#### Virginia, to wit:

At thes beld in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, on the 5th day of August, 1851, Bienry Berry, Administrator, de bonus non, of John PLAINT FF, AGAINST

Win. C. Worthington, Administrator, de bonus nou, with the will annexed of Robert Rutherford, dec'd, Wm. D. Clarke and Louisa his wife, James J. Randwick and Suran his wife, Mary Armistead, Blizabile Smith, John B. Gregum, John Conrad, Mary arei R. Morrow, Nalkaniei G. North and Mary his wife, Eleanor Worthington, Sarai Worthington, Jant W. Reynolds and Catharine his wife, Nancy Coolins, Was, C. Worthington, Jacob W. Reynelis. Administrato of John M. Cookus, do'd, James L. Rouson and Francis M. his wife, Sorah E. Boliveth, John R. Flagg and Mary his wife, John J. Hammond and Sally Ann his wife, George H. Plagg, Nathaniel E. Cornwell and Suson his wife, Enwand I. Lee and Henriche his wife, Henev Bedinger, Sarah, Mary, Georgiana, Mildred, Susan, Laurrence B., Daniel B., Benjamin F., Thornton and George Washington, Wm. S. Long and Sarah his wife, John L. Bruan. James Brown and Elemor his wife, Robert Worthington, Jna. T. Cookus, and William, Sally, Daniel B. and Vir-

. DEPENDANTS. THE object of this suit is to enforce payment of a dest due from the estate of Robert Rutherford, de-'d, to the plaintiff 's intestate, and to charge the same in the real estate of said Robert Rutherford, dec's, under the provision of his last Will and Testament, which subjected his estate, real and personal, to the payment of his debts.

frappearing on affidavit filed in this suit, that the defendants, James J. Randolph and Susan, his wife, Mary Armisterd, Elizabeth, Smith and John Conrail, 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 neccessary to protect their 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.

Virginia, to wit: AT roles held in the Cierk's Office of the Circuit Court of Lefferson County; on the 5th day of August,

John O. Snyder, Daniel Sauder, Benjamin Snyder and David H. Snyder-the said Benjamin and David H. Snyder being itfants and string by John O. Snyder, their next friend, PLAINTIFFS,

GARNISHES.

Henry D. Garnhart, DEFENDANT. An action of assumpsit,

John B. Packett,

THE object of this suit is to attach so much of the debt due the defendant, Garnhart, from J B. Packett, as will pay the debt due to the plainting from the defendant, Garnhart," It appearing on affidavit 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 project his interests in this matter. It is further ordered, that a copy here of be published once a week for four successive weeks in the 'Virginia Free Press,' and posted at the tront door of the Gourt-house of this County, on the first day of the next County Gourt of Jefferson.

A copy-Teste, R. T. BROWN, Clerk. August 24, 1851. Virginia, to wit:

At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuft Court of Jefferson County, on the 5th day of August, . PLAINTIFF. Samuel A. Pancoast, AGAINST DEFENDANT,

An action in Assumpsit, Conrad R. Starry and Joseph Starry, Deputies of F. Beckham, Sheriff of Jefferson GARNISHERS.

THE object of this suit, is to recover a debt due L the plaintiff from the defendant, and to subject the property of the defendant, in the hands of the Sheriff of Jefferson County, to the payment of the It appearing on affidavit filed in this suit, that the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff in the sum

of \$300 due by account, with legal interest from July 1st, 1851, which the plaintiff believes he is entitled to and ought to recover; and also that he be lieves the said defendant intends to remove his property, or the proceeds of it, out of this State, so process of execution on a judgment in said suit, when it is obtained, will be unavailing-he is here by required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interests in his maner. 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 by Jefferson, A copy-Teste.

R. T. BROWN, Clerk. Virginia, to wit:

At rules held in the Clerks Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, on the 5th day of Au-. W. J. Horstman and Sigismund Horstman, partners under the name and firm of W. H. Horstman & Sons, PLAINTIFFS,

· AGAINST Wilson and - Wilson, partners under the name and firm of Wilson & DEFENDANTS.

An action of debt, James McDaniel. The object of this suit is to subject assetts in the hance of getting the location.

I hands of James McDaniel, belonging to the defendards, as will pay a debt due to the Plainties

McCORMICK & Bit

from the Defendants.

It appearing on affidavit filed in this suit, that the defendants are not residents of this State, they are required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interests in this matter. It is further endered, that a copy here it be published once a week for your successive weeks in the Virginia Free Press, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse of thisoCounty, on the first day of the next County Court of Jefferson.

A copy—Teste, R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

Virginia, to wit:

At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, on the 5th day of August, John Hamm and James Taylor,

John T. Cookus, aiministrator of John Walper, dec'd, DEFENDANTS. IN CHANCERY.

THE object of this suit is to obtain payment of a legacy given by the last Will and Testament of Casper Walper, dee'd, late of Jefferson co., to Mary Rousene, which is assigned to the plaintiffs. The legacy of five hundred dollars, so given by said Will, is charged on a tract of Land devised by said Will to John Walper, new deceased, which deseended to the defendants, John C. Walper and Mary Walper, his calidren and heirs.

It appearing on affidavit filed in this suit, that the defendant John C. Walper is not a resident of this State, he is hereby required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and de what is necessary to protect his inter ests in this matter. It is ferther ordered, that a corhereof be published once a week for four successive weeks to the 'Virginia Free Press,' and posted a the front dear of the Court-house of this County, on the first day of the next County Court of Jefferson. A copy-Teste, B. T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 14, 1951.

Muies for Sale. DERSONS destring to purchase Mules can have I choice out of a lot of 100 head at " Fairfield," 3 uniles North of Berryville, Clarke county. Also a number of Horses. PENDLETON & RICHARDSON.

#### Virginia, to wit:

At rules held in the Clerks Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, on the 5th day of August, Lydia S. English. AGAINST Juliet A. Gordon. DEFENDANTS. - IN DEBT.

THE object of this suit is to attach the real estate of the defendant, lying in the County of Jefferson, and to subject it to the payment of the plain-It appearing on affidavit filed in this suit, that the efendant is not a resident of this State, she is hereby required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and de what is necessary to protect her interests in this matter. It is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks in the 'Virginia' since needed, between Bal Free Press,' and posted at the front door of the and Western Merchants. Court-house of this County, on the first day of the hext County Court of Jefferson,

A copy—Teste, R. T. BROWN, Clerk. August 14, 1851.

Virginia, to wit: AT' rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit

Court of Jefferson County, on the 5th day of Au-AGAINST

Joseph McMurran, George Licklider, James · Black and Edward Lucas, jr.,

IN CHANCERY. THE object of this suit is to obtain a decree for an annuity given by Robert Buckles, dec'd, to the Plaintiff, and charged by said deceased in his Will upon lands devised by him to John, Robert and Abram Buckles, and now held by the defendants, Licklider, Black and Lucas, and to subject the land liable for such annuity to the payment It appearing on affidavit filed in this suit, that the

defendant, James Black, is not a resident of this State, he is hereby required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and de what is necessary to protect his interests in this matter. It is further ordered, that a copy here of be published once a week for four successive weeks in, the "Virginia Free Press," and posted at the front foor of the Court-house of this County, on the first day of the next County Court of Jefferson. A copy—Teste.
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 14, 1851. .

Virginia, to wit: At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit

Court of Jefferson County, on the 5th day of August, merenant partners, un firm of Fowle & Co., AGAINST

William Brown, . An action of Assumpsit, Redmond Burke, THE object of this suit, is to attach any estate

and effects of the defendant in the hands of the aid Reemond Burke, or any other person, in this State, and to subject the same to the payment of the plaintiffs' claim against the defendant.
It appearing on affidavit 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 protect his interests in this matter. It is further dered, 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 cony-Teste, Angust 14, 1851. R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

SUPERIOR WHEAT FANS.

Look to your Interest. Farmers!

HE subscriber is now putting up, ready for im-

mediate use, at the Ceach Factory of Mr. W. Hawks in Charlestewn, some hundred or more the very latest and most improved WHEAT FANS.

nown as the "Genesee Farmer," and which has State of New York and other Wheat growing States in the North. It is adapted to cleaning every description of grain, and as a Clover or Timethy cleaner, has no superior any where. This Fan has been most fully tested, and every where elicited the highest commendation. It has taken the premitm at several of the best Northern exhibitions ud for superiority of construction, capacity for Parmers of Jefferson and the Valley of Virginia, have now an opportunity of supplying themselves with an article adapted to their, wants, and it is hoped early application may be made, as the Fans me at Charlestown will be promptly attended to, and the Fans delivered at any reasonable point de- ! Va. The scholastic year will be divided into two ignated, free of charge. JAMES RUNYAN.

Attention, Merchants!

N opportunity is now offered for any person, desirous of entering into the Mercantile Businot equalled in the Valley of Virginia. To insure this, it is only necessary that the person shall our-chase a small lot of goods on hand which will be sseld on accommodating terms, both as to price and time. The stand is situated in one of the most prosperous and wealthy portions of the Valley, where moderate capital and energy cannot fail to reap their proper reward. The house is under the control of the subscribers, for a series of years, and can atterwards be secured for an indefinite period of time. As they are determined to sell the stock of goods, persons wishing to accept the offer now made. had better apply at once, otherwise they will lose

For further particulars, apply at once to McCORMICK & BRADFIELD. July 17, 1851. Berryville, Clarke Co., Va.

Valuable Property for Rent IL undersigned will rent out his Merchant Mill, one mile from Wade's Depet, on the Ope-

uso, for a term of three or four years. The Mill been rebuilt all new, and is situated in one of the best neighborhoods for wheat in the Valley, and being on the rail road, so that the miller can load his hour himself. There is a new Plaster Breaker

and fifty tens of Plaster sold every year. Application made immediately to the undersigned will be attended to. JAS F. REYNOLDS. June 5, 1851. Spirit Copy tf.

WISH to rent a House and Let adjoining my Mother's farm, near Duffield's Depet, on the Saltimore & Ohio Railroad. The dwelling house to 3000 Shingles or Staves in two hours by horse AGAINST

has four reems—a kitchen stands near by. The
Lot contains between six and seven acres. I will
make it an object to any one weating a signation to make it an object to any one wanting a situation, to rous of disposing of several location rights. Letters rent this property. There is a plank building within one hundred vards of the dwelling, also for rent. All of said property can be had for twelve months at a very low reat by applying soon. LEWIS NEILL May 30, 1851-tf.

EXTRA FLOUR.

THE undersigned has always on hand EXTRA FLOUR, No. 1, for sale and in exchange for a govi article of Wheat. The above Picur is kept on hand in Charlestown, by John K. Woods & Co. and liby & Soa; and by different merchants at Harmes Ferry.

SAWING. I have also my Saw-Mill in good repair, and bills will be furnished at the shortest notice. MARTIN EICHELBERGER. Rhek Spring Mills, May 9, 1850 .-- tf.

Dying.

THE subscriber has permanently settled in Win-chester, and will attend to Dying Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, &c., and every esscription of goeds in their line. Gentlemen's Garments renevated and redyed, and he warrants to give satisfaction: Any article sent to the care of Mir. Jacob Seaseney will receive prompt attention. Ladies will be careful to have their Dresses

properly ripped. J. H. TICKELL. NAILS very low by keg, for cash. EBY & SON

Wholesale Watch & Jewelry Store.

L. M. MILLER & CO., IMPORTERS, Manufacturers and Johbers of WATCHES, JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS, have leased the Old Stand, formerly occupied by Messrs. Canfield, Brother & Co., South. east corner of Charles and Baltimore Streets, (No. 227.) which they are putting in complete order for the WHOLESALE WATCH AND JEWELRY

BUSINESS, to be opened about the 20th of July. In calling the attention of the trade to the new concern, we mention the fact that we are associated with one of the most extensive Jeweley Manupac-TERING ESTABLISHMENTS in the country, which must give a decided advantage over all others in this market, for supplying dealers with Jewelry at manufac-turers' prices, a feature in this branch of trade long since needed, between Baltimore and the Southern

We desire to call particular attention to the Watch department, which will at all times be supplied with a great assortment from the most celebrated manufacturers, and kept in perfect running order, so that purchasers may at once take them, with a written guarantee that they will perform cor-

This branch of the business will receive the especial attention of one of the firm, whose extensive and practical knowledge of the business, will, we hope, give us a place in the confidence of buyers.

We respectfully invite you to call upon us when you next visit our city, confidently believing that an examination of our Goods will prove to you, that they are better styles and cheaper than you have ever seen in this market, and assure you that no effort shall be wanting on our part to make the acquaintance one of mutual bene L. H. MILLER & CO.,

Corner of Charles and Bullimore Streets, Balt. REFERENCES: Messrs. Wyeth, Blacklock & Co., Baltimore.

" Gwyn, Reid & Taylor, " James Hodges & Brothers, Hurst & Berry, Murdock, Duer & Evans, Stellman & Hinrichs, Sangston & Co. Batthlow, Gwynn & Co. Ricley & Pendleton, Bushings & Bailey, John Murphy & Co., Moore & Griffin,

August 21, 1851-1y. SWARTZWELDER & SMITH, (LATE L. E. SWARTZWELDER,)

LOUDOUN STREET, WINCHESTER, VA. DEALERS in Table and Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Files, Edge Tools, Saddlery and Saddler's Tools, Shoemaker's Lasts, Tools and Findings, Cabinet Maker's Materials, Anvils, buttens, and en her head an open network | Was once more at liberty. William H. Fowle and George D. Finole, Bellows, Vices, Screw-Plates, Safety Fuse, Lead Zinc. Patent Pumps. Elintic Springs. Circular Saws, Mill, Hand and Cross-Cut Saws, Nails, Cast, Sheer and Blister Steel, Hoop, Band and Sheet Iron, Bar Iron, Mouldboards, Hollow-Ware Castings, Locks, Hinges and Screws, every | were faultlessly beautiful. description of Hardware for Building, Carpenter's Tools of every kind, Guns, Pistols and Gun-Barrels, Whips, Looking-Glasses, Wire, Trace, Log, Tongue and Fifth Chains, Spades, Shovels and Forks, Coach Trin mings, and every variety of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE. On hand, a large and general assortment of he above named articles at the very lowest prices. August 21, 1851-19

Shepherdtown Seminary. TRS. E. W. PHELPS will resume the duties of her School, on Wednesday the 17th of eptember, 1851. She has been careful, as formerly, to secure the assistance of accomplished asso-

Tuition in English,

Children under twelve years of age, French, Latin and French, Drawing and Painting,

Music-Vocal and Instrumental, The Boarding Department is under the care of Mrs. Campbell, who occupies one of the largest and most commodious houses in the village. Mrs. C. bestows every attention upon those who beard with her which can ensure, their comfort, health and happiness. Mrs. Phelps boards with her pupils and solicitously regards their manners and morals, as well as their mental training. The price of uperseded the use of almost every other Fan in the Board is \$80 for the scholastic year of ten months, A young lady may receive instructions in the higher branches of English, Latin; French, Music, and the most comfortable board, for the moderate rate of \$168 per annum.

August 14, 1851 Classical & Mathematical School.

THE subscriber will continue a boarding school for boys, at his residence near Kabletown, Virginia. The school will be again in charge of Mr. Carter J. Harris, a gentleman of several years exwith an article adapted to their wants, and it is hoved early application may be made, as the Fans are now ready for delivery. Orders addressed to University of Virginia. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber by mail, at Kabletown, Jefferson Co sessions-the first commencing Oct. 1st, 1851, and ending the last of February. The second commencing March 1st and ending the last of July, 1852. Six Day Scholars will be taken at \$16 50 per session, payable in advance.

BETTON'S SHIRT ESTABLISHMENT, 119 MARKET STREET. BALTIMORE.



THE largest and only Manufacturing Wholesale Establishment in the City. The capital and force engaged enables me at all times to offer to COUNTRY MER-CHANTS AND DEALERS IN SHIRTS, COL-LARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS, great inducements-more than usual efforts having been made to render the assortment of these articles The Stock on hand is large and well assorted for

full and complete.

MEN and BOYS. MEN and 6013.

All Orders from the Country attended to with punctuality and dispatch. Remember the name and No. 179 Warket street, T. W. BETTON. May 9, 1851-1y.

To Coopers and Others.

THE undersigned take this method of informing Coopers and persons in want of Shingles and Staves, that they have on hand at this time one hundred thousand Shingles and Cooper Stuff which they will dispose of low for cash or on a short credit. They intend to keep constantly a large supply of each, and persons in want will find it to their advantage to purchase of them. They have a machine for manufacturing the

above articles which is applicable to steam, water,

Va., will be promptly answered. A sample of the Staves and Shingles can be seen at the Free Press Office. SHAULL & BURWELL April 11, 1851-1y. N. W. GOLDSBOROUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, No. 9, Light Street Wharf, BALTIMORE.

REFER TO KETES & KPARSLEY, Charlestown. ANDREW KENNEDY, Esq., ALEX. R. BOTELER, Est Shepherdstown. W. L. WEBB, Esq., June 19, 1851.—6m.

Cash for Negroes.

THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large number of Negroes of both series, sound and likely. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give him a call before selling, as he will pay the very highest cash prices.

He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the 2d Monday, and at Berryville on the 4th Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charlestown.

Charlestown.
All lotters addressed to him will be promptly attended to. Charlestown Feb. 12, 1848-tf.

### POETRY.

[FOR THE FREE PRESS. LINES To Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, Author of the Deserted Wife, dec. dec.

Awake! my lyre-enliv'ned by a song Of woman's worth-Filsweepthy tuneful strings And thrilling echo shall thy notes prolong, Until the stern, repentant critic sings, Until his praise adds "fuel to the fire" That warms my spirit and a wakes my lyre. Thou, who hast teld of Hagar's changeful let,

Of broken vows-of man's inconstancy!

Say, hast thou felt the woe of vores fergot,

Or dost thou dream of such hypocrisy The traitor's kiss, the world's cold scorn, Are these by feeling or by faner drawn? Spirit of sadness! from thy gloom awake; In Christ's calm lik'ness be thy soul array'd. O, that thy Genius, ill. The troubled lake, By God's behest might find its surge allay'd!

And then with holy unction wield thy pen

For God's on glory and the weal of men. With life inspir'd, thy passion scenes portray The demon-foes that riot in the heart. The tinsell'd garb of guilt dost rive away; And golden gleams to virtue dost impart. Accept this simple lay to Genius due, This friendly wreath my muse has twin'd for you. August 26th, 1851.

MISCELLANY From the Pictorial Drawing Room Companien. CHARLOTTA:

THE TAMBOURINE PLAYER.

BY LIEUTENANT MUERY.

Two young students sat in the window of Cafe des Etudiants, in the Rue des E'coles, Paris, one afternoon, when their attention was arrested by the performances of a couple of itinerant musicians in the street. They were Italians, and apparently father and daughter; the fermer playing a large and finely tuned organ, the latter accompanying him with surpassing dexterity and harmony upon a tambourine. The man was dressed in the velveteen pants and jacket, so usual among his people, and with a jaunty cay of modest skirt, of blue fabric, and a laced

but Italian skies impart, and her features | is wide, and time is before me;" and with Such were some of the peculiarities of the

a rich abundance of black hair. Her com-

"By this light, how pretty she is," exclaimed the younger, of the two students. "Pretty-by Jove, she's beautiful," re-

plied his companion. " Such feet." "And such a figure !"

"Se graceful." " And such black eyes!" " Egad, Celestine, I must know that girl better." continued the younger of the two. 'In love with her at first sight, Antoine? Well, such fires quickly burn themselves out, said his companion as he when he had called girl's tambourine, and raised his cap as her eye met his in acknowledgement of the generous fee he had bestewed.

'Celestine?' 'Well.' . Did you see these eyes !'

Of course.' Were they not levely? 'We agreed to that before. But where are you going, Antoine?'

'To follow her,' replied his companion suiting the action to the word Antoine Leuval was a young student of teen years of age; but an aptuess, which na-ture had bestowed upon him, had helped him on to a remarkable proficiency, and he alrea-

dy ranked high among his elder companions, for intelligence and acquirements. In his disposition he was quick, but generous and free-hearted, perhaps a little inclined to the dissipations of the day, but quite uncontaminated by any serious evil or habit. His father took much pride in his advancement supplied him liberally with money, but at the same time that he leved his boy, he was

Our scene changes; six months have passed since we introduced our characters at the Cafe des Etudiants.

It is a pleasant evening, and the room where we would take you is very pleasantly lighted. The furniture is exceedingly next and plain, but handsome and abundant. A lovely girl, with dark hair and eyes, sits by a table where burns an astral lamp, at work upon some rich pattern of lace, in the most elaborate and exquisite style of figure. Opposite to her, and engaged with a beek, sat a young man, whom the reader would have recognized as being Anteine Louval, and she who sat so quietly there, and plying her needle with such industry and lady-like mien, was Charletta, the tambeurine girl .-We will not explain in detail the means by which this change had been brought about. Anteine was handsome, eloquent, and in love with her. He caused her to be taught embroidery in its highest perfection. It amused her, and helped them to pay unitedly the expense of their little home, and outwardly

the two were most happy. the young girl's heart; Antoine was not her husband. She had never importuned him upon the subject, for he had always met her request by answering that were he to marry her, his father, would disinherit him at once. To her, who had given up everything, father, | not?' friends and innocence, such an object seemed but a trifle. but she said ne more upon the theme, and months passed away. She lov- the first time giving vent to his feelings. ing, kind, and true to him, and he, teo, lov- We parted because you were too considerate

'Antoine, I find that I can no longer be happy unless you prove your sincerity by marriage.

Dear Charlotta, you know that it is painful to me for you to refer to this matter, and you know that my father \_\_\_\_\_" 'True, you have teld me of that before, but unless you now concede no my wishes, me must separate at once. 'Separate, Charlotta.'

'Yes, Antoine, I am resolved. Then you do not love me, he answered repreachfully. 'I do love you, Anteine, with all my heart,' said the beautiful girl, brushing a tear

from her bright eye. The student leaned across the table, kissed her fair cheek, and bidding her good night, was about to leave. ' Are you going, Anteine ?'

#### You will not grant my wish ? Charletts, I cannot?'

Then farewell, she said, turning from him with a quick sigh. The student returned to his quarters in

sollege, thinking little of the words she had used towards him, and supposing that she would forget the subject te-merrow, and all would be pleasant again, as it had been many a time before. But he was mistaken.— When he returned in the following afterthese qualities had never been exercised towards him before, but now he saw that she lacked not for resolution.

whither Charlotta had gone; he had even ledged private information at the office of the prefect of the pelice, adding a reward as an inducement, but the cunning officers of his own; but the act was so bold as to could find no trace of the missing girl. Antoine was at first inconselable, but the gay tone of Parisian society soon cured him, and alas! for his manhood, he was once more as whole-hearted and happy as ever. He graduated, at last and passing through the chrysalis state in the life of a professional man, the period between the casting off of his har-ness and the practice of such knowledge as tection of the flag of the United States, and he has been taught to apply, he fell into such gay society, was courted for his naturally brilliant wit, and easy and graceful manners and finally found himslf so much in debt by a spendthrift co rse of life, that he dared not call upon his father for the means to but while she swims the man you will not

extricate ham. Troubles of a pecuniary character thickened upon him; his father discharged debt after debt, until he utterly refused to pay any more for his dissipated and reckless boy. At last he was seized and thrown into prison; in vain were his beseechings and prem- act?" ises to his father. He utterly refused to de anght for one who had proved so unworthy of his liberality. He had sighed and fretted red velvet upon his head. The girl wore a | thus in confinement for weeks, when one day his deers were thrown open, and he was inwaist of red velvet ornamented with silver formed that his debt was discharged, and he

cap, that served to confine, but not to hide, | "Can this be my father?" he thought .-"Yes, he thinks I am sufficiently punished plexion was of that rich elive hue, that none and so at last releases me. Well, the world this idea in his brain, it was scarcely five months, before Antoine Louval was again in two musicians, that a glance manifested to prison. His father had forbidden him his house long since, for reason of i reckless conduct at the gaming table, and his total disregard of expenses. Again he lay for more than two months in prison, and again was he liberated as he presumed by his relenting father, to whom he had in desperation addressed many beseeching notes full of good premises.

This second incarceration had taught him wisdom; he was older by some five or six years than when he had graduated; he besame thoughtful, recollected his long forgetten profession, recalled his studies and beeks and seriously set about to retrieve a charac-Antoine threw a five franc piece into the ter that had already suffered in the world's eye. He spened a suite of rooms, devoted his spare time to the hespital, and gradually became an adept in his profession, and day by day, business poured in upon him, until

he commenced a practice fully equal to his time and wishes to perform. In the meantime the father of Antoine Louval had died and having much approved the decided change be saw in his son's career, had willed him his entire fortune. several young friends, and arrived, as I sup-Antoine was sitting by his fireside in an

elegant mansion, in one of the most fashionable and aristocratic sections of Paris. His the medical college, and the only sen of a feet rested over the fireplace with that true rich merchant in the city. He was but nine- carelessness and abandon that bespeak the bacheler. He was moody and thoughtful. It was his birth night-that day he was thirty-four years of age-just fifteen years older than when he was first introduced to the reader. It was always a thoughtful oc casion to him, and he seemed more than usually moody now. What more could be desire? He was rich, honored, courted and ranked as one of the most skillful of his dif-At that moment a summens came to him

that a lady in a neighboring quarter of the city was in imminent peril of her life from a sudden attack of illness, and that his presence was immediately desired. Rising with professional quietude, he placed his usual packet of instruments and medicines in his pecket, and stepping into his carriage, drove to the point designated. Here he was shown into a genteel apartment, and after divesting himself of his outer garments, was led by a young man into an inner room, where lay a female in that burning fever that rarely fails to produce delirium-the early stages of ty-

Who is the lady?' asked the surgeon. My mother, sir.'

'Has she been long sick.' Only since merning, but, as she seemed to wander in her mind, this evening, and has said if she should ever be seriously ill to send for you as her medical adviser, I con-

cluded to do so.' The surgeon examined the features before him mere minutely. Strange recellections came over him. He drew his lancet carefully blad the patient, sat by her four hours, and watched the operation of his medicines, But there was a canker-worm gnawing at came early and late for many days, and finally saw the return of reason to the patient and soon the rose health once more stole ever her cheeks.

'And now, think you,' asked the surgeen of his patient, one day, 'that I know you !

ing her sincerely. But as they sat there longer to live with me, and not hear my now, after a few moment's silence, Charletta | name. Will you share it now, still dearest one ? A tear only answered him, and pressing his dearly leved and long lost Charlotta in his arms, he was again happy.

Tell me, dearest, knew you of my being

'Heroic girl! How found you the means?'

By embroidery, an art you first caused

released from prison at two different times years since ? I do. "It was you, then, who liberated me." 'Yes,' she replied, with downcast eyes.

me to learn.' 'Ah! Charlotta, how could you remain so leng unknown to me ! Tsaw your prosperity. I feared that the poor tambourine girl would be a hinderance to year rising career."

Nav. dearest, you are over with ma-- have ever been regretted.' 'I have semetimes hoped so." That who, Charletta, is this young man,

with such a distingue air? he who calls you mother ?

'Anteine, it is thy son !' Such is a brief epitome of the life of one of the first surgeons of Paris, and the tambourine girl is still his happy wife. NAVAL ANECDOTE.

When Macdenough was First Lieutenant of the Siren, under the command of Captain Smith, a circumstance occurred in the harnown to the apartments where Charletta had | ber of Gibraltar, sufficiently indicative of lived, she was gone, with all her personal at- the firmness and decision of his character. tire, and no trace was left of her. He had An American merchant brig came to anchor non given her credit for the strength of mind | near the United States vessel. Macdonough and firmness that she really possessed, for in the absence of Captain Smith, who had gone on shore, saw a boat from a British frigate board the brig and take from her a man. He instantly me and and armed his gig, and In vain wire all his efforts to discover pursued the British boat, which he overtook just as it reached the frigate, and without ceremony took the impressed man into his beat. The frigate's beat was twice the force asteund the Lieutenant who commanded the press gang, and no resistance was offered. When the affair was made known to the British captain, he came on board the Siren in a great rage, and inquired how he dared

to take a man from his beat. Macdenough replied that the man was an that it was his duty to proteet him.

The Captain with a volley of oaths, swere he would bring his frigate alongside the Siren and sink her. "That you may de," said Macdenough,

The English captain teld Macdonough that he was a young hair-brained fellow, and would repent of his rashness. "Supposing, sir," said he, "I had been in that boat, would you have dared to have committed such an

"I should have made the attempt at all bazards," was the reply. "What, sir !" said the English captain, would you venture to interfere if I were to impress men from that brig?"

The British captain returned to his ves- standing in her place of confinement. sel, and manned a beat, and steered for the brig : Macdeneugh did the same ; but here the affair ended; the English captain took a circuitous route and returned to his ship .-There was such a calmness in the conduct of Licutenant Maedonough-such a solemnity in his language-such a peliteness in his manner, that the British officer saw that he had to deal with no ordinary man, and that it was not best to put him on his mettle.

SERENADING A SENTIMENTAL

In my young days, I was extravagantly fond of attending parties, and was somewhat celebrated for playing the flute; hence it was generally expected, when an invitation was extended, that my flute would accompany me. I visited a splendid party one evening and was called upon to favor the company with a tune on the flute. I, of course, immediately complied with the request. The company appeared to be delighted, but mere particularly so was a beautiful young lady who raised her hands and exclaimed that it

was beautiful, delightful, &c. I, of course, was highly flattered, and immediately formed a resolution to serenade the young lady on the fellowing night .-Previous to leaving the party, I made inquiry respecting her residence.

I started the next night, in company with

posed, at the lady's residence, but made a mest glorious mistake, by getting under the window of an old Quaker. "New beys," said I, "beheld the sentimentality of this young lady the moment I strike or, The Last Rose of Summer." I struck up, but the windew remained closed. The boys smiled. "Oh," said I, "that is nothing, it would not be in good taste to raise the window on the first air." I next struck up on Old Robin Gray. Still the window remained closed .-The boys snickered, and I felt somewhat flat. "Once more, beys," said I, "and she must come." I struck up again-My Love is like the Red Rese." Still there was ne demonstration. "Boys," said I, "she's a humbug. Let us sing Home, Sweet Home, and if that don't bring her, we will give her up." We struck up, and as we finished the last line the window was raised. "That's the ticket, beys," said I; "I knew we would fetch her." But instead of the beautiful young lady, it turned out to be the old Quaker in his night-cap, and dressing-gown, 'Friend." said he, "thee was singing of thy home-I think thee said thy sweet homeand if I recollect right, thee said there was no place like home; now, if there is no place like heme, why don't thee go to thy home? Thee is not wanted here-thee nor none of thy party. Farewell." We and our hats went home!—Reminiscences of Dr. Valentine.

### GETTING A WEDDING COAT.

Among the anecdetes detailed by Dr. Bushnell, illustrative of the age of homespun, was one which deserves to be told by itself and better than we can repeat it. One of THE subscriber has for sale, on the farm the aged divines of that country, still living, a fine lot of was married during the revolution, but un-MULES AND HORSES. 139-1 der singular difficulties. There was an obstacle to the 'wedding that seemed insur-menntable. He had no wedding coat nor was weel to be had to make one, and it was in the stock to any person who may wist to pur-chase. If not previously disposed of they will be exhibited in Charlestown, on Monday next (Dourt-exhibited in Charlestown, on Monday next (Dourt-town). stacle to the wedding that seemed insurin the dead of winter. Yet all parties were ready and he was anxious to be married without delay. At last the mother of the intended bride discovered the difficulty, and promptly had some of her sheep shern and 'I supposed you had forgotten Charlotta!' sewed up in blankets to keep them warm, from the world, and the remaining portion Never ?" said the enraptured man, for while of the wool she spun and wove a coat of the twenty-four hours might be leisure for her reverend son-in-law.

> have peace in the family, never reprove your husband in company, even if that reproof be ever so light. If he be irritated, speak no angry word. Indifference sometimes will produce unhappy consequences. Always feel an interest in what your husbrad undertakes, and if he is perplexed or discouraged assist him by your smiles and happy words. If the wife is careful how she conducts, speaks and looks, a thousand happy hearts would cheer and brighten our oxistence, where now there is nothing but clouds of gloom, serrow and discentent. The wife, above all others, should strive to please ker husband, and to make home attractive.

THE WIFE .- If you wish to be happy and

Order in affairs is one of the things on which a man's success in life most especially depends. The rules of order are mostly summed up in these two precepts;-1. A place for everything; and every

thing in its place. 2. A time for excepthing; and everything

the spinished as the contract of

in its time.

A HOT SPRING.

One of the members of the Mexican Boundary Commission, writing from Santa Rita, New Mexico, to the Providence Journal, thus describes a spring discovered on the

2d of May :-"Having heard of a remarkable 'kottspring' a few miles from our read, all that were mounted determined to visit it, and on leaving camp, struck off into the plain in a straight direction for it. A ride of about five miles brought us to the spet, which was indicated by a hill about 600 feet in circumference at its base, and about 30 er 10 feet high, which was formed entirely by he depesists made by the waters of the spring. On the summit of this hill was a basin 20 feet in diameter, containing the hot water. the surface of which was six or eight feet below the top of the basin. The temperature of the water was found to be 125 degrees, and of course so het that the hand could not be bern in it. Dr. Webb collected the gas which bubbled up from the bottem, and found it to be neither hydrogen or carbonic acid gas. His conclusion, therefore, was that it was pleasant to the taste, and would be palatable if cooled. At one side of the aill a small spring burst out, and at a short distance where it collected in a peel, the water was cool enough to bathe in, but even

then it was literally a hot bath."

From the Fincastle Whig. A MOST EXTRAORDINARY ACCOUNT OF A Cow LIVING WITHOUT FOOD .- On the 31st of July, I had occasion to move some of my cattle from a certain field, (in order to a change of pasture) and on the 19th of August, dis- . covered one of the number, a cow, missing -returning to the field from which they were originally taken, expecting to find the missing one dead, I found her to my surprise in a cave or sink, some 15 feet in depth and about 12 by 12, yet alive and standing on her feet. An hours labor of several hands relieved her of her place of confinement, a most horrible spectacle-having, as I am fully assured, remained in this place for: 20 days and perhaps more, without a mouthful of "You can try it, sir," replied Macdenough. | food, but a supply of water, as it was found

> ISAAC HINKLE. Walnut Hill, Botetourt Co., Va.

The Hagerst awn Herald says that a young man named George Richards, on Thursday last, whilst engaged in shingling the four story Mill of the Messrs. Hess, situated near that town, fell from the top to the bettom on the inside, passing bleween the joice for three floors, and falling upon those of the lower. He was insensible when taken up, but soon recovered, and is a short time was walking about, not being at all injured.

Good News for SomeBody .- The Southern Press publishes the following and re-

quests the Richmond papers to copy it If the heirs of our legal representatives of Captain William H. Cary, and his brothers and sisters, (if any he had,) who removed from the State of Virginia to (it is believed) the State of Georgia, or South Carolina, will address "Redfield," at the city of New York, they will hear something greatly to their advantage.

Paddy's Boots .- A green sprig from the Emerald Isle entered a best and shoe shop to purchase himself a pair of "brogues." After over hauling his steck-in-trade, without being able to suit his customer, the shopkeeper hinted that he would make him a pair to order. The price was named, the Irishman demurred, but after a "bating down," the thing was "a trade." Paddy was about leaving the shop, when the other called after him, asking, "But what size shall I make them, sir?" "Och!" cried Paddy, ·premptly, "niver mind about the size at all; make them as large as ye conveniently can for

Washington Republic that the whole numder of land warrants already issued under the act of the 28th of September, 1850, is thirty-eight thousand five hundred and ferty-five, and that the Clerks in the Pension Office are now engaged upon the cases preseated from the 25th to the 30th of Decem-"I remember," says the celebrated Wesley, hearing my father say te my mother

LAND WARRANTS .- We learn from the

"Hew could you have the patience to tell that blookhead the same thing twenty times ever ?"-"Why," said she, "if I had told him but nineteen times, I should have lost all my labor." "I held it to be a fact," says Pascal, that if all persons knew what they said of each other, there would not be four friends in the world. This is manifest from the disputes to which indiscreet reports, passing

from one to another, eften give rise." er at Charlestown. Application in perso ter will be promptly attented to. July 24, 1851. Mules and Horses.

Mr. Hurst will take pleasure in show-Franklin says if every man and woman would work four hours a day at something useful, want and misery would be banished

A QUEER STORM .- It is gravely stated by the Banger Mercury, that "Goose eggs as large as a hail stone fell recently in a shower

at Danbury. Connecticut. There is nothing requires so strict an economy as our benevolence. We should husband our means, as the agriculturist his manure, which, if he spreads over too large a superficies produces no crop, if over too small a surface, exuberates in rankness and weeds.

"Do you ever read any of the popular novels?" said a city dame to a country cousin. "No, ma'am, but plenty of poplar

trees." More pleasing than the dev-drops that sparkle upon roses, are the tears that pity gathers upon the oneck of beauty.

Honesty and interest, alke virtue and Heaven, can never be separately pursued. He who lives only to benefit himself, gives the world a benefit when he dies.



### Virginia free Press. BY H. N. GALLAHER & CO. THURSDAY MORNING.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1851. Candidates for Congress,

CHAS. J. PAULENCER, OF BERKELST, Whig. R. C. KURCHEVAL, OF HAMPSHIRE, Whig. BENRY BEDINGER, OF JATTERSON, Dem. WHIG MEETING.

The Whigs of Jefferson County are rebuested to most at "the Court-House, in Charlestown, on Monday the 15th of September nest, (Court day) for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the Whig Convention to be

#### THE EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

So contradictory and unsatisfactory have been the advices relating to the movements and melancholy fate of Lopez and his compatriots, that we felt at a loss how to heat them - whether to give credence to the facts, as stated, by the enemies, or friends of the Cubat, carrie. Now that the smoke of battle has cleated hway, we begin to see day-light.

We were, at first, firmly of the impression that the Fillibusters were a marsuding party, and as such, could not be justified in their designs against the pasce, happiness and property of a power on terms of andly with the United States. We thought it strange, (co, if such was the unworthy object of Lopez, that he should have seduced to his command so many numerand chivalric sons of the South and West-mer, who, from their boyhood, had sustained characters, pase, unalloyed and above suspicion. But as stubber a facts are now being developed, many stubbern truths are coming to light.

We do not wish to be misunderstood. God knows we should be the last to countenance in any way, or under any elecumstances, piracy or robbery .-We would rejoice to see petce and good will existing not only between individuals, but all the nations

If (as we had no reason to doubt,) the expedition was gotten up under the auspices of an ambitious Captain to promote the selfish purpose of being enriched by the splunder of an unoffending people, then we say, he and his associates deserve a felon's doors. But it we believe later disclosures, such . was not the fact. A higher and holier motive was deeply buried in his heart.

He had resided for many years in the "lovely isle." had experienced himself, and witnessed the wrongs indicted by a tyrannical Despot upon a deun-trodden people.

Actuated by feelings of philanthropy and love of liberty, he dared to raise his voice- in behalf of the oppressed, but instead of his petitions being heard or protests regarded, he was compelled to fix his W. A. Riciy, being the 3d successful Knight, chose profile, that she does not appear as the Maid of Athens, as she promised? for there are several onstry, and seek a home in the United States, the 'asylum for the sppressed of every clime.

For some time he has been in correspondence with many of the most influential citizens, and officers of the Spanish army, in "his lovely Cuba."-They gave him every assurance that if he could secure the services of a small force of the "sons of freedom from the land of Washington," they would form a nucleus, around which, thousands of patriots would rally, and thus free their country of extor-

This correspondence was communicated to the gallant Crittenden, the chivalrous Kerr, the noble Verzey and other liberty-loving spirits, whose bodies now lie pierced with traitors' bullits, and whose blood, moistens traitors' soil. But the darkest story, we have not yet told. The proud assurances, the humble petitions, the urgent prayers and heart-felt appeals, contained in that correspondence, were but the hellish machinations of the Captain-general, to "welcome those sons of freedom to hospitable graves." . It his object was to secure, in the person of Lopez, the leading spirit of the Patriots, he had no right, moral or national, to inveigle gallant sons of the United States to join an expedition desired by himmelf, and then order them to suffer an ignominious a benificent Heaven, and the devotion of a happy people.

We shall have more to say on this subject here-

### THE CUBAN AFFAIR.

It is now pretty generally conceded that the Cuban Revolution is at an end-if, indeed, it had ever been commenced by any portion of the people of that island.

It is admitted by the unfortunate participants in the late terriffe scenes that the peoale of the Island exhibited no particular auxlety to be released from their present condition, whether it be one of moderate or extreme oppression. Lopen himself found out, when too late, that the sympathy was neither deep-seated nor energetic-and Well he might exclaim, in his last ageny, that he " died for his Dear Cuba."

A feeling of sympathy for the oppressed is very natural to Americans, and it is a feeling rather to be commended than suppressed; but in the present case it has been bestowed at a most disastrous price. It has in fact, been wasted upon an imbecile, heartless set of people, who have shown no disposition whatever to help themselves.

Still, the politicians of this country, will not rest satisfied. The idea of annexation has been conceived; and restless spirits will endeaver to keep up the flame of excitement, no matter what the consequences.

We humbly think there are many other pertions of the human race that have a larger claim to our sympathies and active beneva-



must admit that they went into the scheme well advised of the consequences, if it resulted disastrously.

That there was gross deception, as well as childish credulity, in the enterprise, nebedy

The Democracy, it is understood, expect to make capital cut of the event-and some, indeed, intimate that it is to be one of the issues of the Presidential election. Judge Douglass has been addressing the sympathisers at New York, and seems disposed to sail in the " patriotic current." -

Well, if our people are bent upon conquest, regardless of all the obligations upon us as a nation perhaps the sooner the issue is made the belter. Gratitude for our manifest blessings does not seem to be one of our present virtues.

### FREDERICK COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Whig party of Frederick county, on the 1st inst Messrs. John F. Wath and Grone, W. Wand were manimously recommended as candidates for the next Legislature. They

have accepted the nomination. GRAPES .- We give thanks to Mr. CHARLES Bannerr of Charlestown, for a lot of fine Grapes They are delicious.

#### TOURSAMENT AT JORDAN'S.

The Tournament at this relebrated watering place came off on Tuesday lest, in the most agreeable manner. The number of Knights present was as large as might be expected; and the Riding is represented as of the 21st order. We make our account of the Tournament from the notes of our Reporter-being prevented from attending at the time

of the contest. The otheers on the occasion were Hos. HENRY BEDINGER. President. Capt. G. W. Sapringron, 1 Mershals, THOMAS RULEY, Dr. E. C. Follierz, } Heralds Dr. E. S. W. 1648, 1 Capt. H. L. Osta, Judges,

KNIGHTS. Knight of Samed a - Charles Knight, Clarke co. Knigh of Lorast Greve-Charles O'Bannon, Kaigh Oscala - Wicks Milton. Fnight of Prederick-Seth Timberlake. held in Staunton on the 25th day of Sontem- Arabian Knight-George Bonham. Knight of Gurstein-Joseph Smith. Donnerhuger - Charles Crockwell, Knight of Charles - Fielding Calmise

Knight of Retreat - Samuel Bonham. Knight of Tiecks see-J. B. Thornton. of Jorana-George Davis. Hafed, Julei Chieftain-J. T. Thomson Herald the Dountless-Wm. A. Rieley. Ralph de Wiltoni-John J. Rieley Iranhoe-Joseph R. Hardesty.

The Krights being marshaled in front of the large Mansion House the President, Hon, HENRY, Bapingen, charged them in an eloquent address, in substance, as follows:

KNIGHTS AND GENTLEMEN: Approach and hear vour charge, from him whom you have henored by tives of an Order, the soul of which is honor, the ends of which have ever been Liberty-a spirit of daring enterprise, valor and its rewards-landable ambition and its concomitant, a deathless renown. And upon the piesent prowess of your arms will depend, not only the reputation of your Order, but your own individual advancement. Your duties this day are neither light nor trivial-no member of your profession ever wore laurels which had not been snatched from the grasp of difficulty and danger. And, as in blien time, the power of enchantment was ever the most formidable to the sons of Chivalry. So, on the present occasion, full many a fair enchantress is around you, ready to cheer chill them forever with the power of her reproach. What more need be said to fill you with valor, to nerve you for the contest? On, then, to the duties which call you; on to the honors that await you; on to the held of your fame, to the theatre of your

After the charge, the Knights were summoned to the field, and entered the contest with unusual animation. On the first three tilts the Ring was taken by Knights Snowden, Gerstien, and Herald the Dauntless. A tie being the result of these rounds, a contest was had between them, which resulted in favor of Mr. Knight, who was declared victor, and who chose Miss BETTIE MEREDITH, of Winchester, as Queen of Love and Beauty. Joseph Smith, being the 21 incressful Knight, selected Miss KATE splendid race whose destiny is the dominion of the Hunst, of Jefferson, as the First Maid of Honor .- | earth? And Miss Ellen Sappington, where is she, W. A. Riesy, being the 3d successful Knight, chose with the dark eyes of her sister, and her fine Greek of Honor. Atie occurring between the Knight of Locust Grove and the Knight of Frederick, another contest was lad which resulted in favor of the Knight of Brederick, Seth Timberlake, who selected Miss KATE SHULTZ, of Winchester, as Third Maid of Honor. We will here state that in the contest for the honor of crowning the Queen and her Maids, that the Ring was taken 4 times out of 6 tilts by Locust Grove-5 times out of 7 by Snowden, 3 in succession-4 times out of 7 by Gerstien, 3 in succession-5 times out of 6 by Frederick-3 times out of 5 by Herald the Dauntless-2 out of 4 times, Donnerhuger-1 time out of 3 by Refreat-1 time out of three by Tuckahoe-and 1 time out of

3 by the Knight of Clarke. At the conclusion of the contests, the Knights were again brought up for the purpose of Coronation. The President thus addressed the Queen and

Principles Lanv:-The humblest, but most devoted the crown of Chivairy, of Beauty and of Love; and each may attend our Queen and bless, with presperity and joy,

every hour of her illustrious reign. TO THE FIRST MAID OF HONOR. First in the favor of our levely Queen, first in the forchaplet of flowers, worthy of thine own beauty, and of

the valor of him who so gallantly won them. TO THE SECOND MAIL OF HONOR. Lapy This wreath which thy Knight bath won, be course thy beautiful brow, almost as well as the blush of modesty becomes the maiden's check which it is this

thine own worth and of the love of our Sovereign. TO THE THIRD MAID OF HONOR. Oh, lady bright! thy gallant knight, This wreath or roses fair,

as bid me throw o'er thy brow of snow and he bids me pray thin wilt not say may When he comes on his bended knee. Thine image imprest in his glowing breast)

To offer his love to thee. The riding, we learn, far surpassed that of any former occasion-and every thing passed off pleasantly. A large and brilliant assemblage of ladies attended the Ball at night. The Fancy Ball came off last evening, and from the preparations making, we doubt not it was a magnificent affair.

It will be seen from the proceedings that Jeneison county was well represented, and that her fair

### STATE OFFICERS.

It is conceded on all hands, by the Whig party of Virginia, that the Hon, Gronge W. Summers, is to be the Whig candidate for Governor of Virwould be no necessity for a Convention. But as General, to elect, a Convention is deemed necessary. Taking the candidate for Governor from the West, it is also conceded that the Lieut. Governor should be from the East. Granting these promises, we shall claim for the Valley the Attorney General-and in ng so, present the name of Axonew Hunren, Esq. of Charlestown, as a gentleman every way qualified for that position. To the people of this section of Virginia, a word of commendation from us is unnecessary. He is well known as having served for several Presidential contests as one of the Whig Electors-and his reoman service ought not to be forgotten.

### RUMORED FOR EFFECT.

It was rumored here, as well as at Winchester, no loubt for effect, that when Mr. Byrd withdrew from he Congressional contest at Romney, that he adanedd to Mr. Bedinger, extending his hand and ontrig he would be elected; and at the same time ecoramending the Democracy to support Mr. B .-From this subject the Winchester Republican says

We are informed that we were not entiree earrect in our notice of Mr. Byrd's withas he was about to leave the stand, Mr. Bedinger held out his digits, which, of course, were not refused. We make this correction the mere willingly, as it affords us the opportundty of ascertaining that the withdrawal of Mr. Burd was not intended to signify a reconciliation between the two divisions of the Demecracy. We do not perceive hew such a result could be consistently brought about."

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES. The Congressional candidates, Messrs Faulkner and Bedinger, were in Smithfield on Saturday last. M. F. in pursuance of a Masonic call, and Mr. B. lo bitless for the purpose of conciliating the citizens too his derisive epithet "County of Wazard Clip," used by him at the Court House, because a portion withe citizens of that precinct had the independence people there, will be better understood after the

Mrs. CRITTENDEN, wife of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, died at Frankfort, Kentheky, on Tuesday morning last.

### FANCY BALL AT SHANNONDALE.

We are indebted to the correspondent of the New fork Herald, for the following graphic description the Fancy Ball at Shannoadale on Wednesday

The gay season is closed at Capon, and the closng tournament and fancy ball took place at Shan-tondale on the second and third instant, and at Warrenton, if the a pointment was fulfilled, on the same days, and will take place, according to present arrangements, at the Frederick county White Salphur Springs, near Winchester, within this week. We have given you an account of the tournament at Shannondale, on Tuesday, on the day before yesterday and we now propose a free description of the fancy ball at this place last night.

"The bright and youthful dancers meet, With laughing lips and winged feet; And golden looks come flashing by,

Like sudden sanshine through the sky." Passing over the termalities, or rather informalities of the organization, for the affair was imprompta, we come at once to the merits of the case. En tering the ballroom at half-past eight o'clock, we were absolutely dazzled by the splendid scene, as an owl is dazzled by the sun. The brilliant lights, the artistic decorations of the saloon, the mirror the festoons of flowers, the orange trees under the orchestra filled with claffed birds of paradise, natural as life, the trimmings of the balcony of the orchestra, the costumes of the ebeny musicians.

"The raven perched above the door," Might be imagined; but could not, on this interesting occasion, be described. The magic ring and he wonderful lamp of Aladdin, we were about perspaded to suspect, pad been discovered, in some cave in the Blue Rilge, and were here brought into equisition. And, out upon the mountains, and on e beautiful river, and in the clear circumambientsky, it was what the old women would call a

pleasant evening. "Smiling from heaven, as if nought of ill Could happen in so sweet an hour." But the grand promenade march announces the opening of the exercises, and here we are. The company are aware of the fact that ubiquitous reporter of the New York Herald is amongst them .-They expect a "first-rate notice," and they ought to have it; for there are beauties in this crowd that, had he seen them, would have charmed old Aberard out of his conventicle, or started John Randolph to writing sonnets. Old Virginia, when called upon to show her jewels, may exultingly point to her daughters and say, "they ar' thar.' Prominent a-

nong the dancers to-night, are :-Miss Kate Sappington, of Charlestown, the queen of love, and beauty of the tournament; in white head dress lilies of the valley. She is a splendid creature; fair as the flowers in her black hair, medest as a lily, yet queenly in her appearance as could gaze on this young maiden unmoved by the

Sight of love, the purity and grace, The mind, the music breathing from her face, She had her maids of honor, Miss Nelson of Frederick, Md. Miss Cleveland of Missouri, and Miss Jane Washington of this valley, a descendant of the Washington family. What charming young people, to be sure! Like the three graces, in th simple, white dresses, they wait upon their belove sovereign. For example, is not Miss Washington worthy, in her beauty, tall, delieate and fair, with the blue eyes and light hair of the North-is she not worthy her noble Anglo-Saxon ancestors, that rusty knights who are waiting, perchance, to say

Maid of Athens, ere we part, Give, oh give me back my heart Miss Rebecca Hewitt of Alexandria; Turkish ostume or Bloomer, green velvet corsage, embro dered with gold red tunic, full white trowsers red cap, interwoven with pearls, and blazing with dia-These old towns, like Alexandria, that have bad their day of prosperity, are still the places gant little creature we have a fair specimen of what the ancient city of the Potomac can do vet in main taining her reputation for the beauty of her daughters God bless them! Miss H., we should be wil ng to swear by, as true to the motto-

I've rich ones rejected, and fond ones denied But take me, fond shepherd, I'm thine. Miss Elizabeth Osborne ; court dress of Louis XIV. crimson jacket, skirt skyblue satin, turban blue, wreathed with pearls and surmounted by a heavy plume coming the elegant and stately figure of the weater.

How beautiful the smile On beauty's brow, in beauty's eye. Miss Osbone was attended by Mr. J. T. Morris, of Balmore, in the black velvet costume of a page. Miss Mary Hunter, of Charlestown, in a picturesque

costume of the Tyrel. May the snowy wings Of intocence and love protect thee

Beautiful creature that thou art ! Miss Amelia Tompkins, of Albany, New York-a In the modest and gracefully arranged costume of a Swiss peasant girl Miss T. is attired. Talk with her, to downright fascination, with the delicacy and grace

Miss Elizabeth Ridenour, of Charlestown, as a Greek girl, or in what might be called a Bloomer outfit upon a festival occasion. What a pretty little Bloomer it is.

"Waiting the little Ceity. As the blossom waits the breeze. Miss Emma Thompson, fancy dress; black refret jacket, blue skirt, fleunces red, white, and blue; dark eyes and hair, sweet face, light and graceful figure-

"And she dances most divinely, And her voice is sweet and low? Miss Mary Julia Baltzell, of Baltimore. In the illusrations of the Waverley Novels, one of the beauties of the historian, Rowena, if we mistake not, light hair fine large liquid blue eyes, would give some idea of this Miss Lucretia Hickman, of Shepherdstown, as a lady of the Court of Mary Queen of Scots. Very gracefully done, and becoming.

"Oh, there's nothing half so sweet in life, As love's young dream."

Miss Fanny Oshorne, of Loudoun, as a Quakeress .-'erily, Mies Fanny, it behoveth us in all godliness to tay that thy greety, and thy dancing were not exactly according to the Hicksite principles of faith, though in thy comeliness the current might well be vain of such Miss Maria K. Henderson as a wood nymph, white dress, embroidered with living foliage. Head dress of

natural ringlets, black eyes. Charming character. Some fifty other ladies were present in ordinary ball The features of the evening was the entree of Mrs. Southworth, Washington, in the Queen of the Amazons, accompanied by a whole troop of fairies, her two little children among them, one personating Oberon and the other Titania, and the whole troop representing the summer Night's Dream, with the addition of a litthe black fellow of five years old in white turban, white muslin blouse, gold lace all over it, short breeches and colden shoes. The fairies were in light gossamer. augled and embroidered with gold. The costume of Mrs. S. was a tista of gold, jewels and flowers, white seel, spangled with gold; red jacket, bound with a broad margin of gold lace, and fine lace skirt, and pink

ippers. The entree of Mrs Southworth and her troo was hailed by the applause of the whole company, and her scheme was not only a beautiful design, but it was fulfilled to the general admiration.

There were several hundred persons present during he evening, and when we left, at near midnight, there was no abatement in the spirit of the dancing. It was altogether a pretty affair. The ladies, not otherwise located, are from Jefferson county, or the neighbor hood. The seasons, we understand, will finally closenext month, at Shannondale, with a horse race. Vive

# INQUEST.

day last, over the body of an elderly white Shenandoah River near Shannondale, in this it." while in the act of getting water, and had not strength to get out, although the water drawal at Romney. He did not advance to was not over 18 inches deep. She was near Mr. Bedinger and offer him his hand, but, 70 years of age. A verdict was rendered of 70 years of age. A verdict was rendered of accidental drewning.

### LEWIS W. WASHINGTON, ESQ.,

Will be supported by many voters to represent the County of Jefferson, in the next general assembly of Virginia. JOHN D. STARRY,

J. B. EROWN, G. W. CHAMBERS, F. BECKHAM, C. B. HARDING. CARY THOMPSON.

GEN. LOPEZ - Narciso Lopez, whose recent exploits in the cause of Cuban independence have rendered his name sufficiently familiar among all classes, was born in Venezuela, oppose him, for his secession decrines. How and is about fifty one years of age; his he succeeded in salving over the feelings of the | father was a wealthy landed proprietor, but lost nearly all his estate in the revolution in his native country, and afterwards engaged in commercial speculations. Gen. Lopez was bred a soldier from boyhood, and has distinguished bimself in many a battle. - Exchange.

#### LOVE OF NATIVITY.

The following letter is from an esteemed lady formerly of this County, now resident & East Tennessee. She writes with the characteristic feeling reader will be well compensated for the time occu-

SWEET BRIER HILL, August 1851. MR. GALLAHER :- A long, long time ago -oh, how ong it seems!—when I was a little girl, I used to see my beloved father, among other weekly journals, &c., peruse the "Charlestown Free Press," and occasionally some tale of wonder in it; (or the beloved little Ladies' Garland, which my father took for his little daughters.) would beguile us from the care of our dolls and play-house, and worderously amuse our childish fancies. These were happy days-how happy! A melancholy pleasure it is to

Hearing that the paper was still in course of publication, I wrote some time since to a friend to subscribe to it, for me. I have received a few Nos -The editor is changed, and the name some what, but its locality is the same, and language is inadequate to describe the emotions of my heart upon its reception; 'twas akin to the meeting of a triend of my youth in a distant country, after long years of separation. I see names of persons and places men-tioned once as familiar as "household words"some my schoolmates, in by-gone days, and other names I see which I was taught to venerate in days of yore. And though I have passed through many vicissitudes since, made and lost many Triends too they still have a place in memory's store-house, and a thousand recollections swell up at the mention of such names-melancholy, yet pleasing. In all my perigrinations, it has been my boast that Virginia was m; early home. A temperance lecture delived on Jefferson's Rock! (I see from your paper. I was there in imagination all day. Often have I eaten my school dinner on the same hall wed spot. And just beyond repose the ashes of my beloved

I am told the place is much improved, but if I eculd visit it, I think I had rather find it as it was, except such as the increase and convenience of its inhabitants require. For art can but seldem improve the appearance of nature. But as I am interested only in the past, at Harpers-Ferry, I wil allow the good citizens of the place to dig and delve as they please; and tumble about the huge rocks or build the airy castles, if they like. And they, too will allow me to love and speak, and think of native home; for who does not love to talk of that oved spot, childhood's home? Methinks it wil rival, successfully, the far-famed "Sweet Home" of world-wide notoriety. And though both subject have thrilled the Poet's lyre, and all hearts may v brate to the touching sounds of "Sweet Home," remains only for those who have wandered away Maria Theresa. Hard and callous must be be who far away, from the scenes of childhood, and have been an orphan stranger, in a strange land, to experience fully the dear magic of those three little

words, My Native Home!!! Dear old Jefferson! Harpers-Perry and Bolivar particularly-long may the sun of prosperity and peace shed his genial rays upon the inhabitants of ny hills and vales-and may the light of science and religion illuminate their heads and hearts, until thou shalt become as celebrated for thy wise and good people, as thou art already for thy picturesque scenery. And if circumrtances would idmit of it, one of thy daughters, who has long been a wanderer from thy beloved bosom, would make thee a visit and enjoy sight of thee again, vib. hmest heart, as good Musselman, that of beloved "Mecca." paper, which I prize highly, and look for its week visit with as much anxiety as that of a dear friend, long lest and just found again. It is one of my favorite paper visitors, not that I agree with you in politics either, (that is if I have found out who little to do, believing that our best statesmen, editors and all, who wield an influence in guiding the ship of State, have her ultimate good at heart. am willing to leave it to the "lords of creation, while we " weaker vessels " enseance ourselves in our more appropriate duties, domestic affairs. But let me tell, as an item of news, that we have no Disunionists or Abolitionists in our section of country. Our motto is, "Union and the Constitution, now and

your time and patience, and hope your editorial | claims scrutiny will not be too severe. I seldom write to editors, M. D's, or D. D's, or have ofcasion to do so, and can only beast a sufficient knowledge of hirography to maintain a correspondence with a persuaded, will overlook the frequent slips of hand head or heart. But I scarcely feel that I write to a stranger. Although I do not recollect particularly a personal acquaintance with you, your close proxmity to the home and scores of my own sunny childhood, begets a kind of fraternal feeling measurably removes restraint, and may have induced me too long to impose on your good humor. But I am so delighted, to see again the speaking face of an old acquaintance, (the Free Press,) that I could not forbear reiterating, partially at least But I am done-not half done either-for I could write and think and talk on, about old Jefferson .-If I thought you would take time or pleasure in loing so, I would ask you to write, and would pro pose a list of inquiries, for honored names, &c., &

once familiar to me, but I will be satisfied with th news of your weekly issue I was but a little girl when I left Va., -and have either connexion, friend or acquaintance now, in the halls of my father. But I believe there are many hearts there that beat in unison with an humble inhabitant of the remote region of East Tennessee. And if this scrawl meets approbation, I may address you another, as leisure and inclination may promot. This has been written in the midst of the confusion of the nursery and domestic affairs, which I hope will be some excuse for its incoherence; and, as my messenger to the post other, waits, I must conclude in haste. I would like to remit my sul scription if I knew what kind of money would sai you. But I hope to arrange that before long. love to read a parer much better after it is paid for Farewell, with kind regards for yourself and famil y, and for all the inhabitants of old Jefferson. The abiding esteem of

## ADMISSIONS OF AN ADVERSARY.

The New York Evening Post, Abelition, one of the few surviving papers claiming to De Democratic, makes the following candid admissions is reference to the policy and measures of the Whig National Adminis-

"The great distinction of Mr. Fillmore's administration, (says the Post,) the principal moral conclusion, to find herself at once act for which it is memorable, is the passage of the Compromise measures. He came to the Presidency at a critical moment, when their succes in Congress seemed hopeless. But for the death of General Taylor, who was known to be hestile to the Compromise and whose general influence, as well as that of his administration, was against it-but for that event, the substitution of Mr. Fillmore in his place, this Compromise scheme would have broken down. It was Mr. Fillmore who retrieved its fortunes, and saved it. There is no prespect at present that Mr. Fillmore's administration will be remarkable for anything clse than this mea-

A Coroner's Inquest was held on Satur- Equally true is it, that the whigs of this state, to whichever wing of the party they lady by the name of Shith, found in the belong, have committed themselves to sustain Mr. Fillmore's patriotic policy, as they call

the National Whigs. On the contrary, he wings, committed to sustain the pelicy of Mr. Fillmore. It is vain, therefore, for centing demagagues at a distance, who are obliged to go back to antediluvian records pretend that he or his friends have surrendered any thing. They have had a complete triumph in the Empire State, not only in their local but their national pelicy.

Mr. Fillmere is just as certain to get the support of New York in 1852, as that he received it in 1848-And he will get it on the Compromise basis, with the distinct understanding that there has been a "final adjustment"-not to be touched in any of its

THE PRESIDENCY .-- The Martinsburg (Va) Gazette has raised the flag of Millard Fillmore for President, and the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart for Vice President.

### THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

FROM THE WINCHESTER REPUBLIC.

Union-loving Whigs and Democrats of the 10th views, nervous energy of style, and powerful arguof her sex, in reference to her native home. The Congressional District that they now have before; mentation, this speech was certainly not surpaged, them, as a candidate for a seat in the next Congress if equalled, by any made in that able body of acaof the United States, a gentleman eminently wor-; tors and statesmen. Such a man, if elected to Conthy of their suffrages. I allude to Charles J. Paul c- | gress, would reflect honor not only upon this disner, Fisq. of Serseley. Pre-eminently among the! trict, but upon our entire country. Let, therefore first claims of Mr. F. to our undivided support, is! the good people of this Congressional district lay the fact that he is a Union man, and that too, it the? aside, for once at least, their party distinction; and homely phrase of the day, a Union man "up to the minor differences of opinion, and unite upon one hab." His is moreover, no newly flerand real for who will do battle valiantly for our country and the the perpetuity of our giorious confederacy. As far constitution. Surely now, if ever, is the time for back as 1832, when South Carolina had assumed; the people, who have the power in their han s, to the attitude of defiance and resistance to the laws call to be councils of their country men about whose of the General Government, and every patriot was sound political sentiments there ought to be no soubt, alarmed at the sentiments of mullification and disunion, then, or new, openly avowed and extensively disseminated. Mr. Faulkner entertained and pubi. liely expressed the following, no less eloquent, than noble and patriotic sentiments: "My fellow-citizens: In common with

the people of these United States -- of which you are proud to consider yourselves a portion-a deep and selemn responsibility devolves upon you to sustain that constitution under which these gratifying results (a) luding to the benefits resulting from our un on as one people) have been accomplished It is the common inheritance of each and every one of you. It is the charter of your liberties; the muniment of your estate .--Cherish it as the bend of national unio; cling to it as the symbol of national peac: rally around it as the standard of national We know it is difficult to bind tegetiser the broken and wounded fragments of a single heart-it is infinitely more so to unite the dissevered affections of a whole people No! believe me, if that unity of government which new makes you one people, is ever destroyed; if the ties which now hold von together as one nation are once torn asun der, there exists no power short of Omning tence which can heal the wound, or resterits integrity. It will be a day of deep, deep and bitter lamentation to the American plo ple; of triumphant exultation to the enemies of civil liberty throughout the world.

In the perpetuity of this government. you have every thing for yourselves and your posterity to hope for-in its destruction you have every thing to lose. See, indeed, to what an enviable height of grandeur and power we have already attained under ats auspicious influence! What prouder spec tacle does the world new exhibit than the twenty sour confederate republics of Amerithe dark and chilly recesses of his dung the slave amidst the toilseme labors of his

I cannot forbear, Messrs. Editors, even under the apprehension that I have already trespasse long upon the columns of your paper to make nore extract from this truly eloquent oration. er countries, and depicting in glowing landuage he probable future destiny of these United Status, teeming with their millions of happy, human bings, I trust, sir, I have not trespassed too long upon engaged in the reaceful pursuits of life. If

" My fellow-citizens: Is this but the vion of patrictism? Then be it so. joice that I live in an age which yet favors such a vision. I rejoice that so far at least can dwell even in fancy, upon the peture of my country's prosperity and joy, in the anticipation of the living honors that may yet thicken around her name. And yet there are those who would even deny us that enjoyment, by their perpetual predictions of dissolution—their ceaseless menaces of disunion. Disunion ! great God! And can there be one not bereft of his intellect in the land who seriously desires such a calamity? there be one whose sacrifigious tongub parricadal arm are seeking to accomplish it? Is there one who would wish to purchise an infameus immortality by the destruction of this more than Ephesian temple of liberty? Is there one of such saturicanalignity to his species, as would seek to extinguish this last, bright, glerious luninary of freedom? And what man, or community of medn, are to profit by disunion? If it not to he the sure precursor of civil war ; ad all ts attendant horror? Will it not be the bardinger of wo-the messenger of griefthe avenging minister of the grave? Will not its course - more fatal than that newsterious shaft of desolation, which, steeped in the poisened waters of death, is now awing the civilized world, by its wide and terrific carnaze-be tracked by broken hearts, deserted homes, dissevered kindred, the tears of mothers, and the agony of friends? And how, and when, is this work of destruction to go It is to commence by an impieus defiance of the constitutional mandate of the supreme judiciary? Or is it, as is elsewhere breatened, to commence by the " reaceabl rooms of mullification?" And shall Ameriea dias behold

L'er glories, star by star, expire?' Or is she by one deep, awful, everwhelming,

"The lone mother of dead empirer

The Niebs of nations, standing Childless, and crownless in her voict less woe An empty urn within her withered hand." To guard against such evils, is the great paramount earthly duty of us all. Freemel and voters of the land, much will depend upou you. Proclaim it as your rule of civil conduct. Teach the aspirant to miblic distinction, that the course of disunion is not the path of public favor. Let him know that however we may tolerate differences of opin ion upon the policy and the action of government, we can tolerate none upon the existende of the gover nent itself. Let him feel that, in the preservation of our institutions inviolate, we recognize a duty paramodat to every personal consideration, and that we hold none worthy of a participation in the proud honors of this republic, who, for one moment, could cherish a design hestile county. It is supposed she fell in the river Here is an observer, on the spot, of paston. Mothers! impress the same lessons to the permanency and stability of the Unising events-a writer whose affinities are al- upon the infant mind-engraft upon the first together with the "Woelly Heads"-and he shoot of expanding intellect, the secred, the sees nothing like a surrender on the part of all important truth, that " Liberty and Union are one and inseparable" Read to him the maxims of Washington-place; before his considers the Whigs of the State, of both eyes the examples of that canonized patriot -paint to his youthful fancy the greatness and the glory to which his country has al-ready attained—tell him that greatness and that glery are the results of united efforts, of united sacrifices, of a common treisury, and for means of assault upon Mr. Fillmore, to of dommon perils. And impress-ob, deeply impress upon his mind the fact, that as by union alose we triumphed over tyranny and accomplished our liberties-so must these blessings be inevitably forfeited, should any madness or infatuation burst the conscernted ligament which now holds us together, on happ and united people."

Apart from Mr. Faulkrer's patriotic devotion t de Union, he is, I understand, a firm supporter of he recent compromise measures, by which difficult and agicating questions have been jettled; and world, if elected to Congress vote against any attempt to repeal them, should such be made. Mr. F. s mereover, a gentleman of laborious habits and real energy of character-of a pleasing personal dares and commanding intellect His speech, in the late Virginia Convention, on the basis question, to say nothing of his other efforts there, and on

other occasions.) ought, as I doubt not it has, in the judgment of all anbiassed minds, placed hi 7 in the very front rank of the best erators and stile-Massian Fortions: - Allow me to congratulate the ; men in Virginia. For enlarged and statesman-like and who have that moral weight of charactes, and those talents which will make them felt from one end to the other of our glorious Union. A UNIONIST.

#### THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

A spirited discussion took place so the Court House, last Monday evening, between Messrs. Faulkner and Bedinger. Although the beat was extremely oppressive, they were listened, to by a crowd, with great attention. Mr. Bedinger avowed very epenly the doctrine of secession in the course of his speech. The patriotic sentiments expressed by Mr. Faulkner met with a hearty approval; from

the Union loving gentlemen of both parties. Mr. Faulkner, after some preliminary remarks, said that before he proceeded with his arguments, he would state the epinions of Mr. Bedinger rpon the great issue new before the country, and as he did not wish to misrepresent that gentleman, he wished him to correct him if he did not state them precisely. He understood Mr. B.'s opinions

1st That a State in the exercise of its reserved sovereignty, had a right, in case of oppression, to secede from the Union 2d. That such state was the sole and ex-

clusive judge of the causes which justified her in the act of secession. rightful authority to enforce the execution of | see if he could not detect some flaw, in the the laws of the United States within the materials of which the "critter" is made; limits of such secoding State after she had

declared her purpose to secede from the Uni-Mr. Faulkner then enquired if he had corfriend at once commenced the examination of rectly stated his opinions, to which Mr. Bed-

inger nodded assent. Mr. F. next proceeded to state the opinions of Mr. B. upon the compromise measmoral and political improvement! Is the ures which had passed Congress. He undernot a gillar of light to the weary of the stood that whilst Mr. B. acquiesced in these near a huge forge, and watched the operations clime; an asylum to the persecuted of every measures as laws upon the statute book-yet of a sooty Vulcan, leaving the inquisitive sect; a home to the oppressed of every na- that, nevertheless, he still regarded that ad | merchant to pursue his investigations alone. thy memory and welfare is enshrined in my heart's tion of the earth? Does not her name, oven justment as "a fraud upon the South"—and Presently my friend came up to the forge, in core. And I could not well refrain from expressing in far distant lands, cheer the captive and dst that in that compromise "the South was company with one of the workmen, who held on cheated," and that had he been then a mem- | in his hand a piece of the composition with ber of Congress, he would not have sustained | which the safes are lined, about a foot long.

or voted for that compromise. stated the opinions of his competitor, to test the ante-fire qualities of the safe severewhich Mr. B. responded that he had.

ME F. then proceeded to show the practical influence which such opinions must exercise upon Mr. B.'s conduct as a representative in Congress. South Carolina had her Convention elected, a majority of forty-two of whom were pledged to the immediate sepunder such circumstances, if represented by a person of Mr. B.'s epinions? Its voice would be hushed-its arm paralyzed in ev ery attempt to maintain the interrity of the Union. He believes that State was a right to secode-and so believing, he could interpose no difficulties to the accomplishment of the 10th Congressional District; He, Mr. F., did not believe it. He believed the District to be sound to the core uponithe Union, and the result of his election would show it.

Mr. F. argued to show that the doctrine of secession, in the present condition of affairs in the country, necessarily led to disunion. Those who maintained he dectrine might be unconscious of the exclusions to which it was leading them, but the result was inevitable. If they maintained the right, however much, they disapproved of the grounds upon which South Carolina acted. still, when she did act, they must become her allies in disunion, if the General Government attempted to enforce the guthority of

Mr. F. enquired what wrong South Carolina suffered, that she should thus hazard the happiness of twenty-four millions of human eings by her mad and reckless course? If she could point to any grievances, under which she labored, there was patriotism enough in the country to come to her relief and remove the oppression. But she was without even a decent pretext for this disorganization, and nething seemed to animate her politicians but a determination wickedly and wilfully to destroy the Union. Could this be allowed? Was the happiness of the millions who now inhabit this confederacy, and the hundreds of millions who in time are destined to inhabit it, a matter of no concers? Must all this be sacrificed to gratify the petulant caprice of a governmental majority in that State, which governmental majority did not from the very nature of her constitution, represent truly the masses of the scople of that

commonwealth? we have given only a few of the ideas contained in that gentleman's speech, and which

have occurred to us since in radocting upon Mr. Bedinger, we think, made a very unsuccessful attempt to show that the resolutions adopted by Virginia in 1848-9, and for which Mr. F. voted, countenanced the present course of South Carcling. These resolutions passed the genera' Assembly of this State, in 1847, by an unanimous vote.-They were re-affirmed in 1849 with but four dissenting votes. And yet, who before ever heard the idea of secession connected with these resolutions? They declare that in case of a violated compact, the State will resist at every hazard and to the last extremity. Now this idea of resistance is the tery reverse of of the doetrine of seession. Why resist an unconstitutional law, if she is at liberty at her own will and pleasure is withdraw from the Union and thus escape its effects? If these resolutions mean any thing, they place the State manifestly upon the altimate right of revolution. And certainly there is no man so ill informed that does not know, that secession as contended for by its advocates. and revolution are as wide as the poles. SEcession is a doctrine confin d to a limited class of most dangerous polificians. Rayo-LUTION is a doctrine recognized in a proper solitary exception.

the great Compromise which established the Hampshire. He died at Portsmouth, on peace of the country, and with which compro-inise, Virginia declared her elf satisfied by long while, as the public have been informed, resolutions unanimously adopted in 1851.

Mr. Beeinger attempted to evade a serious argument on the important question of the times, by raillery and sport. Wit may de very well to create a laugh, but it is not satisfactory where matters of great national concern are at stake. When people assemble to hear sound reasoning, they are not to be put off with jests .- [ Winchester Repub.

OUR NEW YORK, CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1851. EDITORS OF THE FREE PRESS :-

There is a good deal of feeling in this city. against the Brothers Beach of the Sun .-These men, with their father, old Moses Y., have been, for years, unceasing in their efferts to create an impression among our young men, that the Cubans were all anxious for independence, and willing to fight for it. Old Beach is said to own property ia Cuba, which can be of little or no value to him until the island becomes independent of Spain. Hence, his sympathy for the oppressed Cubans.

Fifteen hundred men, well armed and equipped, are stated to have been ready to sail from this port, at six hours notice; but, the Beachers, to whom were unfortunately entrusted the "means" of the Cuban junta of this City, kept dickering with capitalists, in order to make a few dollars more for themselves, by the sale of Cuban bonds -Lopez and his men were thus left unaided.

You know the sequel. Those of our citizens who were favorable to the revolutionizing of Cuba, are also indignant at the imbecility of John L. O'Sullivan and others. We shall seen have I deubt not, a more complete history of this affair than has yet met the public eye.

Some Western " professor" defines Seience to be "the way God does things," and Art, "the way man does things." He also says: "Art may be considered a ladder construct. ed by man to enable him to climb up into the laberatory and workshops of the Creator, and steal his patent-rights." This definition of Art was brought to my mind the other day, at the manufactory of Rich & Co's improved Salamander Safes; whither I went, with a mercantile friend from Cincinnati, who had grown so wealthy that he thought it necessary to buy one of Rich's Safes in which to keep his riches safe-not a bad pun, considering the heat of the weather. The Cincinnatian, being of Connecticut birth, is very sharp, and decidedly averse to being " taken in;" so, before purchasing a "Salamander," 3d. That the Federal Government had no he thought he would visit the factory, and remarking, very justly, that "before a man entrusts the keeping of his fortune to an ironbox, he should know how it is got up." Well, to the factory we went; and my

workmen and their workmanship, and went prying and poking about, in a manner that made me feel rather ashamed of his compansix inches wide, and two inches thick. My Mr. F. here again enquired if he correctly | friend whispered me that he was going to ly, and that he wished me to keep watch along with him, and see that there was no cheating. Of course, I kept watch. The piece of composition was laid on the forge. and the full and constant force of the bellows applied to it, for ten or fifteen minutes, when we laid our naked hands upon it, and aration of that State from the Union, and to found it to be scarcely warmed. The Cinits creetion into a foreign and independent | cinnatian turned it over; and we handled nation upon our soil. That convention | the part next the fire, with impunity, while meets in February, 1852, and many think the | a bar of iron along-side of it, that had been declaration of secession will be made. If in the forge only about one-third of the time, that act is successful, the Union is dissolved. | was heated to whiteness. The thing was What would be the condition of this District, fairly done, and we knocked under. The milk in that cocea-nut was satisfactorily accounted for. A safe, lined all round with three or four inches of such material, could not be heated through at the burning of a store, no matter in what situation it might be placed. My friend returned to the warehouse, and bought an "improved Salamanthat fatal act. Was this the sentiment of | der," big enough, not only to keep his monev in, but, in case of emergency, to store away his family also. I, having no money, contented myself with speculating upon the wonderful triumph of human genius, in thus completely baffling the most destructive of the elements, and wondering whether we should ever have Salamander dwelling-houses, in which we could sit and laugh at confiagrations, and read our newspapers without fear of the "devouring element." Truly, Art may be considered a ladder constructed by man to enable him to climb up inte the laberatory of the Creator, and steal his patent-rights," and Salamander Safe-makers may safely be said to have ascended the lad-

> der, to some purpose. All the world and his wife have heard of the Massachusetts' Loco Foco Coalition .-Well, the objects of the parties to the compact having been realized in a great measure, by the election of Boutwell as Governor, and Sumner as U. S. Senator, it is new a uestion with the Hunkers, whether they will again unite with the Free-soilers, or try to whip the Whigs, single-handed, at the approaching elections. At any rate, many of the resolutions passed by the "party proper," at the Worcester State Convention, were so diametrically opposed to the principles of the Free-Soilers, that the latter will, in all probability, back out of the partner-

> At a recent meeting, at Lynn, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Free Soil State Convention, an entirely new form of coalition was proposed by Mrs. Abby Polsem a preminent member of the advance guard of the Locofoco Free-Soil Party. Mrs. Folsom proposed, in a very effective speech, that one half the delegation be females, (which would certainly entitle it to the appellation of a "fair coalition,") and, moreover, that said delegates be instructed to put forward the name of Senator Hale for the Presidency, as the first-choice of the Locofoco Party of Massachusetts, and that of some " strong minded free-soil female, for the office of Vice-

> JEFFERSON. Mr. Byrd has withdrawn from the Congressional canvass in the Winchester district, because a Whig candidate has entere' the lists. We shall see whether the Democracy will not sustain Mr. Bedinger to a man, notwithstanding his disunion ten-dencies. The Enquirer applands Mr. Byrd's course as highly "patriotic," thus sanctioning the inference that the editor thinks it patriotic to secure the election of a disunion Democrat rather than a Union Whig. Our readers can judge from this west value to place upon the Enquirer's support of the Compremise measures. At the call of party, it is as ready to sustain the opponents as the advocates of those measures. While pro-

Yours Truly.

it is favoring the views of Messes. Bedinger, Sedden, Bocock and Poweii. [Charlottsv lle Advocate DEATH OF JUDGE LEVI WOODSURY .- The case by every American citize: without a telegraph on Saturday announced the death of one of the most eminent citizens of the The Virginia resolutions of 1843-9, led to republic-the Hon Levi Woodbury, of New under a painful disease. He was born at Francestewn, New Hampshire, about the year 1790, was graduated with a high repu-tation for scolarship at Dartmouth College

fessing the warmest attachment to the Union,

in 1809, and was admitted to the ber in 1812, The Pittsburg American is complaining that the iron trade is very much depressed. About half the mills in that city



#### LATEST NEWS FROM CUBA.

Execution of Laper Confirmed-Great rejoicing in Haranoy-The City Eluminated - Slave ster of Spanish Troups, de The steamer Empire City arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon, with dates from Havana | the remaining Indian.

to the 20 inst; She brings the California mails, and a ful confirmation of the capture and execu-The city of Havana had been the scene of iuowing to the capture of General Lopez and his

The news of the defeat of the patriot forces resched liavana on the 30th ult. As a demon- and fatigues incident to the overland migration stration of the effect produced, flags were hoisted, to the Pacific coast.— Spirit.

At night the principal buildings were illuminated, and a torch-light procession formed, and a John Minor Botts was nominated at Richgrand and imposing parade made.

Gen. Lopez was taken in the interior, scandering alone and nearly exhausted from fatigue and hanger. He asked for something to eat at a farm Louse and permission to lie down and rest. Of his followers, over 100 are now imprisoned in Havana, and are to be sent to Spain for ten years confinement in a dungeon. The remain-der have either teen shot or they have perished

Those arrested had no some when taken .were intense. For several days they lived upon ton, as heretofore advertised. the leaves of trees, &c. The last meat they are was the horse of Gen. Lopez.

Capt. Platt, of the U. S. ship Albany, visited them in prison, and gained some interesting accounts, which he will dispatch to the States .-They informed him that in every engagement they defeated the Spaniards, and could not have killed less than 2,000. Gen Enna was killed at the head of an advancing column. He was the record officer to Coucha. At seven o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst. Gen. Lopez was geroed The execution

was attended by eight thousand troops and many He ascended the platform and made a short speech. His last words were-"I Die FOR MY BELOVED CURA!" He then took his seat, the machine was adjusted, and in two minutes he

FURTHER PARTICULARS. The next day, (Sunday,) after the announcement of Lopez's capture, which is a holiday there was doubly so now, in honor, as they said, of the victory of the Spanish troops. Guns were fired from morning to night. Shoats and vivas for Concha and the Queen were continually offered. Lopez was shot in effigy in different parts of the town. He was dressed in the full uniform of a general, and under his lett arm was a game cock, and in his right hand a pack of cards. The rabhie amused themselves by shooting at the effigy all day. It was reported on Sunday that the Pizarro had gone down for Lepez, but it was afterwards ascertained that he had been in the city all day, but were kept perfectly quiet in order to prevent confusion. Late in the alternoon the steamers Habakero, Almendares, Pizarro and Isabella Catholic call arrived loaded with troops, be-· ing the remainder of those engaged in the seve. ral engageme As with Lopez. They were march-ed to the Plaza te Herns, where they were inspectred by Coacha after which they retired to their and severe completely exhausted and tired out

At half past six o'clock on the 1st of Sept. the troops were as embled at the place of execution, which was at the "Ponto," at the entrance of the ha bor, directly opposite the Moro. There were | 65th year of his age, Mr. JOHN WOODDY. on the ground at the time 5.000 troops, 3,000 infantry, and 1,000 cavalry, and about 8,000 citiz us. A few minutes before seven, Lopez was propelit forward and ascended a platform, about 15 feet high, e i which was the chair of execution. -He evinced not the slightest trembling or fearhis step was proud and firm, and his voice clear and distinct. A few his-es and groans were heard from the crowd after the execution-save

that, everything was orderly and quiet. Lopez, when taken, was wandering about the country glone. There are various reports as to the manner of his arrest. Some say he was captured by dogs. Another report, that he went to a farm house, and asked for something to eat and permission to by down-which was granted him; he fell asleep, during which time the owner of the place obtained the assistance of four men who bound Lopez hand and foot, then dispatched a person to the nearest rendezvous of troops, where he was made secure. There is no fears of an invasion. The arnihilation of Lopez and his forces has restored in a measure, peace and quiet in the city, and the excitement is subsiding.

Among the passengers on the Empire City is Capt. Ward, late of the barque Rapid. Capt. Ward states that the reported indignities to the bodies of the fifty Americans massacred, is entirely true. He says when the bodies were buried many had the limbs taken off. He himself saw portions of the bodies exhibited at the coffee houses, over which the Spaniards gloated as only The death of Gen. Enna, Commander in Chief of the Spanish army, is confirmed. Our papers

MASONIC PROCESSION, &c.

The Masonic Order had a most interesting and agreeable meeting in Smithfield, in this county, on Sagurday last. The occasion, was the laying of the Corner-tone, with all the rights and ceremonids pertaining to the Order, by Triluminer Lodge, No. 117. This building, designed for the futere convenience of the Order, is to be built of bricks two stories high, and will be an ornament to the town no less than creditable to the liberality and enterprise of the Lodge that have undertaken its erection. Finant P. Hunter, D. G. Master of the State was present, and officiated on the occasion. Delegations were present from all the surrounding Lodges, embracing many of the Highest Masonic Brethren. The Procession moved at about 12 o'clock, numbering some 80, which would have been much larger but for the prospect of rain in the morning, and was in all respects one among the most handsome displays the Pasonic Order ever made in that village .-The Gecilian Band of Martinsburg was present and added very much to the interest of the occasion by the "barmony of sweet sounds." In the absonce of the speaker selected for the purpose, CHAS. J. FAULENER, E-q., kindly consented to deliver an extempore Address, and he acquitted himself in a manner most pleasing to his Brethren and highly interesting and satisfactory to the large assemblage present, who crowded every nook and corner of the Church. Many portions REFER TO of this address were exceedingly elequent, and the whole conceived in good taste, and expressed in the most felicitous manner. The Masonic Order every where is on ward, and in but few counties of the State is it progressing more rapidly than in this. The efforts of Triluminer Lodge to erect a Hall for their own necessary uses is in every degree commendable, and it has the best wishes of their Brethren every where, for its early completion, and full realization of the beneficent designs of the order. - Spirit.

## KILLED BY AN INDIAN.

Late intelligence from California bears to us the mout and intelligence that Mr. Jacob BENDER, former y of Berkeley county, Va., and a member of the Charlestown Company, came to his death by the hands of an Indian early in the month of j-ie last.

We have hopes that the news is incorract, as is a great deal we receive from that quarter, but the facts as mey must been detailed to us, derived from a brother of Mr. B. are such as almost to preclude even a hope of their being unfounded. Liappears that Mr. Bender, together with his partner-which we presume to be Mr. Rebert M. Blakemore of Front Royal-were induced to accompany two prefessed ladian friends some six or seven miles on a "prospecting" tour in the minus. After they had gone some distance, one of the Indians slipped behind Mr. Bender and inflicted a mortal blow in the neck with a knife, completely severing the mais artery. Mr. B. fellies once, and was heard to exclaim to his parmer, "ran for your life!" Mr. Bender's part. ner had at once, and was hotly pursued by one of the fudians who soon overtook him. Having a L. Sept. 1, 1851.

dirk he drew it in defence, and as the Indian approached made a lange, and buried the knills deep in the laffan's breast, causing him to fall. Mr. B.'s partner again flei, and was fortunate enough to reach a settlement before he was overtaken by

Mr. Binder followed the occupation of Millwright, and was extensively known as a mechanic of rare genius, combined with many most hiller and rejuicing for the previous three days, excellent qualities of the human heart. As a friend he was "true as steel," and was he'd in high regard by those who had shared the perils

NOMINATION OF MR. BOTTS .- The Hon. mond, Va., on last Friday night, by the whig convention composed of delegates from Louisa, Goodsland, Hanover, Henrico, Chesterfield and Powhatan counties, as their candidate for Cengress.

CHANGE - James Lyons, Chairman of the State Whig Committee, has changed the meeting of the Whig Convention from Staunton to Charlottesville. It will meet the 25th They say their sufferings before they were taken | inst., in CHARLOTTESVILLE, instead of Staun-

THE CHOLURA - The cholera has been making fearful ravages at Batavia Throughout the Dutch possessions it is estimated that from 12,000 to 13,000 were attacked during the late visitation, of which number fully one-half parished.

VAN BUREN .- The Providence Post says Martin Van Buren is as buoyant and clustic now as he was twenty years age; and adds that "one reason perhaps is that he has not drank intoxicating liquors in the last thirty years, and is remarkably regular in everything save his politics."

#### Married.

In Baltimore, on Tuesday evening week, by Rev. G. H. Branden, Mr. Jour Hubert, of this fewn, and Miss ELIZABETS HERERT, of that city. At Needwood, Frederick county, Md., on the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bugue, Samuer L. Gesverneur, of Oak Hill, Leudoun county, Va., and Many Disses Ler, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Lee, of the former place.

On Tue-day, the 26th ultime, by Rev. A. A. H. Boyd, Mr. John R. Coopen and Mrs. Resecta Baent, -all of Winchester. At the Helversity of Ya., on Tuesday the inst., by the Rev. B. R. Meade, Rev. Wm. H. McGUFFRY, Professor of Philosophy in the University, to LAURA P. 1.000 sacks Ga and fine daughter of Professor Herry Howard.

#### Died:

On Sunday hist, at the residence of her son, George W. Robinson, Esq.; Mrs. Susan Robinson, relict of the late Capt. G orgo Fobinson, of Berkeley County, aged: 80 years and 7 months. At the residence of Mrs. ANN E. Tecken, in Win chester, in Tuesday the 24th ultimo, Hon. NATHAN, IEL BEFFRLY CUCKER, Professor of Law at Wilham and Mary College, in the 67th year of his age. On the 'st instant, in Springfield, O io, of cholera, XEY M. COFFROIH, formeric of Winches ter, in the 26th year of his age,

From the Loudoun Chroniele. In Leesburg, on the night of the 22d ultimo, in the The subject of this brief notice was one of our oldest residents, and was ever faithful, reliable and energetic, in the discharge of the responsible and arduous duties with which he was long connected, as contractor and distributor of the U. S. mail through different inland routes in Virginia, Maryland and South Carolina. This duty was performed by him with und viating zeal and safety, amid difficulties and bazards, that this age of railroads and steamboats can scarcely realize, every route then passed over roads each having their peculiar dangers and barriers to progress, all of which e by the unflinching perseverance of the deceased. Relying upon his honesty and daring, the Government placed in his charge the most important dispatches, and through his hands they were safely conveyed to their destination through raging waters and beating storms. All honor to this faithful agent, who, amid the distress of comparative poverty, kept up the nobility of an honest character! But he has borne his last desparch to the skies, and we may hope, has been greeted with the welcome, "well done, good and faith ful servant," enter thou into the blissful rest of perpet-

### Local Memoranda.

CHURCH MOTICE. The third installment of the subscription to the new Presbyterian Church, was due on the 1st inst. Pay-ment can be made to either of the undersigned. RICHARD HENDERSON. THOS. RUTHERFORD,

Sept. 21, 1851, CHAS. G. STEWART.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE. A Pretracted Meeting will be commenced on Saturday next, in the M. E. Church, in Charlestown Mr. MALTIN and other eminent divines will be present.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED,-To learn contain the multaryorders in regard to his funeral. | the Art of Printing. Apply at This Office. AGRICULTURAL FAIR AND EXHIBI-

> At a meeting of the Reard of Managers of the Valley Agricultural Society, held at Sappington's Hotel in Charlestown, on Friday, August 29th, it was-REFOLVED, That the annual Fair and Exhibition isitake place on Wednesday and Thursday, Octo-In the course of a few days the list of premiums will be published, so that all may prepare for the contest. We will not be cumindful of the Ladies in arranging our list of premiums-there will be several awards made for superior excellence in such matters as fall under their especial charge in all household arrangements We trust they will show themselves in this, as in all other matters, emulous of their good works, and contending for superiority. The ploughing match will come off on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., when we hope to see a full field. Our plough-makers may ex-pertempetitors from Maryland and Penasylvania, so they must prepare to meet them on the field of industry.

L. W. WASHINGTON, President Valley Agricultural Society. September 2, 1851.

### New Goods.

E have just received a large and full assort-

Fall and Winter Goods, which will be sold at the roost reduced prices -The stock is a complete one, to which we invite the uated in a fine neighborhood. There is also upon ic generally. KERNEY & HILL.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 11, 1851. JOHN W. ROSS & CO., Flour & General Commission MERCHANTS,

BALTIMORE, MD. H. M. BRENT, Cashier, Winchester,

J.H. SHERRARD. Caro Moore, Charlestown, Va. Sept. 11. 1851-eow4t\*

HO! FOR OUBA!

THE State and County Taxes for the year 1851 have been due since the first of July, and the School Fund is payable on the 15th October nextthe undersigned, therefore, carnestly request all those indebted to be prepared to pay promptly when called upon THOS. RUTHERFORD, called upon

JAS. A. BECKHAM,

C. R. STARRY. September 11, 1851.-3m

For Sale. EVERAL superior Spanish JACKS and JEN-NIES,-one Jenny with a male Foal by her side. These animals were imported in March last. THIS OFFICE. For terms apply at

South-Down Bucks for Sale. TITEE subscriber has for sale a large full-blooded South-Down BUGA, bred by Col. Capton of Maryland, price, \$20; and a grade South-Down, supposed to be about three-fourth blood, price, \$10. T. F. NELSON. dept. 11, 1851-31 Near Summit Point

Store Room for Bent. THE Store Room recently occupied by myself

I in Charlestown, cross corner from the Bank, is Sept. 11, 1821. JOSEPH H. SLOAN.

Corn for Sale. TEEL undersigned has a quantity of White Corn Sept. 11, 1851-3t.

CIDER VINEGAR, a prime article for sale by Sept. 11, 1851. TATE & HOOFF. T ME for sale by EBY & SON.

## VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY. McVeigh, Harper & Chamberlain,

Wholesale Grocers & Extensive DEALERS IN Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.,

ALEXANDRIA. VA. FALL SUPPLIES, SEPTEMBER, 1851. RESPECTFULLY make known to their customers and dealers generally, that they are

now receiving by Packets "Ann Elizabeth," "Empire" and "Judge Whitman," direct from New York and Beston, their Fall Stock of Groceries, &c., consisting, in part, is follows: 210 hhds. Porto Rico, Caba | 225 boxes and half boxes and N O Sugars and N O Surars
To boxes single and double To bales English Walnuts. refined do Ground Nuts, Fifberts, 55 hores white and brown Palm Nuts and Almonds 5 cases 65 hbls priperized and 55 bases Rock Cardy crushed do 35 baskets Salad Oil

50 N O clearified da 5 casks Copperas 305 bags new Rie und old 100 kegs Salt Petre and Java Coffee Altım 175 Laguira and Marai- 15 bbls chipped Legwood 110 kegs Epsom Salts 5 bags P Rice de 150 boxes and kegs Sala-205 whole and half chest ratus, Ground and Race Gunp I nperial and Young Ginger Hysen Teas (part strict 110 kegs Brimstone and Indigo 65 packages of prime Pow. 150 kegs No 1 and Pure White Lead

105 bozes 5 ets and 8 cts : 5 bazs Putty in bladders 150 boxes 8 by 10 Glass Plug Tobacco 5 boxes 12 cent ab 65 " extra fine Car. do 3 hhds Lamp Black Cobb's Ne Plus Ultra. 65 gross Mason's Chal-Marshall's Divines, and lenge Blacking other choice brands 500 kegs Blasting Powder 55 boxes Garrett's Scotch 105 "Kentucky Rifle do 75 boxes Sanger's Mustard 6 bags Bladder do 80 " Ground Pepper 25 hags Pepper and All-25 jars Rappee do 20,000 Pincipee, Le Not-

man, St Jago and other 150 doz flat Corn Brooms 5,000 a Sympton 2 25,000 1 Spanish de 75 rests do Tubs 100 : Cedar do 20,000 American do 15 tierces fresh brat Rice | 150 Demijohns, 1, 2, 3 and 205 boxes Rosin Soap 5 gallons. 105 " Rose and Toilet do 100 boxes Pipes " Castile de
" Variegated Bar do 65 " Lamp do
" Shaving do 15 " Solar de 75 boxes Sperm 'Hydiau- 75 casks Cider Vinegar lie pressed' Candles 10 " Chalk and Spanish 15 (14 lbs) Sperm do

105 boxes Adamantine do 250 " Mould do 15 bbls Rosin 75 " No 3 Mackerel 225 " Cheese 105 " Starch and Chec-10 t. Family Shad 65 casks old Madeira 125 reams No 1 and 2 faint 50 " Pale and brown line Cap Paper
160 reams No 1 and 2 faint | 50 " Pale
Sherry do 75 casks West Matagar line Letter do 105 reams Plain Letter and and Muscat do 65 casks Lisbon, Sicily 275 reams double and sinand F. Madeira do gle Map do 35 baskets Champaigne, Star, Anchor and other choice brands

1 pipe premium Scotch Whiskey. all of which have been purchased on such terms, as to enable them to compete with any of the Northean Cities. The introduction of a regular line of Boats on the Canal for the exclusive transportation of merchan'z affords daily opportunities of forwarding with dispatch to the various points, at greatly reduced rates, and of 1851, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturfers great inducements to dealers in the purchase of ar- day, the 13th of September, 1851. In addition to their stock of Greceries, they have to

25 " Castile de

65 " Shaving do

Cap de

offer an unusually large and well selected Stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., Consisting of 2005 Cases and Cartoons, of the following varieties, viz: Men's thick and heavy Brogans;

Oak Bottom, round and flat Seam do; Navy or Planters do; Extra Size " Unbound Boy's and youth's unbound Men's Calf, Kip and Seal Boy's and youth's do

Men's double sole and thick Boots; Tapsole Hungarian Fishing Calf cork sole fine Kip and Grain Boy's and youth's do. Thick

Ladies' extra fine Calf. Welt Buskin and Ties; do Morocco & Seal do. Jenny Lind "Bloomer Boots:" Gaiter and half Gaiter do .;

Fine Leather and Morocco do.; Low priced Kid. Seal, Cass and Morocco R. Rounds: Misses' Leather, Kids, Calf and Morocco Buskins and Slipps in great variety; Children's Boots and Shoes, every variety and kind.

Also, 259 Cases Hats and Caps, comprising Beaver, Mole Skin, Silk, Drab and Black Wool, California, Mexican and Slouch Hats; Blue and black Cloth, Seal and Glazed "silk lined" Caps, with other fashionable styles; 275 black Leather and Hair Trunks;

2500 pounds Shoe Thread. To all of which, they respectfully invite the attention of merchants and other dealers-promising great inducements in the way of bargains.

McVEIGH, HARPER & CHAMBERLAIN. Prince Street Wharf, Alexandria.

#### ROCKBRIDGE LAND FOR SALE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Rockbridge, pronounced on the 12th day of April last, in a cause therein pending between Lorenzo Shaw Guardian, Plaintiff, and Mary Bryan's heirs and others. Defendants, we will proceed on the 9th day of October next, to sell at Public Auc tion, upon the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND, lying on the North River, in said County, within 2 miles of the Cedar Grove Mills, and adjoining the lands of W. W. Davis, Isaac Bryan, dec'd., and others, containing upwards of

600 Acres; being the same tract formerly owned by Edward Bryan, Jr., Dec'd., and of which his widow, Mary

This is a Valuable and Productive tract, and is well improved, having upon it, TWO GOOD

Dwelling Houses, with all necessary outbuildings. Near 100 ACRES

of the tract, are Bottom Land: and it is well Watered-well Timbered and is sit-

MINERAL SPRING,

similar in quality to Leicher's Springs of Rocktridge. Persons wishing to purchase lands, are re-cuested to examine the tract, before the day of Sale. It will be shown to them by Mathew M. Bryan or W. M. Bryan, residing on the premises. TERMS - Cash in hand sufficient to pay the expenses of Sale-and for the residue on credits of 1, 2, 3, & 4 years, in equal payments,-the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security, and the title withheld until the purchase money is paid. The Sale will be in gross and not by the Acre,

and will commence at 11 c'clock, A. M.
S. McD. MOORE,
J. D. DAVIDSON,
Convirs. AT the same ticie and place, will also be sold by Lorenzo Shaw, as administrator of Mary Bryan, dec'd. 8 VALUABLE SLAVES, on the usual credit. Also a large quantity of PERSONAL PROPERTY.

sils, Horses, Cattle, Grain, &c., &c. J. D. D. A FARM FOR SALE

consisting of Flousehold furniture, Farming Uten-

THE subscriber, intending to relinquish farming. offers for sale his PARM, lying about 2; miles South-east of Charlestown, Jefferson county, con-

105 Acres,

which has a fair proportion of timber This land is equal in fertility to any in Jefferson county, all enciosed with good and abbetantial fancing. Serve-thine Serings are upon the Farm, yielding an abundant supply of pure water, one of which is near the Dwelfing house. The improvements are convenient and comfortable in their arrangements. Terms will be very accommodating, and for for-

ther particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. RICHARD WILLIAMS. September 11, 1851. Wanted to Purchase, NEGRO Man, who is a good farm hand, and A also, a Negro Woman, who understands the general household duties. For servants of good character and industry, a liberal price will be given. JAMES HARRIS.

Near Shannondole. Bacon.

M. ANSEL & CO. Corner of Baltimon and Light street,

Exchange and Lottery Brokers. TAKE pleasure in presenting to the Virginia public the following splendid Lotteries, which will be drawn during the month of September; and M. Ansel & Co. feel sure in saying that many of those splendid capitals will be sent to our Virginia customers. During the month of August we sent to Virginia in a package the following: to Monongahlia county, \$17,000 Halves; to Tyler co., \$6000 gahlia county, \$17,000 Halves; to Tyler co., \$6000 ted this not fine of Juae, in the year eighteen Fundred to Jefferson co., \$8,500, 3,000; 1,500 and 4 of \$1,000; to Monroe co., \$5,000 and \$1,500 and 4 and Anna Maria, his wife, of Harpers-Ferry, Jet-Cleaveland, Ohio, \$20,000; to Philadelphia, Pa. the whole of \$35,000; to Richmond, Va., \$40,000 and the whole of \$20,000. The prizes have all

been promptly paid by us at sight No Risk No Gain. Our Gold Mine is inexhaustible as Dame Fortune is with us, and where she is there is no fear

107 a	good prize.				
Sept.	Capital Prizes.	Tickets.	Parkages.	Certificates	
13	\$4.857	SI	1	\$3,78	
13	50,000	15	4	72,50	
15	8,000	2.50	11	8,73	
15	25,000	8	***	27,50	
16	3.973	1	41	3,7	
16	20,000	5	**	17.5	
17	10,000	2,50	"	9.2	
17	30,000	10	**	32,50	
18	6,000	1	11	3,7	
18	26,009	6	- 11	22,00	
19	8,000	2,50	- 61	9.25	
12	20,000	5	11	15.00	
20	3,428	1	44	3.7	
20	40,000	10	11	35,00	
22	10,500	2,50	26	9,2	
22	5 of 12,000	8	11	35,00 9,2; 25,00	
23	4 500	1	44	3,75 17,50	
23	16,312	5	41	17,50	
24	10.000	2,50	et .	9,2; 30,0	
21	30,000	10	14	30,00	
25	4,700	1	11/2	3.73	
<b>7</b> 25	24,000	5	ti	17,50	
26	8 000	2	11	7.00	
26	15,000	4	11	12.00	
27	5,000	1	**	3,75	
27 29	65,000	20	11	70.00	
29	9,214	2,50	ct .	8,78	
29	26,000	8	**	24.50	
29 30	3.501	1	11	3.75	
30	20,000	5	it	27,50	
	Committee of the state of the s	September 19, 10 September 13		The state of the s	

Le All orders strictly confidential and the printed official drawing will be sent as soon as the lot-

All prizes paid by us at sight in gold or bank-All kinds of current bank notes bought and sold. For a good prize address, M. ANSEL & CO., Corner of Baltimore and Light streets.

September 11, 1851. Brilliant Lotteries, for Sept. 1851. J. W. MAURY & CO., MANAGERS.

> \$50,000! 10 PRIZES OF \$2,000!

200 PRIZES OF \$1,000! IRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, for the bene-

1	tay, the roth t	ir wehre	muct, rout.	
1	S	PLEN.	DID SCHEM	E.
	1 Splendid	Prize o	f	\$50,000
	1 do			20.377
	1 do			10,000
1	1. do			10.000
1	2 Prizes of			8.500
	2 de			6,000
	2 do -			4.096
	10' do'			2.000
1 3	200 do.			1,000
	&c.		&c.	&c.
	Whole Ticket		Halves \$7.50- hths \$1,874.	Quarters \$3,70
1	Certificate of	s \$200 00		
1	Do	do	of 26 Haive	100 00
10	Do	do	of 90 Onnet	are 50 00

do of 26 Eighths \$40,000!

50 PRIZES OF \$1,000. TIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, for the bene fit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 127, for 1851, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturdo.; day, the 20th of September, 1851. 78 Number Lattery-13 Drawn Ballots!

SPLENDID SCHEME. \$40,000 15.000 8.000 &c. &cc. Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of packages of 25 Wholes \$130,00

of 25 Quarters \$70,000! \$20,000! \$10,000!

50 PRIZES OF \$2,000! 15 Drawn Numbers out of 75! TIRGINIA STATE LOTTER , for the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class K, for 1851, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 2d of August, 1851. About one Prize to a Blank !- one-fifth of the prizes

will have on them either THEEE or TWO drawn BRILLIANT SCHEME! do 3,000 6 000

1 Frize of 5.000 4.500 4 000 3 500 3.200 2.800 do 2,500 do do 2,420 50 Prizes of 50 do. &c.

Whole Tickets \$20-Halves \$10-Quarters \$5-Eighths \$2,50. Certificates of packages of 25 Wholes of 25 Halves of 25 Quarters of 25 Eighths Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of

Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. J. & C. MAURY, Agents, Address-Alexandria, Virginia. September 4, 1851.

Cash for Negroes.

AM desirous to purchase a large number of I NEGROES for the Southern markets, men, women, boys, girls and tamthes, for which I will give the highest cash prices. Persons having slaves to sell will please inform me personally, or by letter at Winchester, which will receive prompt attention; or B. M. & W. L. Campbell,

No. 242, West Pratt street, Baltimore. ELUSH McDOWELL Agent for B. M. & W. L. Campbell Winchester, September 4, 1851. HEREBY forewarn all persons from trespass-I ing upon my Farm either Hunting, Fishing, or any other way whatever. Having been very much

annoyed by such persons heretofore, I am detarmined for the future to posecute all so offending, to the utmost rigour of the law without respect to parsons. WM. RUSH. September 4, 1851 .- 3m. Wanted.

TEACHER in District, No. 16. JAMES L. HOOFF. September 4, 1851. Cheap Sugars.

9 HHDS. superior Brown; 10 bbls. Refined ~ Crushed, Loaf and Polverized, at low prices, H. L. EBY & SON, September 4, 1851. Cheap Lights. BEST Æthereal Oil; Tallow and Adamantine Candles very low by box for cash. Sept. 4. H. L. EBY & SON.

15 BARRELS pure and prime Cider Vinegar, just received by KEYES & KEARSLEY. Sept. 4. TIVEA at 75 cents per lb., worth \$1 25, for sale by EBY & SON. 1 Sept. 4. 1000 LBS. County Bacon, part Hams, very prime. EBY & SON.

September 4, 1851. A PRIME lot of Bacon, part Hams, for sale by BLACKSMITHS Coal, constantly on hanc, by Sept. 11, 1851. TATE & HOOFF. BLACKSMITHS Coal, constantly on hanc, by

TINEE undersigned had pending at the August A. County Court, a suit against John G. William, or unlawfulled liner. He requests the Court by helr dirtay - the Jury, by their out's-the wittiess, by his honor, to examine, and judge for themselves, I they know or was lead to know the sease of the annexed Peoil, which is a true copy from the Re-cord: F. A. REEDE 2. Harpers Ferry, September 4, 1801.

Memorandum of an Agreement, made and expeu-

of \$1,000; to Monroe co., \$5,000 and \$1,500; to Madison co., \$15,000 and \$0 of \$1,000; also, to Cleaveland, Ohio, \$20,000; to Philadelphia, Pa., other part. Whereas, by virtue of a Lease gravited other part. o the said John G. Wilson by Noah H. Swayne and Sarah A his wife, bearing date on the 7th day September in the year 1537, recorded in the Couny Court of Jederson County, for a certain let or parcel of land lying at Harpers-Ferry aforesaid, and known as Lot No. 17, the said John G. Wilson is now in possession of said lot for the mexpired erm of said lease. And whereas, by deed, dated the 2d day of January, in the year 1818, now of record in said County of Jefferson, the reversion in fee in said lot No. 17 has been conveyed by said Swayne and wife, to said Frederick A. Reeder. And whereas, by mutual consent of the parties hereto, it is now agreed between them as follows:-The said John G. Wilson for himself and his assigns, doth hereby relinquish the possession and surrender to the said Frederick A. Reeder, his heirs and assigns, all that part or portion of said lot, No. 17, which is embraced within the entire front of said Lot on the alley which passes along the Armory Canal, that is connected with the public workshops near the Potomac River, the said front having thirty-two feet, and running back thence twenty-five feet, the part of said lot hereby surrendered, within the limits aforesaid, to be henceforward held by the said Frederick A. Reeder, his heirs and assigns, free and clear of all claim and degiand of said John G. Wilson, his heirs and assigns, under said lease or otherwise. And the said Prederick A. Reeder and Anna Maria, his wife, in consideration of the relinquishment and surrender of said portion of said Lot, No. 17, do hereby for themselves, their heirs, executors and assigns, for ever release and acquit the said John G. Wilson, said lease for the sum of twelve dollars per annum, part of the annual rent reserved in said least, and do hereby further release and discharge the said leasehold premises therefrom, but without prejudice to the demand of said Srederick A. Reeder, his heirs and assigns, to the residue of the rent reserved n said lease, and which after said abatement anwill amount to the sum of fifty-eight dollars fannual rest, and to all remedies now pertaining them for the recovery thereof. In testimony of all which, the parties to these presents have here onto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written.

#### JOHN G. WILSON, [SEAL. Carpets, Fall Slyles, 1851.

F. A. REEDER.

ANNA M. REEDER.

TURNBULL & CO., 242 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, A RE now receiving and opening their Fall im-portations of VELVETS, TAPESTRIES AND ERUSSELS CARPETS, and are prepared to exhibit the most complete assortment of new patterns and styles ever exhibited in this country, which will be offered at lower rates than usual.

Three Ply and Superfine Carpets. Wie are now receiving our Fall styles of the Janney. above, including many patterns manufactured expressly for us, and which cannot be obtained else-

Low Priced Carpetings. We have a large assortment of good styles of low low as to defy competition. Eiglish and American Oil Cloths.

Atlange and complete assortment from 2 to 21 DRUSGETS, from I to 4 yards wide; Crumb 00 Cloths, a new and beautiful article; Chenille and 00 Tuffed Rugs, Mats, Piano and Table Covers, Stair 25 00 Ross, &c., together with every article appertaining to the Carpet business.

TURNBULL & CO., 212 Balamore st., First Carpet Store above Charles.

September 4, 1851.-2m. H. MOORE'S Cheap Book and Variety Store, No. 158 Pratt Street. FIVE DOORS ABOVE THE AMERICAN HOTEL, BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY informs Country Me, chants and others that he has constantly for 'ale, at the may lowest prices, a general assortment of school AND MISCELLAMEOUS BOOKS, NOVELS AND CHEAP PUB-LICATIONS, STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS, embracing, in Part, Blank Account Books in great varieties, Day Books, Ledgers, Records, Journals and Re-

ceipt Books, Pocket Memorandums, Copy and Pass PAPER -Plain and Fancy Enveloped, Cap, Post, Bill, Note, Tissue, Blotting, and Post Office Paper, Transparent Mottoes, Blue, Black and Red Ink, Bonnet Boards, Port Folios, Pocket Books Penknives English and German Slates, Geld Pens and Silver Pencils, Silk and Bead Purses, Umbrel las, Fans, Canes, Fancy Baskets, Violins, Flutes PLAYING CARDS .- Eagle, Decatur, Merry Andrew. Highland's, Visiting Cards, Conversation Canis, Games, Songs, Plays, German Teys, Sp. Glasses, Card Cases, Combs. Hair Brushes, Por Mobies, Cologne, Hair Oil, Razors, Writing Desks Pistols, Paner Boxes, Carpet Bags, French & American Lithograph Prints, Leoking Classes, Pocket Inkstands, Almanacs for 1852, of every va-

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. BLANK BOOKS made to order, and saled t any pattern, at the shortest notice. BOOK BINDING neatly executed. Ola Books Second-Hand Books bought and sold, or ex-Reep constantly for sale a large assortment of

Second-Hand Books, in all the various branches of literature, science and art. September 4, 1851.-1y

Wholesale Boot, Shoe, Hat, Cap, Bonnet and Umbrella WAREHOUSE CLARK, LUCKETT & LET,

(SUCCESSORS TO LUCKETT, LEE & WHITE,) AVE in store a large and well assored stock of the above named Goods, and would respectively call the attention of Merchants visiting e Northern markets to an examination of them, before parchasing elsewhere, as the Go'ds have been all selected with great care. In our cock will be found a large assortment of Ladies' fine City made Shees, and Gentlemen's Calf Boots. Charles H. Clark, late of the firm of C. Levering & Clark, will be pleased to have a call from his

August 28, 1851-3m. Nust Received at the Market

Mouse. HANDSAW Files, Cabinet Rasps, Per Enives, Auger Bits, Needles assorted, Plan's & Palmen's Platent window-shutter hinges; Mortise manner. Turning done, in either wood or iron, Locks with white knobs and plated furniture, Grind- and as directed, at the West end of Charlestown. stone ropers and Cranks; Saddlers Tacks, window Shutter fastenings, Long Shovels, wrought Nails, Brass Mettles, Scotch Hinges, nipple wreaches for gibs, &c., &c. September 4, 1851.

Tobacco. NENUINE Graveley, 2 kinds, very superior T Goldleaf, peach leaf, old Cavendish, and received and always on hand at the market house. September 4, 1831. T. RAWLINS

Spinage! Spinage!! TRESH supply of the seed of this delightful vegetable, just received and for sale by L. M. SMITH & CO. To the Ladies.

September 4, 1831.

AVING just returned from the East, we are the Dress Goods of the latest styles and most approved patterns. LOCK, CRAMER & LINE. September 4, 1851.

Carpeting. TITE desire to call the attention of those who want new Carpets to our stor's, which complete, having been purchased Titlin the last LOCK, CRAMER & LINE. plember 4, 1851.

Nails, Nails. TOAT Received another large assortment of the best Baltimore Nails for sale very law, by the kem or at retail. T. RAWLINS. September 4, 1851. Groceries and Queensware.

O'UR stock is full, having been purchased with on eye to preserving times.
Sept. 4. LOCK CREAMER & LINE. TARPER'S MAGAZINES for September, jus September 4, 1851.

L. M. SMITH & CO.

Don't Come too Late! THE rapidity with which that lot of Try Goods went off, induced the owner to send his entire

Dry Goods and Clothing.

to this town, which must and shall be sold, for 15TH OF SEPTEMBER. 1351. To make it possible to sell so large a quantity of goods in se short a time, the prices are pat so low as to induce every examiner to buy, whether he may want goods or not. He has on hand, 660 yes. of fine Calicoes at 61 cents per yard, (or 18 yards for \$1;) 1800 yards of splendid importer Calices at 9 cents, or 12 yards, \$1; 700 yards of Flinghams at 10 cents; Berage de Laines at 20 cents; with a general assortment of Lawns, Muslins, Cambries,

frish Liners, Flannels (31 ets.) Poplins, Vests, Gleves, Shawls and Handkerchiers. only be sold before 10 o'clock, A. M., and after 5 o'clock, P. M., to avoid annoving the ladies. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, in the Store-room formerly occopied by Mr. T. Rawlins, opposite Jere. Harris Opened from 6 o'clock, A. M. to 9 o'clock, P. M. August 28: 1851-3t.

Public Sale. THE subscriber, living at Hazlefield, will sell,

to the highest bidder, On Thursday, 11th of September. the following Property, to wit: Work and Riding Horses; Milch Cores and Heifers: 18 head of fattening Hogs, Breed Sows

and Pigs; Farming Implements, consisting of-Wagons; Cart and Gears;

Wagon and Plough Gearing :

Barshear and single Shorel Ploughs; Harrows ; Sleigh and Harness ; his executors and assigns, from all demand under . Cradles, Mowing Southes, Rakes, Forks, and a variety of Farming Utensils unnecessary to enumerate. Also, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN

FURNITURE; and about 10 Acres of Corn in the ground, which will be sold by the Acre. TERMS OF SALE:-Nine months credit will be given on all sums of \$5 and upwards the pur-

MONTGOMERY SLEMONS. August 23, 1851. VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of two Decrees of the Ma. Term of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, pronounced the one on the 21st and the other on the 27th day of May, 1851, in the case of Worthington TWENTY ACRES. This Farm is well set in and Henderson, Trustees, against the addinistrator and heirs of Benjamin Boley, deceased, no under- uated immediately on the Valley Terripice Road signed, Commissioners appointed by said Decrees, from Winchester to Staunton, seven miles from the will offer for sale, on the premises, on S. turday the 13th day of September next, the whole of at ets in the State of Virginia. The improvements Tract of Land, ?

in the County of Jefferson, which belonged to the said Benjamin Boley, dec'd, at the time of his death, and a part of which is now occupied by Mr. Amos The tract contains about 381 ACTES OF ACRES, all well set in Grass, and in a highly im-LAND, and is situated on the Wine ester and Potomac Rail Road, about two miles above the Depot at Summit Point. The land is under a good state of cultivation; a

small part of it is woodland, having fine timber on priced Caspers, which can be offered at prices so it, and it is watered by two good wells of the farm. There is also on the farm a substantial dwelling house, built of stone, of a very good size, together with other improvements. The entire tract will be sold free from all incurbrances either under deeds of trust or the widow's claim for Dower, and the title being given by authority of the Court will be a valid one. ev cash-the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale; the d ferred payments to be secured by the bonds of th purchaser and a deed of trust on the premises.

WILLIAM LUCAS. ANDREW KENNEDY, Comm'rs. August 14, 1851-4t.

Public Sale. WILL be sold, at public sale, at the residence of the late William Roach, at South Bolivar, on THURSDAY the 25th of September next, all the Personal Property of said Roach, deceased,

Household & Kitchen Furniture, such as usually found in a well supplied hous and not necessary to mention-embracing 4 or 5 Cooking and other Stoves. The Houses now occupied by Mrs. Roach, and the Stone Stable, will be rented at the same time. TERMS -- A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over \$2, bond and security being required-under that sum, cash. Sale to take place about 10 o'clock, A. M. JESSE CALVERT, Executor.

August 21, 1851-2t. Mesidence for Sale. THE Brick House and Lot, at present in the ocbelonging to the heirs of David H. Styler, is offered for sale. The house is well located, residence, and is quite roomy. To any one desirous of a good house, a good opportunity is now presented. The terms will be made known by applying to

JOHN O. SNYDER. August 21, 1851-4f. Education.

THE second Session of my School, under the L charge of Mr. J. C. Locke, commenced on the 25th instant. The number of scholar is limited. but there are some desks wet unoccup French and all the English branches,

the undersigned at Berryville

Board, Washing and Tuition in Batin, Greek, Day Scholars, in all the above sted as Primary Department, As my school is es ablished for the leducation of my sons, it will be permanent. MARGARET G. DOUGLASS. August 23, 1851-3a

WHO has had experience in teaching, desires a situation as teacher in a private family or school. She will teach all the branches of an English education, taught in the Seifinaries, with French, Music, &c. Apply at August 28, 1851-3t. THE OFFICE.

. A Young Lady,

FARMERS: Clean your Seed Wheat! IF you wish to have clean Seed Wheat, get one of those Circular Wheat Screens, of which the subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good supply, of the very best quality. All cockle, theat and other filth is separated from the Wheat, se that in seeding you sow nothing but what will vegetate. Wheat Fans of the best kind one band. Every

CHARLES BARRITT, Sen. August 28, 1851-9m. To James C. Whitehill, who is . MULES AND HORSES.

description of Wheat Fans repaired in the best

Virginia: TAKE NOTICE, that on the 36th day of September, A. D. 1851, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening Common Chewing tobacce—Souff and Segars just of the same day, at the Post Office in the town of received and always on hand at the market house. Erie, Cambden county, State of Missouri, I shall take the deposition of Thomas T. Morgan, a witness in my lehalf, in a suit now pending in the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, Virginia, in which I am Plaintiff, and you are Defendant; which deposition, so taken. I shall read as evidence at the trial of said suit. This 28th day of August, 1851.

> Public Motice. A LL persons having claim; against the estate of the late Bushed C. Washington are requested to present nem to the subscribers for adjustment. All prirons in lebted to the estate, will please call and pay. THOMAS B. WASHINGTON, EDWARD E. COOKE Ang. 21, 1851. Execusors of the dec'd.

August 29, 1851.

RICHARD D. SEAMON.

Wagon For Sale. FOR SALE, a splendid two-horse wagon, with four eliptic springs, with best and every thing complete. A bargain can be had in the purchase. J. P A. ENTLER. Shepherdstown, August 14, 1819. 20 PIECES Falt style Cal cres, just received ty LOCK, CRANER & LINE. September 4, 1851.

CIDER VINEGAR, a firstrate article for sale by September 4, 1851. TVORY Table Cutlery, just rec. ived by September 4, 1851. CORN Meal, Flour and Lard, Sy & SON

CHOICE JEFFERSON LAND At Public Sale.

FINE subscriber, will offer, at public sale, on A Monday the 15th of September next, (if not sold privately before that time.) before the Court Flouse door in Charlestown, his small FARM upon which he now resides, situated 21 miles Southeast of Charlestown on the road leading to Beeler's Mill

(and a part of the original tract of B. Beeler, dec'd) containing about SI ACRES. The improvements consist of a new Frame Building, 20 by 32, with Dining-room and Kitchen in the basement, and four rooms upon the apper floors, with fire places and flues in all the rooms. There are about 4 Acres of Orchard, upon which the house. is situated. There is a sufficiency of Timber for lieves, Stawls and Handkerchiers.

fuel and other purposes. As an evidence, of the In addition to this, he has a fine assertment of superior quality of the land it is now centing for a Ready Made Clothing, which will be sold for less single corn crop without the provender, for \$5, per than the cost of the materials. These articles will acre as a cash rent—and has been but a few days since for a wheat crop rented for the half. The purchaser will have the use of the spring for water for his family on the land of Mrs. Davis, very cen-Venient to the premises. It is a rare chance that

> good a quality and so convenient to market.
>
> August 14, 1851. GEORGE G. GROVE. A VALUABLE Jefferson Farm for Sale. THE undersigned is authorized to sell a very valuable Truck of Land, in Jefferson County,

> purchasers wanting a small farm can get, one of so

Va., containing 387 1-9 Acres. situated 34 miles South of Charlestown, the County seat of said County-adjoining the lands of Wm. N. Craighill, Roger Chew and others, on the She-

nandoah River, and now occupied by Mr. J. Tave-This land lies in a healthy neighborhood-is in a good state of cultivation, and for fertility and pro-ductiveness is surpassed by few farms of the county. The quality of the soil is Limestone, and very improvable. It is one of the best matered farms in the county, (a great consideration in this region of country,) having several large and untailing springs, and a fine stream flowing through it. It is very accessible to market, being within 31 miles of the Win. & Pot. R. Road, and a shorter distance from several Merchant Mills.

The improvements consist of a Stone Direlling with kitchen attached, and out buildings, such as stabling, corn-crib, dairy, &c. Persons disposed to purchase may expect a bar-gain in the land, and would do well to examine the

The undersigned, at Charlestown, or Mr. Tavener, on the premises, will take pleasure in furnishchaser giving bond with approved security. All ing any further description or information which may be desired. For terms of sale, apply to the undersigned.

N. S. WHITE.

FARMS FOR SALE, THE Farm on which I reside in the Meinity of ets in the State of Virginia. The improvements are a large and handsome BRICK DWELLING. together with every necessary Out-Building, and all in a good state of repair. I will also sell another Farm adjoining the above.

containing TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN

together to suit purchasers. JOSEPH NEILL. Newtown, Frederick Co., Va., June 26, 1851. One of the most Desirable Farms in the Valley of Virginia,

FOR SALE. TEVHE undersigned offers for sale his valuable A Farm, situated in the fertile county of Jeffer-son, about five miles from the flourishing towns of TERMS of Sale: - One-third of the purchase mon- | Charlestown, Harpers-Ferry and Shepherdstown, Five Hundred and Fifty Acres. It is as productive as any land in the Valley .-There are about forty acres of rich meadow, and the balance of the cleared land, except the part in Wheat, is well set in grass-a fair proportion is in wood, for fencing and fuel. The finest Cumberland Coal, can always be procured at prices which make

it cheaper than wood. The Elk Branch, a stream of sufficient volume to propel several Mills, flows through the tentre of the Farm, and the Ealtimore and Ohio Rail Read follows its course. There are Store-Houses a Depot, and Dwellings-apart from the Mansionwhich rent for more than 2000. The improvements are confortable, 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 Build-Whether viewed in reference to quality of soil, beauty of scenery, refined society, or facilities to market, it may with truth be said to be one of the most desirable Farms in the Valley of Virginia .three Tracts. The time of travel from Baitimore,

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

October 25, 1850. Остовия 23, 1850. TO THE EDITOR-DEAR SIRE-I have understood that there is a report in circulation in the county, that I have some claim to the tract of land which I conveyed to my father some years ago. My object in writing this note is to say that I have never said or done any thing to induce any one to think that I had the slightest claim whatever, to the land in question. All the claim I ever had, I sold to my father some years since, and I think he paid me a full and fair price for it, and the Deed is of record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson: I have have now no

claim of any sort, kind or description to the said land, either in law or equity. JOHN W. D. DUFFIELD. FOR RENT. INWENTY-FIVE Acres of LAND, adjoining the lands of Mr. George Isler and Mr. John

B. Packet; and TWENTY ACRES near the Bloomery Mills. Both have been in clover for two years. Enquire of KEYES & KEARSLEY. Bolivar Property for Sale. THE HOUSE and LOT in Bolivar, now in the 1 occupancy of Sidney A Pilcher, is offered for sale. A bargain may be had, it early application be

made. Possession given on the first of April next. For terms, &c., apply to H. N. GALLAHER. Cash For Negroes. TIMHOSE persons having Negroes for sale, can I get the highest price by calling on the subscriber at Charlestown. Application in person or by letter will be promptly attented to.
July 24, 1851. C. G. BRAGG.

Mules and Horses. TTHE subscriber has for sale, on the farm of 1 Wm. Hurst, near Charlestown, out of the Common wealth of Mr. Hurst will take pleasure in show ing the stock to any person who may wish to purchase. If not previously disposed of they will be exhibited in Charlestown, on Monday next (Court-

> Bank Stock for Sale. Will be offered, at public sale, for each, on the 15th of September west, before the Court-House door in the town of Charlestown, SG Shares of the Bank at the Valley in Virginia; Also, 28 Shares C. the Bank of the Metropolis, D. C. LLOYD LOUNDES, Adm'r of Charles Lounder, decid.

> Aug. 21, 1931. CHARLES G. BRAGO, Aget'r. Smooth Mediteraneau SEED WHEAT FOR SALE. THE undersigned has between Three and Four Hundred Bushels of Smooth Mediteranean Seed Wheat for sale. Apply to JOSEPH B. LOOSE.

August 21, 1351-3w. For Sale. HAVE 2 or 3 fine young Work Hares; one as 1. good Barshear Leader, also Fresh Lime con-July 21, 1851. MARTINEICHEL BERGER, SPONGES, SPONGES!—A lot of very superi L. M. SMITH & CO. TEMPTY Whiskey Barrels, for sole at 1 D Aug. 21.

Hagerstown, Washington conty, Md.

TOOTH POWDER OF all kinds, for sale by Aug. 21. L. M. SMITH & CO. DOWDER and Fuse, for blasting, by EBY & SON. Segt. 4.

By Authority.

The New Constitution of Virginia, WITH THE AMENDED BILL OF RIGHTS. AS ADOPTED BY THE

Reform Convention of 1850--'51. THE E ACTED UPON BY THE PEOPLE,

On the Pourtle Thursday in October, 1851. BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

OF THE STATE OF TRGINIA: PROCLAMATION .-- Whereas, the A Consention which assembled in the city of Richmond on the second Monday in October, 1851, pursuant to law, " to consider, discuss and propose a new constitution, or alterations and amendments to the existing constitution of this commonwealth," have adjourned sine die, after having agreed upon an amended bill of rights, constitution and schedule, to be submitted to the people : Now, therefore, I, John F. Willey, Lieutenant Governor, acting in the absence of the Governor from the seat of Government, and pursuant so the requirement of the act of March 13, 1851, do hereby declare and make known. that the said Convention did, on the first instant, adjourn who die, and that the following is a true copy of the bill of rights, constitution and schedule certified to the executive as having been adopted if the said Convention, and proposed by them for the ratification or rejection of the people.

Given under my hand, as Lieutenant Governor, and under the lesser seal of the commonwealth, at Richmond, this 2d day of August, 1851, in the 76th year of the commonwealth. JOHN F. WILEY.

#### VINGINIA BILL OF RIGHTS. [PARSED JUNE 12, 1776.]

Adopted without alteration by the Convention of 1829 -'30, and re-adopted with amendments by the

A Declaration of Rights made by the Representatives of the good people of Virginia, assembled in full and free Convention, which Rights do pertain to them and their posterity as the basis and formulation of government.

1. That ill men are by nature equally free and indeendent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they inter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compart, degrive or divest their posterity; namely, the esjoy ment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and salety.
2. That ill power is vested in and consequently de-

rived from the people; that magistrates are their trus-tees and servants, and at all times amenable to them. mucut is, or ought to be, instituted for the common beautit, protection and security of the people, nation or community; of all the various modes and forms of government, that is best which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, nd is most effectually secured against the danger mal-administration; and that, when any government shall be found in a lequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, unalienable and sadefeasible right to reform, alter or abolish it, in such manager as shall be judged most conducive to the

4. That me man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate coolements or privileges from the communi-ty, but in equideration of public services, which, not being descendible, neither ought the offices of magistrate, legislator or page to be hereditary.

5. That the legislative, executive and judicial powers should be superate and distinct; that the members there-of may be restrained from oppression, by feeling and participating the burthens of the people, they should, at fixed periods the reduced to a private station, return into that body from which they were originally taken, and the vacancies se supplied by frequent, certain and regular elections in which all, or any part of the former raembers to its sgain eligible or ineligible, as the laws

6. That all elections ought to be free, and that all men having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to, the community, have the right of suffrage, and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for public uses, without their own consent, or that of their representatives so elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not, in like manner, assented, for the

7. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

8. That, in all capital or criminal prosecutions, a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses. to call for evidence in his favor, and a speedy trial by an impartial jury of twelve men of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty; nor can be be compelled to give evidence against himself; that no man be deprived of his liberty, except by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers. 9. That exce sive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive times impraed, nor cruel and unusual puni-h-

10. That general warrants, whereby an officer or mes senger may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of a fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, or whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are grevious and spore-sive, and ought not to be granted. 11. That, is controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the ascient trial by jury of

twelve men is preferable to any other, and ought to be held sacred. 12. That the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by

13. That a well regulated militia, composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural and safe defence of a free State; that standing armies, in time of peace, should be avoided as dangerous to liberty; and that in all cases the military should be under strict subordination to and governed by the civil power.

14. That the people have a right to uniform govern-ment; and therefore, that no government separate from, or independent of, the government of Virginia, ought to be erected or e-tablished within the limits thereof. 15. That no free government, or the blessing of liberty, can be preserved to any people, but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by a frequent recurrence to fundamental

16. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by feason and conviction, not by force or vio lence; and therefore all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience; and that it is the mutual duty of all to practice christian forbearance, love and charity towards each

## Constitution of Virginia.

Whereas, the Delegates and Representatives of the good people of Virginia, in Convention assembled, on the twenty-hinth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventysix; reciting and declaring, that whereas, George the Third, King of Great Britain and Ireland and elector of Hanover, before that time entrusted with the exercise of the kingly office in the government of Virginia had endeavored to perver the same into a detestable and insupportable tyranny, by putting his negative or laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good; by denying his governors permission to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation for his assent, and when so suspended neglecting to attend to them for many years; by refusing to pass costain other laws, unless the persons to be beneatted by them, would relinquish the inestimable right of representation in the legislature; by dissolving legislative assemblies repeatedly and continually, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions of the rights of the scople; when dissolved, by refusing to call others for a long space of time, thereby leaving the political system without any legislative head; by endeavoring to prevent the population of our country, and for that purpose obstructing the laws for the auturalization of foreigners; by keeping among us, in time of peace, standing armies and ships of war; by affecting to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power; by combining with others to subject us to a foreign jurisdiction, giving his assent to their pretended acts of legislation, for quartering large bodies of armed troops among us, for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world. for imposing taxes on us without our consent, for depriving us of the benefits of the trial by jury, for transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences for suspending our own legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever; by plundering our seas, ravaging our coasts, burning our towns, and destroying the lives of our people; by inciting insurrections of our fellow subjects with the allurgment of forfeiture and confiscation; by prompting our pegroes, to rise in arms amongst us, those very necroes, whom, by an inhuman use of his pegative be had refused us permission to exclude by law; by endeavoring to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions of existence; by transporting hither a large army of foreign purcenaries, to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny, then already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and peradity unworthy the beed of a civilized nation; by answering our repeated petitions for redress with-a repetition of lauries; and finally, by abandoning the helm of government, and declaring us out of his allegiance and protection; by which several acts of misrule, the government of this country as before exercised under the crown of Great Britain, was totally dissolved; did, therefore, having maturely considered the press ses, and viewing with great concern the deplerable condition to which this once happy country would be reduced, unless some regular, adequate mode of civil policy should be speedily adopted, and in compliance with the recommendation of the general Congress, ordain and declare a form of government for Virginia:

And whereas, a Convention held on the first Monday in October, in the year me thousand eight bundred and twenty sine, did propose to the people of the commonwealth an amended Constitution of Prince William shall form another district: Perm of Government, which was ratified by them:

And whereas, the General Assembly of Virginia | shall form another district: by an act passed on the 4th of March, in the year one thousand eight handred and fifty, did provide for the election, by the people, of delegates to meet in general Convention, to consider, discuss and propose a new Constitution or alterations and amendments to the existing Constitution of this Commonwealth; and by an act, passed on the thirteenth of March, in the year one thousand eight bundred and fity one did further provide for submitting the same the people for ratification or rejection ;

We therefore, the Delegates of the good people of Virginia, elected and in Convention assembled, in pursuance of said acts, do propose to the people the following Constitution and Form of Government for this Commonwealth: ARTICLE L

Bill of Rights. The Declaration of Rights, as amended and prefixed to this Constitution shall have the same relation thereto as it had to the former Constitution.

Division of Powers. The Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Deartments shall be separate and distinct, so that neiher exercise the powers properly belonging to either of the others; nor shall any person exercise the powers of more than one of them at the same time, except, that justices of the peace shall be eligible to

ARTICLE IL

ARTICLE III. Qualification of Voters.

either House of Assembly.

1. Every white male citizen of the Commonwealth, of the age of twenty-one years, who has been a resident of the State for two years, and of the county, city or town where he offers to vote for twelve nonths next proceeding an election, and no other person whall be qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly and all officers elective by the people; but no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State, by reason of being stationed therein. And no person shall have the right to vote, who is of unsound mind, or a pauper, or a non-commissioned officer, soldier, seaman or ma- trict; rine in the ervice of the United States, or who has been convicted of bribery in an election, or of any

2. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, and afterwards as occasion may require, shall cause every city or own, the white population of which exceeds five thousand, to be laid off into convenient wards, and a scharate place of voting to be established in each, and thereafter no inhabitant of such city or town shall be allowed to vote except in the ward in which

3. No voter during the time for holding any election at which he is entitled to vote, shall be compelled to perform military service, except in time of war or public danger; to work upon the public roads, or to attend any court as suitor, juror or witness; and no voter shall be subject to arrest under any civil process during his attendance at elections, r in going to and returning from them. 4. In all elections votes shall be giving openly, or viva voce, and not by ballot. But dumb persons ntitled to suffrage, may vote by ballot.

ARTICLE IV. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT 1. The Legislature shall be formed of two disnct branches, which together shall be a complete egislature, and shall be called the General Assembly of Virginia.

House of Delegates. 2. One of these shall be called the House of Delgates, and shall consist of one hundred and fiftyo members, to be chosen biennially for and by the everal counties, cities and towns, of the Common- General Assembly shall fail, in the year one thouswealth, and distributed and apportioned as follows: and eight hundred and sixty-five, or in any tenth The counties of Augusta and Rockingham and ty of Richmond shall each elect three delegates; the counties of Albemarle, Bedford, Berke-, Campbell, Panquier, Franklin, Frederick, Halfax, Hampshire, Harrison, Jefferson, Kanawha, Loudeun, Marion, Monongalia, Monroe, Norfolk. Pittsylvania, Preston, Rockbridge, Shenandoah and Washington shall each elect two delegates: The counties of Botetourt and Craig shall together ect two delegates:

The counties of Accomac, Alexandria, Amherst, ppomattox, Barbour, Brunswick, Buckingham, abell, Caroline, Carroll, Charlotte, Chesterfield, Clarke, Culpepper, Dinwiddie, Fairfax, Floyd, Flavanna, Giles, Gloncester, Goochland, Grayson, reenbrier, Hanever, Hardy, Henrico, Henry, Highland, Isle of Wight, Jackson, King William, Lee, Lewis, Louisa, Lunenburg, Madison, Mar-shall, Mason, Mercer, Meckienbug, Montgomery, Morgan, Nansemond, Nelson, Northampton, Page, Lion tax on free negroes, allowing one delegate for Patrick, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Princess Anne, every seventy-sixth part of said inhabitants, and Prince Edward, Prince William, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Rappahanneck, Roanoke, Scott, Smyth. Southampton, Spottsylvania, Taylor, Upshur, Waren, Wayne, Wetzel, Wood and Wythe, and the ities of Norfolk and Petersburg, shall each elect The counties of Lee and Scott, in addition to the

elegate to be elected by each, shall together elect The following counties and cities shall compose ection districts: Alleghany and Bath; Amelia and Nottoway; Logan, Boone and Wyoming; Braxton and Nicholas ; Charles City, James City, and New Kent; Cumberland and Powhatan; Dedfridge, and Tyler; Elizabeth City, Warwick, York, and the city of Williamsburg; Essex and King and Queen; Fayette and Raleigh; Gilmer and Wirt; Greene and Orange; Greenesville and Sussex; King George and Stafford; Lancaster and Northumberland; Matthews and Middlesex; Pleasants and Ritchie; Prince George and Sury; and Richmond and Westmoreland; each of which districts shall elect one delegate.

At the first general election, under this Constituion, the county of Ohio shall elect three delegats, and the counties of Brooke and Hancock shall toether elect one delegate; at the second general ection the county of Ohio shall elect two delegates, and the counties of Brooke and Hancock shall each eeding general elections.

At the first general election the county of Rus-

The General Assembly shall have power, upon pplication of a majority of the voters, of the county of Campbell, to provide, that instead of the two delegates to be elected by said county, the town of Lynchburg shall elect one delegate and the residue of the county of Campbell shall elect one delegate. Senate.

3. The other House of the General Assembly shall be called the Senate, and shall consist of fifty members, to be elected for the term of four years; for the election of whom, the counties, cities and towns shall be divided into fifty districts. Each county, city, and town of the respective districts, at the time of the first election of its delegate or delegates under this Constitution, shall vote for one Senator, and the Sheriffs or other others holding the election for each county, city and town within five ays at farthest after the last election in the disct, shall meet at the Court House of the county or ty first named in the district, and from the pells taken in their respective counties, cities and towns, return as Senator the person who has regived the greatest number of votes in the whole district. Upon the assembling of the Senators so elected, they shall be divided into two equal classthe Senators of the first class shall expire with that the delegates first elected under this Constitution : and of the Senators of the second class at the expiration of two years thereafter: and this alternation shall be continued, so that one-half of the Senators may be chosen every second year.

4. 1 For the election of Senators, the counties of coonac and Northampton shall form one district n. The City of Norfolk shall be another district m. The counties of Norfolk and Princess Anne

hall form another district: iv. The counties of Isle of Wight, Nansemond nd Surry shall form another district: v. The counties of Sussex, Southampton and Treenesville shall form another district vi. The City of Petershing and the County of since Peorge shall form another district: vii. The counties of Dinwiddie, Amelia and

unswick shall form another district vin. The counties of Powhatan, Comberland and besterfield shall form another district: The counties of Luneaburg, Nottoway and Edward shall form another district The counties of Mecklenburg and Charlotte shall form another district :

xt. The county of Pittsylvania shall be another xii. The county of Hal fex shall be another dis-

xiii The counties of Henry, Patrick and Franklin all form another district xiv. The county of Bedford shall be another disxv. The counties of Campbell and Appomattox en another district. The City of Williamsburg and the counties

oth City and Warwick staff form another dis- House shall judge of the election, qualification and win. The counties of Henrico and Hanover shall form another district: NVIII. The City of Richmond shall be another

M. The counties of Gloucester, Matthews and Middlesex shall form another district: xx. The counties of Richmond, Lancaster, Northemperland and Westmereland shall form another axi. The counties of King and Queen, King William and Essex shall form another district:

TXII. The counties of Caroline and Spottsylvaniashall form another districts The counties of Stafford, King George and exiv. The counties of Poi fax and Alexan Irin people.

xxv. The county of Loudona shall be another

XXVI. The counties of Fauquier and Rappahanneck shall form another district xxvn. The counties of Madison, Culpeper, Orange and Greene, shall form another district: xxviii. The county of Albemarle shall be another

xxix. The counties of Louisa, Goochland and Fluvanna shall form another district: XXX. The counties of Nelson, Amherst and Buckingham shall form another district: xxxx, The counties of Jefferson and Berkeley shall form another district: xxxii. The counties of Hampshire, Hardy and Morgan shall form another district: xxxIII. The counties of Frederick, Clarke and

Warren shall form another district: xxxiv. The counties of Shenandoah and Page shall form another districe: xxxv. The counties of Rockingham and Pendleton shall form another district: xxxvi. The county of Augusta shall be another

xxxvii. The counties of Bath, Highland and Rockbridge snall form another district: xxxvIII. The counties of Botetourt, Alleghany, Roanoke and Craig shall form another district: xxxx. The counties of Carroll, Floyd, Grayson. Montgomery and Pulaski shall form another dis-

xt. The counties of Mercer, Monroe, Giles and Tazewell shall form another district: XLI. The counties of Smyth, Wythe and Washington shall form another district XLII. The counties of Scott, Lee and Russell shall form another district: XLIII. The counties of Boone, Legan, Kanawha, Putnam and Wwoming shall form another district:

hontas, Raleigh, Braxton and Greenbrier shall form another district: xLv. The counties of Mason, Jackson, Cabell, Wayne and Wirt shall form another district xLvi. The counties of Ritchie, Doddridge, Har-

rison, Pleasants and Wood shall form another disxLvn. The counties of Wetzel, Marshall, Marion and Tyler shall form another district; XLVIII. The counties of Upshar, Barbour, Lewis, Gilmer and Randolph shall form another district: xLix. The counties of Monongalia, Preston and

Taylor shall form another district:

shall form another district. 5. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixtyfive and in every tenth year thereafter, in case it can agree upon a principle of representation, to reapportion representation in the Senate and House of Delegates in accordance therewith; and in the event the General Assembly, at the first or any subsequent period of re-apportionment, shall fail to agree upon a principle of representation and to reapportion representation in accordance therewith, each House shall separately propose a scheme of representation, containing a principle or rule for the House of Delegates, in connection with a principle or rule for the Senate. And it shall be the du ty of the General Assembly, at the same session to certify to the Governor of the principles or rules of representation which the respective Houses may separately propose, to be applied in making re-apportionments in the Senate and in the House of Delegates; and the Governor shall, as soon thereafter as may be, by proclamation, make known the propositions of the respective Houses, and require the voters of the Commonwealth to assemble at such time as he shall appoint, at their lawful places of voting, and decide by their votes between the propositions thus presented. In the event the year thereafter, to make such re-apportionment or certificate, the Governor shall, immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly, by proclamation, require the voters of the Commonwealth

their lawful places of voting, and to declare by their First, whether representation in the Senate and House of Delegates shall be apportioned on the "Suffrage Basis;" that is according to the number of votes in the several counties, cities, towns and Senatorial districts of the Commonwealth:

to assemble, at such time as he shall appoint, at

Or, second, whether, representation in both Houses shall be apportioned on the "Mixed Basis;" that is, according to the number of white inhabitants contained, and the amount of all State taxes paid in the several counties, cities and towns of the Commonwealth, deducting there from all taxes, paid, on licenses and law process, and any capita one delegate for every seventy-sixth part of said taxes, and distributing the Senators in like manner; Or, third, whether representation shall be apportioned in the Senate on taxation; and that is according to the amount of all State taxes, paid in the several counties, cities and towns of the commonwealth, deducting therefrom all taxes paid on licenses and law process, and any capitation tax on ree negroes, and in the House of Delegates on the

'Suffrage Basis" as aforesaid; Or, fourth, whether representation shall be aportioned in the Senate on the "Mixed Basis" as aforesaid, and in the House of Delegates on the Suffrage Basis" as aforesaid: and each voter shall cast his vote in favor of one of said schemes of ap-

portionment, and no more. 6. It shall be the duty of the Sheriffs, and other officers taking said polls, to keep the same open for the period of three days, and within five days after they are closed, to certify true copies thereof to the Governor, who shall as early as may be, ascertain the result of said vote, and make proclamation thereof; and in case it is ascertained that a majority of all the votes cast is in favor of either of the principles of representation, referred as aforesaid to the choice of the voters the Governor shall communicate the result of such vote to the General Assembly at its first regular session thereafter; but in case it is ascertained that a majority of all the votes cast lect one delegate; and so on, alternately, at suc- is not in favor of either of the principles of representation referred as aforesaid to the choice of the voters, it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as ell shall elect two delegates, and the county of may be, after ascertaining that fact, in like manner l'azewell shall elect one delegate, at the second gen- to cause the voters to decide between the two printal election the county of Tazewell shall elect two | ciples of representation which shall, at such previous elegates and the county of Russell shall elect one | voting, have received the greatest number of votes; elegate; and so on, alternately, at succeeding | and he shall as estain and make proclamation of the result of the said last vote, and communicate the same to the General Assembly at its next regular session; and in either case, the General Assemly, at the regular session thereof, which shall be held next after the taking of the vote, the result of which shall have been so communicated to it by the Governor, shall re-apportion representation in the two houses respectively in accordance with the principle of representation in each, for which a maority of the votes cast were given; and it shall be e the duty of the General Assembly in every tenth year .hereafter to re-apportion and distribute the number of Senators and Delegates in accordance

with the same principle. 7. Any person may be elected a Senator, who, at the time of election, bas attained the age of twentyfive years, and is actually a resident within the district, and qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly according to this Constitution, And any person may be elected a member of the House of Dolegates, who, at the time of election, has attained the age of twenty-one years, and is actually a resident within the county, city, town or election district, qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly according to this Constitution; but no person holding a lucrative office, no minister of the gospel or priest of any religious denomination, no salaried officer of any banking corporation or company, and no attorney of the Commonwealth, shall be capable of being elected a member of either House of the Assembly. The removal of any person elected to either branch of the General Assembly from the county, city, town or district for which he was elected, shall vacate his'

8. The General Assembly shall meet once in every two years, and not oftener, unless convened by the Governor in the manner prescribed in this Constitution. No session of the General Assembly, after the first Constitution, shall continue longer than ninety days, without the concurrence of threefifths of the members elected to each House, in which case, the session may be extended for a farther period, not exceeding thirty days. Neither House, during the session of the General Assembly, more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses, shall be sitting. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide. 9. The House of Delegates shall choose its own Speaker; and, in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor, the Senate shall choose from their own body a President we tempore: and each House shall appoint its own officers, settle its own rules of proceedings, and direct writs of election for supplying intermediate vacancies; but if vacancies shall occur during the recess of the General Assembly, such writs may be issued by the Governor, under such es City, Charles City, New Kent, York, Eliz- | regulations as may be prescribed by law. Each returns of its members, may punish them for diserderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-

rds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offence. 10. The members of the assembly shall receive for their services a compensation, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the public treasury; but no act increasing such compensation, shall take effect until after the end of the term for which the members of the House of Delegates voting thereon were elected. And he Senator or Delegate during the term for which he shall have been elected, shall be appointed to any civil office of profit under the Commonwealth, which has been created, or the emoluments of which have been increased, during such term, except offices falled by elections by the | the length of which is three times its mean breadth,

of the two Houses of the General Assembly to be all general elections the voters in any county, not approved or rejected by the other, and may be ameniated to separate representation, shall vote in the ded by either House, with the consent of the other. | same election district. 12. Each House of the General Assembly shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published from time to time, and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal. No bill shall become a law, until it has been read on three different days of the session, in the House in which it originated, unless

two-thirds of the members elected to that House shall otherwise determine. 13. The whole number of members to which the State may at any time be entitled in the House of Representatives of the United States, shall be apportioned as nearly as may be, arroag the several counties, cities and towns of the State, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

14. In the apportionment, the State shall be divided into districts, corresponding in number with the representatives to which it may be entitled in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, which shall be formed respectively of contiguous counties, cities and towns, be compact, and include, as nearly as may be, an equal number of the population, upon which is based representation in the House of Representatives of the United

15. The privilege of the writ of heleas corpus shall not, in any case, be suspended. The General Assembly shall not pass any bill of attainder; or any ex post facto law; or any law impairing the obligation of contracts; or any law whereby private property shall be taken for public uses without just comxuv. The counties of Nicholas, Fayette, Pocapensation; or any law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press. No man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place of ministry whatsoever; nor shall any man be enforced, restrained, molested or burthened in his body or goods, or otherwise suffer, on account of his religious opinions or delief; but all men shall be free to profess and by argument to maistain their opin-ions in matters of religion, and the same shall in no service. wise affect, diminish or enlarge their civil capacities. And the General Assembly shall not prescribe any religious test whatever, or confer any peculiar privileges or advantages on any sect or denomination; or pass any law requiring or authorizing any L. The counties of Brooke, Hancock and Ohio religious society, or the people of any district within this commonwealth, to levy on themselves or others any tax for the erection or repair of any house for public worship, or for the support of any church or ministry; but it shall be left free to every person to select his religious instructor, and to make for his support such private contracts as he shall

> 16. No law shall embrace more than one object, which shall be expressed in its title; nor shall any law be revived or amended by reference to its title, but the act revived, or section amended, shall be reenacted and published at length.

17. The General Assembly may provide that no person shall be capable of holding, or be elected to, any post of profit, trust or emolument civil or military, legislative, executive or judicial, under the government of this Commonwealth, who shall hereafter fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel, the probable issue of which may be the death of the challenger or challenged, or who shall be second to either party or who shall in any manner aid or assist in such duel, or shall be knowingly the bearer of such challenge or acceptance; but no person shall be so disqualified by reason of his having heretofore fought such duel, or sent or accepted such challenge, or been second in such duel, or bearer of such challenge or acceptance.

18. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judges, and all others offending against the State by maladministration, corruption, neglect of duty, or other high crime or misdemeanor, shall be impeachable by the House of Delegates, and be prosecuted before the Senate, which shall have the sole power to try Impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted, without the concurrence of two third of the members present. Judgment in cases of im- | as shall be prescribed by law, all intercourse with peachment shall not extend further than to removal fron office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any ice of henor, trust or profit ender the Commonwealth; but the party convicted shall nevertheess be subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, acording to law. The Senate may sit furing the recess of the General Assembly for the trial of impeachments. Slaves and Free Negroes.

19. Slaves hereafter emancipated shall forfeit heir freedom by remaining in the Commonwealth nore than twelve months after they become actualy free, and shall be reduced to slavery, under such egulations as may be prescribed by law. 20. The General Assembly may impose such re-

strictions and conditions as they shall deem proper on the power of slave owners to emancipate their slaves; and may pass laws for the relief of the Commonwealth from the free negro population by removal or otherwise. 21. The General Assembly shall not emancipate any slave, or the descendant of any slave, either beore or after the birth of such descendant.

Taxation and Finance. 22. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the Commonwealth, and all property, other than slaves, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, which shall be ascertained in such manner as may

be prescribed by law. 23. Every slave who has attained the age of twelve years shall be assessed with a tax equal to and not exceeding that assessed on land of the value of three hundred dollars. Slaves under that age shall not be subject to taxation; and other taxable property may be exempted from taxation, by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected to each House of the General Assembly. 24. A capitation tax, equal to the tax assessed on land of the value of two hundred dollars, shall be levied on every white male inhabitant who has attained the age of twenty-one years; and one equal moiety of the capitation tax upon white persons shall be applied to the purpose, of education in primary and free schools; but nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls in cases

of bodily infirmity. 25. The General Assembly may levy a tax on ncomes, salaries and licenses; but no tax shall be levied on property from which any income so taxed is derived, or on the capital invested in the trade or business in respect to which the icense so taxed

26. No money shall be drawn from the treasury out in pursuance of appropriations, made by law; and a statement of the receipts, disbursements, appropriations and loans shall be published after the djournment of each session of the General Assemly, with the acts and resolutions thereof.

27. On the passage of every act which imposes, ontinues, or revives a tax, or creates a debt or harge, or makes, continues or revives any approoriation of public or trust money or property, or releases, discharges, or commutes any claim or demand of the State, the vote shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the same shall be entered on the journals of the respective houses, and a majority of all the members elected to each house shall be ecessary to give it the force of a law.

28. The liability to the State of any incorporated ompany or institution, to redeem the principal and pay the interest of any loan heretofore made, or which may hereafter be made, by the State, to such company or institution, shall not be released; and the General Assembly shall not pledge the faith of the State, or bind it in any form, for the debts or bligations of any company or corporation. 29. There shall be set apart annually, from the cerving revenue, a sum equal to seven per cent, of the State debt existing on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fiftytwo. The fund thus set apart shall be called the Sinking Fund, and shall be applied to the payment of the interest of the State debt, and the principal of such part as may be redeemable. If no part be redeemable, then the residue of the Sinking Fund, after the payment of such interest, small be invested in the bonds or certificates of debt of this Commonwealth, or of the United States, or of some of the States of this Union, and applied to the payment of the State debt, as it shall become redeemable .-Whenever, after the said first day of January, a debt shall be contracted by the Commonwealth, there shall be set apart in like manner, annually, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for for thirty-four years, a sum exceeding by one per cent, the aggregate amount of the annual interest agreed to be paid at the time of its contraction, which sum shall be part of the Sinking Fund, and shall be applied in the manner before directed. The General Assembly shall not otherwise appropriate any part of the Sinking Fund or its accruing inter-

est, except in time of war, insurrection or invasion. 30. The General Assembly may, at any time, direct a sale of the stocks held by the commonwealth in internal improvement and other companies; but the proceeds of such sale, if made before the pay-ment of the public debt, shall constitute a part of the Sinking Fund and be applied in like manner. 31. The General Assembly shall not contract oans or cause to be issued certificates of debt or bond of the State, irredeemable for a period greater than thirty-four years.

General Provisions.

32. The General Assembly shall not grant a charter of incorporation to any church or religious enomination, but may secure the title to church property to an extent to be limited by law. 33. No lottery shall hereafter te authorized by law, and the buying, selling or transferring of tickets or chances in any lottery not now authorized by a law of this State, shall be prohibited. 34. No new county shall be formed with an area less than six hundred square miles; nor shall the county or counties from which it has formed be reduced below that area; nor shall any county, having a white population less than five thousand, be deprived of more than one fifth of such population : nor shall a county having a larger white population

be reduced below four thousand. But any county,

or which exceeds fifty miles in length, may be divi-

11. Bills and resolutions rany eriginate in either | ded at the discretion of the General Assembly. In

35. The General Assembly shall confer on the cours the power to grant divorces, change he names of persons, and direct the sale of estates belonging to infants and other persons under legal (issibut shall not, by special legislation, grant relief in such cases, or in any other case of which the course of other tribunals may have jurisdiction. 36. The General Assemby shall provide for the periodical registration in the several counties, cities and towns, withe voters therein; and for the annual egistration the births, marraiges and deaths in the while population thereof, and the births and deaths in the colored population of the same, d.stingaishing between the number of the free colored persons and slaves.

37. The General Assembly at intervals of ive years from dates of the returns of the census of the United States, shall cause to be taken a census and such stadistics of the State as may be prescried by law; which gens as and statistics shall be returned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall compare and correct the returns and report the stone to the General Assembly. 38. The manner of conducting and making returns

of elections, determining contested elections, and of | filling vacancies in office, in cases not specially provides for by this Constitution shall be prescried by law; but special elections to fill vancaric es in the affice of Judge of any court shall be for a full And the General Assembly may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, when no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitutio

ARTICLE V. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor. 1. The Chief Executive power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Governor. He shall hold the other for the term of four years, to commency on the first day of January next succeeding his ejection, and be ineligible to the same office for the term next succeeding that for which he was elected, and to any other office during his term of

2. The Governor shall be elected by the voters at the times and places of chosing members of the General Assembly. Returns of the elections shall be transmitted, under seal, by the proper officers to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall delives thein to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, on the first day of the next session of the General The Speaker of the House of Deleg ves shall within one week thereafter, in the presence o a majoray of the Senate and House of Delegates open the said returns, and the vetes shall then be oursed. The person having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected; but if two or more shall have the highest and an equal number of vetes one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly. Contested elections for Governor shall be decided by a like vote, and the mode of proceeding

in such eases shall be prescribed by law. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor unless he has attained the age of thirty years, is a native citizen of the United States, and has been a citizen of Virginia for five years next preceding his election. 4. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government; shall receive five thousand dollars for each

year of his service, and, while in office, shall receive no other emolument from this or any other govern-5. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed communicate to the General Asserbly at every session the condition of the Common wealth; recommend to their consideration such measures as he may beem expedient; and convene the General Assembly on application of a majority of the members of both houses thereof, or when in on the interest of the Commonwealth may require it. He shall be commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces of the State: have power to embedy the militia to repel invasion, suppress insurrection and enforce the execution of the laws; conduct either in person or in such other manner other and foreign States; and, during the recers of the General Assembly, fill pro tempore all vacancies in those offices for which the Constitution and laws make no provision; but his appointments to such vacancies shall be by commissions to expire at the

have power to remit fines and penalties in such cases and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law; and, except when the prose cution has been carried on by the House of Lele gates, or the law shall otherwise particularly direct, to grant reprieves and pardens after conviction, and to commute capital punishment; but he shall communicate to the General Assembly at each session, the particulars of every case of fine or peralty remitted, of reprieve or pardon granted and of punishment commuted, with his reasons for remitting. granting or commuting the same. 6. He may require information in writing from the officers in the Executive department, upon any

end of thirty days after the commencement of the

next session of the General Assembly. He shall

subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and may also require the opinion in writing of the Asterney General upon any question of law connected with his official duties. 7. Commissions and grants shall run in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and be attested by the Gevernor with the seal of the Commonwealth

Lieutenant Governor. 8. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term, as the Governor, and his qualification and the manner of his election

in all respects shall be the same. 9. In case of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death, failure to quality, resignation, removal from the State, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the office, the said office with its compensation, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor; and the General Assembly shall provide by law for the discharge of the Executive functions in other necessary cases. 10. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote; and while acting as such, shall receive a compensation equal to that allowed to the Speaker of the House of Del-

Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer,

and Auditor. 11. A Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer, and an Auditor of Public Accounts shall be elected by the joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly, and continue in office for the term of two years, unless sooner removed. 12. The Secretary shall keep a record of the offi- annum; deach receive a reasonable allowance cial act; of the Governor, which shall be signed by the Governor and attested by the Secretary; and when required he shall lay the same, and any papers, minutes and vouchers pertaining to his office, before dither house of the General Assembly; and shall perform such other duties as may be pres-13. The powers and duties of Treasurer and Auditor shall be such as now are, or may be hereafter

prescribed by law. Board of Public Works. 14. There shall be a Beard of Public Works, to consist of three Commissioners. The State shall be divided into three districts, containing as nearly as may be equal numbers of voters, and the veters of each district shall elect one Commissioner, whose term of office shall be six years; but of these first elected, one, to be designated by lot, shall remain in other for two years only, and one other, to be designated in like manner, shall remain in effice for felit years only. 15. The General Assembly, at its first session

after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the election and compensation of the Commissioners, and the organization of the Board. The Commissioners first elected shall assemble on a day to be appointed by law, and decide by lot the order in which their terms of service shall expire. 16. The Board of Public Works shall appoint all officers employed on the public works, and all parsons representing the interest of the Commonwealth in works of internal improvement, and shall perform such other duties as may by prescribed by

17. The members of the Board of Public Works may be removed by the concurrent vote of a majority of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly; but the cause of removal shall be entered on the journal of each house. 18. The General Assembly shall have power, by vote of three-fiths of the members elected to cach House, to abolish said board whenever in their opinion a beard of Public Works shall no longer be necessity.

Militin. 19. The manner of appointing militia efficers shall be prescribed by law. ARTICLE VI. JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

1. There shall be a Supreme Court of Appeals, Dis trict thurs and Circuit Courts. The jurisdiction of these triumals, and of the Judges thereof, except so far as the game is conferred by this Constitution, shall be regulated by law. Julicial Divisions.

2. The State shall be divided into twenty-one judicial circuity ten districts and five sections.

I. The counties of Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nausemond. He of Wight, Southampton, Greensville, Surry, and Sussex and the City of Norfolk shall constitute the The counties of Prince George, Dipwiddle, Bruns wich, Michigany, Lunenburg, Nottaway, Amelia, Chesteristic and Fowhatan and the city of Petersburg,

Chestericle and l'owhatan and the city of refereurg, snall chaitleas the second circuit.

III. Enecounties of Comberland, Buckingham, A no-matter, Campbell Prince Edward, Charlotte and Halitan and the lower of Lynchburg, shall constitute the thind dispate.

IV. The counties of Pittsylvania, Bedford, Franchin, Development of the County o Patrick and Henry, shall constitute the fourth circuit.
V. The counties of Accomac and Northampton shall onstifute the fifth circuit. VI. The counties of Efizabeth City, Warwick, York, Clouester, Matthews, Middlesex, Henrico, New Kent, Charles V, ity and Junes City and the City of Williams burg, half constitute the sixth circuit.

VII. The City of Richmond shall be the 7th circuit. Vill. The nounties of Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond, Westmon land, King George, Spottsylvania, Caroline, Hanover, King William, King and Queen and Essex, shall constitute the eight circuit.

IN. The counties of Stafford, Prince William, Alex-

IN. The counties of Stafford, Prince William Alexandria, Fairfax, Londonn, Fanquier and Rappeheaneck, shall constitute the ninth circuit.

X. The counties of Culperer, Madison, Greene, Orange, Albemarle, Louisa, Flavanna and Goochland, shall constitute the tenth circuit.

XI. The counties of Nelson, Amberst, Rockbridge, Augusta, and Bath, shall constitute the eleventh circuit.

XII. The counties of Pendisten, Higaland, Rockinghara, Page, Shenandcah, Warren and Hardy, shall constitute the twelfth circuit.

titute the twelfth circuit. XIII. The counties of Clarke, Frederick, Hampshire, Mergan, Berkeley and Jefferson, shall constitute the thirteenth circuit.

NIV. The counties of Monroe, Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Alleghany, Botelourt, Roaneke and Craig, shall constitute the fourteenth circuit. XV. The counties of Giles, Mercer, Raleigh, Wyoming, Logan, Boone, Fayette and Nicholas, shall consti-

XVI. The counties of Grayson, Carroll, Wythe, Floyd, Pulaski and Montgomery, shall constitute the sixteenth XVII. The counties of Smythe, Tazewell, Washing on, Russell, Scott and Lee, shall constitute the seven-

XVIII. The counties of Wayne, Cabell, Mason, Jackson, Putnam and Kanawha, shall constitute the eighteenth circuit. XIX. The counties of Wood, Wirt, Gilmer, Brayton, Lewis, Ritchie, Doddridge and Pleasants, shall constitute the nineteenth circuit. XX. The counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Mar-

shali, Wetzel, Tyler and Monongalia, shall constitute the twentieth circuit. XXI. And the counties of Harrison, Marion, Taylor, Preston, Barbour, Randelph and Upshur, constitute the twenty-first circuit.

3. The first and second circuits shall constitute the first district; the third and fourth circuits, the second distric'; the fifth, sixth and seventh circuits, the third district; the eighth and ninth circuits, the fourth district; the tenth and eleventh circuits, the fifth district; the twelfth and thirteenth circuits, the sixth district; the fourteenth and fifteenth pircuits, the seventh district; the sixteenth and seventeenth circuits, the eighth district; the eighteenth and nineteenth circuits, the ninth district; and the twentieth and twenty-first circuits, the tenth district. 4. The first and second districts shall constitute the first section; the third and fourth districts, the second section; the fifth and sixth districts, the third section; the seventh and eighth districts, the fourth

section; and the ninth and tenth districts, the fifth 5. The General Assembly may at the end of eight years after the adoption of this Constitution, and thereafter at intervals of eight years, re-arlange the said circuits, districts and sections, and piace any number of circuits in a district, and of districts in a section; but each circuit shall be alterether in ne district, and each district in one section ; and there shall not be less than two districts and four circuits in a section, and the number of sections shall not be increased or diminished.

Circuit Courts.

6. For each circuit, a Judge shall be elected by the voters thereof, who shall hold his of the for the term of eight years, unless sooner removed in the manner prescribed by this Constitution. He shall at the time of his election be at least thirty years of age, and during his continuance of other shall reside in the circuit of which he is Judge. 7. A Circuit Court shall be held at least twice a year by the Judge of each circuit, in every county and corporation thereof, wherein a circuit court is now or may hereafter be established. But the Judges in the same district may be required or authorized to hold the courts of their respective circuits alternate-

ly, and a Judge of one circuit to hold a court in any ther circuit. District Courts. 8. A district court shall be held at least once a ear, in every district, by the Judges of the circuits preme Court of Appeals for the section of which the listrict forms a part; any three of whom may hold a court; but no Judge shall sit or decide upon any appeal taken from his own decision. The Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of one section may sit in the district courts of another section, when required or authorized by law to do so 9. The district courts shall not have original ju-

risdiction, except in cases of habeas corpus, mandamus and prohibition. Courts of Appeals. 10. For each section, a Judge shall be elected by the voters thereof, who shall hold his office for the term of twelve years, unless sooner removed in the manner prescribed by this Constitution. He shall, at the time of his election be at least thirty-five years of age, and during his continuance in office, eside in the section for which he is elected. 11. The Supreme Court of Appeals shall consist f the five Judges so elected, any three of whom may old a court. It shall have appellate jurisdiction only, except in cases of habcas corpus, manismus and prohibition. It shall not have jurisdiction in civil causes where the matter in controversy, exclusive of costs, is less in value or amount than five hundred dollars, except in controversies corncerning

concerning a mill, road, way, ferry or land, or the right of a corporation or a county to levy tolls or taxes; and except in cases of habeas corpus, mandamus and prohibition, and cases involving freedom, or the constitutionality of a law. 12. Special Court of Appeals, to consist of net less than three nor more than five Judse, may be formed of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and of the Circuit Courts, or any of them, to ry any cases remaining on the dockets of the present Court of Appeals when the Judges thereof cease to hold their offices; or to try any cases which may be on the dockets of the Supreme Court of Appeals

the title or boundaries of land, the probat of a will,

the appointment or qualification of a personal rep-

resentative, guardian, committee or curator; or

established by this Constitution, in respect to which a majority of the Judges of said court may be so situated as to make it improper for them to sit on the hearing thereof. 13. When a judgement or decree is reversed or affirmed by the Supreme Court of Appeals, the reasous therefor shall be stated in writing, and reserved

General Provisions. 14. Judges shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall receive fixed and adequate salaries, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. The salary of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals shall not be less than three bousand dollars, and that of a Judge of a Circuit Court not less than two thousand dollars per annum, except that of a Judge of the fifth circuit, which shall not be less than fifteen hundred dollars per

with the record of the case.

for necessary travel. 15. No Judge during his term of sergice shall old any other office, appointment, or public trust, and the acceptance thereof shall vacate his judicial thice; nor shall he, during such term, or within one year thereafter, be eligible to any positical of-

16. No election of Judge shall be held within thirty days of the holding of any election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, of members of Congress or of the General

17. Judges may be removed from office by a concurrent vote of both houses of the General Assembly, but a majority of all the members elected to each house must concur in such vote; and the cause of removal shall be entered on the journal of each ouse. The judge, against whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed, shall receive notice hereof, accompanied by a copy of the auses alleged for his removal, at least twenty, days before the day on which either house of the Geleral Assembly shall act thereupon. 18. The officers of the Supreme Court of Ap-

seals and of the District Courts shall be appointed

ov the said courts respectively, or by the Judges thereof in vacation. Their duties, compensation, and tenure of office, shall be prescribed by law. 19. The voters of each county or corporation is which a Circuit Court is held shall elect a clerk of such court, whose term of office shall be six years. The Attorney for the Commonwealth elected for a county or corporation wherein a circuit court is diected to be held, shall be Attorney for the Commonwe alte for that court; but in case a Circuit Court is held for a city, or for a county and city, there shall be an attorney for the commonwealth for such. court, to be elected by the voters of such city or county and city, and to continue in office for the term of our years. The duties and compensation of these officers, and the mode of removing them from office, shall be prescribed by law. 2). When a vacancy shall occur in the office of

clerk of any court, such court may appoint a clerk pro tempore, who shall discharge the duties of the office until the vacancy is filled. 21. The General Assembly shall provide for the compensation of jurors, but appropriation? for that purpose, shall not be made from the State-reasury, except in prosecutions for felony and misdemeanor. 22. At every election of a Governor, an attorney general shall be elected by the voters of the Commonwealth, for the term of four years. He shall be commissioned by the Governor, shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as may be prescribed by law, and be removable in the manner prescribed for the removal of Judges. 23. Judges and all other officers, whether elected or appointed, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices, after the their terms of

service have expired, until their successors are qualified. 24. Writs shall run in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia and be attested by the clerks of the several courts. Indictments shall conclude, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth. County Courts.

25. There shall be in each county of the Commonwealth, a county court, which shall be held monthly, but not less than three nor mere than five Justi- train that mind to just, extended, elevated and rees, except when the law shall require the presence of a greater number.
26. The jurisdiction of the said court shall be the

be changed by law.

27. Each county shall be laid off inte districts nearly equal as may be in territory and population. In each district there shall be elected by the voters thereof, four Justices of the peace, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, reside in their re-spective districts, and hold their office for the term of four years. The justices so elected shall choose one of their own body, who shall he the presiding justice of the county court, and whose duty it shall be to attend each term of said court. The other

justices shall be classified by law for the performance of their duties in court. 28. The justices shall receive for their services n court, a per diem compensation, to be ascertained y law, and paid out of the county treasury; and shall not receive any fee or emolument for other iudicial services.

29. The power and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace within their respective counties shall be prescribed by law. County Officers. 30. The voters of each county shail elect a clerk of the county court, a surveyer, an Attorney for the Commonwealth, a sheriff, and so many commissioners of the revenue as may be authorized by law, who shall hold their respective offices as follows: The clerk and the surveyor, for the term of six years; the attorney, for the term of four years, the

sheriff and commissioners, for the term of we years; constables and overseers of the poor, shall be elected by the voters, as may be prescribed by law.

31. The officers mentioned in the preceeding section, except the Atterneys, shall reside in the Counties or Districts for which they were respectively elected. No person elected for two successive terms to the office of Sheriff, shall be re-elibible to the same office for the next succeeding term; nor shall he, during his term of service, or within one year thereafter, be eligible to any political office. 32. The Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attorneys for the Commonwealth, Clerks of the Circuit and County Courts, and all other County officers. shall be subject to indictment for malfeasance, missea-

tion thereof, their offices shall become vacant. Corporation Courts and Officers. 33. The General Assembly may vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in Corporation Courts, and in the Magistrates who may belong to 34. All officers appertaining to the Cities and oth-

sance, or neglect of official duty, and upon convic-

er Municipal Corporations, shall be elected by the qualified voters or appointed by the constituted authorities of such Cities or Corporations, as may be prescribed by law.

Done in Convention, in the city of Richmond, on the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the seventy-sixth year of the Commonwealth of Virginia. JOHN Y. MASON,

President of the Convention. S. D. WHITTLE, Secretary of the Convention.

1. It shall be the duty of the President of this Convention, immediately on its adjournment, to certify to the Governor a copy of the Bill of Rights and Constitution adopted, together with this Schedule. 2. Upon the receipt of such certified copy, the Governor shall, forthwith, amounce the fact by proclamation, to be published in such newspapers of the State as may be deemed requisite for general information; and shall annex to his proclamation a copy of the Bill of Rights and Constitution, together with this Schedule: which Proclamation, Bill of Rights, Constitution and Schedule shall be published in the manner indicated, for the peried of one month; and ten printed copies thereof shall by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, be immediately transmitted, by mail, to the elerk of each county and

corporation court in this Commonwealth, to be by such clerk submitted to the examination of any person desir-3. The officers authorized by existing laws to conduct general elections, shall, at the places appointed for holding the same, open a poll book on the fourth Thursday in October next, to be headed, "The Constitution as amended and Schedule," and to contain two separate ing ;" the other to be headed," for rejecting." And such officers, keeping said polls open for the space of said poll book, the votes for and against this Constitu-tion and Schedule of all persons qualified under the existing or amended Constitution to exercise the right of

suffrage.
4. The taking of the polls, the daties to be performed by the officers, the privileges of the voters, and the penalties attaching for misconduct on the part of any person, shall be, in all things, as prescribed by the second, third, fourth, seventh, eighth and ninth sections of the act of the General Assembly, passed March the fourth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, entitled An act to take the sense of the people spon the call of a Convention, and providing for organizing the same," so far as the provision of said section may be applicable. 5. It shall be the duty of the Governor upon receiving the returns of said officers, to ascertain the result thereof, and forthwith to declare the same by his proclamation, stating the aggregate vote in the State for and against the ratification of the amended Constitution and Schedule, which shall be published at leastone-aweek until the second Monday in December next, in such newspapers as, in his opinion, will be best calculated to diffuse general information thereof; and if it appear that a majority of the votes east is in favor of ratification, the Governor, at the same time, and in like manner, shall make proclamation for holding, on the day last mentioned, a General Election throughout the State for Delegates and Senators to the General Assembly, according to the apportionment and districts pre-scribed in this Constitution; and also for the election of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney

6. The officers authorized by existing laws to held and conduct General Elections, shall hold and conduct the elections herein required, and such officers and all other persons shall be governed and controlled therein by the provisions of said laws, so far as the same may be applicable to, and necessary for, the proper conducting of the said elections. Duplicate polls shall be separately kept for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, for Attorney General, and for Senators and Delegates to the General Assembly, which shall be verified by the onths of the officers conducting the elections.
7. The verified duplicate polls for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General shall be deposited with the clerks of the several counties and cities, who shall retain one in their respective offices, and transmit

the other, by mail, to the Secretary of the Common 8. In the election of Senators and Delgates for districts formed of more than one County and City the officers conducting the same, at the court-houses of the several counties and cities forming each district, shall assemble on the eighth day after the commencement of the said election at the court-house of the county or city first named as one of the counties of the District, hall compare the polls and ascertain the result; and shall deliver and return certificates of election according to the laws now in force.

9. The members of the General Assembly so elected shall meet at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on the second Monday in January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and then and there organ-ize as the General Assembly of Virginia; but before such organization, they shall respectively take the oath of fidelity to the Commonwealth; and the other oaths of office required by the laws now in force. 10. The election of Members of the General Assembly, under this Constitution, shall vacate the seats of those elected under the present Constitution 11. The official terms of the Delegates first elected to the General Assembly under this Constitution shall expire on the thirtieth day of June, in the year one thou-

sand eight hundred and fifty-three. 12. The official terms of the first Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General elected under this Constitution shall expire on the thirty-first day of December, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and 13. The present Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals and of the Circuit Courts, and their successors, who may be appointed under the existing Constitution,

shall remain in office until such time as the law may

prescribe for the commencement of the official terms of the Judges under the amended Constitution and no longer: which time, shall not be more than six months after the termination of the first session of the Sieneral Assembly under the amended Constitution. 14. The Executive Department of the Government shall remain as at present organized; and the Governor and Councillors of State and their successors appointed under the existing Constitution shall continue in office until a Governor elected under this Constitution shall be qualified; and all other persons in office when this Constitution is adopted, except as is herein otherwise expressly directed, shall continue in office until their successors are qualified; and vacancies in office, happening before such qualification, shall be filled in the manner

now prescribed by law.

15. All the Courts of Justice now existing shall contime with their present jurisdiction until and except so far as the Judicial system may or shall be otherwise organized; and all laws in force when this Constitution adopted, and not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, prosecutions, actions, claims and contracts shall remain and continue as if this Constitution was not 16. The General Assembly shall pass all laws neces-

sary for carrying this Constitution into full effect and Done in Convention, in the city of Richmond, on the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the seventy-sixth year of the Commonweal h of JOHN Y. MASON Virginia.

S. D. WHITTLE, Secretary of the Consention. August 28, 1851-1w4w. Charlestown Female Seminary. THE ensuing Session of the Charlestown Female Seminary will open on Monday the 15th of September next, and close on the 15th of July,

President of the Convention.

TERMS: For Board and Tuition in English, - - \$165 00 Day Schelars in Primary Department, - 25 00 For instructions in French, Italian, Latin, or Greek, . . . . Use of Instruments, - - 5 00

A distinguished American Musician is engaged for the Music Department.
Whilst great care is taken in this Institution to render practical knowledge clear and familiar to the pupil's mind, it is deemed a higher object to fined thinking. No effort is spared to surround boarding scholars.

with as many as possible of the pleasures and comsome as that of the existing county counts, except forts of home. J. M. WILLIAMS, PRINCIPAL, so far as it is modified by this Constitution or may July 17, 1851.-1stQ.

