SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON

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OF Distant subscriptions and advertisements must be sid in advance, or responsible persons living in the manify guaranty the settlement of the same.

General Intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Cushing, in his recent letter to the New York Journal of Commerce, on the war prospects growing out of Annexation, gives expression to the following views and senti-

"In this, as in certain other cases, I have noticed with shame and concern, the disposition which some persons in the U. S. manifest, to consider whether Great Britain will be satisfied with this or that addition to the territory of the U. S.—Suppose her dissatisfied? What then? Does England ask our consent that she may add to her possessions a new kingdom annually by wars of conquests in Asia? No more need we ask her consent to the extension of our power in America. I admire and honor the greatness of England, but I do not fear it; for while I know that her greatness dates from the day when she surrendered to us her supremacy in America, and turned her attention to Asia chiefly, so I believe here decline will date from the day (If that day is ever to come) when she shall resume again the struggle in America. At any rate nothing, in my opinion, can be more wild and idle, than to apprehend that the acquisition of Texas by the U. S. is to disturb in the slightest degree the harmony of our relations "In this, as in certain other cases, I have no the slightest degree the harmony of our relations with Great Britain!"

Atlas, thus notices the agreeable intelligence there of the payment by Pennsylvania of the interest on her public debt:

The packet ship Patrick Henry, which arrived at Liverpool last week, brought the gratifying intelligence that Pennsylvania has at last paid the State interest due on the 1st of February. This news caused the liveless gratification amongst the news caused the liveliest gratification almongs the moneyed circles in this city, and has, indeed, done a great deal towards effacing the stigma which has so long rested upon the American name, in consequence of the repudiating States: What a conselation it would have been to the Rev. Sydney Smith, if he had lived to hear this joyful news! The reverend gentleman, during the last two or three years, wrote more bitterly and severely against repudiation, the United States, and the dishonesty of Americans, than all other Englishment together; and, now, what good did it do?—Pennsylvania has paid her interest, and yet Sydney Smith cannot touch even one mill of it. The Rothschilds, Barings, and other foreign creditors, never clamored half so loudly and spitefully for their millions, as Sydney Smith did for his patry mills.

On Wednesday evening, George Rockfelle, his wife and daughter, Mr. Saulpagh, son and daughter, Andrew Hawon, and two other persons, who all resided in Germantown, Columbia county, New York, were returning home from Hudson in a small boat in tow of the steamboat Fairfield, and when opposite to their residence, the line was cast off, and they attempted to row to the shore. The South America, coming down at the instant, the night being very dark and the wind blowing from the south, ran over the small boat, turning every soul into the river, and they were drowned. The South America immediately stopped, and made diligent search, but nothing could be found except a few articles which had been in the boat. The daughter of Mr. Rockfelle had been married but a short time, and part of her outfit had been purchased at Hudson and was in the boat. Her background the extension of the country was the contract of the country was a short says that the country was a short says the country was a sho purchased at Hudson and was in the boat. And husband was standing on shore awaiting their arrival; but nothing was known on shore that night of their late. The next morning some persons were despatched to Hudson, and when finding the contract was made, and the broken were despatched to Hudson, and when infining them gone, search was made, and the broken pieces of the boat were found along shore. We understand that the pilot of the South America says that he saw nothing of the boat until he heard a scream immediately under the bow of the steam-boat. He rang the bell to stop the boat but it was too late. - Ball. Sun.

Morse's Magnetic Telegraph. We are glad to learn that measures are immediately to be to ken for the completion of the line of Morse's Mag to learn that measures are immediately to be taken for the completion of the line of Morse's Magnetic Telegraph between Washington and New York. What the Government lacks the enterprise to do, individuals are ready to accomplish; and, since the Telegraphic Bill has falled in Congress, there is a determination to wait no longer for the action of the Government. A Telegraphic line can be laid down between Baltimore and New York, having eight wires for the whole distance, for about \$100,000; and this sum, we feel sure, it will not take a long time to raise. The work may easily be made a profitable one to all the fowns and cities on the line; and, indeed, to those beyond; and it also may be made to yeld a source of income to the company. The payment of letter postage upon items of intelligence between the towns and cities will abundantly pay the expenses of the work, and a bandsome interest upon the money invested. We learn that Amos Kendall and Francis O. J. Smith, are the agents for the completion of the work—Mr. Kendall for the three-fourths of the right, which was patented by Mr. Morse, the inventor; and Mr. Smith for the remaining interest. These gentlemen are now in Washington, and will be in town in the course of a few days, to make arrangements for a beginning of their work.—New York paper.

William C. Rives.—This gentleman, after misrepresenting the wishes and views of the people of Virginia for six years, is about to be a candidate for the House of Delegates. We have no don't that his office-loying disposition will prompt him to accept any station that he can obtain.—This is the gentleman who served for five years in Congress with Mr. Polk and did not know it.—We are inclined to think, that, by the time he serves five months in the Virginia Legislature, he will make out to get acquainted with Mr. Polk.—William C. Rives, an ex-Senator of the United States, is a candidate for a seat in the lower House of the Virginia Legislature—"How are the mighty fallen i"—Augusta Democrat.

As Invention.—A wooden hand and arm has en invented in Paris, by which one can open a stch, use a knife, scratch the head, and pick up pin from the floor, without any assistance from e other hand. This is said to be applicable in cases when any portion of the arm remains.

brought it thus early to maturity.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—One day last week, Mr. Harland, a citizen of Morgan county, Va. arrived here with a raft of lumber, and after transacting his business at this place, proceeded with part of his lumber to Harpers-Ferry. Before leaving Williamsport, he sent his son, a youth about 12, and a negro boy about 17 years old, home, with one of his horses; finding he had sufficient force without them. The boys, on reaching Cacapon, in the neighborhood of Dam No. 6, lound the stream much swollen. At this point there is a Viaduet of the Railroad, but it appears, by a regulation of the Railroad Company, persons on horseback are not permitted to pass over. The two lads being aware we presume of this regulation, attempted to ford the stream; in doing which, they were both swept from the horse and drowned. The horse swam to the oppsite side and was saved.

A RENEDY FOR RUMSELLING.—The following plan is proposed in a Southern paper as a remedy for rumscalling: "Let it be enacted that the expense of supporting all paupers who are made through the sale of intoxicating liquors; shall be equally assessed upon the dealers in such liquors; let every man who takes out a license, be required to fit the public authorities see that the destitute wives, widows, and children of drunk-ards be well supported. This would put an end to nine-tenths of the groggeries; and the fewer the sellers become, the heavier tax upon them."

Extres of Singala.—Letters from Strasburg, inserted in the Flemish papers, under the date of January 26, notice the arrival there, within the two preceding days, of a great number of prison-transcalling: The horse swam to the oppsite side and was saved.
[Williamsport Banner.

Pensions .- There is one act for which Congress always deserves the highest honor. It is the pension act to old soldiers and widows. Annally the list must decrease, but it is a sacred debt which the people most liberally recognize. The appropriation for the ensuing year is for revolutionary pensioners under act of 18th March, 1818, \$186,000. pensioners under act of 18th March, 1818, \$186,-200, invalid pensions, \$184,800; widows and orphans under act of July 4, 1818, and supplementary act, \$180,000; widows under act of 3d March, 1843, \$80,000; widows under act of 17th of June, 1844, \$1,696,000; half pay pensions to widows and orphans, \$1,505; arrearages, \$1,000; deficiencies of last appropriations, \$395,000—total, \$2,254,000.

The machine combines lightness and simplicity in construction, with cheapness of cost. Good mechanics think it will perform admirably. He ex-pects to have some of the machines ready for the coming harvest .- Winchester Republican.

the wise providence of God. sweetest at the brim, the flavor is impaired as we drink deeper, and the dregs are made bitter, that we may not struggle when it is taken from our

Acquirtal of the Rev. Mr. Fairchild,— The trial of Mr. Fairchild, before the Boston Municipal Court, terminated on Saturday evening in a verdict of acquittal. As soon as the commotion created by the announcement of this result had subsided, Mr. Fairchild arose, and in a manly and impressive, yet deeply feeling manner, addressed the court, declaring his innocence. When Mr. Fairchild and his wife came out of the courthouse, they were received by shout after shout of enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, in his annual report, embracing a vast amount of agricultural informatiom, says it is supposed that there may be annually consumed in the United States 1,400,000,000 of eggs; and averaging the value at 6 cents a dozen, this would amount to \$8,000,000. If we allow an average of five chickens, or other kind of fowls, a year, to each person, at a cost of 12½ cents average, including turkeys, geese, ducks, &c., that will amount to more than 97,500,000—equal in value to \$12,000,000 annually; making the aggregate value of the consumption of poultry, to say nothing of the amount which might be added for the feathers. It is said to have been ascertained that half a million of eggs are consumed every month in the city of New York. One woman in Fulton market sold 175,000 eggs in ten weeks, supplying the Astor House each day 1000 for five days and on Saturday 2500. Mr. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, in his

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN NEW JERSY.—The Judiciary Committee of the New Jersey Legislature have submitted a report on various petitions for the abolition of capital punishment, in which, while they admit that there is a growing sentiment in favor of the proposed change, they still declare their belief that there is not at present such preponderance of public opinion in its favor as would justify the legislature in altering the present law.

A Novel Shipment.—We are informed that Messrs. E. Safford & Co. Coal Dealers, have caused the bark Rio Grande, now lying at Richmond, above the city, to be loaded with three hundred tons of anthracite coal. This coal will be carried to Boston, and from thence be re-shipped direct to China. This, we think, is the first exportation of coal to the "Celestials," and should it prove or coal to the "Celestials," and should it prove profitable, a new branch of commerce will be opened, from which Pennsylvania will derive great advantages.

We also learn that the same firm are about to ship two hundred tons of coal to China, via New York.—Philadelphia United States Gazette.

The New Postage.—As the new law makes just 100 pes cent, difference in the postage of letters under and over 300 miles, quite an argument has been gotten up as to the exact distance between Boston and Philadelphia—it being contended by some, that ten years since, it was only 290 miles, and therefore within the five cent rate. At the present time it is stated to be 302, but how the "area of Freedom" could have been extended the additional six miles is not clearly understood. The shortest road from New York to Boston should be the one selected to carry the mail of course, as it will cut off the additional 2 miles.— Phil. Times.

The Wheat Issect.—A correspondent of the New York Mirror gives the following account of an occurrence which came under his own notice, and which may serve to throw some light upon the nature and character of that plague of farmers, the wheat insect. He says:

"In the spring of 1844, I placed a bag containing half a bushel of white flint wheat in a seed drawer, under glass, and near the furnace of my green-house. On the 6th of March, 1845, I opened the bag, and to my surprise found thousands of living insects, such as are now presented to you. Some were on the point of leaving the kernel, others were just commencing to eat through, and many were perfectly formed and running about in all directions. Six years ago I was in the habit of soaking my early grains in salt brine, for the purpose of destroying the egg of the insect, which I assured my neighbors, much to their amusement and unbeliel, was ensoonced in the kernel. Now, by accident, the fact is made manifest. The insect would not have appeared until June, perhaps, had the wheat been sown. The warm situation it occupied in the green-house brought it thus early to maturity.

A Renedy for Runselling, alculated to excits the cupidity of antiquarians. The Edinburg Witness, of a late date, states that a ploughman whilst at work on the farm of Philiphaugh, near Selkirk, came upon a bag of silver coins, buried about nine inches below the surface, which are described as follows: There are about two hundred coins, all dated in 1500, and in the beginning of 1800.—Most of them are rather larger than a five-snilling piece, and vary in size down to about a shilling piece, and vary in size down to about a shilling piece, and vary in size down to about a shilling piece, and vary in size down to about a shilling many of the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and the bag containing them was found on ground that had never been ploughed before, and near to where the battle took place on Philiphaugh, between Montrose and Lealle, in 1645, it is conjectively for antiquarians. The Edinbur

January 26, notice the arrival there, within the two preceding days, of a great number of prisoners escaped from Siberia. Thirty-two had succeeded in eluding the vigilance of their keepers.—They have 'ravelled on foot under favor of the night, concealing themselves in the day time in the forests, suffering, of course, every privation, and exposed to inconceivable hardships. It was only after a journey of five months continuation, that they reached a place of refuge. Among the miserable beings were two superior officers, who were made prisoners at the retreat of Moscow:

phans under act of July 4, 1818, and supplementary act, \$180,000; widows under act of 3d March, 1843, \$80,000; widows under act of 17th of June, 1844, \$1,696,000; half pay pensions to widows and orphans, \$1,505; arreatages, \$1,000; deficiencies of last appropriations, \$390,000—total, \$2,254,000.

New Wheat Reaper.—John S. Gallaher, inition, has shown us the Drawing and Model of a new Reaping Machine invented by him, of a construction totally different from any now in use. It is worked by one or two horses hitched in the rare, instead of the side, and is not so cumbrous as others now in use. It dispenses with a rake, performing that service in a manner entirely new and simple.

The manner of July 4, 1818, and supplementary act, \$180,000; widows under act of 3d March, 1843, \$80,000; widows under act of 3d March, 1844, \$1,696,000; SCARCITY OF BEEF .- We have been under the

lass," says the Upper Mississppian, "the profoundi-ty of Daniel Webster, the attention to statistics of Col. Benton, the condensation of Mr. Calhoun, the clearness of Silas Wright, the logic of Mr. Crittenden, the sincerity of Buchanan, and the man-liness and affability of Henry Clay."

AWFUL AND SUDDEN CALAMITY.—The New York Herald gives the following account of a terrible accident that happened on the Hudson.—

On Wednesday evening, George Rockfelle, his grants expect to join others at Independence, Mo., and then form a large company to cross the mountains this season:

THE PACING MATCH.—The great pacing match in harness, between the celebrated horses Tippe-cance and James K. Polk, two miles and repeat; for two thousand dollars, about which there has been so much talk in sporting circles of late, came off at New Orleans on the 27th ult. Folk won with perfect ease, in two straight heats; the whole story is told. Time 5:181 5:21.

INJURY TO THE FRUIT .- The Cincinnati Gazette INJURY TO THE FRUIT.—The Cincinnati Gazette in speaking of the recent cold weather, says, "on examining the trees in an extensive garden in the city, every blossom of the peach, apricot, nectarine and plum, in bloom, or near expanding, were killed. Very few live buds were left on the apricot, but a large majority of the peach and nectarine trees, had not more than one third of the buds killed, though there is danger that the fruit may suffer in quality and size. But few of the plum and cherry trees were so far advanced as to be injured. therry trees were so far advanced as to be injured A few miles back from the river, vegitation is some days later than on the Ohio, and fruit back from the river, it is presumed has not been injured, in situations where the weather has been dry.

White-wash that will not rub off .- Mix half a pail of lime and water ready to put on the wall; then take a gill of wheat flour, mix it up well with a little cold water, then pour boiling water over it till it thickens. Poor it into the white-wash while hot, and stir the whole well together.

Female clerks are now, it is said, very general y employed in the New York retail dry good stores. This is a great improvement. It gives employ-ment to the needy of the gentler sex; and it will turn over some thousands of males to pursuits more consonant to the physical strength and dignity of

A JUVENILE MURDERESS.—We learn from the Hillsboro' (Maine) Recorder of the 20th inst, that Hillsboro' (Maine) Recorder of the 20th inst, that at the Superior Court held in that place the preceding week, Mary Ann Johnson was tried for the murder of her grand father, and acquitted. She is but twelve years old, and it appears that at the blow which killed her grand father the axe passed through his head, through three folds of the cover and half an inch into the floor—an act entirely beyond her strength. The girl confessed that she committed the deed, because her father threatened to kill her if she did not do it.

Poor OLIVER EVANS! He was suspected of insanity because he predicted that men would soon pass from Boston to Philadelphia in twenty-four hours. The arrangements of the mail will be, in a few days, to leave Boston early in the morning, arrive in New York in season for the 5 o'clock, line to this city, leave Philadelphia at 11 o'clock P. M., and reach Washington the next morning. The far-seeing Evans knew that such things would be.—U. S. Gazette.

A New York paper states that more than fifty gaming houses are in active operation in New York, the most of them being located in Park row, Barclay street, and Broadway below Canal street, and that more than one thousand gamblers by proion are prowling about the city and pass

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—A factory of considerable extent has recently been erected in the town of Lisbon Hanover Society, about nine miles north-east from Norwich, in Connecticut, for the manufacture of a new article of India rubber boots and aboes, to be worn next the stocking.

[From the Delaware Journal.]
I NEVER AM SAD.

I never am sad—at the early dawn,
My spirit is up with the lark away,
And it stretches in tireless pinions on
To bathe in the light of an endless day.
The spirit that opens the folded flowers,
And dances along with the laughing hours,
That flingelt the incense of morn around
And drinks up the dew from the fragrant ground.
That sheds a rich balm o'er carth and through air,
And filleth creation avery where—
It is near me—I float on its silvery wings,
Away! Away! amid visioned things:
And voices are round me they bid me be glad,
Oh! I never am sad—i never am sad.

I never am sad—when the noon day sain

Oh! I never am sad—i never am sad.

I never am sad—when the noon day sun
Rolla through the firmament torrid and bare,
And the insects awake with their dreary hum.
And float like a pest in the still deep air:
When I can hardly hear the waters trill,
And the shadows lie sleeping on valley and hill;
Then the spirit that watehes the gathering cloud
And laughs as he wreathes his misty shroud
That mixes away in the tempest's roar
When the thouder is trampling the mountains o'er,
Leads forth its train on the rattling blast,
I can hear him rushing free and fast;
Though I how with fear yet my heart is glad,
Oh! I never am sad—n ever am sad.

I never am sad—n the starlight hour

Oh! I never am sad—I never am såd.

I never am sad—at the starlight hour.

That follows the laps of a golden day,
When unseen beinge erert their power.

And call in my wandering thoughts to pray:
When all but the voices of night are sill;
And the wind scarce sighs o'er the lonely hill;
When the spirit of slumber descends on all.
Save the fairles that trip through the elfin hall;
And beauty that whirl'd in the mazy dance.
Lies softly dreaming of young romance—
Those spirits glide by as I bend my knee,
And they whisper their soothing words to me—
They bid me rejoice, and their tones are glad,
Oh! I never am sad—I never am sad. D. E. L.

Miscellaneous.

Protestant Cemetry at Rome. The protestant burial ground is particularly interesting to the stranger in Rome, for he does not know how soon he himself may enjoy a corner of it, and, in the words of Shelly, "it might make one in love with death, to think that one should be buried in so sweet a place." It lies under the mouldering walls and towers of Ancient Rome, in the shadow of the pyramid which is the tomb of Caius Cestius,

"And like the infan's smile, over the dead."

The carth, the air, and all that in them is, went up a chorus of extatic praise to God, the first, the cternal architect.

Toil on, sun-burnt mechanic; heard ye of him whom babbling Jews despised? The manger-born of Nazareth? Exalted to be Prince o'er death and hell. Read ye not, in the Book, of the untaught apprentice, who laid his land upon Tiberia's rugged mane, and it was stilled?

Toil on! Drink from the dews that Heaven distributions of the prince o'er death and hell. Read ye not, in the Book, of the untaught apprentice, who laid his land upon Tiberia's rugged mane, and it was stilled?

Toil on! Drink from the dews that Heaven distributions, the larget properties of the death and hell. Read ye not, in the Book, of the untaught apprentice, who laid his land upon Tiberia's rugged mane, and it was stilled?

Toil or strained the transport of the death and hell. Read ye not, in the Book, of the untaught apprentice, who laid his land upon Tiberia's rugged mane, and it was stilled?

Toil or strained the transport of the death and hell. Read ye not, in the Book, of the untaught held. Read ye not, in the Book, of the untaught held. Read ye not, in the Book, of the untaught held. Read ye not, in the Book, of the untaught held. Read ye not, in the Book, of the untaught held. Read ye not, in the Book, of the untaught held. Read ye not, in the Book, of the untaught held. Read ye not, in the Book, of the untaught held. Read ye not, in the Book, of the untaught held. Read ye not, in the Book, of the untaught held. Read ye not, in the Book, of the untaught held. Read ye not, in th

"And like the infant's smile, over the dead,
A light of laughingflowers along the grass is spread."

Beneath its cypresses is buried the poet Keats, upon whose tomb is engraved, according to his last wish—"Here lies one whose name was writ in water." On the summit of the rising ground, with water." On the summit of the rising ground, with imperial Rome at his feet, are the remains of Shel-

naturally led to contrast the ancient and modern modes of disposing of their dead; and the more fre-quently that we find the foul church-yards of our-own days brought into comparison with the fune-ral piles and the urn-burial of antiquity, the more inclined do we feel to exclaim, in despite the shack les of custom-

Entomb me not, when life shall pass away
In the dark earth; though leaf, and flower, and tree
Might blossom o'er my grave, let me not be
Of adder, toad, and worm the helpless prey;
Nor vainly strive to save me from decay
In solve cerements, bideous mockery.

In spicy carements, hideous mockery.

Of former life, which once-fond friends would see And shrinking half-suppressed disgust betray: But give my cores to parifying fire.

And let the quivering blaze in air ascend, Fit emblem of the etherial soul, which, higher And nobler yet, to heaven will eager tend, And to celestiah happiness aspire.

When thus in flame its carthly course shall end.

HONOR .- "Honor!" said his companion, with sad and bitter shake of the head, "I have no cause to trust in honor : it has become but a mere name, the meaning of which has been lost long ago, and each man interprets it as he likes best. In former times, honor was a thing as immutable as the diamond, which naught could change to any other form.—'Twas truth—'twas right—'twas the pure gold or the high heart. Now, alas! men have devised alloy; and the metal, be it as base as copper, passes current for the value that is stamped upon it by society. Henor is no longer independent of man's will; 'tis that which people call it, and no more. The liar, who, with a smooth face, wrongs his friend in most tender point, is or's a name that changes color, like the Indian beast, according to the light it is viewed in : now it is courage, now it is rank, now it is riches, now it is fine raiment or a swaggering air-once it was truth."

RESPECTABILITY OF MARRIAGE. - Arrived at the RESPECTABILITY OF MARRIAGE.—Arrived at the age of twenty-five, and possessed of a moderate sum, a young man will naturally turn his thoughts to marriage. Should his choice of a companion for life be made with reference more to industry, cheerfulness and good temper, than to mere beauty of person, or to the possession of a few pounds, mismamed a fortune, he will enter his new, his own home, with every prospect of peace and here. own home, with every prospect of peace and hap-piness. To expect uninterrupted sanshine would be unreasonable; clouds will occasionally pass over us all; but what can tend to mitigate their gloom more effectually than the cheerful welcome and consoling voice of her who is to share them? and consoling voice of her who is to share them? If a man has acquired the respect of his comrades, and the confidence of his employers, when single, he will certainly lose nothing of either by marriage; his family is a security to society at large, not only for a continuance of good conduct, but for the exercise also of the higher duties of charity and urbanity: he may often be enabled to turn an erring youth from wrong; his persuasion will have more weight, and his example be undeniable evidence of what good sense can effect. Who shall say that he has not attained a position in society? Who can deny that he is one of those pillars, minute though it be, by which the greatness and prosperity of his country are supported?—Hint on Life.

Character indicated by the Laugh.—How much of character is there in a laugh! You know no man till you have beard him laugh.—till you know when and how he will laugh. There are occasions—there are humors when a man with whom we have been long familiar, shall quite startle and repel us, by breaking out into a laugh which comes right from his heart, and which yet we had never heard before. Even in fair ladies with whom I have been much pleased, I have remarked the same thing. As in many a sweet angel slumbers unseen till some happy moment awakens it, so there sleeps often in gracious and amiable characters deep in the back ground, a quite vulgar spirit which starts into life when something rudely comical penetrates into the less frequented chambers of the mind.—Blackwood. CHARACTER INDICATED BY THE LAUGH .-- HOW

Nobility of Mechanics.

BY MISS M. E. WENTWORTH. Toil on, sun-burnt mechanic! God has placed thee in thy lot, perchance, to guide the flying car that whirls us on from scene to scene, or friend to friend; bind down the warring waves of ocean, tempest tost, or chain the red artillery of licaven.

Toil on! Without thy power, earth, though her sands were one vast Pactolus of gold, would be a waste of tinselled tears and glittering grief; and want and wo, and splendid misery, gleam out from all her treasured mines. Rich soils would perish in their richness, and the fruits of seasons changing, die ungathered from the harvest.

in their richness, and the fruits of seasons changing, die ubgathered from the harvest.

Toll on! Jehovah was a workman too. "In the beginning God created heaven and earth," and from confused chaos sprung this perfect world, the workmanship of the eternal uncreated power.—
Up rose the mighty firmament, and back the sullen surges swept, submissive, tamed, each their several bounds. And there he sat great lights: the glorious sun to bless the day; the timid moon to wear at night the milder lustre of the radiant orb. He painted heaven with mingling blue and white, and in the vaulted arch a inodest star peeped out, seemed, by the majority of sun and moon, like a stray lily breathing out its lore of meek and blushing liveliness, in the gay tints of the opening bud and rich voluptous blossom.

Wondering, there dawned another, and a third, 'till clustering, clinging to the spacious canopy, they read, the calm waters of the sea, the story of their radiant loveliness: From thence assured, they fear not sun nor moon, but faithfully distill their seasons like the seasons.

their radiant loveliness. From thence assured, they fear not sun nor moon, but faithfully distill their pensive light. Old occan tost her cresent spray, and from her hidden depths creatures of life came up, and flew above the eath: winged fowls and birds, and flying fish, and the great whale, dark emperor of the sea.

And God created man! Six days he labored,

and the seventh he reposed; while from the sea, the earth, the air, and all that in them is, went up

imperial Rome at his feet, are the remains of Shelly, beneath a broad slab, overhung with roses in mid-winter, and inscribed, "Percy Bysshe Shelly, Cor Cordium"—"heart of hearts," in every sense, but so commemorated here from the strange fact, that when his body was buriet on the Guif of Spezzia, where the waves had cast it ashore, his noble heart remained unconsumed.

In such a ramble as we have taken to-day among the sepulchres of two thousand years, the mind is naturally led to contrast the ancient and modern modes of disposing of their dead; and the more frequently that we find the foul church-yards of our with weariness; oblivion's sullen surge shall sweep away your greatness and your chivalry; Toil on! Proud peer and prince, and pedant,

Thrilling Adventure in the Mammouth Cave.

The following thrilling in cident is related of a party who visited the Mammoth Cave recently: the honey-moon. While there they went to visit those beautiful portions of the cave which lie beyound the river 'Jordan.' In order to do this a person has to sail down the river nearly a mile, before reaching the avenue which leads off from deep where the side walls descend into the water. This party had ascended the river, visited the cave beyond, and had again embarked on the river for their return homewards. After they had ascended the river about half way, some of the party, who were in a high glee, got into a room and over-turned the boat. Their lights were all extinguished, their matches wet; the boat filled with water and sunk immediately, and there they were in the blackness of darkness, up to their chins in water. No doubt they would have all been lost had it not been for the guide's great presence of mind. He charged them to remain perfectly still; still a man of honor with the world; the traitor, who betrays his country or his king, so that it be for passion and not gold, is still a man of honor, and will cut your throat if you deny it; the calumniator who blasts another's reputation with a sneer, is still a man of honor if he's brave. Honey safe, for another guide would be sent from the cave-house to see what had become of them.—
And in this perilous condition, up to their mouths in water, in the midst of darkness more than night, four miles under ground, they remained for up-wards of five hours-at the end of which time another guide came to their relief. Matthew, or Mat, the guide who rescued them, told me that when they got where they were, his fellow guide, Stephen, (the Columbus of the cave,) was swim-ming around the rest of the party, cheering them and directing his movements while swimming, by the sound of their voices, which were raised, on and and all, in prayer and supplication for deliv-

> ect the Salem Gazette thus faithfully discourses : The existence of newspapers is one of the most cient and modern times. These sheets of intelli-gence now form an element in the condition of nations, which the ancients scarcely possessed in embryo. They render the official duties of states-men much more difficult than they formerly were but they also render the condition of nations much more safe and secure; for no measure can become a law wilhout the merits and demerits of it being fully discussed by the press, and understood by the people. For the want of these useful moni-tors, the ancients were like the people wandering in the dark; timid because of their ignorance, and the aid of newspapers, we are enabled to know exactly the state of affairs in every part of our own country, and all over the world as well, and to be prepared in some measure, for any coming event whatever. Newspapers are the brief chronicles of the times, and have a wonderful influence in guiding and directing the public mind on all public questions. In short, apt to be overset by the slightest alarm. But, by

"They hold the mirror up to nature."

Mrs. Child gives a beautiful and expressive idea of the ways of the world.—She says—'Society at the present time is obviously an orchestra without a leader, where each man's ambition is to out a leader, where each man's ambition is to make his own part prominent, without any refer-ence to the whole.

Somebody who writes with 'more truth than po-etry,' says, "An angel without money is not tho't hall so much of now-a-days, as a devil with a bag full of guineas."

What is Patronage? There is, perhaps, no word in the language more improperly used then rathonaes. The buyer of a yard of cloth, at the lowest cash price, There is, perhaps, no word in the language more improperly used than rathonage. The buyer of a yard of cloth, at the lowest cash price, on the longest credit, talks as flippanily of patronage as though he had bestowed a signal and valuable favor; and the subscriber to a newspaper, residing hundreds of miles beyond the mountains, who has quarreled with the contents of his sheet time and again, and who has remitted complaints and threats of discontinuance twice to where he has forwarded the amount of his subscription once, styles himself a friend to literature and a parrien of the paper that he so regularly reads and so very irregularly pays for. Now, are either of these buyers—the purchaser of the broadcloth or the subscriber to the newspaper—a parrien to either the merchant or the publisher?—which are the benefitted parties? Certainly not the sellers. The farmer, the blacksmith, the shoemaker, and all others who give of the fruits of their labor a full equivalent for the amount received, are as much patrons as those who buy. The appeal for "public patronage" erroneously embodied in advertisments is in exceeding bad taste, to say nothing of the argument which the appeal in reality raises against the advertiser. No patronage can be conterred where a full and fair equivalent passes between buyer and seller; and he who is "thankful for past patronage," in reality acknowledges that he has been receiving more than his commodities were worth, or desires the opportunity to do so. A little more independence in this respect, we think, would comport more with the dignity of trade and the interests of the community.

Itsellers of commodities and publishers of newspapers, instead of so much soliciting of "patronage," as they term it, would make their several wares and their newspapers worth more to the buyer than the money paid for them, they would be offering a much more substantial inducement for an increased business than by any humiliating appeal for "patronage," The nowspaper fratering appeal for "patronage," the nowsp

tronage;" the poorest paper in the country that we know of being worth twice the amount paid for it. A forcible anecdote on this subject is told of Franklin, and, in the hope of properly stimulating the pride and independence of publishers and editors, we will here relate it. Not long after Franklin had commenced editing a newspaper, he noticed with considerable freedom the public conduct of one or two influential persons in Philadelphia. This circumstance was a small before the conduct of the conduct o phis. This circumstance was regarded by some of his readers with disapprobation, and induced one of them to convey to Franklin the opinins of

his friends with regard to it. The Doctor listen-ed with patience to the reproof, and begged the faron on. From peer and prince, and peer and prince, and sage, statesman, and priest, now claim the tribute of a tomb, which fain would drive away the greed of a tomb, which fain would drive away the greed of a tomb, which fain would drive away the greed of a tomb, which fain would drive away the greed of a tomb, which fain would drive away the greed of a tomb, which fain would drive away the greed of a tomb, which fain would drive away the greed of the faint the other gentlemen who were dissatisfied with him should attend. The Doctor received his guests cordially, when his editorial conduct was canvassed, and some advice given. Supper was at last announced, and the guests were invited into an adjoining room. The table was only supplied with two puddings, and a stone pitcher, filled with water. All were helped, when it was discovered none could eat but the Doctor. He partook freely of the pudding, and urged his friends to do the same; but it was out of the question—they tasted and tried in vain. When their host saw the difficulty was unconquerable, he thus good naturedly addressed them: "My friends, ANY ONE WHO CAN SURSIST ON SAW-DUST PUDDING. ANY ONE WHO CAN SUBSIST ON SAW-DUST PUDDING

Theory of the Downfall of Athensi Pursuing incautiously her plans of ambition, Athens relied too confidently on the permanency of her resources, and neglected the economy of her revenues; and without even considering the consequences which must follow, it, together with the river to the opposite side; for there is no shore or landing place between the point that is below on the other, for the river fills the whole width of one avenue to the cave, and is several feet. lous as affairs thus stood abroad, they were no less alarming at home. The publicity of the law proceedings, and the speeches made on these occasions, gave to the whole such a dramatic interest that the people crowded to them as if they were going to a theatre. This not only promoted idleness (for which Aristophanes calls his countrymen ness (for which Aristophines calls his countrymen, cecheraei, gapers,) but produced also, an actual rage for litigation—a taste which the more easily became excessive, since the contending parties had no costs to pay for the administration of justice. The judges gladly maintained this spirit of contention for their own profit, and a crowd of poor citizens thronged to the popular assemblies to partiake of this pairry gain. To them the few oboli allowed for attendance in the popular assemblies were a sufficient attraction; consequently, the mere populace formed the majority, and, as might be expected, decided universally in favor of those demagogues who best knew how to flatter their inclinations and humors, and this very often by the dint of the most impudent clamor. A pity it is that even the mental cultivation of the Athenians should have contributed to their destrucnians should have contributed to their destruction !- Muller's Attica and Athens.

LADIES POPPING THE QUESTION .- In the Isthmus of Darien, the ladies make every year," a leap year," by asking the gentlemen they fancy to mar-ry them, indeed the principle is exercised promis-

cously by both sexes.

When a young woman falls in love with a man, she goes to her father's house, and reveals her passion in a most tender and pathetic manner, and promises most submissive obedience. Should he nake excuse, she resolves to persevere, and takes up her lodgings there; should be continue obsti-nate, the church takes her side, her kindred are ready to avenge her honor, and he has no method but to betake himself to flight till she is otherwise

isposed of. From the story of Samson and Delliah, says a From the story of Samson and Delliah, says a cotemporary, it would seem that the young men. of Israel were denied the nower of asking a femalo in marriage. Samson saw in Simuah one that was beautiful, and he said to his father. It have seen a woman of the daughters of the Philistines, now therefore get her for me to wife. But his parents objected; he, however, did not clope, or threaten to go to Texas—he merely repeated, 'get her for me, for she pleaseth me well.'

The humble current of little kindness, which, though but a creeping streamlet, incessantly flows; although it glides in silent scoresy within domestic walls, and along the walks of private life, and makes neither noise nor appearance in the world; pours, in the end, a more beautiful tribute into the store of human comfort and felicity, than any sudden and transient flood of detached beauty, however ample, that may rush into it with a mighty sound.

Nine times out of ten it is over the Bridge of Sighs that we pass the narrow gulf from youth to manhood. The farewells of friendship have indeed something of the melancholy, but not the anguish, of those of love. Perhaps it would be better if we could get rid of love allogether. Friendship is the wine of existence, but love is the dram-drinking.

As your Representative in the last Congress, I served you faithfully and to the best of my abilities. If I failed to give general satisfaction to those who elected me, I have yet to learn it.

If complaints or objections have been made, I have never heard them. You nominated me with-out solicitation, and elected me of your own free

will. I was not unwilling to serve you again, but I did not seek a re-nomination.

I never, in all my life, sought any office whatever, before I was called out by my party, acting through convention. On the contrary, I assiduously pursued my profession from 1826 to 1837, when, after years of importunity and resistance, I was brought out against my will for a seat in the Legislature, and elected by a majority of nine was brought out against my will for a seat in the Legislature, and elected by a majority of nine votes: a result both flattering and unexpected, as my party was in a decided minority, in the county. I was indebted for my election, to devoted Whig friends, and I say to those still living, the compiler to the man, not the politician was appreciated to the man, not the politician was apprecia-

ment to the man, not the politician, was appreciated, and shall never be forgotten.

During that session, (1837-8) what has been called the "Mammoth Scheme" of internal improvements was brought forward, which contentiated the apparation and the session of the s plated the construction, among other works, of a Railroad from the Tennessee line, in the Southwest, (for there it was to commence,) to Wythe Court House, with a branch thence to the James river, and another to the Roanoke; coursing alriver, and another to the Roanoke; coursing altogether, if my recollection serves me,—for I write from memory,—an extent of some four hundred and seventy miles, to be made, much of the line, over a mountainous and uncultivated country.—

The whole bill proposed nominally and on its icce, an expenditure of about nine millions of dollars. But I believed then, and I still think, that the completion of the whole before we get through mendal. pletion of the whole, before we got through, would have cost about twenty millions—for all of which we were to go in debt, for the bill contemplated a loan. That sum, added to the then existing debt of about seven millions, would have made the burthen of consolidated debt upon the commonwealth amount to some twenty-seven millions— a load under which we would note perchance be groaning, but for the efforts of the humble individual who is now addressing you. The bill was lost by only five or six votes, and he had the good forof the control of the Certain it is, that with not a few, I had the odium of its defeat at the time, and there are those now, who give to me the credit. The Hon. A. H. II. STUART, if I mistake not, made allusion to this, in a speech delivered in Charlestown, last fall. The speech I made against the town, last fall. The speech I made against the scheme in the Legislature, drew upon me the lash of many. Indeed most of the leading men of both parties, in the Valley, as far as I heard, as well as beyond the mountains, favored the scheme, and many were the appeals made to me to go for it.—The press, too, on both sides, let down upon me, throughout the Valley; and upon my return, my constituents dismissed me—and not a few, and some of my own party, opposed me on account of my of my own party, opposed me on account of my course upon that subject, for then the whole coun-

improvements.

The following year I was brought out for Congress, against my wish, and elected, by a majority of four votes only, on the face of the polls. My election was contested, and I had fearful odds against me, yet met all. But I spent, in sustaining the right, which I considered belonged, not to me only, but to the majority who had elected me, no inconsiderable amount of money. Indeed it would be hard to tell all I went through. It required nerve, energy and means, and more legal acquirement than I possessed. My party then apacquirement than I possessed. My party then appreciated my labor, my sacrifices—while even my opponents found no fault with my deportment.—
The contest was not carried up, and I served out my time, to the satisfaction, I believe, of those who elected me; but before the end of my term, the The contest was not carried up, and I served out my time, to the satisfaction, I believe, of those who elected me; but before the end of my term, the great contest of 1840 came on, and swept over the country like a hurricane. The majority in the District over Mr. Van Buren was 455. No one then wanted the nomination, on the Democratic side. Then we heard of no appeals "to the noble hearted Democracy," to reward with such nomina-tion, any who had "fought and bled, and almost died in the cause." No one aspirant was ambitious of the honor of a defeat, or cared to incur the expense. The nomination was unanimously conferred on me, who, although I never asked for any thing, it was known, would not decline service. And many are the letters now in my possession, from leading men from all parts of the District, urging the necessity of my running. How times have changed! And, hopeless as it was, I went through the canvass, as though certain of victory instead of defeat. I spared neither pains nor labor, and reduced the majority from 455 to 206. The gentleman whom I had beaten in the previous race, beat me in turn. Forgetting all momentary irritations, as became honorable competitors, we parted better friends than we set out.

After this, the ratio of representation was in creased to seventy thousand, the State re-Districted, and the two Democratic counties of Warren and Page added to the old District. They had been in the Shenandoah District, and represented the previous term, by the Hon. WM. A. HARRIS, who resided in Page,—and as was natural, those two roounties urged his claims, and the six counties, which composed the old District I had represented, all, except Clarke, pressed my pretensions, and I was accordingly nominated. This, to serve the purpose of arousing a feeling of dissatisfaction against me in the argument and in the present that the present the pr tion against me, in those "noble counties," has been spoken of as a nomination over Mr. Harris. I deny that I sought the nomination. I deny that the counties of the old District designed, by maintaining their own claim, any discourtesy to Mr. H., or any injustice to Warren and Page. I have made this explanation in justice to myself, and be-cause the fact has been adverted to in certain annonymous communications recently published, in quite a disingenuous manner, to prejudice the Deanocracy of those counties against me. The same thing too, has been said in reference to my nominantion in 1839, against Col. M., although it is well known to Col. DAVENPORT and other honorable gentlemen who were delegates in the nominat-ing Convention, that I did not desire that nomination, and actually requested them to vote against

I have gone through this tedious detail, egotistia have gone through this tedious detail, egotistical as it is, and unavoidably so, for the purpose of setting myself right before the District, in spite of the many misrepresentations affoat, and the various communications with which the press has been teeming, all anonymous, and all against me, with hardly one in my lavor; some of them, doubting from dubious Democrats, others ess, emanating from dubious Democrats, others from unrecommended gentlemen to office,—and others again, as I have reason to suspect, from the burning zeal of new converts, looking forward for reward, (some of whom I may, at my leisure descend to enquire a little more about.) And all this to turn old friends against me, in the present strange, and, on my part, certainly unsought con-

promoting their own views or the cause? Where were some of the gentlemen who deprecated the Lucas influence a few years ago? We heard to be seen the District was made strong, to by the addition of the Democratic counties of Warren and Page. Now the District is supposed to be secure, that influence must be put down, and the Whigs are appealed to, to aid in doing it, not to subserve their own cause, but to place new coursers on the turf. And who has been solected as my competitor? I ask who? But on this head, I will allow myself simply to say, that those who believe they can thus excite and array against me, in this strange conflict, all to whom they appromoting their own views or the cause? Where were some of the gentlemen who deprecated the actually voted against me and for Mr. B. in the Lucas influence a few years ago? We heard first Convention. me, in this strange conflict, all to whom they appeal, may find themselves mistaken. There are some, at least, who know me personally, that will not lend themselves to crush me politically, to serve no other purpose but to build up others of my party, for services against themselves, whether in the contest of 1840 or 1844, until those who make the appeal, can succeed in dragging more generous men to their own level. This is not generous to the contest of the way to kill me off. The correct and most honorable mode to have got rid of me, would have been to have left me free to retire, as I intended been to have left me free to retire, as I intended, and as my friends would have been willing to have permitted me, without doubt, before the attempt was made to beset my way with thorns and brambles. Instead of this, a few went to work to drive me, under frowns unmerited and unprovoked, from that service into which I have said I had been pressed, and not merely without a hearing, but without notice to me or my friends, so that, in their estimation, I could neither retire nor retreat, without disgrace. I was to be overslaughed while absent disgrace. I was to be overslaughed while absent at my post, not only without regard to my wishes, but to my feelings and character, and without even notifying my friends they might expect the privilege of carrying off my political remains, to give me a decent burial. And who were my friends? Were they so few in all the District, and so insignificant as not to merit any more respect of to be supposed aspeable of submitting to disgrace. I was to be overslaughed while absent spect, or to be supposed capable of submitting to any wrong without a murmur? In vain they inquired what I had done, and in vain they in-mand a substantial ground of objection, for which descrive dismission.

This brings me to speak of the first more in reference to the nomination for Congress, of which nothing shall be said by me, to wound the feelngs of any one, beyond a simple statement of the facts, as communicated to me a few days after the meeting, by a gentleman of inquestioned veracity. I allude to a meeting which took place in Shepherdstown, the 1st of January last, of not exceeding a dozen gentlemen, and without any previous public notice. At this meeting, Mr. Jacob Mongan presided, and Mr. McGlincy offered resolutions proposing the appointment of delegates to a District Convention, and one of them, requested the delegates to present the name of Mr. Bennach, before the Convention.

A friend of mine being in town, happened (accidentally) to hear of the receiver.

cidentally) to hear of the meeting, and stepped in, just in time, and objected to one or all of the resolutions; enquiring, what Lucas had done, or if he had been heard from? After which, they were dropped or withdrawn, and another set presented by the President, Mr. M., appointing delegates to a County Meeting, which were adopted. At the same time and place, the same persons passed resolutions At the same time and place, the same persons passed resolutions recommending "the tender of a public dinner to Mr. B." to be given him in Shepherdstown. See the Spirit of Jefferson of the 10th January, where these proceedings are all published, and the meeting, reported, as having been "in pursuance of public notice," though

try was "run mad" upon the subject of internal In this meeting for appointing delegates, Mr. In this meeting for appointing delegates, Mr. McG. prefaced his resolutions with a statement, that he had been assured by some of the Democratis of Berkeley, that the delegation from that County would be instructed in Convention; to vote for B., as the nominee for Congress, and he was ted the horse of presenting his name to come wanted the honor of presenting his name to come from Shepherdstown, the place of his birth, &c. in substance, as made to me verbally, by many others:—

his remarks.

These movements were disapproved of by my friends, as uncourteous to me, and others viewed them, as disorganizing. A flame was thus kindled. A meeting was shortly afterwards held in Smith-field, which passed resolutions and appointed a Committee to address me at Washington, in puring, "that this assurance was to be received with the qualification, that under no state of facts, were my friends, authorised by me, to use my name, if it would distract the party." Leaving the party, of course, to judge of that, and to take the responsibility of its own action. This course, I thought, would allay the rising fury, check any further irregular step, place me upon the reserve, and spare me from unjust insinua-tions; while it gave a public denial to the inuendo, that I was one of the over-anxious aspirants, who had been hinted at, by anonymous writers in the papers. I also took occasion to characterize the papers. I also took occasion to characterize the stories in circulation, in some parts of the District, that "I had, or would decline, or would not serve if nominated," as "misrepresentations," by which I meant, of course, to deny, all bargains, promises or understandings, with any person or persons, re-straining me from running, if nominated.

Subsequently, precinct meetings were called in Jefferson, for the Charlestown, Shepherdstown, and Harpers-Ferry precincts; and another one, some short time after, for Smithfield, from which and other facts, any one not interested in im-peaching the fairness of the last precinct meetings (I mean in Jefferson county, which appointed delegates to the last Convention,) may understand that this is the usual mode, in that county, of proceeding. It was pursued two years ago, in elect-ing the delegates to the District Convention then ing the delegates to the District Convention then held. The usage, however, is believed to be different in Frederick, and in most, if not all, the other counties of the District. And if wrong to continue it in Jefferson, Mr. B.'s friends made the first start at Shepherdstown, at the first meeting held in the county and District, to send delegates to the first Convention of the 22d of February last. They united, and aided too, in all held, in every precinct of the county, called to send delegates to that first Convention. They objected afterwards, for reasons which no one can mistake, who will read the statement, which I proceed now to make

At the Charlestown (precinct) meeting, held for the appointment of delegates to the first Convention, much excitement, I am told, prevailed, owing chiefly to the fact, that H. L. Orie, Esq. was rejected by the voters in the meeting, because an avowed Bedinger man; and a majority of the ten delegates elected supposed to be friendly to me, though it turned out, that more than one-half of them actually voted against me, afterwards n Convention, and that some others scattered .-My friends had the strength in the meeting, and night have instructed, in terms, as they did in eflect, but did not do so.

At Shepherdstown, an expression as to who was the first choice of the meeting, was called for by a resolution of the Committee appointed to report business for the meeting, but no vote could be got upon it, owing to the relusal of the Chair-man, (Mr. Jacob Morgan,) to put the question, and the maneuvering of some of the Bedinger men, until late, and after many from the country strange, and, on my part, certainly unsought conflict. I mean those friends, who, in times apparently forgotten, when the contest was not merely doubtful, but desperate, pressed me from my wonted retirement, into service, to bear the standard of the party when they thought nobody else could lear it, with any prospect of success.

Yes, fellow-citizens of Warren and Page, you who know so little of me, as well asthose who know so well these facts, and the scenies through which I have passed, you are to be told now, that I have redered no service worth remembering, nor any of the name; at least none but what have been overpaid—that I, who never naked any thing, nor overpaid—that I, who never naked any thing, nor good or evil report," have been held up by the party. Are those, who go about whispering these things in the ears of many, most intent on 17 is the largest vote ever polled in the precinct.

At the Harpers-Ferry precinct, the vote about five to one, for me, over Mr. B., and an ef-tort was made to prevent a division, and failed.— And at Smithfield, where the friends of Mr. B. had demanded the meeting, and exerted themselves to get in all their strength, the vote stood more than, two to one for me, over Mr. B. And mark, the above named, are all the precincts in the county of Jefferson.

of Jefferson.

After this statement, which I pledge myself is correct, I shall be greatly surprised if any one shall still pretend, that a very decided majority of the Democratic voters of Jefferson county do not prefer me as their first choice. I verily believe, prefer me as their first choice. I verily believe, nearly three-fourths of the party do so. And yet, instead of delegates having been appointed by County Meeting, according to the usages in other counties, and all instructed to vote for me, the first choice of the county, by which I should have got the entire vote of the county in the first Convention, as I did in the last, and as Mr. B. did in Warren and Page, in the first, I received little more than half the number, if that, and was thus prevented from getting, three-fifths, of the whole prevented from getting three-fifths of the whole Democratic vote of the District, and from being

nominated by the first Convention.

This explains why the friends of Mr. B. avoid-This explains why the friends of Mr. B. avoided going into the precinct meetings, which appointed delegates to the last Convention, and proves that he has no cause to complain that I got the entire vote of Jefferson in the last Convention, as he would have got all that of Page, under their instructions, if the delegate had chosen to cast it, and as he actually did that of Berkeley. The counties of Hampshire and Morgan are known and admitted to be decidedly for me. Mr. B. himself, in his address, has not questioned this. And he there, as I understand him, concedes to me six out of the seven precincts in Frederick, though he claims a majority in the Winchester precinct, he claims a majority in the Winchester precinct which he informs us casts near 400 votes. Now I deny, that he has a majority at Winchester; yet concede it, and I have two, out of the five pre-cincts in Berkeley, viz: Gerardstown and Robin-son's. But still, he does not deny to me a majorison's. But still, he does not deny to me a majority in the whole county of Frederick—I mean of the Democratic vote,—and I have yet to hear a single one of his friends deny it. Let his one precinct in Frederick, then, offset and overbalance my two precincts in Berkeley, according to a fair ratio, and still I have a decided majority of the whole Democratic vote of the District, and nearly three-fifths, as is perfectly manifest. For, giving him Berkeley, Clarke, Warren and Page, in which he claims decided majorities, still all must concede to me a majority of the Democratic votes of the entire District, counting by the same rule; the entire District, counting by the same rule;— that is, giving me the entire counties in which the majority is for me, and by allowing to me Jeffer-son, in which I have just shewn, by the best proofs, that I have a very decided majority. And if we would test the matter by precinct strength

if we would test the matter by precinct strength, in all the counties, I am sure I should have a still greater advantage. This conclusion, I insist, is unavoidable, inasmuch as the Democratic vote of Jefferson, Frederick, Morgan and Hampshire, in the aggregate, which are for me, is 2421, and that of Berkeley, Clarke, Warren and Page, which are for him, only 1748; and this result would are for him, only 1748; and this result would have been demonstrated fully by the ballots, in the first Convention, if the delegates from the Shepherdstown precinct, and from the Charlestown precinct, and from the Smithfield precinct, had voted for me, according to the expressed will of voted for me, according to the expressed will of the meetings which appointed them, instead of going for Mr. B. as did 6 out of the 10 from Shepherdstown, 7 of the 11 from Charlestown, and three from Smithfield. And as it was, the balloting did prove most conclusively, the fact that I had a majority of the Democratic vote of the District. In support of this assertion, I have insert a statement, furnished me by six delegates in that first Convention, and which, I know to be the same in substance, as made to me verbally, by many

Satthfield, April 3, 1845.
We, as delegates to the Convention held in Winchester, on the 22d of February last, having seen the address of Henry Bedinger, wherein he claims to be the rightful nominee, so far as the action of that body was concerned, make the following statement—

gan to fear a failure in the Convention to make a nomination—led off on various gentlemen of the district, &c., some of them voted for Mr. Bedinger, which increased his vote, and of course diminished Lucas's. After frequent propositions from the friends of Mr. L. to those of Mr. B., to throw them both overboard and take up a new man, and they refusing and showing plainly that they were determined to nominate Bedinger or defeat a nomination altogether, the friends of Mr. L. resumed their original position and continued voting for him until the Convention adjourned.

tion adjourned.

3d. And as to the number of ballotings taken, wishing sd. And as to the number of ballotings taken, wishing to be below the mark rather than above it, and to speak within the bounds of certainty, we feel free to say that it was not less than twenty-five, and that Mr. L. had a majority on at least twenty of that number, evidently showing him to be decidedly the stronger man, before that

jority on at least twenty of that number, evidently showing him to be decidedly the stronger man, before that Convention.

Some of the ballotings were not reported or announced, although they were called for by members of the Convention, and that at one of these Mr. Lucas received an addition of three or more of the Berkeley delegation, who came over, and Mr. Speck, who had voted for Mr. B. then voted for L. B. Willis, whilst his original friends stood firm together, and gave him, as we believe, the largest vote given by the Convention to any one, and much larger than the published ballotings show him to have received, immediately after which the friends of Mr. B. moved an adjournment, fearing as we honestly believe, that another vote would have given the nomination to Mr. L., as it would certainly have done, in our opinion, which was carried in the affirmative as decided by the Chair—a division being called for received no attention from the Ghair, the Chairman having received a vote of thanks and the Convention considered adjourned on account of the decision of the Chair; the friend of Mr. B., Mr. Baylor, so proclaimed it to be, and making as much noise as possible to prevent a count being taken, and many members having left the hall believing their power at an end, then, and not until then, did the member from Hampshire propose to compromise by voting for Mr. B. FARNESWORTH, YANCE BELL, JOS, SHEWALTER, ABRAHAM BELL.

**The above statement I believe substantially correct.

BRAX. DAVENPORT

857 The above statement I believe substantially corect.

BRAX. DAVENPORT. In addition to the foregoing, I give the follow-In addition to the foregoing, I give the following extracts from letters, one from Dr. Dailey and Wm. Perry, Esq. delegates from Hampshire, the other from H. F. Baker, Esq., delegate from Frederick, and who, with Mr. Bruce, as duly constituted alternates, controled the vote of Page county. The original letters were exhibited to the Printer and were addressed to E. Lucas, Ir. the Printer, and were addressed to E. Lucas, Jr.:

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF MESSRS. DAILEY & PERRY. EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF MESSRS. DAILEY & PERRY.

"We are glad to be able to inform you that we are becoming still more convinced every day, that your brother is the choice of a very large majority of the Democratic party of Hampshire, and if a candidate, as we hope he will be, that he will get the almost entire vote of the connection. We heard with astonishment, that the advocates of Mr. Bedinger and his cause, thought him entitled to the nomination, because some friends of Mr. Lucas, fearing that the Convention would adjourn without making a nomination, voted for him, contrary to their visibes and judgment, thereby giving him a majority. Their cause is certainly a very unfair one, as they must have known that a majority of the delegates were decidedly in favor of your brother."

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF MR. BAKER.

"The Convention having adjourned sine die, the impression then was Bedinger would have received the vote necessary to constitute him a candidate—not so—the last vote cast was Lucas 2198, Bedinger 1633—add the Hampshire vote, 694, and it would have been 2327—not sufficient, but my vote off, as one of the delegates from Page, 314 would have been deducted, leaving him 2013. I considered the power of the Convention at an end, and consequently would have withheld the vote I was giving for that county under instructions, whilst the Convention was in existence." EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF MR. BAKER.

admits, I am the decided choice of the Democracy, "fearing," (to use the language of the Hampshire delegates,) "that the Convention would adjourn without making a nomination, voted for him (Mr. B.) contrary to their, wishes and judgment," and against one, the admitted choice of those counties. My friends, in Morgan and Hampshire counties, cannot justly be called the friends of Mr. B. Therefore he had not, and could not fairly be said to have had, a majority in the Convention, and to have been entitled to the nomination. It involves an absurdity in terms. On the contrary, I have shewn, that I had the majority, and was entitled to the nomination. And why did I not get it?—
Because of the adoption of the three-fifth rule; which Mr. B. does not charge, was adopted by my friends alone, although he does say, one of his friends opposed its adoption. If affirmed, that my friends alone carried its adoption, then it must be also admitted, that I had the majority of the delegates. Why it was adopted, I know not, nor have I been able to learn, to my satisfaction. But certain it is, that if defeated my nomimation.

If then, as I think now, it must be conceded by every candid mind, I had a majority in the first Convention, and although entitled to it, was prevented from getting the nomination, in consequence of the adoption of the three-fifth rule, and as no nomination was made, and that Convention dissolved, what was the plain duty of the party? admits, I am the decided choice of the D

quence of the adoption of the three-fifth rule, and as no nomination was made, and that Convention dissolved, what was the plain duty of the party? What the duty of both Bedinger and Lucas men? Does a majority of the party say, that five or six of the late delegates, had the right to dictate the course to be adopted? Had they the power to decide, that Mr. B. should be the candidate? And was it right for them to do so, and publish the letter they did; and was his course, in accepting the nomination of these five members of the party. letter they did; and was his course, in accepting the nomination of these five members of the party, (consisting of upwards of four thousand,) or my course, which was to remain at home, and say and do nothing, except to declare I thought a new Convention should be called, and pledging myself, to support the nominee, whoever it might be? I ask, whose was the proper course? I assume there can be but one opinion—there was no nomination, and could be none, without the action of a new Convention. And the usage, the harmony, the interests of the party required all its members, the friends of every man thought of as a candidate, to aid in getting up another Convention, and not to set about to forestal and defeat it. I put this home to every member of the Domoord bers, the friends of every man thought of as a candidate, to aid in getting up another Convention, and not to set about to forestal and defeat it. Liput this home to every member of the Demoir cratic party. There is no other way to keep the party together. Acting upon this principle, and the party together and some property and the party together. Acting upon the party together acting upon the party together and some property of the party together. Acting upon the party together acting upon the party together acting upon the party together. Acting upon the party together acting upon the party together acting upon the party together. Acting upon the party together acting upon the party together acting upon the party together. Acting upon the party together acting upon the party together acting upon the party together. Acting upon the party together acting upon the party together acting upon the party together. Acting upon the party together acting upon the party together acting upon the party together acting upon the party together. Acting upon the party together acting upon the party together acting upon the party together. Acting upon the party together acting upon the party together acting upon the party together. Acting upon the party together acting tion, and not to set about to forestal and defeat it. I put this home to every member of the Democratic party. There is no other way to keep the party together. Acting upon this principle, and it is my boast to be governed by principle, although perfectly satisfied that I had a majority in the Convention of the 22d of February, and that if those delegates from the Shepherdstown, Charlestown and Smithfield precincts in Jefferson, had voted for me, in accordance with the expression of sentiment, in the precincts, instead of for Mr. B., that I would have even had three-fifths, and been

as large as such meetings usually are, and so was that in Berkeley, though the published notice, in point of fact, did not specify for what purposes it was called, and not a half a dozen persons were in attendance, as I am informed, from the Gerardstown and Back Creek precincts, where my strength is said to lie. The Frederick meeting appointed a majority of delegates friendly to me, as a matter of course, as the county was admitted to be for me, and had so proved in the first Convention;

And all Winchester precinct, where a precinct meeting was called, by a public notice, and some 22 peracquiesced, because I presume, it was concede

acquiesced, because I presume, it, was conceded, that the majority of the party, in that county, is for him, as a majority is for me, in Frederick.

In Jefferson, where I have shown that, by the fairest test, that of an actual division and count in the meetings, I am the decided choice of the party.

President meetings were called by public rotice. the meetings, I am the decided choice of the party. Precinct meetings were called by public notice, through the county, (though not as on the former occasion, by the friends of both uniting,) and as is the usage of that county, except for Charlestown. After this, and after the call for precinct meetings was ordered for Harpers-Ferry, Shepherdstown and Smithfield, I vouch for the truth of this, the call for a county meeting, was ordered by the friends. Smithheld, I vouch for the truth of this, the call for a county meeting was ordered by the friends of Mr. B.* And I say further, that most of the Democrats who saw the notice, as I am assured, thought it was only to be a precinct meeting; and it is a fact, that the gentleman who was called to the Chair, actually conguired, or not the gentleman. the Chair, actually enquired, or put the question the Chair, actually enquired, or put the question? have heard the number present variously estimated from 60 to upwards of one hundred persons, all told, including the actors and lookers on, for but a very few of my friends, some two or three only, participated. One voted against the proceedings, and another voted on the main question. Col. DAVENDORT, who was named by the Chair, as one of the Committee to report resolutions for the ac-tion of the meeting, as may have been seen by many, from his published card, disavowed all par-ticipation, although his name appears as a committee-man, and declared his preference for me mittee-man, and declared his preference for me over "any one." This meeting, called by the Bedinger men, and not understood fairly by my friends, as they were not initiated into the secret, and to which all the Bedinger men from every part of the county, who could be procured to attend on special summons, consisted of not more than 108 certainly, and of which a considerable portion were mere lookerson and some Which than 108 certainly, and of which a considerable portion were mere lookers-on, and some-Whigs among the rest, and constituting less than one-fifth, if not less than one-sixth of the party in the county, whose strength is 624 Democratic votes, assumed upon itself to decide that Jefferson county was against another Convention; and has been was against another Convention; and has been gazetted as the "great meeting!" The majority party, however, in the county, which had already held one precinct meeting at Harpers-Ferry, went on regularly and held its other precinct meetings and appointed delegates. Hampshire and Morgan called their county meetings, according to usage there, and did the same; and Warren did the same, but she decided against sending delegates, and declared for Mr. B. Page followed and appointed delegates, but afterwards, in a large meeting.

larly published proceedings of the last Convention I present the following statement of the facts, they transpired, upon the authority of the namattached:

transpired, upon the authority of the hands attached:

The undersigned, being delegates from Jefferson to the last, beg leave to state, that the facts stated by Mr. Baser the delegate from Page, to that Convention, differ has address to the people of the district, and are as follows:

Ist. That the People of Page approved of a Convention for making a nomination, deeming it the best exponent of the public will, and were in favor of the principle that a majority should be competent to make a nomination, and thought a nomination should have been made by the first Convention; that they appointed delegates to said Convention, and left them free to act as they thought best—and remained in that opinion until Mr. Bedinger canvassed the county, and made a speech at the Court House, which he thought ought to have been replied to, and requested Col. McPherson to do it, but it was not done—after which they seemed to have undergone some change about a Convention; and furthermore, that he should not have been there but for the earnest solicitation of his friends, and they furnishing him with a pleasant young horse for the purpose; he intimated that as a delegate from Page, he should cast his vote for Mr. Bedinger, but stated that his object was notes much to decide between the two, Mesers. B. and L., as it was, in the svent of something like a Polk case coming up, that Page should be represented and have her right in that body.

And lastly, That Mr. Baker acted as a member of the Convention and in concert with that body until the third and last resolution of the series was offered, when after some conversation privately with Mr. Bruce, he returned to his seat as assistant Secretary to the Centvention, to which he had been appelinted, and announced his intention to withdraw on account of the passage of the aforesaid resolution, which was simply declaratory of the fact, that whoever should receive a majority of the fact, that whoever should receive a majority of the fact, that whoever should receive a majority of the fact, tha

Mr. Baker, the delegate from Page, was appointed on the committee to decide upon the permanent officers of the Convention, and also, as to the right of those present to scats in the Convention. He acted with the committee in the foregoing, (which is mainly correct,) that the delegation appointed by the Winchester precinct meeting (Winchester having by a former meeting two in Convention) should be pared down to two, from the number appointed, six, giving that precinct, four. My recollection is that it was during the controversy on that resolution of his committee which he assisted in reporting, that Mr. Baker made his remarks, and asked to withdraw.

BRAXTON DAVENPORT.

the precincts, except the Winchester precinct, (that is six out of the seven,) acquiesced. No stir was made by the friends of Mr. B. except in the I have now fellow-citizens, laid before you all shall regret it. It will be your duty to decide be sons, as I am informed, attended, and appointed 6
Bedinger delegates. My friends did not unite in the meeting. In Berkeley, a majority of delegates was appointed favorable to Mr. B. and all instruct ed to vote for him; and the precincts, all I believe, acquiesced, because I presume, it was a pointed favorable to Mr. B. and all instruct ed to vote for him; and the precincts, all I believe, acquiesced, because I presume, it was a linear to the process of the precinct of the p No, I will submit without a murmur, and trust to the disclosures of time, and to the fairness of all the disclosures of time, and to the fairness of all whose opinions I value, when left free to act, to award me what may be my due. If my own party will not rally under the standard placed in my hands, they must take the responsibility. The fault shall be theirs, not mine—I will do my part. To the discreet and sober minded of all classes,

and to the force of truth, I trust my cause. CHARLESTOWN, April 9, 1845.

Note.—I received in the last Convention, on the first ballot 2330 votes to 619 for Bedinger, being 266 majority of the whole Democratic vote of the District. The Berkeley vote was afterwards added, making near 3,000 in the aggregate.

Correspondence of the Bahimore Correspondence of the Bahimore Sun.

ALEXARDRIA, April 8, 1845.

Col. George Brent, Collector of this Port, diedyesterday, aged 54 years, after a protracted illness,
leaving eight children to mourn the loss of an indulgent father, and numerous relatives and friends
to deplore the loss of an estimable citizen. Col.
Brent was born in Fauquier county, Va., where
he resided until his connexion during the last war,
with the army as Lieutenant under Cant. Onice with the army as Lieutenant under Capt. Opic, in which capacity he distinguished himself in Canada. After the war he was retained in the army, but shortly resigned and located at Georgetown and subsequently at Falmouth, and located as a merchant at Alexandria in 1820. In '29 he was appointed Collecter of this Port, and so continued until '41, when he was removed, but again reinstated in '43, and discharged the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the Government and those having business therewith.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE BALTIMORE AND PENNSYLVANIA AND THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—In the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, on Monday, Mr. Burnside, from the committee on internal improvements, reported the Senate bill granting the Baltimore and Ohio railroad right of way to Pittsburg, with a recommendation that if be rejected. The report is quite lengthy, and takes the ground that if the Baltimore road is completed to the Ohio, it will monopolize the whole western trade and travel, both on account of the shortness of the route, expedition, and cheapness of transportation, and thus party, however, in the county, which had already held one precinct meeting at Harpers-Ferry, went on regularly and held its other precinct meetings and appointed delegates. Hampshire and Morgan called their county meetings, according to usage there, and did the same; and Warren did the same, but she decided against sending delegates, and declared for Mr. B. Page followed and appointed delegates, but afterwards, in a large meeting, as said, which was addressed by Mr. B., against going into Convention, as I am informed, she instructed her delegates to go for Mr. B. Clarke held no meeting at all. In addition to the regulation, and cheapness of transportation, and thus ruin the works of Pennsylvania. That in its preent unfinished state it is now operating detrimental to the interests of that State, and that if it is the Ohio river, it will never be able to reach there by any other route. That the Legislature of Virginia have granted permission to go to Wheeling, but independent of the impracticability of the route, it is under such heavy restrictions that the company will never attempt it. The committee, therefore requested to say, that the facts stated as to the call of the late precinct and county meetings, are provided the late precinct and county meetings, are provided the same in the works of Pennsylvania. That in its predition, and cheapness of transportation, and thus ruin the works of Pennsylvania. That in its predition, and cheapness of transportation, and thus ruin the works of Pennsylvania. That in its predition, and cheapness of transportation, and thus ruin the works of Pennsylvania. That in its predition, and cheapness of transportation, and thus ruin the works of Pennsylvania. That in its predition, and cheapness of transportation, and thus ruin the works of Pennsylvania. That in its predition, and cheapness of transportation, and thus ruin the works of Pennsylvania. Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN. Friday Morning, April 11, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS!

Hon. WILLIAM LUCAS, NOMINATED BY CONVENTION ON 28TH MARCH.

PCWe are authorised to announce HENRY BEDIN-GER, Esq., of Jefferson, as a candidate to represent the Tenth Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States. March 7, 1845.

II The Address of Mr. Lucas, and the favor of correspondents, necessarily crowds out many articles for to-day's paper. To one friends at a distance, we would say that the difficulties in the "Tenth District" will soon be settled, and then we shall endeavor to make amends.

The Old Dominion.

The Old Dominion.

Though in some of the counties, dissension prevails among the Democrats as to their candidates for the Legislature, Senate, &c., we think the 4th Thursday of April will proclaim the most brilliant victory that we have ever achieved even in the Old Dominion. All that is necessary to ensure it, is a determination by the Democracy that they will and must accomplish it. And will not such be the determination? There are important issues in the contest. Every thing depends on Virginia having a clear Democratic majority in her Legislature, that she may elect those in the great council of the nation who will represent her wishes, and carry out her principles. She has suffered enough, already, from the janus-faced policy of one of her Senators, and disgraced by the incompetency of the other, to arouse her from her lethargy, and make her determined to be rid of the incubus.

incubus.

The election of a Governor, too, during the next The election of a Governor, too, during the next winter, makes it all important that we should have a majority in the Legislature. Arouse, then Democrats, and do your duty, and all is safe. In Morgan, Hampshire, Berkeley and Frederick, the signs are auspicious, and with proper energy, zeal and activity, an entire Democratic delegation will be returned.

Mr. Lucas's Address.

The address of this gentleman to "The Democracy of the 10th Congressional District" will be found in our columns of to-day. It is long, but we hope none will be deterred from giving it a careful perusal. Last week we published Mr. Bedinger's, and as we failed to make any comment in reference to that we shall pursue the same in reference to that, we shall pursue the same course as to Mr. Lucas's. Our motto is—Let the people have all the facts, and then choose between them, justly, fairly, and without prejudice.

Shewing the Cloven Foot

Shewing the Cloven Foot.

After the lond professions and unasked for pledges by the Whigs of this county, in reference to the next Congressman, it will be seen that a portion of them are now coming forth in their true light. We do not contend, certainly, that the Whigs (under other circumstances) are not perfectly justifiable in supporting one of their own men for Congress, if they think fit to do so, yet under the existing state of things in the Democratic party—which has been produced, to a great extent, by these gratuitous pledges of the Whigs—it is unfair, unjust, and dishonorable, to attempt to secure this temporary advantage.

But, as we cannot think, that the suggestion which follows, will meet the concurrence of our Whig friends generally, or the approval of the honorable and distinguished gentleman who is spoken of, we give the article for what it is worth.

worth.

From the Free Press.

Missas. Editors:—As both the candidates for Congress might have reason to fear the taint of "Federalism," if Whig votes were cast for them, I and some of my neighbors are not disposed to do any thing injurious to their prospects with their own party.

The Whigs have no candidate and we believe do not mean to have any, but no gentleman of the party can prevent the electors from voting for any one deemed worthy of their support.—We, therefore, in my little neighborhood, have concluded to throw our votes upon Rosenty, Connad, of Frederick, as an individual whose abilities and weight of character would entitle him to support.

Others may do as they please. We do not feel bound by any pledge to stand aloof. OPEQUON.

The Legislature.

The Legislature.

The Whigs have succeeded, by some means or other, in driving off all their candidates for the Legislature, save one, Capt. John F. Smith. As the independents were of rather "sterner stuff" than expected, a compromise had to be adopted to get rid of them, and the nominees were choked off also. Whether the harmony of the party will be better secured by this unusual and novel mode of proceeding, remains to be tested.

better secured by this unusual and novel mode of proceeding, remains to be tested:

A new Convention for nominating candidates is to be held in this town on to-morrow.

We had been requested to amounce the name of Mr. Abraham Snyder, but as another Convention has been called, his friends are willing to await the action of that body. His name, consequently, is withdrawn for the present.

Londoun District.

The Whigs of this District can devise no means by which to heal their dissensions. The regular Convention nominee, is the Hon. John S. Pendleton; but Col. McCarty and Mr. Morton, (both Whigs,) are determined to give battle. Dr. Thornton, of Culpepper, has also been a candidate, but in consequence of continued ill health, withdraws his name from the canvass. The Democrats have no candidate, and, as Mr. Morton is, out and out a Texas man, it is supposed they will

crats have no candidate, and, as Mr. morton is, out and out a Texas man, it is supposed they will generally support him. Rhode Island Election.

Rhode Island Election.

The result of this election will be found in another column. Mr. Jackson's election, (a whig Dorrite) as Governor, has taken the Whigs of Rhode Island, as well as the whole country, by surprise. The N. Y. Herald says, in speaking of the result, that the Whigs generally little dreamed of the effect the imprisonment of Gov. Dorr had produced on the public mind. They having obstinately refused to release Dorr without conditions, the question of his unrestricted liberation was made the point of the election by the Democrats, and the result is almost a total demolition of the Whig party in that State.

IJ Mr. Bedinger, as we learn from the Martinsburg Republican, will address the people of Berkeley, on Monday, 14th Inst., the Court day in that County:

The papers teem with accounts of the most destructive fires, in various parts of the country. The weather being so dry, has made the ravages of this element most lamentable, within the last few weeks.

A New County.—A new county is proposed to be made out of portions of Shenandoah and Rockingham. The Democrat' states, as to its political complexion, that if the proposed boundaries are adopted, there will be only three Whigs in if. We hope some of our good Jefferson Whigs will remove hence, if it is only to give to the party in that county, "a local habitation and a name."

CHEAP.—You can now travel by rail-road; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, 100 miles; for fifty cents. The Steamboat lines charge from \$1,00 to \$2,00—and the regular passenger line on the rail-road.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTIONS.

A BRILLIANT VICTORY! The election for Mayor of the City of New York, took place on Monday last, and it has resulted in a complete and overwhelming victory for the Democracy, and proved the death-warrant of Native Americanism. There were three candidates, who received the following vote:

Havemeyer, (Dem.) Harper, (Native) Seldon, (Whig) 4.327

Hayemeyer's maj. over Harper, 5,995, and over Harper and Seldon both 1,668. The Tribune states, however, that the returns are not complete, and that the Democratic candidate is elected by

near 7,000.

The Democrats were also successful on Monday, in Brooklyn, electing their Mayor, &c., by a large majority, over both the Whig and the Native candidates.

The Whig press is attempting to raise the cry of "Proscription" against Mr. Polk, because he has thought proper to make a few necessary removals at Washington and elsewhere, whilst on the incoming of Gen. Harrison, the axe of decapitation slew its thousands in less than a month-On the necessity of immediate removals, to a certain extent, the Warrenton Flag very justly re-

marks:

"There is a large number of persons in office hostile to his Mr. Polk's administration, and while we would not make opinions at all times a crime, it is certain no administration can be successful which is not in the hands of its friends. Officers of subordinate trust, and merely ministerial, might be subjected to the general rule of competency and freedom from interference in elections, unless, as we understand is the case in Washington, there be a majority of opponents in office. It is said of about 700 in office, upwards of 500 are whigs; if this be so the power of removal should be freely applied. The people demand this of the President, and will be satisfied with no milk-and-water, temporizing policy. But we have no fear on this head—we have a man at the head of the government who will do his duty." ment who will do his duty."

Connecticut Election.

The Whigs have carried this State, almost entire. They have elected their Governor, Lieut. Governor, a majority in both branches of the Legislature. They have also elected, if the returns received can be considered correct, an entire Whigh delegation to Congress. This is a gain, as Demo-crats represented the State in the last Congress

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—Returns from all the towns have been received. Jackson's majority for Governor over all is 310, which will probably be somewhat reduced by the scattering votes.

Arnold's majority over Potter and scattering in the Western Congressional district is 126.

The General Assembly will stand as follows:

Senate. House. Total.

20 11 •42 24 Law and order,

There are three vacancies in the House, caused by the failure to elect two members in South Kings-ton and one in Little Compton.

The answer to the inquiry of our Harpers-Fer ry friends, whether we had as yet noticed the Appropriation Bill for the manufacture of Arms at that place? an answer may be found in the following paragraph from the Spirit of Jefferson of 14th March. We were the first paper in the District to notice it, as we endeavor to be in all matters of interest to our county, or our readers generally. From the Spirit of Jefferson, March 14.

We have not seen, as yet, the Army Appropriation Bill, but are gratified to learn from the Globe, that \$180,000 have been appropriated for the manufacture of Arms, at the Harpers-kerry Armery. As the bill was first reported by the Committee, it only appropriated \$100,000, but, on morion of our Representative, the Hon. Wm. Lucas, this amount was stricken out, and \$180,000 substituted. The Appropriation Bill.

A Narrow Escape. .

The dwelling of Mrs. Woons, in this town, made a narrow escape from destruction on Tuesday last. In the midst of a storm of wind, whilst every thing was perfectly dry, the roof was found to be on fire, supposed to have caught from the spark of a neighboring chimney. The alarm was immediately given, and by the exertion of some immediately given, and by the exertion of some few active gentlemen who happened to be in the vicinity, the fire was extinguished, doing comparatively little injury. This was truly a narrow escape, as had the fire progressed but a little farther, no efforts could have saved the house of Mrs. W.; and from the high wind that was prevailing, the probability is that the largest portion of our town would have been laid in ruins.

DEATH OF MR. COLEMAN.—The New York Express announces the death of Mr. Coleman, the inventor of the celebrated molian attachment to the piano forte. He died suddenly at his residence in Saratoga on Saturday evening.

FIRE IN THE CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS .- The Boonsboro' Odd Fellow says :—"By a letter re-ceived by a gentleman in this place from Cumber-land, dated the 3d of April, we learn that the Cumberiand mountains are on fire and doing a vast amount of damage, and where it may end is hard to tell."

Bosiness in Philadelphia.—Business, says the Times, was never so brisk before in Philadelphia. The wharves, the streets, and the stores are full of business. Every man seems engaged in making money, and a glorious prospect of prosperity is before us.

UNITED STATES SENATOR .- Hon. Jacob Thompson, has been appointed by the Governor of Missississippi a Senator of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Honza. J. Walker to the Cabinet.

GONE AT LAST.—General Almonte, the Mexican Minister, has gone home at last. He found out, however, before he left, that the people of the United States were neither to be frightened by his arrogant dictation, nor impudent bragadocia.

MECHANICS.—In the several Western and Eastern Cities, we notice considerable demand for Carpenters, Masons, &c. It is useless for you, then, to waste time in this region, if no employment (from the fact of too many being engaged in the same business) can be found, but go where your services are needed and liberally compensated. In St. Louis it is said any number can find employment, at from \$1,25 to \$2,00 per day.— The same is said of New York, &c.

ar The Whigs of Hampshire find some difficul-in procuring candidates for the Legislature.— he Romney Gazette states that the "Whig caucus which re-assembled on the 17th ult., re-nominated Mr. Pancake, and confirmed the nomination of Mr. Heiskell. Mr. Pancake has again refused to accept of the nomination. Which makes it appear that no decent man is willing to serve the Whig party, when their election is depending upon the fraudulent made voters—the seris of Anguish McDonald!" the fraudusens McDonald!"

If A terrible disaster occurred on the Hudson river on Monday night last. The Steamboat Swallow, running between New York and Albany, struck the point of a small rock island, with so great force that the best separated, and portions of it immediately sunk. There were about 200 passengers aboard, many of whom were drowned.

The great foot race at New Orleans came off on Sunday week. It was won by Gildersleeve, seating Elworth, Archer, and one other who was masked, and refused to let his name be known.

New York, died in that City on Tuesday night

ostmaster in the City of Baltimore.

II The communication of "Justice," in answer to "Democracy," in the Winchester Virginian, has been necessarily and unavoidably crowded out this week. Correspondents must use brevity, if they expect us to accommodate all.

THE MADISONIAN CHARGED HANDS.—John Jones, Esq., has retired from the Madisonian, having sold it out to Jesse E. Dow. Esq. Mr. Dow has associated with him Theophilus Fisk, Esq., and has issued the prospectus for a new paper to be called "The Constellation," which is to commence on the first of May, on the foundation of the Madisonian.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Mr. G. Geiger, of Harris-nrg, was robbed at the western depot, in Market reet, Philadelphia, on Friday evening, of \$4,000, rincipally in Baltimore bank bills, which had been entrusted to him by the cashier of the Harrisburg Bank, to deliver to the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank in Philadelphia.

A RECIPROCAL TARATY.—The Washington Constitution says that a rumor is current, and generally accredited, in that city, that the British Minister, Dr. Pakenham, is charged with the negotiation of a treaty with the United States, "based upon reciprocal advantages to the products of each country in their respective markets."

SNOW AT PHILADELPHIA.—The United States Gazette of Monday says:—"We awoke, yesterday morning, in the full enjoyment of a snow storm. The white blossoms of the plum trees were vieing with the snow flakes in purity, while the blush of an inciplent bloom on an apple tree, looked to the surrounding mass of snow, like the hectic flush on the cheek of consumption."

THE RICHMOND CITY CANVASS-IS WAXING warmer and warmer. Lyons being in favor of An nexation it is thought it will secure him enough o Democratic votes to enable him to send his com-petitor home with a flea in his ear; in spite of all the bitterness with which the organ of the party in Richmond has seen fit to assail him. [Winchester Virginian.

TERRIBLE FLOOD ON NIAGARA RIVER.—A letter to the Rochester Democrat, dated Buffalo, April 3, says:—"An extraordinary excitement, has prevailed at Queenston and Lewiston for the last three days. The ice has disappeared from here with great rapidity. Such have been its movements over the Niagara Falls, accompanied with a strong north wind, that the Niagara river has been completely blocked up. The ice there yesterday, within a mile of the Falls, was forty feet high! In the rapid course of the ice, every thing on the wharves at Queenston and Lewiston has been swept off, with the contents of the storehouses. At Youngston, it has cleared off every house near the wharves and the steam flour mill has gone with it, with some eighty barrels of flour and a large lot of potash in store there. The damage, all round, is not far from \$100,000."—Ball. Sun. TERRIBLE FLOOD ON NIAGARA RIVER .- A letter

NEWSPAPER CHANGES IN WASHINGTON .- With the exception of the National Inteligencer, it seems that "changes" is the order of the day with all the papers of Washington city. We yesterday noticed the fact that the Madisonian had been bought out the fact that the Madisonian had been bought out by Messrs. Dow & Fisk, and we learn to-day from the Constitution, that the Globe is about to pass into the hands of Thomas Ritchie, Esq., of the "Richmond Enquirer," and Mr. Heiss, formerly of the "Nashville Union." The Constitution is hereafter to be published semi-weekly during the recess of Congress, but resume its daily station whilst Congress is in session.—Balt. Sun,

LTA son of Mr. Harland, of Morgan county, Va, about 12 years of age, and a negro lad, were drowned in the Cacapon River last week, whilst attempting to ford the stream:

SANTA ANNA .- By the rumors lately from Mexico, there is a strong probability that Santa Anna has escaped. Either his gold has bought him freedom, or the new government has winked at his flight rather than essuants. flight, rather than assume the responsibility of a cision on his caso.

A writer in the last "Spirit of Jefferson," over the signature of "Justice," takes for his text a resolution passed at a Democratic meeting in Smithfield, on the 22d of March, which resolution, he says, "is to be found in the proceedings of a meeting of a portion only, of the Democratic party, and was no doubt intended for consumption elsewhere than in the county of Jefferson." Justice is, no doubt, well up to all such political finesse and stratagems, for I am well informed he was an active member of the glorious band of Thirteen, who constituted a portion only, of the "Democratic party" that expressed the wishes of the voters" of the Gharlestown precinct on the 22nd of March; and I do say, in direct opposition to the known and declared will, of a very large majority of the voters of that precinct," which "Justice" will be bound to admit, and which will be satisfactorily broven, on the 4th Thursday of be satisfactorily proven, on the 4th Thursday of

As to "consumption elsewhere than the county of Jefferson," I will merely ask "Justice" what was the object of his meeting, "that did declare the will of the voters of the Charlestown precinct," if it was not intended for "consumption elsewhere than the county of Jefferson," and if it was not, than the county of Jefferson," and if it was not, also, for the purpose of trammelling this District with a "caucus" nominee, and to force the undecided and unsuspecting into the support of that nominee? I should, again, like to ask "Justice" what portion of this District was it, that made that nomination? Now, Mr. "Justice," according to your own language, "is it not worse than idle" to call a "caucus" numbering 38 or 39 delegates, (18 of which, nearly half, from Jefferson,) a Convention of the "Democratic party." and to declare vention of the "Democratic party," and to declare that such a "caucus" "expresses the will of a majority of the Democratic voters of this District?" And then to attempt to set up the action trict?" And then to attempt to set up the action of such a caucus—a caucus composed (half of Jefferson, 300 votes; half of Frederick, 400 votes; Hampshire, 700 votes; half of Morgan, 150 votes; and one little corner of Berkeley, 100 votes—which by the bye, had no right to seats in that caucus, judging from their own resolutions—which in all only amounts to 1650 votes,) of one-third of the only amounts to 1650 votes,) of one-third of the party, as a rule to govern the other portion of the party, "is very little short of presumption." I do agree with Justice, that all such proceedings are not only "very little short of presumption," but downright arrogance. And if this caucus, is to be denominated a Caucus Concention, it should have, most certainly, "the additional appellation" of the other counties of the District. But I am glad to find Justice admits, that Mr. Bedinger had other and more friends in the county of Jefferson, than the 108 in that meeting; but I am sorry, Mr. Justice, I cannot return the compliment, by stating that Mr. Lucas had counties friendly to his nomination other than those composing the GREAT

meeting it is presumed consisted of the friends and and partisans of" Mr. Lucas only, "who, it will not be denied, are greatly in the minority in that precinct; but nevertheless, they certainly have the right, as citizens of a free country, to express their opinions, either in an individual or assembled capacity, upon any subject interesting them, so they do not come in conflict with the laws of the lard or inpured upon expresses grounds, the mothey do not come in conflict with the laws of the land, or impugn, upon erroneous grounds, the motives and conduct of others." "There is no good and true Democrat but that would acquiesce most cheerfully in the election of" William Lucas "to Congress, provided he is the choice of the Democratic party and his election is secured by fair and honorable means." "But to suffer the" proceedings of that caucus, "containing the language which it does in relation to" "a Convention held in Winchester on the 28th day of March, 1845, for the purpose of, nominating a candidate to represent the chester on the 28th day of March, 1845, for the purpose of, nominating a candidate to represent the 10th Congressional District, in the next Congress of the United States," "to go to the District without a word of correction, would, I conceive, be doing gross injustice to the party in this" District, "and placing" Mr. Lucas "in a position, of which he himself, I fancy, would hardly assume the responsibility." Now, what was the next moye towards that Convention? On the following Monday the Democrats of Berkeley "Convence at Billmyre's Hotel" decided they were in favor of another Convention, and thereupon appointed delegates to represent Berkeley in that Convention but here mark, how were they to represent her? Here is the resolution:

out here mark, how were they to represent her?
Here is the resolution:
"Resolved, That this meeting do instruct the

"Resolved, That this meeting do instruct the delegates appointed to represent this county in a District Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, not to go into Convention unless a majority of the counties composing the District be fairly represented by the appointment of delegates or alternates."

Now, every candid man, and Justice himself, must admit that the delegates from Berkeley had no right to seats in that caucus, as soon as the delegates from Page withdrew. What counties were then left to compose that caucus? You may say Frederick, Hampshire and part of Morgan. Now do these counties compose a majority of the District? But it will no doubt be contended that Jefferson county was represented there, the District? But it will no doubt be contended that Jefferson county was represented there, (which she was, in good faith, having 18 out of 38 members) and as Justice says, "they have the right, as citizens of a free country, to express their opinions;" but that is not the rub; Berkeley country is interested in this matter, and how is she to decide whether Jefferson is fairly represented or decide whether Jefferson is fairly represented or not? Now if she takes the meeting at the Courthouse as her guide, (composed of 108 persons—more than was present at all the precinct meetings put together, with the glorious 13 at the Courthouse,) she must decide she could not go into Convention. But how was it? The friends of Mr. Bedinger from Berkeley, county, knowing their functions were at an end, the most of them remained at home; and the only two that did attend, as soon as the delegate from Page withdrew, they retired; knowing they were no longer delegates under their instructions. But the Lucas portion of that delegation were determined to stick, and did stick, and cast their vote collectively, for portion of that delegation were determined to stick, and did stick, and cast their vote collectively, for Henry Bedinger, the first and last choice of good old Berkeley, under-direct and positive instructions. Now I wish to state another little circumstance connected with this Berkeley delegation. There was but one ballot, and it is reported that the delegates from Berkeley "requested permission, (which was granted,) to cast the vote of said county for Mr. Lucas, having first cast it for Henry Bedinger under instructions." Now what was the object to be attained in casting their votes for Mr. Lucas, after he had received the nomination on the first ballot? It was a farce, and only "intended for consumption elsewhere."

ballot? It was a farce, and only "intended for consumption elsewhere."

The next step in regular progression, comes the county meetings of Warren and Jefferson, on the 3rd Monday. 4the most important Court in the year," and one of them, "after a previous public notice, published in the Spirit of Jefferson." To what conclusion do these two large county meetings of the progression of the service ings come? The meeting in Warren "regretted the adjournment of the late District Convention in Winchester, without having made a nomination; and they would have cheerfully supported any nomination made by that Convention, because it was called and organized in the ordinary and usual way, but that having failed to make a nomination we have no loose or averations that having nation, we have no hopes or expectations that another Convention can now be held, to satisfy the wishes and expectations of the people." This is the language of Warren. Now comes Jefferson; (March Court.) "and one of the most important of the hammer and anvil was stilled, and the strong arm of the people was ready for action. In a few moments, the large room in the Court-house was nearly fail, which all will admit, and after the usual ceremony of appointing a Chairman and Secretary, the object of the meeting was stated to have been called for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of another Convention.—Here I expressly wish to be understood, that the friends of Mr. Lucas did take part. They had their champion, who contended most strenuously and powerfully, for the call of another Convention, and protested against any steps by that meeting. and protested against any steps by that meeting, as a county meeting, in opposition thereto. But what was the result? I will quote the language of

"Resolved, That we do not deem it expedient to hold another Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States; because, owing to the great excitement which now prevails,

ing to the great excitement which now prevails, we believe no Convention can be fairly organized, and that every such effort will but tend the more to distract the Democratic party."

Now, what follows this step? the friends of Mr. Lucas, finding themselves overpowered in this meeting, withdrew; leaving, I presume, 108 persons friendly to Mr. Bedinger; and on the follows. ing Saturday, called precinct meetings, specifying their intention to send delegates to the proposed their intention to send delegates to the proposed Winchester Convention. These precinct meetings met according to appointment, (all Lucasmen,) and did send their delegates to said Convention. On this same Saturday, (the 22nd of March.) there was a large and very full meeting of the Democrats of the Winchester precinct, with the old and venerable Henry Seevers as Chairman, and they appointed 6 delegates to represent that precinct in this same Convention. Now mark how they treated this precinct meeting. The 18 members from Jefferson, (nearly half of said caucus,) elected by precinct meetings, voted-out their members from Jefferson, (nearly half of said cau-cus,) elected by precinct meetings, voted out their fellow precinct members, and declared that the delegates elected at the county meeting alone, should represent that county. Oh! Consistency, thou art a jewel! But I will state some few facts connected with this circumstance. The county meeting in Frederick, was unanimously composed of the friends of Mr. Lucas; and their delegates were appointed with a preference in common with their own. The precinct meeting in Frederick, was called, and it resulted in favor of Mr. Bedin-ger; and the delegates at that meeting were ap-Justice, I cannot return the compliment, by stating that Mr. Lucas had counties friendly to his nomination other than those composing the chear District Democration Caucus, which was convened on the 28th of March last, and which I was informed, was very near ending in a row; which fact I was greatly surprised to hear, because they, like a fock of wild geese, had only to follow one common leader. And the only way by which this disaster can possibly be accounted for, is simply this that some good and expert marksmen, always on the lookout for sport, dropped a few hot shot in their ranks, and brought down some five or six of their number, (one from Page, one from Morgan, two from Berkeley.) and this, as it invariably does; accounts for the terrible dilemma into which they were so unfortunately cast. I now intend to retrace my steps and see how this caucus was gotten up, which by their published report to have constituted, at most, only one-third of the Democratic party of the District. The first great move towards this caucus, was a meeting at the Court-house in Winchester, on Monday the Srd of March, which, I will merely add, I think speaks but poorly for those who have been the originators of the project of another Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, when out of 900 Democratic party of the District. The first great move towards this caucus, was a meeting at the Court-house in Winchester, on Monday the Srd of March, which, I will merely add, I think speaks but poorly for those who have been the originators of the project of another Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, when out of 900 Democratic party of the District. The first great move towards this caucus, was a meeting at the contract of another Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, when out of 900 Democratic party of the District. The first great is move towards this caucus was a meeting at the contract of another Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, when out of 900 Democratic party of the District. The first gr

writes that the expenses of the American Minister at Paris are \$70 a day; his wood bill alone amounted to \$1400. It requires a large private fortune to meet the expenses of that office.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET-April 10, 1845.

BALTIMORE MARKET—April 10, 1845.

CATTLE—There were offered at the scales yesterday, 400 head of Beef Cattle, 150 of which were sold to butchers at prices ranging from 3 to \$5 50 per 100 lbs., net, according to quality.

FLOUR—The flour market is dull. Sales of good standard brands Howard street flour have been making from stores at \$4 50, which price holders generally are asking; receipt price \$4 374. Holders of City Mills flour nak \$4 75—no sales that we hear of. Sales of Susquehauna flour on Saturday and yesterday at \$4 50, some holders ask more. Rye flour has declined; the last sales were at \$3 184.

GRAIN—There was a sale yesterday of Maryland white wheat at \$1 08, and a lot of prime at \$1 15. We note a sale of good Pennsylvania real \$1 15. The demand for Corn has fallen off. Small sales of Maryland white at 40 cents, and of yellow at 43‡; a lot of prime Pennsylvania yellow sold at 45. Maryland Oats are worth 23 a 24 cents per bushel. Prime Clover-seed sold at \$3 75.

MARRIEDO.

On the 18th of February, by the Rev. James Sanka, Mr. John McDonald to Miss Susan E. Garrett, all of Harpers-Ferry.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. A. Gere, Mr. Hillery Oliver to Miss Mary Ann Shutts, both of Smithfield.

On yesterday afternoon, from the infirmities of age, Mrs. Many Syzemenson, wife of the late Mr. James Stephenson of this county, and mother of John Stephenson, Eq., of Charlestown. Mrs. S. was one of the oldest citizens of our town if not of the county, being upwards of 90 years. She was an exemplary Christian, a kind neighbor, and emineutly enjoyed throughout her long life, the confidence and kind esteem of all who knew her.

bor, and emineutly enjoyed throughout her long life, the confidence and kind esteem of all who knew her.

On Friday last, after a long period of debility, in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Offurt, relict of the late Samuel O. Offatt of this town.

To but few on earth are alloted so many years as have been given to this good old lady—whose life has been one of exemplary affection and devotion to her offspring, now of the fourth generation. She has outlived most of the companions of her youth, and has sunk into the grave beloved and respected by all her acquaintances. The deceased had long been a mamber of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Coffey. who paid a just tribute to her character and worth.—Fare Press.

From the Charlottesville Jeffersonian.

Departed this life on Sabbath moming the 16th ult, at half past eleven o'clock, Sally Coleman Brockman, consert of F. D. Brockman, and daughter of the late Thos. C. Laughlin, of Jefferson county, Va., in the 23rd year of her age, leaving an affectionate husband, an infant son, a devoted mother, brothers and sisters, and many relatives and friends, to deeply lament their loss.

On Tuesday 28th ultime, Robert Bruce, infant son of Cyrus F. and Susan M. Sutherland, aged 23 months, 3 weeks and 2 days.

Of Scarlet fever, on Wednesday the 26th ultimo, Bennert Moler, son of Charles and Jane Moler, of this county.

On the 16th day of March last, Mr. Margus A. Shan-

county.

On the 16th day of March last, Mr. Margus A. Shan-Ton, of this county, in the 39th year of his age. The de-ceased was thrown from a horse, the injuries resulting from which, caused his death in a few days afterwards. In all the relations of life, he was a worthy and estima-

On the 20th ult., Mrs. NANCY SHEETZ, wife of Frederick Sheetz, Eqq., of Hampshire.

On Thursday evening last, in Martinsburg, Mrs. Mary Johnston, formerly of Baltimore, Md., aged about 65

At her residence in Berkeley county, on Friday morning last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. HANNAH VANMETRE, consort of the late Abraham Vanmetre, aged about 75 years.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Church in this town on the next Sabball: On the Sabball after. And will, also the procuring at the sabball after.

Meeting of Presbytery. The Presbytery of Winchester, will meet at Smithfield, in Jefferson county, on Wednesday 16th April, at 12 o'clock, and will be opened by a sermon by the Rev. J. M. P. Atkinson, the moderator. April 4, 1845.

The Renters of the Pews in the Presbyterian Church, Charlestown, are notified that the pew rents for the past year are now due. Prompt payment is requested. GEO. LEE STEWART is authorized to receive dues for rent. April 4, 1845.

MILLINERY.

MISS MARIA HOOPER, respectfully announces to the Ladies generally, that she has commenced the Millinery Business in all its branches, in the room formerly occupied as a Store by the late J. J. Frame, where she pledges perself to make and trim Bonnetts in a and style not surpassed any where, and on rea-sonable terms. She will receive in a few days, the 'latest fashions.' She hopes by prompt at-tention to the wants of the Ladies to receive liberal patronage. Charlestown, April 11. 1845.

FOR BENT.

WILL be rented to a small family, one good Room, with privilege of Kitchen, garden, &c., &c., in a pleasant part of the town. A reasonable rent will be received. Apply immediately to WM. AVIS. April 11, 1845.

A Fresh Supply.

THE subscriber has returned from Baltimore with an extensive Stock of Hardware, Cuttery, Groceries, &c.,

h he respectfully invites the public to exam ine before purchasing elsewhere.

April 11. THOMAS RAWLINS.

HORSE BILLS,

WITH or without a cut, and JOB WORK of VV every description, executed at the shortest notice, in the best style, and on reasonable terms, SPT. OF JEFFERSON. April 11, 1845.

Bacon Wanted. THE highest price given by AISQUITH. MACARONI-For sale by April 11. E. M. AISQUITH.

The Elegant Draught Horse, JEFFERSON ROAN.

WILL stand the present Season, (which has commenced, and will end on the 22nd day of June next,) at the following places, viz:

On Mondays and Tuesdays at the stable of the subscriber, three miles North of Charlestown; on Thursdays and Fridays at the stable of Mrs. Jane Washington, near the White House, Jefferson county, Va. [For terms, &c., see Hand Bills, at the different stands and public places.] Great care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be accountabe should any occur.—Public days are excepted in the above stands. Public days are excepted in the above stands.

Jefferson Roan

Is a beautiful Red Roan, six years old this Spring, full seventeen hands high, of fine form and action, and is well calculated for either saddle or harness. He was sired by George Pultz's Roan horse, he by James Grantham's old Blue Roan, Superior, the dam of Pultz's horse by Snap. The dam of Jefferson Roan was by Independence. URIAH RUTHERFORD.

The following, among numerous other certifi-cates, are furnished, showing the estimation in which the produce of Jefferson Roan is held: the colts I have seen of his get, are promising.

April 7, 1845. CHARLES YATES.

Rutherford's Roan horse, and they are very good ones. I also believe him to be a sure foal getter.

April 9, 1845. WILLIAM MOORE.

N. B. The Keeper is authorized to make barfor mares, will 11, 1845,

Carter's hotel

EEVON-ETLET

THE very liberal encourgement which the pub-lic has extended to this Establishment induces the Proprietor to hope that he may continue to deserve and receive a continuation of that patronage, and pledges himself that neither exertion nor expense will be spared in his efforts to please.

A new and comfortable hack and horses kept for the accommodation of the public.

ISAAC N. CARTER, Proprietor.

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson County, Va., April 11, 1845.

United States Hotel.

HARPERS-FERRY, VIRGINIA. THE undersigned most respectfully informs the public that he has leased the Hotel at Harpers-Ferry, known as the UNITED STATES HOTEL. He has been flattered by the kind testimonials he has received of the satisfaction and approval of his conduct as a Landlord in Charlestown, and bringing to his residence the ex-perience of some years; he believes he will be able to maintain his character among his friends, and to acquire new tributes of approbation from the travelling public. He is determined to keep a good house, and one which will recommend

He asks the travellers by the Raid Road as well as all others to give him one call, and if there be any reasonable cause of complaint, of the fare or the manner of its service, a second visit will not be expected. He will endeavor to be police and courteous, and all in his employ, connected with the Hotel, will be required to practice the same deportment. Preparations have been made for the accommodation of visiters—singly or in fami-lies, and the best the markets afford will be at the service of his patrons. His bar will be furnished with good WINES and LIQUORS, and his Stable will be attended by one of the best ostlers the State can produce. April 11, 1845. JOS. F. ABELL.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, privately, between this and April Court, (Monday 21st,) and if not sold privately, will be offered at public sale at that time,

Four Acres of Land, adjoining Charlestown. This ground will be sold ogether, or in such quantities as will suit those wishing to buy. Terms, &c. made known on application. T. C. BRADLEY. April 11, 1845.

FOR RENT.

THE House and Lot near the Methodist Church is for rent the present year. Possession given immediatey.
April 4. BRAXTON DAVENPORT.

Servant Wanted.

MIDDLE-AGED Negro Woman, who is A good Cook, and competent to manage a Dairy, is wanted for the next year. A liberal price will be given, if application be made immediately EDWARD LUCAS.
Near Halltown, April 4, 1845.

REMEMBER THE OLD STAND

Cheap Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned has just received the latest and most approved FASHIONS of the day, with 19 figures handsomely colored.

He tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends, nercanter, to make work in the best and most fashionable style, for 25 per cent. less than the

usual price, for cash.
N. B.—All work done in this establishment

shall not be surpassed by any in this county.

J. H. KININGHAM.

Charlestown, April 4, 1845-8t. Money Wanted.

INTEND visiting the Eastern markets about the 15th of April, to lay in my Spring Supply of Goods. I am in want of money! and respectfully request all persons indebted to me, either in town or country, to call by the time above named, and pay a respectable portion, if not the whole amount of their indebtedness to me.

WM. J. STEPHENS.

Harpers-Ferry, April 4, 1845.

Potatoes for Sale. HAVE for sale a large quantity of good Pota-toes. They will be sold low, if application be made immediately. April 4. BRAXTON DAVENPORT.

Fashionable Caps.

3 DOZ. Fine Cloth Slouch Caps, received by April 4. ADAM YOUNG, Agent.

R. J. BAKER,

MANUFACTURER OF Chipped and Ground Dye Woods, and dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS, Paints, Dve-Stuffs, Window Glass, &c. 320 MARKET STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW HOWARD,

BARTERODEE. March 21, 1845-tf.

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 Kownslar and others, I shall, on SATURDAY the 12th day of April

next, on the farm of the said Sharff, near Leetown, in this county, proceed to sell at public auction | Horn, Alexander A NEGRO BOY,

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 Broadstread Wagon with Bed Gears &c.; one Narrow-tread do: a Barouche and Harness; tread do.; a Barouche and Harness

ONE STALLION and several WORK-HORSES, to-

ether with a large number of Farming Impleents and a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms of Sale-Six months credit.

The Sale of the above property was postponed the last time, because I received a letter from Mr. Sharff stating positively that he had made arrangements with the Representatives of Kownslar, and with one of the securities, that his property should not be sold until after harvest, and also, because I had been informed that the securities wished the sale to be upon a credit, and had I proceeded to sell according to the advertisement, and the property had not brought the amount of the debt, my motives might have been impugned, especially when the condition in which I now stand towards one of the securities is remembered. I have, howover, now procured written instructions from them. over now procured written instructions from them, and the sale will proceed on the day above advertised without fail.
HENRY BEDINGER, Trustee.

March 21, 1845.

and card of the Trustee, as both are founded on the malice, ill will and misrepresentation of M. Helm, (as I conceive,) and in defiance of a solemn arrangement made by himself and consent of all parties concerned, for the postponement of the sale of my property, till after harvest, to give me time to collect and pay out of my own resources, without sacrificing my property, and stopping me from my farming operations.

March 28, 1845.

JOHN SHARFF.

DENTISTRY.

DR. McCORMICK respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson that he will spend the month of May in Charlestown, and will be pleased to attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

April 4, 1845-4t. DR. WM. R. HAUM.

AS removed to the brick dwelling one door east of Mr. Samuel Young's silversmith shop, where he may be found when not professionally engaged.

For Sale, on a credit of six months, a valuable Mare, that works and rides well. April 4, 1845—8t.

B. F. WASHINGTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., PRACTISES in the Courts of Jefferson and adjoining counties. Office next door to Mr. Beard's Apothecary store, opposite the Post Office. April 4, 1845.

A Card to the Ladies.

MRS. M. A. KININGHAM has commenced the Dress Making business, and solicits a call from the Ladies. She has made arrangements A new style of Riding Habits just received.

Residence in the rear of Mr. John Stephenson's, on the street leading to the Methodist Church.

April 4, 1845—3t.

Lime for Sale.

THE subscriber has just burned a kiln of unusually fine Lime, any quantity of which can be had either by application to D. B. Washington, at the late residence of J. T. A. Washington, or to the undersigned in Charlestown.

B. F. WASHINGTON.

April 4, 1845-3t. Fresh Cows for Sale.

Tesh Cows for Sale.

I OFFER two or three Cows with their calves for sale. They are of superior milchers; indeed it is seldom such cows can be purchased, and are only sold because I am overstocked. I have likewise a few bushels of Clover Seed for sale; all of which property can be obtained on the most accommodating terms.

April 4—3t.* R. S. BLACKBURN.

Another Supply

Another Supply

Of Kid Gloves, assorted colors;
Ladies' Hose, all colors;
Plaid Muslin, Cotton Gloves;
Fancy Checks, Dimity Lace Lawns;
Scotch Gingham, White Cambric;
Nankeen, Misses Hose, Spool Cotton, &c.
For sale at unusually low prices, by

ADAM YOUNG, Agent. Harpers-Ferry, April 4, 1845.

Silk Vestings, &c.

SILK Vestings—splendid; Satin Scaris—magnificent; do Cravats, Plaid Drilling, (new style;) Hanover Slashes; Roanoke Jeans;

Roanoke Jeans,
Gambroons. For sale by
ADAM YOUNG, Agent,
April 4, 1845. Main street, Harpers-Ferry.

CUMBERLAND COAL—For sale by April 4. KEYES & KEARSLEY. April 4. L ARD.—We wish to purchase Lard.
April 4. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Harpers-Ferry, Va., on the 1st April, 1845, which, if not taken out before the 30th of June next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters;

Avis, Mrs. Re

Brorson, John

Avis, Miss Virginia L. Lester, Wm. Langdon, Almira Laypole, Henry Lesaierdy, C. M. Andrews, V. Henry Allen, W. William Adams, Mrs. Sarah

McCoy, Wm. 9 McCoy, John 2 Martin, John Beckham, Thomas Mohan, Joseph McDonald, Wm. Bargers, N. John McCarty, James McBride, James Boteler, Thos. A. Busey, Elizabeth Bidornt, Peter Moore, James

Busey, Rev. E. F. Boteler, Thos. Buckey, Jno. W. Buckles, Henry Negren, Paul Narvis, Louisia

Martin, James

Bohde, Herrman O'Neill, Daniel 2 Casey, Tarens O'Bannion, Samuel Quinn, Thos.

Coccy, George Crawford, D. T. Elder-Clapsaddle, Ferdinandis Casby, Wm. Con, Amelia Richardson, Isaac Ragan, Richard Rooker, Rev. W. Y. Riley, Wm. Derry, Lucindia Ruleman, Mary Jane

Stipes, Lydia Strider, John Elgin, Wm. S. Snooks, Henry Schne, Michael Foley, Michael Foster, Wm. A. Shawn, Hamilton J. Schlaghter, John

Farrell, Patrick Fossett, Susan Taylor, Reuben Ternan, Thos. Gilbert, Eliza

Hamden, H. J. Vickers, Thos. Hall, William P. Hedrick, Hannah Viands, John Wood, Younger Willis, Adeline Jeffres, E. E. John

Williams, Samuel Kirby, Wm. Young, Alexander Kitzmiller, A. M. Kuhn, John Yantes, Solomon W.

Kreighoff, Earl-JOHN G. WILSON, P. M. Harpers-Ferry, April 4, 1845. NOTICE.

THE purchasers at the sale of George W. Hammond, Esq., are notified that their notes become due on the 8th of April, and that they are now in the hands of March 28. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

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. Apply to MICHAEL Harpers-Ferry, March 28, 1845.

PLASTERING! THE season for Plastering having arrived, the 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 done work, as to the faithful and neat style of his finish, and he is determined to increase his efforts to give estimate the

to give satisfaction.

Whitewashing, in the neatest style, also done upon short notice. JOHN W. GALLAHER.

Charlestown March 28, 1845-3t. Tobacco and Segars.

JUST received, 1 box Barrow's superior To-bacco—price only 311 cents.

Also, Hayana, Riffe, Carsadose, Spanish and Half Spanish Segars. The above, added to our former stock of Tobacco, makes our assortment very good. Those who use the above articles

And music, what is it! and where does it dwell! sink and I mount with the cadence and swell; While touched to my heart with its deep thrilling s Till pleasure, till pleasure is turning to pain; What brightness of hues is in music combined! Will any one tell me!—I'm blind, oh! I'm blind!

The perfumes of the flowers that hovering nigh,
What are they? on what kind of wings do they fly?
Are they not sweet angels, that come to delight
A poor little boy that knows nothing of sight!
The sun, moon and stars never enter my mind—
Oh! tell me what light is—I'm blind, oh! I'm blind!

Miscellaneous.

The Repose of the Grave.

We shrink from the scorching heat of the sun, or we shiver beneath the blasts that wither us as they pass. The noise of the world is wearying the noise and din of life. The flowers we gather have thorns that pierce us; and the tree, under whose houghs we turn for shelter, falls to crush us. We take our way along crowded streets, meeting nothing but strange faces that stare coldly as we pass—no smiles, no welcome. We wander through greener paths, and perchance some are with us that we love or think we love; that even in green paths there are briers to wound the foot, or the serpent's shining track crosses the road we go, or those with us fall away, and utter loneliness is ill to bear. This is life—but the dead have rest! Where ends our path? Taken through dreary crowded streets, or through desolate by-ways, where is our bed at last? For we cannot always wander, striving, struggling, hoping, fear-ing, for we scarce know what—there must be some place of solace, where shall we find it?-On, weary, weary spirit, here ends thy toil !-here, where the turf is so cool and green-here where the wind whistles so mournfully through the long waving grass. Rest thee; rest thee—take thy mantle around thee; lie down upon this ready earth, it will open and give thee rest. Art thou and relied upon. No bribe can corrupt him, no cold? ask the cold sepulchre to take thee to its narrow chamber, thou wilt shiver in the winter sure. He shines brightest in the fire, and his wind no more. Doth thy brow ache with all this feverish excitement—this whirlwind of sound and motion? press it to the cool mantle of the tomb; let the air, grown damp and chill from passing over frightened or flattered into what he dislikes, so he graves, ian thy burning cheek—it will woo thee to stillness and to calm; thou wilt forget the hot turmoil of existence, thy new home shall be so not with might.—Penn's advice to his children.

MATRIMONY .- Nature and Nature's God smiles enlarged, and our pleasure takes a wider range. We become more important and respected among men and existence itself is doubly enjoyed with our softer self. Misfortune loses half its anguish our softer self. Misfortune loses half its anguish influence of her smiles, and mighty dreams which, looking forward for action mighty dreams which, looking forward for action and restless being, driven at pleasure by romantic the disappointed pursuer of fruitless joys. But with her he awakens to a new life. He follows a path-wider and nobler than the narrow road self-aggrandizement-that is scattered with more fragrant flowers, and illuminated by a clear-

TACT .- To its influence is ascribed much of that address in which women are so superior to men. The latter in ordinary affairs, generally adopt a very direct course. They confide in strength rather than policy. They overlook lesser means in the contemplation of larger ends.—This, indeed, is partly owing to their position.— Nature always gives additional resources where that they have placed a Machine, with a carriage the relation is that of the pursued rather than the attached, under a shelter upon the farm of Andrew pursuers. Hence, the insight into character—the talent for observation—the skill in tracing motives feel interested are requested to call and examine and anticipating results, which belong to women. it.

A ROARING ORATOR .- Mr. President, I shall not remain silent, sir, while I have a voice that is not dumb is this assembly. The gentleman, sir, cannot expostulate this matter to any future time sir, of the Herculaneum revolutions, where re publics are hurled into arctic regions, and theworks of centurions refrigerated to ashes—but, sir, we can tell him, indefatigably, that the consequences therefrom multiplied subteraneously by March 28, 1845.

Rawlins, and more recently by me as a Hardwar Store, is now undergoing repair, and will be read for rent, by the first of April.

March 28, 1845.

THOS. RAWLINS. the everlasting principles contended for thereby can no more shake this resolution than can the roar of Niagary rejuvenate around these walls, or the howl of the midnight tempest conflagrate the marble statue into ice. That's just what I told 'em.' can no more shake this resolution than can the

"OLD Two PER CENT."—A correspondent tells a laughable story of a miser, who being at the point of death, resolved to give all his money to a nephew at whose hand he had experienced some little kindness. "Sam," said he-for that was the nephew's name-" Sam, I am about to leave the world, and give you all my money. You will then have \$50,000—only think! Yes, I feel weaker and weaker; I think I shall die in two or three hours. Oh yes, Sam, I'm going! give me two per cent. and you may take the money now!"

Knowtis.—I ar got in sum nu artikkles law sail—such as krakkers, kandles, kabbigis, korfy, kups and sawsirs, and menny uther artikkles tu newmurus tu menshun, awl celling cheep. Koll in. -Beens is bort hear, by the kwort or booshil. Appli in the passidge round tha makkril barril.

MARRIAGE.—Tacitus says early marriage makes us immortal. It is the soul and chief prop of empire. That man who resolves to live without woman, and the woman who resolves to live without man, are enemies to the community in which they dwell, injurious to the whole world, apostates from nature, rebels against beaven and

DUTIES OF DAILY LIFE .- It is a great misfortune that people so commonly amuse themselves with idle and imaginary schemes, how they would beidle and imaginary schemes, how they would be-have, and what they would do, were they in such and such a situation. They would be very good and very exemplary, were they very great, very learned, very wealthy, very retired, very old, and the like. But they neglect the gitts which is in them, and the work which is appointed for them, while they are thinking of that which is not. Alas! that men's thoughts about the same with decrease. men's thoughts should be so taken up with dreams and reveries how they would manage were they in another station, while the chief wisdom of life consists in the assidious discharge of those duties which belong to their own proper callings

A SHEET OF PAPER.—It is curious to reflect pon what uses a steet of paper may be put to. upon what uses a seet of paper may be put to. It lies before you in a state of virgin purity, and its utmost value is a cent. It is scrawled overwith pot-hooks and hangers, a few "promises to it and it has a promises to be a few to be pay" are written on it and it becomes good for thousands of dollars. A piece of wedding cake is wrapped in it, and it is kissed by the resy lips of a lovely maiden, and placed under her pillow as a spell to conjure up in her decams a handsome lover, a fine estate, and a moderate quantity of rever, a line estate, and a incorrate quantity of re-consibilities. It is received by one person, and e blesses it for bringing him the glad tidings of is promotion to a fortune; by another, and he arses it for the information that he is disinherit-In accordance with the character upon it, it lights up the eye or waters the cheek; it makes the heart throb with joy or quail with sorrow; it is treasured as a precious relic, or torn in pieces with inconceivable disgust. The destiny of the sheet of paper which we are writing, is to afford copy for our Devil and food for reflection to thou-

History.—The stories of Alexander and Cosar, farther than they instruct us in the art of living well, and furnish us with observations of wisdom and prudence, are not one jot to be preferred to the history of Robin Hood, or the Seven Wise Masters. I do not deny but history is very useful, and very instructive, of human life; but if it be studied only for the reputation of being a historian, it is a very empty thing; and he that crutell all the particulars of Herodotus and Plutarch, Curtius and Livy, without making any other use of them, may be an ignorant man with a good memory, and with all his pains hath only filled his head with Christmas tales. And, which is worse, the greatest part of history being made up of wars and conquests, and their style, especially the Romans, speaking of valor as the chief, if not the only virtue, we are in danger to be misted by the general current and business of history; and, looking on Alexander and Cosar, and such like heroes, as the highest instances of human greatness, because they each of them caused the death of several hundred thousand men, and the ruin of a much greater number, HISTORY .- The stories of Alexander and Casar sand men, and the ruin of a much greater number, overran a great part of the earth, and killed the inhabitants to possess themselves of their countries—we are apt to make butchery and rapine the chief marks and very essence of human greatness. And if civil history be a great dealer of it, and to many readers thus useless, curious and difficult in quirings in antiquity are much more so; and the exact dimensions of the colossus, or figure of the capitol, the ceremonies of the Greek and Roman marriages, or who it was that first coined money; these, I confess, set a man well off in the world, especially among the learned, but set him very little on his way. I shall only add one word, and then conclude; and that is, that whereas in the beginning I cut off history from our study as a useso part, as certainly it is where it is read only as a tale that is told; here, on the otherside, I recon mend it to one who hath well settled in his mind the principles of morality, and knows how to make a judgment on the actions of men, as one of the most useful studies he can apply himself to.

[Professor Locke.

INTEGRITY .- Integrity is a great and commendable virtue. A man of integrity is a true man, a bold man, and a steady man; he is to be trusted friend hears of him most, when he most needs him.

The living console themselves by the honors which they pay to the dead; and yet this self-deupon the union that is sweetened by love and ceit is not all in vain. Every feeling that looks sanctified by law. The sphere of our affection is to the future elevates human nature; for life is enlarged, and our pleasure takes a wider range. never so low or so little as when it concentrates We become more important and respected among litself on the present. The miserable wants, the her. Without her what is man? A roving they walk with steps like those of an angel, berestless being, driven at pleasure by romantic neath which, spring up glorious and immortal speculation and cheated into misery by fittile flowers. The imagination is man's noblest and hopes—the mad victim of untamed passions, and most spiritual faculty; and that ever dwells on the But time to come.

'There is a time for all things,' said a crusty old fellow to his wife. 'I'll believe all that' said his wife, in a sharp vinegar voice, when you pay for your newspaper ?? That's right—hit him again

NOTICE.

THE subscribers give notice to the farmers of Jefferson, who may wish to purchase Mc-

Improved Wheat Reaper,

it. Those who wish to purchase are requested to make application to us by letter, at White Post P. O., Clarke county, Virginia.

JAMES M. HITE & SON.

March 21, 1845-tf.

House For Rent. town, formerly occupied by F. W. & R. B. Store, is now undergoing repair, and will be ready

For Sale or Rent. Possession given the 1st of April.
March 14. JOHN STEPHENSON.

For Hire. SADDLE and Harness Horses,—Also a Ba-March 21. G. W. SAPPINGTON.

BAR IRON. UST received, a large supply of Hughes' fine Bar Iron, from 3-8 by 1½ inch to 1½ inch by 2 inch; round do. from ½ to 1½ inch; band 1½ inch wide to 4 inch; square from 1 to 11 inch. Classical.—A city exchange furnishes the fol- A large stock of horse shoe iron and nail rods, that lowing:

Miss Matilda Mugg has put out a fresh shingle at her shop door, with this announcement:

at her shop door, with this announcement:

March 27.

March 27.

THOS. RAWLINS.

Watches, Jewelry, &c. THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally, to his fine stock of Watches, Jewelry, &c. In his assortment will be found-

Gold and Silver Watches in great variety; Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Neck Chains; Breast-pins and Finger-rings of the most beau-Superior Bracelets, Gold Medallions, &c.:

Gold and Silver Spectacles, Perifocal Glasses; Silver and plated goods of all kinds; Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Best quality German Silver Spoons, Tortoise-shell Dressing Combs, (a new article) Pocket-books and Silk Purses;

Penknives and Scissors, (Rogers' best;) Together with many other articles too tedious enumerate, all of which will be sold on terms to suit the times. CHAS. G. STEWART.

N. D.—Watches repaired as usual, and war-ranted for twelve mouths. C. G. S. A FEW barrels prime Family Herring; Ground Alum and Fine Salt;

For sale by HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co. March 23.

SHEET ZINC-For sale by March 28. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Fresh Fruit.

50 BOXES Sicily Oranges; 25 do __do Lemons; 40 do Bunch Raisins;

1 Balc Bordeaux Almonds. On hand and for sale by ADAM YOUNG, Agent. Harpers-Ferry, March 21, 1845. CLOVER SEED—A small quantity, for sale by J. J. MILLER & WOODS,

W INDOW BLINDS—New style and beautiful article, of all sizes, for sale by March 21. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

CHEAP SHOES.—Women's Shoes, home made at 62½ cents a pair. For sale by arch 21. J. MILLER & WOODS.

MATTING.—6-4 and 4-4 Matting most sup-rior quality and cheap, just received by Feb. 28. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

TILDET LODGE.



No. 11, T. O. O. F., No. 11, 7. C. O. F.,

DESIGN celebrating the Twenty-lifth Anniversary of Odd-Fellowship, as introduced into the United States, by a Procession, &c., on the First Saturday in May next, (3rd.)

An Address will be delivered on the occacion 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,

GERVIS S. GARDNER, JAMES B. SMALL, JOSEPH C. RAWLINS, JOHN DONAVIN, Commmitee, &c.

Charlestown, March 7, 1845.

Town Lots For Sale.

TOUR 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 February 14, 1845. THIS OFFICE.

FARM FOR SALE. The Best in Jefferson County, Va.

THE subscriber offers his old residence at private sale. It is situated 24 miles South of Shepherdstown, 24 miles from Duffield's Depot, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and immediately on the road leading from Shepherdstown to Charles town. The farm contains about

300 Acres Prime Lime-stone Land. well situated, and in a better state of cultivation than any other in the county. The tract is well watered, having two or three never-failing springs. There are about Seventy Acres of PRIME TIMBER. The improvements consist in part, of comfortable two-story.

Brick Dwelling House, Brick Smoke-house, Stone Dairy, a Swisser Barn,

84 feet long, with good stables underneath, sufficient for 26 horses, a CORN-HOUSE WITH GRANERY and WAGON-SHED attached.

LOG DWELLING AND BLACKSMITH-SHOP belonging to the farm, and situated on the ma

and THRIFTY ORCHARD

of the choicest Fruit, some of the trees of which are just beginning to bear, and have been selected with great care. Any person desiring further information as to this farm, terms, &c., can address the subscriber

at Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Va., or call on my son, R. A. Lucas, on the premises. EDWARD LUCAS, Sr. Feb. 28, 1845—tf.

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

New Partnership.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership for carrying on officiently that hucinasa, at the old stand of John Avis, Sen., nearly opposite the Bank, Charlestown.

They mean to keep always on hand the best Leather and other materials that can be procured in the Eastern cities, and will employ none but

Being thus prepared, they invite their old customers and the public to give them a call, with the assurance that every effort will be made to turn out the most superior work, and at prices which must be satisfactory to all. Try them, and judge for yourselves. JOHN AVIS, Sen. JOHN AVIS, Jun.

Charlestown, March 21, 1845.

ADAM YOUNG, Jr., AGENT FOR

Joseph Crosby, of Baltimore, AS 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. Those at a distance may depend upon finding at his Store, Corner of Main and Potomac streets, Harpers-Ferry, as good an assortment as can be found at any other store, and at prices that will well repay a ride of ten or twenty miles, if as many dollars' worth of goods is wanted. Harpers-Ferry, March 21, 1845.

A Large Assortment

O A IS IS EA ON WE IS IA O Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas; Spades, Rakes, Hoes, Shovels, Pitchforks, de. CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale by ADAM YOUNG, Agent.

Harpers-Ferry, March 21, 1845. New Goods. BROWN and Bleached Muslins;
New style Prints;
Mourning Victorias, Alpaccas, Merinos, Vestings; Osnaburgs, Canton Flannels, Checks; Table covers, Table cloths, Bed-ticking; Crash, Bombazines, Ginghams;

Cassinetts, Linseys; Irish Linens; Irish Linens;
Mouslaine de Laine, Shawls, Inserting, Laces;
Cradle-blankets, Matting, Carpet Chain, &c., for
sale by
ADAM YOUNG, Agent. Harpers-Ferry, March 21, 1845.

Fresh Invoice.

6 HHDS. New Orleans Sugar, prime quality; do Molasses; 20 bbls; do Molasses;
35 Bags Rio Green Coffee;
25 do' do do Dark Green;
20 Boxes Sperm Candles, 5's and 6's;
300 Loaves Loaf Sugar;
20 Boxes Castile Soap—Genuine;
25 Sacks Fine Salt: 25 Sacks Fine Salt;

10,000 lbs. assorted Bacon-prime quality; For sale at reduced prices by
ADAM YOUNG, Agent. Harpers-Ferry, March 21, 1845. Oils, Paints, Varnish, &c.

125 KEGS White Lead, in 121 and 25 lb. kegs;
2 Bbls. Spirits of Turpentine;
1 do Copal Varnish;
2 do Linseed Oil;
Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Spanish Brown, Whiting; Glass by the box, Paint Brushes, &c., &c., for sale by
ADAM YOUNG, Agent.
Harpers-Ferry, March 21, 1845.

Harpers-Ferry, March 21, 1845. Pennsylvania Lime Burners.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Jefferson, that they have commenced the business of Burning Lime, and desire a call from all who are in want, as they are prepared to do work as well as it can be done in the county, and at the shortest notice.

For further information, apply at their residence on the Daugherty farm, two and a half miles from Charlestown, on the road leading to Smithfield.

McCARTNEY & LINTON.

March 21, 1845.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS

March 21, 1845. OTATOES of superior quality for table use,

SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL.

THE undersigned, having no other ambition to serve than that of paying his honest debts and those for which he is liable, and supporting himself in an honorable way, begs leave to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has determined, upon the 1st day of April next, to take charge of his

LARGE and very commo-dious three-story BRICK HOTEL, in Charlestown, Jeffer-

son county, Virginic.

This Hotel is well known at home as well as abroad for the comforts of its pleasant parlors, its delightful chambers, and its very healthy and agreable location—situated in the centre of the agreable location—situated in the centre of the town—the front presenting a southern exposure,—adjoining the public square, near the market house, and but a few steps from the Court House door, having a good pavement leading to the latter—nearly opposite the post office—and in all respects decidedly the most desirable and convenient location for all business transactions in the town.

It has also acquired much notoriety and celebrity by being known as Abell's Hotel, and without flattery or unmerited applause to Capt. Joseph F. Abell, the public (and especially his patrons) will bear testimony with me to the fact—it is therebear testimony with me to the fact—it is therefore the privilege and pleasure of the undersigned to express a fond hope for the success of his predecessor, and for the indisturbed happiness of his amiable family in their new abode at Harpers-Ferry, where they intend to remove and settle about the 1st of April next.

The undersinged deems it only necessary to add, that it will be the constant desire of his heart to keep a genteel, orderly and dignified house, and promises to spare no labor or attention on his next to make it equal, if not more agreeable, than

part to make it equal, if not more agreeable, than

The chambers are all large, airy and comfortable, with fire-place in each, and boarders can have choice of wood or coal for fuel.

choice of wood or coal for fuel.

The bar shall at all times be supplied with choice Liquors, and, (except upon Sabbath days) may be dealt out in moderation to the weary and thirsty.

Having procured from Bushrod Taylor, Esq., of Winchester, one of the best cooks in the Valley, the Winchester, one of the best cooks in the Valley, the undersigned can, with great confidence, promise to his guests, dishes rare and palatable. And lastly, relying upon his unlimited acquaintance with the good people of his native county, his own unremitting exertions to please, and the liberality of a just and generous public, he flatters himself that he will merit, and hopes to receive, a bountiful share of patronage, with the further assurance, however, that none who favor him with a call shall go away dissatisfied. His charges will be moderate, and all sorts of country produce will be received in payment of bills now due or contracted hereafter at the Hotel.

G. W. SAPPINGTON.

Charlestown, Jefferson co., Va., March 14, 1845.

SECOND SUPPLY.

Naddition to my former large and general stock, I have just received from Baltimore, and now opening, some of the most beautiful, durable and

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, ever offered in this market. Gentlemen are requested to give me a call, as I guaranty they shall be suited in every respect. Common Cassimere and Cassinett, for cheap Coats and Pants, always on hand and made to order at the shortest

IF Garments cut and made as usual, in the best style, whether the materials be furnished by me or purchased elsewhere.

JAMES CLOTHIER,

Dec. 13, 1844. Oil of Tannin for Louther. MONEY TO BE SAVED! The proprietors of this preparation say without any hesitation, that it is the best article in use. It will not only keep harness bright and soft, but will restore old harness that has been taken poor care of, taking off the crust, and making it perfectly soft and pliable. It adds to the wear of harness or leather at least 50 per cent. It is an article that comes above, and is worth its waight in silver.

Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

Cure for Rheumatism. AMBAUGH'S COMPOSITION.—A fresh supply of this valuable medicine, for either thronic or Inflamatory Rheumatism. Just pre-

pared and for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co. January 31, 1845. Perifocal Spectacles. NEW article in the way of Spectacles, just

A NEW article in the way of Spectacies, in received and for sale at Dec. 27. CHAS. G. STEWART'S. Work Boxes and Writing Desks.

SOME of the most beautiful patterns, style, and finish of Ladies' Work Boxes and Writing Desks may be found at C. G. STEWART'S

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

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

Hew's Linament for Rheumatism A LL Rheumatic persons have very good rea-son for rejoicing, that they can obtain an ar-ticle that will set all rheumatic complaints at de-

fiance. We wonder that people will suffer a moment with this distressing and excrutiating pain when they can find a certain cure in this preparation. The certificates that the proprietors have, would astonish the most incredulous. Patients, who have been laid up for years, and who never expected again to be about, in health or without crutches, have been almost miraculously raised from their bed of pain and restored to their friends. from their bed of pain, and restored to their friends, sound in their limbs and entirely free from pain of any kind. This is no fiction, but fact, and thousands who have used it can testify to its useful-Beware of counterfeits.

ness. Beware of counteriers.

Sold wholesale by Comstook & Co., 21 Cortland sireet, New York, and by

J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

Scarfs and Vestings. A FEW very handsome and fashionable Scarfs and Hdkfs., and a few pieces rich Satin, Cashmere and Merseilles Vesting. Also Cassimeres eautiful goods for spring,—just received. eb. 28. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Feb. 28.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c.—
White Lead in Oil, large and small kegs,
Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Japan, &c., Chrome Green, do. Yellow, Red
Lead, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre,
&c., for sale low by H. H. H. A. P. P. S. C. &c., for sale low by J. H. BEARD & Co. Nov. 15, 1844.

Carpeting, Cheap. 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 chear Feb. 28. MILLER & TATE. Giant Asparagus Seed. WE have just received a fresh and splendid article of Giant Asparagus Seed, which we will warrant. J. H. BEARD & Co. March 14, 1845.

JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.



No. 1. Miller's Row.

JAMES McDANIEL tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to state to his friends and the public generally, that the Boot and Shoe-making will be carried on in its various branches, with redoubled energy, under the name of JAMES McDANIEL & Co., who will have on hand at all times, the best materials, and also the very best workmen that can be procured, and will warrant their work to be inferior to none made in the Valley, and at prices which (they humbly conceive) will render entire satisfaction. They hope the plain, as well as the most fashionable, will give them a call.

J. McDaniel will always be found at his post, and will exert every effort to give satisfaction.

Ladies will at all times be waited on at their houses, and the work returned, when done.

We expect to keep on hand a considerable supply of all kinds of work. Persons who patronize us may rely upon the work being done promptly, and our cash prices cannot be beat.

J. McDANIEL,

SAMUEL RIDENOUR. Charlestown, Feb. 14, 1845-tf. N. B. A journeyman wanted immediately on the ladies bench.

Saddle and Harness Manufactory.

THE undersigned would take occasion to re-turn thanks to his many kind friends for the liberal encouragement extended towards him for the last few years. With the commencement of liberal encouragement extended towards him for the last few years. With the commencement of the new year he has been enabled to make a change in his business, which will prove alike of advantage to his customers, and beneficial to himself. He will still continue to manufacture, in the most approved style, and of the best materials, every description of

every description of Saddles, Carriage & Wagon Harness, equal, if not superior, to that of any other manufactory in this section of country.

Also, will be kept constantly on hand, or manufactured to order, the most approved style of

TRAVELLING TRUNKS,

of all sizes, and at the most reasonable prices.

A call from old friends and new is still solicited, believing from long experience in his business, and a desire to please, mutual satisfaction will be rendered. Work will be sold at prices to suit the times, for cash, or to good customers on the usual

COUNTRY PRODUCE, will be taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

JOHN BROOK, Agent.

Charlestown, Feb. 7, 1845—6m.

STONE CUTTING. WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully in-

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

MONUMENTS-Box, Column, and plain

TOMB SLABS-And Head and Foot STONES

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

By application to Mr. Jas. W. Bellen, Charlestown, those who may desire any of the above articles can be shewn the list of prices and the different plans. He will also forward any orders, enicent plans.

ent plans. He will also forward any orders, epi-taphs, &c., that may be desired. Or by address

ing me, at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., orders can be filled without delay.

INO imposition need be feared, as my prices are uniform. Aug. 23, 1844.-1y.

HANCE'S MEDICATED CANDY, FOR COLDS, COUGHS 4 HOARSE "It has long been the effort of man, To save fellow mortals from death; To cure them of coughs and of colds, Consumption and shortness of breath, The way then at length has been found, For man to obtain quick relief, Its virtues will surely astound, And make him the same of belief; Would you live then in joy and in health, Feel hale when old age shall advance— It so, by far better than wealth,
Is the Candy, made only by Hance."

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

For sale, by SETH S. HANCE, corner of

Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by J. H. BEARD & Co. Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844. H ANCE'S SARSAPARILLA VEGETA-BLE OR BLOOD PILLS, FOR PU-RIFYING THE BLOOD,

removing bile, corrrecting disoders of the stomach and bowels, costiveness, dyspepsia, swim-ming in the head, &c. Persons of a full habit, who are subject to *Headache*, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. In purchasing these pills, let me add one word of caution. Always ask for HANCE'S PILLS, and purchase of none but those advertised as agents, and if convenient, call and see the proprie-

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

Price 25 cents per box, or 5 for \$1. The Original Worm Destroyer.

WORMS! WORMS!!

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE for destroying that part of the nursery; it must be a great gratification to the mother to know that there is a certain remedy to be had by applying to our customers in this place, a remedy as certain as it is simple, and the price so low that it is put in the reach of every mother, however poor. Buy none but that which has Comstock & Co's name upon the wranger.

the wrapper.

Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by

J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown.

A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

A NEGRO BOY, about eighteen or nineteen years old—a tolerable good Blacksmith.— January 3, 1845.

Spring Mouselins. A FEW pieces beautiful new style spring Mouselins and Prints, just received. Feb. 28. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

BURLAPS, Linen, Brown Cotton, Osnaburg, and Plaid and Stripe Cottons—for sale low. Feb. 14. E. M. AISQUITH.

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the Fourth Thursday in 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 Congression the 10th Congressional District of Virginia, of which Jefferson county forms a part.

COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION.

Commissioners of Electron.

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

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendence of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Billmyre, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

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

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

DAVID SNIVELY,

March 28, 1845. Sheriff of Jefferson Co.

Young Ladies' Boarding School.

ANGERONA SEMENARY.

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

Terms .- Per Session of five months, payable

(Piano) \$18.

(Piano) \$18.

Circulars, giving more particular information, furnished on application to the undersigned, either personally or by letter.

L. EICHELBERGER.

Winchester, Dec. 13, 1844.-eow. Hay's Linament for the Piles. DILES effectually cured by this certain remedy. The sale of this article is steadily in-oreasing, notwithstanding the many counterfeits got up in imitation of it. Persons troubled with this distressing complaint, declare that they would not be without this preparation in their houses for the price of ten boxes. The public will recollect, that this is the only remedy offered them that is in reality of any value whatever. In places where

it is known every family has it in their house.—

Its price is not considered at all. It is above all price.
Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland

street, New York, and by

J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown.

A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Pink Syrup for Coughs or Colds. NFLUENZA, Sore Throats and Weak Lungs.
This preparation, which has been so celebrat-

ed years back, for the cure of this distressing complaint, is now offered to the public for the low
price of fifty cents a bottle. Persons having symptoms of either of the above complaints ought immediately to purchase a bottle of this article, as it is a sure preventative against any Cold, Cough, or Influenza. Dealers in this article knowing the great sale, which it always has in the fall and winter, have been laying in large quantities of this valuable and cheap remedy.

Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland

street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown. A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

Jan. 31, 1845. THE MOST COMMON SAYING

give one bottle of Dr. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, for half a dozen of any other preparation. I have tried all the popular ones, but this stands unriversely valed for the cure of the following diseases, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Consumption
Spitting of Blood, Palpitation of the Heart,
Whooping Cough, Tickling and Rising
sensation in the throat, Bronchitis,

Asthma, or weakness of the Ner-

vous System or impaired Cons- out and mi

titution arising from any cause, and to prevent persons from fulling into a Decline, this medi-1257,00 cine has not its And when too much calomel or quinine has been used, this medicine will prevent its evil effect on the system, and repair the biliary functions.—As a proof of the above medicine giving great strength and clearness to the voice, a gentleman from one our large auctioneering establisements in Philadelphia, who has been using this Syrup, says that it is the greatest medicine to cry on he ever saw. Of course, the minister or lawyer, who have to exert their voices, would be equally benefitted. Reference will be given to the auctioneer, by calling at my office. equal.

fitted. Reference will be given to the auctioneer, by calling at my office.

Caution.—All preparations from this valuable tree, except the original Doct. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, are fictitious and counterfelt. Prepared only by Doct. Swayne, whose office is now removed to N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

The above valuable Compound Syrup is for sale by HENRY S. FORNEY, Agent.

ale by HENRY S. FORNEY, Agent, Oct. 11, 1844—19. SHEPHERDSTOWN, Va. Lin's Balm of China, with any A N infallible cure for all cuts, burns, sores, &c. The worst cut may be cured in a few hours by the use of this all-healing compound.—Its healing qualities are wonderful. One bottle of this is worth ten dollars worth of all other ealies and remedies in existence. The most severe cut, which by delay might disable the patient for days, weeks, or months, can be cured without difficulty by using a bottle of this preparation. It is a value

weeks, or months, can be cured without difficulty by using a bottle of this preparation. It is a valuable article, requiring such a small quantity in application, that one bottle will last for years.

The above medicine is sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown.

A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

Jan. 31.4845. Jan. 31, 1845.

Seasonable Goods. E have Just received a supply of Heavy Twills; Cottons; Cotton Osnaburgs; 4-4 Brown Cottons; Burlaps Lines; Maryland Penitentiary Plaids.

For sale low by HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co.

LA POLKA. A NEW and splendid article. Also,
A Real French Figured Tartatan fashionable for evening dresses,—together with fancy Hilkfu.
Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Mitts, Cuffs, Caper, Ribands, Flowers, and many pretty fancy articles, just received and for sale by
Feb. 28.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

CRUSHED SUGAR—Superior article, for sale by J. J. MILLER & WOODS. February 28.