SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

BY JAMES W. BELLER.

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

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

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Spirit of Jefferson.

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

VOL. VIII. CHARLESTOWN, VA., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1851. NO. 16.

G. W. YERBY. E. P. MILLER.

YERBY & MILLER,

EXTENSIVE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 7th & 8th Streets,

Washington, D. C.,

HAVE just returned from New York and have now ready for sale a very extensive Stock of Foreign and Domestic Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which they will sell at a small advance for cash.

Persons visiting the city are earnestly requested to give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low as goods can be bought in the Northern Cities.

We name, in part, as follows:

100 pieces rich Glace, Rept. Brocade, Chene, Chameleon and plaid Silks, in all the newest Styles of the season; 20 pieces colored Marceleses; 10 pieces Black Gro de Rhine, all widths; 15 pieces splendid watered Poplins, in all the most desirable colors; 1 case new style French Mousselines; splendid Cashmeres, newest and richest patterns; 100 pieces plain and figured new styles De-Lanes, from 12½ cts. to $1 per yd; large stock colored and black French Merinos; 25 pieces Alpacas.

SHAWLS.

Turkeri, Rich Cashmere, Bay State and all of the most desirable styles of Shawls; a large stock of Crape ditto, all colors, from $5 to $75; Vesites and Scarfs.

10 dozen French-worked L. C. Hdkfs.; 100 doz. bordered and hem stitched do; worked Edgings and Insertings; splendid French worked collars, cuffs, undersleeves, bands, &c.; white Goods of every description—black and white Lace Falls, very elegant; black and white English silk hose; large stock spun silk do; 400 doz. cotton hose and half hoes, black, white, mixed, lead and mole colors, of the best make; 10 doz. long and short black silk Mitts; 50 doz. Alexander's best Paris Kid Gloves; black, white, and colored silk do., in great variety.

We deem a farther enumeration unnecessary, as our stock in this department is full and complete.

MOURNING GOODS

of every description:

30 pieces black Alpaca; Lupin's best French Bombasins; mourning Silks; black Cashmeres and Mousselines; English and Italian Crapes; Veil Crapes; 1 carton Love Veils.

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTment, we have:

A large stock of best make Tweed and plain French Cloths, both black and fancy colored; 20 pieces medium Cloths, black and fancy; new-style Scotch Cassimeres; black French Doe Skins, all grades; black, fancy and plain Cassimeres; 150 patterns of the most choice and elegant Vestings; also, Alexander's best kid Gloves, with all kinds Silk, Woolen, Cashmere, Berlin, Cotton and Beaver Gloves; silk, cotton and Merino half hose; silk and Merino undershirts, drawers, suspenders, cravats, pocket handkerchiefs—and every thing belonging to the gentlemen's furnishing department.

HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

10 pieces super Linen Sheetings; 12 pieces damask table Diaper; splendid damask table cloths; 10 pieces huckaback toweling; 40 doz huckaback Towels, all prices; 6 doz. very fine damask do; table Napkins, large stock; table and piano covers; Curtain goods; 15 pieces 4-4 French Furniture prints; 10 do. Oil dressed prints; 40 do 6-4, 10-4 and 12-4 bleached Sheetings; Pillow cases, linen; Marseilles Quilts; 15 pieces cotton do; 50 pieces best Irish Linens. We invite particular attention to this department, as we have a large stock of this class of goods.

CARPETINGS, RUGS, &c.

Having fitted out a room for the sale of Carpetings, we intend to keep a very general assortment. We have now on hand a very large supply of the best grades; also, a very large stock of cheap Carpeting, handsome Rugs, floor and table Oil Cloths, 5, 6, 12 and 16-4 Drugget, damask linen floor cloths, heavy mattings, door mats, &c.

We particularly invite orders from the country for these goods as we can sell them as low as they can be bought in the Northern cities.

BLANKETS.

Large stock of Rose and Whitney Blankets, from 8 to 12-4; French ditto, a very splendid article; a very large stock of servant's ditto.

In short our stock is large and well assorted, and will be kept so, by constant additions during the season.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

YERBY & MILLER.

E. P. MILLER would take this opportunity of expressing his sincere thanks to his friends of Jefferson for the support they have extended to him in business, and assures them that he will be still happy to serve them with the same spirit of accommodation in his new business, and therefore earnestly requests those visiting the city to favor him with a call, as it will be his pleasure to sell them goods upon the best terms.

All orders entrusted to him will be faithfully executed and promptly forwarded to their address.

Washington, Sept. 30, 1851.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving a very large and most beautiful stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which were selected with great care and especial reference to the wants of their friends and neighbors in this county. The gentlemen will find their stock to embrace every variety of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings:

Black French and American Cloths, superior Brown and shaded Cloths; Plain, Black Doe Skin Cassimeres, Fancy do; Silk, Satin and other Vestings, plain and figured.

They particularly invite the Ladies to call and examine their stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Heavy Brocade and Plaid Silks, Spun Silk Plaids, Striped Paris Printed Delains, Light Colored French Silks, French Merinoes, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, Cashmeres, Silk Poplins, Ginghams, Muslins, &c. Also, Bay State long and square shawls; L. C. Hdk'fs; French Worked Collars, Cuffs and Sleeves; Rich Neck Ribbons, Mantillas and Bonnet Velvets, Hosiery and Gloves of various kinds.

Blackwaw and Whitney Blankets; Carpets, Rugs and Table Oil Cloths. A large stock of Staple Domestic Goods.

Hats and Caps of the latest style.

Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to give them a call, as their goods were bought upon the most advantageous terms, and will be disposed of accordingly.

LOCK, CRAMER & LINE.

Oct. 7, 1851.

FALL GOODS.

WE are now receiving a large supply of Fall GOODS. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

October 14, 1851.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

JERE. HARRIS is receiving his stock of Fall and Winter Goods; that is unusually large.

October 14, 1851.

New Goods.

WE are now receiving our stock of Fall and Winter Goods. We respectfully invite the Ladies to examine our supply of Dress Goods, consisting in part as follows:

Mousselin de Laines, all prices;

Black Silk Gro de Rhine;

Calicoes, from 6¼ to 25 cents per yard;

Worked Collars, Thread Edging, Silk Sarcenets, all colors;

Spun Silk Hose, Linen Cambric Hhd'fs;

Black Silk Lace;

Cashmere Hose; Cotton do., all prices;

Highland Plaids; Ginghams, Oil Dressed;

Beaver, from $1 25 cts. to $8;

Ribbons, Neck do., Velvet Cuffs, Ribbons, Braids, all kinds;

A fine assortment of Boots, Shoes and Gums;

Kid Gloves. For sale cheap by

Oct. 14. TATE & HOOFF.

Forwarding & Commission Business.

THE subscribers having formed a Partnership under the firm of BLACKBURN & ALEXANDER, have opened Ware Houses at the Old Furnace and Harpers-Ferry, where they will engage in the **Forwarding and Commission Business.** Their Boats will ply regularly between those places, and Georgetown and Alexandria, by the Canal.

They will at all times purchase, WHEAT, CORN and other Produce, for which they will pay the highest prices in cash.

They will keep on hand a constant supply of *LUMBER, COAL, SALT, SHINGLES, LATHS, PLASTER, Ground and in the lump, TAR, COFFEE, SUGARS, &c.*

which they will sell by the quantity.

They will endeavor at all times to make it the interest of Farmers and others to deal with them.

R. S. BLACKBURN.
W. F. ALEXANDER.

Oct. 14, 1851.—1y.

NEW STORE.

I HAVE leased Duffield's Depot for a term of years, and have just received and opened my Fall and Winter supply of GOODS. My stock embraces a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c.

I have taken great pains in the selection, so as to present to purchasers, not only a full and choice selection of Staple Goods, but also an elegant assortment of fashionable Fancy Goods of the newest styles of the season.

I will also keep constantly on hand Salt, Plaister, Fish, Iron, Lumber, Coal, &c. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

My facilities for getting goods (being Agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company,) enable me to sell goods lower than they are usually sold in the county. I hope by a spirit of accommodation to all, and selling cheap Goods, to secure a liberal share of the patronage of the neighborhood. JOHN W. CRANE.

October 14, 1851.

☞ I would take this opportunity to say to my old friends of Charlestown and neighborhood, that I feel very much indebted to them for the very liberal support they have extended to me in business, and hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing them at my new location. J. W. C.

October 14, 1851.

Caps and Hats.

250 CLOTH CAPS, Men's and Boy's;
6 " Otter, Men's, very fine;
200 Rough and Ready Hats, 62½ to $2 75;
2 Cases Silk and Beaver Hats, latest style;

In short almost every description of Hat out, from the child's to the oldest man's. All who want Hats will do well to call at

Oct. 14. JERE. HARRIS'.

To the Ladies.

JERE HARRIS respectfully calls the attention of the Ladies of the town and county, to his stock of Fine Goods; it is unusually large, and was bought with much care, as well as under the most favorable circumstances. He will not make an effort to particularize, but will say his stock cannot be excelled by any to be offered in the county, in variety or price.

October 14, 1851.

Whiskeys, Wines and Brandies.

ALWAYS on hand, the best Whiskeys, Wines and Brandies to be found in the county.

October 14. JERE. HARRIS.

Groceries.

A LARGE stock that will be sold as low as at any house in Charlestown. Call and see.

Oct. 14, 1851 JERE. HARRIS.

Men's and Boy's Boots.

I HAVE a very good assortment, and can sell them at very short prices. Call soon.

Oct. 14, 1851. JERE. HARRIS.

For the Gents.

SUPER black French Cloths; Medium do.; Super blue do., from $4 to $7 per yard;
Cashmere Vesting, very pretty; bl'k Satin do.;
bl'k Doe Skin Cassimere, all prices; Fancy do.;
A large assortment of Hats and Caps;
Black Silk, Fancy and Gingham Cravats;
French Cashmere half Hose; Cotton do.

Give us a call, as we pledge ourselves to sell them as cheap as they can be bought.

Oct. 14. TATE & HOOFF.

Brandies, &c.

PRIME old French Brandies; all prices; old Rye Whiskey; N. E. Rum; for sale by

Oct. 14. TATE & HOOFF.

Groceries.

20 SACKS prime Rio Coffee, Java do.; bro. loaf, crushed and pulverized Sugar; N. O. and Sugar House Molasses; Golden Syrup. For sale by TATE & HOOFF.

Oct. 14, 1851.

Variety.

MEAL Sifters, Tubs, Buckets, Cocoa Dippers, Wooden Spoons, half-bushel Measures; King's Washing Fluid, said to be a great saving in Washing; Sugar Boxes, and many other notions. TATE & HOOFF.

October 14.

Men's and Boy's Merchandize.

JERE HARRIS, as usual, has a very extensive assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Cravats, Stocks, Socks, wool and cotton; Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars, some extra; Gloves, Kid, Silk, Cotton and Wool; Cottons and Linens, expressly for men's wear.—And in fact he has every article that will add to the appearance of the young, as well as the comfort of the old. His purchases were made in Philadelphia and Baltimore, with much care and to great advantage, and he thinks it scarcely presumption to say he defies competition. His long experience and particular attention has been directed to this branch of the trade, and the large amount of the above goods sold enable him always to keep a fresh and new supply of the latest and most superior goods. You will do well to give him a call. [Oct. 14, 1851.

To Sportsmen.

10 DOUBLE barrel Guns, some very superior;
20 kegs Dupont's Eagle powder, best in use;
Caps, Powder Flasks, Wads, Shot all Nos. Twist
and the guns were purchased very low and bargains can be had. JERE. HARRIS.

Oct. 14, 1851.

Malaga Grapes.

FOUR kegs of Malaga Grapes, just received by J. F. BLESSING.

October 14, 1851.

WORK Baskets; Key do., for sale by

Oct. 14. TATE & HOOFF.

Curtain Calicoes, a great variety.

Oct. 14. TATE & HOOFF.

Cheese.—Prime Pine Apple and other Cheese, by TATE & HOOFF.

October 14.

Teas.—Best G. P. and Black Teas, for sale by TATE & HOOFF.

October 14.

Queensware.—We have just received a full assortment of the above, and some very fine Cups and Saucers, by the pair, and Mugs, for Christmas Presents. TATE & HOOFF.

October 14.

Annuals, &c.—A choice lot of Annuals and Miscellaneous Books, just received and for sale by L. M. SMITH.

October 14, 1851.

Nails, for sale by TATE & HOOFF.

October 14.

WILLIAM J. STEPHENS,

MERCHANT TAILOR

And Ready-Made Clothier,

Corner of Bridge and Shenandoah Streets,

HARPERS FERRY, VA.,

WOULD respectfully make known to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, and the public in general, that he has just returned from the Richmond and Baltimore markets with a large and extensive assortment of goods in his line, consisting in part as follows:

Cloths—Of all colors and qualities, from $1 to $10 per yard.

Cassimeres—All colors, shades, and qualities, from 75 cts. to $4 per yard.

Vestings—Silk, Satin, Merino, embroidered and other Vestings, from $1 to $6 per yard.

Satinets—Blue, black, light and dark gray and other colors, from 37½ cts. to $1 per yard.

Also—A general assortment of Trimmings, neat, fashionable and good.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

A very superior stock consisting of single and double Over-Coats, at prices varying from $3 to $26.

Frock and Dress Coats, from $6 to $25, latest fashion and made and trimmed in very best style.

Sacks, Coatees, and Business Frocks, from 3 to $15, in cut, make, and trim not to be equalled in the county. Also, single and double breasted Vests, a very large assortment, color, quality, &c., from 1 to $10.

Pantaloons of Cloth, Cassimere, and Satinet, of all sizes, colors and qualities, from 1.25 to $8 per pair.

Also, a general assortment of Boys' Clothing, such as Coats, Vests, Pants and Roundabouts—neat, cheap and good—at prices which cannot fail to please.

I have also on hand a large assortment of Shirts, plain and fancy; Silk and woolen Undershirts, Drawers, Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, Pocket Handkerchiefs and Socks—in short, a full supply of all articles for gentlemen's wear, which I will sell at low prices for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

In conclusion I ask a call from all who may wish to buy, and flatter myself that none will go away dissatisfied.

WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.

October 14, 1851. [E. P. copy.]

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

Persons having slaves to sell will please inform me personally, or by letter at Winchester, which will receive prompt attention; or B. M. & W. L. Campbell, No. 242, West Pratt street, Baltimore. ELIJAH McDOWELL,

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

Winchester, July 7, 1851—1y.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Crane & Brown, is by mutual consent dissolved this day. JOHN W. CRANE,
THOS. A. BROWN.

Sept. 18, 1851.

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of BROWN & BECKHAM, and will continue the Mercantile business at the old stand of Crane & Brown.

THOMAS A. BROWN.
JAMES A. BECKHAM.

September 18th, 1851.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber has received his supply of **Fall and Winter Goods**, which is offered to his friends and customers on the most reasonable terms.

The Stock embraces every thing usually kept in a country Store, and as they have been purchased on advantageous terms, will enable him to offer great inducements. Let an examination be made. JONATHAN SMITH.

Berryville, Sept. 23, 1851.

Variety.

UMBRELLAS, 37½c. to $2 50;
Riding and Driving Whips, very fine;
Horse, Blacking, and White-Wash Brushes;
Blacking, Rosin Soap, Scotch Snuff, Curry Combs, Horse Cards, Mustard, Cloves, Race Ginger, Mace, Nut Megs, Camphor, Wagon Whips, Trace Chains, Axes, Hatchets, Files, Knives and Forks, Tea and Table Spoons, Ground Ginger, Black Pepper, Cheese, Saltpetre, Alum, Stone Jars, Jugs, Milk Crocks, Shovels and Tongs, Fenders, Seives, Coffee Mills and Tea Kettles, with a general assortment of useful articles, to be had at a very low price.

Oct. 14. JERE. HARRIS.

Ivory Table Cutlery.

4 SETS very fine Ivory Knives and Forks, very cheap, just received.

October 7. T. RAWLINS.

Pen & Pocket Knives, Razors, &c.

A VERY large and fine assortment, selected with great care, just received by

October 7. T. RAWLINS.

At the Market House.

JUST now receiving the largest and best selected assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Coopers', Wheelwrights' and Shoemakers' Tools, Saddlery Hardware, Best English Bridle Leathers, Woodware, Groceries of all kinds, Paints and Oils, Spices, Crockery and Glass ware; and a general variety of Goods in our line, which we invite all to call and see, before purchasing elsewhere. T. RAWLINS.

October 7.

Guns! Guns!!

JUST received a lot of very superior Twist Double-Barrel Guns from $15 to $30, of English make. They are said to be very cheap by judges of the article. T. RAWLINS.

Oct. 7, 1851.

Saddlery Hardware.

JUST received a large assortment of Plated and Steel Stirrups, Bits and Spurs, of new Patterns and very heavy plate, a few hard solder Stirrups and Spurs. Fine Buggy, Carriage and Riding Whips, Fine English and common single and double Bridle Leathers, &c., which I will sell very low, call and see. T. RAWLINS.

October 7.

Coal Grates.

WE have two handsome second-hand Grates. They are in good order and will be sold cheap. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

October 7, 1851.

Ladies' Shoes.

24 PAIR extra Black Gaiters, the best to be had; 150 pair Kid and Walking Shoes of entirely new style. If the Ladies want the best call at JERE. HARRIS'S.

October 14, 1851.

Buggy for Sale.

I HAVE a very handsome Buggy for sale, and will sell a bargain. JERE. HARRIS.

Sept. 16, 1841.

Harper's Magazine, for October, just received by L. M. SMITH & CO.

October 7.

SWEET POTATOES, for sale by

Oct. 7. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

LIME for sale by EBY & SON.

Sept. 2.

GLOVES.—Buckskin Gloves very heavy, Gents riding ditto, for sale by

Sept. 30, 1851. TATE & HOOFF.

JUST received a lot of Six barrel Revolving Pistols, 6, 7 and 8 inch barrels.

Oct. 14. C. G. STEWART.

Poetry.

From "The True Virginian," Fairmont.

TO MISS KATE S*********

BY RIVEN OAK.

When memory's all cease to call back the bright scenes,
That I loved in my childhood's sweet hour;
And forge-fulness holds with an unbroken grasp,
My heart 'neath the sway of its powers;
When the rose-tree that yielded its flow'ret fair,
Shall cease to bud, blossom and bloom;
When the evergreen plant that was watered with tears,
Shall die o'er the loved lost one's tomb;
When thy heart that's all love, shall be turned into hate,
And thy bright smiling face wear a frown;
When these things shall be, which impossible seem,
The remembrance of thee will have flown.

When the sun that shines brightly from morning till eve,
Shall cease to give light to the world;
And the [illegible] each night gleam in beauty on high,
From their place in the heavens are hurled;
When the seasons that ever in rotation roll,
Shall cease to return in their time;
When the earth shall refuse to yield fruit up to man,
And the harvests decay in their prime;
When lovers and friends cease to cling 'round thy path,
And thou art in sorrow left lone;
When these things shall be, which impossible seem,
The remembrance of thee will have flown.

When the lights in the North shine dimly and dark,
And its ice-girded shores shall wear
The mantle of night through each turn of the year,
And the Laplander yields to despair;
When the snows of the Alps shall be melted away,
And the Avalanche cease to roll down;
When the volcanic fires that burn throughout time
Go out, and their peaks cease to frown;
When liberty's bird shall descend from its height,
And its scream shall be heard as a moan;
When these things shall be, which impossible seem,
The remembrance of thee will have flown.

When years roll by and the autumn of life
Comes on, and the heart beateth low;
When the frost of old age falleth white on the brow,
And the blood through its veins courseth slow;
When the tide of existence is ebbing away,
And its current is hushed to repose;
When the once troubled waters all smoothly appear,
Nor ripples nor bubbles disclose;
When these things shall be, which all probab'e seem,
And the mind wanders back through old time;
A bright vision of thee shall appear to me then
Writ on memory's pages sublime.

CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 4, 1851.

Miscellaneous.

BEAUTIFUL PRAYER.

Lord bless and preserve my husband, let his life be long and blessed, comfortable and holy; and let me also become a great blessing and comfort to him, a sharer in all his joys, a refreshment in all his sorrows, a meet helper for him in all the accidents and chances of the world, make me amiable forever in his eyes, and very dear to him. Unite his heart to me in the dearest union of love and holiness, and mine to him in all the sweetness of charity and compliance. Keep me from all ungentleness, all discontentedness and unreasonable of passion and humor, and make me humble and obedient, charitable and loving, patient and contented, useful and observant that we may delight in each other according to thy blessed word and ordinance, and both of us may rejoice in thee, having our portion in the love and service of God forever.

LIFE'S LAST HOURS.

Life's last hours are grand testing hours—Death tries our principles, and lays bare all our foundations.—Vast numbers have been forced to be honest in the hour of death. What atheists have owned their madness, what infidels have denounced their principles, what worldlings have bewailed their folly, when death approached.—Misgivings of heart that have kept secret through life, have come out in death; and many who seemed all right and fair for glory, have had to declare that they had only been self deceived.—It has been said: Men may dissemble in death, hence the value of dying testimonies. We gather the last words, the last acts, the last experiences; and we treasure them up as indubitable evidences in favor of or against the character of those that were their subjects. None have ever impugned their value as tests of character, and all have felt their force.

IMMENSITY OF SPACE.

In *Household Words* it is said, imagine a railway from here to the sun. How many hours is the sun from us? Why, if we were to send a baby in an express train, going incessantly a hundred miles an hour, without making any stoppages, the baby would grow to be a boy—the boy would grow to be a man—the man would grow old and die—without seeing the sun, for it is distant more than a hundred years from us.—But what is this compared to Neptune's distance? Had Adam and Eve started, by our railway, at the creation, to go from Neptune to the Sun, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, they would not have got there yet; for Neptune is more than six thousand years from the centre of our system.

ORIGIN OF NEGROES.

It is said that the lower order of Brazilians entertain the following belief as to the original formation of the negroes:

"At the time," they say, "of the creation of Adam, satan looked on and formed a man of clay, but every thing he touched became black, and he determined to wash him white in Jordan. On his approach the river retired, and he had only time to push the black man on the wet sand, which wet the soles of his feet and palms of his hands, and accounts for the comparative whiteness of those parts. In a rage the devil struck his creation on the nose, by which the flatness of that organ was accomplished. The negro then begged for mercy, as no blame could be attached to him, upon which the other, somewhat pacified, patted him on the head, and by the heat of his hand, curled his hair in the way it is seen at the present day."

The same time Brazilians also believe that the monkey tribe are only an inferior variety of the negro species—that they are gifted with the power of speech, but refuse to talk, in order to avoid being pressed into the service of the white men. The dread of labor, they say, is strong enough to make Jocko hold his tongue.

DISCOVERY IN SURGERY.

A Prussian named Arau is said to have recently made a discovery in surgery that is exciting considerable interest in the scientific circle in Berlin. It is the application of chlorine to relieve pain. Unlike chloroform, it can be used without the least danger to the patient, and is very effectual in its operation. From (the account, a small quantity of the fluid (from ten to twenty drops) is dropped on the part affected, or on a lint bandage slightly moistened with water, and then applied, and all bound up in oil silk, and a linen band. After from two to ten minutes the part becomes insensible, and the pain is no longer felt, whether it be from rheumatic, nervous, or other disorders. After a time it returns again, but usually weaker, and with several applications is often entirely relieved.—The discoverer has presented a memorial on the subject to the Academy at Paris.

An ignorant fellow, who was about to get married resolved to make himself perfect in the responses of marriage service; but by mistake, he committed the office of baptism for those of riper years; so when the clergyman asked him in the church, "Will thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" the bridegroom answered in a very solemn tone, "I renounce them all." The astonished minister said, "I think you are a fool;" to which he replied, "all this I steadfastly believe."

He that follows his recreation instead of his business, shall in a little time have no business to follow.

Communication.

[*To the Editor Spirit of Jefferson.*]

ROSSLYN, Oct. 11, 1851.

DEAR SIR: Those who have looked for a reply from me to the communication of Charles J. Faulkner, Esq., lately published in your columns, are likely to suffer disappointment, the usual penalty of self-deception. I possess no qualities of head or heart to fit me for such an effort. Fortunate indeed that I was taught in youth that vituperation is not rhetoric—sarcasm is not logic—personality is not reason; while in the discussion of grave themes, these: rhetoric to persuade, logic to discuss, and reason to convince, are the proper weapons that true men use. These deal with propositions, opinions, principles—*not with men.*

Yet the few who have expected that to the action instituted against me by Chas. J. Faulkner, Esq., *a candidate for Congress in this District*, for "*false, scandalous and wicked misrepresentation,*" I would appear to plead "not guilty!" and "put myself upon the country," must not—shall not be disappointed. "Not guilty" of the premises—"not guilty" even *in foro conscientiæ*, and let the voters of this District, as a jury of the vicinage, try the issue made between us. A lawyer—no counsel will assist in this defence—no bar—tricks or legal technicalities will be resorted to—the cause shall be tried *upon the merits.* The foundation of Mr Faulkner's action consists of certain extracts from a letter admitted by this defendant, lately reprinted from "*the Virginia Argus*" in the "*Spirit of Jefferson.*" These extracts are as follows:

"In the Virginia Legislature, at its session of 1831'-2, (on the faith of a memory treacherous in the matter of date,) at any rate subsequent to the Southampton Massacre, a somewhat memorable debate occurred upon the subject of slavery. The acknowledged champion of the abolition of slavery in this State—of the emancipation party (may sound less harshly to ears polite,) was, FACILE PRINCEPS—was the accomplished, eloquent, honorable, just now lamented Ex-Governor Jas. McDowell, but the young and gifted Charles James Faulkner deserved the place next beside his chief. It was very fortunate for Virginia, fortunate for her prosperity, integrity and happiness, that one of those master spirits informed by nature with energy and power to stem the tides of passion and check the heady current of fanaticism, stood up in the House, on that momentous occasion, to sway its reason and direct its judgments, and triumphant plucked the full blown laurels which were too shortly after withering upon his early tomb. But if the powerful argument and overwhelming eloquence of John Thompson Brown, were found to be unanswerable, if the unrivalled vigor and felicity of Professor Dew's searching and philosophical review of the whole subject confirmed the pro-slavery sentiment of the State—an accession of strength has been furnished in the comfortable words of these Virginia Emancipationists to the host of Northern Abolitionists, felt and rejoiced in even to this day—strength scarcely attained when Daniel Webster's giant arm hurled back the anti-slavery sentiments promulged in that unfortunate discussion, upon the Southern Representatives in the last Congress, in his great speech upon the Compromise. And now the question is, shall the people of Virginia elevate to a seat in Congress one of the gentlemen who has materially advanced the cause of aggression upon her slave interests, and advocated doctrines which Gott and Giddings would perhaps admire, or Chase and Seward cordially approve? Suppose Mr. Faulkner now to be the best of Southern men, and tell me what moral weight would attend the course in Congress of him who would each day be met by the extraordinary propositions of the debate of 1832? But we have learned from the very lips of Mr. Faulkner, that he is now before this district as a candidate for Congress, with all the honors of the Fugitive Slave Bill "blushing thick around him." Fortunate, indeed the gentleman whose great emancipation speech, Webster, Seward, Chase "ET IDOMNE GENUS" may quote admiringly, on one side of the Chamber, while on the other, Mason, Davis, Berrien and Hunter are rendering fealty to this new Cæsar, "the things that are Cæsar's."

"Should the favored hand of Art at some time seek in Mr. Faulkner's political career interesting designs for an historical pencil, these should be the four:

The first might represent the gentleman standing beside some poor, dejected African, tricked out in all the miserable trappings of his hapless servitude—the manacles—he gives, the chains, with one hand pointing him to the far-off shores of Africa, and with the other to sweet words of hope and consolation written on the pages of his great EMANCIPATION SPEECH."

The documentary evidence which the defence proposes to use in this cause consists of—

1. "A Review of the debate in the Virginia Legislature of 1831 and 1832.—By Thomas R. Dew, Professor of History, Metaphysics and Political Law, William and Mary College."

2. "Speech of Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, in the Senate, March 7, 1850. Compromise Resolutions."—Appendix to Congressional Globe, Vol. 22, part 1, p. 269 et seq.

3. "The Union, Past and Future: How it works, and how to save it.—By a citizen of Virginia." (Muscoe R. H. Garnett, Esq.)

4. Letter of Charles J. Faulkner—September 30, 1851.—Spirit of Jefferson, October 7, 1851.

Other important documentary evidence, consisting of the speeches of the late Gov. James McDowell, of Rockbridge, the late John Thompson Brown, Esq., of Petersburg, and Charles Jas. Faulkner, Esq., of Berkeley, is supposed to be in possession of the complainant, Mr. Faulkner.—His own speech is admitted to be. To get at all the material evidence of these documents, some pertinent interrogatories under the statute of Virginia will be filed in due time. Now to the evidence!

1st. Extracts from President Dew's Review:

"In our Southern slaveholding country, the question of emancipation has never been seriously discussed in any of our Legislatures, until the whole subject, under the most exciting circumstances, was, during the last winter, brought up for discussion in the Virginia Legislature, and plans of partial or total abolition were earnestly pressed upon the attention of that body."

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"Some looked to the removal of the free people of color by the efforts of the Colonization Society, as an antidote to all our ills. Some were disposed to strike at the root of the evil—to call on the General Government for aid, and by the labors of *Hercules*, to extirpate the curse of slavery from the land. Others again, who could not hear that Virginia should stand towards the General Government, (whose unconstitutional action she had ever been foremost to resist,) in the attitude of a suppliant, looked forward to the legislative action of the State as capable of achieving the desired result. In this state of excitement and unallayed apprehension, the Legislature met, and plans for abolition were proposed and earnestly advocated in debate. Upon the impropriety of this debate, we beg leave to make a few observations."—Page 5, 6, 7.

"But however fine might have been the rhetorical display, we affirm with confidence, that no enlarged, wise and practical plan of operations, was proposed by the abolitionists. We will go farther, and assert that their arguments, in most cases, were of a wild and intemperate character, based upon false principles and assumptions of the most vicious and alarming kind; subversive of the rights of property and the order and tranquility of society, and portending to the whole slaveholding country—if they ever shall be followed out in practice—the most inevitable consequences. Far be it, however, from us, to accuse the abolitionists in the Virginia Legislature of any settled malevolent design to overturn or convulse the fabric of society. We have no doubt that they were acting conscientiously for the best; but it often happens that frail imperfect man, in the too ardent and confident pursuit of imaginary good, runs upon his utter destruction."

"But the Virginia Legislature, in its zeal for discussion, boldly set aside all prudential considerations, and openly, and publicly debated the subject before the world. The seal has been broken—the example has been set from a high quarter. But we must be permitted to say, that we do most deeply dread the effects of misguided philanthropy, and the marked, and we had like to have said, impertinent intrusion in this matter, of those who have no interest at stake, and who have not that intimate and minute knowledge of the whole subject so absolutely necessary to wise action." Page 8-9.

"Again: we entirely agree with the assertion of Mr. Brown, one of the ablest and most promising of Virginia's sons."—page 63.

NOTE—In Mr. Faulkner's letter of Sept. 30, 1851, naming certain distinguished gentlemen who participated in the debate of 1831'-32, Mr. Brown is entirely overlooked. My recollection of him is, that born and raised in Eastern Virginia, he went a young man to Clarksburg, to practice law—was soon sent to the Legislature from Harrison county—distinguished himself in that body—returned to Eastern Virginia—settled at Petersburg, which city he represented in the famous session of 1831'-32—made THE SPEECH of that session, and died not long after, at the early age of thirty two or three.

"We will now proceed to examine briefly, the most dangerous of all the wild doctrines advanced by the abolitionists in the Virginia Legislature, and the one, which, no doubt, will be first acted upon, if ever this business of emancipation shall be seriously commenced. It was contended that property is the creature of civil society, and is subject to its action even to destruction. But lest we may misrepresent, we will give the language of the gentleman who first announced it. 'My views are briefly these,' said Mr. Faulkner—'they go to the foundation upon which the social edifice rests—property is the creature of civil society. So long as that property is not dangerous to the good order of society, it may and will be tolerated. But, sir, so soon as it is ascertained to jeopardize the peace, the happiness, the good order, nay, the very existence of society, from that moment the right by which they hold their property is gone—society ceases to give its consent—the condition upon which they are permitted to hold it is violated—their right ceases. Why, sir, it is even a rule of municipal law, and we use this merely as an illustration of the great principles of society. *Sic utere tuo ut alienum non lædas.* So hold your property as not to injure the property, still less the lives and happiness of your neighbors. And the moment, even in the best regulated communities, there is in practice a departure from this principle, you abate the nuisance. It may cause loss, but it is what our black letter gentlemen term *damnum absque injuria*, a loss for which the law affords no remedy.' Now for the application of these principles: 'Sir, to contend that *full value* shall be paid for the slaves by the commonwealth, now or at any future period of their emancipation, is to deny all right of action upon this subject whatsoever. It is not within the financial ability of the State to purchase them.—We have not the means—the utmost extremity of taxation would fall far short of an adequate treasury. What then shall be done? We must endeavor to ascertain some middle ground of compromise between the rights of the community and the rights of individuals—some scheme which, while it responds to the demands of the people for the extermination of the alarming evil, will not in its operation disconcert the settled institutions of society, or involve the slaveholder in pecuniary ruin and embarrassment." (Faulkner's speech—pages 14, 15, 16.

NOTE—It is surprising that Mr. Faulkner in his excerpts skipped from page 7th to page 22d!

"This doctrine, absurd as it may seem in the practical application made by the speaker, will be sure to become the most popular with those abolitionists in Virginia who have no slave property to sacrifice. We find that the highly obnoxious doctrine just spoken of, was not entertained by the gentleman from Berkeley alone, but was urged to an equally offensive extent by Mr. McDowell, who is supposed by his friends to have made the most able and eloquent speech in favor of abolition. It is thus, if we may be permitted to borrow the justly indignant language of Mr. Goode's eloquent and forcible speech, that "our property has been compared to a nuisance which the commonwealth may abate at pleasure. A nation of souls to be abated by the mere effort of the will of the general assembly. A nation of free men to hold their property by the precarious tenure of the precarious will of the general assembly! and to reconcile us to our condition, we are assured by the gentleman from Berkeley, that the general assembly, in the abundance of its liberality, is ready to enter into a compromise, by which we shall be permitted to hold our own property twenty-eight years! on condition that we then surrender it absolutely and unconditionally. Sir, I cannot but admire the frankness with which these gentlemen have debated this subject. They have exhibited themselves in the fullness of their intentions; giving us no warning of their designs; and we now see in all its nakedness the vanity of all hope of compensation."—(Goode's speech, page 29.)

NOTE—Hon. Wm. O. Goode, of Mecklenburg, late of the House of Representatives—frequently speaker of the House of Delegates—member of the late Convention, and one of the most accomplished and eminent speakers in the State, whose name does not appear in Mr. F.'s distinguished catalogue.

President Dew's testimony is now before your readers. A gentleman just second to that great man in point of talents next claims attention.—Hon. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.

Extract from Webster's speech. Appendix to Congressional Globe—vol. 22, pt. 1, p. 275:

"I do not mean to impute gross motives even to the leaders of these (abolition) societies, but I am not blind to the consequences. I cannot but see what mischief their interference with the South has produced. And is it not plain to every man? Let any gentleman who doubts of that, recur to the debates in the Virginia House of Delegates in 1832, and he will see with what freedom a proposition, made by Mr. Randolph for the gradual abolition of slavery, was discussed in that body. Every one spoke of slavery as he thought; very ignominious and disparaging names and epithets were applied to it. The debates in the House of Delegates on that occasion, I believe, were all published. They were read by every colored man who could read, and if there were any who could not read, those debates were read to them by others. At that time Virginia was not unwilling nor afraid to discuss this question, and to let that part of her population know as much of it as they could learn. That was in 1832. As has been said by the honorable member from Carolina, these abolition societies commenced their course of action in 1835. It