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NO. 19.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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O Distant subscriptions and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guaranty the settlement of the same.

THE PARADISE OF TEARS. [From the German of N: Muller A BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. Beside the River of Tears, with branches low, And bitter leaves, the funeral willows grow; The branches stream, like the dishevelled hair Of woman in the sadness of despair.

On rolls the stream with a perpetual sigh, The rocks mean wildly as it rushes by, Hyssop and wormwood border all the strand, And not a flower adorns the dreary land. Then comes a child, whose face is like the sun, And dips the gloomy waters as they run, And moistens all the region, and, behold.

The ground is bright with blossoms manifold!

Where fall the tears of love the rose appears, And where the moss is wet with friendship's tears, Forget-me-not and violet heavenly blue, Spring, glittering with the cheerful drops of dew.

The souls of mourners, who no more shall weep, Ploat, swan-like, down the current's genule swee Go up the sands that shine along its side, And in the Paradise of Tears abide.

There every heart rejoins its kindred heart, There in a long embrace, that none may part, Fulfilment meets Desire, and that fair shore Behold its dwellers happy evermore.

> FORGIVENESS. AN INDIAN THOUGHT.

When on the fragrant sandall tree
The woodman's axe descends,
And she who bloomed so beauteously,
Beneath the keen stroke bends,
E'en on the edge that wronged her death,
Dying she breathes her sweetest breath,
As it to token in her fall,
Peace to her foes and love to all.

How hardly man this lesson learns,
To smile and bless the hand that spurns;
To see, the blow and feel the pain,
But render only love again;
This spirit not to earth is given—
One had it, but he came from heaven,
Reviled, rejected, and betrayed,
No curse he breathed; no plaint he made;
But when in death's deep pang he sighed,
Prayed for his murderers, and died.

Miscellaneous.

From the Essex County Whig. FAITHFULNESS REWARDED:

THE MYSTERY.

BY SAMUEL T. DAMON.

'Well, well, perhaps I am happy as any body. Why murmur at my lot? Were I son of a rich man, perchance my means of happiness would not be greatly enhanced. I am blessed with health, strength, and a desire to obtain an nonest nven-hood. Then why have I not as much cause to be who never know what it is to want? How fool-ish I am, ever to let my mind run away with me so far as to imagine for a moment that wealth is a

sure precurser to happiness!

But then, my poor mother; she who has watch ed over me from infancy to youth, and from youth to manhood; who has ever manifested toward me none other than such feelings as characterizes the 'parent.' O, my mother! how can I repay thee for those acts of parental kindness, those fond caresses, that watchful care, those smiles of approbation, and the numberless prayers that have ascended to the throne of the Great Eternal, on my behalf! How can I compensate her? She, who is, as it were, on the brink of the grave, surrounded only by the heavy chains of affliction and poverty-she, from whose lips never escaped a murmur, whose countenance ever bore the strongest marks of Christian fortitude. May the bright star of hope ever beam upon her pathway! and may I yet have the satisfaction of knowing that I have remunerated her in part for that affection

which she ever manifested for me !

So reasoned young James Martin, as he was wending his way from one of the pleasantest vil-lages in Massachusetts, where he had spent the last two or three years in finishing his education, to the home of his childhood. To describe thi young man, and give anything like a just description of his character, is beyond my power. Suffice it to say, that, although of earthly riches he could not boast, he had that which was of far personal appearance had attracted the attention of not a few of the wealthy introduced greater value—an extraordinary intellect. His lage; and although ever exposed to the smooth sayings of flattery, his mind had been so trained as keep him on his guard, and never allow. him on his guard, and never allow himself to listen to its vain words. His company was courted by the wealthy and influential, and often had his intelligent features and refined conversahad his intelligent features and refined conversa-tion found their way into the highest circles of so-ciety. But in this he did not find happiness. His

mind, his heart, his whole soul was with his mo-ther. He could not be contented so long as she was not present to participate in his joys.

But we are wandering. After a fatiguing journey, James Martin arrived at the top of a steep hill, from which he could view at a distance steep hill, from which he could view at a distance an old fashioned one story house, in front of which was a small, though neat garden. This was the dwelling of his mother. Although weary and tired from walking, he travelled on with renewed energy, entirely lorgetting his own fatigue, nittl he arrived at the foot of the lane where his moouse was situated. With a tremblin hand, and a heart full of joy at the expectation

once more embracing his iond mother, he noise-lessly approached, and entered the house.

But his fondest hopes were blighted. His mo-ther lay stretched upon a bed, with her hands clasped firmly together, and her once bright eye now glared with a maniac's wildness.

now glared with a maniac's wildness.
'My mother!' exclaimed James, as he rushed to her bed side; is it you?'
The mother noticed him not. The cold sweat stood in drops on her marble forehesd, and her wild, feverish looks but too plainly told that she

James gazed on in amazement. 'Speak, mo-her, speak!' he sobbed, as the tears found their way down his colorless cheeks.

way down his colorless cheeks.

In an instant a step was heard, and a female entered the room with some medicine in her hand, which she had evidently prepared for his mother.

"Tell me! tell me! what alls my peor mother? She notices me not!" said James, as his eyes rested on the female, who to him was a stranger.

"She is sick, sir," whispered a voice, lovely as Summer's calm sunshine.

At this moment the doctor entered, and observing the excitement, and recognizing the counte-nance of James, motioned him to calm himself. 'Mr. Martin,' saidhe, 'you may yet hope. Leave the room, and in a few moments I will be with you, Your mother seems better. For her sake be silent.'

With a stifled sigh which seemed to burst his heart-strings asunder, James silently retired to another room, to await the appearance of the doctor; but he had scarcely departed ere he fell senseless to the floor. The noise occasioned by the fall was so slight as not to be overheard by

any in the house, 'How has the medicine I left operated, Miss Martin?' asked the doctor of the young lady as she sat with her face buried in her hands. 'It has eased her, sir,' she said, raising her mois-

tened black eyes. She has been calm ever since you administered it, and seems coming to her

senses again.'
The doctor took his patient by the hand, and observed that the pulse beat more regularly than it had done for some time previously. Encouraged by this, and by her looks, he repeated his dose,

and entered James' apartment.

To his surprise, he found him prostrate on the floor, apparently lifeless. But with a skillful hand he brought him to his senses again, though not until he had nearly given up all hopes of re-storing him to life. As soon as it was deemed practicable, the doctor informed him that his mother had been so dangerously sick, that for three days he had entertained no hopes of her recovery. But her fever had now turned, and she was in a fair way to regain both her health and senses.— He informed him also, of the kindness of the young female who attended her, and of her willingness to watch her night and day, without any compen-

sation therefor.

'God bless her! she shall be rewarded!' said James, as his cheek were suddenly lit up with a crimson blush. After warning James not to visit his mother, or

let it be known to her that he had arrived, until she had perfectly recovered her senses, the doc-tor left the house, promising to call again in a

With a heart swelling with grief, James was compelled to keep from his mother for nearly a week. That week was one of intense agony to him, although visited by the doctor twice each day, who failed not to bring with him always those heart-cheering words, 'She is gaining rapidly.' At the expiration of a week from the time of James' arrival, Mrs. Martin had so far recovered, as to be able to sit up a short time during the day. Her senses had been restored, and she was perfectly sensible that her health was fast returning. Her eyes were regaining their to wear brightness, and her cheeks began again to wear Her eyes were regaining their original

'Mrs. Martin, it will do you no good to strain your eyes in looking out of the window so steadily, said the young lady.

'My dear Emma, I am looking for my absent,

though not lorgotten son. I feel assured he will be here to-day. When he comes don't tell him I have been so sick, for it will do him no good. But I know he is coming. It seems as though I heard his footsteps?

no longer tear himself from her fond embrace. That meeting, unexpected as it was on her part,

had not so ill an effect as might have been feared. In a short time she was able to walk about the house, and perform those duties which it had ever been her chief delight to perform.

Emma, after seeing the bloom of health again seated on her countenance, informed her that she must now take her leave, as her desires were satisfied: and at the same time expressed a wish that health and prosperity might attend them

'Lovely Emma,' said the mother, 'tis to you I owe my life. You have cared for and watched over me, during my whole sickness; and how shall I repay you?'

'Ask me not,' said the sweet voice; 'I am al-

your health again.'

'Excuse me, dear friend,' said James, as his eyes spake the language of his heart, 'if I present you with this ring. It was given me for saving the life of a little child, at the risk of my own. You have done a deed more worthy of praise. You have saved the life of my mother. Take it, I be-You

seech you, and remember the giver.'

'You' will ever be remembered by me, without the aid of this ring,' said Emma, as she cast a Mr. Martin; I knew you would not disappoint winning glance at James. But as you are deter-mined that I shall accept it, I will, and at the same time sincerely thank you for this unexpected and undeserving token of your kindness. May heaven protect your mother. I will see you again. Fare-

Emma, it is pleasant; I will accompany you as far as your house, if agreeable,' said James, as he extended to her his arm.

again, they departed. y departed.
Whispered James, 'you have been to my mother a benefactor. You have gained for yourself a laurel which will ever adorn that heart so full of the feelings of humanity. You are destined to be the happiest of the happy; and he who is fortunate enough to win your hand, needs no other course of happings to make this world a house of the pairess to make this world a house of the pairess to make this world a house of the pairess to make this world a house of the pairess to make this world a house of the pairess to make the paires of t source of happiness to make this world a heaven.'

'Mr. Martin, did you know I was but a servant girl? I never told your mother my situation in life. She has expressed a desire to know, but I have endeavored, and successfully too, to keep it from her. And you must pardon me, if it remains still longer a mystery. It was by accident I called at your house, but observing the deeply seated disease which rested upon your mother, I deter-mined not to forsake her till she was again per-mitted to breathe the free air of heaven. She has mitted to breathe the free air of heaven. recovered, and I am repaid ten-fold in securing

the friendship both of herself and you.' 'Thank heaven! there is one in this world who can feel poor, and sympathize with others! A servant girl! You are not in the station it will soon be your lot to fill, then. For there is not a young man in the universe, however wealthy, who would not be proud of you. Oh! that I dared

At this moment a gentleman rode up to them on horseback, and enquired, 'Can you direct me to the residence of James

Martin ?

"That is my name, sir,' said James, with considerable inquisitiveness.

"Then you are the person, I presume. Have you ever contributed to the columns of the Boston Olive Branch?

Oh no, Mr. Martin; I have a letter from the editors, containing something, which will, in part, compensate you for your favors. Here it is. Thus saying, he put the spurs to his steed, and was out of sight in an instant.

The two friends walked together in silence,

Emma being too modest to re-commence their former conversation, and James too flustrated. 'Emma, you will pardon my seeming coldness said he, at length, 'but I cannot understand this.' 'Did you not write the articles, Mr. Martin?'

'Oh yes, but not with the expectation of a reward. 'And can you, the author of such articles, condescend to accompany a poor servant girl; one so much inferior to you in intellectual endowments?

Emma, talk not so. I would that I were wor-'Hush, Mr. Martin; it pains my heart. She who wins your heart, wins riches that can never

'Oh that I could hope! Can I secure your hand and heart, while I am conscious of my unworthi-

'You unworthy the heart and hand of a servant But for this, I should not feel the confidence l

now have. Were you surrounded with wealth, I should not dare lisp to you the tale of love. But forgive me, do I love in vain?' No, James, you do not. I may be too plain. If

so, forgive me. Too plain! I love your plainness, as it assures me deception lurks not in that fond heart of

For fear of wearying the patience of the reader, we will pass over the remainder of the conversation which passed between this happy pair, till they reached a large mansion, situated on a rising ground, overlooking a beautiful stream, and surrounded by a cluster of elm trees.

'This is the residence of Dr. Davidson, my mother's doctor, is it not, Emma?' 'Yes, and here I am to live, for the present. He is a good man, always kind and obliging to

me, notwithstanding he is so wealthy.'
As they approached the gate, Emma raised her keen black eye, and said, 'You will excuse me for not asking you in, Mr. Martin, won't you? You may think I act strange-

ly. But you shall know all to-morrow. I shall depend on seeing you then. Shall I be disappointed?' After being assured that she should not, they

separated. 'What can this mean?' thought James to him-

self. 'How strangely she appears. Can she be what she seems to be? Yes, and more too. She loves me, and she is mine. God grant that I may prove deserving of her.' Such were the thoughts that filled the mind of

young Martin, as he returned to the home of his mother. With a quick step and a light heart, he entered her apartment, and, throwing himself by her side, opened the letter that had excited his cu-

riosity.
'What is this?' said he, as something rolled from the letter and fell upon the floor.

It was the price paid for the articles James had written, and well was he deserving it—a roll of bank bills to the amount of fitty dollars.— 'My fond mother!' exclaimed a well-known voice, as the door was violently opened, and James and, in closing, laid the money in her hand, saying, Martin darted to her hed side. He had been listening to the conversation from without, and could tening to the conversation from without, and could tor's bill, and thirty dollars beside. Accept of it;

found no utterance. She realized her affection which they were to wash their own hands, their toward her, and lelt that she had been amply re-paid for the motherly care she had ever bestowed families! When the sad news of the death of

sat down to the table with hearts made glad by the proceeding of that afternoon. After tea, James re-seated himself by his mother's side, and related the conversation that had passed between Emma

and himself. 'You have chosen wisely, James. With he you will be happy. She is poor, but in her heart are riches that can never fade.'

At an early hour they retired, each to their se 'Ask me not,' said the sweet voice; 'I am already repaid in seeing you in the enjoyment of thankfulness to the Great Giver of all things, and consign tnemselves to his care during the silent

night.
The morning dawned, and with it dawned happy day for James Martin and his mother. According to agreement he left home immediately after dinner, and hurried on to the residence of Dr. Davidson. The mysterious Emma was in

Walk in. James willingly obeyed the summons,

was ushered into an elegantly furnished apart-ment, where were seated Dr. Davidson and his 'This is my father, Mr. Martin, and my moth-

er, said Emma, as her cheeks wore the hue of a blushing rose. James knew no more till he found himself She was not slow accepting his offer, and, af-ter promising Mrs. Martin she would see her and his family. For a time silence reigned

throughout the apartment 'Mr. Martin,' said the doctor, at length broak-

prove herself as worthy of you, as you have proved yourself worthy of her. The rest is told in a few lines. Mr. Martin and her son left their little hovel, and took up their residence in the family of Dr. Davidson. In a few short months, James Martin led Emme Davidson, the object of his heart's best affection, before the hymenial altar, to solemnize the mar-

riage vows.

But he never forgot the 'Olive Branch.' Often does his brilliant imagination now flit over its columns, like some pen of fire, leaving a lasting impression on the minds of all who are conversant with his writings. He bids fair to become one of the most excellent writers of the age, and his name will yet shine on the pages of history emblazoned in letters of gold.

Danvers, Mass., 1844. DILIGENCE IN BUSINESS .- Cultivate a spirit of diligence both in your temporal and spiritual employ. Strictly adhere to your business Religion commands this. There may be difficulties in your calling, and so there are in every situation; but let not this relax your exertions, least your give operation for the enemy to great avil as you give occasion for the enemy to speak evil of you. Besides, assiduty in your lawful concerns is one of the best ways to be preserved from temptation. Idleness has led to a thousand evil conse-Olive Branch?'

James colored slightly at such a question, and said, 'I have contributed a few articles, to keep myself from idleness; but nothing worth speaking ally the life, business, and rest of the soul. "Idleness has led to a thousand evil consequences; while itself is a most unhappy state of mind. It is good to be employed. Action is remyself from idleness; but nothing worth speaking ally the life, business, and rest of the soul. "Idleness has led to a thousand evil consequences; while itself is a most unhappy state of mind. It is good to be employed. Action is remyself from idleness; but nothing worth speaking ally the life, business, and rest of the soul. "Idleness has led to a thousand evil consequences; while itself is a most unhappy state of mind. It is good to be employed. Action is remyself from idleness; but nothing worth speaking all the soul and t of.'
Are you the author of this?' asked the stranger as he took from his pocket a copy of the 'Boston Olive Branch,' and pointing to an article with the caption Home.

'I must confess I wrote it, sir. But is there anything wrong in it?'

ally the life, business, and rest of the soul. "Ideness," as South says, "offers up the soul as a blank to the devil for him to write what he will upon it."—Idleness is the emtiness, and business the fullness of the soul; and we all know that we may infuse, what we will into empty vessels, but a full one has no room for a further infusion.

"SHE WORKS FOR A LIVING." "Did you ever hear anything like it" exclaimed a delicate Miss, with an extremely languishing air, in presence of two of her female acquaintances, who had "called" to while away the hours of a pleasant afternoon; "did you ever hear anything like it? Our George is actually keeping company with Solly."

ny with Sally—!"
"Dear me!" rejoined one of her companions— "with that yulgar creature! why she used to live with aunt Mary, and did the work in her kitchen; and now she takes in sewing and works for

his sister, "I'm sure I don't. If he likes such low company, he may enjoy it all for me, but I declare I can never call her sister. Only think what a figure she would make at such a party as we had the other night at the Richies. She has never taken a step in dancing, don't know a word of music or French, and works for a living! Only think of it. I'm sure I don't see how he can fancy the vulgar creature."

vulgar creature."

There we will leave these hopeful young ladies, wondering what a handsome and intelligent young man can find to admire in so low and vulgar a girl who works for a living. If they cannot solve the mystery, it may be that we shall be able to do it for them. At all events, we do not imagine that George is so great a fool or so vastly beside him-

self as they would seem to suppose.

In the first place we presume that there friend George is desirous of obtaining a wife who will serve some better purpose than merely adding to the ornaments of the drawing room or parlor. One who has some knowledge of such *vulgar* employ-ments as making bread, and taking care of her husband's and children's clothes, and overseeing if not performing all the necessary and important affairs of a well-regulated family. He probably seeks a wife who can find some better employ-ment for her time than gadding at every neighbor's nouse, retailing petty slander of all with whom she is acquainted, or striving to kill the precious hours of time by a constant thruming on an instrument of which she has little of any correct knowledge -one who will prove, by her devotion and economy, a valuable assistant in the ills of life, who, by her cheerfulness and attention to her domestic duties will make his home happy and com-fortable, and who will not by her extravagance and love of display throw away and squander more than he can possibly acquire. We might con-tinue but we presume the mystery is explained why George should prefer for a wife one who

"works for a living."

We cannot imagine whence the idea has arisen that it is derogatory to the dignity of a lady to labor, or why it should be sneeringly said of any one, she "works for a living." We have read in

"Of noble matrons and illustrious dames,

it will aid us greatly.! same great poet tells us of princesses who were Mrs. Martin embraced her son, but her words accustomed to draw water from the springs, in Hector reached his wife Andromache, we are told-

"Far in the close recesses of the dome, Pensive she plied the melancholy loom; A growing work employed her secret hours, Confusedly gay with intermingled flowers."

The wife of Ulysses, after the seige of Troy, employed herself in weaving until her husband returned from Ithaca; and Roman writers have told us that the noble Lucretia used to delight in spin-ning in the midst of her attendants. Even in later times, we are told it was no unusual thing for the wife of George III, of England, to spend an evening in hemming pocket handkerchiefs, while-her daughter Mary sat by, engaged in the worthy

mployment of darning stockings.

What would our modern ladies say if such hings were common at the present day? How male or female friend call upon them, and find them making bread, or washing or mending clothes! When will the time return when these things shall be again considered parts of a complete education. and take the place of those useless or traffing matters which now engross so large a portion of their time? French, music, dancing, may be like the tinsel which glitters and dazzles the eye, and for aught we know may captivate the hearts of some vhose brains are too shallow to comprehend true worth; but we are quite sure that a man of real sense, in the selection of a companion to walk with nim through all the up-hills and down-hills of life, would sooner choose one who has been obliged to work for a living, than one who is afraid to soil her delicate hands with necessary and useful manual abor.

CHOOSING THE LEAST EVIL .- The following story is told by a Frech paper: A certain widow lady placed her child at nurse in one of the founding hospitals of Germany, and, intending to leave t there until it should be old enough to begin re-ceiving an education, paid the stipend, for four years. About the same time a gentleman placed his child in the same institution, and it was con-signed to the same nurse. The gentlemen then nade a voyage to South America, where he had some business of importance that needed his atten-tion. At the end of the four years the lady returned o take away her child; and by a somewhat singular coincidence, the gentleman arrived at the sume time, with the same object. But in the interim one of the children had died, and the nurse could not declare positively whether it was that of the vidow or the other. The widow claimed the survivor as her own; the gentleman insisted as storngly that his was the living child. The dis oute waxed warm, and a resort to the legal tribunals was threatened on either side, when a cler gyman interposed, and with such effect that-the disputants soon agreed to consolidate their claims to the surviving child by marriage.

TALENTS .- "I have no talents. Indeed von nave, young man; but they are in a crude state, dig them up—drag them to the light—turn them over—polish them, and they will sparkle and serve to give light to the world. You know not what you are capable of doing; you cannot sound the ocean of thought that is consolidated within you. You must labor—keep at it—and delve deep and long before you will begin to realise much. Be inactive; mourn because you were not created a giant in intellect, and you will die a drone and a nincompoop.

TEMPTATION .- While we tremble over the fee ble one exposed to the temptations of the world, we see written upon the forehead of the weakast disciple—"God is able to make him stand."—Rev. J. Todd.

Woman.—A writer in Blackwood's Magazine writes in the following strain:

Great indeed, is the task assigned to woman.—

Who can elevate its dignity? Not to make laws, not to lead armies, not to govern empires, but to form those by whom the laws are made, and armies led, and empires governed; to guard from the slightest taint of possible infirmity the frail and yet spotless creature, whose moral, no less than his physical being must be derived from her; to inspire those principles, to inculcate those doc-trines, to animate those sentiments which generand now.

"Do tell me," added the other, "I though I knew he was extremely queer in his notions, and was always talking about idleness and industry, and even at times when I have been playing for him some of the most enchanting and popular airs, he has said he would much rather listen to the music of the needle or the spinning wheel! I really pity to the needle or the spinning wheel! I really pity to be the compensation for the hopes that are blighted, for friends that are perfidious, for happining was a sum of the most enchanting and popular airs, he has said he would much rather listen to the music of the needle or the spinning wheel! I really pity to the ingratitude of a mistaken people; to be the compensation for the hopes that are blighted, for friends that are perfidious, for happining was always. Such is her vocation ations yet unborn, and nations yet uncivilized, shall learn to bless; to soften firmness into mercy, and chasten honor into refinement, to exalt genblighted, for friends that are perfidious, for happi-ness that has passed away. Such is her vocation —the couch of the tortured sufferer, the prison of the deserted friend, the cross of a rejected Saviour, these are scenes of woman's excellence, these are the theatres on which her greatest triumphs have been achieved. Such is her destiny, to yisit the forsaken, to attend to the neglected, when mon-archs abandon, when counselors betray, when brethren and disciples fly, to remain unshaken and unchanged; and to exhibit on this lower world a type of that love, pure, constant and ineffable which, in another world, we are taught to believe the best of virtue.

> PRIDE AND POVERTY .- Some editor very truly remarks that there are hundreds of families in this country that have no small income, and yet are poor—and will remain so for life, unless they turn over a new leaf and live as they ought. The members of such families are proud and extravagant, and expend a large amount to keep up appearances, and continue in the ranks of fashion.
> We can point to many such people, who might
> now be in independent circumstances, were it
> not for their pride. The children in such families are furnished with every thing to gratify their folly, as if the outward appearance were a sure guarantee of their respectability and future success. If there is any thing we despise it is the union of pride and poverty—the keeping up of appearances to the sacrifice of comfort and health. The money that has been expended by such persons for the last two or three years, if taken proper care of, would now place them in comfortble circumstances, if not be sufficient to purchase dwellings to shelter them in the decline of out over him, but they are now all healed and the

Friend, if you are poor, don't be proud. Never look upon you with contempt. Don't labor to conceal your poverty. It is far preferable to wear a four-penny calico to meeting and have it paid for, with plenty to eat, than dash about in silks, which have been credited to you, while you the Materia Medica. have scarcely a decent meal in your house.

a straw—for your plain dress and hard hands, which tell plainly that honest labor is no stranger to you, will think the less of you; indeed, such an appearance, if tidy, in nine cases out of ten, is the best recommendation.—Buston Bee.

much as the little depend upon the great; the intrigues of the mighty and the powerful, the schemes of the noble and the high, are almost always found to be affected in their course—to derive their success, or receive their overthrow—from the most mean and despised things that crawl almost unseen around their presence.

gence and be happy; the soul unchecked will no more bear happiness than the trees unpruned, good fruit; it runs wild, straggles into long unearing branches and leaves, and soon be Without restraint from many things, it is the nature of man to enjoy nothing; we know not the good of what we have but being denied, in a great measure what we wish. Something to pursue yet unpossessed, is necessary to keep the mind sweet and pure; it will grow putrid, like large waters without motion.

MATERNITY .- Woman's charms are certainly many and powerful. The expanding rose just bursting into beauty, has an irresistible bewitch-ingness; the blooming bride, led triumphantly to the hymenial altar, awakens admiration and interest, and the blush of her cheeks fills with delight; but the charm of maternity is more sublime than these. Heaven has imprinted on the mother's face something beyond this world, something which claims kindled to the skies, the angelic smile, the waking watchful eye which keeps its fond vigil over her slumbering babe.

Modesty.—A young gentleman advertises in a New York paper for "Boarding and Lodging," in a family where there are several young ladies.

—His society to be considered a sufficient compensation, as he knows how to make himself perfectly agreeable. Tempting offer.

QUARRELING .- If anything in the world will make a man feel badly, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is, unquestionably, a quarrel. We mean a natural clever good-hearted man. No man of this sort ever fails to think less of himself after, than before a quarrel. The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we all get on, the better—the better for us, and the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest course is, if a man cheat you, to quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slander you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you-the wisest way is just to let him

BAD AND GOOD MANNERS .- Defect in maners, says a shrewed writer, is usually the defect of fine perceptions. Men are too coarsely made for the delicacy of beautiful carriage and customs It is not quite sufficient to good breeding, a union of kindness and independence. We imperatively require a perception of, and homage to, beauty in our companions. A certain degree of taste is not to be spared in those we sit with.

BLINDNESS OF MIND,-When men stifle the convictions of conscience, and play with a thing so sacred as truth, they are left to reap, as the fruit, a conscience that is seared, and to be more ready to embrace falsehood than truth.—" The Young Man."

A blind man having a shrew for his wife was told that she was a rose. "I doubt it not," replied he, "for I feel the thorns daily."

General Intelligence.

DREADFUL MORTALITY.—The Pittsburg Chron-icle relates a case of painful mortality, which oc-curred from catarrhal fever. Mr. Darragh, residing in Alleghany county, Pa., has a family of eleven children. A few days since three of them were taken sick with the fever about the same time, and in twenty-four hours they were all dead. They were buried in the same grave. A short time after the three others were taken sick, and one of them died and the other two were not expected to survive until night. Such occurrences are as mainful as they are unusual. ces are as painful as they are unuqual.

POST OFFICE REVENUE IN ENGLAND.-The tri-POST OFFICE REVENUE IN ENGLAND.—The tri-umph of the penpy postage system is so decided, that its farmer opponents are now its warmest friends. The increase per last accounts of the post office revenue is \$400,000, and it is supposed that the surplus revenue will be a million of dol-lars next year. This is a significant fact, well worthy the attention of our national legislative and executive public servants. executive public servants.

THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM.—The factory workers at Leeds (England) have turned out in consequence of increasing the working hours of the day. They are required to work 69 hours in a week, which gives them no time to take their scanty meals. In one mill 1,000 operatives were brought to a stand. In another, 900, another, 700, &c.

TAHITI AND THE FRENCH.—A gentleman who recently returned from Tahiti informed the Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas, that the French would soon be entirely annihilated at Tahiti, for when he left the natives were so annoyed that they had become desperate, and would soon emerge from their mountain abode, and rush suddenly upon the French and massacre every man, or perish themselves in the attempt.

France is said to contain 6,642,416 dwelling houses, 85,575 mills, 4,412 forges and furnaces, 38,030 factories—in all, 6,767,433 buildings, belonging to 10,282,946 persons.

COLD WATER CURE.-The Prussian mode of cure is exciting considerable attention. It has been introduced among the Shakers of Lebanon. A long sufferer from scofula commenced on the first of June by using the cold wet sheet, arranged to become quickly warm by the heat of his body, with bandages on his head—he remained all night in the sheets; bathed three times a day—drank fifteen tumblers of soft water per day; biles broke patient is well and takes no cold. A boy of 14, with a loathsome constitutional hereditary joint, a scant your belly to cover your back, and make a cripple and a loathsome object, is now entirely fine appearance. Your wise neighbors but laugh at your folly, while those you strive to imitate, cure are noticed. It is in reality a subject of great

Pride will ruin you sconer of later, so be wise and divest yourself of folly, and dress according to your means. No one whose opinion is worth ing around them waxen candles, were yesterday observed in the Catholic cemetry. The walks were thronged with lookers-on, and around numbers of the tombs were grouped the living friends of the departed tenants. They thus, as it were, at the shrine of friendship, rekindled their affec-tion for the dead. Of this feeling the lighted can-The great depend upon the little nearly as dles were no bad type; the flowers were emblematic of the purity of thought which dictated it, The company of Cazadores were as usual holding watch over their departed comrades, and receiving the contributions which the generous presente

to the poor orphan boys.
[N. O. Picayune, Nov. 2.

Human nature cannot support universal indul-ence and be happy; the soul unchecked will no pany, has furnished the Montreal Courier with a statement of the complete occupation of Oregon animo remanendi by the directions of the Company as the representatives of the British nation

> RAILROAD vs. CANAD .- Notwithstanding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have lately reduced the freight for the transportation of flour from Cumberland to Baltimore from 60 cents to 50 cents a barrel, and from Harpers-Ferry to-Baltimore 25 cents, we see that the flour trade. which it was designed to affect continues to go to the District cities by way of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal .- Sun.

> THE OLDEST HORSE IN THE UNION .- Mr. Mauran, of 72 Wall street, New York, owns a horse that is 42 years old, and he drives him from Staten Island, almost daily, and he can travel a mile in less than four minutes.

> OLD CLOTHES "UNDONE."-The Philadelphia Ledger says, that a machine of English invention has lately been introduced into this country, which is likely to effect important results upon the wool business, the old clothes trade, and the home manufacture of cloth. It is a simple and very complete contrivance for re-converting old clothes, blankets, petticoats, stockings, &c., &c.,into wool-Any old woollen fabric may be passed through the machine and reduced into wool with a speed that almost surpasses belief.

> Guano,-Major Noah, in his "Messenger,"1 says that guano is the ordure of birds, which has been accumulating for ages in certain islands in the Pacific. It is referred to in Second Kings; vi.

> And there was a great famine in Samaria; and behold they besieged it until an ass's head was sold for four score pieces of silver, and the fourth part of a day of a cab of doves' dung for five pieces of silver."
>
> This doves' dung was purchased for the undi-

> gested grain it contained, and the name of guano is from the Hebrew ge youa, signifying dove valley, as the manure is found in deep pits between the acclivities of rocks. There is nothing new under the sun.

> The steamer Great Western took her departure from New York on Saturday afternoon for Liver-pool with a full freight, including \$360,000 in spe-

> Suffocation.—A wet silk handkerchief, tied without folding over the face, it is said is a complete security against suffocation from smoke; permist free breathing, and at the same time excludes smoke from thelungs. It has been effectually tried

The Arabs melt their butter over a slow fire, which expels all the watery particles; it will then keep without salt; and the Irish have adopted, with success, a similar mode for exportation to the

It is stated that Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, is to have Power's Eve—price three thousand dollars. It is also stated, that his Greek Slave will go to England.

A New Poraros.—A new Potatoe has appeared in Bangor, Maine, market, said to be excellent, and called the Peach Bloom. It is shaped like the Chenango, but has the color of the old red sort.

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN:

Friday Morning, November 22, 1844.

It is really amusing to hear the groans and evil forebodings sent forth by Whig politicians and Whig Electors, since the late disastrous overthrow of their party, and the defeat of their oft-condemned and renudiated candidate, Henry Clay. Surely, one would suppose, in hearing their direful lamentations, that an enemy, more to be dreaded than the Northern hordes who overran the Roman Empire, had also swept like a torrent over our own land, upturning the very foundation of our Government, paralyzing the energies of all industrial pursuits, and laying waste our property by rapine, plunder and destruction. So dreadful are the consequences of the late election-so say these foreboing politicians-so startling to the eye of intelligent patriotism, that the very "Locos themselves"-yes, the Locos !- "are startled at what they have done." "Not the spoils portion of the party," mean these depressed gentry, oh no, not these, "but the sober, unambitious men of every community, who, from force of habit, merely chimed in under the name of Democracy." We profess not to know whence the editors, quoted above, derived their information, or how they have arrived at such conclusions. As for ourselves, we can say we have seen no evidence or demonstration from our party, or any member of that party, from which we can infer that they are startled at what they have done." So far from it, we have heard nothing save congratulations and rejoicing from every and all of our friends; with whom we have conversed : rejoicings that our Government has been glorously saved from the narrow and contracted policy of a party who acknowledge no law, save the law of self-or constitution, save the unbridled will of a temporary and irresponsible majority-would subsidise the independence of the States, and centralize all power in the hands of the General Government.

What is the unpardonable sin that the people have committed? For what are they now denounced, and so copiously charged with "fraud, falsehood and treachery?" For nothing more or less than having repudiated, for the third time, a man whose whole political career, for the last quarter of a century, has been characterized by a moon-reaching ambition," and governed solely by an eye to the Presidential Chair, and selecting in his stead one whose honesty of purpose and purity of private and political principle, will ensure a wholesome administration of affairs, and an efficient term-distinguished for the stability and general advancement of every branch of American Industry.

Why cry before there is real harm? Why lament imaginary dangers? Now that the great contest is irredeemably determined, and that, too, by the sole great tribunal recognized by our Government, would it not be more consistent, and in the character of patriotic citizens, humbly to and who the Pilot that shall guide the great Ship of State along the ocean, Time, where float the nations of the earth to fulfil their respective desti-

As for ourselves, we have no fear of the resultwe have no misgivings for the future. We expect, and we doubt not to see it realized, four years of as great prosperity to the country as was ever embraced in any successive four years since the foundation of the Government. We expect Mr. Polk to prove himself in every respect worthy of the great trust reposed in him-that his official career will be distinguished for purity, honesty and integrity of purpose-and his official duties be discharged with honor to himself, dignity to the cause, and ever remain as additional testimony of the virtue and intelligence of the people.

PARISH. Every little circumstance, it matters not how trivial, which, according to the jaundiced vision of some of the Whigs, seems in the least, to be out of the ordinary course of things, is set down as point pilot at the nation's affairs with the governments of blank fraud and corruption in the Democratic party. The large number of votes polled in Plaquemines Parish has given rise to a great deal of unnecessary vituperation and vile slander. Now what are the facts? It seems that the commissioners of the election in the city of New Orleans, contra- tion; and last, as if closing his career ry to the proclamation of the Governor to keep the polls open throughout the State three days, kept the polls open only six hours of one, and then closed them! These were Whig commissions, and the entire Whig strength of the city was polled, but the Democratic strength was not. What were the Democrats to do? What would the Whigs have done under the circumstances? Why, go to some point where they would be enabled to vote: and thus did the Democrats. They went, like men determined to do their duty to their country, to Plaquemines parish, and there cast their votes for Polk and Dallas. Will it be pretended that they had not the right to vote at the said parish? It is presumed, yea, it is conceded, that these voters lived in the city of New Orleans, and the adjoining country, and of course then within the county of Orleans. Plaquemines parish is in the county of Orleans, and according to the constitution of the State, which says "every free white male citizen of the U.S. who, at the time being, hath attained the age of 21 years, and resided in the county in which he offers to vote for one year next preceding the election, and have paid State tax, &c., shall enjoy the rights of an elector." Citizens of the city or of any place in the county, would, certainly, if otherwise qualified, have a right to vote at the said parish. But we are charged with crowding out the Whig voters at this parish, when they offered their tickets. How rediculous such an apology or subterfuge for their overwhelming defeat. When this charge is made let it be remembered by all who hear it, that the Whig strength, almost to a man, at this parish as can republic.

well as elsewhere in the county was polled; and besides, the polls every where in the county were kept open three days. Then away with your party whining and malevolence, we have beaten you, Messrs. Whigs, and we feel satisfied of the fact that we have beaten you honorably.

WHAT WILL THEIR EXCUSES BE!

WHAT WILL THEIR EXCUSES BE:

"After the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency next month, the Locofocos will begin to invent excuses for their defeat. Some will say that the Texas question was a Tyler humbug, which made votes for the Whigs at the North, and none for the Locos at the South. Some will laugh, and declare that they never expected to elect such a man as Polk! Some will say they have been defeated because Mr. Van Buren, who could have carried New York, was cheated out of the nomination. Some will contend that it has the nomination. Some will contend that it has all been owing to a union of the Abolitionists with the Whigs. Others that the union of the Whigs and "Natives" did the business. Some will attribute the whole blame to the active exertions of the Hon. Willis Green and the Whig Congressional Committee. Others will swear the whole blame upon the miserable lies put forth under the signatures of "James Towles, Chairman, and C. P. Sengstack, Secretary, of the Ex-ccutive Committee, and franked broadcast over the land by the honorable Robert J. Walker! Some will lay the whole blame to the countless streams of lies which the notorious Amos Kendall, the ingrate, is sending forth through every fissure of his hide! Some will attribute it to the unsophisticated greenness of John C. Rives, in confess-ing, through the Globe, that he bets his thonsands upon thousands for Blair, in order to keep the spirits of his party from drooping, and prevent the fence-men from getting scared and jumping down on the Whig side, and that he himself, whose foron the Whig side, and that he himself, whose for-tune came to him in the way of spoils, through the gift of his party, will loose or spend tens of thousands to prevent the defeat of that party. Ma-ny will lay the whole blame of the defeat to the fatal touch of Tylerism! Indeed, they have al-ready begun this cry as their excuse for the Wa-terloo deleat they have just sustained in New Jer-sey."

So discoursed one of the Whig organs is this city about a month ago. But we now ask, in turn, of the Whigs, " What will their excuses be?" since JAMES K. POLK has been elected to the Presidency. They sought alliances and coalitions with every vile and miserable clique, and faction, and cabal in the country; they wooed and successfully won, the favor of the Natives, and most of the Abolitionists; they made the most direct and unblushing application of the corrupting influences of money; they had the full benefit of the "active exertions of the Hon. WILLIS GREEN and the Whig Congressional Committee," and, after all, Mr. CLAY has been beaten. The unassuming DAVID of Tennessee, with the sling and pebble of purity and truth, has met the vaunting GOLIAH of the Whig host, and smote him to the earth, never to rise again. Who is James K. POLK? sneeringly asked the Whigs. "Give us a man-one worthy to stand before our champion." Yet this same James K. Polk has vanquished their boasted champion, and laid his fading honors in the dust. Alas! "What will their excuses be?"-Constitution.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

The following article from the "Southern Reformer," published in Jackson, Mississippi, is a suitable answer, for the present joyous occasion, to the oft-repeated inquiry of "Who is James K. Polk ?"

"HE DOES NOT NEED TO HIDE HIS LIFE UN-DER THE SCREEN OF ANOTHER MAN'S SANCTI-TY."-Such is the great and noble character of James K. Polk, the people's choice for the Presidency of the American Union. We have beheld him from his earliest career in public life, with the bow to the decision of that tribunal? If Henry Clay, and with him the policy with which he is identified, has been defeated, after a fair investigation, whose is the act? That of a free, independent, and sovereign people, exercising the noble prerogative that has been conferred upon them by our Government of who shall be their agents. by our Government, of who shall be their agents, perance and religion guided human destinies; where all were equal, and felt their equality, the morning hours of James K. Polk gilded the page of his history. Next, we find him, grown into vigorous manhood, honored with the confidence of his friends and neighbors with a seat in the legislative halls of Tennessee. His conduct in that important body strikes out for him still higher honors. Eloquent in speech, honest in principle, zealous in the support of democratic measures, vigilant in his duties to his constituents, entertaining always a profound respect for the sove-reign power of his countrymen, the same people who supported him for the present office call upor him to enter the Cogress of the representatives of the nation. Transferred to a new sphere of action; among

men who were unknown to him; all ambitious o distinction; men of great genious and talents; many selected for their abilities, by the most refined portions of the republic; he was again left to the weight of his merits, either to sink as many LOUISIANA ELECTION—PLAQUEMINES or rise as had risen his former genius, the bright est constellation in the galaxy around. It was but a brief hour in his existence that his name was unknown. First a young man, chosen from among gray-headed sires, we find him the active member of the Committee on Foreign Relations—s the whole earth. Land of the old hickory! how proud shouldst thou feel. Another step in the lad-der of fame is taken, and the people's representa-tives have placed him in the chair of the Committee of Ways and Means—the great wheel upon which turns the whole financial policy of the nawith the same unsulled glory which clusters around the summer's evening sun, his virtues, in-telligence, statesmanship, the influence of a mighty mind, have won for him the admiration, the love, the respect of all his confederates, and over them he is to preside—honored with the highest office in one of the halls of the nation's Congress.

The democracy of the Union can dwell upon his career in that body as one of the proudest niches in the fame of her champions. Always con-sistent in his eloquence, he grappled with hercu-lanean arm, the hydra-headed monsters that peerlanean arm, the hydra-headed monsters that peered their heads from the measures of our opponents. With Jackson, he crushed the bank, and laid its heap in the dust—he exposed the wild excesses of Clay fought on the side of public economy and constitutional right: defended the revolutionary pensioners and urged the rights of the setler of public land. His course was frank, bold, and de

public land. His course was trank, bold, and decided. He fought for principle, and for it would have sacrificed his life.

The Union thanked him—every patriot loved him; and his people honored him with the gubernatorial chair of his State. Truly may we say, James K. Polk "does not need to hide his life under another man's sanctity." He has strode the rough road of preferment—met the warmest opposition of the enemy at every step; braved all attacks in triumph; braved them with a pure and unsullied character; and undying resolution to defend the right, shone forth before the country with the fires of his own intellect, the promptings of restriction and long of country; a desire to do of patriotism, and love of country; a desire to do good unto all men; and, like Cincinnatus of old, he has been called forth from the retirement of his farm, and, while his ambition wandered no farther than his fireside, to preside over the destines of his country. How glorious a life! how high a testimony of public virtue! Proudly may we record the name of James K. Polk as one of the illustrious examples of the character of the Ameri

THE MAN WHO WAS UNKNOWN.

In contrast with the reckless assertion of oppoents in regard to James K. Polk's want of national popularity before the Convention, we insert the following from our contemporary, the

Natchez Free Trader of July, 1841 .- Balt. Argus. Allegheny, Natchez Free Trader of July, 1841.—Ball. Argus.

"If ever a man was formed by nature, education and discipline to carry a party, Atlas-like upon his shoulders, or to hanl down, with the strength of Sampson, the temples of the money changers, and the strong places of the federal Philistines, that man is JAMES K. POLK. Cool, calm, and sagacious; bold without audacity, and courageous without bragadocia; deeply studied in the principles of the constitution, and thoroughly imbued with its democratic spirit, a republican by nature, love of the people, fidelity to their service, and opposition to any and every thing trenching upon their rights, are with him inherent and intuitive—part of his soul and spirit. Moral, temperate, kind, forbearing, cautious, energetic, he is our BEAU IDEAL of a Patriot Statesman. As a parliamentary speaker, he always getic, he is our BEAU IDEAL of a Patriot Statesman. As a parliamentary speaker, he always ranked high, as presiding officer of the House of Representatives of the United States, it is conceded that he fully equalled the ability of his distinguished predecessors Henry Clay and Andrew Stephenson! as a popular orator and disputant, for his varied power of enlightening, touching, exciting, or amusing the multitude, perhaps he has never had a superior."

ILLUMINATION AT HARPERS-FERRY. Agreeable to previous notice, the Democracy of Harpers-Ferry had an illumination and procession on Saturday night last, in honor of the glorious triumph of Democratic principles in the election of JAMES K. POLK to the Presidency .-The windows of the houses of many of our Democratic friends were handsomely decorated with wreaths, flowers, and ever-greens, and were brilliantly lighted-one in particular, which we no- M'Kean, ticed, was indeed splendid-the windows of which were beautifully ornamented with flowers and wreaths, and the name of "James K. Polk," in large, bold letters, with a wreath around each letter, and the candles so arranged behind the letters as to make them show very plainly, and displayed a great deal of neatness and good taste on the part of the patriotic tenants, in their desire to

or the people's President of the United States. A Procession marched through the several streets of the town, bearing a number of transparencies and banners, with appropriate mottos and devices, some of which were as follows:-America, the Asylum of the Oppressed," "Who is James K. Polk," "Light and Liberty for All." America, the Home of the Exile," "Honesty the best policy," "Vox Populi," "Democracy Triumphant," "The Constitution," The Lone Star, &c., &c. In the procession was also a very handsome Pyramid, bearing a number of inscriptions, and which was quite tastefully gotten up by some of our Charlestown Democrats,-making a fine show in the procession.

The loud roar of cannon and the shouts of the people gave evidence of the grateful feelings of the mocracy, in contemplating the glorious victory which they have so honorably achieved over the combined forces of Whigism, Nativeism and Abo-

The Baltimore American announces the completion of the Mount Savage Rail Road, which forms the connection between the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road at Cumberland, and the extensive Iron works and Coal mines of the Mount Savage Company, on Jennings' Run. On Tuesday last the transportation of coal to the city of Baltimore, over the two Rail Roads, was commenced, and will go on at the rate of about one thousand tons per Darke, week. The shipping depot of the coal will be at Delaware

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

MAINE.

In 153 towns heard from Polk's majority is Greene, 5331. In the same towns in 1840 Harrison had Guernsey, a majority of 3166. Democratic gain in the above towns 8497. VERMONT.

Clay's majority in the towns heard from, over Polk, is 7447.

The complete vote of New Hampshire gives Polk 27,165, Clay 17,935, Birney 4,116. Polk over Clay 9,230, over both 5,114.

TENNESSEE. Tennessee we think has gone for Clay, by a majority of perhaps 100! Though until the official returns are furnished, we may indulge a slight hope that it has assumed a democratic complexion. LOUISIANA.

Louisiana has undoubtedly gone for Polk. All the parishes are in but 5, shewing a Whig majority of only 98, and the five gave at the Governor's election a Dem. majority of 626.

VIRGINIA. The Richmond Enquirer has returns from all but five counties, which show a Democratic maiority of 7.222.

MISSISSIPPI. In 33 counties Polk's majority is 3,165. ALABAMA.

We have returns from Mobile city, and a portion of Mobile county. In the city Mr. Clay's majority is 335. The Mobile Register says that his majority in the city and county will not exceed 100-Gen. Harrison's majority was 360.

Kentucky. The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth thinks Mr. Clay's Majority in that State will rise to

Delaware.

The Delaware Gazette contains the official vote of that State at the last election, as follows :-New Castle county, Kent county, -Sussex county, -1573 1416 6267 5865 Clay's majority, - " -

Illinous. So far Polk's Majority is 7,125.

Missouri. The majority for Polk in Missouri will be upwards of 10,000. Indiana,

Has cast her vote for James K. Polk by about

THE CITY OF NEW YORK .- The official canvass of the votes given at the late election in New York city, shows that the Polk electors received 28.296, the Clay electors 26,384. Polk's majority

1,912. For Governor-Fillmore, 25,824; Wright,

29,164. Wright's majority, 3,340.

A ONE-SIDED TOWNSHIP.-Lehman township oubt whether there is another township in

the Union which casts such a vote.—Sun.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1721 895 2193 1169 1518 2423 1765 2788 23 18 65 1377 MASSACHUSETTS NORTH CAROLINA 3973 1657 4147 296 1188 675 899 Wayne, Wyoming, (from Luzerne,) 899 Warren, 929 827 1149 DEMOCRACY.-No man is a Democrat who is 929 827 1149 899 4704 2778 4978 2672 Westmoreland.

Polk's maj. over Clay

5071

143676 144019 167215 160863 3133

Counties. Bartley. Tod. King. Clay. Polk. Adams. Athens, 1742 1267 266 2050 222 Belmont 3486 Carroll. 1129 62 2477 Clark, 2321

233

2380

1214

3321

997

1009

221 76 2194 Wayne, Williams, 3616 2759 3 576 Wood, 526 146742 145623 8778 155113 149059 145623 149059

Bartley's maj. 1119 Clay's maj. 6054 Birney, the abolition candidate for President, received 8050 votes. THE U. S. SENATE .- The election of a whig

legislature in Delaware gives the whig party another U. S. Senator, making 26 whigs to 25 democrats. It depends upon Virginia to give the preponderance in that body. Should that State elect a whig, there will be two whig majority.— Should it elect a democrat, that party will have the majority, as Mr. Dallas, the Vice President of the United States, will be ex-officio President of the Senate, and have the casting vote. The vote the Senate, and have the casting vote. The vote of the Virginia legislature is looked for with much interest.—Ball. Sun.

Andrew Jackson, at the Hermitage, on the 29th of October, 1844, presented Gen. Armstrong, his old fellow soldier, with the sword worn at New Orleans. An eye witness to the scene describes it as exceedingly interesting and affecting.

MARYLAND. (OFFICIAL.)

HOW STANDS THE CASE?

States that have voted for James K. Polk. MAINE GEORGIA MISSOURI ILLINOIS MICHIGAN. VIRGINIA INDIANA NEWYORK PENNSYLVANIA NEW HAMPSHIRE SOUTH CAROLINA*

*This State votes by Legislature; that body is largely Democratic, and her vote will of course be given to the Democratic Ticket.

The States that have voted for Henry Clay. OHIO MARYLAND
DELAWARE
KENTUCKY
NEW JERSEY
CONNECTICUT
RHODE ISLAND

low, mean, and possessing a narrow, contracted spirit. Pride is an enemy to Democracy; so is faction, so are cliques. It labors for the poor, the despised and the oppressed. It requires honesty, integrity, capacity, and inflexibility of purpose in its followers. It rejects the cunning, the base, the sordid, the wicked. It rises above error, ex-Clay, 6332

O.iIO.

(OFFICIAL.)

Governor. President.

Whig. Dem. Abo. Whig. Dem.
Bartley. Tod. King. Clay.
1213 1605 88 1252 1611
691 1061 9 779 1062
3210 1086 581 3383 1123

What a school for the American patriot we have in the study of Democratic principles! Here

What a school for the American patriot we have in the study of Democratic principles! Here 1425 have in the study of Democratic principles! Here
1426 have in the study of Democratic principles! Here
1421 is the pabulum for which the ancients thirsted,
1423 and on which we may satiate the longing for
1424 earthly perfectibility. Here we study the method
1425 immonly a little lower than the angels. Here we
1426 learn, that acting righteously and performing jus1426 make men wise happy and preserves. tice make men wise, happy and prosperous.— Here we learn to reform errors and abuses, and 3743 clothe humanity in the unstained garb of inno-2281 cence.—[St. Clairsville Gazette.

> 2384 THOMAS JEFFERSON US NATIVEISM.—In his first 1409 annual message to Congress, the illustrious Jer2017 FERSON took decided ground against the doctrines
> 1261 now contended for by the "Natives" in regard
> 3637 to foreigners. Here is the extract:

1183 952 77 1229 878 "I cannot omit recommending a revisal of the 2851 2461 78 2965 2498 laws on the subject of naturalization. Considering the ordinary chances of human life, a denial 2077 1042 282 2274 1101 of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years 1380 is a DENIAL to a great proportion of those who ask it, and controls a policy pursued from their first settlement by many of these states, and still believed of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse the unhappy fugitives from distress that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our lathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum

THE Cost .- It is, perhaps, not exaggeration 1028 13 908 1046 to estimate the cost of the recent Presidential 2413 115 2385 2354 campaign, to the Whigs, at a sum greater than 3324 that incured by the whole country during her two wars with Great Britain The profit to coonery has been very small compared with the outlay. 3840 "It was going through a great deal, to arrive at 1015 very little," as the charity boy said when he got 1793 to the end of the alphabet.—Har. Union.

The Whigs and the Foreigners.

We perceive Mr. Webster, and also several Whig journals attribute their defeat to the votes of 'foreigners,' as the are called. In Pennsylva nia, no such cause has been given, or could be given, by the whigs. Here they say they lost the State by the 'misrepresentation of Mr. Polk's views on the tariff," and the assaults made on Mr. Clay's moral character: not one word about foreigners' votes. The reason is obvious. A many, if not far more, naturalized citizens voted for Mr. Clay than for Mr. Polk. In Philadelphia for Mr. Clay than for Mr. Polk. In Philadelphia city, out of the 1,177 Clay votes (700 Clay majority) given in Cedar ward, at least one-half were naturnalized citizens. Two-thirds of all the Clay votes of the third ward, Moyamensing, were of the same class; and we could go on to enumerate ward after ward, and township after township, where hundreds upon hundreds of naturalized citizens, voted for Mr. Clay,—many of them operatives or manufacturers. While Philadelphia city and county, by and through these votes, gave 4,500 majority for Mr. Clay, look at the counties of Northampton, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne, with few naturalized citizens in them, all giving unprefew naturalized citizens in them, all giving unpre-cedentedly large votes for Polk; and we could mention other counties on both sides that would prove still further our position to be true.

In Ohio, after the late State election, the whig

central committee formally thanked the naturalized citizens of that State for the large vote they had given their party; and we have no doubt that the Clay party owes its success in that State to the votes of these same naturalized citizens. [Albany Argus.

GETTING UP A PANIC .- A most ridiculous attempt, observes the Herald, has been made during the last few days by the Wall street papers, to get up a panic in stocks and business operations, in consequence of the defeat of Mr. Clay and the election of Mr. Polk. There is no reason or justification whatever for the feeble attempt on the fication whatever for the feeble attempt on the part of the distinguished journals and politicians engaged in it. It is probably a new modification of the "hedging" system. Many of those who bet and lost their all on Mr. Clay, are now turning their attention to the "fancy stock" market, and are probably now endeavoring to get up a panic, for which they have laid their plans. No doubt of it. [Phil Times.

A U. S. SENATOR CHALLENGED AT THE POLLS .-At the Presidential election, in St. Louis, some person challenged Senator Benton's vote on the person challenged Senator Benton's vote on the ground that he was not a citizen of the State.—
He was consequently obliged to swear that he considered St. Louis as his place of residence.—
He was then permitted to vote. It is something singular to see the representative of a State compelled to swear whether he is a resident of the

The Pretended Frauds in Louisiana.—The New Orleans Republican of the 8th inst. after alluding to the charge of fraudulent voting pre-New Orleans Republican of the 8th inst. after alluding to the charge of fraudulent voting preferred against the Democrats of Plaquemines parish, by the Bee and Tropic of that city, and copied by the Whig papers all over the country—shows the whole story to be false, by a very plain statement of the facts. The Democrats obtained about 1000 majority in that parish, and because the vote was considerably larger than was ever cast before in the parish, the Whigs, justifying the observation that "suspicion haunts the guilty breast," jumped to the conclusion that the election was fraudulent. The Republican shows that there are eleven hundred men entitled to vote, who are actual residents of the parish of Plaquemines and thus takes away the ground on which the charge of the Whigs was predicated. The Republican also publishes letters from Judge Leonard, Jno. Claiborne Esq., and Jno. C. Larne, Esq., fully repelling the charge of fraudulent that numbers of fraudulent Whig votes had been polled in that parish.

NORTH CAROLINA.—In consequence of the death of the Senator from Johnston county, North Carolina, a special election was held there on the same day with the Presidential election, which resulted in the choice of a Democratic Senator.—This was a gain, and produces a tie in the State

THE GREAT FOOT RACE.—A passenger by the Pilot line informs us that Barlow, one of the Englishmen, ran the ien miles yesterday over the Beacon Course in 54 minutes and 21 seconds. The Indian came in 2d., Greenhalgh 3d and Gilderland Marken 1888.

Duel .- The Louisville Journal of the 16th inst. says:—"A duel was fought-yesterday, on the In-diana shore; by two young gentlemen of Frankfort, Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Harlan, a son of the Hon. James Harlan. The parties fired once, shook hands, and forgot their quarrel. No blood was spilt, but Mr. Harlan's clothes were somewhat damaged. The tailors soon set all that to

"A HANDSOME ACT.—Mr. O'Sullivan, the Editor of the New York Morning News, (Dem.,) did a handsome and gentlemanly act a few days ago that merits general approbation. He had betted \$150 against a beautiful saddle-horse, upon some particular result, and won his wager. The horse particular result, and won his wager. The horse was accordingly delivered to the winner. But he, having learned that it was a favorite with the wife of the loser, rode it to the house of the lady, 12 and there assured her, that he could not deprive
11 her of her pet, and begged her acceptance of the
animal. The offer thus gracefully made, was graciously accepted."

Another Revolutionary Patriot Gone .-The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle records the death, on the 28th ult., of Matthew Cochran, aged nearly one hundred years. He was a soldier of the Rev-olution, one of the first settlers of Morgan county, and a worthy and estimable citizen.

AN OLD RELIC .-- A relic of the battle of New Orleans was dug up on the battle-ground a few days since. It was a bayonet, embedded in the

THE STATE OF IOWA. The Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Iowa have close their labors. The Iowa

Standard gives a summary of the provisions of the new Constitution: The Legislature to consist of seventeen Sena-

tors and thirty-nine Representatives, biennial—pay for first sixty days \$2 a day, for any longer

pay for first sixty days \$2 a day, for any longer time \$1 a day.

The Executive—Governor for the term of two years, salary \$800, to have a veto. Secretary of State two years, salary \$500. Treasurer two years, salary \$3,000. Auditor two years, salary \$500. All these to be elected by the people, and their salaries not to be increased for ten

years.

The Judiciary—Supreme Court, three Judges elected by joint ballot of the Legislature, term four years, salary \$800. Three District Courts, judges to be elected by the people, term four years, salary \$800. Prosecuting Attorneys elected by the recole for two years.

the people for two years.

A Superintendent of Public Instruction to be appointed by the Legislature.

Legislative elections viva voce, and a pluralit

Corporations limited to twenty years, unless re-enacted. Stockholders individually liable; the Legislature to have the right to repeal, but the State to be a stockholder. No bank to be estab-lished unless the charter is submitted to the people and approved by them. to embrace but one subject, which shall be

expressed in the title. Not to be in force until published in the counties. Law to be passed early, prevent black and mulatto persons from settling the State.

Lotteries and sale of lottery tickets prohibited. Amendments may be proposed by the Legislature, approved by the Senate, and then if adopted by the people to become a part of the Constitution. Revision by a Convention called by a vote of two thirds of the Legislature, if approved by a popular

THE INFIDEL IN A GALE .- During the late gale on Lake Erie, the steamer Robert Fulton, mong many other vessels, was wrecked.

On board that boat, as was related by a passen ger and published in the Religious Herald, was an Infidel, with a box of books to distribute at the West. He was loud and clamorous in proclaiming his infidelity, till the gale came on—but then, like the rest, he was silent, and waited with trembling anxiety the uncertain fate of the ship. At ength they drew near the shore, and attempted to throw out their anchors, when the whole for-ward part of the boat broke off, and the waves rushed into the cabin. At once the infidel was on his knees crying for mercy—his voice could be heared above the raging elements, begging the Lord to forgive his blasphemies, till a heavy sea swept over the deck, and carried him and his books to the bottom.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—A letter from Lahaina, Sandwich islands, published in Boston the Times, gives an account of the destruction of three seamen from the United States ship Ontario. Their names were Walter G. Pike, of New Windsor, Orange county, N. Y.; Robert M'Carty, New York city, and Jacop Von Clief, belonging to Middletown Point, New Jersey—the latter a colored man. They hired a boat from some natives, and after being at sea three days and nights, without food or water, were cast on shore in a state of starvation on the rocks of Lanai. They were not able to get up the precipice, and agreed to cast lots who should die for the benefit of the other two.—The lot feel on Von Clief, who was killed by blows on his head with a stone—they then cut his arm and throat and drank his blood; after which they cut a piece from his right arm and ate it. After they became strengthened, they got up the precipice, and met with some natives who gave them food, and brought them across the island, to Lahaina, in cances. They were tried for murder and acquitted.

Colored Emigrants to Liberia.—The the Chipola, Captain McLennan, chartered by Maryland Colonization Society, left her mings at Fell's Point, Baltimore, on Monday ings at Fell's Point, Baltimore, on Monday afternoon, with a large party of emigrants for the Society's Colony on the Coast of Africa. They consisted of men, women and childdren, and appeared to be perfectly happy and contented with the new scene of life presented before them. Thirty-seven of the emigrants were freed by Mr. Wilson, of Ky., who was present and bid each of them an affectionate adieu. There were also twenty-seven on board who were freed by the last will and testament of Miss Harriet B. Tompkins, of Va., who were accompanied to the wharf by

Morse's Telegraph.—This wonderful inven tion continues to operate daily with perfect accuracy and facility, and with a rapidity which it is difficult to realize. In a few moments after the arrival of the mails from the East at Baltimore, or from the South at Washington, the election

Gunrowder Nullified.—It is a singular fact that a French officer has discovered a method of taking away the explosive properties of gunrowder, to be restored at pleasure. It is merely to mix the powder with finely powdered charcoal or black lead, filling up the interstices between the grains; and if in this state it is set fire to, it merely fuses, and does not flame. In a recent experiment, two barrels of the powder thus mixed, were placed one upon the other, and the lower one lighted. It burnt in about twenty minutes, but the caloric developed had so little force, that the upper barrel was but little charred, and its contents uninjured. The powder is at any time rendered serviceable by sifting it.

THE MORMONS.—The grand jury have gone through with their labors at Carthage. Some persons have been indicted for the murder of Joe persons have been indicted for the manual and Hyram Smith, and others as accessories, and Hyram Smith, and others as accessories. tor of the Warsaw Signal was one of the persons indicted as accessories. The persons indicted demanded a prompt trial at the same term, but the State was not ready for trial.

[Ball. Sun.

The comet which is now to be seen between 10 P.M., and 2 A.M. is slowly receding; its nearest approach to the earth is estimated to have been 30,000,000 of miles.

Shocking Accident.—A shocking casualty occurred in Concord, New Hampshire, on Friday evening last, while the Democrats were celebrating the triumph of Polk and Dallas in New York, by the firing of the cannon. Mr. John L. Haynes, one of the officers of the Columbian Artillery, had his left arm almost entirely blown off, his right arm dreadfully shattered, and his face shockingly burned, in the act of ramming down a caringly burned, in the act of ramming down a car-tridge. The discharge to be a caringly burned, in the act of ramming down a cartridge. The discharge took place in consequence of the vent not being stopped in the excitement and hurry of firing. The left arm was amputated near the shoulder, by Dr. Haynes, of Concord. The right arm will be saved, though badly maimed, but in a condition to give Mr. Haynes the use of the arm and the hand. It is believed that his eyes will be saved uninjured.—Balt. Sun.

EXPLOSION OF A MAGAZINE IN THE PROCESSION. —We regret to learn that the explosion of the powder magazine of the Miniature ship, yesterday afternoon, in the A. R. procession, injured four or five persons very severely. It is feared that one

or two boys are mortally wounded.

The unlooked for disaster occurred in Second

One man narrowly escaped with his life, having just moved from opposite the explosion, an instant before it occurred.—Phil. Times.

"There will be a total eclipse of the moon on the 24th of this month, visible here, beginning in the meridian 7 minutes before 5; total darkness 2 minutes past 6; middle of the eclipse 12 minutes before 7; end of total darkness 25 minutes before 7; end of total darkness 25 minutes before 7. utes past 6; middle of the eclipse 12 minutes before 7; end of total darkness 25 minutes before 8; end of the eclipse 17 minutes before 9."

AN IMPOSTER.-The Madisonian states that me person assuming the name and passing meelf for the son of C. A. Wickliffe, Postmaster General, has swindled the Postmaster of Detroit, Mich., and Peoria, Ill., and drawn drafts on Mr. Wickliffe, each draft accompanied by a most affectionate letter, stating the loss of his baggage on the lakes, &c. This notice is deemed due to the public, that they may be put on their guard, and lead to the detection of the swindler.

FROM TEXAS .- By the Steamboat Republic, at New Orleans, we have dates from Texas to the 26th ult. The papers contain no news of any importance. Benjamin F. Love was murdered on the 15th ult. by James Duncan. Mr. David S. of 1,011 vessels, of 157 part saved, and of 144 all Richardson was also murdered in his residence lost. on the San Antonio river, Refunio county, about

Capt. Morrison, from St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, brings information that the gale of the 5th of October was peculiarly severe at that port. All the vessels, 14 in number, in the harbor were to otally lost. All the wharves were beat down by he tremendous sea, and considerable damage was sustained by the storm. A number of Ameri-can vessels were in the harbor of St. Ann's at the time of the storm, but escaped without material

ALPACA.—Probably few ladies who wear and admire the beautiful fabric called Alpaca, are aware of the source of its production. The Alpaca is a wool-bearing animal, indigenous to South America, and is one of four varieties which bear General points of resemblance to each other. The Lama, one of these varieties, has been long known and often described; but it is only within a few years that Alpaca has been considered of sufficient importance to merit particular notice. Nine-tenths of the wool of the Alpaca is black, the remainder being partly white, red and grizzled. It is of a very long staple, often reaching twelve inches, and resembled soft, glossy hair—which character is not lost in dyeing. The Indians in the South America moun-

glossy hair—which character is not lost in dyeing. The Indians in the South America mountains manufacture nearly all their clothing from this wool, and are enabled to appear in black dresses, without the aid of a dyer.

Both the Lama and Alpaca are, perhaps, even of more value to the natives as beasts of burden than wool-bearing animals, and their obstinacy, when irritated, is well known. The importance of this animal has already been considered by the English, in their hat, woolen and stuff trade, and an essay batthe subject has been published by Dr. Hamilton of London, from which some of these details are collected. The wool is so remarkable, being jet black, glossy, slick-like hair, that it is fitted for the production of textile fabrics differing from all others, occupying a medium positive of Ninevah, Warren county, in Miss Allevia Ann Kerney, of this Kerney, daughter of Capt. James A. Kerney, of this Kerney, daughter of Capt. James A. Kerney, of this Cerney. Annother of Ninevah, Warren county, in Miss Allevia Ann Kerney, daughter of Capt. James A. Kerney, of this Kerney, daughter of Capt. James A. Kerney, of this Cerney. Mark Hudger to Miss Mary M. Hill, of Berkeley county.

DIED,

On the 14th instant, by the Rev. J. A. Seiss, Mr. Jeneval Ann Kerney, of this Kerney, daughter of Capt. James A. Kerney, of this Cerney. Mark Hudger to Miss Mary M. Hill, of Berkeley county.

DIED,

On the 29th ult, atther esidence of James Points, Esq., in Staunton, Mrs. Ruth I Stevenson, Esq.

Stiller Lamand has already been considered by the English, in their hat, woolen and stuff trade, and an essay batthe subject has been published by Dr. Hamilton of London, from which some of the English, in their hat, woolen and stuff trade, and an essay batthe subject has been published by Dr. Hamilton of London, from which some of the Staunton, Mrs. Ruth I Esquer of Notices.

Charlestown Lyceum.

The meetings of the LYCEUM will be resumed during the present winter—commencing on Wednesday, the thin of December. A punctual autendance of that it is fitted for the production of textile labrics differing from all others, occupying a medium position between the wool and silk. It is now mingled with other materials in such a singular manner, that while a particular dye will affect those, it will leave the Alpaca wool with its original black color, thus giving rise to great diversity.

By Divine permission, Rev. Joseph Bakera, of Winchester, will preach at Smithfield, on Saturday, 23d inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. And on Lord's Day following, at the goar Meeting-house, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES IN THE NORTH .- WE had an arrival yesterday from Tampico, bringing dates to the 26th ult. We regret that our files are exceedingly meagre. The most important intelligence which we gather from the papers before us, relates to a severe contest between the Mexicans and the Camanches and Tahuacanos

arrival of the mails from the East at Baltimore or from the South at Washington, the election returns are transmitted from one city to another with the fleetness of thought. The intervening space of some forty miles is thus literally annihilated, and Baltimore and Washington are virtually merged into each other. On frequent occasions recently, the election returns were transmitted from Baltimore at the same moment of time-for which each assistant was communicating to the other, the simple and ingenious apparatus at each station was also recording the information transmitted from the other. Communications, it will be recollected, can be made at any hour of the day or night, and it is not requisite, when intelligence is transmitted from either station, that any person should be in attendance at the other—inasmuch as the communications, be they long or short, are recorded by the apparatus on paper, and are thus preserved for any length of time—Professor Morse has been happy in the choice of his assistants, Messrs. Rogers and Vail, and we desire again to tender them our acknowledgements for the many kind and courteous attentions which they have extended towards us.—Ball. American.

Gurrowder Nullified.—It is a singular fact that a French officer has discovered a method of taking away the explosive properties of gunpowder, to be restored at pleasure. It is merely to mix the powder with finely powdered charcoal or black lead, filling up the interstices between the grains; and if in this state it is set fire to, it merely fuses, and does not fame. In a recent experiment, two barrels of the powder thus mixed, the first of the many kind and wounded. On the side of the Mexicans, and the Camanches and Tahuacapos Indians.

The latter would appear to, have made an intensional to the particulars of his fight unfortunate of the particulars of this fight unfortunate a list of the names of forty-six Mexicans all cludes. This fight unfortunate a list of the names of forty-six Mexicans killed to the names of forty-six Mexicans wh of Reynosa to raise a sufficient force to cut off the retreat of the savages, who retired by the way of the North. The Mexican Editors pretend that upon several of the Indians killed in the fight were found medals of silver, with the bust of Mr. Van Buren upon them, and on the reverse the arms of the United States. This they imagino to be a sign of the utmost significance of the hostile designs of this country upon their own. How idle the supposition, we need not say.

We regret again that our intelligence in regard to these unfortunate disturbances, should be so

to these unfortunate disturbances, should be so disjointed, from the imperfection of our files. The main facts we do not doubt, however, may be relied upon ; and however lamentable in themselves, they would indicate how imperfectly prepared is Mexico to carry into formidable execution any designs of hostile invasion.

[N. O. Picayune. Nov. 10 Mercantile Marine of Great Britain, France and the United States.

An interesting pamphlet has just appeared in England, from the pen of Mr. Bayley, Surveyor to Lloyd's relative to the mercantile marine of Great Britain, the United States and France.— These statements, compiled from official records, may be relied on, and they furnish a striking view of the rapid progress which the United States have made in maritime advancement. A summary of the most striking facts in the pamphlet is an-

The total number of British vessels built and The total number of British vessels built and registered in Europe and the colonies in 1802, was 1,281, measuring according to the then mode, 137,500 tons. In 1842, the number was 1,481 ships, of 207,600 tons. In 1803, (there is no return for 1802.) the total number of vessels belonging to the British empire was 20,892, the tonnage 2,167,863; in 1842, the ships were 30,185, with 2,619,850 tons. with 3,619,850 tons.
The ratio of increase in America, is much great-

The ratio of increase in America, is much greater than this, but the returns specify the tonage only. The amount in 1790 was 478,377 tons, which, in 1834 had grown to 1,758,907 tons. In 1821, the total tonnage of British vessels entered in American ports was 76,900 tons; this had increased in 1834 to 240,700 tons; the American tonnage having also risen from 271,800 in the first period to 431,100 tons in the last. The carrying trade between France and the United States street, near avenue A, while the gunner, was in the act of firing a salute from the ship. The explosion took away a large piece of the side of the vessel, and shattered several windows in the vicinity.

Institute the tast The Catalary Trying trade between France and the United States the act of firing a salute from the ship. The explosion took away a large piece of the side of the vessel, and shattered several windows in the vicinity. trade was 4,700 in 1821, and rose until 1834, when it reached 35,100; but during the same period the American rose from 16,200 to 172,600 tons. The total tonnage belonging to France was 694,100 tons in 1826, and in 1833, only 647,100, though

five years are as follows: In 1839. In 1840. In 1841. In 1842. In 1843.

1053 1085 1321 Among which, two modes of destruction fix attention, from the notion of carelessness that attaches to the loss:

'40. 35 24 Run down, 33 50 24 Burnt, Missing, 91 The proportion of losses between British and The proportion foreign vessels is—

750 808 347 339 British, 911 804 Foreign, 292 321 The particulars relating to the crews are solely

Steam Marine of Great Britain.—The increase in the middle of last month. He was shot at night in his bed.

A Treaty of peace and amity had been concluded between the Government of Texas and all the frontrier tribes of Indians.

A gentleman of integrity, in Galveston, has received a letter from a highly respectable source in Mexico, who states, there will be no invasion of Texas this year, and that the citizens of Texas can depend upon what he says to be true.

From Jamaica.—The British brig Harry King, Capt. Morrison, from St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, brings information, that the citizens of the Kingdom was fifteen. In 1818 the Southern Saxon shot ahead, having got ten steamers, Scotland eight, Ireland still sticking at one. The proportions of last year are 646 for England, 128 for Scotland, and 81 for Ireland. Steam Marine of Great Britain .- The increase

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET—Nov. 21.

CATTLE—On Thursday 95 head of fresh Cattle came in and were offered, together with those left over at the commencement of the week, and 80 sold at \$1,50 a \$2 per 100 lbs. on the hoof as in quality.

HOGS.—We note sales of several parcels to packers, embracing probably about 800 head, at prices ranging from \$3,70 to \$3,87 per 100 lbs., averaging about \$375. Some smaller sales have been made at \$4.

FLOUR.—There is only a limited demand for new Howard street Flour, and sales continue to be made from store to a moderate extent at \$4,25. Settlements for receipts by cars at \$4,124.

GRAIN—Prices of Wheat remain very steady at 88a 93 cents for good to strictly prime reds, and 75a/8 cents for inferior to prime. Cornis dull at 40a/1 cents for new white, and 41a/2 for new yellow. Rye is worth 66a/67 cents. Sales of Oats at 2/a25 cents.

WHISKEY—Is dull and declining. Small sales of bbls. to-day at 25 cts. Hhds. are held at 24 cts. BALTIMORE MARKET-Nov. 21.

MARKETED.

At Kearneyaville, on Wednesday morning the 20th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Hargrave, Mr. Gilks C. Hamill, of Ninevah, Warren county, to Miss Allevia Ann Keaney, daughter of Capt James A. Kerney, of this county.

eetings of the LYCEUM will be resumed durent winter—commencing on Wednesday, the lember. A punctual attendance of the Memnested. By order of

COULSON & Co. (Successors to William Emack,) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 4, S. Liberty St., BALTIMORE, EEP constantly on hand a large and general Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c., which they offer upon accommodating terms for cash, or the usual credit to punctual customers.

Baltimore, Nov. 22, 1844—85

musika tibacikibiba CHARLES H. KEHR, Professor of Music,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, in the capacity of Teacher of Music. He will give lessons on the Organ, Piano, Guitar, Flute, and in Singing and Thorough Bass. He can give the most satisfactory references in regard to his qualifications. He may be found at CARTER'S HOTEL:

Charlestown, Nov. 22, 1844—3m.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale at his residence, near Wickliffe Church, Clarke county, Va., on Thursday the 12th day of December next, the following Property, viz: Three good young Work Horses,

1 Milch Cow, 2 Calves, 1 Sow and Pigs; 1 Farm-Wagon, Gears, 1 Carryall; 1 Harrow, 3 Ploughs; A new and complete set of House-Logs; Some Fire-wood; Rail and Shingle Timber; From 60 to 100 barrels of CORN. Also, Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE. Such as Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding; 1 Secretary, 1 Safe, 1 Mantle Clock; Tables, Chairs, and many other articles too tedious

TERMS .- A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above five dollars, by the purchaser giving note with approved security,—all sums of five dollars and under must be cash. No property to be removed until the terms are com-plied with. R. A. J. LARUE. November 22, 1844.*

A MILLER WANTED. AM in want of a Miller. A young man with-out a family, who can come well recommend-ed for honesty, industry, &c. will meet with a good situation and constant employment, by applying immediately to the undersigned, at Brucetown, Frederick county, Virginia.

JAMES L. ROBERTS.

Nov. 22, 1844—3t.

G LASS AND PUTTY for sale by Nov. 22. J. H. BEARD & Co.

LIFE of Mrs. ANNE R. PAGE, by Rev. C. W. Andrews—for sale by Nov. 22. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

FOUNTAIN INN, [LATE BELTZHOOVER'S.] LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

W. W. DIX, ARTHUR L. FOGG, PROPRIETORS, HAVING leased this extensive and favorite establishment, and entirely renovated and refitted it thoroughly, so that it can compare advantageously with any similar establishment in the Union, have no hesitation in endeavoring to attract the attention of the travelling public to this favorite Hotel. If the most strenuous exertions, joined to every possible convenience to be found elsewhere, can insure success, they pledge them-selves that its former well-earned reputation, shall not only be merited but surpassed.

In accordance with the difficulties of the times,

they have determined to reduce their charges to correspond. TERMS \$1,25 PER DAY.
Baltimore, Md., Nov. 15, 1844—17.

A CARD.

Medicines, &c., viz: Bull's Sarsaparilla-Sands' Sarsaparilla,

Chapman's Worm Mixture—Swaim's Panacea,
Wright's do. do.; Judkin's Patent Ointment,
Camphor, refined—Rheubarb, root & powdered,
Castor Oil, (cold pressed)—Gum Arabic,
Epsom Salts—Roll Brimstone,
Magnesia, Calcined and lump,
Oil of the condition of the College o

Oil of Lemon and other Oils,
Flowers of Sulphur—Calomel—Hydrosublimed, Together with a general assortment of Perfu-

mery and Fancy articles.

All of which he is prepared to sell on accommo dating terms, and to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders. All goods will be warranted fresh and genuine.
SOLOMON KING, Druggist,
No. 8, South Calvert st

Baltimore, November 15, 1844-tf.

THE CHEAPEST FINE HATS IN BALTIMORE. GENTLEMEN, one and all, but more especially those of the country who purchase HATS in Baltimore, would do well to call at KEEVIL'S STORE, as there the stranger is NOT charged one dollar more than the price, but every man treated alike, and all can obtain an excel-

lent Hat at cheap rates, and where always can be LTA LIST OF PRICES OF KEEVIL'S FINE HATS AT KEEVIL'S STORE,

98 Baltimore Street, near Holliday, LTAS FOLLOWS: admired best quality black Cassimere

warrented water-proof, Fine SILK, FUR BODY, No. 1 best French Moleskin, Best RUSSIA, No. 1 NUTRIA BEAVER, MEN'S AND BOY'S CAPS, of all kinds. REMEMBER, GENTLEMEN,

NEVER ASK A HATTER TO DIRECT YOU TO Keevil's Store,

As they will direct you wrong—mark that. Baltimore, Nov. 15, 1844—2m: Rich French Fancy Goods.

Splendid stock of plain and fancy colored Silks, from 75 cts. to \$3,00 yer yard;
Splendid stock Striped Satins;
Rich Cashmere de Ecosse, from 75 to \$1,25;

Do Muslin, from 25 to \$1,00; Black and Blue Black Alpacca Lustre, from 37 to \$1,25; Rich Plaid Lustre, silk warp for Cloaks;

Plaid do Alpacca, and Cashmeres for second n ing; New style Fancy Hdkfs.; Every variety silk and worsted Mitts, some new

style; Beautiful assortment of Flowers; Scalandia assortance of Flowers;
Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, very cheap;
Gimps, Fringes, Laces, Edgings;
Silk and Cotton Nets, with all other white goods;
Cashmere and French Blanket Shawls;
Silk Tassels and Trimmings in every variety;
Splendid stock of Linen Cambric Hdkfs. from 25

Splendid stock of Linen Cambric Hokis. from 25 to \$2,50;
Also—Beautiful Silk and Satin Gaiters, and half Gaiters;
French Kid and Morocco Slippers;
Do. do do Walking Shoes;
In fine, every thing that is fashionable and elegant, and at the very lowest prices.
Sept. 27.
J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

G. W. J. COPP,

Baltimore, Md.,

OFFICE on Lexington Street, opposite the November 1, 1844. JOHN WONDERLY, Formerly Conductor of the Balt, & Ohio

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL China, Glass and Liverpool Ware-House, No. 47, South street, Baltimore,

BALL-BOAD.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he will sell any articles in his line of business as cheap, or perhaps cheaper than any other house in this city. He respectfully invites a call from his friends, and then they can judge for the truth of the above.

TPacking warranted, and Stone-ware for sale

at factory prices. Baltimore, Nov. 15, 1844—tf. LATEST FASHIONS.

COWLET & SHOPE, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends that they have just returned from the Eastern cities with the latest and most approved Fashions, and are now ready to serve their customers with any garment of the latest cut.

We tender our thanks for the very liberal pa-

tronage heretofore extended, and trust that by re-newed efforts to please, we shall continue to re-ceive it, as well as the custom of new friends. Charlestown, Nov. 1, 1844—3m. A Young Man Wanted.

SHALL want, about the 1st of January next a young man who is qualified to take charge of every department of a country Store. To one that suits, a liberal salary will be given. None whole attention to business and the interest of his employer.

E. M. AISQUITH.

Harpers-Ferry Merchant Tailor Ready-Made Clothing Store.

THE undersigned, wishing to suit the tastes of his numerous customers, would respectfully make known, that in addition to his splendid stock, make known, that in addition to his splendid stock, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Sattinets, as published in the Spirit of Jefferson and Free Press of last month, he has just returned from the Eastern markets with an additional assortment of choice Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets, &c., of the latest and most fashionable styles, embracing every variety of color and shades, all of which he offers to those who may favor him with a call on the most research his terms. im with a call, on the most reasonable terms.

Ready Made Clothing. His stock of Ready-made Clothing is now full and complete, comprising every variety of clothing usually kept in such an establishment.

Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, As follows, viz: Gentlemen's, Boy's, Youth's and Children's

Ladies' and Miss's Morocco, Kid, and Seal do. City-manufactured, grained walking Shoes and Slippers;
Also, Gentlemen's and Ladies Patent Gum

Hats and Caps. Gentlemen's super Beaver, Russia and Fur Hats, latest style;
Caps, a general assortment, of the latest and most fashionable style, such as Ole Bull, plain Cloth, do trimmed, Glazed, and Octagon, for men,

er than the cheapest by 20 per cent.
WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—(Free Press Copy.) Jefferson County, Sct. OCTOBER TERM 1844, OF THE COUNTY COURT John Stephenson,

Eli Smith & Francis Smith, DEF'TS. IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court,—and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that they are not inhabitants of this country, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next January term of this Court, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Jefferson county for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court House in this county.

A copy—Test, T. A. MOORE, Clerk.

October 25, 1844—2m.

NOTICE. PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to me by note, which have been due over six months, are informed that if they are not settled soon, must be put in other hands for collection.
Oct. 25: R. D. DORAN.

WANTED. I WISH to purchase a young and healthy wo-man, who understands cooking and washing. Children with her would not be objected to. A

liberal price will be given.
Nov. 8, 1844. GEORGE B. BEALL.

LEATHER.

HAVE a lot of superior Spanish and Country SOLE-LEATHER. Also, Upper Leather, Calf and Sheep Skins, which I will sell low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. Nov. 8.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

CAUTION. HAVING sustained great injury from persons riding through my farm, leaving down fences, hunting, and otherwise trespassing, notice is hereby given to all offenders in future, that the law will be enferced against them to its fullest extent.

Be warned, therefore, in time.

JOHN H. ALSTADTT. Nov. 8, 1844-3t.

Overseers of the Poor. A MEETING of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson county will be held at Abell's Ho-tel in Charlestown, on Saturday the 28d day of

Proposals will then be received for a Superin tendant of the Poor for the ensuing year, who will be required to furnish suitable houses, ground for a garden, firewood, pasturage and rough food for a cow, stoves if required, servants to cook, wash nurse, &c., &c.

nurse, &c., &c.
Also, Proposals to furnish 2500 pounds of Pork,
20 barrels of Corn, the usual quantity of Beef,
Fish, Salt, &c., &c.
All proposals to be sealed and handed to the
President before the board convenes.
A full attendance of the members is requested

By order of the President, Nov. 8, 1844. JOHN P. BROWN, Cl'k. STOVES.—Just received, a supply of Parlor, Cook, Coal, and Nine-plate STOVES, which I will sell low for Cash.

THOMAS RAWLINS. BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. Fancy Bibles, do. Prayer Books, do. Testaments School Books, Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery American Gardener, school books of every descrip-tion, Steel Pens, Quills, Blank Books, Slates, Pa-per, Inks, Lead Pencils, &c., &c., for sale by Nov. 15, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

FLOUR.—Superfine and Family Flour, of extra quality, for sale by Oct. 4. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

S. W. HOAG, TAREOR,
Duffield's, Jefferson County, Va.,

The American and European REPORT OF FASHIONS.

PUBLISHED BY G. C. SCOTT, BROADWAY, N. Y., RECEIVED monthly, and carefully copied or modified to suit the taste of all customers.—
The American Plate of Fashions for the Fall and Winter of 1844 has just come to hand, and in

point of simplicity, appropriateness, comfort, neatness and variety of style, it has not been excelled
by any hitherto published.

The public are respectfully invited to call and
see them, where also may be seen samples of the
different patterns of Cloths, Vestings and Trimmings in and about this market, and where all orlers in the above line will be promptly attended to. October 11, 1844-tf.

Cassinets, Cloths, &c. CADET, Blue, Drab, Dark-mixed, Steel-mixed, Clay-colored, Black, Brown, Plaid and Striped CASSINETS;
Blue, Black, Blue-black, Invisible-green, Cadet, Olive, Diamond, Wave, Plaid, Brown, Pilot and other CLOYUS

other CLOTHS;
Also, Domestic and other FLANNELS, justreceived at the cheap Baltimore Store, by
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 18, 1844.

Caps, Hats, and Boots. SEALETT, Cloth, Fur, Ole Bull, Oil-cloth and Velyet CAPS, very cheap; Fine Silk HATS for \$3 00, super Beaver do.

(with box,) made expressly for our sale, \$4 50;
Heavy coarse pegged Boots \$2 00, fine Kip do.
\$2 50, super City-made Cork-sole Calf Boots \$5,
Boys' Boots \$1 62\frac{1}{2}, just received at the cheap
Baltimore Store, by

A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 18, 1844.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, for sale by
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 18, 1844.
Groceries.

ROWN, Lump, and Loaf Sugars;
Shad and Mackerel;
Sugar-house and New Orleans Molasses;
Snorm Oil Candles:

Sugar-house and Alex Sperm Oil, Candles; Java and Rio Coffee; Java and Rio Coffee; MILLER & TATE. BLACK OIL VARNISH, For sale at Aug. 9, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

FALL GOODS. WE are now receiving our Fall Goods. Oct. 18. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Burden's Patent Horse Shoes. A SUPPLY just received and for sale at about the price of good Iron. Warranted not to break in use. KEYES & KEARSLEY. Oct. 18, 1844.

WINDOW GLASS and Putty; Flax Seed Oil, for sale by t. 18. KEYES & KEARSLEY. Oct. 18.

To Families. WE have made arrangements by which we shall be supplied regularly with Ross's celebrated Family Flour. We deliver this flour to any part of the town for \$500 per bbl., cash.—We warrant it equal to Welch's flour, and if it

proves not to be so, it can be returned at our expense.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Oct. 18, 1344. Lime, for sale on application to the subscriber at Harpers-Ferry, or to Thomas Griggs, near Keys's Switch.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Keys's Switch. October 4, 1844. Breast Pins, Rings, &c.

THE subscriber has now on hand a large stock of the most fashionable set Breast Pins, Rings and Bracelets, which will be sold low.
Oct. 4. C. G. STEWART.

ISH.-Mackerel, Shad and Herrings, by the barrel or dozen, for sale by ct, 4. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Jet Ornaments.

JUST received, Jet Necklaces, Ear Rings, Hair Pins, Combs, Buttons, &c., &c., all new style and fashionable, at E. M. AISQUITH'S. Sept. 20, 1844.

Fresh Groceries. JUST received, a full stock of Groceries of all kinds, which I will sell very cheap for cash. THOMAS RAWLINS. Oct. 4, 1844.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. THE undersigned has just received his second supply of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which he offers at unusually low prices: Such as Blue, Black and Invisible Green Cloths; Do do and fancy Cassimeres; Exchequer do.;

Blue, black and gray-mixed Satinets; Imperial double-milled do.; Vestings of every description; Magnificent Crape Sesans; Cashmere D'Ecosse: Chameleens: Calicoes, latest styles;
Do Merrimac and Thornton Mills, from 10

to 22 cts. per yard; Cochecoe Prints, from 61 to 121; New Style Earlston Gingham; Manchester
New style Mouslin de Lains;
1 doz. sup. Black French Kid Gloves;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, great variety;
Mitts. do. do; Do " do Mitte Do Dress Handkerchiefs;

5-4 Brown Muslin 12½; Brown and Bleached Muslin from 5 to 12½; Brown Osnaburgs, twilled and plain; Bed Ticking of every description and price; White and Red Flannels, at last fall's prices;

Merino and Alpacca do do; Together with all articles in a dry goods house. Groceries.

New Orleans Sugar; Rio and St. Domingo Coffee; New Orleans Molasses; Loaf Sugar, Lump do.;
Tobacco from 61 to 621 per lb.;
Hardware of every description; Tin Ware do do.; Queensware and Glass do.; Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps; Bacon, Corn Meal, Lard and Flour; Nails of every size.

size;

American Blister, Cast, and Sheer Steel, of every

1000 Iron, e.c.;
100 Sacks Fine and G. A. Salt;
Powder, Rifle and Blasting.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.
R. D. DORAN.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 25, 1844.—F. Press 3t.

Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Fancy Articles, Confectionary, &c., &c. J. H. BEARD & Co.,

RE just receiving a large A and fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, &c. &c., which they respectfully offer to their customers and the public in general, at reduced prices and n the usual terms. Nov. 15, 1844.

DAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c. White Lead in Oil, large and small kegs, Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Copal Var-nish, Japan, &c., Chrome Green, do. Yellow, Red Lead, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, &c., for sale low by J. H. BEARD & Co. MERCHANT TAILOR.

A Superior Stock of Cloths, Camimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, &c. NEW STYLES FASHIONABLE AND

OME and examine my stock for yourselves, and trust not to the reports of others. I have just made a visit to the city of Baltimore, where I purchased a stock of

Superior Cloths and Trimmings. for the purpose of establishing, in Charlestown, A Merchant Tailor Shop.

and hope my efforts to succeed will not prove unavailing. I think I can safely say it will be to the interest of every man to call and examine my stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &C., before purchasing elsewhere, believing I can suit all classes upon terms not to be surpassed in this town or any other this side of the city. I can furuish

Coats from \$5,00 up to \$30,00,

Pants "3,00 "12,00,

Vests" 2,00 "9,00,

or any price between the several amounts.

I would further say, that all calls to MAKE GARMENTS, of all descriptions, cut and trim the same, shall be attended to with promptness and despatch, feeling assured, from the past experience had in the Art of Culting Garments, I can vie with any man in the State of Virginia; and whilst I do not underwork any man for the sake of work, can yet afford to do work as low as any, and am determined not to be beat in any way.

Garments cut to order at the shortest notice.

Oct. 11, 1844—tf. JAMES CLOTHIER.

Oct. 11, 1844-tf. JAMES CLOTHIER.

TAILORING.

J. H. KINNINGHAM, having just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, visiting the most fashionable establishments connected with his business, and procured an entire New System for Cutting Garments, together with the

Latest Style and Fashions of the Day. has no hesitancy in syaing he will guarantee the best of fits to those who may favor him with a call. He would say, that no pains shall be spared on his part to give entire satisfaction. He therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a passing notice at his old stand above the Market-house.

Market-house.

N. B.—Country produce will be taken in ex-change for work at all times, at cash prices.

October 11, 1844—3m.

Fashionable Tailoring. ATHANIEL BAKER, informs the citizens of Charlestown and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailor Shop, one door North of Mr. Wm. Avis's Shoe Store, and opposite Mr.

of Mr. Wm. Avis's Shoe Store, and opposite Mr. Wm. S. Lock's Store, where he is prepared to cut and make to order all garments for gentlemen's wear. Having had some experience in the business, he confidently asks of a liberal public a share of their patronage.

He is in the receipt of the FASHIONS regularly, and is enabled therefore to insure the "latest cut," to those who may desire it. Country produce, at cash prices, will be taken at all times in exchange for work.

exchange for work.

Give me a call, as the prices of work shall be regulated by the exigencies of the times. Charlestown, Oct. 11, 1844—3m.

Ovsters! Ovsters!! CHARLES JACKSON would respectfully inform all lovers of Good Oysters, that he has opened an establishment for their espevial ac-commodation, two doors East of Carter's Hotel, in Charlestown, where he keeps a constant supply of the VERY BEST OF OYSTERS. He will at all times be found ready to serve them up in the very best style, and to suit the most fastid-

ious tastes.

Tramilies can at all times be supplied with Oysters, by the Pint, Quart, or Can, on the most odating terms.

BLACK TEA—Of superior quality, for sale by Sept. 27 J. J. MILLER & WOODS. 100 PAIRS of Kip and Calf Boots, Home-

150 pairs extra strong home-made Coarse Shoes, double soled; 300 pairs Women's Calf, Morocco, and Kid do.;

300 pr. Boy's, Girl's, and Children's do.;
150 pr. Men's and Boy's fine do.
All for sale at reduced prices by
Sept. 27. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Sept. 27. SHOES.—Ladies who are in search of most elegant Kid Slippers and Walking shoes, will find them at MILLER & TATE'S.

Sept. 27, 1844. Family Groceries.

WE have paid especial attention to the selec-tion of our present stock of Groceries, and can with confidence recommend them to families. Among them may be found, for cash-Porto Rico Sugar at 8, 10 and 11c.; Beautiful Loaf do. at 124 to 19; Rio, Laguyra, and Java Coffees, at 8, 10 and Imperial and Gun Powder Teas, Imp. Tea from Mould, Dipped, and Sperm Candles; N. O. and Sugar-house Molasses; Soda and Water Crackers, Cheese;

Sperm Oil, Spices, &c.;
Mackerel, Shad Herring, Salt, &c.
Also—Ross's celebrated Family Flour.
All of which will be sold at reduced prices for cash.
Sept. 27. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. For Gentlemen.

MOST extensive assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Vestings, just received and for sale by
Sept. 27. J. MILLER & WOODS. ARD LAMPS.—Just received, another supply of those handsome Marble Base Lard Lamps, which will be sold low by Nov. 1. CHA'S G. STEWART.

Hunters, Look Here! 3 DOZEN boxes slit Purcussion Caps—just in season, at C. G. STEWART'S.

Presbyterian Almanacs. JUST received, a supply of the above Almanacs. They are published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and will be found replete with interesting and useful information. MILLER & TATE. Nov. 15.

Lamb's Wool Shirts. TWO dozen more just received, of superior quality—for sale very cheap by Nov. 15. KEYES & KEARSLEY. DATENT MEDICINES. SWAIM'S

PANACEA, Houck's Panacea, Jayne's Expectorant, Dr. Duncan's Expectorant, Brigg's Arabian Balsam, Harris's Ring-worm and Tetter Cure, Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, &c., for sale by Nov. 15, 1844.

J. H. BEARD & Co.

A LMANACS.—Hagerstown, Cushing & Brother's, Fisher's Comic, and Davy Crocket Almanacs for 1845, for sale by Nov. 15.

J. H. BEARD & Co.

PERFUMES, &c.—Cologn Water, Layender Water, Bay Rum, Otto of Rose, Toilet. Water, Bear's Oil, Indian Oil,BuffaloOil,McCassor Oil, Balm of Columbia, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Pomatum, Lion Pomatum, Bear's Grease, Soaps and Shaving Cream of every variety. Call and see, at the store of J. H. BEARD & Co. Nov. 15, 1844.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS.
A large variety, for sale by
Nov. 15, 1844.
J. H. BEARD & Co.



REFFING PUMPKINS .- Pumpkins for stock are best kept in a dry loft with the flooring quite open, so as to allow the air to circulate as freely as posso as to allow the air to circulate as freely as possible between them. Were it not that they take up so much room, we should prefer storing them in a single tier, but usually for the want of this, when a large cropt is to be secured, they must be piled upon each other. In this case, we would recommend their not being placed more than three or four deep. If piled together in too large heaps, they gather moisture and rot rapidly. When trozen, they may be preserved a long time; but they should be cooked before giving them to the stock, otherwise they may do them great injury. On the whole, we prefer feeding our pumpkins as On the whole, we prefer feeding our pumpkins as fast as possible, after ripening, and before cold weather sets in. They are of a cool, watery nature, and unless cooked, we doubt whether they are near as beneficial to animals in frosty weather as they are when it is milder, or indeed any kind of fruit or root, though stock of a good breed will usually do well upon them.

[American Agriculturalist.

FATTING ANIMALS .- As cold weather is rapidly coming on, now is the time for the farmer to push forward the fatting of his animals as fast as possible. His beef and mutton ought to be in the market by the end of this month; and the pork as soon as the weather is cool enough to cool the hogs off well, and the cutting and salting can be prosecuted without endangering the tainting of the meat,— Our farmers little know how much they lose by not fatting their animals early in the fall: First, they fatten 25 to 50, and some assert even 100 per cent. faster in mild weather than they do in a course cold on the same amount of food. What a great saving this would be. Second, by feeding out roots and grain as fast as they are ripe and gathered, it saves the trouble and risk of storing. The animals are more comfortable, and it is less labor to prepare their food for them, and feed and keep them clean, during November than later.— Lastly, the meat which first comes to market usually brings the highest price; and at any rate, if sold three months in advance of his neighbors, one at least saves that amount of interest on the money he gets for his produce, besides considerable risk in keeping the animals themselves:-Ib.

MR. EDITOR :- I send you a recipe for publication which I think merits a trial by all good housewives, as it has been tried in my family with suc-

cess for some time past:
To Make Biscuit on Rolls.—Put two spoonfuls of Cream of Tartar, finely pulverized, into one quart of dry flour, then dissolve half a teaspoonful of Sup. Carb. of Soda into warm new milk, sufficient when mixed with flour to make the dough of the ordinary consistency of biscuit or rolls, then mix and bake in the form of Rolls or Biscuit, for about twenty minutes. The biscuit would be perhaps more palatable to some, by the

The above recipe will answer very well if cornmeal is taken instead of flour, by adding two or three eggs, and a little butter.—Valley Farmer.

HEAVES IN HORSES .- Messrs. Editors :- A correspondent of yours wishes to know of a cure heaves in horses. I have heard a medicine recommended as a perpetual cure; but I think, that, like the asthma in mankind, it cannot be wholly cured. This, however, is the most effectual of anything I am acquainted with. Take a small portion of slacked lime, say a handful; throw it into a pail of water, and give this to him as long as you can perceive any signs of the heaves, which will generally be two or three days. This is very simple, and within the reach of every one. [New Genesee Farmer.

PLANTING TREES.—There is no doubt that a fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. A great deal depends on the planting of a tree, to insure a quick and vigorous growth, for be the tree PLANTING TREES .- There is no doubt that a ever so well rooted and healthy, yet if not planted right, it receives a check from which it might take years to recover; and sometimes a good tree by improper planting and the want of attention afterwards dies altogether.

In planting trees the ground would be better, if convenient, to be all broken up, for although the roots do not reach any distance across the ground, yet there is something in having the ground loose and soft, so that the rains may moisten it all. It is true, where it is not desirable to plough, or otherwise cultivate the ground, the only way is to dig good large pits, well loosened and dug out, and then filled up again with some rich soil and a lit-tle manure. In selecting trees for planting, young healthy trees with a vigorous growth, are the bes Let the pits be loosened below the roots of the trees, and all around, then place the tree in the pit, spreading its roots out to their full length in the different directions in which they go; then put a shovel or two of rich soil on the roots, and tread pretty solid, at the same time, drawing up the tree slightly; then cover in the balance of taking care not to leave it like a mound round the stem of the tree, but leave it level with the ground. A tree should not be deeper than from two to three inches covering over the roots, then as soon as convenient, put a good stake to each tree on the side from which the wind generally blows, and then make the tree fast by a straw or hay rope.-If the ground can be cultivated for two years at least, pretty much as a corn field, so much the better; but, if it be a meadow or grass lot, then keep clear of weeds and loosen a good circle round

those who have such work to attend to, and if followed, will no doubt be attended with success. Valley Farmer.

AUTUMNAL SEEDING.—Much land is laid to grass in this State by sowing the seed with the spring grain. This method has its conveniences, spring grain. This method has its conveniences, and this fact will in all probability cause it to be persisted in by most, though it is by no means a certain one, and is often productive of serious loss. From six to eight pounds of clover, twelve quarts of herd grass and a peck of red top is a common seeding, and if sown in the fall immediately after removing the corn or potatoe crop, would ensure a most abundant yield the following year. Or, if the farmer cannot easily overcome his prejudices in this matter, let him reserve his grass seed, instead of sowing it as is the usual practice in the spring with his oats, rye, barley, peas, or wheat crop, and sow it after the crop is harvested in the fall. The only additional expense which this practice involved. harvested in the fall. The only additional expense which this practice involves, is the harrowing necessary after sowing. Many farmers greatly miss it in laying lands to grass, in consequence of the hurry of the season at which it is performed, not permitting the work to be faithfully and properly done. It should ever be a maxim with farmer "to do what he does do, WELL." If a field is unevenly "laid down," the process of mowing must of necessity be a laborious and fatiguing one; and besides their will be a heavy loss, as the scythe will leave much, whereas, on a level surface, it would take all clean to

Horses.—Those who have the care of horses at this cold season, should be careful before briding them, to hold the bit in the hand until it is warm, instead of putting iron into the animal's mouth, so cold that the skin will adhere to it and mouth, so cold that the skin will adhere to it and be torn off. A neglect of this caution gives the animal a sore mouth, much pain, and causes it to be badly sore for several days.

CENTLEMEN,—Do you want a fine Cloth suit, trimmed in the best style, (Coat, Pants and Vest.) for \$20? If you do, call on Oct. 11.

A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

WM. A. SOMMERVILLE, WAL TA TEUROTTA

Martinsburg, Va. OFFICE removed to room adjoining Mr. Dorsey's Drug Store. Continues to practice in the several courts of Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan counties. Sept. 27, 1844. gan counties.

ISAAC FOUKE,

WAL TA ISCERCICA PRACTISES in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Loudoun, Clarke and Berkeley counties, Virginia. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.— Office and residence at Harpers-Ferry. August 9, 1844-2m.

R. HUME BUTCHER, ATTORDED AT LAW.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, A TTENDS the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick and Berkeley August 2, 1844-tf. Counties.

LAW MOTICE. J. O'BANNON having permanently set A. tled in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., will practice in the several Courts of Jefferson,

Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke Counties. Office on Main street, over E. P. Miller's Store and opposite the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson." July 26, 1844-2m.

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON Attorney and Counsellor at Law, WILL act as agent for persons who have Lands in the Virginia Military District in Ohio, and will attend to the payment of taxes, and the investigation of claims on said lands, and to the prosecution and defence of suits in the Circuit Court of the United States for Ohio, and in the State Courts of that State, where the interests of the holders of those Lands may be involved. LTAny communications addressed to B. F. Washington, Attorney at Law, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, in reference to the above,

> A. & G. W. HOLLAND, Wholesale and Retail Dealers

foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, &c. Corner of Shenaudoah & High str'ts,

HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

Young Ladies' Boarding School.

will be promptly attended to. July 17, 1844.

angerona semenary.

THIS School, located in the vicinity of Winchester, and devoted to the instruction of Young Ladies in the higher branches of educadesigned more particularly as a Boarding School, will be resumed again, under the care of the subscriber, on the 2nd Monday in September The general arrangements of the School will be the same as when formerly under the care of the undersigned, and will embrace a thorough course of instruction in all the branches of an English, Classical and Ornamental Education. Terms and particulars, more immediately interesting to parents, furnished on application to the undersigned, either personally or by letter.

L. EICHELBERGER.

Angerona, Aug. 30, 1844.-3m.

The Latest Fall Fashions,

UST received by Joseph Brown, Tailor. His Shop, the same as occupied for the last two years, at the East end of town, on Main street. Extremely thankful to the public for the encouragement that has been extended towards him for so long a period, he hopes by assidious attention to business—promptitude, and a desire to please, still to merit their kind approval. He is now in receipt of the latest Fall Fashions, which will enable him to fit out Gentlemen in the "latest tip," at the shortest possible notice. Over-Coats will be made in a style that will equal, if not surpass, those made by any other establishment in the State.— LADIES' CLOAKS will be made in the most

JOSEPH BROWN. September 27, 1844.

DRIME VINEGAR-Just received, a L few barrels prime Vinegar. Sept. 20. MILLER & TATE.

BLACK OII. VARNISH—For Harness, &c., &c., for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co. Sept. 20, 1844.

Second Supply.

HAVE just received my second supply of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.; Also—A general assortment of Bar Iron and Hollow-ware. For sale very low by Oct. 4. THOMAS RAWLINS.

New Arrival. HE attention of Ladies is invited to the arrival of a few pieces of most splendid Casl mere de Ecosse, all wool, the richest and most beautiful

New style Bonnet-Caps, Ribbons and Flowers; Rich plaid Merinees, gay colors for children.
Also, Life Preservers, (an indispensable article for ladies in these fashionable days.) Call and see.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

PROSPECTUS

nublishing in the City of Washington, Democratic Newspaper, to be called "THE CONSTITUTION."

keep clear of weeds and loosen a good circle round each tree, until the get to a good size.

This being the proper season to set out and plant trees, the above remarks may be useful to be called "The Constitution." It will be devoted to the steady advocacy of that system of measures which will preserve unimpaired the sacred instrument from which we borrow the name; and as constantly oppose whatever is not sancbution of the Proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands-Assumption of the State Debts-an abrogation of the Executive Veto, as unconstitutional

and inexpedient.

We hope to make the paper worthy of the confidence and support of the Democratic Party. It shall be the faithful expositor of their principles, and the ever ready medium to convey their senti-ments and wishes to the Public. The Democratic cause, is the cause of truth and justice. It courts the light. It shuns no investigation. And we are determined to see whether a paper conducted with a devotion to the principles, rather than to the men, of our party-to-further the great cause of human progress, rather than the mere advancement of particular individuals, will not commend itself to the confidence and favor of the

As soon as the all-engrossing topics of the elec tions are over, we shall devote a liberal portion of our columns to subjects of general literature and science; endeavoring to present such matter as will amuse, instruct, and edify.

will amuse, instruct, and edify.

The proceedings of Congress will receive particular attention, and a full and comprehensive summary will be given, including the yeas and nays upon all important questions.

The paper, for the present, will be issued semiweekly during the recess, and daily during the sessions of Congress, at Five Dollars per annum, in advance.

W. A. HARRIS.

Oct. 11, 1844.

JNO. HEART.

Pay your Taxes. THE Taxes for 1844 have been due since the 1st of July, and must be paid.

BENJAMIN LUCAS, JOHN W. MOORE, ROBERT LUCAS, DANIEL G. HENKLE.

CHAS. G. STEWART.

August 23, 1844.

BRACELETS, &c. JUST received, another supply of Jet Ornaments for ladies' wear, such as Jet Breast-Pins, Bracelets and Hair-pins. Also, a few pounds of Black Bugles for Necklaces.

New Fall and Winter Goods. THE subscribers have the pleasure of announcing the reception of their stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which have been purchased with great care in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and in point of style and quality, they satisfactions and in point of style and quanty, they feel confident in saying, that they will compare with any stock that has been or will be offered in the county. They have taken the greatest pains to select not only the best staple dry goods, but with great care have selected the most inshionable and richest styles of Fancy Goods that could be found. Their stock of Groceries, Hardware, Queens ware, &c. will also be found generally complete. We invite a visit from all, whether they wish to purchase or not. Come and look, it will afford us

pleasure to show our goods.

Sept. 27. MILLER & TATE. Splendid Fancy Goods. HE attention of Ladies is directed to the fol-L lowing list of beautiful new style goods: Real French Cashmere de 'Eosse Splendid assortment French Mouslins; Rich Striped Satins; Striped and figured Lustres, a new article; Silk Warp Plaid Alpacca; Do Black do.; Bl'k and lead-colored plaid do.; French Silks; Prints, in great variety, from 61 to 25; Furniture do., new style; Best French Kid Gloves; Worsted and Silk Mitts; Half long white Net Gloves: All corded embroidered Skirts, a new article; Pink and white Lace Balzorine, a new and fashionable goods for evening dresses; Velvet and Silk Points; Black and colored Gimps;

Bugle Cords and Tassels, for Cloaks and Dresses; Fashionable Cloakings; Black Lace; Silk and Bobin Lace; Figured and plain Nets, new styles; Shaded Purse Twist; Plain do.; Worsted;

Cotton, Cashmere, China, and Raw Silk Hose Jet Buttons, Ornamented Combs, Necklaces, Hair Pins, &c.; Bonnet Velvets, fashionable colors; French and American Flowers; White Wreaths; Tinseled do.;

Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, &c., &c. We respectfully invite the Ladies to call, and examine our stock, feeling assured they will com-pare favorably with any stock that has been or will be offered in the market. Sept. 27. MILLER & TATE.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. THE attention of Gentlemen is respectfully I invited to the following assortment of Cloths,

Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
Super Black French Cloth;
"Fashionable shade rich Fashionable shade rich Brown do.;

" English wool-dyed Black do.; Beaver do.; 6-4 Tweeds, for Sack Coats; " Bl'k Cloak Cloth;

Cassimeres: 1 piece sup. Bl'k French Cassimere; 3-4 do. do.;
A great variety of plaid and striped Fancy do. of the most desirable styles;

3-4 Tweeds, a good assortment; Plain and plaid Satinets: Kentucky Jeans, &c. Vestings:---Sup. Bl'k Sattin; A great variety of latest style Merino do.; Fancy Silk do.;

Valentia do.: Rich Sattin Scarfs; Plaid Silk do.: Black Italian Cravats; Fancy cotton do.; Shams and Collars: Suspenders, Pocket Hdkfs.;

Lambs-wool Hose; Merino Shirts and Drawers. For sale low by Sept. 27. MILLER & TATE.

Co-Partnership. HAVE this day taken as a partner in my me A cantile business, Mr. JOHN K. WOODS.
The business will be hereafter conducted under
the firm of MILLER & WOODS. I would respect-

fully request a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the House.

Sept. [12] 13, 1844.

J. J. MILLER. New Fall and Winter Goods.

WE are now receiving our supply of NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which will be very extensive and elegant. We invite all to an examination of them before purchasing elsewhere.

Sout 13. MILLER & WOODS.

SELLING OFF. Who want a Good Bargain! THE subscribers desirous of reducing their

heavy stock, are selling off a great portion of their goods at cost for cash. The assortment of Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c., is complete. Persons desiring good bargains will do well to call on
A. & G. W. HOLLAND. Harpers-Ferry, August 2, 1844.

WOOL.—We want to purchase at the market price, 2 or 3000 pounds of Wool, for which we will exchange goods.

August 2, 1844. MILLER & TATE. YARN.—A large supply of coarse Yarn for

servants. Also, mixed and white fine Yarn.

Orange, blue, and red Yarn, variegated—beautiful for children—for sale by

Sept. 6.

J. J. MILLER. WANTED.

1,000 LBS. BEES-WAX, 50 Bushels Mustard Seed, for which the market price in goods will be given.
August 9, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.

TURNIP SEED.—Fresh Turnip Seed for J. H. BEARD &, Co. FOR THE LADIES .-- Just received, a

few pieces of beautiful Prints, full patterns, low. J. G. WILSON. Harpers-Ferry, August 16, 1844. CIDER VINEGAR.—Just received and August 16, 1844. J. G. WILSON.

PRINTS.—A lot of beautiful new style PRINTS. MILLER & TATE. September 6, 1844.

LARD LAMPS.

HAVE just received a few more of those Lard Lamps from the manufactory of Carnelious & Co., of Philadelphia. Also, a few sets of OIL-CLOTH TABLE MATS; together with a variety of other articles. All of which will be sold low. Call and see.

CHARLES G. STEWART. August 2, 1844.

STONE CUTTING.

WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, and adjoining counties, who may wish to mark the graves of their lamented dead, that he still continues to make and superscribe

MONUMENTS .- Box, Oblumn, and plain TOMB SLABS-And Head and Foot STONES

OF EVERY VARIETY. Having purchased an extensive QUARRY of the most beautiful White and Variagated MAR-BLE, and an extensive water power to saw and polish with, his prices will be LOW. One great advantage to purchasers is, that all Stone will be delivered at his risk, without any extra charge.

LETTERING nearly executed.

By application to Mr. JAS. W. BELLER, Charlestown, those who may desire any of the above ar-

town, those who may desire any of the above ar-ticles can be shewn the list of prices and the differ-ent plans. He will also forward any orders, epitaphs, &c., that may be desired. Or by address ing me, at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., orders can be filled without delay.

IJ No imposition need be feared, as my prices

Aug. 23, 1844.-1y. NEW GOODS.

Bargains! Bargains!! THE undersigned has just returned from Bal-timore with a handsome assortment of Fall

and Winter Goods, consisting in part of Blue, Black, Green and Fancy Cloths; Striped and Plain Cassimeres, assorted colors; Ribbed Cassinets; Water Proof Twede Cassimere;

Kentucky Jeans; Silk Hdkfs, assorted; Cotton do do.; Black Alpacca, assorted patterns : Fancy, Plaid, and Figured do.; A great variety of Prints; Beautiful Lace Patterns;

A good assortment of Groceries, viz: Brown and Loaf Sugar; Prime Cheese; Sperm, Mould and Dipped Candles;

Rosin Soap; Mackerel and Herring; A prime lot of Bacon.

All of which will be sold low by JOHN G, WILSON. Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 20, 1844.

REMOVAL. THOMAS RAWLINS has removed his estab-Tishment to the Store Room recently occupied by John B. Packett, and immediately under the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson," where he offers the most substantial and general assortment of Hardware ever brought to this market, In addition to his former stock, he has just returned from Baltimore with many new and useful articles, and a full supply of those formerly kept. All are offered on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or

or many past favors, a continuance is solicited. Sept. 20, 1814. TOBACCO.—A fresh supply of Tobacco, Snuff, and Segars, just received and offered for sale low, by THOMAS RAWLINS. for sale low, by Sept, 20, 1844.

to punctual cus omers on time. A call from the

public generally is respectfully asked. Thankful

NEW FALL GOODS. JUST received and opened, a large stock of New Goods, of the latest style and importa-tions. E. M. AISQUITH.

SHOWER BATHS.—Portable Shower Baths, to be used either in Bath House or Chamber. Sept. 27. E. M. AISQUITH.

CARPETING.—Low Priced Carpeting, at Sept. 27. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

RESH TEA.—Just received, a case of very E. M. AISQUITH. RAT TRAPS.—Warranted to take in the most experienced old Norway.

Sept. 27. E. M. AISQUITH.

SHAWLS.—I have received Several elegant new style Shawls.—E. M. AISQUITH. Sept. 27, 1844. Domestics. ROWN and Bleached Cotton;

Bed Ticking, Checks; Twilled Cotton; Osnaburg do., &c. MILLER & TATE.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys. JUST received, a large supply of Fulled and Plaid Linseys, Home-made Flannels, which will be sold very low, or exchanged for Wool, at factory prices. Farmers can now supply them-

selves on very favorable terms.
August 23, 1844.
J. J. MILLER. Home-made Boots and Shoes. ROM recent additions, my stock of Homemade Shoes and Boots is now very extensive, embracing every variety and style; and from the

liberal patronage I have received in the sale of these articles, I have been induced to make arrangements, by which my assortment will always be kept complete. Farmers can be supplied with any quantity of heavy double-soled Boots and Shoes, at very reduced prices. Especial attention is paid to ladies and children's shoes. J. J. MILLER. August 23, 1844. LEATHER.

HAVE on hand a lot of superior Sole, Upper, Harness and Bridle Leather, Calf and Sheep Skins, tanned and finished in the best order, which I will dispose of on liberal terms. Call and see, two doors west of the Bank. July 17, 1844. THOMAS RAWLINS.

TIMOTHY SEED. A FRESH lot of Timothy Seed, for sale by JOHN HUMPHREYS.
August 23, 1844.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS OF BACON WANTED, for which I will give the highest price, if immediate application be made.

Aug. 30, 1844.

J. J. MILLER.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys and Flannels. LARGE stock of the above goods, which we A will sell on the usual terms, or exchange for WOOL. Also, heavy Tweed Cassimeres—a first rate article for Pantaloons. MILLER & TATE.

September 6, 1844.

At Cost! Cost!! Cost!!!

Now is the time for Bargains! LOR three weeks yet, the best bargains ever of fered, in Cassinetts, Cloths, Cissimeres, Vestings, Lawns, Balzarines, Domestic and British Prints, &c., will be disposed of for cash. Come one! Come all!!

A. & G. W. HOLLAND. Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 6, 1844. SHOES.—Just received, another supply of latest style KID SHOES.

Sept. 6. MILLER & TATE.

To Lovers of "the Weed." To Lovers of "the Weed."

SNUFFS.—Just received, Rappee, Scotch, Tidball's Mixture, Moccahaw and Natchitoches SNUFFS—fresh and of superior quality.

Tobacco.—A large supply of Tobacco of extra superior quality, down to 121 cents per pound—the most general assortment in the county, and at the lowest prices.

Segars.—Old Regalia, Plantation, Principe, Riffe, Spanish and half Spanish Segars, the most favorite brands. Also a large supply of Tobacco Pouches, Snuff Boxes and Pipes, cut and dried Tobacco, Spanish Cuttings, Matches, &c., for sale low.

J. J. MILLER.

Ladies' Mitts and Gloves.

FROM recent additions, our stock of Ladies' Gloves and Mitts is very general and splendid, and all for sale low.

Nov. 8. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

A LPACCAS.—12 pieces Bl'k and Colored Alpaccas—the cheapest goods of same quality in the county. For sale by Nov. 8. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

VINEGAR, of superior quality, for sale by Nov. 8. J. J. MILLER & WOODS

For Children. JUST received, Worsted Caps, Hoods, Cloaks Comforts, Muffs, and cheap Mitts, for children

among which are some articles entirely new style.

Also, Variegated Yarn, beautiful colors.

Nov. 8. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Confectionary, Fruits, &c. 300 LBS. fresh Candy, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Almonds, Filberts, Palmnuts, English Walnuts, Prunes, Raisins, Dried Currants, Ju-Jube Paste, Preserves assorted in bottes, Pickles in Jars, &c., &c., just received and for sale by Nov. 15. J. H. BEARD & Co.

Fine Cutlery, Hardware, &c. A LARGE assortment of Penknives, Razors, Scissors, Nipple Wrenches, Tweezers, Pow-der Flasks, Gun-worms, Gun-tubes, Cork-screws, Brass Ink-stands, Spurs, Horse-fleams, Dog-chains, Brass Toy Cannons, &c., &c., for sale by Nov. 14. J. H. BEARD & Co.

A NNUALS, &c.—Friendship's Offering for 1845—The Rose, for 1845—The Poet's Gift, for 1845-Prayer Books, Psalmns and Hymns, Methodist Hymns, (all superior bound,) just received and for sale by

J. H. BEARD & Co. DOWDER AND SHOT, for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co.

PORTER, in bottles, for sale very cheap by Nov. 15. J. H. BEARD & Co.

TO THE PUBLIC. THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Shepherdstown and its vicinity, that he still continues the Cabinet-Making Business

in its various branches. His shop is a few doors below "Entler's Hotel," on the opposite side, ad-joining the Grocery Store of Bilmyre & Co., where he has on hand a good supply of Furniture of va-rious kinds, and of the best quality, which he will sell on liberal terms, and take in exchange all kinds

of country produce, at market prices.

He would also give notice that he has provided himself with a good **HEARSE**, and will at all times be prepared to furnish Coffins, and to convey them promptly to any place in the county, at the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms. THOMAS HOPKINS. Shepherdstown, August 2, 1844-6m

Regimental Orders. THE Battalion Courts of Enquiry for the 89th Regiment will be held as follows: For the 1st Battalion, at the house of Mr. M. Johnson, in the Valley, on Saturday the 16th day of November.

For the 2nd Battallion, at the house of Peter Caughlan, in the town of Bath, on Saturday the 23d day of November.

The Regimental Court of Enquiry for the 89th Regiment will be held at the house of Peter Caugh-lan, in the town of Bath, on Saturday the 30th of November. The hour for meeting for each Court

will be 11 o'clock.
WILLIAM HARMISON, Cot. Oct. 11, 1844-td. 89th Infantry.

Bonnets, Bonnets!

FINE 3-4 Brown Cotton 64 cents, Heavy 4-4 do do 9 & 10, Heavy 4-4 do do 11 & 12, do 121 6-4 do Fine 3-4 Bleached Cotton 61, do 7-8 do do 8 & 10, do 4-4 do do 10 & 12,

Heavy 6-4 Sheeting 12 & 16,
Together with Tickings, Linseys, Furniture
Plaid, Checks, &c., at unusual low prices, just received and for sale by ___ Oct. 11. A. & G. W. HOLLAND. HEAP PAPER.—Ruled and unruled Letter and Cap Paper at 121 cts. per quire, for sale by J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

October-25. BUCKWALLAT LLOUR, or superior quanty, Oct 25. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Bans. -500 bushels Beans wanted, for which the highest price will be given.
Oct. 25. E. M. AISQUITH,

Shawls! Shawls! HE unparalleled demand for those beautiful and fashionable Brocha Shawls has induced us to send for another lot, which we have just re-

ceived. Call at the cheap Baltimore Sto A. & G. W. HOLLAND. Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 25, 1844. SALT.—Farmers and others can be supplied with any quantity of Salt, by sack or bushel, on the most moderate terms by
Oct. 25. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

TEAS.—Just opened, a Chest of Extra fine G. P. Tea, which we can recommend very highly. Also, G. P. Teas, from 371 upward; Superior Black Tea, all of which are for sale by

Oct. 25. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. CIGARS.—A tresh supply of those best Rega-lia and Principe Cigars. Also, Spanish and Half-Spanish Cigars, just received. Oct. 25. THOS, RAWLINS. SADDLERY.—Pelham, Snattle and Stiff Bitts;

Silver-plate and Steel Stirrups; Webbing, Buckles, &c.
Oct. 25.
THOS. RAWLINS. Groceries.

THE public are invited to call and see my stock of Groceries before purchasing elsewhere—all fresh. I will sell at a small profit for Cash, or trade for all kinds of country produce.
Oct. 25. THOS. RAWLINS.

Tobacco and Snuff. THE Lilly of Virginia, and other choice brands of Tobacco; Congress, Rappee, Scotch and Macacheau Snuff. THOS. RAWLINS.

Coarse and Fine Salt. HAVE received a fresh supply of the above, which I will sell very cheap by the sack or bushel. THOS. RAWLINS.

NAILS......50 Kegs Brien's Nails assorted sizes; Wrought Nails, &c., received and for sale by THOMAS RAWLINS. Oct. 11, 1844.

To Sportsmen. FINE CANISTER POWDER—Shot of all sizes—Purcussion Caps. All at reduced prices. E. M. AISQUITH.

SELF-DEFENCE.—Just received, a few pairs of elegant Rifle-barreled Pistols. Also, two Six Barreled Revolvers, improved pattern.
Sept. 27. E. M. AISQUITH.

PAINTS, Oil, and Putty, at Sept. 27. THOS. RAWLINS.

Boots AND SHOES.—The st has purchased this Fall, a very large stock of the above articles, comprising every variety.—
A large portion of which was purchased at auction, and will be sold at very little over half the

usual price.

Men's fine lined and bound Morocco shoes 75 c.
Ladies' fine thick soled Shoes 75
Also—every kind of Gentlemen's, Ladies, Children's and Seyvant's Boots and Shoes, at as low rates. Farmers wanting heavy three-soled Boots and Shoes for Farm hands can be supplied at Oct. 4. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

Fine Cutlery. VORY balance handle Knives and Forks, Carv-

ers and Steels; Razors, Penknives, Scissors, Needles, &c. Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS. Hardware. BRASS-HEAD and common Fire Irons:
Andirons, Tea-kettles, Pots, Skillets;
Oven-lids, Thumb-latches, Hand-bells, Tea-bells;
Jam-hooks, Curtain-hooks, Riveting-hammers;
Snuffers, &c., for sale by
Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS.

LOCKS.—Just received, a large assortment of Carpenter's Patent Knob Locks, super stock, iron rim do., trunk, till, chest, cupboard, pad, and a variety of other Locks, for sale cheap by THOMAS RAWLINS.

HINGES.—A fresh supply of Butt, Parlia-ment, Domble, Strap, and Scotch Hinges, just received and for sale by Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS.

To Carpenters.

HAVE just received some superior Spring-steel Saws, Chissels, Planes, Plane-bitts, with and without caps, Hatchets, Hand-axes, Broad-axes, &c., which I will sell as cheap as they can be had here or elsewhere.
Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS.

RON.—Bar and Plough Irons, all sorts and sizes, from Hughes's Furnace; Castings, &c., just received by Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS.

THE MOST COMMON SAYING

that I would not give one bottle of Dr. SWAYNE'S Com-pound Syrup of Wild Cherry, for half a dozen of any other preparation. I have tried all the popular ones, but this stands unri-valed for the cure of the following diseases, viz; Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Palpitation of the Heart, Whooping Cough, Tickling and Rising sensation in the throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, or weakness of the Ner-vous System or impaired Constitution arising from any cause, and to prevent per-sons from falling into a Decline, this medi-

equal. And when too much calomel or quinine has been used, this medicine will prevent its evil effect on the system, and repair the biliary functions.— As a proof of the above medicine giving great strength and clearness to the voice, a gentleman from one our large auctioneering esthblisements in Philadelphia, who has been using this Syrup, says that it is the greatest medicine to cry on he ever saw. Of course, the minister or lawyer, who have to exert their voices, would be equally bene-fitted. Reference will be given to the auctioneer,

cine has not its

by calling at my office. TINE Braid and Straw Bonnets, warranted cheaper than they were ever sold here. Also splendid figured, Blue, Black, Green, Purpland other colors Bonnet Velvets, Artificial Fribers, Ribbons, Fancy Sprig Caps, &c., &c., for sale by A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 11, 1844.

Cheap Domestic Goods.

TINE 3-4 Brown Cotton 61 cents.

JOHN T. WHITE, Type and Stereotype Foundry, 45 Gold street, (second door South of Fulton st., N. Y.) The subscriber would call the attention of Editors and Printers generally to his new Specimen Book, recently issued, which contains as extensive and complete an assortment of TYPES, FLOWERS and ORNAMENTS as can be found in any other establishment in America. The reputation of this Foundry is believed to be fully established, having been founded upwards made to many of the leading journals in the United States and the Canadas, as to the beauty and durability of the type.

durability of the type.

Specimens of many new and beautiful articles have been procured from England, France and Germany, and an experienced cutter is constantly employed in getting them up exclusively for this foundry, and thus additions are being almost daily made to the already extensive and unrivalled assortment possessed by this establishment.

A large variety of Ornaments, calculated for the South American and Mexican markets, and

Spanish, French, and Portuguese Accents, farnished to order.

The subscriber is agent for the sale of the Napier, Smith and Washington Presses, which he will furnish at the manufacturer's prices.
Also, Chases, Cases, Brass Rules, Composing
Sticks, Ink, and every article used in a printing

All of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at ny other establishment. OLD TYPE taken in exchange for new at 9

cents per pound.

Editors or printers wishing to establish a newspaper, book or job printing office, will be furnish-ed with an estimate in detail for the same, by statand quantity of work to be executed.

N. B.—The types upon which this paper, (the Spirit of Jefferson) is printed, were purchased at this Foundry.

July 17, 1844—tf.*

GROCERIES.—I am now receiving, and offer for sale, a fresh supply of Groceries, at very low prices.

S. GIBSON.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844. OLD RYE WHISKEY.—A good supply of Old Rye Whiskey, favorite brands, and a few barrels first proof copper distilled Whiskey, at 37 1-2 cents per gallon, with a considerable deduction in price by the barrel.

S. GIBSON.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844. Encourage Home Manufactures.

THE subscribers have on hand, a general assortment of Home-made Shoes and Boots, made by workmen in our own town; among which are the finest stitched and pegged Boots. Also, very fine and fashionable Calf and Morocco Shoes, with those that are more substantial. We expect to get, in a few days, a large number of coarse Shoes and Boots, suitable for servant's service, to which we ask the attention of farmers and others in want of any of the above named description of Boots and Shoes. Any work sold by us will be warranted. Prices low. MILLER & TATE. July 17, 1844.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES.—A supply of Winchester made Buckskin Gloves, very superior, which I will sell cheap.

JOHN G. WILSON. Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

AT COST.—As the season is advanced, I will sell at first cost, my entire stock of Balzarines and Berages. They are of spring purchase, and among them, the most superior qualities and latest styles may be found. Ladies can now have an opportunity of getting elegant dresses, at very reduced prices. Call and see.

July 17, 1844...

J. J. MILLER.