

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLER, (OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.)

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

General Intelligence.

FLOOD AND DEEP FLOOD.—A letter from Mass., published in the foreign papers, gives an account of the overflow of rivers in the north of China, before which the European inundations that have been recorded during the last few years shrink into relative insignificance.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—It is currently rumored in this city, that the Supreme Court of the State has come to a decision in the important case of State vs. Rives—Indictment for tearing up the Portsmouth Road from Margarettville to the Roanoke.

MORE DIVISION.—We have always supposed that the divisive measures, adopted by our Methodist brethren last Spring, would have an effect on other denominations.

1st. That the sale made under Mr. Rives' Execution, was not valid, because it was not made at the Court House.

2d. That the interest of the Company in the land and superstructure of the Road and in all personal property, may be sold under Execution; but the franchise cannot be sold.

3d. That after the Road is sold, the Company may, by petition, according to their Charter, have the same land condemned for erecting another superstructure for the Road.

A CONSCIENTIOUS CONVICT.—The Vermont Mercury relates that a young man recently arrived at Windsor in the stage and applied for admission to the State Prison, showing the papers which entitled him to a residence there.

ORPHANS.—The Legislature has closed its first session, after having passed twenty-five acts; one of which was to abolish the manufacture, importation or sale of ardent spirits.

ANTIQUEITY OF THE ODD FELLOWS.—Mr. Wm. English, in an address before the Tremont Lodge of Boston, whilst commenting upon the unwritten history of the Order of Odd Fellows, and the occasional glimpses of it at different times from the early ages, together with the legend that makes the primitive Christians its original members, remarked that "it was amongst these people that our English brethren took it as formed."

SPURIOUS QUARTER DOLLARS, made of pewter and galvanized over, are in circulation in Philadelphia.

A YOUNG WOMAN, named Ann Somers, committed suicide in Philadelphia, on Saturday, by taking laudanum. The inconstancy of a lover was the cause.

GREAT LAND SALE.—Edward J. Black, as the Attorney of the State of Indiana, advertises for sale three hundred thousand acres of land in Georgia, which formerly belonged to the Georgia Lumber Company, and were by it conveyed to the State of Indiana.

DOMESTIC YEAST.—The following is copied from the London Gardener's Chronicle, and is both cheap and easy.—Boil one pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, [how much is that?] in two gallons of water, for an hour.

ANOTHER FOOT RACE.—The New Orleans sporting world are to have a foot race for a purse of \$500. It is to come off on the 23d of this month at the Metairie course.

WE THANK YOU TOO.—The Charleston Mercury says, in regard to Massachusetts meddling with slavery—"If Massachusetts and the other free States would have such regulations as would make them mind their own business, they would be far less absurd in the eyes of the world."

From the Richmond Enquirer. The November Panic.

The reader will recollect the efforts that were made by the Whig press, immediately on the defeat of Mr. Clay, to get up a great panic. The Whigs wished to persuade the people, that the election of Mr. Polk would bring ruin on the nation—that nobody would think of investing his capital and labor in any new employment—that the erection of buildings would cease—all enterprise stand still—all species of property depreciate, and all sorts of productions would be reduced in the market.

THE MARRIAGE.

Bind the white orange blossoms in her hair, Soft be their shadow—soft and somewhat pale; For they are omens—Many anxious year Are on the wreath the nuptial veil.

Miscellaneous.

The Mechanic.

It is our duty and our pleasure occasionally to turn our thoughts to the Mechanic, and to employ our pen in the grateful task of cheering him in his toils and labors, by showing the good results that arise from his enterprise—the fortune he may secure—the fame he may enjoy.

MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes on the 10th inst., that "Two new pamphlets on the Onderdonk case have appeared. One is from the pen of Charles King, Esq., of the Courier and Enquirer, and is an able and eloquent examination of the charges against the Bishop—the conclusions being wholly unfavorable to the accused."

THE WIFE.—A French preacher says.—It is her happiness to be ignorant of all that the world calls pleasure—her glory to live in the duties of a wife and mother—and she consecrates her days to the practice of social virtues.

EDUCATION.—On this subject, as on most others, strange notions have been entertained in the world—that nothing in a mind is better than any thing; or that if something must be there, that something is better supplied by chance than design, as if it were not wisely provided for.

BOILING POTATOES.—Not one house-keeper out of ten knows how to boil potatoes properly. Here is an Irish method, one of the best we know.—Clean, wash the potatoes and leave the skin on, then bring the water to a boil and throw them in. As soon as boiled soft enough for a fork to be easily thrust through them, dash some cold water into the pot, let the potatoes remain two minutes, and then pour off the water.

DOWN SOUTH.—The Charleston Mercury says: "The prospects of the agriculturists is now fine. The weather has been favorable for preparing the ground, and now bids fair to afford them a planting season equally favorable. Vegetation is unusually forward; the trees are in full leaf; wild flowers are out and the aspect of the country is more like April than March. We shall have green peas in a few days."

From Graham's Magazine. THOU HAST LEFT ME ALONE.

Glad faces are smiling around me, And many that love me are near; The budding and blossoming here; The voice of the silver-tongued streamlet I love—and the exquisite tones Of the singing-bird's blissful notes as ever; But I'm sad for thy lost left me alone!

There's joy in the rosy-lipped morning, And joy on the brow of the night; There's joy in the eye of the floweret, And joy in each quiver of light; Joy joy in the language of Nature— I live in its exquisite tones— And then answer back, "I'm weary; Oh, I'm sad! thou hast left me alone."

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From the Baltimore Sun. Lizzy Wadsworth—The Mechanic's Daughter.

Lizzy Wadsworth was a lively, laughing little witch, just about eight years old when I first became acquainted with her. Like most children at her age, she was very fond of play, and the moment she was out of school, she was off after some of her playmates for a frolic. It made no difference with her, so they were kind toward her, and respectable, what might be their station in life—whether high or low, rich or poor—feeling a consciousness of being as good, but no better than any of them, she met all on an equality; not once dreamed that she should not always be received by them in a like generous spirit.

But Lizzy had soon to learn her mistake. One day, while merry at play with Molly Barton, Miss Sophia Rebecca Jones, daughter of Major Jones, the pursuer, stepping slyly up to Molly, whispered in her ear— "I wouldn't play with Lizzy Wadsworth, if I was in your place—because the Wadsworths are poor people, and ain't respectable."

This good-natured and refined communication did not meet with the most cordial reception, else Molly probably would have kept it to herself, which she did not. Miss Sophia Rebecca Jones was several years the elder of the two playmates; but no one had ever accused her of being wise beyond her years—and in the present instance the result showed that she would have exhibited much better sense in withholding her sage advice.

Molly had no idea of inquiring whether the Wadsworths, were rich or poor; she knew they lived in good style enough, and had never before heard that poor people could not be respectable as well as the wealthy. So she not only continued to play with Lizzy, but lost no time in telling her what the amiable Miss Jones had said.

But Lizzy's pride was touched. She was aware that her father was not rich, and that neither was her major nor even a captain; but she knew he was a temperate and industrious man, and could not understand why her folks were not as respectable as Miss Jones', only Sophia Rebecca Jones' father was a pursuer, while her's to be sure was a mechanic.

So soon as she returned home, she went with the story to her mother, whose integrity was wisely taxed in endeavoring to soothe her wounded feelings.

But Lizzy finally became satisfied that she was none the worse off for the effort, since it was but the offspring of ill-breeding in one for whom she had never entertained any particular regard. Yet she did not forget it.

In accordance with her mother's advice, she maintained a course of conduct calculated to make herself generally beloved; was attentive to her studies—strictly obedient to her parents, kind to her brothers, sisters and playmates, and in all respects behaved as a good girl should do.

In this way she in a few years grew to be a young lady of fine education, industrious habits and most agreeable manners.

Her father was prosperous, because he was temperate, honest and industrious. He was not ashamed to be a mechanic, because he possessed too much good sense not to see that it is not the profession which makes the man. He held that the hard-working mechanic was a better member of society, and more entitled to the appellation of gentleman, than the idle aristocrat.

Major Jones was an easy, clever-hearted man—fond of society, a little too fond of his bottle, and seldom troubled himself about family affairs. Being much of the time away at sea, he left Mrs. Jones to manage things at home as she pleased—She was not altogether incompetent to the task; and she would never "condescend" to associate with any but the people of the first society; and would not knowingly allow her children to do so.

Mechanics, of course, and all who labored with their hands for a livelihood, no matter how worthy, were set down by her as belonging to what she called the lower "classes." So she instructed her children—and so they acted up to their breeding.

One day Major Jones died while at sea. To his wife and children the news of his death was a terrible blow. From their manner of living, they appeared never to have anticipated such an event. Neither Major Jones nor his wife had taken care to lay anything for a rainy day; and it would probably not be very uncharitable to suppose that more than half of her grief arose from the nearly destitute condition in which she was left—with the almost certain prospect of being obliged to come down a notch or two in the world.

In the mean time, Mr. Wadsworth continued to prosper in business—built houses for himself when he could obtain no employment from others, selling them whenever a suitable purchaser presented himself—and finally engaged in trade as a regular merchant. In a word, at the moment when the proud Mrs. Jones was left, as it were, penniless, he had amassed an independent fortune.

Lizzy was now of age to marry; and that is precisely what she did do. Harry Colson, her father's head clerk, thought she was the prettiest, most amiable, most charming girl in the world, while she had no cause to be otherwise than satisfied with him—so they struck a bargain at once. And, as they entered into this social partnership, the father and son-in-law formed a business connection, and every thing went on to their minds.

But, poor Miss Sophia Rebecca Jones! What did she think of the Wadsworths now? Reduced to poverty, with little useful education, and much that she had been far better off without—what happiness was left for her? Truth to say, there appeared for her little else than darkness and gloom in the future. But she was not to blame for her wrong education; and it was apparent that had she received the proper training, she might have been equally qualified with Lizzy Wadsworth to make a good wife.

Alonso Carman, a smart young mechanic, saw this, and determined, if he could have his own way in the matter—even at the hazard of a bad bargain—to see, as he expressed it, "if, after all, she could not be brought straight." In other words, he resolved to offer himself to her in wedlock. And sure enough, Miss Sophia Rebecca Jones became Mrs. S. B. Carman, the wife of one of the class whom she had been taught to despise.

Well; and the last time I heard Alonso speak of her, he boasted that she had thrown away all her foolish notions, and, in the main, had adopted correct views of all matters pertaining to social life. Moreover, I know that she has made full amends for her former rudeness towards Lizzy Wadsworth, and that both now live on terms of the most agreeable intimacy.

As to the widow Jones, she lives, rent free, in a small but neat tenement, the property of Mr. Wadsworth. She takes in sewing for a living; and he takes care that she does not want for anything really necessary to her comfort. She is not interrupted now, by any "calls" from people of the "first society," albeit she is sometimes allowed to work for them.

Capitol Hill, D. C.

THE PROVINCE OF WOMAN.

As some fair violet, loveliest of the glade, Sheds its mild fragrance on the lonely shade, Whose rays are modest from the sun's bright light; Nor courts the sun, nor seeks the glare of light; Should some rude hand profanely dare intrude And bear its beauties from its native wood, Exposed abroad its languid colors die; Its form decays and all its odors die.

So woman, born to dignify retreat, Unknown to flourish, and unseen be great, To give domestic life its sweetest charm; With softness polish, and with virtue warm; Fearful of fame, unwilling to be known, Should seek but Heaven's applause and her own, Should dread no blame but that which crimes impart, The censures of a self-condemning heart.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette. The Beggar and Banker, a Story for the Mint.

"Stand out of my way," said a rough voice under my window one day as I sat musing over the bustling scene below me, at my lodgings. "Your honor will please to recollect," replied a sharp and somewhat indignant voice—"your honour will please to recollect that I am a beggar, and have as much right to the road as yourself;" "And I am a banker," returned still more gruffly and angrily. Amused at this strange dialogue, I leaned over the case, and beheld two citizens in the position which a pugilist would denominate squared, their countenances somewhat menacing, and their persons presenting a contrast at once ludicrous and instructive.

The one was a purse proud, lordly mannered man, appareled in silk, and protecting a carcass of nearly the circumference of a hoghead; the other a ragged and dirty but equally impudent and self-important personage; and from a comparison of their countenances, it would have puzzled the most profound M. D. which of their rotundas was most stored habitually with good victuals and drink.

Upon a close observation, however, of the countenance of the Banker, I discovered, almost as soon as my eyes fell upon it, a line bespeaking something of humor, and awakening curiosity, as he stood fixed and eyed his antagonist, and this became more clear and conspicuous when he lowered his tone and asked—"How will you make right appear?" "Said the beggar. "Why listen a moment and I'll teach you. In the first place, do you take notice, God has given me a soul and a body just as good for all the purposes of thinking, eating and drinking and taking my pleasure, as he has yours—and then you may remember Dives and Lazarus as we pass. Then again it is a free country, and here, too, we are on an equality—for you must know that here even a beggar's dog may look a gentleman in the face with as much indifference as he would a brother. I and you have the same common master; are equally free; live equally easy; and both travelling the same journey, bound to the same place, and both have to die and be buried in the end."

"But," interrupted the banker, "do you pretend there is no difference between a beggar and a banker?" "Not in the least as to essentials,"—You swagger and drink wine in company of your own choosing—I swagger and drink beer which I like better than your company. You make thousands a day perhaps—I make a shilling perhaps—if you are contented I am—we are equally happy at night. You dress in new clothes; I am just as comfortable in old ones and have no trouble in keeping them from soiling; if I have less property than you, I have less to care about; if fewer friends I have less friendship to lose, and if I do not make as great a figure in the world, I make as great a shadow on the pavement—I am as great as you. Besides, my word for it, I have fewer enemies, meet with fewer losses, carry as light a heart, and sing as many songs as the best of you."

"And then," said the banker, who had all along tried to slip a word in edgeways "is the contempt of the world nothing!"

"The envy of the world is as bad as its contempt;—you may perhaps the one, and I a share of the other. We are matched there too. And besides, the world is as much to be feared, equally just with us both. You and I live by our wits, instead of living by our industry; and the only difference between us in this particular worth naming is, that it costs society more to maintain you than it does me—I am content with a little, you want a great deal. Neither of us raise grain or potatoes, or weave cloth, or manufacture anything useful, we therefore add nothing to the common stock; we are only consumers; and if the world judged us impartially, therefore it seems to me, I would be pronounced the cleverest fellow."

Some passages here interrupted the conversation. The disputants parted, apparently good friends, and I drew in my head, ejaculating, somewhat in the manner of Alexander in the play—"Is there then no difference between the beggar and the banker?"

But several years have since passed away—and now both these persons have paid the last debt of nature. They died as they lived, the one a banker, the other a beggar. I examined their graves, when I next visited their city. They were of a similar length and breadth—the grass grew equally green above each, and the sun looked down as pleasantly on one as on the other. No honors, pleasures or delight clustered around the grave of the rich man. No finger of scorn was pointed to that of the poor man. They were both equally destined, lonely, forgotten! I thought too of the destinies to which they had passed; of that state in which temporal distinctions exist not; where pride and all the circumstances which surround this life never find admittance. The distinction of time appeared indeed as an atom in the sunbeam, compared with those which are made in that changeless state to which they both had passed.

PAYING DEBTS.—Some of our contemporaries remark as follows:—"One of the most detestable failings in a man is slackness in paying small bills. The man who puts off the payment of a bill which he acknowledges to be honestly due when he has the means to pay, justly deserves to be sued. Collecting small dues is an enormous tax upon industrious men, whose time is money."

Very true; It should be the pride of every man who aims at being regarded as honest and honorable, that when he has the means he never permits himself to be asked twice for the amount of his indebtedness. There is, perhaps, no better test of character and disposition than to ascertain the habit of the individual in this respect; and if he is found to be dilatory or evasive—submitting to be dunned and content to carry off—people's money about in his pockets when they are in want of it, there is reason to distrust that man. There is a defect about him somewhere, either in the heart or in the head. It has, indeed, long been a favorite fancy of ours, that if you would estimate men rapidly and have no time for closer investigation, much may be learned by ascertaining whether they are prompt in the payment of debts, and punctual in the fulfillment of engagements. If they prove true in both respects they are, as a general rule, to be relied on—you may have confidence in them; for it argues a soundness of principle, which will probably manifest itself in every action.—Neal's Gazette.

AT A MEETING on West, where a ladies procession was passing, it was proposed to give three cheers for the ladies of '45. "No," said a bystander, "three cheers for the girls of '16!" The amendment was carried unanimously!

A Gipsy Story.

A lady of rank and fortune who happened to have no children, and who lived in the neighborhood, had so great a liking to a beautiful little gipsy girl, that she took her home, had her educated, and at length adopted her as her daughter. She was called Charlotte Stanley, received the education of a young English lady of rank, and grew up to be a beautiful, well-informed and accomplished girl.—In the course of time a young man of good family became attached to her, and wished to marry her.—The nearer however, this plan approached, the more melancholy became the Hindoostan bride. One day to the terror of her foster-mother, and her betrothed husband, she was found to have disappeared. It was known that there had been gipsies in the neighborhood; a search was set on foot, and Charlotte was discovered in the arms of a long, lean, brown, ugly gipsy, the chief of the band. She declared she was his wife and no one had a right to take her away from him, and the betrothed and the bridegroom returned inconsolable. Charlotte afterwards came to visit them, and told how, as she grew up, she had felt more and more confined in the castle, and irresistible longing had at length seized her to return to her wild gipsy life. The fellow whom she had chosen for her husband was said to be one of the wildest and ugliest of the tribe, and to treat his beautiful wife in the most barbarous manner. He was some time after condemned to be hanged for theft, but his wife through the influence of her distinguished connections, procured the commutation of his sentence to confinement in the hulks.—During the time of his imprisonment she visited him constantly, and contrived in many ways to improve his situation without the savage manifesting in return the smallest gratitude. He accepted her marks of affection as a tribute due from a slave, and frequently even during her visits, ill-treated her.—She toiled incessantly, however, to obtain his liberation, supplicated both her foster-mother and her former lover to use all their efforts in his favor. At the very moment of his liberation, however, when Charlotte was hastening to meet him across the plank placed from the boat to the shore, the savage repulsed her so that she fell into the water. She was drawn out again but could not be induced to leave him, and returned to her former wild way of life in the New Forest and the fairs of London.—I saw the portrait of Charlotte Stanley, which was preserved by the friend of her youth. Her story is a kind of inversion to that of Preciosa, and might make an interesting romance. The Southampton committee, it is said, have not been more fortunate with the gipsies, whom at present times they have put out to service, than was the benefactress of Charlotte Stanley, for they all return sooner or later, to their wild and wandering life.—Kol's Era.

Temperance and Taxes.

A striking exemplification of the relation which Temperance bears to the patriotism of the State of Massachusetts during the last year. According to the estimate of Mr. Williams the temperance Agent, the paper tax of Massachusetts amounted a few years ago, to \$200,000, eight tenths of which was ascertained to be the result of ardent spirits. Two years ago this tax was reduced to \$136,000; and the last year it amounted only to \$41,000. This great reduction is to be accounted for by the cheering fact, that within these few years there have been thirty thousand drunkards reformed.

Mr. W. states that in the town of Worcester, within three years, the number of inhabitants of the poor-house has been reduced from 469 to 11, by the operation of the same cause. A reformation so strikingly and obviously beneficial, that the town voted at its annual meeting, \$500 a year, to the treasury of the Washingtonian Society.—Money could not be laid out better.—Ep. Rec.

THOSE WHO MAKE WAR, SHOULD DO THE FIGHTING.—Let rulers who crow so bravely, each on his own dunghill, meet in solemn combat; and if one kills the other, let the question be settled accordingly. If both are killed, let the next in authority take up the weapons, until there is only one survivor; and let his country take the land in dispute.

Does this mode of settling the difficulty appear barbarous to the reader? But it is not as much better than a war, as the number engaged in the deadly conflict is less? What is a war, but a duel on a large scale? or according to Jefferson, "the unprofitable contest of seeing who will do the most harm?" which multiples instead of redressing injuries.

There is another thing in which war is more barbarous than dueling, which is that in a duel on principals fight out their own quarrels; but in war, they hire others to kill one another who know little and care less about the quarrel. The object of the common soldier is to pay a plunder, with the license to trample on God's laws with impunity. With the officer, the object is the exercise of arbitrary power, and the praise of the vulgar.

When Alfred the Great instituted the ordeal of battle, it was a great advance on the barbarous manners of the age, and much better than those deadly feuds, in which the parties involved not only themselves, but all their retainers. Then why not adopt a plan which, barbarous and unchristian as it is, is not so bad as war?

IMPORTANT TO TIPPLERS.—There are a great many persons who, in spite of all the efforts of the teetotalers, persist in drinking "a glass now and then." It does them no good—they are willing to acknowledge, but then they imprudently contend that it does them no harm, and for this reason they drink it. The "now and then" of them, comes several times a day, and for the special benefit of such, we present the opinion of the learned Dr. Benjamin Rush:

I have known many persons destroyed by ardent spirits, who were never completely intoxicated during the whole course of their lives. The solitary instances of longevity which are now and then met with in hard drinkers, no more disprove the deadly effects of ardent spirits than the solitary instances of recoveries from apparent death by drowning prove that there is no danger to life from a human body lying an hour or two under water. The body, after its death, from the use of distilled spirits, exhibits by dissection, certain appearances which are of a peculiar nature. The fibres of the stomach and bowels are contracted—abscesses, gangrene, and schiri are found in the viscera. The blood vessels and tendons, in many parts of the body, are more or less ossified, and even the hair of the head possesses a crispness which renders it less valuable to wigmakers than the hair of sober men.

AMUSEMENT.—A kitten should always be kept where there are children, when they are tired of pulling it tail, they can put it in their father's boots. A box of colors is also a source of great amusement, affording them an opportunity of daubing their faces, and of appearing in illuminated pin-faces. It is well to let them know where the preserves are, and nickels are kept, so that going after the jam, they may get a bite at the same time. On wet days they should be allowed to put peas into the piano, and thump the keys with their drumsticks. Train them to pull gentlemen's whiskers, and wipe their lollipopped hands on ladies' dresses. So says "Funch."

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN
Friday Morning, March 28, 1845.

We are authorized to announce HENRY BEDINGER, Esq. of Jefferson, as a candidate to represent the Tenth Congressional District.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—This is the day for the meeting of the Congressional Convention. Delegates have been appointed by all the counties save Warren and Clarke. As Hampshire is in favor of the Convention, and among the first counties to propose it, we presume of course delegates will be present to represent her wishes. We regret exceedingly that the friends of all the gentlemen who are prominently before the people, have not gone into this Convention, determined to make a nomination, and thereby preserve the harmony and insure the success of the Democratic party.

COUNTY COMMITTEES

OF Vigilance and Correspondence.—The following Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence were appointed by the late Legislative Convention of Virginia.

These Committees are authorized and advised to extend their numbers—so as to have members near every Precinct and in every section of every county.

Berkeley—Dr. John S. Harrison, Peter Gardner, Dr. Dennis Murphy, Alfred Hooper, Major Burwell Wills, Capt. Jas. Mason, Col. J. B. A. Nadenbush, Dr. Page.

Clarke—Jacob Isler, Dr. Cyrus McCormick, John Gant, James Castleman, John Loethan, Col. Joseph Talley, Dr. John Fauntleroy.

Fauquier—Major Charles Hutton, Inna H. M. Major, W. W. Wallace, W. H. Gaines, R. M. Smith, W. F. Phillips, James French.

Frederick—Richard E. Byrd, John Bruce, R. L. Baker, Joseph B. Hackley, James Robinson, Wm. Smith, John Marker, John W. Piper, Joseph Pitman, Jared W. Carson, Reuben S. Long, John Wright, Hugh H. Hite, Abraham S. Burgess, James R. Kline, Philip A. Hite, David Davis, John Dick, John B. McLeod, Robert P. McCandless, Joseph O. Coyle, George A. Grove, Abraham Stokker, Samuel B. Rust, David Bucher, Joseph Long, James Jones, Jacob Lambert, Henry W. Richards, Mager Steel, James B. Coburn, Henry F. Baker, Henry Brill, John Letcher, Richard M. Snyder, A. R. Wood.

Hampshire—Isaac Parsons, Garrett R. Blue, John Donaldson, David Ream, Wm. Perry, Dr. J. W. Daley, Geo. Sloan, Jas. Parsons, Jr., Adam Stump.

Jefferson—George B. Beall, Col. Braxton Davenport, John C. R. Taylor, Dr. Richard Parren, Gerard B. Wager, Samuel Cameron, Heirome L. Opie, Charles B. Harding, R. H. Butcher.

Loudoun—Wm. T. Mason, Charles Douglas, S. T. Mason, Th. H. Claggett, John Leslie, P. H. W. Bronaugh, Conrad Dovel.

Morgan—Jacob Richard, Peter Dyche, Lemuel Vanarsdale, Dr. Joseph W. Brown, Robert C. Gustin, Isaiah Burk, Col. Wm. Harrison.

Page—Gabriel Jordan, Mann Almond, Wm. M. Robertson, David Bumgardner, Col. Andrew Keyser, George Kite, David M. Duval, Col. Jonas Aleshire, Andrew F. Grayson, Peter Keyser, Reuben Folly, Geo. Price, Maj. Wm. C. Abbott, John Snider, John McPherson.

Warren—Col. W. Carson, Dr. J. N. Buck, Bryan H. Henry, Charles Green, John B. Petty, Wm. Brown, Jacob Trout.

If the "Virginia Gazette" examines a little more closely, it will find that the article it complains of, appeared as a communication in the "Spirit of Jefferson."

A CHANGE IN THE CABINET.—According to the Baltimore Patriot there is a rumor in Washington that a change is to be made in the Cabinet—that Mr. Buchanan is to be made Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Baldwin, and that Mr. Walker, now of the Treasury, is to be transferred to the State Department.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—In 186 towns, the vote for Governor is as follows:—Steele, 21,370; Colby, 14,850; Hoyt and scattering, 6,021. Last year—Steele, 23,504; Colby, 14,000; Hoyt and scattering, 7,249. Thirty-seven towns remain to be heard from.

The Boston Post says:—Woodbury is probably defeated, although he will run from 6000 to 8000 votes ahead of the highest on the Whig ticket. The other candidates on the Democratic ticket—Messrs. Norris, Moulton and Johnson—are elected.

FIRE AT HAGERSTOWN.—By a private letter from Hagerstown, Md., we learn that on Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, the splendid edifice lately erected by Dr. Charles Macgill was destroyed by fire. The property was valued at \$4,000, and was covered by an insurance effected on Saturday last. It was the work of an incendiary.

CANAL MEETING.—A general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company is to be held at the office of the company, in the city of Frederick, on Tuesday, the 29th of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the expediency of accepting, on the part of said company, an act of the Legislature of Maryland, passed at its recent session, entitled "An act to provide for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland, and for other purposes," and also an act entitled "An act further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," passed by the Legislature of Virginia, on the 20th day of January, 1844.

THE BLACK TONGUE.—We hear some strange rumors, says the Richmond Star, with regard to the prevalence of this disease in various directions south of us, and of much alarm being felt in consequence among the people. It prevails in Georgia, North Carolina, and at other points, according to the information we receive, and is very fatal. The matter is becoming one of some interest, and is beginning to excite very considerable attention.

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.—We learn from Washington that Col. William Medell, of Lancaster, Ohio, was yesterday installed into the office of Second Assistant Postmaster General.

WESTERN TRAVEL.—The Pittsburg Chronicle says the travel and trade on the route of the Montgomery and West Virginia Railroad, is very much more than anticipated. The packet Louis McLean arrived on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, bringing ninety-four stage passengers from Baltimore, and twenty-eight way passengers, all of whom expressed themselves greatly pleased with the route.

OREGON.—A letter from Independence, the most distant town in Missouri towards the West, states that about 8000 emigrants will leave that place for Oregon on the 1st of May.

A Flare Up.

One of the most angry discussions that has ever marked even the "universal Whig party," is now going on in the city of New York. Nationalism has been abandoned by a portion of the Whigs, and a separate organization formed. DUDLEY SELDEN, Esq., is the Whig candidate, and he has commended the war of destruction against the "Natives" in good earnest. He contends that the Foreign vote is not cast for the Democratic party, as a general rule, and instances many striking illustrations in support of his proposition. Mr. S.'s is one of the most practical and common sense speeches, that we have ever seen on the subject of Native Americanism. We should be glad to see the same manly and noble sentiments proclaimed by every true Whig in the country.

The Courier and Enquirer opposes the move of forming a separate organization, and charges the Tribune and its followers, in the subjoined article, with treason to the Whig party, and treason to the Union:

(From the New York Courier.)

"That many who call themselves Whigs, have, in fact, long entertained and most insidiously disseminated the doctrine of Abolition, or in other words Treason to the Union, we have long known and proclaimed through our columns. It was this feeling which banded together the editor of the Tribune and many (not all) of his associates in 1839, and enabled them to defeat the nomination of Henry Clay at Harrisburg; and it was this feeling and this design which defeated Mr. Clay in this State in November last, and thus a second time cheated him out of the Presidency; and it is this feeling which prompts the Tribune and certain affiliated presses in this State, occupying prominent positions in the Whig party, openly to throw off the mask and call upon the Whigs to hoist the banner of Abolitionism. We have not been unmindful of their proceedings, and we now charge them with double treason—treason to the Union and treason to the Whig party.

"Treason to the Union is a serious charge to bring against any man or set of men; but when a man aims to perpetrate an act, which, if successful, necessarily dissolves the Union of these States, we care not whether he calls himself a Whig, an Abolitionist, a Fourierite, or an advocate of Fanny Wright's infamous social system—the two latter are synonymous—he is unquestionably a traitor to the Union."

Philadelphia and Baltimore

There are now three steamboat lines running daily (Sundays excepted), between Baltimore and Philadelphia. The fare is \$1 50 on two of the lines, and \$2 00 on the other. It takes about 12 hours to make the trip, and is altogether, a very pleasant mode of conveyance. The fare on the rail-road has been reduced to \$3 00; a passenger car has also been attached to the burthen train, leaving Baltimore every evening, (except Sunday) at 5 o'clock, the fare on which is only fifty cents.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—The Engine on the road from Baltimore to Cumberland, at Skykeville, blew out with tremendous force, scalding Capt. White, the conductor, and Mr. John J. Smith, the engineer, the former not seriously, and the latter quite severely, about the face and head. None of the passengers were injured. The locomotive was scattered, by the force of the explosion, completely into fragments.

Col. Wm. MEDILL, of Ohio, has been appointed Second Assistant Postmaster General, in the place of Dr. MILLER, who has received another appointment.

The Democratic Convention of the Norfolk Congressional District in Virginia, have nominated the Hon. Archibald Atkinson, the late member, as a candidate for re-election to Congress.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE at Baltimore came to the decision not to alter the sixth restrictive rule of the discipline, or in other words, not to separate the church into a Northern and Southern division on account of the existence of slavery.

Wm. H. Cole, jr. Esq., has been appointed Surveyor of the port of Baltimore, in the place of Thos. Lloyd, removed.

PASSAGE OF THE RAILROAD BILL.—The bill authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to construct a branch of their road from Cumberland to Pittsburgh, passed the Senate of Pennsylvania on Tuesday week by a vote of 17 to 15.

THE TEXAS RESOLUTIONS IN TEXAS.—A letter has been received in New York from a gentleman in Texas, written after the news of the passage of the resolutions by the House had been received. This letter states to the effect, that ninety-nine hundredths of the people are in favor of the House resolutions, and opposed to Col. Benton's plan. And that no power on earth can prevent their accepting the conditions proposed by the first named resolutions.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—Wilmer & Smith's European Times says: "The right of search—that irritating surveillance of the high seas, which has proved to late years an endless source of annoyance to American shipping—is virtually at an end. The Commissioners which have been appointed on the part of the English and French Cabinet, to modify the act, may throw dust in the eyes of the Exter Hall saints, but it will assuredly deceive no one else. For all practical purposes the power is gone. Public opinion in France is so potent against the principle, that no ministry can withstand it, and the most clear headed of English statesmen think that not only does this obnoxious right of search constantly keep us on the confines of a collision with the United States, but that so far from mitigating the horrors of the slave-trade, it has actually increased it. Lord Herwick, whose talents as a debater and keenness as a politician, place him foremost amongst the master-spirits of the British Senate, has unequivocally given vent to his belief that the right of search might be abolished with advantage to the African and to England."

EMIGRATION FROM MARYLAND.—The Boonsborough Odd Fellow states that about one hundred and sixty families intend leaving Washington county for Illinois this spring and summer. From the neighborhood of Boonsborough a considerable number are going.

PRESENTMENT AGAINST EX-GOVERNOR THOMAS.—The National Intelligencer says:—"We learn that the Grand Jury now in session in Washington, have found two presentments against Francis Thomas, Esq., of Maryland, for libel, arising out of his late publication here and elsewhere, respecting his domestic grievances."

MASSACHUSETTS U. S. SENATOR.—The Hon. John Davis has been nominated by a Whig Legislative caucus, as candidate for U. S. Senator, in place of the Hon. Isaac C. Bates, deceased.

Hon. Frederick Robinson is the Democratic candidate.

See Advertisement of GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK. After the 1st of July the postage on it will be reduced, and then we hope no one will put in an excuse for not taking it. The April No. is received, and is as beautiful and interesting as ever.

Col. Thomas B. Bigger has been appointed Postmaster of Richmond, in place of Gen. Peyton whom he has replaced.

To the People of Jefferson

FELLOW CITIZENS.—In appearing before you as a candidate for the Legislature, I become necessary, in consequence of my own inability to wait upon the people of Jefferson much before the 10th or 12th of April, next month to give my views or opinions, through this medium, of some of the leading questions which may come before the next General Assembly of Virginia—and first, as regards the election of a Senator, I greatly prefer the claims of a gentleman who most of you have seen or heard, and whose talents and high moral worth will compare with any Whig in the State. I mean the Hon. A. H. Stuart, of Augusta. He is my first choice, if available, and if not, then for any other "good and true" Whig that is. I am in favor of the call for a convention to amend the Constitution of the State. This measure is generally conceded to be favored by Western Virginia, as the effects of the present Constitution are more egregiously felt here, than in Eastern parts of the State. I am in favor of the extension of jurisdiction of Magistrates, and law so much desired by at least (in my humble opinion), two-thirds of the people of the State. It is unnecessary for me to attempt to show the great utility of this bill, as the experience and observation of many of our citizens have manifested before them daily. In a word, I am in favor of any, and all measures, that will have a tendency to promote the interests and happiness of the people.

I indulge the hope that my worthy opponents will extend to me the courtesy to canvass the county until I shall be able to take an "even start" with them, as I am anxious to see them occasionally during the race.

In conclusion, I will briefly state, that I appear before you for your suffrages for a seat in the next Legislature, at the instance of some of my friends, (who having the assurance of the Democratic party generally that they would not have a candidate this spring) and they, believing as they do, in my claims, (if any have) are entitled to some notice, and their opinions to some respect, have deemed it proper to thus place me before you as a candidate. Should it be the pleasure of the people of Jefferson to elevate me to that high station, my best endeavor shall be used to manifest to them that their confidence has not been misplaced.

The public's humble servant,
JOHN F. SMITH.

Smithfield, March 24, 1845.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE BALTIMORE M. E. CONFERENCE

The session of the annual Conference was brought to a close Tuesday afternoon, after a long but most harmonious session. The following appointments for the ensuing year were announced immediately before the adjournment:—

BALTIMORE DISTRICT.—J. A. Collins, P. E.—Baltimore City—Wm. Hamilton, Geo. Hill, J. H. Waugh. Charles street and Bethel—Edwin Dorsey, John M. Jones. Fayette street—Wm. Evans. William street—Wm. O. Lumsden, Joe Platter. Germantown street—Bernard Hill, Edw. Wincoat.—E. P. Phelps. Summerfield—Thos. Sewall, Jr. Emory—E. R. Veitch. Howard st.—Wm. F. Mercer. Sharp and Astor—Thos. McGee. Baltimore City Mission—Edward E. Allen. Baltimore Circuit—Wm. Hank, R. W. Brent, J. I. Gibbons, sup. Patapsco Station—A. A. Reese. Severn—P. D. Lipscomb, Matthew A. Turner. Annapolis—David Steele. West River—John Miller, Wm. T. D. Lemm. Calvert—Amos Smith, Thos. B. Williams. Bladensburg—Francis McCartney, Thos. B. Williams, Wm. Edmonds, sup. St. Mary's—Wm. H. Enos, Jas. Bunting, Charles—Isaac Collins, Joshua M. Grandin. Chas. B. Tippet, Assistant Agent Methodist Book Concern. John S. Mitchell, Agent American Bible Society.

NORTH BALTIMORE DISTRICT.—John Bear, P. E.—North Baltimore—H. Slicer, R. S. Vinton, Wm. L. Spotswood. East Baltimore—James Sewell, Samuel Keppeler. Caroline street—S. A. Rossell, John Lannahan. High street—F. Morgan. Germantown—Amos Smith, Thos. B. Williams. Seaman's Bethel—Hezekiah Reed. Great Falls—Jacob Larkin, Jas. H. March. Hereford—J. H. W. Monroe, Job W. Lambrecht. E. Harford—Charles B. Young, Joseph France. W. Harford—John Ball, Jo. Maclay. Havre de Grace—Zane Bland. Shrewsbury—Jeremiah W. Cullum, John Stine. York—George D. Chinnith. Wrightsville—John Moorhead. Westminster—John Monroe, Charles McElrath. Liberty—Richard A. Jones. Union—J. S. Montgomery—Home Holland, John W. Start. Rockville—Nelson Head, Wm. S. Baird, Basil Barry, sup. Patapsco Circuit—F. M. Mills, Wesley Rohr.

John Davis, Agent of Dickinson College.

POTOMAC DISTRICT.—T. B. Sargent, P. E.—Alexandria—Job Guest, S. V. Blake. Poultry and Astor—Henry Tarring, T. A. Morgan. Wesley Chapel—Norval Wilson. McKendree Chapel—Wm. G. Eggleston. Ebenezer—Oliver Edge, Jas. M. Hanson, sup. City Mission—E. Brown, George W. Griffith, John Griffith, William Wickes. Leesburg—John S. Martin. Fairfax—Robt. T. Nixon, Wm. Murphy, Loudoun—Joseph White, Jos. Merriken. Warren—Philip Rescorl, Irvin H. Torrence. Stafford—James Watts, Samuel Smith. Fredericksburg—E. D. Owlin. King George—Thomas C. Hayes. Westmoreland—James Brads, F. C. Tebb. Lancaster—Mat G. Hamilton, Jas. R. Durbow.

ROCKINGHAM DISTRICT.—N. J. B. Morgan, P. E.—Rockingham—Stephen Hildebrand, Thomas F. Hildebrand, George Washington, John H. Hildebrand, J. W. Cronin, Augusta—G. W. Israel, T. F. McClure and Joseph Sprigg, super.—Lexington—B. N. Browne and Wm. H. Wilson. Fincastle—James Clarke and F. H. Richey, Salem—Joseph T. Phelps. Christiansburg and Floyd—Thos. H. Busey and Charles H. Reed. New Castle—John W. Bull. Monroe—Wm. H. Rennie and Adam Bland. Lewisburg—William S. S. Roszel. Lewisburg Circuit—Thos. Hildebrand and M. L. Pugh. Covington—John L. Gilbert and John Hoover. Sweet Springs—Wm. Taylor. Huntersville—Samuel Register and G. O. Little. Deerfield—Enoch G. Jamieson.

WINCHESTER CIRCUIT.—John Smith, P. E.—Winchester Station—Wm. B. Edwards. Winchester Circuit—A. A. Eskridge, T. Cornelius. Front Royal—Robert Cadden, F. Isma, Jr. John W. Richardson, sup. Jefferson—Thomas Wheeler, George A. Collier. Harpers-Ferry—John S. Gandy, Shepherdstown—John H. Berkeley—Wm. H. Coffin, E. L. Dulin. Hillsborough—R. M. Linscomb, James McKelley, Bath—Levi N. Monroe. South Branch—Alfred G. Chenoweth, R. D. Chambers. Moorfield—David Trout, J. Montgomery. Franklin—Nath'l L. Fish, Henry Hoffman. Wardensville—Wm. H. Laney. Woodstock—George G. Brook. Springfield—C. Parkison, John W. Hedges.

CHARLES DISTRICT.—Robert Emory, P. E.—Charles Station—John A. Hare, super. Canby Circuit—Wm. Prettymann, James Guyer, William Butler. Bloomfield—J. N. Spangler, E. McCollum. Newport—F. Dyson, J. W. Ewing. Millfin—Gideon H. Day. Shippensburg—Wm. Meninger, Thomas M. Reese. Greencastle—Wm. Monroe, T. T. Wyson. Chambersburg—Jas. H. Brown, McConellsburg—J. M. Green, John Thrusb. Hagerstown—William Hirt, Boonsborough—Thos. Myers, Plummer Waters. Frederick City—George Morgan, Wm. Krebs. Frederick Circuit—David Thomas, J. W. Keller. Gettysburg—Solomon M. Hartman, T. H. Switzer. York Springs—D. Mullien, one to be supplied.

HUNTINGDON DISTRICT.—F. Furlong, P. E.—Lewistown Station—Geo. Guyer. Lewistown Circuit—Thos. S. Harding, Charles McClay. Huntingdon—Jos. Lee, W. D. Crawford. Warrior's Mark—E. Butler, Jacob Gruber, Birmingham—Jas. Stevens. Hollidaysburg—T. H. Mitchell. Williamsburg—Wesley Howe, A. B. Bellow. Concord—G. W. Deems, D. Wolfe. Shilohburg—J. G. McKeehan, Wm. Gwynn. Through Creek—George Stevenson. Bedford—G. Burkstresser, D. Ball. E. Bedford—James Gamble. Frostburg—Peter McNally, A. E. Macley. Cumberland—John A. Henning. Allegany—J. W. Osborne, F. Gearhart.

NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICT.—S. Brison, P. E.—Sunbury—John W. Houghawort, J. S. McCurra, Danville—James Ewing, Benjamin F. Booke. Berwick—John Bowen, Wm. F. Pentz, Thomas Bowman, sup. Bloomingdale—Robert Beers, Cambridge Graham. Luzerne—S. J. M. Conser, Alfred Wiles. Northumberland—H. Grever, N. S. Buckingham. Milton—A. Britain, E. F. Busey, Williamsport—Merrilly Gohsen. Lycoming—Joseph A. Ross, J. W. Elliot. Jersey Shore—David Dancyhill, J. W. Tongue. Lock Haven—Philip B. Reese. Bellefonte—Henry G. Dill, J. J. Pearce. Clearfield—Elias Welly, T. Barnhart. Penn's Valley—Wm. R. Mills.

Samuel G. Hare, transferred to Philadelphia Conference.

Next annual Conference to be held in Baltimore city station, March 11, 1846—Fast Day, Friday, Sept. 5, 1846.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE METHODIST P. Church.—The Annual Conference of this Church closed its sittings on Thursday 21st inst. The attendance on its deliberations was unusually large, and much of an important and interesting character to the Church was transacted. The following appointments for the next year was made, previous to adjournment:

Stations.—East Baltimore—Wm. H. Bordley; Dr. S. K. Jennings, supervisory assistant.—West Baltimore—Levi R. Reese; Dr. F. Waters, sup. East. Ninth street, Washington—Henry D. Coore, 1st M. P. Church, Washington—Jno. J. Murray. Georgetown—Josiah Varden, Alexandria—Dr. J. S. Reese. Kensington, Philadelphia—John G. Wilson. Brickmaker's, Phila.—John R. Nichols. Cumberland—J. T. Ward. Harpers-Ferry—Dr. Matchett. 1st M. P. Church, Southwark—Wm. Alexander. Wilmington—Samuel K. Cox.

Circuits.—Anne Rindel—Thos. Whitworth, David Wilson. Pipe Creek—Wm. Collier, J. K. Nichols, P. L. Wilson. Williamsport—Jno. Morgan, Wm. W. Johnson. Jefferson—Rowan. Deer Creek—Daniel B. Reese. Jesse M. Hinkle. Concord—Thomas M. Wilson. Trough Creek—R. Scott Norris, J. D. Brooks. New Market—John Elderidge, Wm. Hamilton. Baltimore—G. D. Hamilton. Abel Mitchell. Alleghany—Richard Adkinson. Prince William—Daniel Collier. Potomac—Nicholas Lemon. Cecil—James M. Elderidge. Queen Anne's—J. W. Everist, David Sherman. Talbot—S. B. Sutherland, William Dole. Caroline—Geo. Herbig. Sussex—H. A. Williams. T. Wright. New Town—Wm. Fisher, Thomas A. Moore. Cambridge—D. W. Bates, Wm. T. Eva. Dorchester—J. M. Haines. Sussex—J. Downing. Kent—Washington Roy, Abraham S. Eversole. Accomac—L. W. Bates, John Roberts. Howard—T. L. McLean, J. C. Davis. Carlisle—H. P. Jordan. Newport—J. K. Hembold. Union—D. T. Ewell, J. McLellan. Lewes—J. A. Jackson.

Missions.—First M. P. Church, Philadelphia, left un supplied. Liberty street, Baltimore—left un supplied. Rockville—to be supplied. Smyrna S. Wood.

Left without appointments at their own request.—J. W. Porter, L. A. Collins, J. W. Penuel, Isaac Webster, T. R. Remick, T. H. Stooton, A. Webster, F. Suter, T. M. Flint, Alfred Baker (superannuated). The Rev. Messrs T. L. McLean, N. Lemon, and J. J. Murray, were elected to the order of Elder, and Wm. T. Wright, to that of Deacon.

From the Free Press.

To the Voters of Jefferson County:—We announce our very worthy and esteemed friend and fellow townsman, Mr. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, as a candidate for the next General Assembly. Mr. Chambers is, and has been, an efficient, active, persevering and zealous Whig, and has devoted much of his time in serving the party. It is due to Mr. C., as well as to ourselves, to avow publicly that a fair representation was not made in the county Convention by the Delegates from Harpers-Ferry, in the Democratic exceptions. A public meeting was called at this precinct for the express purpose of concentrating the distracted sentiments in the person of some one of our citizens who might be presented to the meeting, hoping thereby to effect union and harmony. Unfortunately our efforts have been in vain, and the will of that meeting unceremoniously disregarded. We, therefore, take this course as the only alternate thereby to preserve our rights as voters in the choice of a candidate, being fully sensible that our rights have been violated, and that we are under no obligation to support the nomination effected by the will of a few dictators. As it is expected no candidates will be offered on the part of the opposition, there can be no evil resulting from this course. We therefore resolve to sustain, by every honorable means in our power, the claims of Mr. Chambers, at the coming election, believing in so doing, we are carrying out the wishes of a majority of the Whig voters of this precinct. Fifty good true Republican Whigs.

Harpers-Ferry, March 27, 1845.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—The Globe of Tuesday last contains the official list of appointments which have been confirmed by the Senate. We have published all of them heretofore, with the exception of the following:

Henry Addison, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Illinois, in the place of Mark Skinner, whose commission has expired.

Andrew A. Kincannon, to be Marshal of the United States for the northern district of Mississippi, in the place of Alexander K. McClung, resigned.

John S. Rockwell, to be Marshal of the United States for the district of Wisconsin, in the place of Charles M. Prevost, whose commission has expired.

Henry Naylor, Thomas Turner, John L. Smith, Benedict Milburn, Joshua Pierce, Chas. J. Nourse, Samuel Sibout, and Henry Howison, to be Justices of the Peace in the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and Charles Scott and William N. Mills, to be Justices of the Peace in the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia; their commissions either having expired, or being about to expire.

Henry Addison, Mayor elect of Georgetown, to be a Justice of the Peace in the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out in the stables in the rear of Mr. Seaton's hotel, Uniontown, Pa., which were wholly consumed. The granary of Mr. McClelland, adjoining, was also burnt, with its contents, about 4000 bushels of oats, besides some barrels of liquor and other stores. On Saturday morning previous, the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the same town, took fire, and the roof was burnt off before the flames could be arrested.

STATE FAITH.—The democratic legislature of Illinois has succeeded in passing the tax bill in spite of whig opposition; and Illinois is again with an unspotted escutcheon. This is the second State redeemed from "whig bankruptcy" by democratic honesty, since "Polk's election." Maryland, under whig rule, still lingers in the slough of repudiation, waiting in the expectation that another four years will bring her the promised relief of assumption. What a contrast does this practice form with the whig profession, that State disunion goes hand in hand with democratic assent. Indeed there is nothing to which the democratic party can lay juster claims than to the preservation and redemption of State faith and credit.—The example of New York is a pregnant one.—Had the whigs succeeded in 1842, that State would have been now in as bad a condition as Maryland. It was the democratic energy in levying the mill tax which alone saved it. The ruling principle of the two parties differs as extravagance differs from retrenchment, and speculation from common sense.

[Columbian (Conn.) Register.]

AN ARMY OF DOCTORS.—At the commencement of the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, the degree of M. D. was conferred on 18 students. We only observe one from Maryland among the number, Oliver B. Knole. At the fourth annual meeting of the medical department of the University of New York, 120 gentlemen received the degree of M. D.—Sun.

Meeting at Smithfield.

Pursuant to a notice given, a meeting of the Democratic party convened at the School-House in Smithfield on the 23d inst., Dr. BENJ. WIGGINTON in the Chair, and H. S. FARNESEWORTH, Secretary. On motion of John R. Beall it was Resolved, That the following preamble and resolutions be adopted:

Whereas—Regarding the meeting convened at the Court-house in this county on Monday, 17th inst., in which the friends of this Precinct, of Mr. Bedinger alone participated, as but an ingenuous effort of the minority portion of the Jefferson Democrats to control the majority and thus stifle the public will, known to be favorable to the holding of the proposed Convention in Winchester, on the 28th of the present month:

Be it therefore Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that no deference should be paid to the acts of said meeting, and that this Precinct do not commit to any Delegates to said Convention, whose duty it shall be to carry out the ascertained will of this Precinct, known to be favorable to the re-nomination of the Hon. WILLIAM LUCAS.

Resolved, That Thomas Watson, sr., James Grantham, M. S. Hunsicker, John G. Myers, Dr. Benj. Wigginton, Joseph Smith and George Murphy, be appointed said Delegates; as many being present in Convention to cast the entire vote of this Precinct. That this meeting pledges itself by all fair and honorable means to sustain the nomination of the Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Democratic papers of the District.

Resolved, further, That to give circulation to the proceedings of this meeting as early a day as possible, they be published in hand-bill form, and that a Committee be appointed to procure funds for defraying the expense of the same.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

BENJ. WIGGINTON, Chm.
H. S. FARNESEWORTH, Secy.

Meeting at Charlestown.

At a precinct meeting of the Democratic party, holden in the Court house in Charlestown, Saturday, 22d inst., on motion A. J. O'Bannon, Esq., JACOB MOLER, Esq., was called to the chair, and on motion W. S. CLARK was appointed Secretary. The meeting having been organized, A. J. O'Bannon, Esq., moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare business for the consideration of the meeting. The Chair appointed A. J. O'Bannon, Col. B. Davenport, Capt. J. W. Rowen said committee.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting there should be a District Convention held at an early period as practicable, to nominate a candidate for Congress, and that the time and place suggested by the meeting held in Winchester, on the first Monday in this month, meet the concurrence of this meeting.

Resolved, That the chair be and he is hereby authorized to appoint six delegates to represent this precinct in said proposed Convention.

The Chair appointed Col. B. Davenport, Wm. Clark, Capt. J. W. Rowan, John Avis, Jr., John C. R. Taylor and John Shewalter said Delegates. Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Democratic papers of the District. On motion the meeting adjourned.

JACOB MOLER, Chairman.
W. SCOTT CLARK, Secretary.

MEETING AT SHEPHERDSTOWN.

In pursuance of notice published in the Spirit of Jefferson, the Democrats of the Shepherdstown precinct met at Joseph Eitler's Tavern on Saturday, March 23d, 1845; WILLIAM ORSBORN was called to the chair, and SAMUEL KNOTT appointed Secretary.

On motion the following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:—

Resolved, That this meeting concurs in the propriety of a district convention, to be held in the Town of Winchester on Friday, the 28th inst., as a precinct meeting, and that a Convention is the only means through which a full and fair expression of a majority of the district can be obtained in the choice of a candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That Capt. Jacob Rinehart, Henry Cook, John Orsborn, S. W. Hoag and Edward Lucas, Jr., (son of Edward) be and are hereby appointed Delegates to represent this precinct in the district Convention to meet in the Town of Winchester on Friday the 28th inst.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support the nominee of said Convention and to use all honorable means to promote his election.

Resolved, That this meeting disapproves of the efforts that have been, and are still making against a Precinct Convention, and of the attempt of a few to dictate to a large majority in this precinct, who are in favor of another Convention, being satisfied nothing else will save the district.

WILLIAM ORSBORN, Chm.
SAMUEL KNOTT, Secy.

Democratic Meeting in Smithfield.

In pursuance of a previous notice, a meeting of the Democratic party, was held in the public school room in the town of Smithfield, on Saturday the 22nd inst. On motion Capt. JOSEPH P. PACKETT was called to the Chair, and JAMES MERCHANT appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly explained by Robert W. Baylor, he moved that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Whereupon, the chair appointed Robert W. Baylor, Walter J. Burwell and John R. Redman. The committee in a few moments reported the following resolutions, which, after some discussion, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That believing that another convention cannot be fairly organized, under the great excitement that now prevails, and that it will greatly tend to increase the difficulties, which at present exist between different members of the Democratic party, we do, therefore, disapprove of the Caucus Convention, which is to be held in Winchester, on the 28th inst., for the avowed purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress from this District.

Resolved, That we still entertain for the Hon. William Lucas, the highest respect, and that his course as a late member of the House of Representatives, was perfectly consistent and satisfactory; but believing as we do, rotation in office to be the true democratic doctrine, our action must be governed accordingly.

Resolved, That we view the course pursued by a portion of the friends of Mr. Lucas, in still persisting to appoint delegates to the proposed convention in Winchester, to be in direct opposition to the declared will of a very large majority of the Democratic voters of this county, fully expressed at meetings, held at the court house, on Monday, the 17th, (March court)

Arrival of the Steam Ship Cambria.

The Cambria arrived at Boston on Tuesday evening at 10 o'clock, after a rough but short passage of 14 days. She brought 67 passengers, and some very interesting news.

Parliament assembled on the 4th day of February, and its proceedings are highly interesting and important to the commercial interest of this country.

The news of the payment of the Pennsylvania interest has given great satisfaction. Rev. Sydney Smith, the well known canon of St. Paul's and writer against Pennsylvania faith, is dead.

M. Guizot has triumphed in the Chamber of Deputies, on the vote of supply for the Secret Service, by a majority of 24.

Commercial.—The business transactions of the last fortnight are favorable to the extension of trade—foreign and domestic. The Cotton Market in Liverpool, is buoyant, and every one prognosticates the happiest results from the abolition of the import duty on the raw material.

The American Provision Market is dull. The reduction in the price of Irish Pork has impeded the sale of American. Of Butter from the United States there is none in market; Cheese is in steady demand, and commands fair prices.

Several things have given more satisfaction in commercial circles than the intelligence which came to hand by the late packet, that the State of Pennsylvania has paid the interest of its debt for the current six months.

It will probably be remembered, that at the time of the tragical occurrences on board the Somers, whilst under the command of MCKENZIE, he tied up in bags or sacks, in some peculiar manner, a number of the boys on board, whom he had reason to suppose were either concerned in or sympathized with the mutiny.

It is a singular manner, in which he has performed most essential services during the recent political struggle, in securing the triumph of Democratic principles. The vigorous and graceful productions of his pen, over the signature of "Randolph of Roanoke," have done much to familiarize and commend the great cause of Annexation to the people of this country.

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The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET—March 27, 1845. CATTLE.—There were offered at the scales yesterday, 235 head of Beef Cattle, about 300 of which were sold to butchers at prices ranging from \$4 to \$6 75 per 100 lbs, net, according to quality.

GRAIN.—Demand for wheat good, but supply very light. Sales of white (not prime) have been made at \$1 05 a bushel.

BAKING.—There is a good demand for Bacon, and Sides are tending upwards; Western and Baltimore packed sales as follows: Hams 74 a 81 cts; Shoulders 94 cts; Sides 61 a 64 cts; assorted 6 cents.

WHEAT.—Demand increasing, and prices slightly improved. We quote bids at 23 cents, and bids at 24 a 25 cents per gallon.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John A. Gere, Mr. JOHN AVIS, Jr., to Miss SARAH ANN MCKEE—all of this town.

On Thursday evening, 20th inst. by Rev. J. Shrigley, J. STAPLETON ROGERS, to Miss LYDIA M. CUMMINS, his daughter of the late Robert Cummins, Esq. of Baltimore.

In Lettown, in this county on Sunday the 25th, Rev. FREEMAN CLARSON of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York, aged 82 years.

In Marlborough, on the 20th inst. in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. JANE MELMILL. Mature in age and in piety; she came to her grave in peace.

On the 16th instant in the 64th year of his age, Dr. JOHN C. GAZER, of this county. He has been a practitioner of Medicine for many years and had gained himself a high reputation.

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Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the Fourth Thursday next month, (April, 1845) Polls will be opened according to law, for the election of two persons to represent the county of Jefferson in the next House of Delegates of this Commonwealth—and for a Representative in Congress from the 10th Congressional District of Virginia, of which Jefferson county forms a part.

At the Court-house, under the superintendance of Wm. Lisle Baker, George W. Sappington, Wm. F. Alexander, George B. Beall and Charles G. Stewart, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

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MONEY WANTED.

OUR Subscribers, Advertisers, &c. will bear in mind, that all the expenses of our office are cash; and to meet them, we must rely upon those whom we serve. At this time, especially, when rent and other expenses are falling due, we should feel extremely grateful for assistance.

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ADAM YOUNG, Jr., AGENT FOR

Joseph Crosby, of Baltimore, HAS just received, and is daily receiving fresh supplies of English, American, West and East India Goods, and is prepared to sell, and will sell at a lower rate than can be had at any other Store in Jefferson county, either at Wholesale or Retail.

A Large Assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, Shovels, Pitchforks, &c. CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale by ADAM YOUNG, Agent.

New Goods. BROWN and Bleached Muslins; Mourning Victorias, Alpaccas, Merinos, Vestings; Osnaburgs, Canton Flannels, Checks; Table covers, Table cloths, Bed-ticking; Crash, Bombazines, Ginghams; Cassimeres, Linseys; Irish Linens;

For Hire. SADDLE and Harness Horses—Also a Barouch and Driver, by G. W. SAPPINGTON. March 21.

Ploughs and Lightning Rods. ON hand, and for sale cheap, the latest and most improved pattern of McCormick's Ploughs. All kinds of Ploughs made to order, or repaired at the shortest notice.

Oil, Paints, Varnish, &c. 125 KEGS White Lead, in 124 and 25 lb. 9 Bbls. Spirits of Turpentine; 1 do. Copal Varnish; 2 do. Linseed Oil;

Large and very commodious three-story BRICK HOTEL, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia.

Look out for the Thief! WAS Stolen from the subscriber, at Harpers-Ferry, Va., on the 12th inst., by a person calling himself Wm. Wines or Dwyer, a Frenchman or Canadian, upwards of \$300 in gold, silver and paper, and a silver watch, with crystal broken.

Public Sale. IN pursuance of the terms of a Deed of Trust, executed by John Sharff, on the 23rd day of June, 1843, to me, as trustee, for the use of Conrad Kowalski and others, I shall, on SATURDAY the 12th day of April, next, on the farm of the said Sharff, near Lettown, in this county, proceed to sell at public auction, about 15 years of age; two Spike Threshing Machines; one set of Blacksmith's Tools; One Hundred Head of Sheep; Ten Milch Cows; fifteen head of Young Cattle; one Broad-tread Waggon with Bed Gears &c.; one Narrow-tread do.; a Barouch and Harness;

One Stallion and several WORKHORSES, together with a large number of Farming Implements and a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms of Sale—Six months credit.

Notice. THE undersigned is about to remove to Harpers-Ferry, he hopes all persons having unsettled accounts with him, will forward this week, and make settlement.

Notice. THE purchasers at the sale of George W. Hammond, Esq., are notified that their notes become due on the 5th of April, and that they are now in the hands of KEYES & KEARSLEY. March 28.

For Rent. THE large Stone Dwelling House on High street, now occupied by Thomas Chambers. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Apply to MICHAEL DORAN. Harpers-Ferry, March 28, 1845.

For Sale. TWO Feather Beds, good quality and have been well taken care of—Also, a Dining Table, one Bureau, and a few other articles of household furniture. A credit of sixty days will be given, with bond and good security. These articles will be sold low at private sale. For further information apply to THE PRINTER. March 28.

Plastering. THE season for Plastering having arrived, the undersigned is ready to execute work in his line with all reasonable despatch, and in the best manner. He believes he may refer with confidence to citizens of Jefferson for whom he has finished, and he is determined to increase his efforts to give satisfaction. Whitewashing, in the neatest style, also done upon short notice. JOHN W. GALLAHER. Charlestown March 28, 1845—31.

Tobacco and Segars. JUST received, 1 box Barrow's superior Tobacco—price only 31 1/2 cents. Also, Havana, Rifle, Caradose, Spanish and Half Spanish Segars. The above, added to our former stock of Tobacco, make our assortment very good. Those who use the above articles will please call and examine our stock. MILLER & TATE. March 28.

Spring Negro Clothing. BURLAPS, Linen, Brown Cotton, Osnaburg, and Plaid and Striped Cottons—for sale low. E. M. AISQUITH. Feb. 14.

Carpeting. VERY extensive assortment of superfine, common, figured and striped Carpeting—also, Rag Carpeting, from good to superior quality—and all at very reduced prices—just received by Feb. 28. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Carpeting. JUST received, a piece of very handsome 4-4 Carpeting; very cheap. Feb. 28. MILLER & TATE.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Anthony R. Doran & Co. I shall sell at the late residence of the said Doran, in Bolivar, in Jefferson county, and State of Virginia, on SATURDAY the 29th day of March, 1845, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, a variety of articles of Personal Property, Consisting of four Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding; 1 Bureau, 1 Side-board; 1 Sofa, 1 Corner Cupboard; 1 Clock, 1 Looking Glass; 6 Windsor Chair, 6 Split-bottom do.; 2 Walnut Tables; Besides other articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, in said Deed mentioned—as, also, one Cow. Sale to take place at 2 o'clock P. M., and terms made known of the day of sale. ISAAC FOUKE, Trustee. March 14, 1845—18.

For Sale or Rent. THE large BRICK HOUSE on Main street, Charlestown, near the Valley Bank, at present in the occupancy of Geo. W. Ranson, Esq. Possession given the 1st of April. JOHN STEPHENSON. March 14.

For Hire. FOR the balance of this year, a Negro Man, who is a good farm hand, and careful with horses. For sale, about 10 or 12 bushels clean clover seed; about 1,000 lbs. prime Bacon, and Lard; by the firkin; all of which will be disposed of for credit or cash. W. M. D. NORTH. Halltown, March 14, 1845—9.

Hathaway Hot Air Cook Stoves. PERSONS that may be in want of the above named Stoves, are respectfully informed that the subscriber has become the purchaser of the right for selling them in Jefferson county, Virginia. All letters on that subject, if directed to Harpers-Ferry, shall meet with prompt attention. A large number of these Stoves are kept constantly on hand. HUGH GILLECE. Harpers-Ferry, March 14, 1845—4.

WANTED. A YOUNG MAN, who prefers a residence in Virginia, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Teacher, either in an Academy, or with a private family. Liberal salary will be required. He is highly qualified to teach the Latin, Greek, and higher branches of the English language. Satisfactory references, as to capacity and conduct will be given. Communications (post paid) addressed to "C. K." through the Baltimore Post Office, will be promptly attended to. Baltimore, March 14, 1845—31.

WILDEY LODGE, No. 11, I. O. O. F. DESIGN celebrating the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Odd-Fellowship, as introduced into the United States, by a Procession, &c., on the First Saturday in May next, (8rd). An Address will be delivered on the occasion by a distinguished Brother of the Order. The Brethren of all sister Lodges who may be in standing, are respectfully invited to be present and participate in the services of the day. J. HARRISON KELLY, JOHN W. ROWAN, JOHN W. GALLAHER, GERVIS S. GARDNER, JAMES B. SMALL, JOSEPH C. RAWLINS, JOHN DONAVIN, Committee, &c. Charlestown, March 7, 1845.

FOR RENT. I WOULD rent to a good tenant, the dwelling part of my large three-story BRICK HOUSE, opposite the Arsenal Yard. The house is large and well calculated for a Boarding House, having sixteen rooms, independent of two basement rooms and cellars. The Armory is now in full operation, and to a person qualified to keep a boarding house, it is one of the best situations in the country. If the house was well kept the tenant could have as many boarders as he could accommodate. Possession can be had on the first of April. The rent will be moderate and the greater part may be paid in board. Terms made known by applying to the subscriber living on the premises. JOHN G. WILSON. Harpers-Ferry, March 7, 1845—F. Press copy.

Town Lots For Sale. FOUR Town Lots, each 1-4 of an acre, well fenced in, and situated in the most public and business part of the town. They would suit persons of small means exceedingly well. They would be sold for good paper. Early application will suit best terms. Enquire at THIS OFFICE. February 14, 1845.

New Goods. THE subscribers are now receiving a fresh supply of seasonable Goods. Feb. 14. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

SPRING GOODS. JUST received—3-4 7-8 4-4 heavy Brown Cottons; 4-4 heavy Twilled Osnaburg do.; 7-8 and 4-4 plain do do; Penitentiary and common Plaids; Heavy Domestic Prints, dark and strong colors; American Nankens; No. 1, 2 and 3 Burlaps Linens; Also, Cotton Batts, Candlewick, Cotton and Carpet Chains. All of which will be sold to Farmers or others at small advances, either by piece or otherwise. Dealers generally are invited to examine our stock before purchasing. Feb. 14. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Rare Chance. 1500 LBS. first-rate Spanish and Country SOLE LEATHER, which I will sell to any person taking 100 or more lbs., at 21 cents per lb. Less quantity, 23 cents each; 25 cents per lb. for all that is bought invariably. Feb. 14. THOMAS RAWLINS.

NEW GOODS. WE are now receiving a stock of Seasonable Goods, to which we invite the attention of our customers and the public generally. Domestic! Heavy twilled Osnaburgs, for servants' clothing; Plain do; 4-4 Brown Muslins; Bleached do, a good assortment; Furniture and apron Checks; Prints; American Nankens; Cotton Laps, Knitting Cottons, &c. Farmers and others in want of the above goods, will please call at our house, where they will find a good stock. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., with a good stock of Tailor's Trimmings; Black Satin Vestings; Damask Table Dusters; Do do Napkins; Brown Hollands; French Kid Gloves; Ladies' colored French Kid Gloves; Do do do do do; Gents, do do do do; We deem this enumeration sufficient, and respectfully ask all in search of bargains to call at Feb. 28. MILLER & TATE'S.

OL CLOTH, of superior quality, for sale by Feb. 14. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

SPRINGFIELD

VOL. 1.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1845.

NO. 38.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

Published weekly, by JAMES W. BELLER, (Office on Main Street, a few doors above the Valley Bank.) At \$3 00 in advance—\$3 50 if paid within six months—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

General Intelligence.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION—Loss of Life.—On the 10th inst., as the steam boat Pilot was going along the brig Pioneer, in the Mississippi, bound to New Orleans, all four of her boilers exploded, and she sank immediately. The following are the names of the persons killed and wounded:

H. B. Webster, branch pilot of the brig, badly wounded; Captain Brown, of the low-boat, slightly injured; W. B. Fagan, first engineer, killed; Lathrop G. Bean, 2d do. badly injured; Wm. Ralphy, pilot, do. Wm. Davis, steersman, missing; Matthew Berry, deck hand, do. one man, name unknown, deck hand, do.; Joseph Lauck, fireman, slightly injured; Wm. Colloff, deck hand, do.; Isaac Green, do. do.; Wm. P. Smith, fireman, uninjured; Charles L. Lee, and Bill, negroes belonging to Capt. Cow, uninjured.

EXCITEMENT IN NORTH WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A large public meeting has been held in Parkersburg, in Wood county, to take into consideration the recent action of the Legislature of Virginia upon the application of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the right of way for their road through this State. The meeting was addressed by Gen. S. S. Senter, J. H. Johnson, late Senator from that county, in a rather inflammatory speech, in the course of which he denounced the action of the Legislature as "tyrannical, oppressive, and unheard of in the history of legislation."

He said "the time had arrived when forbearance ceased to be a virtue; and he called upon his fellow-citizens to take the matter into their own hands, to investigate it calmly and dispassionately and to vindicate their inalienable and undeniable rights." A series of resolutions were reported by a committee, which are not published, but their consideration was postponed to a future meeting on the ground that "deliberation in council was as important as energy and promptness in action," and as "it was desirable that there should be a concerted movement of all interested."

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.

CONSTRUCTIVE TRAVELLING.—A Washington letter says, before the adjournment of the extra session of the U. S. Senate, it was decided that the Senators were entitled to mileage for the extra session, although not one of them had left the precincts of Washington. The travelling is all constructive, and thus without paying out a cent or moving from their places, the Senators will each pocket for travelling, a compensation of about \$700 on an average, amounting in the aggregate to some \$350,000 or \$400,000.

THE TEXAS QUESTION IN EUROPE.—The Richmond Enquirer says:—We have received by the last steamer an interesting letter from our intelligent correspondent, in Germany, "Agricola," of the 28th February. He says: "The annexation vote has created no sensation on this side of the water." The British press is unusually silent, both in relation to Texas and Oregon. "Let the people of the United States be true to themselves—Whig and Democrat uniting on questions concerning the durability and safety of the Union—and they have nothing to apprehend from abroad." It is encouraged to believe, from my accounts per the Cambria, that measures were adopted by Congress, which would give jurisdiction, or will at an early period, over Oregon and Texas. If this has been done, rely upon it, the nation will enjoy repose, hereafter, on better terms with Great Britain than it has since it had existence."

A DIPLOMATIC VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.—The National Intelligence of yesterday morning says:—When it was understood that the members of the diplomatic corps waited upon the President of the United States yesterday in a body, and, through their senior, the Minister of Russia, made an address to him on the occasion of his accession to the Presidency, expressive of the friendly sentiments entertained towards the United States by the sovereigns and governments whom they represent, and of their earnest desire to continue to maintain the existing friendly and peaceful relations between this country and theirs; to which address the President made a fitting reply, recognizing that the members of the diplomatic corps were on his part, as the Chief Magistrate of his own country."

THE ASSAULT ON THE HON. J. Q. ADAMS.—In the Criminal Court, yesterday, the case of the United States vs. Captain Sangster, was disposed of. It grew out of an occurrence at the Capitol during the last session of Congress; Capt. Sangster having committed an assault and battery upon the Hon. J. Q. Adams. This gentleman, in the course of his testimony, stated that he, at the time, thought Sangster must have been insane or intoxicated; that a few days after the assault he received a letter, which perfectly satisfied him that Sangster did not commit the assault with any malicious intention, and he freely forgave him, hoping that so far as he was personally concerned, that no punishment might be inflicted.

Mr. Radcliffe, after the cause was submitted to the court, appealed to its mercy on behalf of the accused, and read various letters evidencing the character of Captain Sangster as a gentleman and soldier.

The Court, however, sentenced him to thirty days' confinement in the county jail, and to pay a fine of \$100. The judgment was temporarily suspended, in order to enable a petition to be sent to the President for a pardon. One was drawn up, and immediately received the signatures of Mr. Adams and Judge Dunlop.

Madisonian, March 30.

A PRESENT.—A gentleman of Philadelphia has presented Herk Driesbach, the celebrated iron-king, with a beautiful spotted Brazilian tiger, which was brought to this country from Rio de Janeiro in the U. S. frigate Congress. The animal is full grown, though quite young.

SINGULAR DEATHS.—At Salem Mass., on the 18th inst., Miss Betty Peters and Miss Mary Fee were twin sisters, were buried in one grave. They had lived together all their lives, and had repeatedly expressed their wish not to survive each other an hour. One fell dead as she was rising from her bed in the morning, and the other died from grief the next morning.

FROM THE N. Y. BROADWAY JOURNAL.

We have had frequent requests within the last ten days for a copy of "Florence Yane"—a little poem recited by Mr. Poe, in his late Lectures on the Poetry of America. To oblige our friends there, (and ourselves) we publish the lines, from memory, as accurately as we can.

FLORENCE YANE.

By PHILIP F. COOKE, of WINDCHESTER, VA.

I LOVED thee long and dearly,
Florence Yane!
My life's bright dream and early
My voice some hours
I revere in my fond vision
My heart's dear pain—
My hopes and thy dearition,
Florence Yane!
The rain long and hoary,
The ruin old,
Where thou didst hark my story,
At even told—
That thou hast Elysian
Of sky and plain—
I treasure in my vision,
Florence Yane!
Thou wast lovelier than the roses
In their prime!
Thy voice some hours
Of sweetest rhyme;
Thy heart was as a river
Without a main—
Would I had loved thee never,
Florence Yane!
But fairest, coldest, wonder,
Thy glorious clay
Lies in the green sod under!
And it boots not to remember
Thy death!
To quicken love's pale ember,
Florence Yane!
The hills of the valley
By young graves weep:
The pansies love to dally
Where maidens sleep—
May their bloom, in beauty lying,
Never fade!

PRESENT APPEARANCE OF VESUVIUS.

A writer in the Polytechnic Review describes the crater of Vesuvius, as it is at present, as a vast circular pit, with nearly perpendicular walls about two miles in circumference and 200 feet deep. Its bottom consists of waves of black lava of scoria, and in the centre of it rises a cone of scoria, to the height of 150 or 200 feet. This cone has two openings on its summit, from which a continual emission of white vapor takes place; and about once in five minutes there is an explosion heard far within the mountain, and which is followed in a few seconds by the ejection of a vast quantity of fumes and fragments of melted lava; which by daylight have the color of blood, but at sunset are of a dazzling white heat, while the vapor is brilliantly illuminated so as to appear like the flames. Lava escapes in abundance from the base of the cone, and flows beneath the hardened crust which forms the floor of the crater. Occasionally, however, it melts its way through, and in a broad stream over the surface, which in its turn becomes hardened by cooling, and a fresh eruption takes place elsewhere. In this manner the whole crater will eventually be filled up, and when this occurs an eruption on a great scale may be expected.

FRUIT TREES FOR ORNAMENT.—If a man has but little land, it is well to ornament his grounds with fruit trees. They are not only good for ornament, but valuable, in affording delicious fruit. If well arranged and kept in a neat thriving condition, they will be nearly as ornamental as any trees that are cultivated. If the apple tree produced no fruit, and it was a foreign species, it would be brought to this country and cultivated for its beautiful flowers. What trees cultivated expressly for ornament, particularly for their fine flowers, make a more noble show than the apple, peach, and some other kinds when gaily decked in blossoms, filling the air with their fragrance. If a farmer has an abundance of land, then it is of little importance whether he cultivates fruit or forest trees around his house, as the latter may as well grow there as elsewhere, and they will in due time furnish fuel. We will give an instance of the advantage of giving a preference to a fruit tree. Mr. Bowen Russell, of West Cambridge, was advised to set a forest tree for a shade near the kitchen door, but he set a Baldwin apple tree, and in eleven years from that time he looks upon the crop from his balcony. Surrounding a family hall with fruit trees, what an advantage on such a tree would be. How often would it afford a fine feast of fruit, and how many excellent dishes of food. —Boston Cultivator.

RECIPE FOR MAKING BREAD.

JAMES ROGERS, long celebrated in Baltimore as a baker of excellent bread, having retired from business, has furnished the Baltimore American with the following recipe for making bread, with a request that it be published for the information of the public: "Take an earthen vessel larger at the top than at the bottom, and in it put one pint of milk-warm water, one and a half pounds of flour, and half a pint of malt yeast; mix them well together, and set it away. (In winter it should be in a warm place, until it rises and falls again, which it will in from three to five hours, (it may be set at night if wanted in the morning.) Then put two large spoonfuls of salt into two quarts of water, and mix it well with the above rising; then put in about nine pounds of flour, and work your dough well, and put it by until it becomes light; then make it out in loaves. New flour requires one fourth more salt than old and dry flour. The water should be tempered according to the weather; in the spring and fall it should only be milk-warm in hot weather, cold; and in winter, warm."

HOW TO BE WAITED UPON.

The following story from the Mirror, may be called the Yankee trick: "We heard a story worth recording, a Yankee variation of an expedient tried some years ago by an Englishman at Saratoga. John Bull, in that instance, after calling in vain to the flying attendants at the crowded table, spashed a handful of silver into his plate, and handed it to a waiter, with a request for a clean plate and some soup." A Massachusetts lady, probably remembering this, drew a gold piece from his pocket last week while sitting hungry at the stripped table at Washington, and tapping his tumbler with it till it attracted attention, laid it beside his plate, and pointed to it while he mentioned what he wanted. He was miraculously supplied of course, but when he had nothing more to ask, he politely thanked the waiter, and—returned the gold piece to his own pocket!"

SAGACIOUS DOG.—An intoxicated man, walking near the Worcester (Mass.) Railroad, fell across the track, and there lay. He was accompanied by a dog, which, after looking at the representative of fallen humanity, immediately betook itself to a tenement in the vicinity, and by barking and scratching, induced an individual to open the door and follow it till he came to the place where the dog's master lay with his head across the track. The intoxicated man was rescued from his perilous situation, and in a few minutes the railroad cars passed the place!

Avarice is cold and will not warm itself; it is hungry and will not feed; it is sick, and seeks no cure; it has a wife and will not provide for her; it has children and will not educate them.

ADDRESS

OF THE Democratic Central Committee, TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA!

Another political campaign has commenced—The important considerations involved in the contest, make it the duty of the Democratic Central Committee appointed by the Legislative Convention, to address such remarks to its political friends in the State as may serve to explain the principles and conduct of the two great parties which divide the country. The course pursued by the Whigs of Virginia and the majority of the last Virginia Legislature, should also be placed in its true light before the people of the State. When that is done, we hope that the Democratic party will require nothing more to stimulate its zeal, and loyalty to the adoption of such a course as will make its action united, harmonious and efficient.

The victory of 1844 leaves much to be done before we are freed from the control and influence of misguiding men. We still have foes to encounter, dangers to meet, and obstacles to avoid. Not only in our own State, but throughout the Union, we see a party formidable in numbers, and strengthened by the vast influence of incorporated wealth, directing all its energies against those principles of constitutional construction and principles of public policy, on which the freedom, happiness and prosperity of the country depend. However much the different portions of that party may vary, in the arguments by which they endeavor to justify their measures in the different portions of the country, it should be remembered that they strive for the attainment of a common object, and that their success must give a character to our Government in its practical operations, which the framers of the Constitution could not have anticipated.

To avoid this consummation, the Democratic party has directed its whole energies, from an early period in our history, to the present time, it has contended, that, from the nature of the compact which unites the American States, the General Government, created as an agent, and entrusted with prescribed powers, must confine itself strictly within the commission conferred by those who called it into existence. In every attempt to carry out this principle in the practical operations of the Government, it has met with formidable opposition. A considerable portion of the people acting at different times, under different party names, have contended for such a construction of the Constitution, as would empower the Federal Government to sit in judgment on the Constitution itself, to destroy its guaranties by implication, and perpetrate injustice, by giving a binding force to precedents established by itself. This construction, predicated on the supposition that the people of the States of this confederacy were consolidated, by the adoption of our federal system, into one body politic, with a government acting as the representative of the consolidated people, has been the most dangerous consequence of the doctrine, if fully established and carried out in practice, would convert our State into a mere district or department of the United States, with its reserved rights under the control of the very Government to which it refused to surrender them, and all its domestic interests at the mercy of men responsible to a distant constituency for their public conduct.

These principles were once so alarming to the great body of our people, that the very name of the party which professed them became an epithet of reproach. But since the defeat of the younger Adams, which was thought a final overthrow, the principles of his party, aided by fortuitous circumstances, have been made more acceptable to the nation. All the elements of opposition to the administration of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren were forced to act in concert with those who had supported Mr. Adams. Although the party thus formed, was composed of such discordant elements that it could agree on no homogeneous system of policy, it found a powerful ally in the extreme distress and consequent desire for change produced by the derangement of our monetary affairs; and succeeded in electing Gen. Harrison to the Chief Magistracy of the Union; who had declared a National Bank to be unconstitutional, and stood pledged to regard the compromise of the Tariff as sacred and inviolable. The Whig party, which united its forces and gained the control of the Government by professing the leading principles of the Republican faith, as soon as practicable, carried through Congress a Bank bill more objectionable than any which had preceded it, distributed the proceeds of the sale of the public lands from an exhausted treasury, violated the compromise of the tariff, and framed a scale of duties at war with those which both parties had solemnly pledged themselves before the country to support, as the permanent policy of the Government.

A common name and the labors of an arduous contest, had the usual effect of uniting those who had cooperated with each other. Party discipline and the well-known necessity of supporting a particular candidate for the Presidency, completed this consolidation, as far as it was practicable. But, happily, there was many over whom party names had no force and party discipline no control, who saw the tendency of his measures forced upon the Whig party by those who represented the incorporated wealth of the country, and resolutely opposed the party which had duped and deceived them. The Whig forces, consolidated by the process which we have endeavored to explain, were compelled to adopt the principles of a majority, sanctioned as they were by the concurrence of the man who stood most prominent as their leader.

The effective majority of the party being at the North, determined the course of the Whigs, not only on the Bank, Tariff and Distribution questions; but, at a later period, succeeded in arraying it against the most important question which has agitated the country since the formation of the Government. The non-Slaveholding States, which were known to sanction the Whig policy, did not leave the reasons of their opposition to the annexation of Texas in doubt or obscurity. Hostility to the slave institutions of the South, and a determination not to allow their further extension, were boldly and unequivocally proclaimed to the world as the basis of their action; and the Abolitionists were distinctly invited, in the name of the whole Whig party, to lend their aid in a common cause. It was not pretended, to our knowledge, that the rights of the North would be endangered, its interests compromised, or its property impeded. The Whigs of the non-Slaveholding States thought themselves privileged to sit in judgment on the character of the South, and of making it the duty of the Federal Government to take, under its supervision, the domestic institutions of the high contracting parties who created it, as a mere agent, for other and far different purposes.

This issue was distinctly made, and it was to be hoped, that no Southerner would be induced by party considerations, however strong, to be wanting in his duty when any rights are at stake, and no honor likely to be compromised. This hope was not fulfilled. The Whigs of the South, true to party discipline, co-operated with the Whigs of the North upon this vital measure.

They endeavored to justify their conduct by such shallow arguments, that we are compelled to believe nothing, except party discipline, could have placed them in a position which they could so importantly defend. Although Texas had maintained her independence for a number of years, and had been received into the family of nations by the leading powers of Christendom—although she was confessedly independent in fact, and made rightfully independent by the forcible destruction, by Mexico, of the only instrument which united her with that Republic—although she had been victorious in restricting a conquest, and not in inflicting a revolution, it was contended, that the United States could not treat with her for her territory, without committing an act of spoliation on a friendly power—a power which had attempted forcibly to subdue the country that we wished peaceably to annex to our confederacy. An ordinary treaty of peace and amity, was contrary to the law of nations, made an insurmountable barrier to such a proceeding, while ideas of national honor, before unknown, were heard on every side from lips which uttered no word of reproach to Great Britain, though it was generally conceded that her Ministry's government was ready to perpetrate the alleged wrong on Mexico, by guaranteeing the independence of Texas against the world.

When opposition to a great measure is so badly defended, we must believe that some cause, not apparent on the surface, is at work. And when we see so many members of that opposition raising against the measure because of the influence it was calculated to have over the result of a political contest, all doubt vanishes. We are then convinced that party policy and party discipline have usurped the position which belongs to reason and judgment. The motives which regulated the course of the northern Whigs, on the question of annexation, are notorious. The necessity of uniting the party on a great question, if it would triumph, is equally plain; and the line of policy adopted by the Whigs, in consequence, as we believe, of that necessity, should be remembered by the people long after all agitation on the subject has finally ceased.

Before dismissing the question of annexation, we must call the attention of the people of Virginia to the action of the Whig members of the last Legislature. It becomes our duty to do this, since the resolution of the Legislative Convention, importing to then a covert design to defeat the joint resolution brought forward by the Hon. Milton Brown, has been made the pretext of explaining their course on that and other occasions. The task of proving that the Whig members of the Legislature desired to defeat a Democratic measure, is indeed novel, and may serve to throw light on the character of the Whig party of our State.

It is well known that the members of the last Legislature were elected without reference to this question. The elections took place before the Democratic party had selected its candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, and resulted in returning a decided Whig majority to the House of Delegates; the Democratic party maintaining its ascendancy in the Senate. The Legislature thus elected, convened after the defeat of the Whig party in November, and when the Texas question, in despite of the most strenuous exertions, was carrying every thing before it. During the whole canvass it was viewed as a purely party question, and had triumphed in Virginia by the election of Mr. Polk. We will not stop to discuss what course the Whig majority in the Legislature should have pursued. It is plain that they should have considered the popular vote given in the State as instructions, and endeavored to obey them, or opposing the annexation of Texas, should have used their best efforts to defeat the measure. They contended that they did not take the latter course. It only remains to be seen whether they endeavored in good faith to effect it, or endeavored to place obstacles in the way of proceedings which they did not wish to take the responsibility of defeating.

The first move in this question was made by the Senate. That body passed a resolution declaring "That the annexation of Texas to the U. S. States should be effected with no further delay than may be necessary for the accomplishment of that object by the constituted authorities of the two countries." Not a Whig member voted for it. This resolution simply says, that the sense of the Senate was in favor of immediate annexation by the constituted authorities of the United States and Mexico. No constitutional question as to the mode of proceeding is either raised or decided. And, consequently, the Whig party of the Senate were committed, by their votes on that occasion, against the measure, independent of constitutional scruples. Of this fact the Whig Address makes no mention. The Whigs in the lower House laid this resolution on the table, and none of them made any effort to call them up. Two-thirds of the session of Congress had expired, and there was an ascertained desire on the part of the Whig members in our Federal Legislature to defeat the measure if possible. The days afterwards, the Whig members of the Democratic party moved to take up the Senate's resolution, when every Whig but three voted against it. Of this fact the Whig Address makes no mention. Three days after this unsuccessful attempt, another motion was made by a Democrat to take up the resolution, when every Whig but two voted against it; one of whom had received positive instructions—of this fact the Whig Address makes no mention. Notice was then given that similar motions would be made daily until the end of the session, unless the Senate's resolution was acted upon. Then a Whig member brought forward a substitute to the resolution in these words:

"Resolved, That the annexation of Texas to the United States ought to be effected at the earliest period that may be practicable, consistently with the welfare of Virginia—the obligations of the Constitution—the preservation of the internal peace of the Union, and the faith and honor of the country; and that this General Assembly, reposing entire confidence in the ability and patriotism of the Senators of Virginia, rely upon them faithfully to discharge all their obligations to the State and to the Union upon this question." The Senate's resolution simply sanctioned the annexation of Texas. The substitute it will be perceived, does not—except upon certain contingencies, of which our Senators in Congress were to be judges. Men are not swayed by doubts when their minds are determined—and hence the conditions indirectly destroyed the effect of the resolution; for they intimate, without asserting, that the General Assembly did not feel assured that annexation could be effected consistently with the welfare of the State or the obligations of the Constitution—consistently with the peace of the Union or the faith and honor of the country. In fact solemnly enacting, that it was doubted by the General Assembly, whether it was expedient or constitutional, safe or honorable, to annex Texas to the United States. Would some men adopt such a course, in order to accomplish a desirable object? Was not this plan of moving many questions and deciding none, equivalent to declining all action, calculated to defeat annexation, without meeting the question presented in the Senate's resolution, fairly and candidly?

On the motion of a Democratic member, the resolution above recited was amended by an addition,

stating that the conditions mentioned would be performed by the joint resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 25th of January. Pending the debate on the substitute and amendment, they were referred to a select joint committee, and was discharged. Both the resolution and amendment were withdrawn, and the Senate's resolution was carried; thirty-four Whig members voting in favor of it, and thirty-one against it. That resolution, it will be borne in mind, mooted no constitutional question, but simply declared the sense of the Senate to be in favor of annexation. If the Whig members were originally in favor of that resolution, why did all these in the Senate vote against it in that body? If the members of the House of Delegates were in favor of it, why did they encumber it with implied doubts as to whether the interest of Virginia would be injured, the peace of the Union, the good faith and honor of the country be compromised? These questions cannot be answered on the hypothesis that the Whig members acted openly and in good faith, either to carry out or destroy the measure. And yet, in the face of these facts, we find that the authors of this Whig Address claim credit to their party for the motives which actuated them in referring the resolution to the House, and its amendment to a select committee, because it might lead to "the suggestion of a resolution which might receive a vote approaching as nearly as possible to unanimity, and which, it was argued, would for that reason carry with it greater moral weight, and exert a more powerful influence upon public sentiment, as well as upon our Senators, upon whom it was designed more directly to operate. It was possibly attached to a resolution, adopted, if adopted as it, by a strictly party vote, and by a bare majority. We will examine further into the history of this matter to see if the members of the Whig party desired to give moral weight to, and influence public sentiment in favor of, a measure which had been so unanimously opposed in the Senate, and clogged with such remarkable conditions in the lower House, by men who insisted on pretermittting the constitutional question by expressly raising it, for the purpose, it seems, of making known their doubts to the Senators."

After the adoption of the first resolution on this subject by the Senate, and before the action on it by the House of Delegates, information of the passage of the Hon. Milton Brown's joint resolution had been received; and it is but fair to presume, that the Whig members of the Virginia Legislature were informed of the position occupied by our Senators in Congress. Here, then, was some definite proposition to be acted on. No one could fail to commit himself to any particular mode of annexation, but it should be noted, by Congress; while the constitutional scruples of our Senators (Mr. Rives and Mr. Archer) must have been known to their political friends in Richmond. Immediately we find the Senate's resolution, which the Whigs had twice voted against taking up, by a strict party vote, showing concert and arrangement, brought to the consideration of the House. After the proceedings had been had, which we have before stated, the Senate's resolution was adopted. Before this period, no expression of opinion could be obtained against the constitutionality of annexation in any manner. The information arrives, that Mr. Brown's resolution is the manner determined on in Washington, and immediately the opposition assumes a definite shape. The expediency of the measure could now be admitted, though denied previously by the Whig Senators. Henceforward, the joint resolution is the thing to be opposed.

As the next move, Mr. Gordon offered the following resolution: "That the admission of Texas on the conditions and guaranties set forth in the joint resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 25th day of January, 1845, and sent to the Senate for its concurrence, in the opinion of the General Assembly, is just and proper, and will be approved by the people." This resolution which, like that of the Senate which had been adopted, made no mention of the constitutional question, would not suit the Whigs, although they had insisted on pretermittting that question and made that desire the basis of their opposition to the Democratic party. Accordingly, a leading Whig member brought forward a substitute, covering the whole ground of Mr. Gordon's resolution, with this addition: "This General Assembly, however, forbearing to express any opinion as to the constitutionality of annexation by the mode of a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress." This substitute, suggesting again the constitutional doubt, for the express purpose, it seems, of not deciding it, was adopted by a strictly party vote; two Whig members only voting against it, the one instructed; and the other virtually instructed. Does this look like a desire to influence public sentiment in favor of the measure, or wish to make known to our Senators the fact that the General Assembly had doubts as to the constitutionality of the joint resolution, and wishes to throw those doubts against the resolution? We will presently show that those doubts did not exist in the minds of those who wished to parade them before the world.

The substitute above recited was passed by a party vote, and a resolution was offered in stricturing our Senators to vote for the joint resolution which passed the House of Representatives on the 25th of January. This resolution was rejected by the Whig majority. "The substitute which had passed the House with the constitutional doubt attached to it, was amended in the Senate: 1st, by declaring the joint resolution "lawful and constitutional;" and 2dly, by striking out the last clause which brought forward the constitutional question. The House refused to concur in those amendments. A committee of conference was then appointed by the two bodies. The committee of the Senate proposed to withdraw the first amendment; if the House committee would agree to the second. This course it will be seen would have led to the adoption of a resolution which would have made no mention of the constitutional question. But even this would not satisfy those who did not wish to commit themselves. They would only consent to sanction this arrangement on condition that the General Assembly forbore to express any opinion, on the constitutionality of the joint resolution, should be stated in the report of the committee to their respective Houses—again informing the country in terms that our Legislature refused to sanction the annexation of Texas. The Senate's committee very properly rejected this proposition, which ended all action on the subject. It has generally been thought that legislative action was based upon the convictions of legislators. It was reserved for the Whig Legislature to enclose their functions by enacting what they did not believe.

It will be seen, from the sketch we have given of the Legislative proceedings on this matter, that up to the time of the passage of the joint resolution by Congress, the Whig party in the Legislature had not given any opinion, even as to the expediency of annexation. Every effort to bring up the question had failed. In the Senate, they were committed against it, even on that ground. But when the joint resolution was passed, they could safely yield the ground of expediency, and by reserving the constitutional question, allow the Virginia Senators to Congress to open the very measure which, in their own zeal, they pretended to admire so much. But they reserve this constitutional question? One would be led to suppose from the Whig Address, that the majority of the Legislature entertained some doubt on this head; yet the gentlemen to whom the action of the Whigs on this subject was entrusted, has informed the public, through the public prints, that many members of his party in the Legislature agreed with the Democrats. Indeed, from this constitutional question, he seems to doubt but they constituted a majority of his party. Be it remembered, that four Whigs, in addition to the two who voted with the Democratic party on the resolution instructing our Senators to vote for the joint resolution, would have been sufficient. What, then, but party drill, acting upon party subservency, could have thus defeated the known wishes of a large majority of the members of the Legislature? And why was this party drill used; if the Whigs really desired the annexation of Texas to the Union, and acted in good faith in voting unconditionally in favor of the "conditions and guaranties" of the joint resolution? It taxes ingenuity beyond its powers, to imagine any but a covert design to defeat the measure—a design which was no where avowed, and which led to the rejection of the only effective action by a party vote, when many of that party were known to have no constitutional scruples whatever. The Whigs seem to have been driven, by political necessity, to oppose before the people a measure they wished to concede, and were compelled, by public opinion, to end, by seeming to advocate a measure they wished to defeat.

The Whig Address, to which we have frequently alluded, after defending its party action on the resolutions touching the annexation of Texas, contains an attack on the Democratic members of the State Senate for not voting for a joint order for the election of a U. S. Senator on the 13th February.

The Federal Constitution contains the following words: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote."—Thus much of the Constitution the Whig Address quotes in order to show that it was the imperative duty of the last Legislature to fill the vacancy that would be occasioned on the 4th of March by the expiration of the term of service of the Hon. Wm. C. Rives. "For," says that Address, "if this Legislature should refuse to make such election, then it is very clear that from and after the 4th of March next the Senate will not be composed of two Senators from each State, for there will be but one Senator from Virginia; and that the successor to Mr. Rives will not be chosen as the Constitution requires he should be, for six years; but for such portion of the six years (counting from the 4th of March next) as may remain unexpired at the time when the election shall actually be made." These are the words which convey the whole argument of the Whig Address on this subject. The clause of the Constitution immediately following the one above recited, and which has a direct and important bearing upon the question, is omitted through accident or design. It is in these words: "and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

This clause of the Constitution provides a mode by which its requirements can be fulfilled by the Executive, when the vacancy occurs, as the present vacancy did occur, during the recess of the Legislature. It was known that the General Assembly would adjourn before a vacancy occurred in our Senatorial representation, and that an Executive appointment would fulfill the requirements of the Constitution, no matter how imperative they might be to the number of Senators or their terms of service. Had the vacancy occurred during the session of that body, we contend, the Executive could not have made an appointment; the terms of the Constitution could not have been complied with; and our representation would have been deficient according to the Constitution. Those who produced such a state of things might have been held responsible to the people for a dereliction of duty. But this is not the case in point. A vacancy was merely anticipated during the recess of the Legislature which the Executive was empowered to fill; the words by "resignation or otherwise" comprehending every possible mode by which a vacancy could occur. It was known to every member of the Legislature worthy of his seat in that body, that a case would happen which would expressly provide for it. And we contend, that the mere fact that this event thus foreseen, and thus provided for, was allowed to happen, cannot be considered as contrary to the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, which had taken cognizance of it, and expressly sanctioned the proceedings it might make necessary. The Whigs consider the first clause of the Constitution, touching this subject, to be imperative, making it the duty of each State to have two representatives in the Senate elected for six years. If this be so, then the second clause, which recognizes the reality of Executive appointments, which may "happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State," leads to the irresistible conclusion, that the command is obeyed, and the requirements of the Constitution complied with, both as to the number of Senators and their terms of service, if no contingency is made to happen, not provided for by the Constitution. Unless the second clause of the Constitution, cited above, is thus construed, and allowed to explain the first, then Mr. Rives had no right to be sent in the Senate, for he was not elected for six years; and, according to Whig doctrine, the Constitution was violated when he took his oath of office.

We frankly admit that it is advisable to fill vacancies in the Senate of the United States by a joint vote of the Legislature, instead of an Executive appointment, even in those cases in which the Executive is empowered to act, and that nothing but grave considerations of public policy should lead to a different course. But we earnestly contend that grave and adequate considerations of public policy sanctioned the course of the Senate. The Presidential election of November last had shown that the State of Virginia approved the principles of the Democratic party. A majority of the counties in the State had voted for the Democratic nominee; and it was a measure of the last importance that so decided a majority should not be misrepresented for six years in our national councils, when great measures were at stake. It was anticipated that all the leading questions which have agitated the country would be permanently affected by the legislation adopted during those six years. An administration sanctioned by the people of Virginia, and of the Union, because it entertained certain principles, was about to take the reign of power. The Senate was nearly equally divided; and the election of a Whig Senator from this State might give the opposition [CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]