VOL. 1.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1844.

NO. 21.

said with truth, now, that Philadelphia possesses the grandest and most beautiful Custom House in the United States. Equalling in its interior arrangements, the fitness and perfection of its

A Grantess:-The Cincinnati Chronicle states A Grantess.—The Cincinnati Chronicle states that there is in an Infirmary in that city, a respectable young woman from Fleming county, Kentucky, who is really a giantess. She is six feet eleven inches in height, and her person is developed to a proportionate magnitude. Her hands, arms, shoulders and general size all correspond. The expression of her lace is pleasant, and like other respectable country girls; yet one is at first struck with much astonishment at her appearance. The idea, at first is that another race of mortals, who like Gulliver's Brobdignars, have the good or bad like Gulliver's Brobdignags, have the good or bad fortune to be giants in comparison with us com-mon beings.

A PRAIRIE ON FIRE.—Three Lives Lost.—The. Cherokee Advocate states that recently Ezckiel and Jack Fields, with their sons, residing in the northern part of the nation, went for the purpose of preventing a fire, then sweeping over the prairie, from consuming their fences. But a high wind prevailing at the time, the flames rushed onward with such speed, that they were obliged to leave their work and endeavor to save themselves by flight. The two men and one of the lads, were, however, soon overtaken and burnt to death.—When found the next day, the son was in the arms of his father; who had doubtless borne him as far as he could in his efforts to save their lives. The persons of these unfortunate victims were painfully disfigured by the fire. The other youth saved his life by rushing through the flames to windward.

HORRIBLE MURDER AND ROBERY.—The Chilicothe (Ohio) Advertiser gives an account of the
robbery of the store and the murder of Mr. Frederick Edwards, at Bouneville, on the 19th instant.
It is supposed that some time after midnight an
entrance into the store-room was effected by forcing open the front window-shutters and window,
from whence the assassin passed into the room
where Mr. Edwards slept, who could not have
awoke until the entrance into his bed-room, when,
probably, springing up, he encountered his murderer, and received his fatal wounds. He was
stabbed in the upper part of the left breast twice,
once in his left side, once in the abdomen, and
eleven times in the back, and was also badly cut in
the forehead. No clue has been discovered that
could lead to the discovery of the murderer.

The Earth A Boulde Kerter.—It is proved

THE EARTH A BOILING KETTLE.—It is proved that water, if found 1000 feet deep in the earth, would be sufficiently heated to serve for supplying warm baths, washing, cooking, and various domestic uses. In Paris they are really endeavoring to bore for it that depth, for kitchen consumption.

Size of London.—The city of London, which wers only 50 square miles, has more inhabitants an Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massanussetts and Rhode Island, which occupy 60,751

and lift up his body and lift up his spirit, alike bowed down by daily toll.

Nor is this interval of repose, as a law of our physical nature, less necessary to intellectual occupations. The mind must be statedly unladen of its cares, as the body of its burdens, or a similar penalty must be endured. The ordinary effects of systematic violations of the Lord's Day, by men of business or professional men, are less clearness of perception and power of discrimination, and soundness of judgment, and generally by a diminution of intellectual vigor; often followed by a sudden breaking down of the overtasked mental faculties; in other instances the results is luby a sudden breaking down of the overtasked men-tal faculties; in other instances the results is lu-nacy and self-murder. In short, moral and reli-gious considerations apart, nothing is gained by a violation of the Divine command—a truth often learned too late. It a man would make the most

gious considerations apart, nothing is gained by a violation of the Divine command—a truth often learned too late. If a man would make the most of himself in all respects, he will do well to remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.

But the demands of our moral and social nature for the blessings of a sanctified Sabbath are still more imperative, and take hold of higher results. We cannot dispense with this pause from the ceaseless pursuit of pleasure, gain or distinction—we need it to moderate our passions, to chasten our desires, to purify our motives, to elevate our aims, and to seek the salvation of our souls. It is here the Sabbath discloses the divinity of its origin and the benevolence of its purpose.

It speaks in God's name to the tide of worldiness—"thus far shalt thou come and no farther?" and communes with him of etemal retributions—points his burdened conscience to the only Savior, and to that Heaven whose endless felicities none shall know but the pure in heart and the pure in life. In its legitimate observance, it is a season of hushed passions and of tranguil enjoyment, disposing the hearts to kindness and good will—a season for the affectionate instruction of the young in their duties to God and their fellow beings—for the privileges of private and social worsing—attendance upon the instructions of an intelligent Christian ministry, and of devoutly reading the inspired words of truth and love in the holy volume. The subjects of thought and conversation are pure and elevating in their nature, and it would be strange, indeed, if the Sabbath sun, as it sets upon a family or community who thus had hallowed its liours of light, did not leave them happier, wiser and better than when he rose. Can any doubt the effects of a day thus spent on mental and moral character, or the power of that restraint which it throws over the condact? Nearly three entire years, or one seventh of the life of every young man, who leaves his home on reaching the age of mannood, has been not keep a man ignorant or brutish i

stell; but there is reason to fear that the noisonous germ will be too carefully nurtured, and that
many months will not chapse ere we shall witness
bickerings and jealousy, anything but creditable
to the patties engaged in them, and anything but
favorable to the advancement of "pure and undefiled religion." Without going into details at
present, we will simply remark that a great obstacle to the onward march and glorious triumph of
Christianity, is to be found in the denominational
stries, and bitter sectarian feelings, existing
among the different branches of the outward
church. A spirit of persecution, dangerous in its
tendancy and influence, and unworthy of the age
and of the people, is gradually stending its way into the churches, and taking possession of those
found worthy of being seized by it. Men who
formerly greeted each other as brethren, are giving away to influences calculated to alienate them
from each other. Many christians, it is to be
hoped, live up to their professions, but we fear there
are not a few who attend more to the glorificat on of their own particular church or creed, and
care but little for the welfare of other branches of ton of their own particular church or creed, and care but little for the welfare of other branches of the Redeemer's vineyard. And can it be wondered at that the careless multitudes witnessing this spirit in the church, stand aloof from the ordinances of religion? True the imperfections of Christians should deter no man from striving to become one himself; but the experience of centuries have shown, that man in his natural state, is ever ready to make those imperfections an excuse ries have shown, that man in his natural state, is ever ready to make those imperfections an excuse for discarding the teachings of the Gospel; and for this reason, if for no other, Christians should see to it well that their actions are in keeping with the pure principles they profess.—N. Y. Sun.

ONE DAY FOR ELECTION .- We hope that Congress will, at its next session, enact a law fixing one and the same day in every State in the Union, for the election of President and Vice President. The members owe it to themselves, not less than

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SPACE OF THE PROPERTY OF STREET, AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

seemed not to wish for human company in this her time of change.

Winter again returned; again we see the old man sitting in his easy chair before the bright and glowing fire; but he is not the solitary being he was before, for beside him is one in the first blush of youth and grace; she is no longer the gay and noisy child; she is no less lovely, no less happy; but a deeper thought steals over berface, and a heavenly radiance sits upon her features as she bends over the book from which in accents of deep reverence, she reads the word of God to the old man. What think they now of death? the faces of both look more restrained, the Holy Spirit sheds its light upon the way which leadeth to the grave; it no longer seems dark and lonely. The old man received the heavenly guest into a heart which had always been the residence of kindness and charity. The maiden now droopinto a heart which had always been the residence of kindness and charity. The maiden now drooped daily, but she no longer thought it hard to give up life; and when the cold blast swept over the earth, and the robe of snow enveloped it, with robes of no less white, she was received into its bosom. Then I asked the old man, "when is the time to die."

"A holy calm was on his brow,
And peaceful was his breath;
And sweetly o'er his features stole
A smile, a look divine;
He spoke the language of his soul—
'My master's time is mine!'"

and the same day in every State in the Unitor
for the election of President and Vice President.
The members owe it to themselves, not less than
to the country, to do this—to the country, because
of the admitted necessity for such a law, to preserve at once the pirity of the islate bay, the publie morals, and the free republican system of civil
institutions, which constitute a guaranty for our
mational greatness, and a precedent of all in their
efforts to secure individual prosperity and in preefforts to secure individual prosperity and in pre
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trates into every recess, however narrow the entry; occupies every space in or about the earth that is not occupied by something else; insinuates itself into and fills up the cavities which exist more or less in all solid bodies, animate or inanimate; and whenever any substance is removed, rushes in on all sides, and occupies the space thus left vacant. This apparent nothing contains several different substances; all constantly and actively engaged in important operations at the surtively engaged in important operations at the surface of the earth, adapting it for the abode of living beings, plants, and animals. And so necessary is it to the existence of the latter, that mankind use

beings, plants, and animats. And so necessary is it to the existence of the latter, that mankind use it about twenty-five thousand times every day, and cannot exist a minute or two without it.—
This subtile agent is the medium of heat, light, and sound. It is by an ingredient of the atmosphere that we procure artificial light and heat, without the means of producing which mankind could never have emerged from the savage state. By its power of reflecting light and dispersing it in all directions, it enables us to perceive objects though they are not illuminated by the direct light of the sun. The atmosphere is the medium by which the heat of the sun, which tall so unevalve to different regions, moderated in the burning zones at the equator, and conveyed north and south to enliven the desolate countries around the poles. By its impetus when in motion, it propels ships along their fiquid paths, thus giving rise to commerce and intercourse between nations. By its property of conveying sound, the air raises man above the lower creation, endows him with the pleasures and sympathies of social being, and enables him, by co-operation, to rear those stupendous monuments of human knowledge and industry which rise before us on every side. It is altogether, one of the most wonderful of nature's works, and there are no subjects of contemplation more interesting than the constitution of this works, and there are no subjects of contemplation more interesting than the constitution of this works, and there are no subjects of contemplation more interesting than the constitution of this works, and there are no subjects of contemplation more interesting than the constitution of this works, and there are no subjects of contemplation more interesting than the constitution of this works, and there are no subjects of contemplation more interesting than the constitution of this works, and there are no subjects of contemplation more interesting than the constitution of this works, and there are no subjects of contemplation in the process

lenient to the sins of frail humanity. The man who loudly denounces, I always suspect. He knows too much of crime, who denounces a fellow creature unheard—a knowledge which can be only obtained by criminality itself. The hypocrite always strives to avert attention from his own wickedness, by denouncing unsparingly that of others. He thinks he shall seem good in exact ratio as he makes others seem bad.—Goeths.

sung out Jonathan.

That's your sort, says Sukey. When shall we be married, Jonathan?

Soon's Clay's elected. Ahem, a-a-hem.

Anem, a-a-nem.
What's the matter Sukey?
Sposin' he aint elected?
Jonathan didn't go away till next morning, but whether he answered the last question, this deponent knoweth not.

ponent knoweth not.

Wisdom.—I have observed one ingredient, somewhat necessary in a man's composition towards happiness, which people of feeling would do well to acquire—a certain respect for the follies of mankind; for there are so many fools whom the opinion of the world entitles to regard, whom accident has placed in heights of which they are unworthy, that he who cannot restrain his cratempt or indignation at the sight, will be too often quarreling with the disposal of things to reliab that share which is allotted to himself.

A physician passing by a stone mason's, bawled out—' Good morning Mr. W——. Hard at work I see. You finish your grave stones as far as 'In memory of,' and then you wait, I suppose, to see who wants a 'monument?' Why yes, replied the old man, resting for a moment on his mallet, 'unless somebody is aick and you are doctoring him, and then I keep right on.'

ESIDENT'S MESSAGE

SENATE AND HOUSE OF RESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES have continued cause for expressing our e to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe penefits and blessings which our coun-ler his kind Providence, has enjoyed g the past year. Notwithstanding the ex-f scenes through which we have passed, ng has occurred to disturb the general of the disturbing the passed. The great moral spectacle has exhibited of a nation approximating in per to 20,000,000 of people, having per-dithe high and important function of elec-heir Chief Magistrate for the term of four the period of the term of the commission of any acts of the period of the term of , or the manifestation of a spirit of ir ination to the laws. The great and in-ble right of suffrage, has been exercised who were invested with it, under the of the different States, in a spirit dictated by a desire, in the selection of the agent, ance the interests of the country, and to eyond jeopardy the institutions under t is our happiness to live. That the interest has been manifested by all our men in the result of the election, is not than highly creditable to them. Vast es have assembled, from time to time, as places, for the purpose of canvassing out piaces, for the purpose of calvassing crits and pretensions of those who were ted for their suffrages; but no armed sol-ma been necessary to restrain, within limits, the popular zeal, or to prevent outbreaks. A principle much more conwas found in the love of order and obe the laws, which, with mere individual ons, every where possesses the Ameri-nd, and controls with an influence far owerful than hosts of armed men. We dwell upon this picture without recogit that deep and devoted attachment on of the People, to the institutions under we live, which proclaims their perpetui-e great objection which has always pre-against the election, by the people, of hief Executive officer, has been the apon of tumults and disorders, which ity against this, is found not only in the ore alluded to, but in the additional fact live under a confederacy embracing wenty-six States; no one of which has o control the election. The pop-each State is taken at the time appo laws, and such vote is announced oral College, without reference to th of the other States. The right of sufd the mode of conducting the election, ted by the laws of each State; and the is distinctly federative in all its promi-tures. Thus it is that, unlike what

e the results under a consolidated sys-tous proceedings, should they prevail, ily affect the elections in single States, disturbing, to any dangerous extent, quility of others.
great experiment of a policial confede-ach member of which is supreme—as atters appertaining to its local interests, nternal peace and happiness—while by ary compact with others, it confides to power of all, the protection of its in matters not domestic-has been so d with complete success. The world med with complete success. The world messed its rapid growth in wealth and ion; and under the guide and direction perintending Providence, the developof the past may be regarded but as the ing forth of the mighty future. In the prospects of that future, we shall find, as and philantrhopists, the highest inducefrown down every measure or effort nay be made to alienate the States, or

of the States, in sentiment and feel om each other. A rigid and close adher-the terms of our political compact, and l, a sacred observance to the guaran-he Constitution, will preserve union on ation which cannot be shaken; while I liberty is placed beyond hazard or jeo-The guarantee of religious freedom, of om of the press, of the liberty of speech, rial by jury, of the habeas corpus, and of indiciously exerted by itself of conthe means best calculated to advance its ness: these are the great and imguarantees of the Constitution, which of liberty must cherish, and the advo infon must ever cultivate. Preserving nd avoiding all interpolations by force ction, under the guise of an imagined acy, upon the Constitution, the influence solitical system is destined to be as ac-and as beneficially felt on the distant of the Pacific, as it is now on those of tie Ocean. The only formidable in its in the way of its successful expanand space) are so far in the progress ication, by the improvements of the age, ider no longer speculative the ability of tatives from that remote region to come the Capitol, so that their constituents rticipate in all the benefits of Federal

on. Thus it is, that in the progress of e inestimable principles of civil liberty enjoyed by millions yet unborn, and the mefits of our system of Government be d to now distant and uninhabited re-In view of the vast wilderness yet to imed, we may well invite the lovers of , of every land, to take up his abode us, and assist us in the great work of ng the standard of civilization, and givder spread to the arts and refinements ated life. Our prayers should ever-offered up to the Father of the Unihis wisdom to direct us in the path of so as to enable us to consummate

h pnrposes.
the strongest objections which has ed against confederacies, by writers on nt, is the liability of the members to red with by foreign Governments, or e of foreign States, either in their lo-

urs, or in such as affected the peace of or endangered the safety of the whole eracy. We cannot hope to be entirely rom such attempts on our peace and The United States are becoming too nt in population and resources not to he observation of other nations. It, may, in the progress of time, occur as entirely abstract in the States in they may prevail, and in no degree affectc institutions, may be artfully, tly, encouraged with a view to under-Inion. Such opinions may become tion of political parties, until at last. cause affects the peace, happiness and yof States. It may be most devoully hat the good sense of the American rill ever be ready to repel all such athould they ever be made.

has been no material change in our lations since my last Annual Message ss. With all the powers of Europe me on the most friendly terms. Infords me much satisfaction to state, some period has the peace of that sed and important quarter of the globe a apparently, more firmly established, riction that peace is the true policy of would seem to be growing and becomes amongst the enlightened every

where; and there is no people who have a stronger interest in cherishing the sentiments, and adopting the means of preserving and giving it permanence, than those of the United States. Amongst these, the first and most effective are, no doubt, the strict observance of justice, and the honest and punctual fulfilment of all engagements. But it is not to be forgotten that, in the present state of the world, it is no less necessary to be ready to enforce their no less necessary to be ready to enforce their observance and fulfilment, in reference to ourelves, than to observe and fulfil them, on our

part, in regard to others.

Since the close of your last session a nego part, in regard to others.

Since the close of your last session a negotiation has been formally entered upon between the Secretary of State, and Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary residing at Washington, relative to the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon territory. That negotiation is still pending. Should it, during your session, be brought to a definite conclusion, the result will be promptly communicated to Congress. I would, however, again call your attention to the recommendations contained in previous messages, designed to protect and facilitate emigration to that Territory. The establishment of military posts at suitable points upon the extended line of land travel, would enable our citizens to migrate in comparative safety to the citizens to migrate in comparative safety to the fertile regions below the falls of the Columbia, fertile regions below the falls of the Columbia, and make the provision of the existing convention for the joint occupation of the Territory by subjects of Great Britain, and the citizons of the United States, more available than heretofore to the latter. These posts would continue places of rest for the weary emigrant, where he would be sheltered securely against the danger of attack from the Indians, and be enabled to recover from the exhaustion of a long line of recover from the exhaustion of a long line of travel. Legislative enactments should also be made which should spread over him the wgis of our laws, so as to afford protection to his per-son and property when he shall have reached his distant home. In this latter respect, the British Government has been much more careful of the interests of such of her people as are to be found in that country, than the United to be found in that country, than the United States. She has made necessary provision for their security and protection against the acts of the viciously disposed and lawless; and her emigrant reposes in safety under the panoply of her laws. Whatever may be the result of the pending negotiation, such measures are necessary. It will allord me the greatest pleasure to witness a happy and favorable termination to the existing negotiation, upon terms compatible with the public honor; and the best efforts of the Government will continue to be directed to this end.

It would have given me the highest gratification, in this, my last angual communication to

tion, in this, my last annual communication to Congress, to have been able to annuance to you the complete and entire settlement and adjustment of other matters in difference between the United States and the Government of Her Bri-United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, which were adverted to in a previous message. It is so obviously the interest of both countries, in respect to the large and valuable commerce which exists between them, that all causes of complaint, however inconsiderable, should be, with the greatest promptitude, removed—that it must be regarded as a cause of regret, that any unnecessary delays should be permitted to intervence. It is true, that in a pecuniary point of view, the matters alluded to, are, altogether, insignificant in amount, when compared with the ample resources of that great ration; but they, nevertheless, more particularly that limited class which arise under seizures and detentions of American ships on the coast and detentions of American ships on the coast of Africa, upon the mistaken supposition indulg-ed in at the time the wrong was committed, of their being engaged in the slave-trade, deeply affect the sensibilities of this Government and people. Great Britain having recognised her responsibility to repair all such wrongs, by her action in other cases, leaves nothing to be regretted upon this subject, as to all cases prior to the Treaty of Washington, than the delay in making suitable reparation in such of them as fall plainly within the principle of others, which she has long since adjusted. The injury inflicted by delays inthe settlement of these claims, fall with saverity moon the individual claimants, and their being engaged in the slave-trade, deeply severity upon the individual claimants, and makes a strong appeal to her magnanimity and sense of justice for a speedy settlement. Other matters, arising out of the construction of exist-

continue to be urged upon her attention.

The labors of the joint committee appointed the high and ennobling attributes of his and to each State the privilege which, gress, at the last session, to make a timely appro-priation of funds to meet the expenses of the A-

> ereign, pursues a course calculated to consoli-date the general peace. Spain has obtained a breathing spell of some duration from the inter-nal convulsions which have, through so many years, marred her prosperity; while Austria, the Netherlands, Prussia, Belgium, and the other

the Netherlands, Prussia, Belgium, and the other powers of Europe, resp a rich harvest of blessings from the prevailing peace.

I informed the two Houses of Congress in my message of December last, that instructions had been given to Mr. Wheaton, our minister at Berlin to negociate a treaty with the Germanic States composing the Zult Verein, if it could be done—stipulating, as far as it was practicable to accomplish it, for a reduction of the heavy and onerous duties levied on our tobacco, and other onerous duties levied on our tobacco, and other leading articles of agricultural production; and yielding, in return, on our part, a reduction of duties on such articles, the production of their industry, as should not-come into competition, or but a limited one, with articles the product of our manufacturing industry. The Exceutive, in giving such instructions, considered itself as acting in strict conformity with the wishes of Congress, as made known through several measures which it had adopted; all directed the accomplishment of this i uportant result. The treaty was, therefore, negociated; by which essentiall reductions were secured in the duties essentall reductions were secured in the duties levied by the Zoli Verein, on tobacco, rice and lard, accompanied by a simulation for the admission of raw cotton, free of duty. In exchange for which highly important concessions, a reduction of duties, imposed by the laws of the United States on a variety of articles, most of which were admitted free (fall duty under the Union. Such opinions may become dation of political parties, until at last, let of opinion, producing an alienation ly feeling among the People of the dilates, may involve in one general deather that the happy institutions under which we should ever be borne in mind, that what is regard to individuals, is equally so in oStates. An interference of one in the isons and neighborhood disputes; and is cause affects the peace, happiness and ty of States. It may be most devoully that the good sense of the American will ever be ready to repel all such atjection, gave instructions to our Minister at Ber-lin to re open the negociation, so far as to ob-tain an extention of time for the exchange of ra-

ing nereliorer seen current or cheety in foreign bottoms. I flatter myself that she will speedily resort to a modification of her system relating to the tobacco trade, which would decidedly benefit the agriculture of the United States, and operate to the mutual advantage of both coun-

nent the agriculture of the United States, and operate to the mutual advantage of both countries.

No definitive intelligence has yet been received from our Minister, of the conclusion of a treaty with the Chinese Empire; but enough is known to induce the strongest hopes that the mission will be growned with success.

With Brazil our relations continue on the most friendly footing. The commercial intercourse between that growing Empire and the United States, is becoming daily of greater importance to both; and it is the interest of both that the firmest relations of amity and good will should continue to be cultivated between them.

The Republic of New Grenada still withholds, notwithstanding the most persevering efforts have been employed by our Charge d'Affairs, Mr. Blackford, to produce a different result, indemnity in the case of the brig "Morris." And the Congress of Venezuels, although an arrange ment has been effected between our Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Government, for the payment of \$18,000, in discharge of its liabilities in the same case, has altogether neglected to make provision for its payment — It is to be hoped that a sense of justice will soon induce a settlement of these claims.

Our less Minister to Chill, Mr. Pandleton, has

neglected to make provision for its payment.

It is to be hoped that a sense of justice will soon induce a settlement of these claims.

Our late Minister to Chill, Mr. Pendleton, has returned to the United States, without having effected an adjustment in the second claim of the Macedonian, which is delayed on grounds altogether frivolopsand untenable. Mr. Pendlaton's successor has been directed to urge the claim in the strongest terms, and, in the event of a failure, to obtain a permanent adjustment, to report the fact to the Executive at as early a day as possible, so that the whole matter may be communicated to Congress.

At your last session, I submitted to the attention of Congress, the Convention with the Republic of Peru, of the 17th of March, 1841, providing for the adjustment of the claims of citizens of the United States against that Republic but we definite action was taken upon the subject. I again invite to it your attention and prompt fection.

ject. I sgain invite to it your attention and prompt action.

In my last Annual Message, I felt it to be my duty to make known to Congress, in terms both plain and emphatic, my opinion in regard to the war which has so long existed between Mexico and Texas, which since the battle of San Jacinto, has consisted altogether of predatory incursions, attended by circumstances revolting to humanity. I repeat now, whall then said, that, after eight years of feeble and ineffectual efforts to recover Texas, it was time that the war should have ceased. The United States had a direct interest in the question. The contiguity of the two nations to our territory was but too well calculated to involve our peace. Unjust a suspicions were engendered in the minds of one or the other of the belligerents against us; and as a necessary consequence, American interests were made to suffer, and our peace became daily endangered.

In addition to which, it must have been obvi-

were made to suffer, and our peace became daily endangered.

In addition to which, it must have been obvious to all, that the exhaustion produced by the war, subjected both Mexico and Texas to the interference of other powers: which, without the interposition of this Government, might result in the most serious injury to the U. States This Government, from time to time, exerted its friendle efficiently active to be interpolation. This Government, from time to time, exerted its friendly offices to bring about a termination of hostilities upon terms honorable slike to both the belligerents. Its efforts in this behalf proved unavailing. Mexico seemed, simost without an object, to persevere in the war, and no other alternative was left the Executive but to take advantage of the well-known dispositions of Texas, and to invite her to enter into a treaty forannexing her territory to that of the U. States.

Since your last session Mexico has threat.

Since your last session, Mexico has threatened to renew the war, and has either made, or
proposes to make, formidable preparations for
invading Texas. She has issued decrees and
proclamations, preparatory to the commencement of hostilities, full of threats, revolting to
humanity; and which if carried into effect,
would arouse the attention of all Christendom would arouse the attention of all Christendom. This new demonstration of ealing, there is too much reason to believe, has been produced in consequence of the negociation of the late treaty of annexation with Texas. The Executive, therefore, could not be indifferent to such proceedings; and it felt it to be due, as well to itself as the heavy of the country that the transfer. co has no right to jeopard the peace of the world by urging any longer, a useless and fruit-less contest. Such a condition of things would not be tolerated on the European continent. gress, at the last session, to make a timely appropriation of funds to meet the expenses of the American party, and by other causes. The United States Commissioner, however, expresses his expectation that by increased diligence and energy, the party will be able to make up for loss time.

We continue to receive assurances of the most of friendly feelings on the part of all other European continuent.

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We continue to receive assurances of the most of the colored upon with indifference by our own citizens, inhabiting adjoining States; and our neutrality would be violated in despite of all efforts on the part of the Government to prevent it. The country is settled by emigrants from the United States, under invitations held out to them by Spain and Mexico.

Those emigrants have left behind them friends and relatives who would not fail to sympathies of her public lands. We could not, with honor, take the lands, without assuming the full near the constituents and their respective constituents.

The state of the following our peace and the States, that Texas shall be annexed to the Union promptly and immediately. It is fille to biblieve that such and tranquility. It is fille to biblieve that such and tranquility. It is fille to biblieve that such and tranquility. It is fille to biblieve that such and tranquility. It is fille to biblieve that such and tranquility. It is fille to biblieve that such and tranquility. It is fille to biblieve that such and tranquili be led by those sympathies to participate in their struggles, however energetic the action of Go-vernment to prevent it. Nor would the numer-ous and formidable bands of Indians, the most

warlike to be found in any land, which occupy the extensive regions contiguous to the States of Arkansas and Missouri, and who are in pos-session of large tracts of country within the limits of Texas, be likely to remain passive.— The inclination of these numerous tribes lead hem invariably to war whenever pretexts exist. Mexico has no just ground of displeasure against this government or people for negociating the treaty. What interest of hers was effected by the treaty? She was despoiled of nothing, since Texas was forever lost to her. The independence of Texas was recognized by several of the leading powers of the earth. She was free to treat—free to adopt her own line of policy—free to take the course which she be-lieved was best calculated to secure her happilieved was best calculated to secure her happiness. Her government and people decided on annexation to the United States; and the Executive saw, in the acquisition of such a territory, the means of advancing their permanent happiness and glory. What principle of good faith then was violated? What rule of political morals trampled under foot? So far as Mexico herself was concerned, the measure should have been regarded by her as highly

cal morals trampled under foot? So far as Mexico herself was concerned, the measure should have been regarded by her as highly beneficial. Her inability to reconquer Texas had been exhibited, I repeat, by eight—now nine—years of fruitless and ruinous contest.—In the meantime, Texas has been growing in population and resources. Emigration has flowed into her territory, from all parts of the world, in a current, which continues to increase in strength. Mexico requires a permament boundary between that young-remains and herself. Texas, at no distant day if she continues separate and detatched from the United States, will inevitably seek to consolitate her strength by adding to her domain the contiguous provinces of Mexico. The spirit of revolt from the control of the Central Government has, heretofore, manifested itself in some of those provinces; and it is fair to infer that they would be inclined to take the first favorable opportunity to proclaim their independence, and to form close alliances with Texas. The war would thus be endless; or, if cessations of hostilities should occur, they would only endure for a season. The interests of Mexico, therefore, could in nothing be better consulted than in a peace with her neighbors, which would result in the establishment of a permanent boundary.—
Upon the ratification of the treaty, the Executive proposed to settle these upon terms that

all the world should have pronounced asonable. No negotiation upon that point ald have been undertaken between the United ates and Mexico, in advance of the ratifica-

on of the treaty.

We should have had no right—no power—o authority, to have conducted such a negotition; and to have undertaken it, would have een an assumption equally revolting to the ride of Mexico and Texas, and subjecting us been an assumption equally revoking to the pride of Mexico and Texas, and subjecting us to the charge of arrogance: while to have proposed in advance of annexation, to satisfy Mexico for any contingent interests she might have in Texas, would have been to have treated Texas, not as an independent power, but as a mere dependency of Mexico. This assumption could not have been acted on by the Executive, without setting at defiance your own solemn dealaration that that Republic was an independent State. Mexico had, it is true, threatened war against the United States, in the event the Treaty of Annexation was ratified. The Executive could not permit itself to be influenced by this threat. It represented, in this, the spirit of our people, who are ready to sacrifice much for peace, but nothing to intimidation. A war, under any circumstances, is greatly to be much for peace, but nothing to intimidation. A war, under any circumstances, is greatly to be deplored, and the United States is the last nation to desire it; but if, as the condition of peace, it be required of us to forego the unquestionable right of treating with an independent power, of our own Continent, upon matters highly interesting to both, and that upon a naked and unsustained pretension of claim by a third power, to control the free will of the power with whom we treat—devoted as we may be to peace, and anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the whole world—the Executive does not besidate anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the whole world—the Executive does not hesitate to say that the People of the United States would be ready to brave all consequences, sooner than submit to such condition. But no apprehension of war was entertained by the Executive; and I must express frankly the opinion that, had the Treaty been ratified by the Senate, it would have been followed by a prompt settlement, to the entire satisfaction of Mexico, of every matter of difference between the two countries. Soeing then that new preparations for hostile invasion of Texas were about to be adopted by Mexico, and that these were brought

question was esteemed to be, in view of the unquestionable power of the Executive to negotiate the treaty, and the great and lasting interests involved in the question, I felt it to be my duty to submit the whole subject to Congress as the best expounders of popular centiment. No definitive action having been taken on the subject by Congress the question referred itself diject by Congress, the question referred itself di-rectly to the decision of the States and the Peo ple. The great popular election which has just terminated, afforded the best opportunity of ascertaining the will of the States and People upon it. Pending that issue, it became the imperative duty of the Executive to inform Mexperative duty of the Executive to inform Mex-ico that the question of annexation was still be-fore the American people, and that, until their decision was pronounced, any serious invasion of Texas would be regarded as an attempt to de, or s for forestall their judgment, and could not be lookand enceing to inform you that no such invasion has taken place, and I trust that, whatever your action, may be upon it, Mexico will see the importance of deciding the matter by a resort to peaceful expedients, in preference to those of arms. The decision of the People and the States, on this great and interesting subject has been decisively manifested. The question of annexation has been presented to their consideration. By

has been presented to their consideration. the treaty itself, all collateral and incidenta self as to the honor of the country, that a strong-representation should be made to the Mexican Government upon the subject. This was ac-cordingly done; as will be seen by the copy of the accompanying despatch from the Secretary of State to the U.S. Envoy at Mexican Mexican Mexican State of the People, and a large with honor, take the lands, without assuming the full payment of all incumbrances upon them. Nothing has occurred since your last session,

Nothing has occurred since your last session, to induce a doubt that the dispositions of Texas remain unaltered. No intimation of an altered determination, on the part of her Government and People, has been furnished to the Executive. She still desires to throw herself under the protection of our laws, and to partake of the blessings of our federative system; while every American interest would seem to require it. The extension of our coast-wise and foreign trade to an amount almost incalculable. eign trade, to an amount almost incalculable— the enlargement of the market for our manu-factures—a constantly growing market for our agricultural productions—safety to our fron-tiers, and additional strength and stability to the Union—these are the results which would rapidly develope themselves, upon the consum-mation of the measure of annexation. In such event, I will not doubt but that Mexico would find her true interest to consist in meeting the advances of this Government in a spirit of

advances of this Government in a spirit of amity.

Nor do I apprehend any serious complaint from any quarter; no sufficient ground exists for such complaint. We should interfere in no respect with the rights of any other nation. There cannot be gathered from the act, any design on our part to do so with their possessions on this Continent, We have interposed no impediments in the way of such acquisitions of territory, large and extensive as many of them are, as the leading powers of Europe have made from time to time, in every part of the world. We seek no conquests made by war. No intrigue will have been resorted to, or acts of diplomacy essayed, to accomplish the annexation of Texas. Free and Independent herself, she asks to be received into our Union. It is a question for our own decision, whether she shall be received or not.

The two Governments having already agreed,

The two Governments having already agree The two Governments having already agreed, through their respective organs, on the terms of annexation, I would recommend their adoption by Congress in the form of a joint resolution, or act to be perfected and made binding on the two countries, when adopted in like manner by the Government of Texas.

In order that the subject may be fully presented in all its bearings, the correspondence which has taken place, in reference to it, since the adjournment of Congress, between the U. States, Texas, and Mexico, is herewith transmitted.

mitted.
The amendments proposed by the Senate to
the Convention concluded between the United
States and Mexico on the 20th of November,
1843, have been transmitted through our Minister, for the concurrence of the Mexican Govern-

ment; but, although urged thereto, no actions yet been had on the subject; nor has are answer been given which would authorize favorable conclusion in the future.

The Decree of September, 1843, in relation the retail trade, the order for the expulsion foreigners, and that of a more recent date in regard to passports—all of which are consider as in violation of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the two countries, have led to correspondence of considerable length between the Minister for Foreign Relations and our Representative at Mexico, but without any said resentative at Mexico, but without any actory result. They remain still unadjusted and many and serious inconveniences have dy resulted to our citizens in consequence

Questions growing out of the act of disarm-Questions growing out of the act of disarming a body of Texian troops under the command of Major Snively, by an officer in the service of the United States, acting under the orders of our Government; and the forcible entry into the Custom-house at Bryarly's Landing, on Red River, by certain citizens of the United States, and taking away therefrom the goods seized by the Collector of the Customs, as forfeited under the laws of Texas, have been adjusted; so far as the powers of the Executive

The correspondence between the two Governments in reference to both subjects, will be found amongst the accompanying documents. It contains a full statement of all the facts and circumstances, with the views taken on both sides, and the principles on which the questions have been adjusted. It remains for Congress to make the necessary appropriation to carry the arrangement into effect, which I respectfully recommend.

the arrangement into effect, which I respectfully recommend.

The greatly improved condition of the Treasury, affords a subject for general congratulation, The paralysis which had fallen on trade and commerce, and which subjected the Government to the necessity of resorting to loans, and the issue of Treasury notes, to a large amount, has passed away; and after the payment of upwards of \$7,000,000, on account of the interest, and in redemption of more than \$5,000,000 of the public debt, which falls due on the 1st of January next, and setting apart upwards of \$2,000,000 for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, and meeting an instalment of the debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia—an estimated surplus of upwards of \$7,000,000,over and above the existing appropriation, will remain in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year. Should the Treasury notes continue outstanding, as heretofore, the close of the fiscal year. Should the Treasury notes continue outstanding, as heretofore, that surplus will be considerably augmented. Although all interest has ceased upon them, and the Government has invited their return to the Treasury, yet they remain outstanding; affording great lacilities to commerce, and establishing the fact that, under a well regulated system of finance, the Government has resources within itself, which render it independent in time of need, not only of private leans.

sources within itself, which render it independent in time of need, not only of private loans, but also of bank facilities.

The only remaining subject of regret is, that the remaining stocks of the government do not fall due at an earlier day; since their redemption would be entirely within its control. As it is, it may be well worthy the consideration of Congress, whether the law establishing the sinking fund—under the operation of which the debts of the Revolution and last war with Great Britain were, to a great extent extinguished. Britain were, to a great extent, extinguished— should not, with proper modifications, (so as to prevent an accumulation of surpluses, and lim-ited in amount to a specific sum,) be re-enacted. Such provision, which would authorize the Government to go into the market for the pur-chase of its own stock, on fair terms, would

majority of the States, have declared in fivor of immediate annexation. Instructions have defined in lack worthless have declared in fivor of immediate annexation. Instructions have defined in lack worthless from their respective constituents, in terms the most of the first including the control of the terms the most of the currency in most of the states—are now reduced to little more than the States—are now reduced to little more than the mere expense of transporting specie from the first of the logo 0,000 existing against the Department, which Congress discharged by an almost exclusive to the surplus revenue, consisting of Banks of the surplus revenue, consisting of Banks of the surplus revenue, consisting of Banks of the surplus revenue, consisting or Banks of the surplus revenue which should be self-cited the feat of the surplus revenue and cons to lead to excessive loans and to extravagantly large issues of paper. As a necessary conse-quence, prices are nominally increased, and the speculative mania everywhere seizes upon large issues of paper. As a necessary consequence, prices are nominally increased, and the speculative mania everywhere seizes upon the public mind. A fictitious state of prosperity for a time exists; and, in the language of the day, money becomes plenty. Contracts are entered into by individuals, resting on this unsubstantial state of things, but the delusion speedily passes away, and the country is overrun by an indebtedness so weighty as to overwhelm many, and to visit every department of industry with great and ruinous embarrassment. The greatest vigilance becomes necessary on the part of Government to guard against this state of things. The depositories must be given distinctly to understand that the favors of the government will be altdgether withdrawn, or substantially diminished, if its revenues shall be regarded as additions to their banking capital, or as the foundation of an enlarged dirculation.—

The Government, through its revenue, has, at all times, an importan part to perform in connexion with the currency; and it greatly depends upon its vigilance and care, whether the country be involved in embarrassments similar to those which it has had recently to encounter; or aided by the action of the Treasury, shall be accessed in a sound and healthy condition.

country be involved in embarrissments similar to those which it has had recently to encounter; or aided by the action of the Treasury, shall be preserved in a sound and healthy condition.

The dangers to be guarded against are greatly augmented by too large a surplus of revenue. When that surplus greatly exceeds in amount what shall be required by a wise and prudent forecast to meet unioreseen contingencies, the Legislature itself may come to be seized with a disposition to indulge in extravagant appropriations to objects, many of which may—and most probably would—be found to conflict with the constitution. A fancied expediency is elevated above constitutional authority; and a reckless and wasteful extravagance but too certainly follows. The important power of taxation, which, when exercised in its most restricted form, is a burden on labor and production, tainly follows. And the state of the most tion, which, when exercised in its most ed form, is a burden on labor and production, is resorted to, under various pretexts, for purposes having no affinity to the motives which dictated its grant, and the extravagance of Government stimulates individual extravagance, ungernment stimulates individual extravagance, ungertunate resorted. ernment stimulates individual extravagance, until the spirit of a wild and ill-regulated speculation involves one and all in its unfortunate results: Inview of such fatal consequences, it may
be laid down as an axiom, founded in moral and
political truth, that no greater taxes should be imposed than are necessary for an economical administration of the government; and that whatever exists beyond, should be reduced or modified. This doctrine does in no way conflict
with the exercise of a sound discrimination in
the selection of the articles to be taxed, which
a due regard to the public weal would at all

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War, for an exhibition of the condition of the army; and recommend to you, as well worthy your best consideration, many of the suggestions it contains. The Secretary in no degree exaggerates the great importance, of pressing forward, without delay, in the work of erecting and finishing fortifications, to which he particularly alludes. Much has been done towards placing our cities and roadsteads in a state of security against the hazards of hostile attack, within the last four years; but considering the new elements which have been, of late years, employed in the propelling of ships, and the formidable implements of destruction which have been brought into service, we cannot be too active or vigilant in preparing and perfecting the means of defence. Trefer you, also, to his report for a full statement of the condition of the Indian tribes within our jurisdiction.—

The Executive has abated no effort in carrying into effect the well-established policy of the Government, which contemplates a removal of all the tribes residing within the limits of the several States, beyond those limits; and it is now enabled to congratulate the country at the propercy of an early consummation of this object. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life; and through the operation of the schools established

trophy to adorn the labors of a well-directed philanthrophy.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, will explain to you the situation of that branch of the service. The present organization of the Department, imparts to its operations great efficiency; but I concur fully in the propriety of a division of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs, into two Bureaux. The subjects, as now arranged, are incongruous, and require, to a certain extent, information and qualifications altogether dissimilar.

The operations of the squadron on the coast of Africa have been conducted with all due at-

The operations of the squadron on the coast of Africa have been conducted with all due attention to the object which led to its organization; and I am happy to say that the officers and crews have enjoyed the best possible health, under the system adopted by the officer in command. It is believed the United States is the only nation which has, by its laws, subjected to the punishment of death, as pirates, those who may be engaged in the slave-trade. A similar enactment on the part of other nations would not fail to be attended by heneficial results.

sults.
In consequence of the difficulties which have Government to go into the market for the purchase of its own stock, on fair terms, would serve to maintain its credit at the highest point, and prevent, to a great extent, those fluctuations in the price of its securities; which might, under other circumstances, affect its credit.—No apprehension of this sort is, at this moment, entertained; since the stocks of the Government which but two years ago were offered for sale to capitalists, at home and abroad, at a depreciation, and could find no purchasers, are greatly above par in the hands of the holders; but a wise and prudent forecast admonishes us to place beyond the reach of contingency the public credit.

It must also be a matter of unmingled gratification, that, under the existing financial system—resting upon the act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816,—the currency of the country has attained a state of perfect soundness; and of the Union, which, in 1841, denoted, by their

ried into effect, to the full extent desired, it cannot well be doubted but that, for the first years of its operation, a diminished revenue would be collected, the supply of which would necessarily constitute a charge upon the Treasury.— Whether such a result would be desirable, it will be for Congress, in its wisdom, to determine. It may in general be asserted, that radical alterations in any system should rather be brought about gradually, than by sudden changes; and by pursuing this prudent policy in the reduction of letter postage, the Department might still sustain itself through the revenue which would accrue by the increase of letters. The state and condition of the public Treasury has, hertofore, been such as to have precluded the recommendation of any material change. The difficulties upon this head have, however, ceased, and a large discretion is now left to the Government.

The difficulties upon this head have, however, to ceased, and a large discretion is now left to the Government.

I cannot too strongly urge the policy of authorizing the establishment of a line of steamships regularly to ply between this country and to relign ports, and upon our own waters, for the transportation of the mail. The example of the Hritish Government is well worthy of immitation in this respect. The belief is strongly entertained that the emolument arising from the transportation of mail matter to foreign countries, would operate of itself as an inducement to cause individual enterprize to undertake that branch of the task; and the remuneration of the Government would consist in the didition readily made to our steam navy in case of emergency by the ships so employed. Should this suggestion meet your approval, the propriety of placing such ships under the commandor experience of the Navy will not escape the transportation of the didition readily made to our steam navy in case of emergency by the ships so employed. Should this suggestion meet your approval, the propriety of placing such ships under the commandor experience of the Navy will not escape the transportation of the task; and the remuneration of the Government would consist in the transportation. The application of steam to the purpose of naval warfare, cogenity recommends an extensive steam marine as important in estimating the defences of the Country. For tunately, this may be attained by us to a general extent without incurring any large amount of expenditure. Steam vessels to be engaged in the transportation of the mails on our principal water courses, lakes, and parts of our coases, could also be acconstructed as to be efficient as a supportant in the transportation of the mails on our principal water courses, lakes, and parts of our coases, could also be acconstructed as to be efficient as a supportant in the transportation of the mail of our coases, the country of the support of the support of the support of the support of the suppo

numerous Governmental agents, without loss, by default, of any amount worthy of rious commentary.

The appropriations made by Congress for improvement of the rivers of the West, and the harbors on the lakes, are in a course of dictious expenditure under auitable agents; are destined, it is to be hoped, to realize all benefits designed to be accomplished by C gress. I cannot, however, sufficiently imprupon Congress, the great importance of w holding appropriations from improveme which are not ascertained, by previous exanation and survey, to be necessary for the a ter and protection of trade from the danger storms and tempests. Without this precant the expenditures are but too apt to enure to benefit of individuals; without reference to only consideration which can render them c stitutional—the public interests and the gene

stitutional—the public interests and the gene good.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the terests of this District, over which, by the Costitution, Congress has exclusive jurisdictif It would be deeply to be regretted should the be, at any time, ground to complain of negle on the part of a community which, detached it is from the parental care of the States Virginia and Maryland, can only expect from Congress, as its local legislature. Amon the subjects which claim your attention, is to prompt organization of an asylum for the same, who may be found, from time to time, journing within the District. Such course journing within the District. Such course also demanded by considerations which as to branches of the public service. For the cessities in this behalf, I invite your particu-attention to the report of the Secretary of

attention to the report of the Secretary of the Navy.

I have thus, gentlemen of the two Houses Congress, presented you a true and faith picture of the condition of public affairs, to foreign and domestic. The wants of the pilic service are made known to you; and matter of no ordinary importance are urged upon yo consideration. Shall I not be permitted congratulate you on the happy auspices una which you have assembled, and at the imports change in the condition of things which has coursed in the last three years? During the period questions with foreign powers, of vimportance to the peace of our country, habeen settled and adjusted. A desolating a wasting war with savage tribes, has been by to a close. The internal tranquillity of the country, threatened by agitating questions, here preserved. The credit of the Governent, which had experienced a temporary element, which had experienced a temporary element. measures which have not yet received its sanction, but which I cannot but regard as closed connected with the honor, the glory, and stimore enlarged prosperity of the country, and estined, at an early day, to receive the approval of Congress. Under these circumstances and with these anticipations, I shall most glad by leave to others, more able than myself, the noble and pleasing task of sustaining the publiprosperity. I shall carry with me into retire ment the gratifying reflection that, as my solobject throughout has been to advance the public good, I may not entirely have failed in accomplishing it; and this gratification is height ened in no small degree by the fact that when under a deep and abiding sense of duty, I have found myself constrained to resort to the qualified Veto, it has neither been followed by disapproval on the part of the People, nor weak ened in any degree their attachment to the great conservative feature of our Government JOHN TYLER.

Washington, December, 1844. many quarters, so to alter the Tariff of letter postage as to reduce the amount of tax at pre-sent imposed. Should such a measure be car-ried into effect, to the full extent desired, it can-

SHAMEFUL ROBBERY. -The Bal



CHEARE IESTO WITE

Friday Morning, December 6, 1844.

To the exclusion of many articles of interest, we give the Message entire in to-day's paper. It was delivered to both Houses of Congress on Tuesday. It has been looked to (says the Washington Constitution.) with much interest, and as we are free to express the opinion, that it will in no wise disappoint public expectation. To our judgment it is admirable in its style, tone, and sentiments. It is, as a whole, the best which has emanated from the present incumbent of the Ex-

ecutive chair.

As was anticipated, the President devotes much the largest portion of this communication to the subject of the annexation of Texas, and the relations between Mexico and the U. States, growing out of that question. The public will having been expressed upon that subject, with an emphasis and certainty which none can mistake, it remains for the legislative departments of the Government to carry out that policy, and perfect those measures, which the Executive has suggested, and the peo ple have sanctioned. The President now recommends that the treaty of annexation, heretofore entered into between Texas and the United States, be made the basis of a joint resolution, or act, so as to bind both nations to its conditions. He says: "The two Governments having already agreed, through their respective organs, on the terms of annexation, I would reccommend their adoption by Congress in the form of a joint resolution, or act, to be perfected and made binding on the two countries, when adopted in like manner by the Gov-ernment of Texas." We do sincerely hope that this great and vital measure may, in accordance with the public will of both nations, be " immediately" consummated.

The closing paragraph of the Message is an eloquent and beautiful synopsis of the existing and the passing events of the last three years, and a dignified exhibition of the sentiments which affect him at the moment that concludes his last annuall communication.

The Governor's Message.

This document has come to hand, and shall appear in our next. The Compiler (Whig) says its style is studied and ornate, its tone dignified, and its spirit patriotic.—The Message alludes to one financial fact (says the Enquirer,) which is particularly worthy of notice. The floating debt which was intended to be provided for by the act of '42, is discharged, and a surplus of \$100,000 remains in the Treasury, whilst the credit of the Old Dominion is untarnished by any blemish, or by the slightest taint of repudiation. We claim for the Republican party the glory of the act. In for the Republican party the glory of the act. In the face of a determined Whig opposition, they had the moral courage, by the passage of the bill, to increase taxes upon a more just and equal system of revenue—Thus, they gave confidence at once to our credit—and raised the value of our stocks, which are now 7 to 8 per cent. above par. They paid the interest—and in the first year, extinguished a part of the principle. At the next session, they reduced the taxes twenty per cent—and the whole debt is paid off, and a surplus, perhaps, of \$100,000 remains in the Treasury.—

38. ps, of \$100,000 remains in the Treasury They have done this, we repeat, in the face of a strong Whig opposition—and whilst the benefits of the operation were rising before us in all their lustre—the faith of the State preserved from repudiation—her credit not only saved but rapidly and the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson to supply the pudiation—her credit not only saved but rapidly improving—some of the reckless Whigs turned the saving law into a topic of offensive electioneering, and succeeded in turning out, in the old county of Albemarle, the able, unflinching, indefatigable author of the scheme, Thomas Jefferson Randolph. He was ostracised, like another Aristides, for doing his duty—and yet here is the monutory of the charge of enticing slaves from Mr.

The resignation of the supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon.

P. Tallmadge: The Legislature meets in January, when the seats will be filled by that body.

The Rev. Mr. Torrev, who enticed several slaves from Mr. Bushrod Taylor, of Winchester, some months since, was tried last week, and found for doing his duty—and yet here is the monutory in the Messsage of Gov.

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The Rev. Mr. Torrev, who enticed several slaves, and found for doing his duty—and yet here is the monutory in the entered the hall, he was ostracised, like another Aristides, for Mr. Jones, our respected Speaker, appears in excellent health. This reminds one of the Hon.

The Rev. Mr. Torrev, who enticed several slaves from Mr.

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The

McDowell. TENNESSEE. The last Nashville Union gives the official returns. The following is the general summary:

| Aggregate vote | Clay. Polk. | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| East Tennessee, | 18,986 | 15,717 |
| Middle Tennessee, | 27,039 | 30,905 |
| West Tennessee, | 14,005 | 12,295 |
| is trop Screens | 60,080 | 59,917 |
| 企业组织的工作,从外外的工程的工程 | 59.917 | the property with |

113

Clay's majority,

"The above does not include 20 votes polled at Tait's precinct, in the county of Warren-14 of which were given to the Democratic candidates and 6 to the Whig candidates—which are not counted because they were made in a separate return, and not made in the time prescribed by

The Washington "Constitution" says: "We have been informed that 140 Democratic votes were lost in Overton county, having been given for 'Polk and Dallas,' instead of the, Democratic Electoral Ticket."

Summers' District.—When you intimated to the Whigs, previous to the Virginia Election, that the "changes" so much boasted of on their side the "changes" so much boasted of on their side would not be found at the polls, they would laugh outright at your presumption, and refer you to Mr. Summers' District for a sample. Why, a thousand were to be gained in that District alone; no doubt of it, Mr. S. himself had so declared, and his ipse dirit was worth the evidence of twenty locofocos. Well, the election is over—and how. stands the case? In 1840 this District gave Harrison a majority of 236, and gave to Mr. Summers, for Congress, a majority of 300. In 1844, there is a Democratic majority of 171—showing a GAM of 407! Verily Whig prophets have proved sadly out of reckoning.

DTA Dinner was proposed to be given to the Democratic Electors of Virginia, by the "Spartans" of Richmond, on Wednesday last. It was an interesting occasion, doubtless; and an honor richly due to the able champions of our cause in

Solar Echres.—There will be a partial eclipse of the sun on the 9th December, visible throughout the greater part of the United States. The mean time of the beginning is 3.31, the greatest obscuration 4.5, and the sun sets eclipsed at 4,35, with 36 digits on its north limb obscured.

Postmaster General's Report.

ted of late, in regard to a change in the rates of postage, we take from the Baltimore Sun a condensation of the P. M. General's views upon the subject. The report announces the gratifying fact that, notwithstanding the embarrassments and difficulties the Department has had to encounter from the establishment of private mails, its current expenses have been met and discharged by its current revenue, without any curtailment of the service performed. The income of the Department for the year ending the 30th of June, was \$4,337,285 83. Total amount of expenditure and revenue settled during the same period \$4,-

"The Post Master General considers the rule whereby the founders of the department required it to sustain itself as founded in wisdom and justice, and that there is no mode by which its expenses can be met, more equitable, more just, than by the collection of as much postage, and no more, upon the matter which passes through the mail, as will be equal to the demands of the service; and although public opinion seems to demand a reduction in the rate of postage, this desire, so far as he has been able to ascertain, rests on this vital principle, and is sustained by the argument that a reduction of postage would be followed by an increase of mail matter, sufficient still to sustain the Department in all its expenses. If the Department were compelled to look to Congress for support, as some seem to desire, it may well be questioned whether its vigilance would not be lost in the simple routine of expending the money that Congress might appropriate, whether ascfully or not.

The Postmaster General reitnesses his heart

In the simple routine of expending the money that Congress might appropriate, whether usefully or not.

The Postmaster General reiterates his heretofore expressed views that the penny system of England, in many of its features, is unsuited to this country, which is sustained by many interesting comparisons and debails.

If the Department is to be left to lean on its own resources, he would recommend a reduction of postage to five and ten cents, as hertofore recommended by him in a report to the Senate, with the terms and conditions there annexed—one of which is, that the government shall compensate the department for the transmission and delivery of its public correspondence, and the tranked letters of its public functionaries, by the assumption of the amount paid for rail road and steamboat transportation, which is \$750,569 per annum. It is also asked, in order for this reduction, that the government shall protect the Department from the inroads made on its income by private expresses or posts.

partment from the inroads made on its income by private expresses or posts.

The Report goes on to review the recent difficulties it has had to encounter with these private establishments, expressing in an able argument his views of the constitutional right of the Government to put them down, and advising that a power of punishment and restraint sufficient to maintain the supremacy of the laws of the land, be immediately vested in the Judiciary Department. Without further legislation on this subject, the Report considers it idle to expect the Department to sustain itself."

The Lord's Day Convention. On our first page will be found an Address from his Convention to the people of the U. States. We bespeak for it a careful perusal, as many interesting incidents are related in connection witha proper observance of the Sabbath. On Tharsday, the Convention had a morning, afternoon, and night session, and adjourned at a late hour. A

number of resolutions were adopted, urging the observance of the Sabbath in all the relations of life, and especially by the National Legislators, by the Government officers, and in the Army, Navy, &c.; also, by Rail Road companies, recommending that the Rail Road trains cease to run on the

TThe Albany Argus states that Gov. Bouck appointed on Saturday last, the Hon. Henry A. Foster, U. S. Senator, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Silas Wright; and the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson to supply the archive resignation of the supply the vacance occasioned by the resignation of the supply the vacance occasioned by the vacance of the supply the vacance occasioned by the vacance of the Hon.

gullty, on the charge of enticing slaves from Mr. Heckrotte of Baltimore. The penalty is six years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, His counsel have asked for a new trial. The case excited preat interest in Baltimore during its progress. Illumination at Martinsburg.

The Virginia Republican gives an animated description of the Illumination at Martinsburg on Monday night last. We have room for but the fellowing:

The crowd of people was large, and good humor seemed to govern the mass. The appearance of the Procession was very imposing—the transparencies, the brilliant torches, the music the

"At night the town was beautifully illuminated in consequence of the glorious victory the Democracy have recently won—and in consequence of the promotion to the first office in the Republic, of our own distinguished fellow-citizen."

Quincy, the home of John Quincy Adams, gave a democratic majority at the late election, as did also each of the towns of Charlestown, Lexington, and Concord, famed for the early part they bore in the Revolutionary struggle.

A PATTERN MESSAGE.—Gov. Steele's annual message to the New Hampshire Legislature occupies little more than half a newspaper column! and yet treats of eight different and important ubjects.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

From the Richmond Enquirer.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1844.

SENATE—The Senate was organized by the appoint and of all the old officers, viz:
Mr. Scott, of Greenaville, Speaker.

Addison Hansford, Clerk. L.W.A

OUSE OF DELEGATES.—At 12, M., the House of Grander by Mr. PAYNE of Fluvanna, the

diall, of Albemarie.

The roll was called, and Mr. Southall received the soft all present, but Mr. Ward and Mr. McPherson age, who voted for Robert A. Banks, and Mr. Davis Drange, who voted for Join R. Edmunds. Absent: Sers. Miller, Beuhring's Grigsby, Edmunds of Halifax, voll, Bassell, Smith, Mayo, Banks, Beakerville, Ca., Middleton, Barnes and Martz.

Tr. Southall, returned his thanks in appropriate as.

ms.
Mr. Davis, of King & Queen, presented the memoria
Archibald Samuels, complaining of the indus electio
Andrew S. Broaddus, as a delegate from the county of

Caroline.
On motion of Mr. WATS, Daniel Ward was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, and Robert Bradley and Wm. Chambers first and second Door-keepers.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor, enclosing his annual Message, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Stephenson, who thanked the Governor for having done instice to the West, ordered to lie on the table, and 1,000 copies to be printed.

the Editors of heavy-the House, On motion of Mr. Warrs, Resolved, That when the House adjourn to-day, ill mest to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. On motion of Mr. Payne; the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, DROEMBER 3.

HOURE OF DELEGATES.—The Speaker announced the Standing Committees. The following, among other Committees, were appointed:

OF PHIVILEUES AND ELECTIONS.—Messus, Witcher, Davis of Orange and Greene, Stephenson, Stovall, Edgington and Cootes.

OF COURTS OF JUSTICE.—Messus, Preston, Anderson, Lacy, Taylor of Norfolk Borough, Leake, Moore, Garnett, Pentiletou, Frazier, Daniel of Richmand city, Plus, Funsten and Gordon.

OF Shooles and Golleges.—Messus, Anderson, Bowden, Edmunds of Halifax, Lee, White, Baskerville, Jackson, Tate, Newlan, Turner of Jefferson, Yerby, Gordon and Broaddus of Caroline.

OF CLAIMS.—Messus, Fullon of Wythe, Cowan, Robins, Flood, Street, Davis of King and Queen, Dey, Edmunds of Fanquier, Oliver, MoPherson of Page, Layne, Powell and Brown.

To Examine Second Auditor's Office, Messus, Parriott, Kilby, Rice, Harrison, O'Ferrall, Lovett and Cowner. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3:

owner.
To Examine Engolied Bills.—Messrs. Winston yree, Stoyall, Rice, Cooles, Denison, Towner, Happer Vree, Stovall, Rice, Cootes, Denison, Toward, Alley, Ciliby and Blick.

On Banks.—Messrs. Daniel of Richmond City, Leake, Caylor of Norfolk Borough, Harvie, Carson, Lanier, Edgington, Blue, Daniel of Prince George, and Fulton of

Nythe:

On motion of Mr. Lewis, so much of the Governor's dessage as refers to the Staunton and Parkersburg Road was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Mr. JACKSON presented a memorial of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the privilege of carrying their road through Virginia, to terminate on the Ohio River, not lower than Little Kanawha, &c; also, memorials of citizens of Western counties on the same mblect.

normles of citizens of Western counties on the same ablect.

The following Resolutions were offered:
By Mr. Garson, instructing the Committee of Courts or enquire into the expediency of changing the terms of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for rederick county, from the 8th to the 13th of June and November, in each year.

By Mr. Mires of Hi, that the House will, with the oncurrence of the Senate, proceed on Thursday next, to us election of a public printer.

On motion of Mr. Taylor of Loudown, the House adourned.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS. Twenty-Eight Congress-Second Session.

excellent health. When he entered the hall, he received warm congratulations from all parties.—
He is a great deal too good-natured for the unruly subjects he has to manage. At 12 o'clock, he gave a portentous stroke with the mace, when as if by magic, the noise ceased, a pin might have been heard.

On the calling of the roll, 175 members answered to their names. Several members elected to fill vacancies, were summoned and sworn. A quorum being in attendance, the usual resolutions apprizing the President of the fact, were adopted Mr. Holmes, of S. C., then rose and moved that

The crowd of people was large, and good humor seemed to govern the mass. The appearance of the Procession was very imposing—the transparencies, the brilliant torches, the music the cannon's roar, and the cheering of the Democratic ladies in the decoration of their windows and in the arrangement of the lights.

Particular notice is due, we think tour Charlestown friends, Captain Rowax, and Lieuts, SSALL and BRENT, for their superior management of the Artillery. In the name of all our Democratic editizens we take upon ourselves to thank them for their efficient sid.

Mr. Polk is said to have received the intelligence of his victory with as much grace, as Mr. Clay exhibited on account of his defeat. The Columbia "Democrat" of the 20th November states, that on the 19th "a large number of the military and a large concourse of citizens in general repaired to the residence of Gov. Polk, where they give him a most cordial and heatty salutation. Barclay Martin, Esq., was called upon by the assemble ge for a speech; he responded in a brief but eloquent address in which he answered very estisfactorily the interrogatory so often saked during the contest—" Who to James K. Polk?" Mr. Martin concluded his remarks by thirtodycoing to the audience, the president deck of the transparks were brief but appropriate and third of the constitution of the whole sum may be a surfaced and when the cannel may be a superior of the glorious victory the Democratic of the transparks were brief but appropriate and will of true eloquence and were received with the most enthusiastic cheering by the people present.

"At night the town was beautifully illuminated in consequence of the glorious victory the Democratic majority and the surface of the provision to the first office in the Republic, of our own distinguished fellow-titizen."

Alter some discussion on knotity points of order, the tr

After some discussion on knotty points of order, the question was put on the amendment. Only 20 votes were cast in the affirmative. So it was rejected. The motion of Mr. Holmes was then agreed to, and it is understood that a chaplain

will be elected to-morrow,
Mr. Adams gave notice that he will, to-morrow,
offer a resolution to rescind the 25th rule. So
we have hot work in prospect.
Mr. Duncan gave notice of bills to extend our
jurisdiction over the Oregon Territory, and to pro-

ide for the casting of votes for President and

vide for the casting of votes for President and Vice President on the same day.

After several other notices of unimportantmatters, the House adjourned.

A quorum appeared in the Senate, after which the usual resolutions, providing for newspapers, etc., were adopted. No other business of importance was transacted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1844.

Washing on, Dec. 3, 1844.

In Senate, nothing of importance transpired besides the reading of the Message.

House of Representatives.—At an early hour the galleries were again crowded by Spectators, anxious to get a glimpse of the proceedings. It is said that a great portion of them are private claimants, who have come on under the conviction that Congress will now find time to despatch the immense number of private bills on the calender. I am afraid they will be disappointed, for although the great contest has been decided, members still retain the disposition to talk rather than to work.

Mr. Adams pursuant to notice, offered a resolution to rescind the 25th rule, which prohibits the reception of abolition petitions. The question being on the adoption of the resolution, a division was demanded and ordered, whereon Mr. Thompson, of Miss., moved to lay the whole subject on the table. This motion failed—yeas 81, nays 104. The resolution of Mr. Adams was then agreed to—yeas 108, nays 80. So henceforth all abolition petitions, of whatever nature, will be received.—This is an important movement, the consequences of which cannot be clearly foreseen. Of course debate will arise on the presentation of any objectionable petition, and much time must be consumed.

This patter having been dispected of the Pre-

sumed.

This matter having been disposed of the President's Message was received, read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. King, of N. Y., gave notice of a bill to regulate and reduce the rates of postage.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll gave notice of a bill to amend the naturalization laws.

he naturalization laws.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the treasury to pay over the 4th instalment of the surplus revenue to

the States.

Mr. Weller moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion, by a vote of 105 to 68, prevailed.

A motion to adjourn was then carried.

him.

Editors throughout the country will serve the cause of humanity by publishing this, and his father will compensate them if called upon. His residence is Waterford, Loudoun county, Virginia.

Dec. 6, 1844. Washington, Dec. 4, 1844. MASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1844.

In Senate.—The first business was the election of a Chaplain. On the first ballot the Rev. Septimus Tuston was re-elected. He received 27 out of the 29 votes cast.

The usual standing committees were ordered to be appointed, and notices of unimportant bills were given. Nothing else of importance transported.

House of Representatives. Mr. Birt, of S. C., gave notice that he will, to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal the duty on cotton bagging and gunny cloth. This will open the Tariff campaign. The battle

romises to be fierce.

Notices of several other bills were given

Among them was a notice of a bill to abolish the franking privilege. It will be labor in vain.

Mr. Duncan asked leave to introduce his bill for casting the votes for President and Vice President on the same day. Leave was granted by a unanimous vote. So the bill was introduced and read twice. It is in substance the same bill which passed the House last session, but which verse in the South for want of time to conwas lost in the Senate for want of time to con Mr. Duncan thought there was no necessity o

a reference to a committee. He hoped the House would at once pass the bill. Mr. Elmore said this was an important subject

nd argued in favor of a reference to the co tee on elections.

Finally after a long dispute as to the dispos

the hill, it was referred to a committee of the whole and ordererd to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Burke, a resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a select committee to ascertain whether the banks of this District have not violated their charters.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, of S. C., the House INVENTED.

What is that principle which is termed the blood?

"The blood is the vital principle of life, and is that fluid by which the entire functions of the system are regulated; therefore when it becomes improved the principle of the system are regulated. then proceeded to vote for a chaptain. The suc-cessful candidate was the Rev. Mr. Daley. I be-lieve he is a Methodist. The House then adjourn-

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 2d, 1844.

The last session of the 28th Congress has at engith commenced. The day dawned bright and cantiful, and the crimson sunlight beamed as of id on the gorgeous drapery of the Halls of Control on the gorgeous drapery of the Halls of Control on the gorgeous drapery of the Halls of Control on the gorgeous drapery of the Halls of Control on the gorgeous drapery of the Halls of Control on the gorgeous drapery of the Halls of Control on the gorgeous drapery of the Halls of Control on the gorgeous drapery of the Halls of Control on the gorgeous drapery of the Halls of Control on the gorgeous drapery of the Halls of Control on the gorgeous drapery of the Halls of Control on the gorgeous drapery of the Halls of Control on the Halls of Control o

Mr. Pennington is here again relative to his eam balloon. He is determined to persevere unil he gets an appropriation.

Torch Light Procession in Winchester. To-night, (Friday) there will be a grand Torch LIGHT Procession in Winchester, in honor of the election of James K. Polk and George M. Dal-LAS. An address will be delivered in the public square by RICHARD E. BYRD, Esq. suited to the occasion. A BALLOON, 26 feet high and 54 in circumference, will be started on its zrial voyage

during the evening.

For the benefit of those who may design being present from Jefferson, we will state that an extra train of Cars will leave Harpers-Ferry for Winchester at 2 o'clock this evening. Fare for the round trip from Harpers-Ferry, one dollar.

Advertisements crowded out this week, shall e attended to hereafter.

The Markets.

BAITIMORE MARKET—Dec. 5.

CATTLE—The offerings of Beef Cattle at the Scales this morning embraced 800 head, of which 150 were taken by packers and 620 by the butchers. The extremes of prices paid were \$1.75 a \$2.50 per 100 lbs on the hoof as in quality, equal to \$3.50 a \$4.75 net.

HOGS—There are 5 or 600 head of Live Hogs offering, and sales are making at \$4 a \$4.124. Killed Hogs come in pretty freely, and are held at \$3.75 a \$4 according to size and quality. Sales of prime heavy Hogs at \$3.87 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR—The market for Howard street flour continues quite dull, and the sales from stores are small at \$4.25 for good mixed brands. The receipt price by case is \$4.124. City Mills Flour is without inquiry. Holders are willing to sell at \$4.25.

GRAIN—We continue to quote wheat at 88 a 93 cts for good to strioty prime reds, and at 75 a 85 cts for inferior to good. Sales of new Corn to-day at 39 a 40 cents for white, acd 41 cts for yellow. We quote Rye at 67 cts. Oats are worth 25 a 26 cents.

DIED.

On Tuesday night last, after an illness of only a few days, ANN Entza, an amiable and interesting daughter of Jacob Foreman, of this county, in the 5th year of her

In Richland county, Ohio, on the 13th November, in the 35th year of his age, Mr. WILSON McBRIDE, former-ly of Hampshire county, Va. Communicated.

Communicated.

Departed this life, Nov. 28, after a short illness, Missianan Elizabeth Buckles, daughter of the late Abra-am Buckles, of Berkeley county, in the 21st year of her

FOR HIRE.

nan-2 Boys. Enquire of KEYES & KEARSLEY.

KEYES & KEARSLEY

WEAK LUNGS and WEAK BREAST. ham Buckles, of Berkeley county, in the 21st year of her age.

The deceased was in the vigor of youth, hat how frall is humany life and how slender the tenure of moral existence? Truly—"In the midst of life we are in deant? But the relations and friends of this dear young lady need not sortow as those that have no hope. She half sought the Lord and found him gracious to her sint, the pardon of her sins, and from a sense of love and duty to her divine Redeemer, she was baptised and became a member of the Baptist Church at Mount Zion. In her sickness and death, felt the constitutions of the geopel of peace, and gave evidence of the power of religion in her erit from the interest of the power of religion in her erit from the oterrity. She has left a devited and affection at mother and several brothers and sisters to mourn her loss, but let them remember that she has made a happy exchange and paid a debt, which all must soon pay.

"Ten thousand to their endless home,"

This solemn moment by!

And we are to the magin come,

And soon expect to die." when any person is predisposed to consump on, it generally manifests itself by certain sympos, which are called CONSUMPTIVE

toms, which are called CONSUMPTIVE
SYMPTOMS, the most common of which are
a pain in the breast, and an oppression and pain
about the lungs, When these symptoms are
axperienced, to guard against consumption it is
advisable to STRENGTHEN THE LUNGS
AND BREAST. This may be done effectually by using HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOARHOUND.

Price 50 cents ber bottle. For sale by SETH
S. HANCE, corner of Charles and Pratt streets,
Baltimore, and by
Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

HANCE'S SUPERIOR LILY WHITE, AND HANCE'S PEARL POWDER, both articles for beautifying and improving the complexion. Price 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) cts. per box. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner of Charles and Prait streets, Baltimore, and by

Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1811.

MAIRIE ID.

Miscellaneous Notices

627 A PROTRACTED MEETING will commence in the Methodist E. Church, Charlestown, on Kriday night, 13th hat. Several Ministers are expected to be present during the nontinuance of the meeting. Dec. 6, 1814.

the nominuance of the meeting.

Dec. 6, 1814.

Negotiable Notes, &c.

A supply of Negotiable notes, Blank notes, &c. just printed in the best style, and for sale low; at Thes. 6, 1814.

Thec. 6, 1814.

WILLIAM GRUHB, aged 16 years, son of Curtis Grubb, of Loudoun county, Va., absented himself September 16, 1844, without any known cause to his parents, and they are greatly distressed, and desire some information of him.—Should this meet his eye, he is requested either to return to his parents or write to them. His mother in particular is in great distress at his indiscretion, and will be relieved much on hearing from him.

Further Proof of the Efficacy of

Hoarhound in relieving afflicted man.

M. GEORGE T. WARRINGTON, residing in York street, Federal Hill, Baltimore, was attacked with a violent cough and sore throat, and after trying many remedies, was induced by a friend to use Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound, and before using one bottle was entirely

cured.
ANOTHER, YET MORE ASTONISHING.

he bottle was entirely cured.

Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by
SETH S. HANCE,
Corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore,
ind by
J. H. BEARD & Co.
Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA or BLOOD PILLS, composed entirely of Vegetable Substances, and universally known to be the best medicine for the purification of the blood EVER

tem are regulated; therefore when it becomes impure, the general system becomes deranged, and gives rise to innumerable diseases."

For sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by J. H. BEARD & Co. Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

Invented, prepared and sold by SETH S. HANCE, corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co. Charlestown, Dec. 6.

HANCE'S MEDICATED CANDY FOR COLDS, COUGHS & HOARSE

"It has long been the effort of man, To save fellow mortals from death; To cure them of coughs and of colds, Consumption and shortness of breath,

The way then at length has been found. For man to obtain quick relief,

And make him the same of belief; Would you live then in joy and in health, Feel hale when old age shall advance—

Price 25 cents per package, or five for \$1.

For sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co.

removing bile, corrrecting disoders of the stomach and bowels,

costiveness, dyspepsia, swim-ming in the head, &c. Persons of a full habit, who are subject to Headache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as

many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

In purchasing these pills, let me add one word of caution. Always ask for HANCE'S PILLS, and purchase of none but those advertised as

gents, and if convenient, call and see the proprie-

for nimsen.

For sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner of Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by

J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,

Price 25 cents per box, or 5 for \$1.

If so, by far better than wealth, Is the Candy, made only by Hance."

Its virtues will surely astound,

Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1244.

Hance's Compound Syrup of

To the Humane.

NEGROES FOR BURE On Tuesday evening the 26th ult., in Bolivar, by the Rev. James Sanks, Mr. Samuel William & to Miss Susan Jenkins—all of the above place.

On the 21st ult., by the Rev. William Monroe, Mr. Samuel, Myers, of Jefferson county, Va., to Miss Catherine Deitrick, of Boursboro, Md.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 29th, by the Rev. J. A. Gere, Mr. Garland D. Moore to Miss Ann Reduced Shewalver, daughter of Mr. Island Shewalver, daughter of Mr. Island Shewalver, daughter of Mr. Island Shewalter—all of this county.

On the 12th ult., by the Rev. D. f. Haner, Mr. Charles Hough, of Waterford, to Miss Ann Ann, daughter of Sammel Slater, of Tankerville, Londoun County.

At Millwood Church on Thursday the 21st ult., by the Rev. W. Jones, David Funston, Esq., of Warren county, Va., to Miss Suban Meade, daughter of the late David Meade, Esq., of Clarke county, Va. WILL be hired, at public filring, before the door of Joseph M. Brown, in Charlestown, on FRIDAY the 27th instant, (Dec.) a number of Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls—belonging to the estate of John Griggs, dec'd.

RICH'D WHIDIAMS, Adm't.

Those having in possession any of the above egroes, will return them on Christmas-day, pro-erly clothed. R. W. Dec. 6, 1844.

SETTLE UP! The Old Year's Affairs!

Our friends indebted to us will please settle up their unsettled accounts, by note or cash before the 1st January, as we are about to make some change in our business.

A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 6, 1844.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY authority of a Deed of Trust, executed by Robert Slemmons, and for the purposes of said deed, I will offer for sale, at Hazlefield, the residence of the said Slemmons, on THURS-DAY the 19th instant.

A Negro Woman and Child.

-ALSO-Six Horses, Caule, Sheep, Hogs; Two Wagons, Wood Ladders; Barouche and Harness; And other Farming Utensils.

Household and Kitchen

Beds, Bedding;
Tables, Chairs, Carpets, &c., &c.
TERMS—All purchases above five dollars nine months credit, bond and security. All of that sum and under, cash. G. D. MOORE. nd under, cash. Dec. 6, 1844.

NEW GOODS.

Cheaper than Ever! THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a very cheap and handsome stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. His stock consists in part of the following, viz: Cloths and Cassimeres of every variety, cheap; Satinets, all colors and prices; A handsome assortment of Vestings; Latest style fall Prints and Patterns, and the cheapest ever sold;

est ever sold;
Alpaccas, variety of patterns;
Cushmeres, beautiful patterns and cheap;
Shawls of various patterns and sizes; Demestics of every description; Plain and striped Linseys; Linsey for men, heavy and cheap; Rose and White blankets;

MRS. HENRIETTA MERRICK, residing in Monu-ment street, between Canal and Eden streets, was attacked with a very severe cough and pain in the breast, which was so intense that it extend-ed to her shoulders. She was afflicted also with Rose and White blankets;
Servant's do.;
A great variety of gentlemen's and boys' Fur,
Cloth, Velvet and Glazed Caps;
Beaver, Russia, Cassimere and Silk Hats;
A large and general assortment of GROGERIES,
which I pledge myself to sell as low, or lower
than they can be had in the Valley. Coffee by
the bag—Molasses and Sugar by the barrel;
Nails from 4 to 10 cts.;
Hardware a great assistant.

After trying many remedies, she was persuaded by a friend to use Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarbound, and after using three doses, she ex-perienced great relief, and before she had finished Hardware, a good assortment; China and Queensware, do.;

Stoneware, do.;
All of which will be sold at reduced prices.— My friends and the public generally, are requested to call and examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 6, 1844. FOR SALE,

ONE of Hathanon's Patent Cooking Stoves, entirely new. I will exchange it for produce of any kind, or sell it on credit. I have also a half dozen Sleigh Baskets, which I will sell at \$5 a piece.

W. J. HAWKS.

Charlestown, Nov. 29—3t. Regimental Order.

THE Regimental Court of Inquiry will convene at I. N. Carter's Hotel in Charlestown, on Friday the 6th of December.

All excuses for delinquencies for the present year can be made at that time. The hour for meet-

ing will be 10 o'clock, A. M.

Officers and others interested are required to be prompt in order that business may be attended to HANCE'S COMPOUND MEDICATED HOARHOUND CANDY, for Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, Sore Throat, Clearing the Voice, Consumption, Bronchitis, and despatched without delay. By order of the Officer commanding the 55th Regiment, V. M. Nov. 29.

PRIME OLD PEACH BRANDY, for sale by Nov. 29. E. M. AISQUITH.

N EGRO BLANKETS, for sale very low.

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 H ANCE'S SARSAPARILLA VEGETA-BLE OR BLOOD PILLS, FOR PU-RIFYING THE BLOOD,

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 compiled with.

R. A. J. LARUE.

November 22, 1844.*

MUSIC TIPACIEIRA 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, Plano, 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.

A MILLER WANTED.

AM in want of a Miller. A young man without a family, who can come well recommended for honesty, industry, &c. will meet with a good situation and constant employment, by applying immediately to the undersigned, at Brucetown, ing immediately to the line.
Frederick county, Virginia.
JAMES L. ROBERTS.

Nov. 22, 1844-3t.

Jefferson County, Sct. OCTUBER TERM 1844, OF THE COUNTY COURT: John Stephenson, PLT'FF.

DEF'TS

AGAINST Eli Smith & Francis Smith, IN CHANCERY.

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 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, 1841—2m.

RICH AND POOR. There's joy in the palace, there's grief in the cot,
The rich have abundance, but poverty's lot
Is fugilive hope, ever chased by grim care,
Till the vision dissolves in the gloom of despair!
There's sport for the squire, for the fords of the soil,
But what is to solace the children of toil!
While revels are rife in the mansions and court,
Nowport is for them—they're of fortune the sport!
There are laws the swolln wealth of the rich to secure,
But the "Poor Laws" alone are the laws for the poor. But the "Poor Laws" alone are the laws for the poor.

Stern winter approacheth, he rides on the blast,
And myriads must perish before he hath pass'd;
The ragged, the wretched must shiver and die,
Ere the ice-crested monarch, stern winter pass by.
Yet the yule-log shall blaze in the homestends of mirth,
While penury droops o'er its emberless hearth,
And the storm-gusts rush cold through the windowless
shed,
And pleace the gaunt immates—unclothed and unfed.
Ah! is there no pity, for those who endure
The sharp-biting season—the shelterless poor?

Political.

Will the Whigs be able to get up a Panic ? This is a question often asked. For our par we are inclined to answer it in the negative. The whig party has more than its proportion of presses; it has numerous idle talkers in public places; its slang whangers, paid and unpaid, who before the election had nothing to do but to boast and have now nothing to do but to croak. These are great advantages, certainly, for getting up a pan-ic in the money market.

was a general agreement among the principal organs of the Whig party, its presses and speakers, that this country was ruined by the measures of General Jackson's administration. The Whig papers declared the fact with the utmost solemnity, in every variation of phrase they could command; the Whigs passed resolutions to the same effect at all their public meetings; and when Congress assembled, in December, the Whig members immediately began to make funeral orations over the departed prosperity of the country. All this machinery succeeded; a general alarm pos-sessed the breasts of capitalists, stockholders and speculators; confidence was for a time almost extinct, and in the midst of causes which at another time would have made the money market too liberal and too easy, all the inconvenience of death, scarcity and contraction were felt.

When people had time to look about them and to see that all which had been said about the ruin of the country by the measures of General Jackson, was merely a figure of speech; and meant that the Whig party had not been allowed to have its way, the face of things immediately changed.— From excessive distrust people passed at once to excessive confidence, and that career of insane speculation began which ended two or three years

afterwards in a general explosion.

This lesson, we fully believe, will not be lost, and the attempt of the Whigs to throw the community into a fright by way of revenging themselves for the majority which has been given against them, will not succeed. Perhaps the worst evil of a panic in the money market is not the immediate distrust and check which it produces, but the excessively confident and sanguine state of mind which follows that distrust, when the alarm is shown to be groundless and unreasons [N. Y. Post.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE UNION!—Owe a large debt to Thomas Ritchie of the Enquirer, for the talent, industry, and gallant bearing, which he has displayed in the late contest. Never have we known the old gentleman to wield his quill so effectually or to display greater ability and tact, in the political controversies through which we have passed. Long may he live to battle in behalf of Democratic principles, and may his distinguished services be held in perpetual remembrance.

(Valley Star.

CALM AFTER A STORM.

An editor in Virginia, now the election is over, is sadly puzzled to know what to say to his readersand what subject he is to write upon; and with a rueful countenance exclaims, "Othello's occupation's gone," and his situation, like that of every conductor of a political journal, is just now one of peculiar embarrassment. Only imagine it—for nearly a year past the editor, on either side, has had more subjects for the exercise of his pen than he knew what to do with. Column after column might be poured forth, and still the theme would not be exhausted. It was scarcely necessary to think. He had the whole argument by heart.— Setting his quill to the foolscap, the article might almost be said to write itself. It was, as it were, whistled off with the smallest expenditure of brains. In fact, the stormy time is the easy time to the political editor. The rumpus and the row form his peculiar element and his congenial sphere.—But then suddenly comes the election; and, let it his peculiar element and his congenial sphere.—
But then suddenly comes the election; and, let it result as it will, he loses his well peloved topics, that he has opened a Tailor Shop, one door North as if his head had been smote from him by the of Mr. Wm. Avis's Shoe Store, and opposite Mr. guillotine. All his accumulated facts-his garnered Wm. S. Lock's Store, where he is prepared to cut documents-his stored ammunition and his well- and make to order all garments for gentlemen's used pieces of artillery, all become useless on the instant; and when people congratulate such a partisan because the excitement is over, little do the, think of the blank dessolation which forthe time.

He is in the receipt of the FASHIONS reguused pieces of artillery, all become useless on the pervades his mind. The editor, thus deprived of larly, and is enabled therefore to insure the 'latest subjects, is a forlornness. It is necessary for him cut," to those who may desire it. Country pro to begin again—to plough and sow, and to wait duce, at cash prices, will be taken at all times in for the harvest. He may say it, perhaps, but, in truth, he is rarely glad that the election is past, however it may be with other people. He is, in effect, a soldier, feeling himself of value in the midst of war, and growing dull in the "weak piping times of peace." The close of a campaign no season of joy and merriment to him ; for of what use is his peculiar professional training then ?-What is to be done with his discipline, his tactics and his manœuvres, when "bruised arms hang up for monuments?"—Neal's Easurday Gazette.

The New York American having insinuated that Bishop Hughes had used his influence in favor of the Democratic party during the late campaign in New York, the Albany Evening Journal, a Whig paper, says: "The insinuation—for it is but an insinuation, though it passes and is received as a fact—against Bishop Hughes, is unfounded in justice or truth. We speak understandingly, when we say that Bishop Hughes has neither said nor done any thing in reference to the elecsaid nor done any thing in reference to the election, which, if procla med from the house-top would not command the approval of all fair men of both parties. We do the Catholic clergy and our cause great injustice, in assuming, without evidence dence, and most untruly, that they are all Lo-

Federalism, says the Buffalo Economist, is like a scrpent. It sloughs its skin every few years and comes with a new covering, but remains at heart the same. It is wily, deceltful, venomous, and has a double tongue. It carries a high head, but trails its body through filth and corruption.— The smile holds good at every point, and in this, to businesstoo, that, like a snake, it has been scotched.

AWFUL TO RELATE.—Since the news of the ection of the Democratic candidate was received in Butler county, says the Morning Post, the hens there have not laid a single egg! And what makes this calamity the more painful, the Whigs have positive information that the aforesaid Butler hens intended to lay two eggs on every week day, and three eggs on Sunday, if CLAY had been successful. This intelligence from the hens was brought by a Whig Pigeon express, and may be depended on—it is certainly as correct as any news brought by any other Whig express.

At the National Hall reading-room, in New York, there is a full length portrait of Henry Clay, in his private library at the White House, in the act of writing his inaugural. There is an inscription on the portrait, which reads as follows: "Henry Clay, the 11th President of the United States."

Our respectable colored fellow-citizens voted dmost in a body for Henry Clay.—New Bedford Geomery.

G. W. J. COPP. ATTOMMET AT LAW,

OFFICE on Lexington Street, opposite the Court House. November 1, 1844.

WM. A. SOMMERVILLE, WAL TA TELLACTEA

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.

ISAAC FOURE,

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

ic in the money market.

Yet the public remember something of the groundless panic which was got up by the same party in 1834, and this recollection will make it the harder to produce the same effect now. In 1834, our reders we presume have not forgotten, there our reders we presume have not forgotten, there of the same effect now. In 1834, our reders we presume have not forgotten, there of the same clarked the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson." opposite the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson July 26, 1844—2m.

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

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

HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

Young Ladies' Boarding School. ASTERNOSTA SIRDIENTAIRT.

THIS School, located in the vicinity of Win-Chester, and devoted to the instruction of Young Ladies in the higher branches of education—designed more particularly as a Boarding School, will be resumed again, under the care of the subscriber, on the 2nd Monday in September. the subscriber, on the 2nd Monday in September, next. The general affangements of the School will be the same as when formerly under the care of the undersigned, and will embrace a thorough Insh, 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—37 course of instruction in all the branches of an English, Classical and Ornamental Education. Terms

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

LATEST FASHIONS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends that they have just returned from the Eastern cities that they have just returned from the Eastern cities and Tassels, for Cloaks and Dresses; COWLET & SHOPE, with the latest and most approved Fashions, and are now ready to serve their customers with Silk and Bobin Lace; and are now ready to serve their customers with

any garment of the latest cut.

We tender our thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended, and trust that by renewed efforts to please, we shall continue to receive it, as well as the custom of new friends. Charlestown, Nov. 1, 1844—3m.

TAILORING.

H. KINNINGHAM, having just returned white Wreaths; Tinseled do.; from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, visiting the most fashionable establishments. We respectfully invite the Ladi more, 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,

N. B.—Country produce will be taken in ex-change for work at all times, at cash prices. October 11, 1844-3m.

Fashionable Tailoring.

duce, at cash prices, will be taken at all times in

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

S. W. HOAG, MOLLAT. 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 Gloths, Vestings and Trim-mings in and about this market, and where all orders in the above line will be promptly attended to. October 11, 1844—tf.

The Latest Fall Fashions,

JUST 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 Fushions, which will enable him to fit out Gentlemen in the "latest tip," at the shortest possible notice. Over-Goats 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 fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. A call from old friends is respectfully solicited.

Country produce will be taken in payment for work, at the market price.

JOSEPH BROWN.

September 27, 1844.

New Arrival.

THE attention of Ladies is invited to the arrival of a few pieces of most splendid Cashmere de Ecosse, all wool, the richest and most beautiful

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

J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Oct. 4, 1844.

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, adjoining the Grocery Store of Bilmyre & Co., where he has on hand a good supply of Furniture of various 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 country, at the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOPKINS.

Shepherdstown, August 2, 1844—6m.

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.

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.

Sept. 6. CHAS. G. STEWART.

New Fall and Winter Goods. THE subscribers have the pleasure of announce 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 Balt more, and in point of style and quality, 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, Queensware, &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.

leasure to show our goods.
Sept. 27. MILLER & TATE.

Splendid Fancy Goods.

THE attention of Ladies is directed to the following list of heautiful new style goods:
Real French Cashmere de 'Eosse; Splendid assortment French Mouslins Rich Striped Satins;

Striped and figured Lustres, a new article;
Silk Warp Pland Alpacca; Do Black do.; Bl'k and lead-colored plaid do.; French Silks: Prints, in great variety, from 61 to 25;

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;

Figured and plain Nets, new styles; Shaded Purse Twist; Plain do.;

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

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

Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. Super Black French Cloth; Fashionable shade rich Brown do.; English wool-dyed Black do.; Beaver do.;

Beaver 6-4 Tweeds, for Sack Coats; Bl'k Cloak Cloth; 1 piece sup. Bl'k French Cassimere; 8-4 do. do.; A great variety of plaid and striped Fancy do.

f 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.; Scarfs. &c.

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

Merino Shirts and Drawers. For sale low by Sept. 27. MILLER & TATE. Sept. 27.

Co-Partnership.

HAVE this day taken as a partner in my mercantile business, Mr. JOHN K. WOODS. The business will be bereafter conducted under the firm of Miller & Woods. I would respectfully 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.
Sept. 13. MILLER & WOODS.

PRINTS.—A lot of beautiful new style PRINTS. MILLER & TATE.

LARD LAMPS. THAVE just received a few more of those
Lard Lamps from the manufactory of
Carnellous & 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.

CHARLES G. STEWART. Breast Plus, 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.

MSH. - Mackere!, Shad and Herrings, by the Oct, 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. 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, Column, and plant

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.

IT LETTERING neatly executed.

By application to Mr. Jas. W. Bellen, Charlestown, those who may desire any of the above articles can be shewn the list of prices and the different plans. He will also forward any orders, epitaphs, &c., that may be desired. Or by addressing me, at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., orders can be filled without delay.

UPNo imposition need be feared, as my prices are uniform.

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;

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

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. 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 to punctual cus omers on time. A call from the public generally is respectfully asked. Thanking for many past favors, a continuance is solicited.

Sept. 20, 1844.

TOBACCO.—A iresh supply of Tobacco,
Snuff, and Segars, just received and offered
for sale low, by THOMAS RAWLINS.
Sept. 20, 1844;

NEW FALL GOODS. UST received and opened, a large stock of New Goods, of the latest style and importa-E. M. AISQUITH. Sept. 20, 1844.

SHOWER BATTIS.—Portable Shower Baths, to be used either in Polytra to be used either in Bath House or Chamber. ept. 27. E. M. AISQUITH. CARPETING.—Low Priced Carpeting, at Sept. 27. E. M. AISQUITH'S. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

FRESH TEA.—Just received, a case of very peculiar. 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.

Family Groceries. WE have paid especial attention to the selection of our present stock of Groceries, and can with confidence recommend them to families.

Among them may be found, for cash—

SALE.—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: mong them may be found, for cash—
Porto Rico Sugar at 8, 10 and 11c.;
Beautiful Loaf do. at 121 to 19;
Rio, Laguyra, and Java Coffees, at 8, 10 and

Imperial and Gun Powder Teas, Imp. Tea from 37 to \$1 50; Mould, Dipped, and Sperm Candles; N. O. and Sugar-house Molasses; Soda and Water Crackers, Cheese;

Sporm 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.

BLACK TEA—Of superior quality, for sale by Sept. 27. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. 100 PAIRS of Kip and Calf Boots, Home-made, for Fall sale; 150 pairs extra strong home-made Coarse Shoes, double soled;

300 pairs Women's Calf, Morocco, and Kiddo;;
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.

SHOES.—Ladies who are in search of most elegant Kid Slippers and Walking shoes, will find their at MILLER & TATE'S. find them at Sept. 27, 1844. For Gentlemen.

OST extensive assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Vestings, just received

and for sale by
Sept. 27.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

ARD MAMPS.—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 season, at C. G. STEWART'S.
Nov. 1, 1844. 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.

Nov. 15. MILLER & TATE. Lamb's Wool Shirts.

TWO dozen more just received, of superior quality—for sale very cheap by Nov. 15. KEYES & KEARSLEY. To Lovers of "the Weed."

To Lovers of "the Weed."

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

Tobacco.—A large supply of Tobacco of extra superior quality, down to 12½ cents per pound—the most general assortment in the county, and at the lowest prices.

Segars.—Old Regalia, Plantation, Principe, Rifle, 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.

September 6, 1844.

September 6, 1844

C ENTLEMEN,—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. At & G. W. HOLLAND.

Oct. 11. At & G. W. HOLLAND.

Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Fancy Articles, Confectionary, &c., &c.

J. H. BEARD & Co.

A RE just receiving a large and fresh supply of Drugs, dedicines, Oils, &c. &c., which hey respectfully offer to their ustomers and the public in eneral, at reduced prices and a the usual terms. Nov. 15, 1844.

DAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c. White Lead in Oil, large Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpen nish, Japan, &c., Chrome Green, Lead, Vonitian Red, Spanish Brov &c., for sale low by J. H. BEARD & Co. Nov. 15, 1844.

Confectionary, Fruits, &c. 300 LBS. fresh Candy, Oranges, Cocoanuts,
Almonds, Filberts, Palmants, English
Walnuts, Prunes, Raisins, Dried Currants, JuJube Paste, Preserves assorted in bottes, Pickles
in Jars, &c., &c., just received and for sale by
Nov. 16, J. H. BEARD & Co. Fine Cutlery, Hardware, &c.

A LARGE assortment of Penknives, Razors, Scissors, Nipple Wrenches, Tweezers, Powder 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
Nov. 15.

J. H. BEARD & Co.

DOWDER AND SHOT, for sale by

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

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.

MOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS, A large variety, for sale by Nov. 15, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co. CHEAP PAPER.—Ruled and unruled Letter and Cap Paper at 121 ets. per quire, for sale by L. J. MILLER & WOODS.

October 25.

BUCKWIEAT FLOUR, or superior quality, for sale for cash by Oct. 25. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

BEANS.—500 bushels Beans wanted, for which the highest price will be given.
Oct. 25. E. M. AISQUITH. Shawls! Shawls!

THE unparalleled demand for those beautiful and fashionable Brocha Shawls has induced us to send for another lot, which we have just received. Call at the cheap Baltimore Stote. A. & G. W. HOLLAND. Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 25, 1844.

TEAS.—Just opened, a Chest of Extra line 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-tia and Principe Cigars. Also, Spanish and

Half-Spanish Cigars, just received.
Oct. 25. THOS. RAWLINS. S ADDLERY.—Felium, Sname and Still Bitts; Nebbing, 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.
Oct. 25. THOS. RAWLINS.

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

October 25, 1844. NAILS.—50 Kegs Brien's Malis 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.

Oct. 11, 1844. 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.

Ladies' Mitts and Gloves. PROM 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. For Children. JUST received, Worsted Caps, Hoods, Cloaks, Comforts, Muffs, and cheap Mitts, for children, among which are some articles entirely new etyle. Also, Variegated Yarn, beautiful colors.

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

Second Supply. I 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.

MERCHANT TAILOR. A Superior Stock of Cloths, Cami-

meres, Caminets, Vestings, &c. NEW STYLES FASHIONABLE AND FANCY GOODS!

OME and examine my stock for yourselves, and trust not to the reports of others.

Thave just made a visit to the city of Baltimore, where I purchased a stock of

Superior Cloths and Trimmings, or the purpose of establishing, in Charles

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 Chorus, Cassmeres, Vestrucs, &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 furnish

any other this side of the city. I can furuish

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

Pants ** 3,00 ** 12,00,

Vests ** 2,00 ** 5,00,

or any price between the several amounts.

I would further say, that all calls to MAKE GARMENTS, of all descriptions, out and trim the same, shall be attended to with promptness and despatch, feeling assured, from the past experience had in the Art of Cutting 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. 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, 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. 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 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, 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

Canada and Fur Hats, latest style; Caps, a general assortment, of the latest and most fashionable style, such as Olc Bull, plain Cloth, do trimmed, Glazed, and Octagon, for men, boys and children.

TPersons in want of the above named articles will find it much to their advantage to call at the Store, corner of Virginia Hotel, where they will find a new stock and a general assortment, cheap-

er than the cheapest by 20 per cent.

WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—(Free Press Copp.) AUCTION. BOOTS AND SHOES.—The subscriber 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.
75 Men's fine lined and bound moroccosnoes 75
Ladies' line thick soled Shoes 75
Also—every kind of Gentlemen's, Ladies, Children's and Servant'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.

I VORY balance nancie Kilves and Scissors, ers and Steels; Razors, Penknives, Scissors, 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. OCKS.—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 Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS. HINGES.—A fresh supply of Butt, Parlia-ment, Double, 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. Bonnets, Bonnets!

Tine Braid and Straw Bonnets, warranted cheaper than they were ever sold here. Also splendid figured, Blue, Black, Green, Purple and other colors Bonnet Velvets, Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, Fancy Sprig Caps, &c., &c., for sale by A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 11, 1844.

Cheap Domestic Goods. FINE 8-4 Brown Cotton 61 cents, do 4-4 do do 9 & 10, Heavy 4-4 do do 11 & 12, do 6-4 do do 121

Heavy 4-4 do do 12½
do 6-4 do do 12½
Fine 3-4 Bleached Cotton 6½,
do 7-8 do do 8 & 10,
do 4-4 do do 10 & 12,
do 4-4 Sheeting 12 & 16, do 4-1 ab Heavy 6-4 Sheeting 12 & 16, Together with Tickings, Linseys, Furniture Plaid, Checks, &c., at unusual low prices, just reopived and for sale by
Oct. 11. A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys and A LARGE stock of the above goods, which we 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.

BROWN and Bleached Cotton;
do Sheeting;

Do do Sheeting;
Bed Ticking, Checks;
Twilled Cotton;
Osnaburg do., &c.,
Sept. 27. MILLER & TATE. SHOES.—Just received, another supply of latest style KID SHOES.
Sept. 6. MILLER & TATE.

DRIME VINEGAR-Just received, Sept. 20. MILLER & TATE