. Against South Carolina, in the Auditor's office at my request, that 372 white I have no prejudices. I sympathise in her distress titheables in that county are altogether assessed but with servedy cents !- a majority of the while titheaes, be they real or imaginary. I mourn over her condition let it result from the action of the federal bles of the entire county are assessed but with ninety-five cents !-- and a majority of the n ale white pergovernment or from the influence of her own state sons above twenty-one years of age, residing in that county are assessed with but \$5.472.

people begin to be weary of these cuckoo cawings. With the proofs of progress everywhere around them, and the proof of loss, and trouble, and expense ant delay, everywhere among them, in consequence if unar stagnetion, they are not disposed to remain

nactive themselves, nor will they much longer .-They begin to say-the profane vulgar !- that you are only good at gammob; that it is your curse, and their curse, that you talk, to the end of the chapter; that there is no end to your taiking, and that while the whole world about you is doing, achieving, conquering, advancing, becoming wealthy, strong populous-that you ALONE, AND THEY ALONS, in conse quence of your INFLUENCE and EXAMPLE, lie down, like a fat tabby on the hearth-rug, purring an under song-like that of the kettle simmering on the fire -the burfler of which still insists upon the propriety of being allowed to purr on in that same attitude

on that same comfortable rug, by the fire, and in that pleasant covering of fat, which shows an animal condition admirably justified. We do not doubt that change would be annoving to you. You find much comfort in your sleek conditions. But your danger is precisely like that of the fat cat: that your people will rout you some day, with some Cromwell at their head, and send you packing where you will never more be heard of, or from; even as Dolly, the house-maid, with flourishing broom sends the lazurious tabby from the parlor rug to the kitchen."

Now, sir, how must the condition of a State like this strike the eyes of an impartial observer, when its own avowed advocate and apologist feels justified in berating it in this style ? Do you wish to see Virginia stifled with the inspiration of the same stagnating atmosphere 1 If not, then why-why import from her principle of government whose every tendency is to degrade the freemen, to impair his sense of personal and political dignity and inependence-to foster a subserviency to wealth, The gentleman from Loudoun (MI: San indolence not seem to be willing that South Carolina shall enjoy the paternity of the mixed basis scheme. He lina must own a freehold of five hundred acres of has endeavored to trace it to a more popular and land, and ten negroes, or have a real estate of the exalted origin. He tells us it is to be first found in the great federal compact, adopted by the people of the United States in 1788, and that it was there planted by the hand of Washington. Sir, that gendeman must be driven to great extremity, indeed, for authority, if he can discover anything in the federal constitution at all resembling this scheme now under consideration. And--I speak not here of the total want of analogy between the structure of a federative compact between indepenscious that neither the plan itself nor the source | dent republics, having reference mainly to its foreign relations with the world, and the organization of a single common wealth, looking to the arrangement of its own domestic concerns-apart from all this, what conceivable resemblance can be traced between that provision, which, as an equivalent for a surrender of power in the Senate, gives a representation to three-fifths of the slave population the South, and that scheme which seeks to base one-half of the entire legislative power of the State upon property? Sir, this subject of the federal basis as it is termed, has been so tully developed in democra v in our state institutions are two very in this debate, that I cannot consume the further time of this committee with it. It is impossible for any gentleman to read the history of that compromise in the Federal Convention-to learn the motives, equivalents, and principles upon which it was adjusted-without reaching the conclusion that there is about as much resemblance between it and the mixed basis here proposed, as there is, to use a policy. I would to God I could pour the balm of favorite metaphor of the gentleman from Loudoun, between the Bible and the Koran.

> his mixed basis scheme. He has mistaken its date | sentation as a safeguard against the same evils? by one year. It did not originate in 1788; but it | Can you regard your piedges to go for constitudid originate in 1789. Not in this country-not under the genial influence of American libertynot under the auspices of Washington-but in a 'foreign land, and under auspices but little favored by those who are seeking to appropriate its princi-

to masse, an afficience which it denies to the in- ty seat in eastern Virginia, made, in a great the dangers of the construction of the stand the stand the stand the dangers of the dangers of the stand the stand the stand the stand the dangers of the stand the dangers publishes a work of very great celebrity entitled. a "Vindication of the French Revolution," the object of which was to assail all the positions which Mr. Borge had taken, both in regard to that revolution, and to the constitution which sprung from #. He performed his task with great vigor and ability, and few of Mr. Burke's postions escaped the terocious ordeal of his reply. But when he came to this portion of Mr. Burke's reflections on the French constitution, the fiery disputant threw down his arms, acknowledged the justice of that rebuke, and declared that leature in the Gallie constitution to be wholly indefessible.'

"I must grow," says he, "with the same frankuess, equal disapprobation of the admission of territory, and contribution as elements entering into the proportion of representation. The representation of land and money is a monstrous relic of ancient prejudice. Men can only be represented, and population alone ought to regulate the number of representatives which any district delegates.

" Moatesquieu, I thin..., mentions a federative

epublic in liticia, where the proportion of representatives deputed by each State, was in a ratio compounded of its population and its contribution. There might be some plausibility in this institution amongs confederated independent States; but it is grossly absurd in a commonwealth which is vitally one. In such a state, the contribution aball being proportioned to their capaci y, it is relatively equal, and if it can confer any political claims, it must be at the expense of equal ights."-- Mc Indost's works, p. 440.

try, to demonstrate the utler impective of the system which confers, as a means of protecting property, the ropresentative influence upon the district, and not upon the individuals holding the

property, when I have living statesmen, all around me in this hall, from the east, who have furnished the most authentic and conclusive evidence that neither they nor their constituents have the very slightest confidence in the system. as a safe galard for the interests of property. I read with much interest and attention all the addresses and expositions of opinion-so far, at least, as they were published in the Richmond papers- made by the candidates to the people prior to the elections to this body in August last, and I have no recollection of one single address, submitted by any eastern gentleman to the voters of his district, prior to that election, which did not embrade a pledge that he would susjain in this body constitutional limitations upon the taxng, the debt creating, and revenue appropriating powers of the general assembly. I can indicate ourteen gettlemen from the east, now upon this floor, all advocates of the mixed basis, who came directly under that pledge to their constituents. Why resort to constitutional limitations as a means of motedting proper'y, if you have any confidence in the efficacy and virtue of the mixed basis principle ? Why did your constituents exact from you a pledge that you should tie up the hands of your own representatives against an abuse of the taging and appropriating powers, if Sir, the gentleman is mistaken as to the origin of they had any confidence in your system of repre

The gentleman from Loudoun has now admitted that her plan of representatica has failed to protect the appropriating power of the government ; but, he isays the failure has been in defiance of, not a consequence of, the system. Sir, it is perfectly immaterial to me or to my constituents whether the failure springs from eauses which his system cannot control, or be the consequence of the system itself; whether it be a case of post hac or propter hoc-the evil is the It is sufficient for me and my people to know that it is a failure, admittedly conceded to be, a failure by its friend. And I ask gentlemen how they can press such a proposition upon us; a proposition odions and offensive in principle;

hated and detested by an overwitelming majority of the people of this common wealth, in the face of the admissions made by thomselves, that it is wholly impotent to remedy the very eral which they seek to cure by it? If it could be clearly shown to be a valuable safeguard of propertyhowever questionable even then its expediencythere would still be something to justify it. But in the face of the broad admission that it afforded no adequate saleguard to property, how atterly without justification, is this persevering effort to

impose it upon the people of Virginia. I will now proceed to coasider those safeguards which, in my opinion, will not prove a failure. Here Mr. FAULXNER yielded to the wish expressed by his friends, to postpone his further remarks until the next day.



APRIL 25, 1851.

NO VOTE IN CONVENTION.

It will be remembered that Friday last was the day set apart by the Convention for taking a vote apon the Basis Question. There was a postponement, on motion of Mr. Wise, who has not yet spoken regularly upon the subject, and who will ecupy two or three days. It is already known that e is for the White Basis.

---- HADNINE.

On Monday, Mr. Botts submitted a Compromise oposition, which we think it altogether probable will be adopted, or something very much like it .--Many of the Western Counties are instructing their delegates to leave the Convention if the Mixed Ba-is be adopted, without waiting for further action. The plan of Mr. Botts is contained in four simple propositions-to have the House of Delegates ormed of 150 members-75 from the East, and 75 rom the West. The Senate to be similarly or canized, but the number not named. Taxation to be upon a uniform system of ad ralorem value, upon every description of property. No public debt to be created, without at the same ime or during the same session providing for the

payment of the same, by an increase of taxation. No appropriation bill, exceeding a certain amount, to become a law, except by a vote of a majority of the whole number elected of both branches of the gislature.

#### LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Among the besetting sins of politicians and would be occupants of profitable situations, disposed of by the Federal and State governments, none is becoming more prevalent than a fault-finding disposition. The least error in the management of affairs, is seized up and transformed into a very Hydra to excite popular indignation against the unfortunate offender. One would think to read these complaints that the offices were filled by the veriest, laziest drones in creation.

This train of reflection has been induced by the careful perusal of a Pamphlet containing the " Response of the Board of Directors of the Western Lunatic Asylum, to the Report of the Investigating Committee," appointed at the last session of the Legislature. The charges are as perfect a pack of trumpery as could be originated in the brain of

any hungry office-seeker.

We heartily commend the manly, independent tone which marks this Response. In our humble judgment, the offices of the Iastitution are filled by as competent, efficient and gentlemanly set of men as can be found in any similar Asylum in the country. Dr. Stribling is well known in this community, and these charges will find no credit here.

### SPEECH OF MR. HUNTER.

We have heard the speech of Mr. HUNTER, in the week, commended in very high terms. It was in favor of the White Basis of Rerresentation, with the guaranties proposed by him on a former occasion. Mr. H. spoke at an evening session, and was complimented by the attendance of a very good audience. We shall take occasion to give his speech to our readers, whenever we get it in a corrected form.

#### MR. FAULKNER'S SPEECH.

We devote the larger portion of our paper to the able speech of Mr. FATLENER. The conclusion of it will be given in our next issue. We trust its length will not deter the reader from a careful examination. The subject is one which deeply interests the people of the State, and should be well understood

#### SHOW YOUR GALLANTRY.

The Committee of Ladies attached to the M. E. Church who had the direction of repairs lately made on their house of worship, respectfully request all gentlemen who are lovers of the weed, to abstain from their devotion to the same, while in the sanctuay dedicated to the service of God.

#### NO SMALL POX.

We are assured by a physician of Harpers-Ferry, in whom reliance can be placed, that there is not at this time a new case of small pox-those having

We have beard the first French Revolution, with all its principles and accompaniments, habitually denounced from the opening of this debate, by all who profess to be the exclusive advocates of property on this floor. It has been a constant theme vituperation for the able gentleman from Fauquier, (Mr. Chilton ;) and no later than last night it came in for a full share of the eloquent invective of the gentleman from Norfolk county. And yet, sir, are these gentlemen aware that, amongst the first bubbles which the fiery cauldron of French democracy threw upon the agitated surface of that unhappy country, was this self-same mixed basis principle, to which they are now so ardently cling-

Allow me, sir, to read an extract from Mr. Burke's celebrated reflections upon the French Revolution. I will do so, not simply to inform my friend from Loudoun where he will and the origin of his favorite scheme, but also to give to him and this committee the benefit of the powerful reasoning of that great man upon it, as a plan for the protection of property. It becomes no man in this body, I should say, who professes to be an advocate of property, to except to the authority of Edmund Burke. He staads, by the universal consent of the world, as the head and front of that school of political philosophy which maintains the expediency of giving to property an active and controlling influence in government. He has his disciples, both in this country and in Europe. Mr. Leigh and Mr. Randolph were both proud to acknowledge him as their Magnus Apollo in politics; and perhaps my friend from Loudoun also glories in being regarded as one terms in which this illustrious champion of property speaks of the mixed basis principle-to listen to cogent reasoning and the withering sarcasin with which he exposes its hollow pretensions to be regarded as a scheme for the protection of property. The French builders rested theis legislature on three

basis-oue geometrical, one arithmetical, and the other financial-the first of which they called the basis of territory ; the second, the basis of population ; and the third, the basis of contribution, or taxes. For the accomplishment of the first of these purposes, they divided the area of their country into eighty-three pieces, regularly square, of eighteen leagues by cighteen. These di-visions they called Departments. With this hasis of territory we have nothing to do in Virginia ; as I pre-sume our mixed basis friends here are not disposed to carry their imitation of the French model to the extent of annihilating our existing county lines, and of introducing a system of geometrical squares.

Mr. Bruke, having examined the two basis of terri tory and population, proceeds to their third basis; ... When they come to their third basis-that of con-

tribution, or taxes-we find that they have more completely lost sight of the rights of men. This last basis rests entirely on property. A principle totally different from the equality of men, and utterly irreconcilable to it, is thereby admitted ; but no sooner is this principle admitted, than it is subverted ; and it is not subverted (as we shall presently see) to approximate the inequality of riches to the level of nature. The additional share in the third portion of representation is made to regard the district only, and not the individuals in it who pay. It is easy to perceive, by the course of their reasorings, how much they were embarrassed by their contradictory ideas of the rights of men and the privileges of riches. The committee of constitution do as good as admit that they are wholly irreconcilable. Here the principle of contribution, as taken between man and man, is reprobated as null, and destructive to equality ; and as pernicions, too, because it leads to the estab lishment of an aristocracy of the tich However, it ust not be abandoned. And the way of getting rid of the difficulty is to establish the inequality as between department and department, leaving all the individuals in each department upon an exact par. Nor does it seem a matter of great importance whether the equality of men be injured by masses or individually. An individual is not of the same importance in a mass represented by a few, as in a mass represented by mnny. It would be too much to tell a man. jealous of his equality, that the elector has the same franchise who votes for three members as he who votes for ten. Now take it in the other point of vir w, and let us supose their principle of representation according to con-

bution, that is according to riches, to be well imagined, and to be a necessary basis for their republic. . In this their third basis they assume that riches ight to be respected, and that justice and policy reire that they should entitle men, in some mode or other, to a larger share in the administration of public atlairs ; it is now to be seen how the assembly provides for the pre-eminence, or even for the security of the rich, by conferring, in virtue of their opulence, that larger measure of power to their district which is denied to them personally. I readily admit-indeed I lay it down as a fundamental principle-that in a republican government, which has a democratic basis, the rich do require an additional security above what is necessary from the aristocratic preference upon which the unequal representation of the masses is founded. The rich cannot feel it, either as a support to dignity or as a securi-ty to fortune; for the aristocratic mass is generated from purely democratic principles ; and the prevalence given to it in the general representation has no sort of reference to, or connection with, the persons, upon ac-

tional limitations in any other light than a concession, clear and indisputable, forced upon you . by evidences which the human mind could not resist, that your mixed basis scheme afforded no protection whatever to the interests of property. Upon which do you or your constituents now reof for this protection ? Is it upon the mixed basis representation, or upon a wise and judicious A full triumph of either party, under the present system of limitations? If left to your constituents to determine between the two, which would they select as their most reliable sateguard ?-They would tell you, if your purpose is to secure power to the east take the mixed basis; if you wish to protect the interests of property, adopt the system of limitations.

Does the history of the past afford us any assurance that a plan of representation, yielding the control of the treasury of this State to an eastern mejority, affords any safeguard against the abuses of the taxing and appropriating powers of the government? Why sir, I speak the common sentiment of almost every man upon this floor-I might almost say of every eastern man upon this floor---when I say that it does not. The enormous debt which now hangs over our treasury-enormous, I admit, not so much for its magnitude as for the petty, local, and profitless purposes for which it has been contracted, tell us that it does not. And if this eastern majority, with its representation resting somewhat upon a property qualification in the elective franchise, has heretolore proved no barrier against abuse ; what may we not anticipate from the same majority resting hereafter, as it will do, upon a system of universal suffrage, in which, as we have already seen, a majority of all the voters contained in a county are not assessable with six dollars of taxation? The gentleman from the county of Loudoun (Mr. JANNEY) admits the force of the view which I am now taking of this subject, but seeks to evade its force by informing us that under the old constitution, by which the East had a majority of filtyfour in the general assembly, we had then a debt of but little more than : million of dollars ; that since their majority has been reduced by the amended constitution to twenty two, the debt and liabilities have grown up to near twenty millions.

of dollars, and then he triumphantly leaves us to infer, if they had no majority at all, what the result might be. That it would be at all worse is, I apprehend upon every logical principle, a perfect non sequitur. But the gentleman, in the eagerness of debate, has overlooked one conclusion which is fairly and logically deducible from his own premises. And it is this : that if an eastern majority, of twenty-two could afford no protection to property, a fact which he concedes, a fortiorian castern majority of fourteen (claimed by the present scheme) cannot do so.

But the gentleman from the county of Londonn has not looked into this aspect of the question as deeply as his usual habits of investigation prompt him to do. There were causes which protected the taxing and appropriating powers of the government from abuse, under the old constitution which do not exist at the present time. Representation then did rest upon property-the freehold qualification of suffrage, and as the taxes were then mainly collected from land, there was a sympathetic cord between the voter and constituent which very naturally restrained any excesses in that particular. Since that period suftrage has been much extended, and the subjects of taxation almost indefinitely multiplied and enlarged. Again sir, at that day the idea had not such extensive root in the minds of men, that the public treasury was an inexhaustible fund from which the convenience of every man in the community was to be gratified. Government was they supposed to perform its functions, if it left men to the results of their own individual enterprise, or confined itself to the patronage of such works only as were beyond the just measure of individual action. But now its aid is treely and habitually invoked by every man who desires to make smooth his path, either to his church, his mill, or to his court-house. At that day this source of public extravagance was a sort of terra incognita; it had not yet been explored

The argument of Mr. Botts, in support of his well. plan, is represented by those who heard it as one of

creat power and effect. He brought to his aid the forcible arguments of Marshall, Madison, Leigh, Upshur and Randolph, in favor of Compromise, and rgued to show that this was a question which could settled at this time is no other way.

state of excited feeling, would be fatal to the peace of the State, and must result either in the resistance. or sellen submission of one portion to the other-or a division of the good old Commonwealth. Mr. Botts declared himself unequivocally opposed to either alternative. He showed that property would not have as adequate protection under the mixed basis representation as under an ad valorem system f taxation-and that a Constitution now adopted any other than a spirit of Compromise could not be durable.

It is the impression of a candid looker-on, who Compromise proposed by Mr. Boits, or something | Ed. Free Press ]

like it, will be adopted, if any scheme at all can be carried. The division in the body is so nearly equal and so sectional, that nothing but a medium course will meet with favor from the people at large. The vote will first be taken upon the proposition mise.

It will not do for the Convention to segarate, after a session of four or five months, without the formation of a Constitution, because angry feelings will be engendered, that can never be altogether reconciled.

Upon mature reflection, we favor unequivocally the ad valorera system of taxation, with proper exceptions. It is the only safe rule to give equal protection and to impose equal burthens. The proceedings of the present week will be regarded with much more than the usual interest. OUR CHURCHES.

A few days ago we had the pleasure of examining the interior of the Methodist E. Church, which has very recently been cleansed, painted, and otherwise materially renovated and improved. "The ladies attached to this highly respectable body of christians, with that commendable diligence which ever marks the efforts of the sex in any benevolent designs, seeing the need of repairs, dec. took the matter in hand a few weeks since. Their efforts being liberally responded to by their own membership and our citizens generally, this entire change has been the result. They deserve great credit for their energetic prosecution of the work, as also the

undertaker of the work Mr. George Monroe, who well understands his business. It is contemplated paint the front of the building. By the way, the Rev. Mr. Martin, the new minster in charge of Jefferson circuit, has been well eceived, not only by his own immediate pastorate, out by all other denominations of the town. We are suce that if learning, piety, and zeal will ensure success, then; with the blessing of Heaven this So-

ciety will assuredly prosper. The Protestant Episcopal Church under the care of the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng is in a very prosperous condition. This gentleman has been holding a series of meetings during the season of Leat which has been well attended. His Lectures are exceedingly populat with all who have heard them. The Bell designed for their new and spacious edifice was elegated to the platform in the cupola on last Saturday evening, under the direction of Mr. N. Myers the contractor of the building. It weighs twelve hundred and eighteen pounds, is on the key of A, and upon trial proved to be of a very fine tone. It was manufactured at the celebrated casting establishment of Meneely & Son, Troy, N.Y. Lang

by those Arganauts who have since returned la. may its musical reverberations be heard through den with the golden fleece. At that day the pub- our beautiful valley summoning its citizens to the worship of God!

it, being of several weeks standing, are getting

#### A FINE DINNER.

By the invitation of our most estimable friend, Capt. Sappington, Proprietor of Sappington's Hotel, the Editor, in company with a large number of gentlemen from all parts of the county, partook of a most sumptious entertainment, on yeaterday, Coart-day. Among the numerous other delicacies with which the table abounded, it is sufficient to make the month of the epicurean water, to mention a choice Rock Fish, measuring four feet six inches in length. Everything else that the taste could desire or the appealte crave, was ready at hand in the greatest profusion --We are told, but rarely have an opportunity of testing the truth of the matter, that such dinners are not things of rare occurrence at this justly celebrated Hotel .- Spirit.

[Having partaken of the good things above referred to we can with truth underwrite our neighbor ives us advices on the subject, that the plan of of the Spirit in what he says of Capt. S's Hotel .-

#### TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.

A Town Destroyed-Loss of 600 Lives !- Accounts from Malta announce a succession of earthquakes which have been felt, as well at Maeri, a town of f Mr. Scott of Fauquier, which will fail-then Natolio, in Asiatic Turkey, as at Samson, a seaport upon the while basis plan, also to be defeated by a in the Black Sea, within the same province, and at majority of from 4 to 6-and then upon a Compro- the Island of Rhodes, attended at the first mentioned, place and its immediate vicinity with great destruction of human life and property.

The first shock was felt on the 28th of February, between 5 and 51 P. M., when at Rhodes, the upper part of the castle. which is at the entrance of the town, fell with an awful crash, overwhelming the offices of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, whilst the Tower, which commands the entrance of the harbor, and other parts of the fortifications, sustained great injury, as did likewise many dwelling houses. Slighter shocks succeeded almost daily, up to the 7th of March. At Maeri, on the main land, and its immediate neighborhood, the consequences have been most ligastrous and heartrending. The whole of the houses, dwelling, and stores lately erected in the town, have been levelled to the ground, fissures have been formed in the very streets, from which bituminous vapors exude continually, almost suffo. cating the inhabitants ; many springs have dried up, whilst in arid localities new oneshave gushed out, changing the whole feature

of the earth's surface. The town of Levissey, which contained 1500 houses, has not one left standing, and no less than 600 human beings are reckoned to be under the ruins, which number would have been awfully augmented had the shock been after nightfall, when the inhabitants retire to their homes after the labors of theday. The village of Chioge has nearly fared the same fate; the upper part of a hugemountain having fallen into and blocked up, the small port of Ekengik, and overwhelming all the dwellings round about its base. Another village, more inland, has been baried from the fall, in opposite direction, of. two hills, between which it was situated.

At Samson a smart shock was felt on the 25th of February, but it caused no damage. Our readers will remember that the famous Colossus of Rhodes was thrown down by an carthquake 234 years before Christ. Letters from Trebizond, another city of Asiatic Turkey (the ancient Trapesus) down to the 5th of March, mention two smart shocks of earthquake there.

#### DEATH OF BISHOP ECCLESTON ...

It will be seen by the despatch in another column, that Archbishop Eccleston, of this Diocese, died at

Georgetown, on Monday evening. This event, al-

though not unexpected, will be received with deep

sorrow, as Bishop Eccleston was held in the high-

ed head, but by our citizens generally. He was a

prelate of distinguished talents, eminent piety, and

great influence. He was born in Kent county in

June 1801, and was therefore nearly 60 years of age.

His remains will be brought to this city to-morrow

The deceased had been Archbishop for sixteen

count of whose property this superiority of the mass is established.

" If the contrivers of this scheme meant any sort of favor to the rich, in consequence of their contribution, they sught to have conferred the privilege either on the individual rich, or on some class formed of rich persons as historians represent Servins Tellius to have done in the early contsitution of Rome. "Let us suppose one maa in a district (it is an easy nian bogs

supposition) to contribute as made as a hundred of his neighbors: Against these he has but one vote : if there were but one representative for the mass, his neighbors would out-vote him, by a hundred to oue, for that single representative. Bad enough. Bat amends are to be made him. How? The district, is virue of his wealth, is to choose, say ten members, instead of one-that is to say, by paying a very large contribution, he has the happiness of being out-voted, a bundted to one, by those not having property, for ten representatives, instead of being out-voted exactly in the same proportion for a single number." single number.'

There is a good deal more in this work illustrative of the same view, which I have not time to read, but which I comtaend to the careful perusal of my friend from Loo loun. runaing at acuts angles. And I have no doubt

Having read these views of Mr. Burke on the French scheme of a mixed basis, which professes, like the one before us, by representation, to give

lie debt of all the States in the confederacy combined with less than \$13,000,000; less than the

single debt at this time of the little State of Maryland. Now a is upwards of \$214,000,000 .-There was another reason which has escaped the pendirating vision of my friend from Londoun At that day, the railway had not been discovered or, if discovered had not been yet introduced into this country. The east was averse to public espenditure for disternal improvement, because there was then no mode of internal communication known to gian superior to the level roads and find navigable streams, with which nature had so manificently blessed them. It is true there was the James River Canal-that Serbo-

#### In which millions vast were sunk,

which largered the opprobium of our State; but it was a solitary work, attracting now and then only a fiful and capricious attention from those interested in its progress. The introduction of the rail way has unfolded a new page in eastern policy, and revolutionized all their theories of found nowhere. May they be ever well sustained State economy. Of all the improvements which by their membership,-and may their efforts be atthe wit of men could have devised, it was the tended with the most abundant shecess best adopted to the physical conformation of ALL & HOAR .-- The Chestertown Herald. of Tuestheir country. The result has been a perfect net work of railroads throughout that section of the State; some rknning, at very short distances apart, almost patallel with each other and others | den family, is a together untrue. The Herald adds: " Webster is perfectly quiet, and is patiently await-

be, befort many years, a railroad to every coun- ! Court, in this county, in May next."

The church will probably be dedicated sometimeduring the approaching summer. Last, though not least, we notice that our Presbyterian friends have commenced operations prepara- est esteem, not only by the particular branch of the erration of which he was the bonor-It will be built on the lot opposite to the residence Dr. Cordell, which was presented to them by Jno. Stephenson, Esq., of Ohio, formerly of Charlestown. The plan is thought to be an admirable one. The esteemed Pastor of this Church, the Rev. W. B. Dutton has been so long and well knewn in this vicinity it is deemed superfluous to commend. We have frequently attended his familiar Lectures on the Scripture, and to our mind they are all that could be desired. His description of Joseph's making himself crown to his trethren, will not be for-gotten, so beautiful and touching was it. His athetic appeals cannot fail to have the desired effeet upon those who attend on his ministry. In conclusion, we really think that our town may well feel a justifiable pride in their ministers,-a more learned pious, and zealous number can be

The Manassas Gap Rail road Company, at a meeting on Thursday last, accepted the recent act of the Virginia Legislature under which the Commonwealth becomes a

morning.

subscriber to the stock of the Company to the amount of \$320,000. The Company has purchased 2,500 tons of iron which will be sufficient to carry the road from Alexan-

rears .- Baltimore Clipper.

dria to Farrowsville in Fauquier county .---ALL & HOLX.-The Chestertown Herald of Tues-day, says that the report that Drammond had made a confession in relation to the massacre of the Cos-in full operation to Withers' Depot, distant from Alexandria 61 miles, by the 1st of January, 1852. Messre. Smith & Perkins, of unless spare chick is now interposed, there will ing his trial, which will take place at the adjourned Alexandria, have contracted for furnishing all the necessary locomotives, cars, &c.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Nersula City in Aches !- 150 Houses Destraged !- Loss Estimated at \$1,000,000 : ! We have just learned (says the Sacramente Transcript of the 13th March.) the melaneboly tews the Neveda City fies in ruins. A fire brot e out fo these city or restorday morning, at half past one chelock, which has completely destroyed the inal pusiness portion of the city, leaving out the houses scattered in the subarts now standing ! The free originated in the Bowling Alley of Mr. Gates, and was supposed to be the work of an in cendisry. It appears that a difficulty originated betrees some frishmen, one of whom threatened to five the city, and strong suspicion is catertained agrinet this nerson.

Among the sufferers, we notice the firm of Gallaher & Brown-John W. Gallaher, of the Charlesufen Company - whose loss is estimated at \$10,000. The total loss, is placed at one million of dollars .-FREE PRENS.]

Mn. Beast. - The mill owned by Capt. Christian Tabler, on the Opequon creek in this county, was destroyed by fire early on Thursday morning last, the 17th inst. The loss of the mill to Mr. Tabler is between three and four thousand 'dollars. It was rented by Simon P. Snook, whose loss in wheat and flour is about fifteen hundred dollars. A number of persons in the neighborhood had small quantities of grain and stuff in the mill, but Mr. Snook having lost in a manner all he possessed, is of course the chief sufferer. There was no insurance upon any of the proper-

The fire, we understand, was not discovered notil morning, when the mill was nearly down. The action of a gudgeon is supposed to have originated the fire, though the mill was not in operation after 10 o'clock on Wednesday night. [Martinsburg Republican.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

On Monday last, in the Circuit Court of Page county. Wm. Hash was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment in the Pesitentiary, for the murder of James Nun, last Spring. Counsel for the Commowealth, Francis II Jordan, Esq., for the prisoner, A Anderson, P. B. Borst, and Jacob Baker, Esq .- Valley Democrat.

#### TERBIBLE AFFAIR.

The Corydon (Ia.) Argus, on the 15th, gives us the details of a terrible affair that occurred in Harrison county, on Thursday night last. On that day, a man, named John Hanagan, moved into a house near Elizabeth, in Posey township, and invited one of his neighbors to a spree or house-tearming. He was seen about 8 o'clock, in liquor, and it is supposed that a portion of the family--consisting of John Hanagan, his wife and six children, Mrs. O'-Donneli, Patrick Slave, one adult person, name unknown, and one child of John O'Donnell, deceased went asleep under the influence of liquor. While asleen, the house, by some means, caught fire, and the roof falling in, every one of the inmates, twelve in number, met with a horrible death. The Argus \*315:

"The spectacle presented to the persons who first reached the scene of the disaster was horrible and distressing in the extreme. No sound was heard save the hissing of the fire and crash of falling timbers, every mem-

#### New Store.

THE undersigned has opened in the Store room 1 on Spenardoah street opposite Ott's Store, a general assortment of GOODS, enbracing all articles usually kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery es-tablishment. Selling exclosively for Cash, he is enabled to sell at lower prices than at credit Stores. He therefore invites an inspection of his Stock, eling satisfied that the public cannot be disappointed. Let a trial be made.

Harpers-Ferry, April 25, 1851-21\*

# NEW SPRING GOODS.

CHARLES JOHNSON R SPECTFULLY apnounces to bis customers , and the public generally, that he has received and opened a large and superior Stock of New Spring and Summer Dry Goods, embracing all the different kinds and styles now extant. He names,

FOR THE LADIES. Rich new style Sills; india Foulard do.; Chate-laines and Monselines; Alborines, Tissues and Granadines; Plain and figured Berages; L vage de Laines; White and colored Tarlatins, • pl ain and dotted Swiss; Rich embroidered do ; 20 pieces Lawns from 64 cts. to 50 cts.; 18 pieces Ginghams, very cheap; 20 pieces Calico as low as 61 cents; 50 pieces Calico from 8 to 121; Cambric and Swiss Edging and Insertings; Thread and bobbin da. do; Cap Netts and Illusions; Crape Lace; Sap. new style Parasols; sup. Linen Cambrie Handk'r'is; sup, linen cambric bordered do; sup, worked Cuffs and Collars; Franch worked and lace Undersleeves; French worked Capes; sup. Belt and Neck Ribbons; lvory Fans and Hosiery; all sizes Kid Gloves and Mitts; Jenny Lind Chokers; Parodi Scaris; Crape

Shaw's, at all prices; also other desirable spring styles of Shawls, at very low prices, making one of the largest and most spiendid assortment of Dress Goods ever brought to this place. IN THE GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT

may be found. Clother Canoner Calsameres ; sup. Silk, Satin, Valentia and Marsailles Vesting, from 25 cts. to \$5 per pattern; sup. Linen Ducks. and Drills; Cottonades and other goods for Pants; sup. fancy silk Cravats; Silk and Linen pocket Handkerchiefs; Shirts and Standing Collars; Kid, Silk and Taread Glores; Half Hosiery, in variety; sup, silk and cotton Suspenders; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10 pieces Mo. Linens 181 to 371 cts.; Irish do. from 25 cents to \$1; 5-4 Linen Table Diaper; Cotton do : Scotch and Russia Diapers, all prices ; 50 ieces bleached and brown Muslins, at low prices: riped and plaid Cottons; Osnaburgs, Heavy Drills, Tickings, Checks, together with a great vaiety of goods for Boys' wear. Boets, Shoes, Hats and Caps, a very large stock of all styles, qualities and prices,

CARPETINGS. An unusual large stock of all the various qualities and prices of Carpetings.

GROCERIES. A fresh supply of new and cheap Groceries, best Rio Coffee at 121 cents; N. O. Molasses, 371 and 10 cents; ditto, Syrup do, at 50 cents, The subscriber invites every purchaser to give him a call, pledging himself to sell good goods, as cheap and upon as favorable terms as any house in town. The highest market price given for all kinds of Country Produce in exchange for goods. Harpers-Ferry, April 25, 1851.

#### ESTRAY.

STRAYED from the residence of the subscriher in Harpers-Ferry, on the 19th of April, a black Mare, S or 10 years old ; and an iron-grey Horse, sixteen hands high and about 5 years old. ber of the family having already expired; this spring Any information as to their wherewill be thankfully received, or if delivered

Harpers-Ferry, April 25, 1851-21.\*

the 10th day of May, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

years with interest from the day of sale.

Harpers-Ferry, April 25, 1851.

about five acres is wood land.

for a residence

Charlestown.

either of them.

John B. Packett.

private sale, to

state of repair.

April 25, 1851-1t.

TN virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by the

I late Addison J. Pollock, for the benefit of Edgar

The Stone House,

situated in the town of Bolivar, and very desirable

TERMS .-- Four hundred dollars, cash the re-

mainder in two equal payments, of one and two

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE piece of land, containing 40 ACRES, is offered at private sale, of which

It lies at the north east end of the tract occupied

hy Mrs. Frances R. Hooff, adjoining the lands of

Samuel W. Lackland, Andrew Kennedy and James

Roper; and is distant about two hundred yards

from the Turnpike road leading from Charlestown

o Berryville, and about two miles and a half from

This piece of land would be an excellent situation

for a Blacksmith's and Wagon-Maker's Shops, or

has been lately divided off and assigned to

If the land is not sold at private sale before the

ghest bidder, on that day at noon. Terms made

first day of the next County Court of Jeffer on (May,) it will be offered at public auction, to the

known on the day of sale, or on application, for private sale, to EDW D E. COOKE.

Valuable Mills for Sale.

The Flour and Merchant Mill is a large well

built stone building 60 by 45, running two pair of

barrs and 1 pair of country stones, and capable of

manufacturing from 35 to 40 barrels of flour per

day. There is in the Mill a Corn Crusher for grind-

The Plaster Mill is 25 by 35, and built of stone.

The undersigned will sell with the above Mills

16 or 18 Acres of Land,

upon which there is a good Miller's House, a Sta-

Cooper's Shop, and a dwelling House for a

The terms of sale will be-One third cash, and

JAMES COX, Trustee.

Alministrator's Notice. THE dersigned having taken out letters of mistration upon the estate of Gervis S. dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons Gardner v Note, Book Account or otherwise, that indekt-d yment is expected, as it is desirable to setprompt the up the estate at the earliest lav practicable, witho either party. Those having claims e estate are requested to preses- them against nthenticated for 'ettlement. JAMES W. BELLER, Adm'r. properly

1851-1m April 2 Notice.

rsons baving claims against the estate of A LL J Crow, dec'd, are hereby notified to pre-counts properly authenticated for settlesent their ise indebted to the estate will please setment, T tle up, as am desirous et miking a final settlement of said est e soon as possible THOMAS W. GREEN, Admir.

Harper Ferry, April 25, 1851-11

New Spring and Summer Goods. THRE S bscriber has received, at the Brick Store, ranch, his supply of Spring and Summer aprising a splendid assortment of Cloths, L Ett Goods, cor Cassime Vestings, Ladies' Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams Domestics, Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c. 'A particular en umeration is darmed unnecessary, as he arnestly requests all is call, whether they wish to buy or not, feeling assured that he can please in style, quality and price. E. P. MILLER. and price.

# ELECTION NOTICE.

CTION will be held at the U.S. Hotel, A N EL pers-Ferry, on the first Monday of May election of a Mayor, Recorder, and next, for t Councilu for the corporation of Harpers-Ferry, w enacted by the General Assembly of F. BECKHAM, Sheriff. under the Virginia April 25 ersitu tor mare.

FOR hi until the 25th of December next, a Woman. She is accustomed to house work, and i a pretty fair cook and seamstress. Application to e made at the April 25, 1851. FREE PRESS OFFICE.

For the Toilet.

ONEY Soap, Lemon co., a new article; Jenny Lind lo., Transparent Ball do., Howard's Low's White and Brown Windsor Chloride d do., Maguin's Rose do., Jessamine do., Savou de Laitue, ad Soap, in balls; Hair Powder, Lily White, it balls, a splendid article; China Boxes and Puffs, Jalma Christi Pomade, Lubin's Extracts, assorted il of Verbena, Oil of Jessamine, Beef Marrow. rfume Bags, Bathedral Toilet Bottles, Bohemian ., Colognes of every shape and size, ombs, Nail Brashes, extra ; Tooth do., Dressing of all size ; Hand Mirrors with convex glasses, lair Pins, Fine Tooth Combs, Hair do Plain. Brushes: so, Dressing Cases, complete, for gentle-L. M. SMITH & CO. men. for size by April 25 1851

#### Stationary, &c.

E amount of Cap and Letter Paper; Also, Blank Books, Meinorandum and Pass Blue, and Red Ink's ; Black

Steel Hens, Clarified Quills and extra Penhol-

Inkstands of every variety; 10,000 vellow Envelopes; Also, white note and letter ditto: Also, Flarge lot of Fancy Note Paper. Call an get bargains at the Drug and Book tore of L. M. SMITH & CO. store of Charlestawn, April 25, 1851

Spring and Summer Clothing, Trustee's Sale at Harpers-Ferry. SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING. Will be sold, on Saturday the 3rd day of Man CHEAPER !! CHEAPEST !!! CHEAP! on the day of February, to the undersigned has THE most superior stoel of READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offired in Harpers-Ferry, trastee der the benefit of George B. Stephenson, of has just been received by the subscribers, for the moned in the Clerk's Office of the County Coart of

present Spring and Summer trade, at their Clothing Emporium, where purchasers can be accommodated with the following assortment of Ready-Made Clothing :

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, all qualities; Drawers, Boots, Hats, three qualities; Rough and Ready Hats, Caps, a very large supply; all of which will be sold on reasonable terms and prices that cannot fail to please. Also, a superior lot of Silk, Cotton. and Gingham Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs. Cravats, Gloves, Socks, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Canes, Pen Knives, Razor Strops, &c.; &c.

TERME -CASH. WM. T. DAUGHERTY, Trustee. TRUNKS, VALICES & CARPET-BAGS This being the largest stock of Ready-Made Clothing ever offered in Harpers-Ferry, they ask a 20 340KS Rio, Laguayra and Sava Cond Pulcall from all purchasers desirous of being served on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. N. B. Persons that cannot be accommodated Hads, Hrown Sugar, part low priced ;

with our present stock of Clothing, are informed that we are prepared to have Clothing made to order at short notice and a guarantied Fir at the same ow prices.

\* We return our sincere thanks to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage we have received, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, as we pledge ourselves there shall be nothing wanting on our part to render general satisfaction, both in Goods and Prices.

R. WALTER & BRO. Harpers-Ferry, April 18, 1851.

NEW GOODS.

and all those who are in want of bargains to give

Ladies' Dress Goods:

Berage Delanes, Berages, Silk Tissue, Lawns,

article necessary to render a lady's wardrobe com-

Gentlemen's Wear :

**General Goods:** 

of silk and Marsailles vesting.

Harpers-Ferry, April 18, 1851.

HABDWARE.

I would also mention, I have a very large stock

P. S. I wish to employ a first rate Assistant, who

is well acquainted with the Mercantile Business throughout, fully able to take charge and keep a

Sale of Lots in Berryville.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Jefferson County, Va., pronounced May 1842, the undersigned a Commissioner or Trustee

appointed by said decree, will sell at public sale to

the highest bidder, at Berryville, in Clarke County,

on MONDAY, the 12th day of May next, being the

first day of the Superior Court, the following desi-

Berryville, formerly the residence of George S.

Sixteen other BUILDING LOTS, well located

some opposite to the public square in said town, and

12 Acres of Land,

lying outside and adjoining the town limits, which

will be sold entire or in lots of one to four acres as

AGAINST

ty, Committee administrator of Sarah Lou-

den, dec'd, Washington Flemings, and

Elizabeth, his wife, Daniel Louden, Wm.

Louden, Thomas Stevens and Nancy, his

wife, Isaac Widows and Rebecca, his wife.

F. Louden and Sarah Louden,

may be determined at the time of sale.

be continued on the succeeding day.

April 18, 1851-3t.

Virginia, to wit:

Knotts, deceased,

Lane, dec'd, containing about an acre of ground.

The well known LOT AND DWELLING in

JAMES L. TOWNER.

J. L. T.

of Carpeting, Matting and Oil Cloths.

linen pantaloon stuff.

him a call.

ness, &cc.

set of books. April 18, 1851.

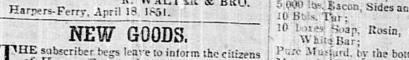
about

1851

rable property, to wit :

plete.

him a call. He would name in part as follows:



ceda. ta trit :

the late Henry Stipes.

Pure Mustard, by the bottle or can; of Harpers-Ferry and surrounding country, lagnetic Washing Liquid : that he has just returned how do not be disposing of them on accommodating terms. He Fausen 1818, from ou cis. to at 20 respectfully invites his old friends and customers

for sale at the very lowest price by April 15, H. L. EBY & SON.

Irish silk Poplins, black and fancy plaid silks, cal-E invite the Ladies to examine our stock of W Duess Goods, &c., consisting, in part, as folicees, ribbons, laces, gloves, in short almost every

Ginghams, all prices; Imperial Foulard Silks, laid de., Dress Silks, plain and plaid, Alpacca, iombasin, Lawns from 121 to 50 cents, Black and White do., best quality Black Silks, Black Silk Lace, Thread Edgings, Bonnet Ribbons, Kid

hats, caps, hardware, queensware, books and sta-W ef Charlestown, and the county generally, to tionary, in short he has almost every article neces-

chasers as he is conscious of his ability to do them justice. His intention is to do business on such Claret do : principles as will merit the patronage of the public, and in conclusion he would ask one and all to give JOHN G. RIDENOUR. N. B. He would take this method of returning his thanks to his former friends and patrons for the liberal share of patronage bestowed upon him, and humbly asks a continuance of the same. J.G R. Hats, &c., for sale by

April 18.

ine Lumber without delay I have on hand, at the Saw Mill, 40,000 feet of TATE & HOOFF. seasoned inch boards.

TATE & HOOFF.

#### COSTUME HALL. Corner of Pratt street and Centre Market Space.

2 Bats and Bedding, 1 Bureau, 2 Tubles, 3 Looking Glasses, 1 Cupboard and contents, cing all styles of fancy, plain and plaid Cassimans. 40 ya #1 of Carpeting, 1 dozen Chairs, 2 VESTS of every variety at corresponding prices. Stores, and all the Kitchen Furniture, con-Also a large assortment of Boys' CLOTHING. Importing our own Cloths direct from Ee rope, and Sale in commence at 4 o'clock at the residence of manufacturing on the most extensive scale, enables us to offer inducements to purchasers not to be surpassed by any Clothing Establishment in the United States. The proprietors are determined to make the Wholesale Rooms the point of great altraction. and have now made up more than 50.000 GAR-MENTS from the finest quality to the lowest in

> In the Custom Department will always be found the choicest selections of CLOTHS, CASSI-MERES and VESTINGS, which will be made up at the shortest notice, and in the latest style, and a fit always guarantied. The ONE PRICE system stricely adhered to.

> > To Coopers and Others.

Staves, that they have on hand at this time one

FRANKLIN

Fire Insurance Company.

LAWSON COTTS.

A GENT, in place of J. J MILLIA, is now pre-

Strayed or Stolen

white strenk down to nose; one ear cropt off, her sides

LUMBER.

THE BLOOMERY SAW-MILL having been

L repaired, and having a large number of pine

ogs on hand, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of

A reward of five dollars will be given for her de-

Shenandoah Bridge, A RED MULEY COW,

April 11, 1851-1v

Va., will be promptly answered.

April 11, 1851-2m.

mixed with white and red.

April 18, 1851.

April 18, 1851.

April 18, 1851.

U April 18.

H. H. COLE & CO.

bhla Double Rectified Whiskey; 5 tols. Old 2 000 Poet Safety Fuse ; Remember the name and place, corner Pratt st. and Centre Market Space.

25 Kegs Hasting Powder: Nuils, assorted; 100 -

95 foxes sperm, adamantine and tallow Candles; Chewing Tobacco; 1 bbl. Smoking do;

Groceries ! Groceries !

SACKS Rio, Laguayra and Java Coffee ;

Carde as Molasses; 10 bbls. N. O. do :

Jeffirschathe following property of Heary Supes,

sisting of Pots, Ovens, Dishes, &c. &c.

Chiese, Pine Apple and English Baskets Salad Oil

5,000 lbs, Bacon, Sides and Shoulders;

10 Doxes Soap, Rosin, Castile, Variegated and

hundred thousand Shingles and Couper Stuff which they will dispose of low for cash or on a short credit. They intend to keep constantly a large supply of St flores of weep and is capable of thating from and

to 3000 Shingles or Staves in two hours by horse 1 Chest extra Green Tea; Ground Pepper, Rice Flour, &c., just received, and DOWST.

They own the right of this County and are desirous of disposing of several location rights. Letters addressed to them at Middleway, Jefferson County,

To the Ladies.

A sample of the Staves and Shingles can be seen April 11, 1851-19. at the Free Press Office.

Barege de Lanes, all colors and patterns ;

Cloves, Silk do., Bobinet, plain and figured, Plaid Cambrie, from 191 to 50 cents, Plain do.; Corded A pared to take and renew Risks on Property Sairts, Grass do., and a fine assortment of Hosiery, shoes, Silk Oil Cloth, &c., and many other articles against Fire. a comercoas to enumerate. Please give us a call

TATE & HOOFF. ROM my residence, Harpers-Perry, near the with the following marks :-- Star in her forehead

ur stock of livery to me. CASPER OVERWATER, April 11, 1851-31.\*

Black Silk Vestings; Plain do; Marilles do; super Black Cassimeres, and a superior sortment of Fancy Cassimeres; Cashmereis; Tweeds; Nankins, something new; Black Silk Pravats; Satin do; Fancy do; Plaid and Plain; Kid Gloves, Silk do., Thread do; Leghorn Hats, aperior Slouch do., all prices; latest fashion Silk

Linen Goods.

Valuable Jefferson Land FOR SALE. INTENDING to remove west, the subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable FAFM, in

BALTIMORE. THE largest and best stock of READY MADE CLOTHING ever, offered in Battimore.— Dress, Frock and Sack COATS, all colors, qualities and sizes, from S250 to S5.50 and upwards. PAN-Dress, Frock and From Hereball, PAN-Dress, Fro

#### 150 ACRES.

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

The land adjoins the lands of J. B. McCurly, L. W. Washington, Heary Miller, the heirs of the late John Henkle, &c. li early application be made, a bergain can be had, and terms made easy. JCHN LOCK.

Halltown, April 4, 1951. The Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner, and Fredericktown Citizen will publish the above tf.

Virginia, to wit :

AT rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Coart of Jefferson County, on the 7th day of April, 1851, George Eichelberger, PLAINTIFF. AGAINST THE undersigned take this method of informing Henry D. Garnhart, DEFENDANT. I. Coopers and persons in want of Shingles and

An action of assumpsit. and John B. Packett, GARNISHES.

THE object of this suit is to recover judgment It appearing on amdavit filed in this suit, that the

defendant is not a resident of this State, he is hereby required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interests in this matter. It is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks, in the 'Virginia Free Press,' and posted at the front door of the Court house of this County, on the first day of the

next County Court of Jefferson. A Copy-Teste R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

April 11, 1851-5t

#### SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

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

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

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

W. C. WORTHINGTON,

Clerk.

#### Mourning do; second Mourning do: Cloths, Wool black, blue and fancy colors, much under old prices; Cassimeres, French Doeskins, black and fancy, French and English, of new and beautiful styles. A very large and handsome lot

Brown and bleached domestics, cottonades, a variety of blue drills, osnaburgs, apron checks, in fact a very large and general assortment of cotton and as we will take pleasure in showing our stock. April 18, GROCERIES, a very fine stock. Boots, shoes,

For the Gents.

sarv to a complete assortment of goods for the market and he respectfully invites the attention of pur-

Super Black French Cloths, all prices; Olive do.;

but through the burning chinks of the house, about the by-standers could discern the still un- to me all charges will be paid. consumed bodies of the occupants. There lay the mother with the body of her dead infant still clasped to her bosom, to which the little sufferer had elung in the last agonies of this horrible death, the bright flames shooting even from the eye-sockets of the unfortunate mother. A sad, sad housewarming it proved to be indeed. The charred remains of eleven persons have been found amid the ruins, whilst it is known that one | with all its appurtenances-formerly the residence ebild is lost, whese remains have not been of the deceased, and now occupied by his widow, discovered."

IF A Cincinnati paper states that in the year 1838, a German gardner purchased a lot of two and a half acres of ground at the west end of Eigth street, in that city, for \$2,-500. Last week he sold the same for \$52,-000

#### Month and an article in the second second second second second Local Memoranda.

#### RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. Mr. GRIFFITH, by Divine permission will preach in the Methodist E. Church, in this town, next Sunday at 11 o'clock, and also in the evening at 71 o clock. April 25, 1851.

ILF The Rev. Mr. Ewing, will preach at the Hall-town School House on Sabbath next at 21 o'clock. April 25, 1851.

#### PLOUGHING MATCH.

At a meeting of the Valley Agricultural Society held at Sappington's Hotel on Monday, April 21st, it was ordered that the ploughing contest shall take place in the vicinity of Charlestown on Friday the 6th of June, instead of May 3d, as erroneously stated in the last Spirit of Jefferson. All makers, venders and owners of ploughs, are carnestly invited to be present, and enter the list.

The Board of Managers are requested to meet at May Court, as business of importance will come under their supervision. The first Annual Fair will come off during the Fall, at which time an address will be delivered by some practical Agricultarist.

#### April 25, 1851.

The different Papers in the Valley will please notice the above. 

#### Married,

On the Bridge at Shepherdstown, on Thursday, 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Lounge, Mr. GEORGE W. BRANT-NEA to Mins BLANCH A., daughter of Mr. Daniel Hendricks,-all of this county.

On Thursday last, in Martinsburg, by the Rev. Mr. Sprigg, Mr. James Anderson to Miss Emily Susan GREGORY, daughter of Robert Gregory.

On the 15th inst. Mr. B. T. STEEL to Miss FRAN-CES AMANDA JOHNSON, both of Berkeley County. On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Gover, Mr. JOHN A. ASHTON to Miss EMILY MILLS, all of Loudoun

On the 13th inst., by Rev. E. L. Dulin, Mr. EZRA MILLER, to Miss ELEANOR J. HIERONIMUS, all of Fred-

ctick county. In Madison county, Mississippi, on the 27th of March, by the Rev. Mr. ....., Owen VAN VACTER, Esq. formerly of this county, to Miss ANNA J. CHAM

BERS. On the Sth inst., by the Rev. GEORGE W. CARTER, of the Va. Conference, Mr. JAMES H. INSKEEP to Miss ELYZABETH E. HERRIOTT, all of Hampshire Co. HALL BARRISTON

#### Died:

On Monday, morning last, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Henry Smith, in Smithfield, Mrs. Carn-anin: Maynon, aged about 87 years.

On Sunday morning, the 7th inst., SARAH GERTRUDE daughter of Noble S. and Mary A. Braden, aged one year and six months At the residence of Mr. Charles Keller, in Frederick,

Md., on Finday, the 11th inst., Mrs. Ann, daughter of John Washington, in the 62d year of her life, wife of Capt, Charles M. Perry, formerly of Jefferson county.

On the 4th inst., at Middletown, Frederick county, Va. Jour WRIGHT, Superintendent of the Valley Turnpike, in the 4Sth year of his age.

On Friday, 18th inst., Mr. JAMES HISKETT, of this county, in the 55th year of his age. In Martiosborg, on Sunday last, Mr. JAMES LASHORN

aged about \$0 years.

balance in ten years, with interest, to be secured. Refer to Mr. Duval who now rents the property. and is a practical miller. JOHN. E. BOYD. April 25, 1851-6w.

#### Trustee's Salc.

g corn and cobs at the same time.

DY virtue of a Deed of Trust, from Samuel Barnhart, to the undersigned, bearing date November 20th, 1845, and of record in the County Court of Jefferson County, for the purpose of secuting certain creditors therein named, I will offer, at public sale, on SATURDAY the 24th day of May next, the

#### House and Lot.

now occupied by said Barnhart situated on Princess street in Shepherdstown, and known and distinguished in the plat of said town as Lot No. 68. The improvements consist of a two Story Frame Building and a back Building of brick ; also, a two Story, and a one Story Building, now used as a Carpenter's Shop. There is also a Well of good water on the premises. The property is sold subject to the contingent title to dower of Mrs. Barnhart, and to the annual ground rents due to Henry Shepherd. Terms of Sale .- CASH JOHN M. JEWETT Trustee.

Shepherdstown, April 25, 1851-ts.

BLACKSMITHING. THE subscriber would respectfully announce to

1272 438 3 L . C .

Bloks, Books, Books. JOHN LAMBAUGH. TUST r eived, a large and well selected assorted stock Juvenile works. Also, Leigh Junt's Autobiography, in 2 vols; Trustee's Sale of Cumming's Five Years in Africa ; VALUABLE PROPERTY.

Ham Adventures in Africa : Bards of the Bible, by Ghfilen; Dodd's: Advice to Young Men; with many other recent publications selected with great care, Nunemaker, I will proceed to sell, on SATURDAY L. M. SMITH & CO. and for sale by April 25 1851.

#### ESSENCE OF COFFEE. WITH 21 cts. TO SAVE 4 lbs. COFFEE. O'NE | ckage of this Essence will go as far as ounds of Store Coffee, and coffee made with thi ssence will preserve perfectly the real taste of it best store coffee, but ill have a finer and more delicate flavor, a finer color, and will certainly by much more wholesome for every person coffee; it will also be clear without rethan stor quiring an thing to clarify it, for sale by April 22 1851. EBY & SON. Who Wants a Cheap Carpet?

A SUBERIOR lot of Imported, List and Rag Careeting; also, Floor Oil Cloth, for sale at a very l or price by JOHN G. RIDENOUR.

#### Harpert-Ferry, April 25, 1851.

To Ilquse Builders & Painters. LAHGE and superior lot of window Glass of A the following sizes: 11 by 15, 10 by 14. 10 by y 10. Also, Pine White Lead, Whiting 12, and 8 and Putty, Linseed Oil, Turpentine and Varnish, for sale a very low price by JOHN G. RIDENOUR. Harperi-Ferry, April 25, 1851.

#### or the Gentlemen.

IS & CASHMERETS, of various col-CLOT IS & CASHMERETS, of various co-ors a French and English Cassimeres; Vestis. Cravat, Summer Stocks, &c., just reings, S l for sale by CRANE & BROWN. ceived an

April THE undersigned offers for sale the large and Teas. L valuable Mills belonging to him, situated on W E have received from Philadelphia a chest of very superior Tea, and pronounced by those Mill-creek, in the County of Berkeley, State of Virginia. These Mills are located in one of the finest who have used it to be an extra article. For sale wheat growing regions in the valley; the water CRANE & ROWSE power is abundant, and the property is in a good April 25, 1851.

#### Ladics' Shoes.

ID and Morocco Walking Shoes; Kid and A Morocco Slippers; Black Gaiters; White Kid Slippers, made by Ryan of Philadelphia, for CRANE & BROWN. sale by April 25, 1851.

O LD Governmen <sup>1</sup>ava Coffee, just received and for sale by CRANE & BROWN. April 25, 1851

#### Hats. DLACK Silk Hats, latest style; Guyaquil, Leg-D horn, Panama, Straw and Palmleaf Hats, of various qualities and styles, just received and for CRANE & BROWN. sale by

April 25, 1851. ATTING, Carpeting and Oil Cloths, of su-LYL perior quality, for sale by CRANE & BROWN. April 25, 1851.

#### Bonnets. LARGE stock of Bonnets, many new styles, A Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, &c., for sale by April 25. CRANE & BROWN. April 25.

Brandy. W E have received a Cask of very superior Pale Brandy; also a few barrels of fine Old CRANE & BROWN. Whisky. April 25, 1851.

#### Wanted.

LARD and BACON in exchange for Groceries. April 25. H. L. EBY & SON.

Contin a later

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

N connexion with my business as Constable, I offer my services as AUCTIONEER in this part of the County-those disposed to patronise me can leave word with the editor, or write to me at

NEW STORE IN SHEPHERDSTOWN, VA I HAVE just returned from Baltimore and Phil-adelphia with a large and beautiful assortment of Entire NEW GOODS, which I now have open-

BLEACHED and Brown Drillings for pants; B frish Linens from 50 cents to \$1 per yard; Brown and. Bleached Hollands; Huckaback Toweling; 124 Linen Sheeting; Marseilles Quilts, a superior article ; ed and ready for sale, at my New Brick Store, four deors above the street on which the Market House Table Linen, bleached and brown;

#### is situated, nearly opposite Mr. Webb's Store .-Crash, and a general assortment of Diapers, Consisting of a general assortment of for sale cheap by April 18, 1851. Bry Goods, Groceries and

#### Brandies, Wines, &c.

Also, a general assortment of Glass. China, Queen, DRIME old French Brandy; Pale and Dark do; Cherry Brandy; Mateira Wine; Old Port do; and prime Old Rye. Stone and Wooden Ware; Castings; Sheet and Hoop Iron ; Cast, Share and Blistered Steel ; Paints TATE & HOOFF. Oil and Glass, of all sizes. All of which I pledge Auril 18. myself to sell on the very best terms as to cheap-

#### Groceries.

O. Sugar, Porto Rico and Loaf do; N. Crushed, Clarified, and Pulverized do; Rio Coffee; N. O. Molasses; S. H. Molasses; Golden Syrup, for table use, a prime article; Prime Gun Powder Tea, for sale by TATE & HOOFF. April 19.

#### For the Ladies.

E have received a large Stock of Summer Goods, for Ladies, bought in New York and Philadelphia, Lace Capes, Lace Collars, Lace Sleves, Swiss Edging and Insertings, Neck and Bonnet Ribbons, Berage D'Laines Brocade Silks, Summer Silks, Paris Lawns, Canton Crape Shawls. April 18, 1851. CRANE & BROWN:

Plain and Twilled Plaid Cotton; Bleached do; 12-4 Bleached Sheeting, for sale by

#### Fresh Fruits.

ORANGES and Lemons; Figs and Prunes; Almonds and Filberts; Raisins and Cocoa Nuls; Preserves, &c., just received by H. L. EBY & SON. April 18.

STEFL-English Blister, Country, Shear and Cast Steel, just received by TERMS, (named in the decree.)-One third in H. L. EBY & SON. April 18

> S offered in three full sets superb livory Table Cutlery. I will sell them at a sacrifice by the full set, or separately within the next two weeks .-Apply soon or lose a bargain at the Market-house. April 11, 1851. I. kind of house work. She is a very good washer and ironer, and a good common cool April 18, 1851.

#### Fancies.

BONNET'S. Ribbons, Laces, Cotton and Thread, Bobbin, Edging, Gambric and Swis-Edging and Insertings, Gloves, Hoseries, Handkerchiefs Capes, Mitts, short and long; Beltings, Black Silk John Hickle ank Isabella, his wife, Mary Lace, Black Lace Veils, Love Veils, and in fact many nice and rare goods that cannot but please, for sale ha JERE. HARRIS.

Fancy Goods.

TERE. HARRIS wishes to call the attention of

chased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, of the latest

and most approved styles. He feels assured it will

compare with any in the town, as he has taken

great pains in purchasing the stock, which is much

larger than any heretofore offered. Call, it will

give him great pleasure to see you and show them.

New Goods.

WE are now receiving our Spring supply of GOODS, from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

and will be most happy to show them to our friends and the public generally. Don't forget to give us

a call, as we think we can please all tastes. April 18, 1851. TATE & HOOFF.

the Ladies to his stock of Fancy Goods, pur-

DEFENDANTS. April 18, 1851. IN CHANCERY.

April 18, 1851

THE object of this suit is to obtain a settlement L of the estate of the said Sarah Louden, dec'd, and to subject her real estate to the payment of the 1 Plaintiff's claim.

It appearing on affidavit filed in this suit, that the defendants, Daniel Louden, John Hickle and Isabel-la, his wife, and Isaac Widows and Rebecca, his wife, are not residents of this State, they are hereby required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this matter. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks in the "Virginia Free Press," and posted on the front door of the Court-

house of this County, on the first day of the next County Court of Jefferson. A Copy-Tesie.

R. T. BROWN, c. c. April 18, 1851 -- 5t

REMOVAL,

#### New Spring Goods.

TERE. HARRIS is receiving his supplies of MRS. MARIA E. JONES has removed to the house for many years occupied by the late lames longer where the accupied by the

Terms--Cash. HUMPHREY KEYES. April 11, 1851-3t.

## New Spring Goods. .

BEST quality Spurs, just received and for sale by TATE & HOOFF.

QUEENSWARE. --- A general assortment of Queensware, for sale cheap, by April 18, 1951. TATE & HOOFF.

NOD FISH AND MACKEREL, for sale by

Metcie.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the

Harpers-Ferry and Bhenandoah Manufactu-ring Company will be held at their office, at Har-

Fresh Fruit.

English Walnuts, Filberts, Peron Nuis, &c.

Fire Proof or Ohio Paint.

COR rendering Wood, Fire and Water Proof, at a very small cost. It has been found to be

an excellent article for Roofs and outside of build-

Turning Lathes.

2 Iron or Wood, for sale very low by April 11. T. RAWLINS.

O COMPLETE Turning Lathes suitable for

A Great Bargain

For Bire,

T L. EBY & SON invite the attention of

. their customers and the public generally, to

heir large and very general stock of choice and

They have also a large stock of Hughes' and

Notice.

LL persons indebted to the estate of the late

A. Mary Strider, are hereby requested to make

payment to the undersigned, and those having

claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated. JACOB STRIDER, Ex'or

HOME MANUFACTURE.—A very heavy assortment of gentlemen's calf and morocco Boots; coarse and kip do., together with every de-scription of shoes for men and women.

Artificial Slate.

W/E constantly keep on hand a supply of År-tificial Slate, used for painting roofs, blick

a better protective against the ravages of fire than

general satisfaction. We sell it at the Baltimore

price, with the addition of transportation. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

well selected Groceries, at very low prices.

other Iron, which they offer on liberal terms.

SERVANT WOMAN, accustomed to any

pers-Ferry, on Monday the 5th day of May next.

Harpers-Ferry, April 11, 1851.

6 boxes Oranges ;

6 do Lemons;

6 quarter boxes Raisins;

100 Cocoanuts, Almonds;

6 do Raisins:

TUST received-

April 11, 1851.

ings. For sale by

April 11, 1851.

April 11, 1851.

April 11, 1851.

April 4, 1851.-4t

April 4.

April 11, 1851.

April 11.

TATE & HOOFF.

H. L. EBY & SON.

JAMES GIDDINGS.

J. F. BLESSING.

T. RAWLINS.

T. RAWLINS.

WM. S. LOCK.

of Mary Strider, dec'd.

JAS. LICDANIEL, Agent.

Valuable Mill Property, Land, &c., CRANE & BROWN, are now receiving a large and general supply of Spring Goods, to IN MARKET. which they invite the attention of the public.

Teste.

April 11, 1851.

THE undersigned, as Executors of William F. Lock, dec'd., will sell, at public auction, in front of the Court-House door, in Charlestown, on Monday, the 19th day of May, (Court-day.) the BURLAPS .- Just received, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Bur-laps Linen. TATE & HOOFF.

#### Valuable Mill Property,

belonging to the heirs of said deceased, situated in the suburbs of Charlestown. This Mill is on Epbert's Run, which is a never-failing stream, furnishing at all ordinary seasons an abundant supply of water for the Mill, and sufficient to spare for many useful manufacturing purposes. This Mill is sit-uated in the very centre of one of the finest wheat growing counties in the State of Virginia, in sight of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, and but five miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, or eight from the Chesapeake Canal. The mill is built of stone, three stories high, with a wing of extensive capacity, used at present for the storage of barrels, &c., but designed when erected for a Woollen or Cotton Factory. The Mill is now in complete repair, having three run of Burrs, and capable of manufacturing five thousand barrels of flour per annum, and machinery for grinding 200 tons of Plaster, which can be easily manufactured and sold. It has in addition a run of country work, (which it has ample capacity to execute,) unsurpassed by any Mill in the Vailey, the tolis of which, as well as the offal, can be disposed of to the citizens of the town, and the farmers in the immediate neighborhood, on the very best terms and for ready money, thereby giving to the miller a valuable consideration for that, which to mills less favorably situated, is unimportant. As regards the market for floar, the town consumes some 12 or 1500 barrels per annum, which can be sold at the Mill for the Baltimore price, thereby saving to the miller the transportation o., the same. Taking all things into consideration, this is one among the most desirable investments for men of limited capital, of any property now in market in the healthy and

beautiful Valley of Virginia. There is attached, and will be sold with the Mill, G OR S ACRES OF LAND,

on which t ere is a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, a good COOPER SHOP, and other necessary appurtenances.

At the same time and place, we shall also fer at public vendue, 30 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, .

located along the stream which is the source of the Mill. This Land is in a high state of cultivation, though naturally most tertile and productive. It will be sold either in whole or in parts, as purchasers may desire.

TEAMS OF SALE :- The terms of sale on the above property, will be one-third in hand, the residue in four equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day of sale. The interest on the deferred parthe day of sale. JOHN J. LOCK. ments to be paid annually. JOHN J. LOCK.

THOMAS LOCK, Executors of Wm. F. Lock, dec'd

March 21, 1851 .- ts

#### Valuable Land for Sale.

T the same time and place as above specified, 19th day of May, in front of the Court-House, Charlestown, we shall also offer about

THIRTEEN ACRES OF LAND, about one mile northeast of Charlestown, on the Shepherdstown road, six acres of which is cleared and the remainder in Timber. The terms on the above lots, will be one-third cash and the remainder in three years, bearing interest.

110 ACRES OF LAND, AT PRIVATE SALE.

We also offer at private sale, 110 Acres of the very first quality of Jefferson Land, lying adjacent to Charlestown. This Land is in a high state of cultivation, and has upon it a comfortable DWEL-LING HOUSE, a first quality Barn, Granary, Sheds Stabling & There are fit acres of charged Sheds, Stabling, &c. There are 90 acres of cleared land, which is divided into seven fields, all having an outlet to running water. In the yard of the walls and weather-boarding. It is believed to be House, there is a never-failing well of water. The timber land, 20 acres, is of good quality, and so conreal slate. Wherever it has been used, it has given venient to town as to make it very desirable, Terms can be arranged pretty much to suit parcha-sers. JOHN J. LOCE, THOMAS LOCK,

Ercentors of Win. F. Lock, dec'd. March 21, 1851-tf.

hand.residue in one and two years, properly secured. Should the weather prove unfavorable, or all the property not sold on the day appointed, the sale will COME ON WITH YOUR MONEY IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN HUGHES' IRON I AND. KENNEDY, Trustee. LOADS of which I have just received, togeth-er with my former stock, will make the very hest assortment of the very best Iron ever offered in this county-comprising Plough Irons of every des-eription. Crowbars. Sledge Moulds, Hammered and AT rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, on the 8th day of April, Rolled Tires, small and large rounds and squares. horse-shoe bars, nail rods, &c., all from Hughes' Robert N. Duke, administrator of Benjamin which I will sell on time as usual, but will effer PLAINTIFF, great inducements to those that want a quantity and have the cash to pay for it. Call and see for yourselves at the Market-house. T. RAWLINS. Fontaine Beckham, Sheriff of Jefferson coun-

Domestics. 3-4 44, 64 Brown Cotions; 3-4 3-4, 44 Osnaburg do; TATE & HOOFF. April 18.



and the state we an a little and

onal Historical Parl

# VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

#### BALTIMORE SPRING TRADE. 1851.

The Attention of Country Mercoa ats and others is re-spectfully solicited to the following houses in Bal more whose assortment and quality in their various lines of basiness will be found as full and select as those of any

city in the Union, and at prices equally as low. NOAH WALKER & CO. Manufacturers of, and Dealers in Clothing, Wholesale Retail. 50 and 82 Centre Market Space, Baltimore.

f: of Monongalia Academy, Class D. for 1851, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Satur-WALKER & MADEIRA. Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers, 310 Baltimore street, store formerly occupied by Allen Paite, Baltimore. Highest price paid for Rags.

SHIPLEY, HOWARD & CO., keep constartly on hand a general assortment of R ady Made Clothing, Wholesale and Retail, 303 West Baltimore street, third door west of Liberty st., Baltimore. WILLIAM BROWN, Importer Manufacturor and

Dealer in Watches, Fine Jewelry, SHver Plated Ware KRAMER & GRIFFITH, Wiolesale Druggists, 50 South street, near Pratt street, Baltimore, Dealers

in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Olis, Varnishes, Brushes Dye Stuffs, Glass, &c. Baldone & ( o.'s Washing Fiuid. MARYLAND POTTERIES. JAS. S. PARR, for-MART DAND POTTERTEN. JAS. S. PARR, for-merily David Parr, Manufacturer of Stone and Earthen Ware, all varieties, at lowest prices. Potteries, Eden near E. Balt, st., and Bond near Fayette st. Warerooms 55 South st.

\$250.00 140 00 Manufactuters of Stoves, Cooking Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Pumps, Grates, and Plumbers. Wareheuse 24 Light st. Foundry cor. Pratt and Scott sts<sup>2</sup> Cast-70 00 35 00 Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of

ings made to order. Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will re-THOMAS J. MATTHEWS, Millright, Machinist. ceive the most prompt attention, and an official acand Pattern Maker, at Wells & Miller's, President st. count of each drawing sent immediately atter it is Gum Bushes and Hickory Cog: or hand. Agent for Grim 's' Smut Machine. J. & C. MAURY, Agents,

1. 0. 0. F .- WILSON & CO. Temple, Gay st., Balt., Manufactures Regalia, Jewels, Costumes, Bauners, &c., for CJd Fellows, Masons, Sons of "emperance, Recha, bites, and other Associations" Orders promptly attend-

ed to. articles pertaining to the trade, on the best terms, 274 to the room immediately above the Office of Baltimore st. "Spirit of Jefferson," where he offers for sale a A. & J. B. MATHIOT'S, Gay street Chair Warerooms, 29 North Gay st., near Fayette. Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry Maple, Cane. Stuffed, and Rush bot-tom Chairs, Sofas, Rocking Chaire, Lounges, Settees, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, and every other article in his line, manufactured of

best material, and in the latest and most sub-J. DOBLER & CO., successors to Wm. H. Moore & Co., Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Wholesale and Retail corner of Calvert and Pratt Streets. A full Desirous to close out his stock of work on hand at an early day, he will offer inducements to purchaassortment at low prices. sors that they rarely meet with. Call and examine. JAMES'ARMSTRONG, Soap and Candle Manufac-

turer, No. 25 Concord street, has recovered from the recent fire, and is doing business as usual. Mould and dipped Candles, Soaps, all varieties, at low rates. J. IRWIN SMITH, Whole-ale Druggist, No. 122

ADAM WHIP. Pratt street wharf, corner Hollingsworth street, Balti-more, Medicines, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Paiuts, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, &c., rose from his bed early in the morning, spied NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

KEEN & HAGERTY, 37 S. Calvert (red front) and 12 Baltimore street, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Japanned Ware Manufacturers, Bathing Tubs, Shower Baths, Ref-serators, Brittania Ware, THE undersigned has just returned from the Lamps, Oil, and housekeeping articles generally. Eastern Markets, with a new, full and com-e assortment of FASHIONABLE SPRING EDWARD AKERS, Practical WATCH MA-KER and JEWELLER, 70 S. Charles st., next AND SUMMER GOODS, which he has selected door to Babb's bakery, keeps a general assortment with the greatest possible care, and is determined to seil at the smallest remonerating profit, His stock of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware .-Repairing neatly done.

comprises in part, the following articles: Fine Black Cloth ; Superior do. ; Ladies' Dress JOHN D. HAMMOND, Saddle, Harness and Goods; Berage de Laines; Superior do.; striped and embroidered Lawns; Silk Poplins; Black Silk; Trunk Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail, 359 B iltimore st., opposite the Eutaw House, Baltimore. Harness, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. Blue Berage; Plaid Cambric; Flaid Swiss; Sum-WINTERNIGHT & LACHENMAYER, Marmer green Alpacea; also, a large assortment of

fancy Prints, and the very latest style of Jenny Lind ble Cutters, 80 North street, between Saratoga and Pleasant, Baltimore, execute in the neatest style Trimmings for dresses; Ladies' fine split Straw

## One of the most Desirable Farms in the Valley of Virginia,

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

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

The Elk Branch, a stream of sufficient volume propel several Milis, flows through the centre of the Farm, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road follows its course. There are Store-Houses, a Depot, and Dwellings-apart from the Mansionwhich rent for more than \$600.

The improvements are comfortable, embracing the Mansion and the usual Out-Houses, and a never failing branch of water, passes through the Stable yard. The

springs, convenient to any of the Buildings, are numerous. Whether viewed in reference to quality of soil,

most desirable Farms in the Valley of Virginia -It could be conveniently divided into two or even three Tracts. The time of travel from Baltimore,

October 25, 1850.

a nave understood that there is a report in Cifcu. ation 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

OHIO LAND FOR SALE. OFFER for sale, a small Farm in Clermont

within 2 miles of BATAVIA, the county seat of Cler-

JAMES L. RANSON.

--- ALSO---

MY HOUSE AND LOT in Charlestown, now being thoroughly repaired and improved. ALSO, one-fourth of the "PIEDMONT FARM"

#### GINN'S FOUNDRY. MINCHESTER, VA.

1360 ACRES

OF VALUABLE

FOR SALE.

provements upon it are two dwelliogs

containing, one four and the other

well of water convenient to it. One of these (the

old welh" said to have been dug by Gen'l Brad-

THE WESTWOOD FARM.

rather more than three miles from Charlestown,

Contains 220 Acres.

of which upwards of 60 is well timbered, and the

remainder cleared, but without improvements .--

Charlestown, or one to H. Ferry, can be made in

Without extravagant laudation, I believe as I'

The remaining 840 acres is situated on the East

The Terms of Sale are-One third of the purchase

money to be paid in hand, and the remainder in

three equal annual instalments with interest from

date of bonds. The deferred payments to be secured

by deed of trust on the property. Should I be absent, my tather, B. C. Washington,

Esq , residing near Charlestown, will give all re-

cersary information to those desiring to see the

Frederick (Md.) Examiner and National Intelli-

geneer copy 3 times a week for one month, and send

HAVE removed my shop from

I Harpers Ferry to Charlestown,

February 14, 1851.

bills to this Office.

THOS. B. WASHINGTON.

JEFFERSON COUNTY LAND, THE subscriber still carries on the IRON & BRASS FOUNDRY Business at his old established statedion Market Street, on the lot adjoin-W ISHING to make other disposition of my funds, I offer for sale all of my landed proping the Union Hidel, where he is prepared to fill all orders in his line with promptness and despatch, of the best materials and on the lowest terms. He erty in Jefferson County, comprising upwards of respectfully invites the attention of Mill Owners, thirteen hundred and sixty acres, 520 acres of which Millwrights, Threshing Machine makers, and all

is land of the first quality, and very agreeably situothers in want of CASTINGS, to call and examine ated as respects proximity to market, healthiness of location, and pleasantness of neighborhood. his large assortiment of Patterns, some entirely new, and of the most approved kind. The subscriber THE BRADDOCK FARM, feels confident in saying that he can furnish Pit Gearing for Merchant and other Mills, at a lower about a mile west of Charlestown, the County seat, Contains 306 Acres.

rate than Wood Gearing can be furnished for. He still manufactures and delivers White's un-rivalled Patent HOT-AIR COOKING STOVE. about 40 of which is in timber and the remainder divided into fields and lots. The im-The subscriber can, with confidence, recommend this Stove to the public, the construction being such that it is less liable to get out of order than any five rooms, with each an excellent other Cooking Stove now in use. All Stoves and other Castings manufactured by the subscriber, warranien.

Always on hand, MILL and SAW MILL GEARING THRESHING MACHINE CASTINGS, MOULD BEARDS of every kind, WAGON BOXES, of all sizes, FAN CAST-INGS. &C. &C.

&c., &c. This Farm adjoins the lands of Col. B. From long experience in the above business, the Davenport, Geo. Isler, B. C. Washington, J. L. Ranson, and others. Three loads per day to the subscriber flatters himselt that he is able to give that satisfaction the public are entitled to. A liberteam can with ease he made to the Depot of the al discount made for eash, also a discount made to Winchester and Harpers-Ferry railroad at Charles-Me hants of others, who purchase by the quantity. town, or one load to H. Ferry, the point of Junc-Thankful for past support, he solicits a continuance of the same. A Orders by mail, or otherwise, prompily attended to. tion with the Baltimore and Cumberland Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

GEORGE W. GINN. Winchester, March 28, 1851 .- 6m and adjoining the lands of R. W. Baylor, Dr. S. Scollay, Mrs. H L. Alexander and others,

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the

SADDIES.

one day from this farm. of every description, and at prices that cannot fail please, ranging from \$5 to \$100. He has also have before stated, that these lands are among the very splendid assortment of all other kinds of first quality lands of Jefferson ; and as such deserwork, which is made of the very best materials and ving the attention of those desiring to make landed n the neatest and most durable manner. In fact investments in this county. he intends to keep every thing for sale that belongs to the business. He has on hand some very excelside of the Shenandoah River and is from four to lent Shafter Saddles, which are as low as \$12, and Somersets as low as \$20 for cash, or on a short six miles distant from Charlestown, extending back from the River to the top of the Blue Ridge Mouncredit. He still continues to carry on his business taio, and embracing a small portion of very producin the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Hicks, tive river bottom cleared and comfortably improved, immediately opposite the bank. river hill in timber, middle-bottom partially cleared

Ha returns; his sincere thanks to the public genand with several small tenements. Three or four erally for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of the same hereafter. Any this land embracing chestnut, locust, pine, oak, person wishing to see him will find him at his shop. JOHN P. GORMAN. Lickory, and other woods. This land, as the lowlands become more sparcely timbered, must ad-vance in value. It can be sold entire or divided. Charlestown, March 21, 1851.

#### Attention to Orders!

THE North Bolivar company will parade in I. front of McCoy's Store, on Salurday, April 5th, at 11 o'clock. The Companies composing the 2nd Battalion, will parade in Shepherdstown on Saturdan, April 12th, at 11 o'clock.

Saturday, April 12th, at 11 o'clock. The Leetown company will parade on Suturday, the 19th, at 11 o'clock. The Smithüeld company will parade in front of Smith's Hotel on Saturday, the 19th at 2 o'clock. The company formerly commanded by Capt. West, will parade in front of Mrs.

REMOVAL. in Charlestown, on Saturd

#### Hartford Fire Insurance Company, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Incorporated 1810-Charter perpetual-Capital 2150, 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.

Applications for Insurance may be made of B. W. HERBERT,

Agent for Jefferson County, Va. In the absence of the Agent from Charlestown, to Joan P. BROWN, Esq., who will attend to them promptly. Persons at a distance address through the mail.

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 the risks thus arising.

December 13, 1850-1y.

#### LAST NOTICE.

MY several Cards requesting those persons in-debted to me to call and pay have been negdock's men when on their westward march,) is also convenient to the out buildings, consisting of a new and commodious double corn-house with granaries; ected by many, and lest some have come to the conclusion they were not embraced in the call, I now assure each and every one that this notice is stabling for 10 or 12 horses; meat house; Ice house, intended for every person owing me little or much. Those neglecting this call will have themselves only to blame for any addition to their debts in B. T. TOWNER. shape of Costs. Shepherdstown, Jan. 3, 1851-if.

CARRIAGES ! CARRIAGES !!



HAVE now on hand, and offer for sale, the LARGEST STOCK OF NEW CARRIAGES ever offered in this county-consisting of 6 Passen-ger Rockaways, or Family Carriages. Double and Single Rockaways, Buggies, Chariotees, Barouches, &c., and every description of Coach Harness-all of which were made of the very best materials, and by competent workmen; and will be sold on a credit of 6 or 12 months, and gearranted.

I have no idea of leaving Charlestown, where I have been most liberally patronized for the last 12 years, and hope, by constant attention to business, o get the same encouragement for 12 years to come. W. J. HAWKS.

P. S .- Having a competent Harness Maker in orchards and many fine springs, thence to the top my employ. I am prepared to make NEW, or reof the mountain, weil timbered. The growth on repair OLD HARNESS at the shortest notice. March 12, 1851. W. J. J. W. J. H.

# UNION HOTEL,

WINCHESTER, VA. Within a few Hundred Yards of the Half Road Depot.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again leased the above establishment, where he pledges himself to use his utmost efforts to please all who may patronize him. His chambers are large and convenient, and furnished in good style -and his table is always supplied with the very best the surrounding country can afford, and his charges moderate. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and respect-

fully solicits a continuance thereof. A line of Stages run by day-light from this house to Staunton, Va., and the Stages for Washington City and Alexandria also call at this house for pas-W. D. GILKESON. sengers. March 14, 1851.

land, either in law or equity. JOHN W. D. DUFFIELD.

county, Ohio, containing a little upwards of \* One Mundred Acres,

mont, and about 20 miles from Cincinnati-immediately upon the plank road, leading from Chilicothe to Cincinnati, 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, efferson county, Virginia, or Richard H. Ranson, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

March 7, 1850 .- tf.

-situated one and a ha

be of the best quality.

Green Savoy,

' Sugar Loaf,

Early Turnip,

Scarcity,

Cluster,

For sale by

in Charlestown.

tended to.

stock of

tion of Farmers to

Long Green

Early Flat,

Ruta-baga.

Yellow Dr

Long Blood Beet,

Portugal Onion.

Long Orange Carrot,

March 7, 1851.

' Frame Cucumber,

do.

Flat Dutch,

Early York.

is only about five hours. All communications addressed to the subcriber, (post-paid,) at Duffield's Depot, Jefferson county, Virginia, will receive attention. RICHARD DUFFIELD.

ter. I would loan it to you, Jonathan but beautiful Ribbens to suit. my son has taken it and gone off to the mill." Jonathan-Putting his mouth close to the old man's car, and speaking in a deafening Muslins; 10-4, 6-4, 4-4, 3-4 bleached Sheeting; tone-" I've got five hundred pounds of mon- 6-4 5-4, 4-4 brown Sheeting. ay!"

THE

Virginia free Press

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents

PER ANNUM, Payable half yearly; but Two Dollars will be ta-ken in payment in full, if paid entirely is advance. If Whenever payment is deferred beyond fac

paid invariably in advance. S1 25, 10 be

ADVERTISING.

The terms of advertising are, for a square or less S1, for three insertions—larger ones in the same propertion. Each continuance 25 cents per square. Let All advertisements not ordered for a specific time, will be continued usual forbid and charged ac-

Mr. V. B. Patmen, American Newspaper and Ad-

rertising agent in the cities of Philadelphia, New

York and Besten, has been appointed Agent for receiving and forwarding subscriptions and adver-

tisements for this paper, at his pflices in those cities

NEW YORK, No. 36, Ann Street.

BOSTON, No. 14, State Street.

PRILADEREN, N. W. Corner of Third and Ches-

BALTINORE AGENCY.

Mr. WILLIAN THOMSON, No. 6 Carroll Hall, Baltimore, Maryland, is an authorized Agent in

the city of Baltimore, to receive Subscriptions. Ad-

vertisements, d.c., for the "Free Press," and a copy

of the paper, terms, are., can be found on file at his

VARIETY.

who professed to be deficient in hearing, but

forsooth, was more captious than limited in

It was a starmy night in the ides of March

if I mistake no:, when lightning, and loud

peals of thander answered thunder, that

Jonathan sat by the old man's fireside, dis-

cussing with the old lady, (his intended

mother-in-law,) on the expediency of asking

the old man's permission to marry "Sal"-

Jonathan resolved to "pop it" to the old

man the next day. Night passed, and the dawn of another day, the old man was found

in his barn-lot feeding his pigs. Jonathan

the old man feeding his pigs, and resolved

Scarce had a minute clapsed, after Jona-

than made his resolution, ere he bid the old

man "good morning." Now Jonathan's

heart beat; now he scratched his head and

ever and anon gave birth to a pensive yawn.

Jonathan declared that he'd as lief take

thirty-nine "stripes" as to ask the old man ;

"but," said he aloud to himself, "however,

here's go it, a faint heart never won a fair

"I say, old man. I want to marry your

girl," and addressed the old man thus :

to ask him for Sal.

langhter

hearing, as the sequel will show.

expiration of the year interest will be charged.

cordingly.

respectively, viz:

nut Streets.

offica.

Old Man-Stepping back as if greatly alarmed, and exclaiming in a voice of surprise --" You have got five hundred pounds of honey, Jonathan? Why, it is more than all the neighborhood has use for."

Jonathan-(not yet the victim of despair, and putting his mouth to the old man's car bawled out)-" I've get gold." Old Man-"So have I Jonathan, and it's

saying, he sneezed a "wash-up."

By this time the old lady came up, and having observed Jonathan's unfortunate luck, she put her mouth to the old man's ear, and screamed like a wounded Yahoo. " Daddy, I say Daddy-yeu don't under-

stand ; he wants to marry our daughter." Old Man-"I told him our calf halter TRES CORE.

Old Lady-"Why daddy, you don't understand-he's got gold !- he's rich !"

Old Man-" He's got a cold and the itch, ch ! What's he doing here with the itch, ch ?" So saying the old man aimed a blow at Jonathan's head with his walking cane-but happily for Jonathan, he dedged it. Nor did the rage of the old man stop at this, but with angry countenance he made after Jonathan who took to his heels ; nor did Jonathan's luck stop here, he had not got out of the barn yard nor far from the old man, who run him a close race, ere Jonathan stumped his toe and fell to the ground, and before the old man could " take up," he stumbled over Jonathan, and fell sprawling in a mudhele. Jonathan sprung to his heels, and with the speed of a John Gilpin, cleared himself .--And poor Sal! she died a nun Never had no husband.

IT A dandy, with a eigar in his mouth, on board a steamboat, once stepped up to a stranger and said :

'Pray, sir, do gentlemen smoke in your country ?

" Gentlemen den't smoke in any country, was the laconic answer.

13- Somebody says that a young lady should always ask the following questions before accepting the hand of a young man? 1. Is he bonest ? 2. Is he kind of heart ? 3. Can he support me comfortably? And especially-does hetake a newspaper and pay for it in advance i

DAYS AND NIGHTS -- In a mixed company it was asked, why are the young ladies most apt to marry when the days are shortest ?-A wag archiverabled because then the nights are the longet

Yer Yer erink again, hey !'

"No, my leve, (hiccup) not drunk, but slippery (biccup.) The fact is, my dear, somebody has been rubbing the bottom of my boots (hierup) till they are as smooth as a pane of glass.

An ark is now being built by a man out west in asticipation of the next flood-of take her to the opera. He thinks that he can weather the storm.

The patest omnibuses newly invented shall be done with neatness and dispatch. Stanklin, of London, are great Garments cut to order at all times.

Bonnets: Satin Straw do.; China and Satin do.; Marble Mantels, Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Old Man-" You want to borrow my hal- Florence Braids ; and a large and splendid stock of &c., of the best materials.

Fancy Cassimeres; Merino do.; Cassinets: black and blue Cassinets; Kentucky Jeans; plaid Gambrons; striped Plaids; brown and bleached Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c., &c.

Men's and Boys' China pearl Braid Hats; Black Mexican Hats; Fancy Leghorn Hats;

Magnificent Schemes, for April, 1851.

J. W. MAURY & CO., MANAGERS.

875,000!

28 Number Lottery-13 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

(lowest 3 Nos.)

Certificate of packages of 26 Wholes

do l

do

over to all who order from us.

5.0

Whole Tickets \$20-Halves \$10-Quarters \$5-

Eighths \$2 50.

do of 26 Quarters

REMOVAL.

and he feels assured none need go away disappoin-

SMALL PROFITS & QUICK RETURNS!

REPAIRING of all kinds done as usual.

the best manner and on terms more moderate

ry large and general assortment of

of 26 Halves

of 26 Eighths

IRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, for the bene-

100 PRIZES OF

the 26th of April, 1851.

830,000.1

1 Splendid Prize of

I Prize (

do

do

2 Prizes of

Do

Do

Do

Address-

April 4, 1851.

stantial manner.

han ever heretofore.

April 4, 1851.

dav

100

173

\$20,000 !

1.500.

\$75,000

30,000

20.000

15.000

10.000

6 000

5.016

3.768

&c.

Alexandria, Virginia.

1.500

600

White Wool Tampico Hats: Glazed Caps; and an endless variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes.

Groceries and Hardware, of every description; also. Queensware and Woodware.

The subscriber cannot allow the present opportunity to pass, without returning his grateful thanks to his numerous friends for their kind patronage, the worst cold I ever had in my life." So and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. MICHHEL DORAN.

Harpers-Ferry, March 28, 1851.

#### **KEARSLEY'S HOTEL**,

FAIRMONT, MARION COUNTY, VA.

THE undersigned begs leave respectfully to in form the community and travelling public, that he has Removed from his old stand, at Tower corner, to the corner of Adams' (or Main) and Monroe streets, formerly occupied by Geo. Irwin, and known as the " Marion House."

The House has recently undergone a thorough renovation, and is also improved by ADDITION-AL BUILDINGS. It is believed now to be in every respect adapted to the wants of the traveler ojourner. A large and commodious Stable has been added

to the extensive Stabling, conveniences already on the lot. Every thing will be done for the comfort of travelers and others who may favor him with their JOHN KEARSLEY. March 21, 1851.

#### Spring Style of Hats for 1851.

L. MCPHAIL & BRO., 132 Baltimore St. J. have introduced their FASHION of HATS FOR THE SPRING, a neat and handsome article, which, for beauty and quality, will commend itself to their friends, and the public generally. N. B. Also, always on hand HATS and CAPS of all qualities and styles. March 21, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Co-Partnership in the TAILORING BUSINESS, and rectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public in general. SAMES CLOTHIER.

PETER POISAL. Charlestown, April 4, 1851.

#### Removed, but not to Fairmont. OLD JEFFERSON FOREVER REMAINS

UNMOVED AND UNMOVABLE. In the multitude of council there is wisdom."

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

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

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

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

THOMAS SYMINGTON, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Unwrought Marble, Cathedral st., north of Washington Monument,

Baltimore. Irish, Italian and American Slabs, Blocks, &c., always on hand. GRIFFITH & BRO., 31 North Gay st., next door to Mathiot's Chair Factory, Dealers in Paper Hangings, Venitian Blinds, Ma tresses, Feather Beds, Window Shades, Table Covers. Workmen

sent to the country to put up paper. GEORGE HARMAN, Boot Maker, No. 194 Pratt street, near Hanover, Baltimore, keeps constantly on hand gentlemen's Dress Boots, Congress Gaiters, &c. Gentlemen visiting Baltimore would

do well to call. ROBERT LAWSON, Jr., Saddle, Trunk, Harness and Collar Manufacturer. Wholesale and Retail, 42 South st., one door from Lombard, Baltimore. Prices moderate.

LANSDALE & BRO., Wholesale Dealers in Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Fruits, Jellies, Syrups, Sauces, Vinegar, Sourkrout, Oysters, Fruits, Soups, &c., warranted to stand any climate, 129 Lombard st., and 122 Balderston st., Balt. ROBERT WHITE, Paca street, three doors be-

low Market, Manufacturer of Agricultural Imple-ments, one-horse Wheat Drills, Ohio self-sharpenng Ploughs, Warren's Patent Wheat Fans, &c. at lowest cash prices. R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturer and Seedsmen, 62 Light street, Baltimore. A full supply at low prices. EPHRIAM LARRABEE, 21 S. Calvertstreet, Manufacturer of the Patent Premium Jet Shower

Baths, for cold or warm water. Also Larrabee's Patent Ventilated Refrigerator. Also Fire and Thief Proof Iron Chests. GRISCOM 4. BURROUGH, Lime Merchants,

Agricultural Lime Depot, City Elock, Baltimore. Constantly on hand Lime for all purposes, Guano, Ashes, &c., at lowest prices. GEARE'S Medicine, Perfumery and Ink DEPOT. 357 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Mi., Keeps con-

stantly on hand all articles in the above line, 20 per cent cheaper than any other house in this city. CHRISTOPHER REINTZ, Piano Forte Manufacturer, 52 German street, Baltimore. A fine assortment of 61, 61 and 7 octave Rosewood and Malogany PIANOS, with full iron frames, of the best materials and workmanship.

ANTHONY KUHN, Southern PIANO Manufactory, No. 2 Liberty street, one door from Baltimore street, Baltimore. Mahogany and Rosewood

iron frame PIANOS, 6, 61, 61 and 7 octaves, built expressly for the Southern market. EGERTON'S

VIRGINIA HOUSE. NO. 4 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,

BALTIMORE: April 4, 1851.-Gw

Liberian Emigrants. AM preparing a company of Emigrants for the Liberia Packet, which is expected to sail from Baltimore in May next. It is desired that a full company of 150, shall go from the Valley of Virginia, and settle tegether in some one of the many flourishing villages now rising up on the Western coast. The present healthfulness of the climate. the fertility of the soil, the demands for all kinds of mechanical labort and the favorable terms now offered by the Colonization Society, by which every

emigrant is settled on his own little farm-all conspire to make it peculiarly inviting to the free colored man, who respects himself and wishes to secure the respect of others. A competency is within the reach of all. Features have been made by many there, and are vev certain to the enterprising, industrious and ecce mical emigrant. I shall be ofter in Winchester and this part of

the Valley, but in my absence, application may be made by those wishing information, or desirous to emigrate, to WM. L. BENT, Clerk of Court, or WM. C. CLARK, at Winjchester.

R. W. BAILEY, Agent Winchester, A ril 4, 1851. Am. Col. Soc. EFFERSON Boot and Shoe Factory.

THE subscrib

the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road and Har-26th at 11 o'clock. pers-Ferry, Charlestown and Smithfield Turnpike, The company formerly commanded by Capt. passing by and through the farm. Lock, will parade in front of the Market-house, on · TERMS liberal. Apply by letter, post-paid, or in Saturday, the 26th at 2 o'clock.

Garden Seed! Garden Seed!!

S the time is approaching when Gardens are

A to be made up, we call the attention of the

public to the following list of Seed, warranted to

Drm'hd winter Cabbage | Early Scarlet Radish,

Bullock's Heart do Frankford Head

White Sugar Loaf, do. | White Solid Celery,

Early Rhode Island, do. | American Summer Sa-

Flat Field Turnip, Flat Field Turnip, Zarly Flat, do. Purple Egg Plant, do. Long White Parsnip,

Cash for Negroes.

THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large

L number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and likely. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will

He van beseen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martins-

ourg, on the 2d Monday, and at Berryville on the 4th

Monday in each month, and usually at his residence

CASH FOR NEGROES.

AM desirous to purchase a large number of

NEGROES for the Southern markets, men,

Persons having slaves to sell will please inform

me personally, or by letter at Winchester, which

will receive prompt attention ; or B. M. & W. L.

Campbell, No. 212, West Pratt street, Baltimore. ELIJAH McDOWELL,

Alexandria Tin Ware and Stove

Factory.

thereof. In view of these consideration, I shall

continue to enlarge my stock of GOODS, both in

point of utility, variety and durability, which is al-

ready large and valuable, having been made with

great care and precision. Country merchants are

particularly 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 beau-

tiful patterns. A large, and as splendid an assort-

ment of BLOGK TIN WARE, as has ever been

offered in Alexandria. I would also call the atten-

Agent for B. M. & W. L. Campbell.

women, boys, girls and families, for which I will

All letters addressed to him will be promptly at-

find it to their interest to give him a call before sell-

ing, as he will pay the very highest cash prices.

Charlestown. Feb. 12, 1848-tf.

Winchester, August 2, 1850-1y.

give the highest cash prices.

person to the subscriber at Charlestown, Jefferson By order of the Colonel. ounty, Virginia Possession given on the 1st of April, 1851. JAMES L. RANSON. March 21, 1851. May 2, 1850 .- Spiril and Nat. Intellig'cer copy tf

Long Salmon,

Black Winter,

do. Imperial head Lettuce.

Royal Ice Cross,

Large Giant Asparagus.

Bell or Ox-heart Pepper,

Celery Seed by the lb.

L. M. SMITH & CO.

WM. CROW.

do. | While Turnip

do. | Early Green,

Salsity.

vory.

Early Curled,

do. Large sweet Pepper,

do.

do.

do.

do.

Virginia, Jefferson County, Sct:

In the County Court, March Term, 1851. WORE than two years having elapsed since the qualification in this Court of W. C. Worthas adm'r with the will annexed of P. C. Mc-Cabe, dec'd, on the motion of Francis McCabe, a Legatee of the decedent, it is ordered that the creditors of the said P. C. McCabe shall appear on Friday the 30th day of May next, at the office of Com-missioner Robert Worthington, in Charlestown,

J. W. ROWAN,

Adjutant 55th Regiment V. M.

with their debts-the said Commissioner being hereby appoined to settle the accounts of the said adistrator. And it is further ordered that the said creditors appear in this Court on the 17th day of June next, that being the 2nd day of quarterly term of this Court, and show cause if any there be against the payment and delivery of the estate of the said decedent to his Legatees, and that a copy of this order be published and posted as directed by the 32d Section of Chapter 133 of the Code of Virginia. A Copy-Teste,

T. A. MOORE, Clerk. March 21, 1851.

# \$20 REWARD!

DANAWAY from the subscriber, living near IL Halltown, Jefferson County, Va., a NEGRO MAN named Tom, between 19 and 21 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, of a yellow complexion, stout made, a bushy head of hair, of good countenance when spoken to, and a good set of teeth. He took with him a variety of clothing. The above reward will be paid if apprehended

in the State and put in jail, so that I get him again; il taken up out of the State and secured in jail so that I get him again, I will give whatever the law allows for his apprehension

March 28, 1551. MICHAEL WOOLF.

#### NOTICE.

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

JOHN J. H. STRAITH. March 28, 1851.

#### "SRENANDOAH CITY."

S each succeeding event in the history of Alex-THE proprietors of the "Gulf Mill" property, A andria, gives evidence that she will be resusci-I near Harpers-Ferry, Va., have adopted "Shetated, and as we view in the distance the accomnandoah City?" as the name by which it shall hereplishment of great efforts and noble objects, we have after be known. They therefore request that all reason to believe that our most sanguine expectacommunications intended for them shall be adtions, will be realized-that her coffers will again dressed to \* Shenandoah City," Harpers-Ferry, overflow with the riches of old Virginia! Hence Va. Post Office THE PROPRIETORS. the increase of Business-of Population, and the Feb. 7. 1851-3m. necessity for preparation, to meet the demands

#### THE RELAY HOUSE.

HIS quiet, gommodious and rural resting place. 1 is situated at the junction of the Washington and the Baltimpre and Ohio Rail Roads, 40 miles from Washington and 10 miles from Baltimere. and has very recently been leased for a term of years by the undersigned, who pledges himself to use every effort in his power to please and accommodate all who may favor him with a call. He further piedget himself, that his table shall at all times be abandantly supplied with all the delicacies of the season as well as the most substantial fare which the markets of the cities of Washington and

Baltimore can afford. Mott's Agricultural Furnaces: The Chainbers have lately undergone a thorough they are admirably adapted to the cooking of food cleansing and painting, and are well furnished with for cattle and swine, and are much used for domes- a new and mandsome assortment of Furniture .tic purposes. There is a double kettle, or boiler, connected on the top of the Furnace in such a man-

in the office formerly occupied by the Telegraph company, opposite the Court House, where I offer my services to the citizens of Charlestown and public in general as a Watch and Clock repairer in all its various branches, viz: Duplex, Lover, Lepine, Repeating, Horizontal and common Watches, will be carefully repaired, and warranted, and will also repair French Accordeens and Music Boxes. From my experience in business, I flatter myself that I can suit those who may favor, me with their custom. Watches and Accordeons left at Mr. A. M. Cri dler's Apothecary Shop, Harpers-Ferry, will be attended to regularly. March 21, 1851. W. T. McDONALD.

A CARD.

I HAVE just returned from New York where I made arrangements with Mr. Geo. W. Farnham, to be farnished 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 finishel 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 row combine taste with comfort, and that my Journeymen are every way competent, and feel a just pride in finishing their work in a workmanlike manner.

In a word, I am now prepared to suit all tastes, and only ask a fair trial by the public. Grateful to the public for past patronage, a continuance is respectfully solicited. From persons at a distance, no less than at home, I should be happy to receive a trial, and I feel confidence in stating, as I am authorised by our Merchants to do, that Cloths, Cassimeres, Triumings, &c., will be sold on the most favorable terms, and at prices

greatly less than heretofore. JOHN R. A. REDMAN. Nov. 8, 1850.

#### WASHINGTON HOUSE, WINCHESTER, VA.

P. FITCH respectfully informs his acquain-A. tances and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the above establishment situated on Loudoun street, in the centre of the busines portion of the town, formerly occupied by Mr. Joun LINN, and is now ready to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. From his long experience in Hotel keeping, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. Flis charges for Board and Lodging are very moderate. The office of the Washington, Alexandria, Romney and Hagerstown Stages is kept at this house. January 24, 1851--1y. A. P. F.

#### EXTRA FLOUR.

THE undersigned has always on hand Exter 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 Harpers-Ferry. SAWING.

I have also my Saw-Millin good repair, and bills will be furnished at the shortest notice. MARTIN EICHELBERGER. Rock Spring Mills, May 9, 1650 .- tf.

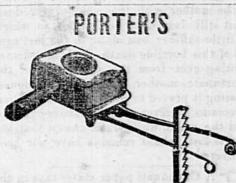
#### CARTER'S HOTEL.

TTHE new and extensive addition to this estab. 1. 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 eye to the comfort and convenience of mests.

The Proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of he patronage heretofore extended to him, and by 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.

Warehouse at Shepherdstown.



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

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

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

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

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

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

The following, among other certificates will show

Ma. ROBERT D. PORTER-Dear Sir: The Twy-

eres placed by you in two of the Forging Fites in

this establishment about three years since, are still

in constant use, and I have no doubt will last three

of four years longer, as they appeared to be but

slightly impaired. I consider them superior to any

I have ever seen in use, for economy, durability,

and their peculiar adaptation to any kind of work. I find, by referring to the coal accounts kept against

each fire, that your Twyeres save at least twentz-five per cent.; besides, the facilities afforded for

keeping up a good fire aids materially to increase

I cheerfully endorse the facts set forth in the above

From the strong terms of approval in which the

everal firemen at this Armory, who have tried it.

speak of the Twyere, invented and patented by Mr.

Robt. D. Porter, and also the recommendation of the

Foreman of the forging departments, and of the Master Armorer, I have adopted it for use at this

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

Robt, D. Porter's Patent Twyeres in constant use,

in my Coach Smith Shop, for three years, and I am

convinced they are a great saving of coal and fire

there has been no occasion for repairs. I believe

they will last for 20 years or more without repair.

CHARLESTOWN DEPOT.

Reduction of Commission.

THOUGH no rates of commission have ever

L been charged at the Charlestown Depot, since

it was under my direction, greater than those au-

thorized by law, or demanded by the fair business:

profits incident to the expense, trouble, and risk of

Charlestown, March 6, 1851.

During the three years mine have been in use,

This is to certify that I have had two of Mr.

A. J. WRIGHT.

J. H. BURTON.

Acting Master Armorer.

JOHN SYMINGTON,

WELLS J. HAWKS,

Coach Maker.

Foreman of Forging Shop.

the amount of work. Yours, respect'ly

GEO. F. S. ZIMMERMAN.

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

last many years.

certificate.

Armory.

in taking a heat.

Charlestown, March 21, 1851.

that it has given complete satisfaction :

Tr The patent omniouses newly invented	Garmenis cut to order at all times.	3 000	tic purposes. I here is a double kettle, or boiler,	Passengers to Washington can rest all night in	marchouse at shepheruseowas	the Agency, yet as complaints have been made by
by Mr. J. A. Franklin, of London, are great	All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange	THE subscriber most respectfully informs his	connected on the top of the Furnace in such a man-	quiet repose at this house, go to Washington in the	The A Comp for Thendad	some as to onerous charges, I have determined to.
things, if they are anything at all. Around	for work. JAMES CLOTHIER.	I friends, customers and the public generally,	ner that the fire passes between the outer and inner surfaces, and will cook vegetables in less time than	morning and return in the evening.	Wheat, Corn, &c., Wanted,	make the effort at least to gratify public desire, and
the vehicle rank a gallery by which each	PETER POISAL.	that he is now receiving one of the largest and best	boilers set in brick. They ar: light and portable,	a standy white rate of the standy in the cities can,	THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens	shall therefore on and after this date, reduce my
passenger ghes to his place, being admitted	April 4, 1851.	assortments of goods (in his line of business) ever offered in this market, to which he earnestly invites	and, therefore, possess the advantages of being used	upon reasonable notice, always receive the best ac-	d of Jefferson and Berkeley counties Va., and	commissions to three cents per hundred on all mer-
passenger gies to als place, being autorited	Alan V toot	the attention of all who may be in want of such ar-	in different places. Sizes ranging from 30 to 80	commodations	those of Washington county, Md., that they have	chandise delivered in the town, and on other con-
thereto by a private door which opens on	TO STONE MASONS.	ticles-believing he will be enabled to suit each and	gallons. Also, Lcad Pipe, of all sizes.	and the matter of the well supplied with supe	rented the large and commodious Brick Warehouse at Shepherdstown, on the Potomac river, (under the	signments the commissions will correspond with the rates at Winchester. In making this reduction,
that place alsoe. His seat is the perfection	DROPOSALS are desired immediately, for the	all both as respects quality and price. Call at the	SHOWER BATHS & REFRIGERATORS,	riot Wines, Brandies Old Rye, &c., &c. He therefore hopes to share a reasonable portion	name and firm of LUCAS 4 MOORE,) where	however, the duty is imposed on me of requiring
of comfort, and before him is a mirror in	I Stone Work necessary for the Basement of	old stand, and exagine for yourselves. Respectfully,	and a host of other articles, which it is unnecessary	of patronage, and incluges the hope that the travel-	they will at times be prepared to furnish transporta-	the commissions on all goods, of every description
which he can study his own physiognomy	the Presbyterian Church about to be erected in	JAS. McDANIEL Agent.	to mention. The subscriber also offers his services	ing public will give him a call.	tion, in their superior line of Catal Boats, for any	whatever, to be paid for on delivery, without res-
andisturbed. I A pipe of gutta percha leads	Charlestown.	for SAMUEL RIDENOUR.	to execute all kinds of work appertaining to his	SILAS W. CONN.	and all freight, destined for the Markets of the	pect to persons. The cash will also be required for
to the driver, with whom he can confer when-	April 4, 1851.	April 4, 1851.	business: such as	Relay, Balt County, Md., March 7, 1851.	District. Terms reasonable, and such as will make	all articles for sale at the Charlestown Depot.
over he desires, whether on philosophy, reli-	P. 1. Ct. L. C Sala	I make and the second sec	Roofing, Spouling, Sc.		it the interest of all to give them a trial.	VINCENT W. MOORE.
	Bridge Stock for Sale.	Tobacco	Best price given for old COPPER AND BRASS, at	REMOVAL.	The highest market Cash price will be paid.	February 7, 1851.
gion or literature. The price of a ride is 5d.	TITILL be sold, at private sale, Thirty Shares	At Retail at Wholesale Prices.	his stand, opposite Wm. Stabler & Bro's., Fairfax		for from five to twenty thousand bashels of WHEAT	The second se
	W Virginia & Maryland Bridge Stock. Apply	T WOULD respectfully inform my friends and	street, Alexandria.	Wagon Making, &c.	-to be delivered at such times as the parties may	Store House for Rent.
IT's The Boston Advertiser states that	to the subscriber residing in Shepherdstown.	the public in general, that I have this day re-	ENOCH GRIMES.	HE subscriber has removed to his new shop	agree, and in parcels to suit the convenience of those interested. Also, the highest market price will be	INTENDING to remove my Store to
Littlefield has retired from his post as Jan-	V. M. BUTLER, Adm'r of Wm. Shortt, dec'd.	duced my prices on Tobacco at Retail for Whole-	Alexandria, June 21, 1850-1f	. opposite the Episcoval Parsonage, where he is	paid for CORN, OATS, and Country Produce	L the West end of the Market House on
iter at the Mudical College, and gone to live		sale prices.		better prepared than ever to serve the public in his	generally. Farmers and others will find it to their	the 1st of April next, the STORE HOUSE THE
on a farm in Vermont, which he purchased	April 4, 1851.	GEORGE W. SWEITZER.	REMOVAL.	line of business.	interest to call, before disposing of their Grain or	now occupied by me, will be FOR RENT.
with his reward for discovering Dr. Park-	Dried Apples.	March 28, 1851		He will make of repair Wagons, Ploughs, Har-	Produce as our arrangements are such as to offer	Possession given on the 1st of April next. It is one
man's remains.	TITST received a prime lot of the above, for sale		THE undersigned takes this method of informing	rows, &c., as indeed every article in his line of bu- siness, with great prompiness, and in a substantial	inducements equal to that of any other House in the	of the best stands in town.
	. by TATE & HOOFF.	Buggies and Carriages for Sale.	A his customers and the mablic generally that	manner. His materials shall be of the best quality,	Valley.	Apply to THOS. RAWLINS, Trustee
The Legislature of Michigan adjourn-	March 21.	ONE second Hand Baltimore built CARRIAGE	ue has removed his	and a good job given.	Plaster, Fish, Salt, &c.,	for Areana Rawlins. Charlestown, Dec. 13, 1850.
ed sine die on Saturday, the 5th instant	CARDEN Spades, four prong Forks and long	for sale, with or without Harness.	BLACKSMITHING IMPLEMENTS	To his old costomers he tenders his thanks for the	Will be kept constantly on hand, and disposed of	Charlestown, Dec. 13, 1631.
The railroad pills, the new apportionment	Thandle Shovels, for sale by	One second hand BUGGY WAGON:	to his new building opposite the Episconal Parson-	liberal support beretofore extended him, and hopes	on the most reasonable terms by the cargo, or small-	Wation
Pill, 3nd Other half of importance is it.	March 28. EBY & SON:	One do do: TROTTING do;	age, where he is prepared to serve his old enstomers	for a continuance of their favors. To be public	er quantity. ROBERT LUCAS, JR.,	Notiee.
State failed to pass.	The second second is a second s	forsale, with or vethout Harness, Baltimore make.	as usual, and as many new ones as may favor him	at large he issues a portion of their sucom.	SAMUEL MOORE.	NOTICE is hereby given that an application
	White Lead.	For sale low for CASH by	with their custom. The various branches of his	ALFRED C'BANNON.	Shepheristown, Nov. 8, 1850-1v.	Will be made to the Legislature for a charter
GREAT FIRE ON THE PLANTATIONS OF CUEA.	1 OI and 25 pourd Kegs White Lead, for sale by	March 28, 1851 G. W. SWEITZER.	business shall be conducted in a manner enual to	Charlestown, Jacuary 24, 1551.	Enspiritute ext aver of reco 11.	to construct a Toll Bridge across the Shenandoah River, at the Gulf Mills. I. GREGORY
a usephico iroin New Orleans dated on	1 22 March 21. J. H. SLOAN & CO.	Garden Seed.	any other establishment in the county, and upon	Negro Girl Wanted.	A Great Bargain	River, at the Gulf Mills. I. GREGORY, Feb. 7, 1851.
Printy man Sayn that intalligungs have have		TUST received inother supply of Peas, 4 kinds,	the most accommodating terms. He therefore con- fidently expects a liberal patronage. He will en-	THE Advertiser wishes to buy for his own use,	TS offered in three full sets Superb Ivory Table	reb. 1, 1001.
received at tipat part of a dastemating and	A LARGE assortment of the boot Putt	Manale Worth Camillower Parship Beat	deavor to deserve it.	L a young and hearty Negro Woman, with one	.L Cutlery. I will sell them at a sacrifice by the	1 O DOZEN best french Philadelphia and Bai-
gration on the plantatiens of Cube. No par-	1 4. A Mails, for sale at the lowest raise he the been	Pepper, Nastentian, and other of Aults English	The public's humble servant.	or two childgen, for which a liberal price will be	fall set, or separately within the next two weeks	1 A timore call skins which will be mannfactor.
ticulars,		Garden Send, at the Market House.	HIRAM O'BANNON.	paid. Apply to TATE & HOOFF	Apply soon or loose a bargain at the Market-house.	ed in the neatest style, when ordered.
the second secon	March 28. T. RAWLINS.	March 28. T. RAWLINS,	Charlestown, Jan. 24, 1851.	Aptil 4, 18\$1ti	April 4. T. RAWLINS,	April 4. JAS. McDANIEL, Agent,
			Harpers Ferry			
			SERVICE National Historical Park			
A STATE OF A	AND INCOMENDATION AND A DESCRIPTION OF AN ADDRESS OF A DESCRIPTION OF A DE			A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	AN ADDRESS OF A DESCRIPTION OF A	