Deboted to Politics, Agriculture, The Sciences, Mechanic Arts, Literature, Miscellaneous Reading, General Intelligence and Commercial Summaries:

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CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, SEPTEMBER 5, 1845.

NUMBER 8.

(OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK,)

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55 No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until arrearages are paid. Subscriptions for less than a year, must in all cases be paid in advance.

. 83 ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and CHARGED ACCORDINGLY. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

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

General Intelligence.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- A brakeman, named William Hackett, in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, fell from the burthen cars, when near Harpers-Ferry, and a portion of the train passed over his head, killing him instantly. He was not missed by the persons attached to the train in time for them to ascertain the accident he had met with, but the conductor of the train coming to this city found him upon the road, and the body was brought in on one of the burthen cars. It is supposed that he must have fallen off in a fit. We understand that he has left a wife and four children .- Ballimore Sun, of Saturday.

Sickness in Illinois .- A gentleman of St. Louis has just returned from a tour through Illinois, reports sickness to be prevalent in many places to an unprecedented extent. In Rich Prairie, lying in Madison and Macoupin counties, not a family is exempt, and in many instances whole families are prostrate. One case came under his observation, of a family of nine persons, so low that not one was able to render any assistance to another; and many other similar cases he heard of. The diseases prevalent are bilious fever, and fever and ague.

The Ellicotts' Mills Free Press says that contracts have been concluded for the erection forthwith of two cotton factories-one for the Granite Manufacturing Company, and the other for the Ely Manufacturing Company.

A mad cow ran through the streets of New York on Wednesday, injuring seriously several persons in her course, and was about charging upon a group of females, when a sailor caught her by the tail, with which he took a turn round an awning post and held her until she was despatch ed by a blow on the head with an axe.

The visit of Frederika Bremer to this country, in consequence of the illness of one of her friends has been postponed until next summer.

GUANO IN FLORIDA .- The St. Augustine Herald states that the real guano can be procured in Florida, on the Pelican Islands, of which there are a number in the Tomoco river. It says it is the real grit, and that there are large deposits of it. This is "important if true."

A Pig And a Half.—The Albany Argus tells of a curiosity for naturalists, Physiologists, and every body else, now exhibiting in that city. The Siamese twins, save that they are human, can scarcely be compared with it. It is a pig with six legs—two before and four behind—the spine being single from the neck to the region of the loins, and there separating, so as to accommodate two distinct formations, which move independentiated of far more incompleted in the British army and navy than on any plantation to pure and elevated for the South. The treatment certain offences two distinct formations, which move independently of each other, and have their separate functions. It of each other, and have their separate functions. each as perfect in itself as it may seem, it is a pig and a half, yet only a pig.

The rapid and wasteful destruction of the buffalo in the western wildernesses has been often alluded to and lamented by travellers, and is spoken of at some length by Captain Fremont. the last eight or ten years the number of buffalo robes received by the several Fur Companies has been, annually, about 90,000. Thousands of buffaloes are also killed every year, the skins of which are not dressed by the Indians.

The author of a pamphlet recently published in England, states that the soil of that country, which in the year 1775, belonged to about 240,000 proprietors, in 1815 was owned by about 30,000, and that there is every reason to believe that this process of accumulation in the hands of a few has en going on with equal rapidity from 1815 to the present time.

THE GREAT BRITAIN OUTDONE .- The immens steamboat Oregon, recently launched at New York has been finished, and will shortly be placed on the route between New York and Providence. Her length is three hundred and forty feet—ten feet longer than the steamship Great Britain. It is said there will be a trial of speed between these two huge vessels on the 30th instant.

PICKLED Eggs.—When eggs bring too little just boil them tolerably hard, take off the shells, put them in a jar, and pour over them scalding vinegar seasoned and spiced to your taste. Then stop the jar close, and in a month you will have the best pickles in the world. .

NEWSPAPERS.-Judge Longstreet, of Ga. says: "Small is the sum required to patronise a newspa-per, and amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending is the Gazette he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet fifty-two times a year, without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is off from him at school, should be supplied with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my school mates who had and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things equal, the first was always decidedly superior to the last, in debate, and composition at least. A newspaper is a history of current events, as well as a pious and interesting miscellany, which youths will pursue with delight when they will pursue

The world presents an infinity of aspects; Shakspeare called it a stage, and men and women the
players. The merchant regards it a great bazar,
in which every thing is an article of trade—the
physicians deems it a great hospital, the preacher
looks at it as a church, mine host fancies it a tavern on the great highway from nothing to eternity,
and to the blackleg life seems a game, in which
death holds all the aces and trumps, and takes
whomever he pleases and whenever he pleases.
It is a school house to the pedagogue, a ball room
to the dancing master, and a prison to the turnkey.
The sportsman views it as a great field on which The sportsman views it as a great field on which death is the wily Nimrod, and men and women his game; while the theological piscator deemeth it a wide fish-pond, in which all, from the whales to the minnows, are nibbling and biting at the gildal hairs which the devil throws in. ed baits which the devil throws in.

very has prevented us from publishing them entire, and we had intended to have made a synopsis of them for our readers; we have, however, been saved that labor by the editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, to whose paper we are indebted for the following abridgment:

Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina, has addressed to Thomas Clarkson, the well known English
Abolitionist, a very long and able letter on the
subject of slavery in the Southern States. It is
exceedingly well written, is far less violent and
sovere than most of the Abolition tirades which it is meant to rebuke, and though many of its posi-tions will of course be very widely disputed, it presents facts and considerations well worthy of general attention. Leaving all controversy as to slavery in the abstract, as likely to be vague and utterly useless, Gov. Hammond examines it as it is, commencing his remarks by some allusion to the well known labors of Mr. Clarkson towards the suppression of the trade, and avowing his be-lief that the attempts to prevent it by force have had no good result. In 1787, he says, when the agitation was begun, 45,000 Africans were trans-ported annually to America and the West Indies; and the mortality of the 'middle passage' is ac-knowledged not to have exceeded nine per cent.— Notwithstanding all the steps that have been taken to suppress it, by armed force and otherwise, it was conceded by Mr. Buxton in 1840 that the have perished between their capture and their lib-eration. Thus it is shown, urges the Governor, that all the lavish expenditure of labor and money to which the several nations of the world have resorted to suppress this trade, have only increased the traffc threefold, and caused more than a threefold increase of its horrors. Time having thus shown that the trade cannot be suppressed by force, Gov. Hammond urges that it would be far less cruel to free it from all restrictions, and leave t to the mitigation and decay which time and competition would surely bring about. If, says he, "Kidnapping, both secretly and by war, made for the purpose, could be by any means prevent-ed in Africa, the next greatest blessing you could bestow upon that country would be to transport is actual slaves in comfortable vessels across the Atlantic. Though they might be perpetual bondsmen, still, they would emerge from dashness into

ry to Christianity-in short, from death to life." The Governor next adverts to slavery itself, against which, he says, a crusade is directed as enthusiastic and ferocious, and destined to be about as successful, as that of Peter the Hermit. That rights may be established by prescriptive uses, however tortuous they may have been in their origin, he says no sane man will deny. No Englishman would yield his right to his land because it came to him from a Saxon or a Norman conqueror, nor would any New England Aboliionist surrender his farm to the descendants of the Indians from whom it was wrested. Gov. H.

nen, still, they would emerge from darkness into

light-from barbarism to civilization-from idola-

God's kingdom on earth than all the infidels who have ever lived."

2. He next examines the influence of Slavery on our political and social state. He repudiates the dogma that "men are born equal," as ridiculous in theory and false in fact, inasmuch as a state of society without different classes and conditions of men, is utterly impossible. The natural appendage of Republican institutions, he concedes, is universal suffraga; in the non-slavehold-ing States, he thinks it undenlable that the poorest id most ignorant portion of the people are rapidly usurping all; political power while at the South, the lowest classes being slaves, the government rests in the hands of the educated and enlightened. This fact leads him to coincide in enlightened. This fact leads him to coincide in Mr. McDuffie's opinion that "slavery is the cor-ner stone of our republican edifice." Order, he insists, is much more easily preserved among slaves than among the nominally free laborers of other countries, and he refers in proof to the fact that at the South we stead in that at the South no standing armies are abroad and no patrols, as at the North, have been found necessary to preserve the peace. In case of war he denies that slavery would be a source of weakness, the slaves so far from seizing upon the oc-casion to revolt, would gladinesize upon any black casion to revoit, would gladly seize upon any black soldier who should come among them, strip him of his regimentals, and put him in the cotton field. A very small portion of the Southern people, he thinks, would be sufficient to oversee the slaves during war, and thus more force could be sent into the field.

3. Every affray, duel, and murder, which occurs at the South, is attributed by abolitionists to slavery. Though he does not enter upon any de-fence of duelling, Gov. Hammond thinks it would be easy to show that it does not "furnish the character of a people to acknowledge a standard of honor, and that, at all events, it is not to be attributed to slavery, inasmuch as the same notion and custom prevail in France and England. The afrays of which so much is said, occur entirely in the frontier States of the South and West, and are incidental to the state of society which there prevails. Slavery has nothing to do with them, and would, in fact, be endangered by them. With regard to the assertions that the people of the South are neither so well educated nor so religious as those of the North, Gov. Hammond says that it must be conceded that they have more leisure for cultivation, and cites the fact that in the rivalry for the powers and honors of this country, the South has been most often successful. The pie-ty of the South, he says, is unobtrusive, and though for the powers and honors of this country, the fewer controversial pamphlets, and excommuni-cating thunders are issued among them than some other parts of the country, the number of clergy-men is as great as elsewhere, and professors of religion are content to do good in secret, to bene-fit others, without regard to color, and with other motives than to exhibit their zeal before the world.

"It may be regarded as a mark of our want of "It may be regarded as a mark of our want of excitability—though this is a quality accredited to us in an eminent degree—that few of the remarkable religious Isms of the present day have taken root amongst us. We have been so irreverent as to laugh at Mormonism and Millerism, which have created such commotions farther to the North; and modern prophets have no honor in our country. Shakers, Rappists, Dunkers, Socialisis, Fourierists, and the like keep themselves

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON. GOVERNOR HAMMOND'S LETTERS ON SLAVERY.

The length of Gev. Hammond's letters on slatery if you choose. I believe you would do so justly. There is no material here for such characters to

operate upon.

4. Gov. Hammond next refers in a vein of keen and biting sarcasm, to the charge of the licentious-ness, so constantly paraded and enlarged upon by the clergymen and virgins who have written so tully upon it. He denies its justice, and draws a striking and just contrast between the state of things at the South and in England in this respect, as shown by authentic records. Most of Miss Martineau's detailed and disgusting 'facts,' in regard to this matter, are denounced as absurd and

wretched fictions.

5. The economical aspect of slavery is next. considered. It is a fallacy to represent slave labor as unpaid labor. The slave himself had first to be paid for, and his price, says Gov. H. to Mr. Clarkson, was in the first place paid mostly to your countrymen, and assisted in building up some of those colossal English fortunes since illustrated by patents of nobility, and splendid piles of archi-tecture, stained and cemented (if you like the expression) with the blood of kidnapped innocents; but loaded with no heavier curse than Abolition and its begotten fanaticisms have brought upon your land—some of them fulfilled, some yet to be.

Besides this, the slave must be well fed and clothed, and when sick or infirm maintained entitled in the curse of the slave.

tirely at the owners cost. These are all heavy charges on slave labor; and hence Gov. H. con-cedes that in all countries where the density of was conceded by Mr. Buxton in 1840 that the number of Africans annually transported beyond the sea, amounts to 150,000, and that, in consequence of the greater severity made necessary by these laws, the mortality of the middle passage has increased to 25 or 30 per cent. And of the 150,000 slaves who have been captured by British cruisers, it is stated by Judge Jay that 100,000 the procured in this country on the same terms as the state of the product of the population makes it certain that laborers can always be hired when they are wanted, and at the lowest rate that will keep them alive, free labor, But at the South it is utterly impossible to procure free labor, nor would the demand by any means be supplied, were the slaves to be emancipated. Labor can never be procured in this country on the same terms as the procured in this country on the same terms as the population makes it certain that laborers can in Europe, until it is as densely settled as is that

continent. 6. Gov. Hammond next refers to the charge of cruelty and inhumanity, by which Abolitionists seek to excite the sympathies of the world against slave-holders. He denies that the slave-holder seek to excite the sympathies of the slave-holder slave-holders. He denies that the slave-holder is 'irresponsible,' asserting that he is responsible to God, and to the law which secures to him his rights. These laws do not permit him to treat his slaves with inhumanity; and if they have been permitted to grow obsolete, it is because they are permitted to grow obsolete, it is because they are so seldom violated that they are forgotten. The murder of a slave is punishable with death, and the laws forbidding teaching slaves to read were the laws forbidding teaching slaves well; and though they are men of passions like others—and do not any more than any others— husbands, parents, and friends—always restrain themselves, yet in their efforts to increase the kindness of the treatment, the owners have been greatly annoyed and embarrassed by Abolitionists, and have been compelled to curtail the privileges already granted, and debarred from granting oth-ers. When Abolitionists will desist, they can again relax; but while these incendiary efforts are continued, it is urged that the discipline must be made more and more rigorous. Gov. H. sug-gosts that instances of excessive cruelty that so abound in the pages of abolitionists, must have been drawn from the Wost Indies, inasmuch as nothing of the kind has ever met his notice during a long residence in the Southern States. He says he doubts if a thumb-screw can be found in Amer-

ported—torn from wife, children, parents, and sent to the Antipodes, infamous, and an outcast forever, though perhaps he took from the supera-bundance of his neighbor, to save the lives of his famishing little ones. If any of our well fed ne-groes, merely for the sake of fresh meat, steals a oig, he gets perhaps forty stripes. If one of your cottagers breaks into another's house, he is hung or burglary. If a slave does the same here, a few ashes, or perhaps a few hours in the stocks settles the matter. Are our courts or yours the most hu-mane? If slavery were not in question, you would doubtless say ours is mistaken lenity. haps it often is, and slaves too lightly dealt with, sometimes grow daring. Occasionally, though rarely, and almost always in consequence of ex-cessive indulgence, an individual rebels. This the highest crime he can commit. It is treason It strikes at the root of our whole system. His life is justly forfeited, though it is never intentionally taken, unless after trial in our public courts. Sometimes, however, in capturing or in self-defence, he is unfortunately killed. But, terminate as it may, the Abolitionists raise a live and cry, and another' shocking case,' is held up to the indignation of the world by tender-hearted male and female philanthropists, who would have thought all right had the master's throat been cut, and

would have triumphed in it."

The facts that the slaves increase more rapidly than the whites, and that insanity and suicide are almost unknown among them, are cited as proof that they do not 'exist in that state of abject misery, goaded by constant injuries, outraged in their affections, and worn down with hardships, which the Abolitionists depict, and so many ignorant and thoughtless persons religiously believe.' It is depicted by the except in rare agreed painful song retired. nied that, except in rare cases, painful separations of families occur, since the effort is always made to sell them in companies and to keep families together; and notwithstanding the migratory character of the population, Gov. Hammond expresses the belief that there 'are more families among the slaves who have lived and died together without loosing a single member from their circle, except by the process of nature, and in the enjoyment of constant, uninterrupted communion, than have flourished in the same space of time, and among the same number of civilized people in modern times.'

7. With regard to the religious condition of the slaves, he says it is well known that a majority of the communicants of the Methodist and Baplist churches of the South are colored; and that they have the same opportunity for worship as the whites. They have missionaries among them, where there are no clergymen, and on all plantations of any size, they have classes which assem-ble for worship weekly, or oftener if they choose. The opinion is expressed that nowhere in the world have laboring classes more religious priviliges than are graated to the slaves; and in this con-nection, Gov. Hammond very forcibly urges upon the Abolitionists of England the propriety of their attending to temporal and spiritual wants of their laboring population at home, and of raising them at least to the level of the slaves of America, be-

zens, are more miserable and degraded, morally and physically, than our slaves, to be elevated to the actual condition of whom, would be to these your fellow citizens a most glorious act of eman-

He then quotes from parliamentary and other documents, facts which fully sustain this assertion, and thus forcibly urges upon the Abolitionists of England to do their duty to their own fellow-citi-

zens:

"It is shocking beyond endurance to turn over your records in which the condition of your laboring classes is but too faithfully depicted. Could our slaves but see it, they would join us in lynching Abolitionists, which, by the by, they would not be loth now to do. We never think of imposing on them such labor either in amount or kind. We never put them to any work under ten, more generally at twelve years of age, and then the very lightest. Destitution is absolutely unknown—never did a slave starve in America; while in moral sentiments and feelings, in religious informoral sentiments and feelings, in religious infor-mation, and even in general intelligence, they are infinitely the superior of your operatives. When you look around you, how dare you to talk before the world of slavery? For the condition of your wretched laborers, you and every Briton who is not one of them, are responsible before God and man. If you are really humane, philanthropic, and charitable, here are subjects for you. Relievethem. Emancipate them. Raise them from the condition of brutes, to the level with human belongs to the conditions. beings, to the condition of American slaves, at beast. Do not for an instant suppose that the name of being freemen is the slightest comfort to them, situated as they are, or that the bombastic boast that 'whoever touches the British soil stands redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled, can meet with anything but ridicule and contempt from mankind, while that soil swarms, both on and under its surface, with the most abject and degraded wretelies that ever bowed beneath the oppressor's

Gov. Hammond concludes his letter by pointing out the utter futility, as well as wickedness, of the attempts of the Abolitionists; the malignant

we have thus given at some length, but in less space than would do it justice, a synopsis of this very able and interesting letter. It is certainly worthy of attention, as a strong and earnest argu-ment, on the part of the South against the fierce and most unjust cruelty which has ever been set on foot against her and her very existence.

An Appeal in Behalf of Public Education. The following should be read by every parent in the state. It is a most graphic portrayal of the condition of the uneducated:

'Did you eyer see that ragged little straggler?'
'Yes God help him,' said my companion.' God help him!' With such easy adjuration do we leave thousands and tens of thousands of human souls to want and ignorance, doom them while yet walking the path of guiltlessness to nuture devils—their own unguided passions. We make them outcasts, wretches;and then punch in their

wickedness, our own selfishness—our own neglect.
We cry, 'God help the boy,' and hang the man.
Yet a moment. The child is still before us.—
Can we not see around it—contending for it—the principles of good and evil? A contest between the angles and fiends:—Come hither statesmen: you who live within a party circle: you who nightly fight some miserable fight: continually strive in some selfish struggle for power and place, con-sidering men only as tools, the merest instruments of your aggrandizement, come here, in the filthy street, and look upon God's image in its boyhood! Consider this little man. Are not creatures such as these the noblest, grandest things of earth ?-Have they not solemn natures—are they not subtly touched for the highest purposes of human life? Come they not into this world to grace it? There is no spot, no coarser stuff in the pauper flesh before you, that indicates a lower nature. There is no felon mark upon it—no natural formation in-dicating the thief in its tiny fingers—inevitable blasphemy written upon its lips. It lies before you a fair unsullied thing, fresh from the hand of God. Will you without an effort, let the grand fiend stamp his fiery brand upon it? Shall it, in its innocence, be made a trading thing by misery and vice? A creature driven from street to street, a piece of living merchandise for mingled beggary and crime? Say: what with its awakening soul, shall it learn? What lessons whereby to pass through life, making an item in the social sum? Why, cunning will be its wisdom; hypocrisy its truth; theft its natural law of self-preservation.— To this child, so nurtured, so taught, your whole code of morals, nay your brief right and wrong, are writ in stranger figures than Egyptian hieroglyphics, and—time passes and you scourge the creature never taught, for heinous guilt of knowing naught but ill! The good has been a sealed book to him; and the dunce is punished with the Doubtless there are statesmen, wizzards in bullion and bank paper; thinkers profound in cotton, and every turn and variation in the markets abroad and at home. But there are statesmen of noble aims—of more heroic action, teachers of the people, vindicators of the universal dignity of man apostles of the great social truth that knowledge which is the spiritual light of God, like his material light, was made to bless and comfort all men And when these men arise-and it is worse that And when these men area and when the young weak, it is sinful to despair of them—the young thresh ling poor will not be bound upon the very thresh-hold of human life, made, per force, by want and ignorance, life's shame and curse. There is not babe lying in the public street on its mother's lap-the unconscious mendicant to ricen into the criminal-that is not a reproach to the State; a scandal and a crying shame upon men who study all politics save the politics of the human heart. Literary Messenger.

PLANTING TREES .- Maple trees planted last vinter in front of the old State House Philadelphia, now present the appearance of having flourished in the same place for at least three years. They were six or seven years old, when set out. They were taken in mid of winter, and transplanted with the roots encased in the very earth, then frozen hard, in which they had grown, and placed in front of the house.

NATIONAL CHARACTER .- The ancient Greeks, NATIONAL CHARACTER.—The ancient Greeks, said Louis XII, did little, but they ennobled the little they did by the sublimity of their eloquence. The French have performed many great things; but they have not the art of displaying them to advantage by writing. The Romans are the only people who have had the two fold glory of achieving great things, and celebrating them in a worthy style.

Why is an auctioneer like a man with an ugly countenance? Because he is always for bidding.

I WILL NOT REPROACH THEE. I WILL NOT REPROACH THEF.

I will not reproach thee! my lips shall be mute!

Even song and aweet music once mine,
Shall fremble no more from my heart's broken lute,
The fond heart that so trusted thine!

For Hope, who sat down, by the well-spring of life,
There to watch the bright blossoms that grew,
When Pussion and Pride swept them down in their str
Left their fountain so desolate, too.

I will not upbraid thee! mine eye shall not fall
In its sadness and sorrow on thine;
But hidden afar from the glances of all,
Shall the heart thou hast broken repine;
The bosom that throbbed with the passion and bliss,
With the flutterings of hope and of love,
Now pants for the world that is truer than this,
For the rest of the Eden above.

I will not reproach thee! although thou hast turned
All the fountain of joy into tears;
I will not reproach thee! although I have mourned,
O'er the mildew that blighted my years:
The dreams that like angels, came nightly to me;
And encamped round my sorrowless threast,
I nover again in sweet slumbers may see,
Till forgetfulness halls me to rest.

I will not reproach thee!—Thy dark hour will come,
When the love thou has flung from thee here,
A spectre, will rise, in the joys of thy home,
There to crush, and o'erwhelm thee with fear—
I know thou wilt tremble! for phantoms shall throng
In the portals that lead to thy heart;
In dreams thou shalt see the lips hallowed by song
Lying ghastly and spechless apart!

I can but forgive thee, but ah! like a curse
This forgiveness shall cling to thy soul!
And thoughts that will torture thy heart with remorse
Shall but darken, and deepen the whole:
The past, it shall mock thee! when drooping thy head
By the clay that once loved thee so well,
And looks of the pale and the passionless dead
In thy memory, forever shall dwel!

KATE CLEVELAND.

Miscellaneous.

BACHELORISM UNNATURAL. - Men may say what they will, but we know that there never can be a paradise without some daughter of Eve within it; and home is only a place to eat and drink, and sit and sleep in, without the hallowing charms of a woman's presence. Men may say what they will about the jovial freedom of their Liberty Halls, but many a weary, joyless hour passes within them; many a discontented, peevish, snarling feeling is experienced, many a vacuum of heart and thought, many a comfortless rainy day, many a long winter evening, when the ticking of the clock is the only sound, and that does but echo like the knell of de-parted moments that might have been joyous if parted moments that might have been joyous if spent in cheerful companionship. And then, for the lonely old bachelor to come into his dwelling wet and weary, without a creature to welcome him with either a word or a smile, or a single gleam of pleasure, to brighten the place; nobody to consult his tastes and his comfort, nobody to prattle to him, to tell him the gossip of the neighborhood, and to link his sympathies and his interests with surrounding people; nobody to double his joys and to halve his sorrows; nobody to nurse him if he be sick, to console him if he be sorrowful; and then, as time creeps on and age overtakes him, to hear no joyful pratter near him, no dimple smiling girls, no stalwart hopeful boys, in whose youth and enjoyment he might be young and happy again; and at last to leave none. behind to lament him—heigh-ho! Nature will not suffer her laws to be violated with impunity, and nature never designed that men should be old

PAYING DEBTS .- Some of our cotemporaries remark as follows:—"One of the most detestable failings in a man is slackness in paying small bills. The man who puts off the payment of a bill which he acknowledges to be honestly due when he has the means to pay, justly deserves to be sued. Collecting small dues is an enormous be sued. Collecting small dues is an enormous your reighbor, shared the only one in your reighbor, shared an adversariance and payings are not requently benefitted by this little admonition.

When I have been frequently benefitted by this little admonition.

When I have been frequently benefitted by this little admonition.

I think of 'look at the other side, Jim.' Be moderate—have charity. Perhaps the fault or foible your reighbor, shared for the most detectable failings in a man is slackness in paying small benefitted by this little admonition. ipon industrious men, whose time is money."

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

GETTING A PLACE AT A FIRE .- Every body has ead the anecdote of Dr. Franklin, who, travelling upon a raw and gusty day, stopped at a tavern, and found the bar-room fire entirely pre-occupied by a set of loafers, who would not budge an inch in the way of civility to a stranger.

He called for a peck of oysters for his horse and while the unmannerly cubs all went to the stable to witness the novel spectacle of a horse eating oysters, the Doctor selected a comforta ble place at the fire, "to roast his oysters, and Of course the horse didn't eat the cysters, but the Doctor did!

About as good a story is told in the Spirit of the Times, of a certain captain in the recruiting ser-vice at the west, who went into a greecry where were a lot of loungers, and no one offered him a seat. Knowing every thing about the grocery, he went behind the counter, and seizing a keg marked powder, threw it upon the fire exclaiming, "Gentlemen, it's my opinion that we've lived

ong enough The way they ran out of the store was a cau-tion to "ground and lofty tumbling."

Of course the keg was empty.

The following is not a bad satire upon the mod ern style in which fashionable ladies are someimes "fixed up." "Halloo! my dear," exclaimed a newly inar-ried man to his wife, "what are you fumbling

about your mouth there for?" " Just taking out my teeth, love. "The deuce! well you can't talk, what's the

"Oh that's only my palate dropped out, I'll soon fix that.'

"Thunder and blazes! Why-why, why whore's your hair?"

"On the table. Isn't it pretty? I bought it the other day of the hair dresser."

The man took to his heels, and has not been heard of since, though a man resembling him was

seen not long afterwards inquiring the way to THE DIFFERENCE .- A preacher at Nashville,

the other day, made the following distinction be-tween a "coquette" and a "flirt!"—" A flirt is a creature with a heart but without brains; a cojuette is a creature with brains but without a

Woman is the last most perfect work of God ladies are the productions of silkworms, milliners, and dressing-maids.

FRIENDSHIP.—Lieut. Montgomery had seen much military service. However, the wars were over, and he had nought to do but to lounge as best he could, through life upon half-pay. He was one day taking his ease at his tavern, when he observed a stranger, evidently a foreigner, gazing intently at him. The lieutenant appeared not to notice the intrusion, but shifted his position.—A short time and the stranger shifted too, and still with unbleached gaze he started. This was too much for Montgomery, who rose and approached with unbleached gaze he started. This was too much for Montgomery, who rose and approached his scrutinizing intruder.

"Do you know me?" asked the lieutenant.

"I think I do," answered the foreigner, who

was a Frenchman. "Have we over met before?" continued Mont-

gomery.

"I will not swear for it; but if we have—and
I am almost sure we have," said the stranger,
"you have a sabre cut, a deep one, on your right
wrist."

"I have," cried Montgomery, turning back his

"I have," cried Montgomery, turning back his sleeve, and displaying a very broad and ugly scar is "I didn't get this for nothing, for the brave fellow who made me a present of it, I repaid with a gash across the skull."

The Frenchman bent down his head, parted his hair with his hands and said—"You did, you may look at the receipt."

look at the receipt."

The next moment they were in each other's arms: they became bosom friends for life.

PROFANITY .- There is nothing in our estimation so degrading to the character of a man, as the habitual use of profane oaths. It lessens his dignity in the eyes of all who come in contact with him, and is indicative of a coarse and vulgar mind..." To and is indicative of a coarse and viligar mind. "To, swear is neither brave, polite nor wise," is a true adage, and should be borne in mind by such as are addicted to profanity. It is heart-rending to the virtuous and moral part our community, to hear the biasphemous expressions that emenate from the mouths of men who wear the exterior of gentlemen, but more withering is it to hear the horrid oaths that spring from the tongues of many of the lads who preambulate the streets.

SWEETNESS OF NATURE.—Surely there is no-thing in the world short of the most undivided reciprocal attachment, that has such power over the workings of the human heart, as the mild sweetness of nature. The most ruffled temper when emerging from the town, will subside into a calm at the sight of a wild stretch of the landscam at the sight of a wild stretch of the land-scape reposing in the twilight of a fine evening. It is then that the spirit of peace settles upon the heart, unfetters the thoughts, and elevates the soul to the Creator. It is then that we behold the pa-rent of the universe in His works; we see His grandeur in earth, sea, and sky; we feel His affec-tion in the eventions which they refer that tion in the emotions which they raise, and half mortal, half etherialized, forget where we are in the anticipation of what that world must be, of which this lovely earth is merely a shadow.

LOOK AT THE OTHER SIDE, JIM !- When a boy as I was one day passing through the market house, with my brother, I spied an orange lying on the top of a basket full of the same fruit. I immediately inquired the price, and was proceeding to buy it when my brother exclaimed with a shrewdness which I shall never forget, look at the other

I looked, and to my astonishment, it was entirev rotten.

In passing through life, I have been frequently

your neighbor's character, and perhaps you have

as great or greater ones of your own.

It may be this is his weak side, and except this be is a good citizen, a kind neighbor, an affectionate father and husband, and a useful member of society. Others may listen to the story of calumny, but remember, they will fear and despise the calumniators. Learn to overlook a fault in your friends—for perhaps you may sometimes wish them to pardon a fault in you.

Anecdote of Judge Porter, late U.S. Senator from Louisiana:

"Sir, you used such expressions to-day about me as no gentleman can stand, and I am deter-

mined to have or take instant satisfaction!"

"Why sir," said the Judge, "my client instructed and paid me to say these things, and you had better see him—and you ought to be satisfied that he did not prove them." "Sir your client is a pitiful smeaking scoundrel, and I have thrashed him three times,—and I in-tend to thrash all the endorsers of his infernal

"Well," said the Judge, "do you know what you remind me of?"
"No! and d—d if I want to know!"

"But hear me—you have plenty of time?"
"Say on, then—be quick."
"Why you remind me of a dog,"—(There the

defendant made an involutary motion with his hand)—"of a dog who pursued and bit the stone instead of the hand that threw it."

Defendant, scratching his head-"I wish I may be shot if I don't believe you are in the right,"— and turning away—"I must go and whip that fel-low again !"

MARRIED IS. BURIED .- A clergyman who had MARRIED IS. BURIED.—A clergyman who had in the lottery of matrimony drawn a share that proved to him worse than blank, was just experiencing a severe scolding from his Kantippe, when he was called upon to unite a pair in the blessed state of wedlock. The poor parson, actuated by his own feelings and experience, rather than by a sense of his canonical duty, opened the book and began:

" Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of trouble," &c., repeating

a part of the burial service.

The astonished bridegroom exclaimed, "Sir, sir, you mistake—I came here to be married not

"Well," replied the clergyman, "if you insist on it I am obliged to marry you, but believe me, my friends, you had better be buried."

How to be Rich.—Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody, to be-friend none, to get every thing we can and save all we get; to stint ourselves and every body belong-ing to us; to be the friend of no man, and to have no sann for our friend; to heap up interest, cent upon cent; to remain miserable, and despised, for as sure as disease and disappointment. And Death will come more sure than either; to take his gold, and throw it as an apple of discord, into the hands of thankless heirs!

ADVERSITY.—When adversity assails you, don't grow cross. It prevents not only all sympathy for your misfortune, but also all offers of assistance. People of benevolent feelings are repulsed by our snappishness. They are obliged to stand after off, lest you bite them. Take the matter coolly, and then God will help you—and your fellow men,



CHABLESTOWN :

Friday Morning, September 5, 1845

The Treasury Circular.

The "Free Press" eagerly catches at the discoveries of the New York Tribune, in which it grossly charges the Secretary of the Treasury with "shameful fraud," in that he sent copies of his Circular mainly to Postmasters, by them to be handed out to these manufacturers only, who are likely to return such answers as Mr. Walker desires. These papers further state that the Circulars have been withheld from Whig-manufacturers, being exclusively placed in the hands of the "Loco-Focos."

The Union takes up this impudent and wanton assault, and shows, that in 1832, Mr. McLane, then Secretary of Treasury, addressed a Circular similar to Mr. Walker's and, upon the answers which he received framed his Tariff bill, after wards called Verplanck's bill. The Union adds: " Fortunately the present Secretary has undertaken, upon his own responsibility, to obtain the re-quisite information; but, not having the assistance which Mr. McLane possessed, under the then existing law of the country, of employing commis sioners, taking evidence of the manufacturers and merchants, and paying the commissioners for the r labors out of the contingent fund, (Congress hav-ing since withdrawn that power,) Mr. Walker is compelled to throw himself upon the liberal manufacturers themselves, and address a copy of his

ulacturers themselves, and address a copy of his circular questions to persons who can give him information, in the best way he can command.

"And now we state, upon the best authority, in reply to the article of the National Intelligencer of this morning, that the assertions of the New York Tribune, as to the alledged designs of the Treasury Department, are just the reverse of the truth. The proper weight would not be attached, by either party, to statistical information collected exclusively from the other; and it is the anxious desire of the Secretary of the Treasury to collect the facts, as regards the Tariff, from all parties .-The Editors of the Intelligencer, if they will call at the Treasury Department, can receive any number of these circulars, free of charge; and the postage will be paid by the Department on all they may direct to their Correspondents; and to all persons of any party, who may desire the circular with a view to answer the questions, copies of it will be sent by mail free of charge or postage.— We shall attempt to procure one hundred copies from the Secretary; and the first fair opportunity we possess, we will send them to the office of the 'New York Tribune," to be distributed, at its own discretion, among its favorite Whig manufacturers. We may not be able to send on these circulars immediately, until the Secretary may have an opportunity of attaching additional que-

The National Intelligencer makes an elaborate reply to the above-charges the Secretary of the Treasury with "originating legislation" without the authority of Congress, &c. Now, (asks the Richmond Enquirer,) is it not most clear, that it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to make a full report to Congress upon the financial condition of the country, and to suggest such measures, as, in his opinion, will be calculated to advance the interests of the nation? The country complains loudly of the mischievous operations o the present high Tariff. As an officer of the Government, his duty is to investigate the whole subject, and report fully upon the matter. But, to act justly and wisely, he must gather around him , all the facts which can be obtained. To this end Mr. Walker has most properly and sensibly addressed the circulars to the different manufacturers of all parties, so as to obtain a body of statistics like Mr. McLane's, to be laid before the next Congress. He will thus be enabled to present to the next Congress, a well-digested Report, founded upon a valuable mass of statistics, upon which Congress may act advisedly, and frame the necessary revenue-bill. Is there any thing wrong or criminal in this? Is there any usurpation of power or attempt to injure any class of our fellowcitizens? On the contrary, it shows in a broad light the prudence and conscientiousness of the Secretary of the Treasury-and an anxious desire not to act upon this important question, without all the facts within his reach. To Whigs and Democrats these circulars are alike addressed .-Their answers to the interrogatories will be carefully compared and digested, and the Secretary of the Treasury will be enabled to prepare a report, based upon facts, fresh from the manufactur-

Upon every ground, Mr. Walker is to be com mended for the industry and foresight he has shown, in order to arrive at correct conclusions. Whatever may be done by the administration, the Whig presses will grumble and misrepresent .-But, in this matter, we feel sure that the country will do full justice to Mr. Walker's motives.

The Farmers Awakening. A friend and highly intelligent farmer writes u

from the interior of Pennsylvania:

"The high tariff has ground down the prices of wheat to seventy-five cents per bushel. We can-not grow it for that price. We think in all con-science, we have been fattening the manufacturers long enough. They have become overgrown and will be mighty hard to handle."

We are rejoiced that the farmers of Pennsylva nia are learning wisdom from the "teachings of experience." That they are beginning to discover that a "protective" tariff is but a scheme for pro tecting the few, by plundering the many. That the bounty conferred upon the manufacturer and iron master, by artificially raising the price of their productions one-third, is taken from the pockets of the farmer, by depreciating the prices of his produce in a like ratio. These are the "benign results" of the present high tariff to the farmer .-The immense agricultural interest of New York and Pennsylvania can controle the political power of those great States ; and by properly wielding it they could wipe off from the statute book the infamous system of legalized robbery under which they are now suffering .- Constitution.

Washington "Daily Bee." This is the title of a spirited daily journal just com

menced in Washington by Messrs. Gorbright, Melvin & Stith. It is a penny paper-gues on the cash principle-and bids fair to be successful. is neutral in politics.

John Kettlewell, Esq., has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Sheriff for the city From Mexico.

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The Washington Union of Monday says :-Letters have been received in this city by the One of these letters is dated at Vera Cruz on the 2d August ; and although not so late by two days as the accounts to which we referred on last Monday evening, yet the information which it gives is of some importance. It certainly varies the appearance of matters in Mexico from what the of the "Spirit of Jefferson" are open. Though other accounts of the 30th would represent them. The following is an extract from the letter of the | can already boast of a circulation believed to be 2d August, which was yesterday received in Wash-

"I have the honor to inform you, that by the British express, which left Mexico the day after the mail of this morning, Congress had agreed to the call of the minister for a loan of 15 millions.—

his house here, wherein he observes that orders had been issued, and approved by the war com-mittee, for the troops on the frontier to take up their position ten leagues in advance of the Rio Bravo; and if attacked to defend themselves:"

Should Mexico carry out this scheme, we ask whether there be a man with an American heart in his bosom, who would not put forth an arm to arrest the invader? Let the day come when it may, says the Union, that the Mexican banner dares to pass the Rio Grande, we are satisfied that the great body of the whig party will come manfully forward to the support of the national honor.

Reform in Maryland. The question of Reform is now sweeping every thing before it in Maryland. A State Convention was held in Baltimore last week; it adjourned sine die on Wednesday, after adopting a series of resolutions, recommending the call of a convention by the Legislature of Maryland, to amend the constitution of the State, with a view to the abolition of all useless offices, and the retrenchment of all unnecessary expenses. Committees were appoint-

purposes of the friends of reform. Sound Doctrine.—The following were among the resolutions adopted by the Democracy of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, at a meeting recently held at Norristown:

ed in all the counties of the State to promote the

Resolved, That we are willing to commit subject of the tariff to the Executive and to Congress, believing that in its future adjustment they will be governed by the best interests of the whole country, and by the true and only constitu-

tional principle of a revenue standard.

Resolved, That the great and increasing of our agricultural productions renders it neces-sary that a portion of them should find a market the duty of the Executive and of Congress, in the adjustment of the tariff, and in all other commercial regulations, to have air eye to the increase rather the the destruction of our foreign trade.

THE SPIRIT AWAKE !- At the last accounts from St. Louis, a regiment of volunteers, for active military service in the event of hostilities between Mexico and the United States, was being raised in that city. Several of the regularly organized corps in that city and the adjoining counties were moving in the matter, and notice had been given that volunteers could enrol themselves or form new companies, until the regiment embraced six or eight hundred men. Major General Lee, of the Second Division of the Missouri militia, has published an address, calling upon the division to hold themselves in readiness for a sum-

Rev. Dr. Bethune, in speaking of the measures

of Jackson's administration, says: If he were wrong, public opinion has since adopted the chief of his heresies, and there is no hand strong enough or daring enough to lay one stone upon another of that which he drew down into ruins.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION .- The Democratic turday the 30th ult., nominated the following gentlemen as candidates for the House of Delegates: G. W. Smith, Daniel Witmer, Devalt Stottlemyer Elie Crampton, John Cushwa.

The State elections in Maine will take place on the 8th inst. for Governor, &c.

THE PATRIOTISM OF THE REPUBLIC .- The apprehension of a war with Mexico, has developed in a most remarkable and gratifying manner, the patriotic impulses of the country. In all the cities and towns of the south and west, the " war fever" is becoming more and more intense every day. Volunteers are offering themselves in all directions. The first gun fired by Mexico, if she persist in her insane beligerent movement against this country, will develope the sturdy and vigorous power of this republic to defend and extend itself, in such a manner as will astonish the nations of the old world.

Fincastle Democrat.

This staunch Democratic Journal has passed from the hands of Mr. O. Callaghan to Messrs. Ward & Wilson. The new editors, in their introductory address, give evidence of their canacity to maintain the high character of the" Democrat,' as an able and fearless defender of Republican

A new paper is about to be established at Indian. apolis which will advocate the claims of Gen. Cass for the Democratic nomination for President in 1844.

U. S. SENATOR .- Hon. Robert Dale Owen is spoken of as the new Democratic Senator from In-

Iowa .- The Constitution has been a second time rejected, and by a majority of some 300.— The younger Dodge is returned as Delegate to Congress by a majority of about 500.

Mr. Donelson, Charge to Texas, arrived at Nashville on Saturday evening last on his return

The Whigs of the second Congressional district of Maryland have nominated Jacob Snively, of Washington County as their candidate for Congress.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF THE BLACKS IN CANADA .- We perceive from some of the Canada papers, that a very extraordinary movement has lately been commenced amongst the colored peo-ple of Canada, in the shape of a State Convention, for the purpose of calling on the negro population of the United States in favor of Mexico. We wonder if the culonial government of Canada will tolerate such proceedings. If they do, they may get their hands full before they are aware.

Accounts from Pittsburg and Wheeling state that the heavy rains among the mountains have produced a considerable rise of the Ohio river, at those places, and Western merchants and travellers are arriving and departing at Pittsburg without days and the control of the control out delay or difficulty.

TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING.—The Register of the Treasury states that on the 1st of September, the amount of Treasury notes outstanding was \$742,014 18.

Look to Your Interest.

As the Fall season approaches, Business Men should begin to cast about for the means of in-Ann Louisa, arrived at New York from Vera Cruz. creasing their trade. This cannot be done better than by Advertising. It is decidedly cheaper than any other mode, of making yourself, as well as

your pursuit known, to the public at large. To the Merchants of our Eastern Cities, as well as Business Men of all professions, the columns this journal has only been established one year, it second to but one country paper in the State .-As to readers, it has an innumerable host, among all classes and conditions throughout this county as well as those adjacent. The region in which it dirculates, is one distinguished for its wealth and intelligence. And if Business Men have an The next thing is to get it.

"I deem it my duty also to state, that I have just seen a letter from the British consul, sent to selves of the advantages to be derived from occupying a place in its columns. Our terms are reasonable, as will be seen by referring to another

The Water Project.

We are gratified to learn that the project of wa tering our town by means of pipes is still progressing, with every prospect of success. Mr. Enp-MAN, a distinguished Engineer from Philadelphia at present engaged in re-laying the pipes, &c. of the water works in Frederick, Md., was here a week or so ago, and from a hasty examination thought the Spring of Judge Douglass would not afford a sufficient supply of water for the purposes desired. Since, then, however, the Spring has been cleaned out, and much of the porus earth that surrounded it removed, and there is found to be a yield, even in this unusual season, of from 25 to 50 gallons per minute. The Trustees have again written to Mr. ERDMAN, and he will be here in a few days, to make the necessary surveys, &c

The estimated cost is \$5,000. This is to be raised by the sale of Stock, the Trustees of the town guaranteeing 6 per cent. About \$3,000 of the stock has been already taken, and it will auour but little for the enterprise or public spirit of our citizens, if the remainder is not taken speedi-

ly. There never was a time when the advantages to be derived from this enterprise, are more needed than at present. With the thermometer ranging from 84 to 92 d .- the earth almost parched up by the continued drouth-we have the greatest diffi culty to procure a draught of the life-giving beverage. These difficulties experienced, too, when we have at our command, and can appropriate to our use for so small an expenditure, one among the finest Springs in the county.

We hope our Trustees, as well as those of our citizens who have exhibited so commendable an nlerest in the success of this project, will persevere until they have accomplished the measure .-There may be some who will put in objections either from an anticipated cost, or an inherent principle within of opposing whatever their neighbors may desire, but they will be forced to yield to the demands of public sentiment on this question. We need the water, and must have it. The safety of our property demands it-a due regard for the health of our town requires it-and the comfort and convenience of the whole community calls for it. Let the question, then, be agitated, agitated! until it is accomplished.

Grapes.

We have received from Mr. CHARLES BARRETT of this town, a basket full of the finest Grapes we have ever seen grown in this section of the State. They are the "Isabella" Grape, unusually large, of the finest flavor and taste. The vine from which they grew, is only about three years old and has borne this season from three to four bushels. We hope it may be our pleasure to acknowledge a similar present from Mr. Barrett, with the return of many a season yet to come.

Our citizens should examine the vines of Mr. Barrett, and they will be convinced that by curing the proper species, and giving to them the attention which the Grape requires, that we may grow here a species that cannot be excelled.

We have received the Ninth No. of these very useful and entertaining Lectures. We feel confident if our citizens would rightly appreciate the great advantages to be derived from a perusal of them, that there are many who would mos cheerfully subscribe. They are published by Greely & McElrath, New York, at the low price of 25 cts. per No.

Hard Times.

In the Newark Constitutionalist, printed at New Ark, Ohio, we notice fifteen broad columns of Sheriff's Sales. Our friend Glessner must be growing fat on the misfortunes of his neighbors. It is verily, an ill-wind that blows no body any good.

An abstract of the interesting letters of Gov Hammond, on Slavery, recently published, will be found on our outer form. The South owes a lasting debt of gratitude to Gov. H. for his unan swerable defence of Slavery, from the vile intermeddling of our own fanatics, and the would-be philanthropists of England. His contrast of the condition of our slaves, and the laboring seris of Europe, is true to the letter, and may possibly be the means of awakening some of the intermeddlers on the other side of the water to the necessity of bettering the condition of a portion of their own miserable and down trodden citizens, before they interfere with those whose condition is far better than they can make them.

IJ NATHAN S. WHITE, Esq., was chosen Trustee on Saturday last, in the room of Joseph Brown. Mr. W. will make an active and efficient Trustee.

THE WATCHMAN AND OBSERVER-Under the Editorial management of the Rev. B. Gildersleeve, and which succeeds the Watchman of the South is now before us, and we take pleasure in saying that its columns are marked with talent, industry and a commendable christian spirit. The paper will doubtless recommend itself to the Presbyterian Church throughout the South, and will re ceive a liberal patronage.

Or The distinguished loafer, Beau Hickman, in now in Washington, and the "Daily Bee" says they were amused at his trying to " ring in" with the President on the occasion of a Musical Soirce at the White House.

The Augusta Democrat states that the Rev Mr. Wagener was indited by the grand jury of that county, for preaching an inflammatory abolition sermon in the hearing of a large portion of the slave population of Augusta. An example should be made of him; and let those who are called upon to minister in holy things be made to know, that they have only to do the work for which their Master sent them.

The Tournament.

A correspondent of the Enquirer, writing from the Fauquier White Sulphur, relates the follownament of the 27th:

"We have an immense crowd-such as I never saw at this place; perhaps not less than 1,000 at saw at this place; perhaps not less than 1,000 at dinner—The large Ball-room being entirely inadequate for the company, the Portico is illuminated, and a most brilliant scene presented. At the Tournament to-day, the most exciting interest prevailed throughout. While the tilting was in progress, the intruding sounds of a horn were heard; all eyes were turned to the wood—a hereld was spit to ascertain who it was that thus inald was sent to ascertain who it was that thus interrupted the contests of knights. 'The returning herald announced the approach of the renowned Knight of La Mancha, who had heard of this conflict and desired permission to shiver a lance among them. Dressed in armor, (with his faithamong them. Dressed in armor, (with its latting ful squire on a mule, with a cone of a hat about 3 feet high,) the Don in stately dignity approached the Lady Judges; the assembled fills were convulsed with laughter, and, after Sancho refreshed the Don with the contents of his wallet, the latter distinguished himself by the singular success o

" Taking it all in all, it was the richest scene I ever saw enacted on any theatre. It far surpassed any Tournament we ever had.

"But the Ball at night is even more attractive. As to the numbers, no idea can be formed, and it

s closing, after the most brilliant success." The Ocean Steamers

The steamship Caledonia, from Liverpool, with fourteen days later intelligence from Europe, is now due, and her arrival may be daily looked for. The Great Western, with three days later than the

Caledonia's accounts, about Saturday or Sunday. We have kept our paper back to the latest moment, in hopes of receiving the news by one of these ships, as our farmers and millers are just now much interested in the accounts from Europe, as to the harvest.

The steamer Hibernia left Boston on Monday for Liverpool, via Halifax. She had thirty-four passengers for the former, and nineteen for the

We are requested to state that Judge H. St. Geo. Tucker has arrived at his estate in this county, called Hazlefield, where he may be found by any person desiring to purchase his lands.

Dohn Brace, Esq. of Winchester, reaped this season, from a four acre lot in the vicinity of that town, two hundred and ten bushels of Fall Barley, which he disposed of at 75 cts. per bushel.

The Hon. Buckner Thruston, one of the Associate Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, died on Saturday last. He had been on the bench over thirty years, and it is said, seldom if ever had any of his decisions been reversed by the Supreme Court.

III is announced in the New York Spirit of the Times, that Peytona has been for the present, withdrawn, her owner, Mr. Kirkman, having determined to let her rest until Spring, when it is broadly hinted that there will be something of more importance for her than the \$10,000 recent-

We return our thanks to Mr. J. L. Roberts for days since. It is a superior article, and well justifies the opinion we have heard expressed by others that his New Manufacturing Establishment (at Brucetown) is destined to take rank with the most celebrated in this or any other section of the country. Mr. Roberts is an active, industrious, enterprising and well informed man in his business, and with those qualities he must win his way to the confidence and the patronage of the public. We

wish him great success. The editor of the Winchester Virginian says

book.' A youth of thirteen is preaching in Liverpool, and astonishes even men of Holy Orders of Oxford and Cambridge, by the power of his eloquence.

WASHINGTON CITY .- The revenues of the fede ral city have increased over last year \$15,000 and nearly 400 buildings have been erected.—Population now 30,000, being an increase of nearly 7000 since 1840.

PENNINGTON'S FLYING MACHINE.-The U. S. Saturday, to exhibit his model of a balloon for navigating the air by means of steam, so as to convey passengers, with as little regard to the wind as a steamboat pays. Mr. P. is getting up a company in New York to put his invention into the air. We are not capable of judging of the probability of success from an examination of the model.'

Hon George McDuffie. - The Hamburg Journal of Wednesday says:—"This distinguished gentleman arrived in our city on Monday last.— We are gratified to perceive that his health has greatly improved. He has returned again to his

ALEXANDRIA CANAL .- We understand, says the Georgetown Advocate, that the Alexandria Canal Company, on whose work there has, up to this time, been no toll charges, have determined to commence collecting tolls on all boats and cargoes passing through their canal from and after Monday next. The charge on flour will be one cent per barrel through the whole seven miles.

Consecration .- The Rev. Alonzo Potter will consecrated as Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Chuch of Pennsylvania diocese on Tuesday the 23d inst., in the city of Philadelphia. The venerable Presiding Bishop, the Right Rev. Phi-lander Chase, D. D., will be present on the occa-

Duelling .- The New Orleans Bee gives a curious account of the late duel fought near that city on Sunday week, in which one of the parties was killed, and the survivor being severely wounded, passed himself off as a more spectator, attempting to keep the peace.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 23d ult. says that the health of that city continued good, and adds "The salubrity of the climate is almost without parallel for the month of August, and there is every indication that the season will, to its close, continue to wear the same auspicious aspect."

EARLY FROST .- In Providence and its vicinity, and at Roxbury and Dedham, near Roston, a white frost was discernable at an early hour on Friday

HEAVY FAILURE .- We learn that one of the heaviest and most disastrous failures that ever occurred among the iron mongers of Pennsylvania was made public on Friday. The Messrs. Bayard, proprietors of the Emeline Furnace, situated near Dauphin, about 14 miles above Harrisburg, and Dauphin, about 14 miles above Harrisburg, and the Victoria Furnace located in Clark's Valley, about six miles farther up the river, have failed, their liabilities being in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars.

The fare between Boston and New York, is reduced to only \$200. The steamer Massachussetts brought over eleven hundred passengers to N. York on Monday from Boston.

Texas-The Benefits Resulting.

The acquisition of Texas (says the Union,) seems to have given a new impulse to the politi ing ludicrous scene, as connected with the Tour-nament of the 27th: cians of Europe. Now, that it is accomplished— now, that the arts of England and the co-opera tion of France have both been baffled-now, that Texas has, by the unanimous voice of her Congress and her Convention, and with the triumph ant acclamations of her people, preferred uniting her destinies with our own, instead of accepting her independence at the hands of Mexico, and under the guarantees of England and of France -the politicians of both countries are speculating upon the magnificent results which it is calculated to produce. We confine our remarks to Texas alone; but to Texas as she was under the treaty of Louisiana-to Texas, as she claims her boundaries to be, to the banks of the Rio del Norte. We leave it to the "Dublin Freeman," whose eloquent remarks we publish below, to extend its imagination to the shores of California. There is no prospect of our approaching such a result, unless Mexico should be infatuated enough to declare war, and compel us to change our defensive into an offensive attitude:

From the Dublin Freeman

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS .- The annexation of Texas is accomplished, and the great confederation of the west has added to its already magnificent domains a territory scarcely less exten-sive in surface, and in climate, and in productions not less desirable than the choicest moity of Europe. France, Spain, and Italy, scarcely exceed in extent, as in capacity of ministering to the most exquisite enjoyments of man they certainly do not excel, that region whose political fences on the side of America have just been obliterated whose rich savannahs, whose healthy upland plains, whose unknown mineral wealth. harbors and whose streams, debouching on two commerce-teeming oceans, are now thrown oper to the vast conceptions and prompt following ac tions of a great-new people compounded of all the choicest bloods of Christendom.

We Irish stand in need of objects on which to

execise our greatest sympathies; and in the American States we find enough of our blood, and sufficient toleration, nay, hearty friendship for ourselves and our people, to suffer those sympathies to expetite there. In Europe we have no country on the country which here executer which here are the country when the country which here are the cou expande there. In Europe we have no country—for the country which bore us is not yet ours, but the stranger's. There is no flag whose glory is our own. No empire reflects to us a great image of ourselves. To the aggrandizement of one empire it is our fate to contribute; but we feel its greatness only in our own humiliation; and in our fatal connexion with it we are denied that which idealizes the existence even of the slavesympathy in the fortune of his master. It is not in nature to live this sullen existence—no successes to triumph with, no greatness to be great with, no lofty hopes to rise with. Our higher sympathies must sometimes pass beyond the circle of our calamities, and, having no place for them in our own fortunes, we will seek some-where outside of ourselves to bestow them. And where should we be more prone to bestow them than where our own blood runs freest and truest to the fountain of its current? Shall we not freely pride us in the victories of a Jackson, or must we wait till we are admitted into a partnership with those of a Wellington? Shall we not tri umph in the successful statesmanship of a Polk or a Buchanan, (for they are both of our blood,) or must we suppress every ideal emotion till we can triumph with a Palmerston? Shall we not glow with admiration at the expansion of an empire whose greatness our countrymen contribute to and partake in? If it were only to relieve the feelings with which we are forced to view the growth of that other empire, whose weight already overlays and oppresses us.

Health-A Warning Voice.

MR. EDITOR: This is the season of the year at which, I believe, we are most apt to look for the occurrence of bilious fever, or some epidemic of that character. It is true, that for several years past, this section of country has been comparatively free from it. And in order to con-tinue amongst us that blessing, health, which should be prized above all others, and which all weeds, &c. from which an offensive smell might arise, or which is calculated to infect and contaminate the atmosphere is found, or suffered to remain in them. Although we have not, at present, the advantage of a plenty of good water, by which to keep our streets &c., well washed, yet the greater is the necessity of our using diligently the means hat are in our power, to preserve our health. Let these things be attended to with a watchful anxiety, and every nuisance within our corporate limits be abated as soon as it is known to exist, and great will be the benefits arising therefrom. For thing, a plenty of good lime should be sprinkled heavily and frequently in all the cellars, &c. after being cleaned, if they require it. AN OLD CITIZEN.

Law School, in Richmond.

We understand from credible sources that udge H. St. Geo. Tucker, late Professor of Law at the University of Virginia, has it in contempla-tion to establish during the approaching Fall, a School in this City for preparing young gentle-men for the bar. The high reputation which Judge Tucker has always sustained as a jurist, on the bench and in the lecture room, and the rare talent of imparting his legal knowledge, acquired at his School in Winchester and at the University, warrant us in saying that the student of Law will enjoy here facilities in his studies not sanction of both Houses. But to obviate all difficulty met with elsewhere. The advantages of a culty growing out of a difference of opinion upon School over the irregular and desultory readings in an Attorney's office, are too obvious and decided to need any remark. There will also be afforded abundant opportunities for observing the practice of the profession in the various Courts of the Commonwealth and of the U. S., which hold their session in Richmond. Much is to be learned from attending regularly upon the Terms, from hearing the evidence in the progress of a Trial, and from noting the arguments of counsel, and the young lawyer cannot too soon become familiar with the technicalities and labored contrivances of the administration of justice. We do not doubt that Laboration with the contribution of the contribut that Judge Tucker will meet a full class from the present crowded ranks of the youthful votaries of Themis .- Richmond Whig.

GEN CASS'S ADDRESS AT MARIETTA .- The Marietta Intelligencer contains a very handsome notice of the address of Gen. Cass before the Marietta College, from which we make the following extract :

"The Address of General Cass was able and exceedingly appropriate to the occasion. The personal reminiscences with which his address nmenced, were well calculated to produce a powerful and useful impression upon young men preparing to engage in duties of active life. His subject, the influence of knowledge upon govern-ment, morals and the social condition of mankind, was discussed with a profound knowledge of the history of the past, aided by an extended observahistory of the past, aided by an extended observation of the present condition of mankind. One
result of this historical research, and personal acquaintance with the present state of the world,
the relative prosperity and happiness of the people
of this country, was very lucidly and felicitously
set forth. The address was interspersed with
several beautiful and graphic descriptions of his
visits to the seats of ancient empires, &c., and was
of the highest order of composition. The address
was the address of a statesman, a philosopher, a
patriot, and a man of letters." For the Spirit of Jefferson CONVENTION.

Article 3rd, Section 7th of our Constitution contains the following provision:

"And any person may be elected a member of the House of Delegates, who shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, and shall be actually a resident and freeholder within the county, city, town, borough or election district, qualified by virtue of his freehold, to vote for members of the General Assembly according to this Constitution." The freehold here necessary to render a man

eligible to a seat in the Legislature is fifty acres

of unimproved land, or twenty-five dollars worth

of improved land, lying in the county, for and by which he is elected. The reason that I have heard most frequently assigned for this provision is, that a man should be identified with the most important interest of the Commonwealth for which he undertakes to legislate. But this, to say the least of it, is not logical; for no man entertaining the purpose of disregarding or neglecting the agricultural interest of his county, or State, would be induced to abandon such a purpose by the consideration of a freehold which perhaps may not be worth twenty-five cents to him. If there had been a real, instead of nominal value, fixed to this freehold qualification, then there would have been some plausibility in the argument; but it is worse than idle to retain such a clause in our Constitution. And besides, it is repugnant to our conceptions of equal rights in a republican form of government where the source of all power, is professedly in the people, who by their citizenship and residence constitute the community to be legislated for. No restrictions or qualifications of this character for a member of either house of Congress, is contained in our federal Constitution; the wisdom and foresight of whose framers could be safely followed by us, as a guide upon this subject .-If the property holders are so jealous of their interests as to be unwilling to yield this show of protection to their rights, let the Senators, only by way of compromise, however, retain this property qualification, as, I believe, is the case in North Carolina, and perhaps other States.

Section 9th. "The General Assembly shall neet once or oftener every year.

In addition to this provision, there is power vested in the Governor to convene the Legislature whenever an occasion, in his opinion, may require such a step, or upon the application of a majority of the members of the House of Delegates. It is certainly a curse to any country to have too little legislation ;-but, it is supposed by some, a greater curse to have too much. Be this as it may, either is bad enough, and should be avoided. Our experience has shown us but too clearly, that we have too much :- and the experience of other States has proved to us conclusively, that blemial legislatures answer every necessary purpose, unless the Governor with the counsel of his properly constituted advisers, from extraordinary emergency, should deem it expedient to convene an extra ses

The increase of legislation, like every thing else, seems to increase the desire for legislation at least such appears to have been the case in Virginia, until our statute books have become a complicated mass of Acts and parts of Acts rescaled, then re-enacted in whole or in part, and then repealed again, and now it is almost as easy for one to unvail the hidden mysteries of the future, as to construe properly some of our statute

Section 10th. " All laws shall originate in the House of Delegates, to be approved or rejected by the Senate, or to be amended with the consent of the House of Delegates."

I should think that it mattered but little where bills originated, in asmuch as they have to be passed upon by both branches of the Legislature before they can become laws. The effect of this The editor of the Winchester Virginian says this, and it is O. K., doubtless. But if our friends, Roberts or Welch, will give us an opportunity of midst. To this end, I beg leave, most respectful and the cities and t fectly idle for the want of employment, until the zens generally, the great propriety of keeping a vigilant eye over the allies, cellars, gutters, enclosures, &c., and see that nothing of filth, noxious give them something to do. All then that the Senate have to do is merely to sit in judgment upon the sets of the House of Delegates; to pass sentence of approval or disapproval upon them; -and when an act does not meet their approval, to return it to the House with a proposed amendment; they can'scarcely, therefore, in this respect, be considered a co-ordinate branch of the Legisla ture. I fancy that no good reason can be assigned for this distinction in the General Assembly. Some indeed pretend to see great objections to the Senate's being invested with the power to originate revenue bills; and why? because, as is said, they being elected for the term of four years, are thereby placed measurably beyond the control of the people, and hence, might abuse this power to the prejudice of the tax payers; and besides, they, or a majority of them, not coming immediately from before the people, are not presumed to be so fully possessed of their wishes on this subject, as the House of Delegates, who are returned yearly, and therefore cannot act with the same discretion ;-but this view is answered in the fact. that no bill can become a law until it receives the culty growing out of a difference of opinion upon

> Senate and House on the same footing. There can, I imagine, be but little difference between any portions of Virginia touching the subject alluded to in this communication. If our Constitution should be altered, or is susceptible of amendment in the parts here pointed out, let it be done speedily. East and West Virginia can unite upon these questions; and there is no local interests to be consulted or affected.

this subject, let us adopt a provision similar to that

contained in our federal Constitution, and give

A PLOUGHMAN.

THE TOBACCO CROP. - The editor of the Lynch-THE TOBACCO CROF.—The editor of the Lynch-burg Republican says, in his paper of the 21st in-stant: "We live, as all know, in the heart of the fine tobacco growing region, and having made inquiries of the planters from the various counties in this region, it is our deliberate opinion that under no circumstances can the Virginia crop be more than half a one, if that. Infor-mation from the adjoining States and the to-bacco growing State of the West had been receiv-ed, and the crop cannot be more than half an aver-age one." age one.

GOOD LANDS AT THIRTY-EIGHT CENTS PER Good Lands at Therty-eight Cents per Acer.—The Kalamazoo (Michigan) Telegraph says, at the present rate of State warrants, (30 cents on the dollar,) any one with \$15 in his pocket may go to the land office, in Marshall, and secure 40 acres of land equal to any in this or any other State—an investment (if improved) sufficient to support a family. This is an important fact for emigrants, as Michigan is one of the most fertile States in the Union, and its situation such as to allow the great bulk of its produce to be sent to market. The Ball in Motion.

Thanks to the citizens of Richmond for their efforts in behalf of Education. It is the first encouraging gleam of hope, that our State will be redeemed from the lamentable ignorance which now enslaves her. Let Reform, radical and complete, be the watchword. Let the press herald it forth, and our orators proclaim it from the hustings, and the people must and will be awakened to the importance of the subject.

Richmond has struck the first blow, and let the counties of the State second the noble effort .. A meeting of her citizens was held on Thursday last, Governor McDowell in the Chair. The Enquirer thus refers to his remarks, on being called to preside over the meeting:

Governor McDowell, in that chaste, feeling, and eloquent language which is always at his command, explained the objects of this gathering of the people of the Metropolis. It was, said he, a strange spectacle, in this venerable and venerated Commonwealth, which had been established rated Commonwealth, which had been established more than 200 years, to see at this late day, a meeting in the Capitol of the State, to take the sense of the people as to the proper means of introducing a proper system of Education, in order to redeem the mortifying ignorance of the land.—Gov. McDowell alluded to the astonishing and disgraceful fact, that, while in Connecticut there were not more than 500 persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write, in the Old Dominage who cannot read or write, in the Old Dominion, there were not less than sixty thousand persons of the same age, whose intellectual faculties were paralyzed or extinguished. We will not pretend to iollow the Governor through his interesting statistics, or his stirring appeals to Virginia to arouse herself and shake off her fatal and withering lethargy on this vital subject. At this moment, in particular, when the whole world were moment, in particular, when the whole world was illuminated by the wonderful triumphs of science and knowledge; when we were surrounded by young and vigorous States, whose zeal and ener-gies had left us far behind, it was indeed time that Virginia should awake from her slumbers and vindicate her character. In the language of the prophet of old, he would say to her, "Get thee up, get thee up; why liest thou on thy face?" The beautiful and appropriate address of the Governor seemed to thrill through the meeting. Would that the whole State could have heard it—or that we could give even an outline of its beauties.

A Committee of thirteen, with Peter V. Daniel at their head, was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting .-From the spirited resolutions that were adopted, we have room only for the following :-

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly recommend to our fellow citizens throughout the State, to meet in primary assemblies in their respeetive counties, for the purpose of expressing heir sentiments and wishes, for the instruction of their representatives upon this all important subject, and of taking into consideration the expediency of holding a State Education Convention,

Resolved, That we cordially approve and carnestly recommend the holding such Convention,
that it may, by its deliberations and counsels, aid the Legislature in maturing such a plan of Popular Education as may be best adapted to our circumstances, and most productive of general benefit.

Resolved, That we recommend this City as the fittest place, and Wednesday the teath of Decem-

ber next, as the most convenient time, for holding such Convention; and should this arrangement meet the approbation of a majority of the Counties sending Delegates to the Convention, we here-by tender to those Delegates the hospitalities of

our City.

Resolved, That we call upon all of those of our fellow-citizens who are accustomed to public speaking, and all others who are willing to do so, to avail themselves of every opportunity of ad-dressing the people upon this subject, and of arousing them to immediate and imposing action

Resolved, That a Standing Committee of thirteen be appointed to collect information relative to the systems of Education of this and other States and countries, and to correspond with similar committees in the other countries of the State.

Committee—Col Geo. W., Munford, Wm. H.,
Macfarland, Dr. Thos Nelson, Chae. F. Osborne,
P. V. Daniel, Jr., Henry L. Brooke, Raleigh T.
Daniel, James E. Heath, Thomas H. Ellis, B. B.
Minor, G. A. Myers, Rich'd B. Gooch, J. A. Cowardin.

THE CASE OF SOPHIA SMITH .- The examination into the singular death of this unfortunate girl at New York, has resulted in a decision susceased was addressed by a young man named Ed-ward Gray, to whom she was engaged to be married, and that under the promise of marriage, he had succeeded in seducing her. It also appeared that the goods in the store 191 Greenwich street, to Mrs. Hazard, and of which store the ed was to have half the profits of the sales. for attending. The goods were seized by virtue of an execution and removed to be sold, and her of an execution and removed to be soid, and her business consequently broken up. This produced great depression of spirits, and, added to the sud-den departure for the South of Edward Gray, to whom she was engaged to be married, caused, it is believed, an alienation of mind that induced her

It appears that Pennsylvania now produces annually 15,000,000 Bushels of wheat, and 45,000,-000 bushels of other grain, and is capable of in creasing the amount four fold; that she will send to market this year 2,000,000 tons of anthracite coal, yielding a return to the State of \$7,000,000; that she manufactures three-fourths of the iron made in the whole Union, and has the means of supplying the consumption of the world; that she has a bituminous coal field, through which the main line passes for 130 miles, containg 1,000 square miles, or 6,400,000 acres, when all Europe contains only 2,000 square miles of bituminous

CONDITION OF AMERICAN SLAVES .- The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in his letter of July 21, says, in relation to the queries sent to the British consuls in this country, some twelve months or more since: "They report that the slaves are well-conditioned, well-treated, pro-lific, long-lived—all that the laboring classes are not in Europe. The unanimity of the consuls did not prevent Lord Aberdeen from rewarding Mr. Featherstonhaugh with the consulship at Havre for statements the reverse of this testimony in his book of travels."

OREGON AND CHINA WHEAT .- There has been OREGON AND CHINA WHEAT.—There has been left at our office two new species of wheat, one called "Oregon," the other "China." It was taken from the Bloomfield estate, belong to Henry R. Smeltzer, near Middletown, Frederick county, Md. The "Oregon" wheat was found or discovered by a missionary travelling through that territory, who brought it to this country in 1839.—Mr. Smeltzer this year raised from four and a quarter acres 212 bushels and 43 lbs., which is a fraction over 50 bushels to the acre. This wheat is very hardy, of a heautiful red color, with smooth is very hardy, of a beautiful red color, with smooth chaff; heads from 5 to 6 inches long, and averaging from 90 to 130 grains to the head. It is believed that it will yield at least 20 per cent more to the acre than the ordinary wheat; from the fact that it has from 15 to 20 grains more to the head. The history of the China wheat is rather singular. The history of the China wheat is rather singular. A few heads were found in a box of China ware imported from the north of China, and the head being so very large and compact the discoverer was induced to plant them. Mr. S. informs us that last year he raised 42½ bushels per acre with it, and this year 47 bushels per acre. This is a beautiful white wheat, and has heads or ears about as long as the "Oregon" wheat, and about the same number of grains to the head. The "China" wheat is of the early kind, and so far has not been injured by smut, mildew or fly.—Ball. Sun.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Correspondence of the New York Sun. Revolution in Equador—Peru and Great Britain
—United States Squadron in the Pacific—British Fleet for Oregon—Affairs at Tahiti.

tish Fleet for Oregon—Affairs at Tahiti.

CALLAO, July 4th, 1845.

You will see by the annexed list, that we have in port a formidable naval force of all nations.—Our squadron will be increased in a short time, preparatory to a blockade of the Mexican ports on this side, should war be declared by Mexico, and our boys are in fine spirits. Our glorious little navy pants for an opportunity to show its power in defending the national honor, and if war comes, you may rest assured that the Star Spangled Banner will wave over every Mexican port and fortification on this side, within sixty days after we receive the declaration.

ter we receive the declaration.

Gen. Flores, late President of the Republic of the Equator, retires to Europe, having given way to a revolutionary movement, but retaining all his military honors and emoluments.

Gen. Castilla, President of Peru, has convened the general Congress, which is now in session, and it is understood that full satisfaction has been

and it is understood that full satisfaction has been made to Admiral Seymour, for outrage committed upon British property by the revolutionary Peruvians lately in arms against Gen. Castilla.

A British fleet is said to be on its way to Oregon, to protect British property and settlers at Astoria, and from the language used by the officers of the British squadron here, we are led to believe that the report is correct. Indeed, a forcible seizans of the whole of Oregon parth of the Columbia. that the report is correct. Indeed, a forcible seizure of the whole of Oregon north of the Columbia seems to be the object of this movement, and instruction to that effect are said to be in possession of the Admiral. I have letters from Oregon to the 1st of May, which report considerable political excitement among the settlers, and manifestations of hostilities from the Hudson Bay Company's people. Every shorted is thrown in the way of the second people. Every obstacle is thrown in the way of American settlements north of the Columbia.

We have had intelligence from Tahiti to the 1st

ultimo. The French retain the Islands, and there is not the most remote prospect that they will ever give them up. The loss to our whaling interest is very serious, as the French authorities prohibit traffic with the natives, and there is no other port for obtaining supplies in that vicinity. An American merchant vessel has been despatched to the Fejee Islands with arms and amunition for the maintain their independence against an expected attack from the French and English.

attack from the French and English.

The following vessels of war are now here, viz; frigate Savannah, Commodore John D. Sloat; sloop of war Portsmouth, J. B. Montgomery, commander; sloop of war Levant, Hugli N. Page, commander; store ships Relief, Lieut. commanding Robert G. Robb. The frigate Brandywine, sloop St. Louis and brig Dorry, Gran China. St. Louis, and brig Perry, from China, have return-ed home. The terms for which their crews enlistd have expired, and in their stead we expect the Brazil squadron. Our vessels of war will remain here until the U.S. schooner Shark arrives from anama, when the Commodore expects to receive information regarding Mexico and the United States. We expect the Shark here in fifteen It is now 12 o'clock, and the vessels of war in port have just commenced firing the national salute; it is a glorious sight to see vessels of war all firing at the same time.

THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURG are again in motion, taking active measures to procure from the next Legislature the grant of the right of way to the Baltimore Railroad, through Pennsylvania.— The City Councils have appointed a committee, and the Board of Trade has also appointed committees to perform such duties and render such ser-At a meeting of the Board of Trade, held on the 28th ult., a committee of five persons was appointed to visit Philadelphia, and confer with the Board f Trade of that city upon the subject.

CHARGE OF SLAVE DEALING .- Capt. Thomas Dulling was on Monday taken before. Recorder Vaux, at Philadelphia, and held to bail in the sum of \$5,000, for a further hearing yesterday morn-ng, on a charge of being concerned in the slave rade. The accusation is founded on certain documents transmitted to the government by the American consul at Rio de Janerio, and charges the defendant with a violation of the 2d and 3d sections of the act of Congress of the 10th of May, 1800, while commanding an American vessel called

The Union Hotel in Georgetown, D. C. an extensive property, was sold last week for \$7,700.

SUPPOSED ABOLITIONISTS ARRESTED .- Three Creek, Loudoun, and Sales Grist, from Pennsylvania, were arrested on the 20th instant, near Flint Hill, Rappahannock county, Va., upon the charge taining the verdict of the coronor's jury, that she of being engaged in an attempt to carry off slaves.

MORTALITY AMONG THE FISH .- We learn that during the latter part of last week, immense fields of small fish floating dead upon the water, were to be seen in the harbor. They were of the kind called alewives, and in one place not less than an acre of them turned up their white sides to the sun. What was the cause of this fatality is unknown. Dr. Leonard, with the Commissioners of Health, promptly employed the mud machines in getting them out of the way.—Balt. Patriol.

THE FRANCIS AMY .- The arrival of this brig in

our harbor has created considerable food for gos-sip. She was fitted out by a company in Baltimore, with diving bell, &c., to visit a spot on the Spanish Main, where a large Spanish ship of war, the San Pedro, was destroyed some thirty years the San Pedro, was destroyed some thirty years ago, and which was reported to have some thirty millions of specie on board. The expedition succeeded in finding the weak, and obtaining from it, it is said, some twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars in specie, besides guns, copper, &c. We yesterday saw some of the dollars which had been recovered. They were black as ink, though good as new, and jingled as cheerily as though they had just come from the Spanish mint. Some of them were clogged in bunches with sea shells along the factories them together. losely fastening them together. We understand that the company is so well pleased with the result, that they design, after making re pairs, to start another expedition .- Ball. Sun

The Genesee Republican announces the death of Hon. Thomas L. L. Brent, formerly Charge d' Affairs to Portugal, and son of the late Hon. D.

Amairs to Fortugal, and son of the late Hon. D. Carroll Brent, of Virginia.

Mr. Brent was one of the earliest settlers of the Northern part of our State, and the proprietor of a large tract of land in the neighborhood of Flint, upon which he made many valuable improvements.

Accustomed from his carliest years to the most upon which he made many valuable improvements. Accustomed from his earliest years to the most polished and refined society of this country, and occupying for years a high diplomatic station in Europe, he was at once an amiable citizen, and a liberal and accomplished gentleman. While on his mission abroad, he married a Portugese lady his mission abroad, he married a Portugese lady of family and fortune, who, of late years, with her interesting family, shared with him the toils and privations of their forest home. His death will be deeply felt by a large circle of friends throughout the country, to whom he was much endeared by his many virtues.

[Detroit Free Press, Aug. 18.

PEACH POT-PIE.—Cover the sides of a Dutch oven with common pie-crust: lay in as many pared peaches as will cover the bottom; (or more if you please) spread over them a thin covering of pie-crust; then put on another layer of pared peaches, and so on, putting peaches and crust alternately, until you have put in all you wish. Stir together three parts of water and one of molasses; make a cross cut in the middle of the pie as you would for pot-pie; pour the molasses and water into the opening, cover the Dutch oven, and bake it with a brisk heat; (not fierce enough to scorch.) I should think three quarters of an hour would be about right. The quantity of molasses must be judged by the acidity of the peaches. For a peck of good peaches, of the usual flavor, about half a pint of molasses would be needed, and three times as much water. This pie is excellent. PEACH POT-PIE .- Cover the sides of a Dutch

FAMINE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The cry of fam-ine in any part of the United States is seldom

ine in any part of the United States is seldom heard, except prospectively in the partisan newspapers, and by partisan orators, but the went of the real necessaries of life by any large class of people, such as is now felt in a portion of South Carolina, is a thing, we imagine, altogether unprecedented in the Union. A letter in the Charleston Mercusy speaks of the distress and consequent of excitement of feeling experienced by the farmers Spartansburg, in consequence of the failure of their crops, and the excessive price of Provisions, which prevent the poor from purchasing; and it was apprehended would cause them to resort to force to satisfy their wants. This is a case which calls for the exercise of benevolence, and from the abundance which has blessed other quarters of the country, there should be enough spared to satisfy the necessities of our starving brethren to satisfy the necessities of our starving brethren in the South.

The railroad from Cincinnati to Xenia, (O) is now in operation, and for the first time since the world was made, the distance between Cincinnat and Columbus was accomplished on the 20th ult. by daylight.

PREPARING SEED WHEAT .- By seives of suitable size, the largest and best wheat may be separated; by washing in water seeds of various kinds, the lightest grain will swim and may be skimmed off. By adding salt to the water which will increase its specific gravity, all imperfect grains, and barley and oats will rise to the surface. Then and barley and oats will rise to the surface. Then it will be well to steep the seed a day or two in salt water after which add half a peck of fresh slacked lime to the bushel of grain, mix throughly, that every kernel may become coated with lime. Let it remain half a day or night after liming, then sow. The lime and salt are a remedy agains smut, as has been proved in numerous cases.— We have never known it to fail, although unprepared seed sown at the same time beside the limed has been very smutty.—Boston Cultivator.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET-September 4, 1845.

BALTIMORE MARKET—September 4, 1845.

CATTLE—There were 519 head of beef cattle offered at the scales-yesterday, about 400 of which were disposed of to city butchers at prices ranging from 3 878 to \$5 25 net, per 100 lbs, which shows a slight advance on last week's rates. 20 head were left over unsold, 85 were driven to Philadelphia, and 15 to Annapolis.

HOGS—There is a fair supply of live logs in market, and the demand is good. Sales have taken place at 5 to \$5 25 per 100 lbs, the latter price being procured for very choice lots.

FLOUR—There is yet very little activity in the market for Howard street Flour. Holders do not exhibit much anxiety to sell at present prices, preferring to hold on until the receipt of furthernews from Europe. Small sales were made on Saturday, and Monday at \$4 50. Old flour is in limited request at \$4 37t. Receipt price \$4 37t. Sales of City Mills at \$4 50. A sale of Susquehanna was made at \$4 50. Nothing doing in Rye flour.

GRAIN—The market continues lightly supplied with Wheat, and prices have advanced. We quote with wheat, for family flour, at \$1 a \$1 05 for good to prime. Maryland reds, good to prime, are selling at 90 a 93 cts per bushel, and ordinary to good at \$5 a 90 cents. Sales of Md. white and yellow Corn at 50 a 51 cents; sales of Pa. yellow at 50t a 51 cents. We quote prime Rye at 65 cents, with rales; and Onts at 31 cents.

BACON—We quote Shoulders 7 a 74 cents; Sides 74 a 8 cents; asserted 8 a 84, and Hams 84 a 10 cents.—Baltimore cured lams 10 a 11 cents. Lard is in limited request at 8 a 84 cents for No. 1 Western, in kegs, and 74 a 8 in bbls.

WHISKEY—Sales of barrels are now being made at 24 cents, and of hhds at 23 cents per gallon. The article is less active than last week.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

At New York, on Monday, the cotton market was inactive, and will remain so until further Europian advices are received. Neither huyers nor sellers were willing to operate. Flour advanced; large sales of Gennesce and Ohio (fresh) were made at 4 75 a \$4 81\$; with some at \$4 87\$; extra brands brought \$5 25. Old flour, from store, commands \$4 62\$. Brandywine, afloat, brought \$187\$; and a few lots from store \$5. Georgetown, Baltimore, &c., remained firm at \$4 62\$ a \$4 75. Southern yellow corn sold at 56\$ cents, measure, and at 57, weight. Southern rye sold at 68 cents. Whiskey held at 24 cents, and 23\$ offered. Pot ashes in demand at \$3 01\$; and Pearls at \$4 12\$. There was not much done in groceries; holders were very firm. Old mess Pork sold at \$13 50, and new at \$14.

At Philadelphia, on Monday, there was a steady demand for flour, but sales were mostly in small parcels at \$4 50 for common, and \$4 75 for good brands; old stock brought \$4 25. Small sales of Rye flour at \$3. Nothing doing in Corn meal. But little Wheat arriving; good Southern sold at \$4 cents, which was an advance.—Corn dull and drooping: sales of Southern yellow at 52 cents. Sales of Southern Pork was up, a small sale of Mess at \$16, 4 months. No change in Groceries.

DIED.

On the morning of the 20th August, 1845, at the residence of Maj. W. C. Sanders, of Loudoun county, Va., BEVERLY POWELL, in the 32d year of his age, a citizen of Illinois, formerly a resident of Fairfax county, Va. On Wednesday last, after a long and painful illness, Mr. John Nixon, at an advanced age, a citizen of Lou-doun, and a good, worthy, and highly esteemed man. On Tuesday morning the 2d inst., at half past 3 o'clock, at Lectown, John Lewis, only son of Dr. Chas. H. and Virginia M. Stephens, aged 15 months.

On Thursday evening 26th ult., at the Convent of the Visitation B. V. M., Geoorgetown, D. C., Virginia, daughter of Major Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. Army, in the 24th year of her age.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The 2d Quarterly Meeting for Harpers-Ferry Station, will be held on the 13th and 14th of September. Rev. John Smith, P. E., and other Ministers from a distance, are expected to be in attendance.

Sept. 5, 1845.

Confirmation.

The Right Rev. R. V. Whelan, Bishop of Richmond, will administer Confirmation in the Catholic Church at Winchester, on Sunday the 21st of September, and preach in the morning at 10 o'clock and in the afternoon of the rame day. The Bishop will be at Harpers-Ferry on the 23d of September, when he will administer Confirmation, and preach in the morning and afternoon.

Sept. 5, 1845.

The Pew Rents of the Episcopal Church, Charles town, will be due on the 1st of October, and the Pew holders are earnestly requested to settle promptly. N. S. WHITE, Sept. 5, 1845.

Public Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of Jefferson county, without distinction of party, will be held at the Court-room in Charlestown, on MONDAY the 15th day of September next, (Court day,) for the purpose of taking some action in regard to the proposed call of a Convention for remoduling the Constitution.

A full meeting is desired.

August 29, 1845.

Many Citizens.

Fresh Groceries.

JUST received— 1 hhd. New Orleans Sugar; Porto Rico Sugar, a beautiful article for preserving purposes;
1 box Loaf do;
Pure White Lead gro. in Oil;

Pure White Lead gro. in Oil;
Also on hand,
Extra sup. G. P. Tea; 2d qual. do., Black do.;
Rio and Java Coffee;
Starch, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves;
Best winter strained Sperm Oil;
Sperm Candles; Mould and dipped Tallow do;
Molasses, Fish, Oil, &c.
Our stock of Groceries being now complete,
we invite our friends and customers to call and
purchase, as we will sell them on the most accomdating terms.
MILLER & TATE. MILLER & TATE. dating terms.

Sept. 5, 1845. DRESERVING SUGAR.—Beautiful Brown

Sept. 5. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Carpeting for Wool. WE have on hand a large supply of Carpeting, which we will sell low, or exchange for Wool at market prices. Farmers can now have an opportunity of supplying themselves on accommodating terms.

Sept. 5, 1845. Life of Christ and His Apostles,

BY PAUL WRIGHT, CAN be had at a very reduced price at the Store of t. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Soptember 5,1845.

CHARLESTOWN FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution will not be ready for the reception of pupils at the usual time of open-ing the Fall Session. Applications for the admis-sion of an additional number of scholars have made it necessary to enlarge the school-room, and the building now in progress cannot be completed until the 15th instant; at which time the school

will again commence.

Mrs. Merritt expects an assistant in the English branches; and has also engaged a gentleman, a native of France, to give lessons in the French language. For further particulars Mrs. M. refers to her circulars. Sept. 5, 1845—3t.

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Far nishing Ware-House.

THE subscribers have opened a new TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job or Fancy Type, Ink, Cases, Galleys, Brass Rule, Steel Column Rute, Composing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of matrixes, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to sult the times. All the Type furnished by us is "hand cast."

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

ines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machanist is constantly in attendance repair Presses and do light wor Composition Rollers east for Printers.
COCKCROFT & OVEREND.

New York, Sept. 5. 1845-6m. 68 Ann st. Cheap Goods. MISSES Long Kid Mitts, only 12½ cents; Beautiful Muslin de Laine, only 12½ cents;

with many other barge ins, at
Sent. 5. E. M. AISQUITH'S. What pleasure can exceed, The Smoking of the Weed?

JUST received another lot of those superior RIFLE SEGARS—for sale low for cash by Sept. 5. JOHN MOREHEAD, Nearly opposite the Bank Who Will Trade?

WE will take in exchange for Goods—Bacon VV Lard, Wool, Butter, Eggs, Rays, Corn, Rye, Oats, Wheat, or almost any article the farmer has to dispose of, and also good paper. Those who trade will always find a fine assortment of Goods and fair prices, by calling on us.

Sept. 5. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys. A LARGE supply of Fulled and Plaid Linseys, and Domestic Flannel, on hand and for sale low, or they will be exchanged for Wool.
Sept. 5. J. MILLER & WOODS.

SEED WHEAT.

HAVE now on hand 200 Bushels of prime Blue A Stem and 400 Bushels of Georgia or Egyptian wheat, cleaned expressly for seed—which I will exchange for wheat delivered in Mill.—Also, 2 very fine large milch Cows, 2 Horses and 8000 good Black Oak Shingles, which I will sell low for cash or good paper.

ROBERT W. BAYLOR.

Wood End, Aug. 29, 1845.

ESTRAY HEIFER.

CAME upon the premises of the subscriber, about the 1st of July, an ESTRAY HEIF-ER, viewed and valued by Messrs. Henry Miller, Lewis W. Washington and Samuel Rockenbaugh, as follows:—to be a light red Heifer, with horns—a crop off the right ear—supposed to be two years old, and valued at eight dollars.

The owner is requested to take her away, &c.

WM. D. NORTH.
Halltown, Aug. 29, 1845—8t*

Trustees' Sale. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Stephen Root and Ann his wife, on the 10th day of December, 1835, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County of Jefferson, Record Book 21, page 2, to secure a certain debt due to Martin Grace, therein mentioned, the undersigned will sell on Saturday the 20th day of September next, on the premises, in the town of Bolivar, the

LOT OF GROUND. supposed to be about 5 Acres, there being thereon a BRICK and FRAME BUILD-ING. Those persons desirous of ownng property in Bolivar, can view the

Terms of Sale under the Deed-Cash. JOHN J. LALEY, JAS. DUNCANSON,

Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 29. A CARD.

WM. LUCAS & BENJ. F. WASHINGTON HAVING associated themselves in the Prac-tice of the Law, will attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick, and Clarke.

Office the same as heretofore occupied by Lucas & Bedinger. Charlestown, Aug. 15, 1845—tf.

The Senior Partner in the above Card would say to his friends and to the public generally, that he has again resumed, with renewed zeal, the practice of his profession, which the duties of pubic life, for the last few years, have compelled him to neglect. To all, then, who would entrust their business to his charge, he deems it only necessary for him to say, that he is again prepared, as heretofore, with all his energy, to do battle in their cause, and to protect, with all his ability, the rights and interests of his clients. He can generally be found, when not elsewhere professionally engaged, at his office in Charlestown.

August 29, 1845—tf.

KEYS LOST.

A NY person having found the KEYS of the Court-house in Charlestown, or got possession of them in any way, will confer a favor, and receive a suitable reward, by leaving them with Wm. H. Griggs at the Jail, or at the Store of J. H. Roard. August 29, 1845.

Always in Time. JUST received a superior lot of those fine fla-vored SEGARS—for sale low for cash by JOHN MOREHEAD,

Nearly opposite the Bank. WINDOW SHADE DEPOT. NO. 7, SPRUCE-STREET, NEW YORK. THE only manufactory of any extent in the

L United States. The subscribers offer for sale the most splendid assortment of Shades which could be collected together, consisting of

which could be consected together, consisting of the following styles: 10,000 pairs of assorted Gothic, painted by artists. These are all views of celebrated places in Europe. 4,000 pairs of beautiful Gothic, Corinthian, and Landscapes, such as are generally sold about the city. 75 pairs of most beautiful Corinthian, painted in

Florence. 100 pairs of some of the most celebrated places in

this country.

3,000 pairs of cheap Shades, from 621 cents to \$1 50.

We pledge ourselves to sell 100 per cent. cheaper than any other house in New York. Persons wishing to see the process of getting up the most useful articles, are shown through the sainting with great pleasure. rooms with great pleasure.
Signs, Bauners, and Interior Deco-

rations not to be surpassed. TRIMMINGS of all kinds at manufacturer's prices.

Persons buying to sell again dealt with on the most liberal terms.

BARTOL & DE MAUNY. New York, August 15, 1845-3m.

PHIRE NO SALE!

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, at his L residence, near the Turspike road from Smithfield to Shepherdstown, and 2½ miles from the former place, on Wednesday, 10th day of Sep-

The Following Property, to wit: 8 head of Work Horses and Colts, (one a first rate Stallion, and one a first rate riding mare, three

Stallion, and one a first rate riding mare, three years old;)

10 head of Cattle, among which are some Milch Cows and a first rate Bull;

40 head of Sheep—30 Hoga;

2 Wagons, 1 Cart, 1 Water-car;

Barshear, Double and Single Shovel Ploughs;

Harrows—Hay and Wood Ladders; and a number of articles not necessary to mention.

Terms.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums above \$5, by the nurchaser giving, bond

all sums above \$5, by the purchaser giving, bond and approved security—and all under that sum the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOHN W. DALGARN. Aug. 22, 1845—ts.

Trustee and Commissioner's Sale.

UNDER the provisions of a Deed of Trust ex-ecuted by Daniel G. Krout, and by the au-thority of a decree of the County Court of Jeffer-son County, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, before the door of Daniel Entler's Hotel, in Shepherdstown, on Saturday the 6th day of September next, the House and Lot of situated on High street, in said town, and being in the possession and occu-

pancy of said Kront.

Terms of Sale.—One-third cash—one-third in ix months, and one-third in twelve months from day of sale. Title retained until the whole purchase money be paid—a bond and personal securi

ty for the deferred payments.
W. C. WORTHINGTON, Trustee. August 8, 1845.

FOR SALE.

In Mason County, Virginia, ON the South Western side, and five miles from the Great Kanawha river, and fifteen from the Ohio, a tract of

640 Acres of Land.

Plentifully watered by running streams and a good Spring, and covered by a growth of valuable tim-ber of every variety.

The region of country in which said Land is sitnated is a highly interesting portion of Western Virginia, and on many accounts desirable as a

The land lies high and undulating, the climate remarkably healthful, the soil is peculiarly adapted for grass, small grains of every sort, tobacco, &c.,—while the Creek Bottoms cannot be surpassed

for the growth of Corn.

Persons wishing to engage in the grazing of wool-growing business, but who are prevented for want of sufficient extent of surface, would here be enabled to "graze their flocks upon a hundred hills."—All persons, who, seeking to better their condition, are bound for the "far West," would do well, before arriving at the "stepping off place," to pause on this our western border, and direct their observation to this hitherto overlooked, ye intrinsically valuable region of country. Virginians, particularly from the Eastern portions of the State, who find it necessary or expedient to emi-grate—yet who are attached to the laws and cusgrate—yet who are attached to the laws and customs of the Old Dominion—may here find a home, when, though beyond the Alleghanics, and on the opposite run of Waters, they may feel that they still tread the soil of that State which has given birth to six Presidents.

The terms of sale of the above named tract of

Land will be suitable to those persons whose means are limited, and all such could not do better than to purchase. This is no fiction.

Apply to Lawrence B. Washington, Buffalo,

Mason County, Va., or to Benj. F. Washington, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. August 8, 1845—tf.

NOTICE:

PPLICATION will be made to the next Le-A gislature of the State of Virginia, for a charter to make a Railroad from Little's Falls, on the Shenandoah river, in the county of Jefferson, to intersect the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at or near the Old Furnace, with the condition to stop at or intersect the Winchester and Potomac Rail road, at or near Keyes' Switch; Provided, That Company can give satisfactory assurance that all freight for either the downward or upward trade, be promply taken off, or delivered, as the ca may be.

Aug. 22, 1845-tf. Music, Music:

A LARGE and splendid assortment of Guitar and Piano MUSIC, for sale low by Aug. 22.

J. H. BEARD.

Aug. 22. Virginia, to wit: At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Cir-

cuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1845:

Isaac Fouke, Trustee and Assignee of Samuel Gibson, AGAINST

AGAINST
Samuel Gibson, Executor of Margaret Gibson, deceased, and as devisee and heir at law of said Margaret Gibson deceased, Eli H. Carroll and Margaret his wife, Michael Gallaher, and Margaret his wife, Alexander Gibson, James Gibson, Thomas Gallaher and Mary his wife, General Devices rard R. Wager, and Daniel Johnson,

DEFENDANTS, IN CHANCERY. THE defendants, Michael Gallaher and Margaret his wife, Alexander Gibson, James Gibson, Thomas Gallaher and Mary his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfac-tory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the 5th day of the next term and answer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that s copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charles-

own. A Copy—Teste. Aug 22, 1845. R. T. BROWN, Clerk. HEALTH.

THOMPSON'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR & WOOD-NAPTHA, the most powerful and certain remedy ever discovered for the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitts, Asthma, Chronic Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, Chronic Catarrh, Liver Complaint, &c., for sale at August 29, 1845. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

COMMITTED.

To the Jail of Jefferson county, Va., as a Run away, the following described Negro:— On the 13th inst., a negro man, says he is aged 22—calls himself BENJAMIN PRATER—abut 5 feet 10 inches high—of copper color—has a stiff knee, caused by the rheumatism—one cheek somewhat scarred and swollen, and a burn on the breast. He had on when committed, linen pants and white cotton roundabout. He says he belongs to Dr. Gustavus Warfield, near Cooksville, Howard County, Md.

UThe owner of the above described negro is hereby notified to come forward and prove property and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law provides for in such cases.

WILLIAM H. GRIGGS, Deputy
Sheriff for D. Snively, and Jailor of Jefferson County, Va.

County, Va. August 15, 1845.

Help, Cassius, or I Sink!

JUST received, a superior article of twenty-five cent TOBACCO, that cannot be beat. Also an extra lot of Cut and Dry, for, smoking. For sale by JOHN MOREHEAD.

Aug. 26. Nearly opposite the Bank.

Lands For Sale:

Toffer for sale, all my Lands in Jefferson and Berkeley counties, to wit: Hazlefield; Boley's place, on the creek; Burns' place, on the creek, and the Suphur Spring, in Berkeley, adjoining Mrs. Dandridge's Bower place.

The sale will be made on the most accommodating terms, viz:—A payment of one-fourth or fifth, and a credit of the residue—say ten years, carrying interest from the date, payable annually.

I shall be in Jefferson in July, August, or September, and will give notice of my arrival in this paper.

Any person wishing to write to me, may direct H. Tucker, Philadelphia, whom I am about to visit.

H. St. G. TUCKER.

University, July 4, 1845—2m.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, VIRGINIA.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has leased and just newly fitted up the Brick House on main street, Shepherdstown, on the corner op-posite Entier's Hotel, as one of public entertain-ment. From his friends in Jefferson and the neighboring counties, he would ask a call, as it shall be his constant aim to render his house in every respect comfortable and agreeable to visi-ters and boaders. Terms moderate, and made to suit the times.

But the times.

The BAR shall at all times be supplied with the choicest liquors, for the accommodation of the public.

ELY CONLEY.

Shepherdstown, July 18, 1845—tf.

Shepherdstown, July 18, 1845—if.

BOARDING.

THE undersigned having rented the Dwelling part of that large Three-story Brick House, belonging to John G. Wilson, opposite the Arsenal Yard, Harpers-Ferry, is desirous of taking ten or fifteen genteel Boarders. The Rooms are large and airy, and he pledges himself to do every thing in his power to give satisfaction, and to make those who pratonize him comfortable. He would respectfully ask those who wish to get good Board, where they can be retired and quiet; to give him a trial. give him a trial.

THOMAS E. BRANDON. Harpers-Ferry, May 23, 1845—tf.

New and Cheap Tobacco Store. IN CHARLESTOWN.

HE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity, that he is now receiving and opening a large supply of

Tobacco, Segars and Snuff, in the Store-room of Messrs. E. M. & C. W. Aisquith, on the North-west corner of Main street, opposite Mr. Wm. S. Lock's Store, and nearly opposite the Bank, Charlestown, where he will constantly keep a general assortment of superior. Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,

from 121 up to 75 cents per pound. Also SE-GARS, of the most approved brands, viz:

Havana La Norma, Havana Regalia, Havana Trabuco, Plantation, Principe, Lord Byron, Castillos, and Washington La Norma. Also, a superior article of Segars at a low price.
Also SNUFFS, of different qualities.
He is determined to sell his Tobacco, Snuff and Segars at very low prices, and therefore respectfully solicits a call from all who use Tobacco.

Country Merchants of Jefferson and the adjoining counties will find it to their advantage to give

him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN MOREHEAD.

Charlestown, Aug. 8, 1845.

Coopers Wanted. THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant em-

ployment and good wages will be given.

JAMES W. BELL. Brucetown, July 25, 1845-tf. Furniture, Furniture!

Cabinet-Making Establishment. THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Smithfield and its vicinity,

that he still continues the Cabinet-Making Business, In all its various branches. His shop is one door

North of Henry Smith's Hotel, on the lower street, where he has on hand a good supply of FURNITURE, Of various kinds and of the best quality, which

change, all kinds of country produce at market prices.

He would also give notice that he has provided himself with a good HEARSE, and will at all times be prepared to furnish COFFINS, and convey them promptly to any place in the County, at the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. His prices for Coffins are as

Walnut Coffins, from 6 to 12 Dollars; Cherry, do. " 12 to 15 Dollars;
Mahogony, do. " 80 to 35 Dollars;
DAn APPRENTICE wanted. A box about
16 years of age would be preferred, to learn the
Cabinet-making Business. None need apply un-

less they are of good habits: SAMUEL SNOOK. Smithfield, July 11, 1845 .- 6m.

UST received by
July 18. KEYES & KEARSLEY. BACON.—A prime lot of Bacon (hog round) for sale by CRANE & SADLER.

August 1, 1845.

HHDS. New Orleans Sugar, best quality;

1 do. Sugar-house Molasses;

1 do New Orleans do.;

8 bbls Porto Rico do. For sale by ADAM YOUNG Agent.

Harpers-Ferry, July 25, 1845. BESWAX.—The highest market price paid for Beeswax, by Aug. 8.

KEYES & KEARSLEY.

THE latest improved Preserving Furnaces, Bell-metal Kettles, Trace Chains, Sheep Bells, Chissels, Gouges, &c., just received by Aug. 8.

THOS. RAWLINS.

For Hiro, A FEMALE SERVANT—a good Seamstress, Washer and Ironer, and capable of doing all kinds of House-work. Enquire at this Office, or

at Sappington's Hotel. August 1, 1845. FISH.—A few barrels No. 1 new Herrings.
THOS. RAWLINS.

CLOCKS—At very reduced prices for sale by J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Aug. 8, 1845.

VINEGAR.—Pure cider Vinegar for sale by Aug. 8. KEYES & KEARSLEY. MACCARONI.—For sale by Aug. 8. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Dining China.

SETT very handsome Liverpool Dining
Ware; also, Stone China Pitchers with me-

tallic covers; handsome Chamber Setta; Goblets; and a general assortment of Glass and Queensware. For sale by

Aug. 8.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS. COOKERY BOOK.—A few copies of Mrs.
Rundles' celebrated Cook Book.
May 33.
E. M. AISQUITH.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR—For sale by July 25. J. H. BEARD.

2000 LBS. LARD, and any quantity of GOOD BACON, hog round, for which the fair market price in goods will be paid. August 15. MILLER & TATE.



THE HAPPY FARMER.

Saw ye the farmer at his plough,
As you were riding by?
Or wearied 'neath his noon day toil,
When summer sums were high?
And thought you that his lot was hard?
And did you thank your God,
That you and yours, were not condemn'd
Thus like a slave to plod?

Thus like a slave to piod?

Come, see him at his harvest home;
When garden, field, and trees.
Conspire with flowing stores to fill.
His barn and granery.
His healthful children gaily sport,
Amid the new mown hay,
Or proudly aid with vigorous arm,
His task as best they may.

The dog partakes his master's joy,
And guards the loaded wain,
The feathery people clap their wings,
And lead their youngling train,
Perchance the hoary grandsire's eye
The glowing scene surveys,
And breathes a blessing on his race,
Or guides their evening praise.

The Harvest-Giver is their friend, The maker of the soil,
And earth, the Mother, gives them bread
And cheers their patient toil.
Come, join them round their wint'ry hearth,
Their heart-felt pleasures see,
And you can better judge how blest
The farmer's life may be.

To Improve the Soil-To improve a soil is as much as to say that we seek to modify its constitution, its physical properties in order to bring them into harmony with the climate and the nature of the crops that are grown; In a district where the soil is too clayey our en-deavor ought to be to make it acquire to a certain extent the qualities of light soils. Theory indicates the means to be followed to effect such a change; it suffices to introduce sand into soils that are too stiff, and to mix clay with those that that are too said. But these recommendations of science, which, indeed, the common sense of mankind had already pointed out, are seldom realized in practice, and only appear feasible to those who are entirely unacquainted with rural economy.— The digging up and transport of the various kinds of soil, according to the necessities of the case, are very costly operations, and I can quote a particu-lar instance in illustration of the fact; my land at Bechelbronn is generally strong; experiments made in the garden on a small scale showed that an addition of sand improved it considerably. In the middle of the farm there is a manufactory which accumulates such a quantity of sand that it becomes troublesome; nevertheless, I am satisfied that the improvement by means of sand would be too costly, and that, all things taken into account, it would be better policy to buy new lands with the castle better policy to buy new lands with the capital, which would be required to im-prove those I already possess in the manner which has been indicated. I should have no difficulty in citing numerous instances where improvements by mingling different kinds of soil were ruinous in

the end to those who undertook them.

A piece of sandy soil, for example, purchased at a very low price, after having been suitably improved by means of clay, cost its proprietor much more than the price of the best land in the country. Great caution is therefore necessary in undertaking any improvement in the soil in this direction; in changing suddenly the nature of the soil. Improvement ought to take place gradually and by good husbandry, the necessary tendency of which is to improve the soil. Upon stiff clavey lands we put dressings and manures which tend to divide it, to lessen its cohesion, such as ashes. turf, long manure, &c. But the husbandman has not always suitable materials at his command, and in this case, which is perhaps the usual one, he must endeavor by selecting his crops judiciously, crops which shall agree best with stiff soils, and at the same time meet the demands of his market, to make most of his land. In a word, the true husbandman ought to know the qualities and defects of the land which he cultivates, and to be guided in his operations by these; and in fact, it the operations of his farm.

In an argillacious or clayey soil, it would be absurd to persist in attempting to grow crops that require an open soil. Clayey lands generally answer well for meadows, and autumn ploughing is always highly advantageous to them by reason of the disintegrating effects of the ensuing winter frosts .- Boussingault.

CULTURE OF WHEAT-EXPERIMENTS ON THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES .- Persons familiar with the interests involved in the product of a staple commodity like wheat, will appreciate the value of any improvement in the quantity as well as the quality of the article.

Such persons can estimate the value a man like Rawson Harmon, whose reputation has spread far beyond the limits of the Gennessee country as the st indefatigable and successful experimenter in the culture of wheat. Our farming readers, and many others beside, are not ignorant of the fact. that Gen. Harmon has cultivated nearly forty varieties of that grain, with a view of determining the kind most advantageous for the farmer in these regions. One of the most interesting objects at exhibitions of the State Society and American Institute last year, was the case of specimens presented by Gen. II., with the results of his experience on their culture and qualities. Those who have not seen the specimens, may find an interesting account of them in the third volume of

the Transactions of the State Agricultural Society

Reference is now made to the subject, for the purpose of mentioning an important addition for Gen. Harmon's experimental field: Some speci-Gen. Harmon's experimental field: Some speci-mens of wheat were lately imported from Spain, by our fellow-citizen, Isaiah Townsend, which are pronounced by competent judges to be superior to any ever before seen in this quarter. It is call-ed the "Aguirrie wheat," from the name of the farmer who raised it, in Modina del Campo of Old Castilie, where Townsend made his acquain tance when travelling in Europe, a few years ago. The specimen we have seen is that presented to the State Agricultural Society, which may be found at the office of the "Cultivator." It is said to weigh sixty-eight pounds and a half to the bushel; and the quality is even more remarkable than the weight. A few bushels, sufficient to sow a small field of Harmon's experimental farm, have been forwarded to "Wheatland"-a town which does honor to its name, for no where in the Union is better wheat produced—and the reader may guess how far this distinction is promoted by the praiseworthy example of Gen. Harmon. The result of the experiment will be exhibited at the State fair of 1846. And in the mean time we advise all who desire the profit and pleasure result-ing from a crop of the best kind, to supply themselves from sources which furnish the best guarantee for first-rate grain.

Than the improvement of the wheat crop—the great staple of our States—certainly no object of an agricultural character can be considered more important; and we are gratified with the opportu-nity to command the enlightened interest manifest-ed by Mr. Townsend.—Albany Argus.

A writer in the Farmers Cabinet suspends hi bee-hives by fixing two uprights on his hives, and boring a hole in each, Inserts a wooden pin; by boring a noie in each, inserts a wooder pin; by this cross-piece he hangs his hives under a sort of roof, to protect them from the sun. He says the worms drop out, and the bees fight the moth bet-ter. He makes his addition to his hives, by spli-cing on underneath a lox of the same size as his hives; bees working downward, seldom upward.

A FAIR HIT.—One of the Boston clergymen, perceiving on a recent Sabbath, several of his congregation in the arms of Morpheus, hit upon the following simple but effectual method to call their attention to what had cost him much study. He stopped suddenly in his discourse and began counting one, two, THREE, FOUR, and by the time he reached TEN, his whole congregation was wide alvake, listoning with attentive ears, to their be-loved Pastor, and will not, it is believed, be soon

loved Pastor, and will not, it is believed, be soon "canght napping" again.

The circumstance reminds us of the expedient adopted by "Father Maiton," of Newburyport, to "wake up" a member of his congregation, notorious for his sleepy habits in church. The individual referred to was yelept "Mark." Now, the said Mark had fallen into a profound sleep, much to the annoyance of the good minister. It was perhaps, the hundreth time, that he had been known to do so. All of a sudden, Mr. Malton stopped short in his discourse, and at the top of his stentorian lungs, roared out—Mark! Mark! stentorian lungs, roared out—Mark! Mark! whereupon the aforesaid Mark, thinking he heard a "loud call," opened his eyes. No sooner had he done so than the Reverend clergyman exclaimed, in a lower tone—"the perfect man and the up-right." Mark never went to sleep again—in church.

A. J. O'BANNON, ATTORDET AT LATTA PRACTICES in the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke counties. Address-Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. July 18, 1845.

HENRY BEDINGER: attommer at Law, VILL practice in the Courts of Jefferson Clarke, Frederick, and Berkeley counties. May 23, 1845-tf.

DR. ALEXANDER offers his profes sional services to the citizens of Charles town and the vicinity. Residence third door East of Carter's Hotel.

Charlestown, April 18, 1845-tf.

Jan. 10, 1845-tf.

GEORGE W. SAPPINGTON, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ILL attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke Residence-Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.

Cabter's Hotel

BEWOIL-ETLEVI

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 age, and pleages himself that heither exertion hor 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.

WICKLIFFE ACADEMY.

H. BROWN FARRAR, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

THE Second Session of the current year. this Institution will commence on the 28th of July instant. In conducting the educational interests of the school it will be the constant design of the Principal to adopt that plan of instruction and government, which will furnish the best facilities to the student for the successful prosecution of his studies, and effect a vigorous development and discipline of the intellectual faculties, the cul-tivation of the moral susceptibilities, tending to unfold and mature those qualities that form the basis of an efficient and manly character. The course of study will include, besides the elementa-ry English branches, Rhetoric, Logic, the Exact and Physical Sciences, the Greek and Roman Classics, together with Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. Those Text Books will be used that are best adapted to promote a thorough scholarship, and symmetrical growth of the mental powers, preparing the student for the practical duties of a business life, or admission into any of the colleges of the Union. An exact record of the daily attendance, recitations and deportment of the advanced scholars will be kept, and a weekly guided in his operations by these; and in fact, it is only with such knowledge that he can know the Public examinations will be held at the close of rent he can afford to pay, and estimate the amount of capital he can reasonably employ in carrying on edch session, on which occasion the friends of education are respectfully invited to attend. ly invited to attend.

In addition to the privilege of reference to the Rev. Mr. Wilmer, Rector of Wickliffe Parish, Rev. W. B. Dutton, Charlestown, Rev. Henry W. Dodge, Berryville, the Trustees and Patrons of the Academy, the Principal has in his possession recommendations from the Faculty of the College at which he was graduated, and the fol-

lowing gentlemen:— Rev. Dr. Bates, Massachusetts, Rev. Dr. Beaman, Troy, N. Y., Rev. Dr. Merrill, Vermont, Rev. Dr. Labaree, do Prof. B. Stoddard, Hon. Wm. C. Rives, U. S. Senator, Hon. S. J. Phelps, Hon. Rufus Choate, do

Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, House of Rep. Hon. G. P. Marsh, do
J. Bruce, Esq., Winchester,
F. Converse, Principal Academy Leesburg.
Clarke County, Va., July 25, 1845.

Cheap Groceries.

THE subscribers have on hand a large stock of cheap Groceries, viz: New Orleans Sugar, Do do Molasses. Rio Coffee, Chocolate and Rice, to which they

nvite the attention of the farmers. June 13. CRANE & SADLER. RINTS .- Just received, a very cheap lot of Prints and pantaloon stu CRANE & SADLER June 13.

WHISKEY.-A large lot of Old Rye and Common Whiskey, on hand and for sale CRANL & SADLER.

Bargains for the Ladies. BEING determined to keep no Fancy Goods over this season, we will offer at very reduced rices, the remainder of our extensive stock of Balzarines, Berages, Lawns, Ginghams, Flowers, Ribbands, Bouncts, &c. &c., with many other Summer Goods. Ladies who have not completed their wardrobe for the present season can do so at July 4. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Superior Leghern Plats. HANDSOME assortment Gentlemen's Leg-A horn Hats, all prices; Ladies Braid and Straw Bonnets;

Do Lawn do., superior; Misses and Children's do do. Which will be sold very cheap.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, June 13, 1845.

IVIN WARE—A good assortment, for sale CRANE & SADLER. More New Dry Goods.

JUST received, an additional supply of Ladies and Gentlemen's SCHMER GOODS, which will be sold cheaper than ever.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, June 13, 1845.

New Goods.

HAVE received by late strivals a fresh supply of articles in the Dry Goods line, to which I respectfully invite the attention of dealers.

ADAM YOUNG, Agent.

Haspers-Ferry, July 25, 1845.

Hathaway Hot-Air Cook Stoves.

DERSONS that may be in want of the above named Stoves, are respectfully informed that the subscriber has become the purchaser of the right for selling them in Jefferson county, Virginia. All letters on that subject, if directed to Harpers-Ferry, shall meet with prompt attention. A large number of these Stoves are kept constantly on hand.

HUGH GILLEECE.

Harpers-Ferry, April 25, 1845—tf.

A VERY handsome English double plated Coffee Urn, and a pair of Waiters, for sale low-June 27. CHA'S G. STEWART.

CROCERIES.—Sugar-house Syrup, a first rate article;
Coffee, Sugar and Teas, and a general assortment of all kinds of Groceries, lately received.
June 20. THOMAS RAWLINS.

French Cloths.

HE attention of the Gentlemen is invited to Cassimeres, which will be found inferior to no other in the Valley, and at reduced prices J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

HARD CIDER VINEGAR—for sale by HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co.

BROWN MUSTARD SEED—Ground, at 25 cents per pound, for sale by July 4. J. H. BEARD.

Boots and Shoes: JUST received from Philadelphia, a complete assortment of Boors and Shors, viz: * Men's Seal Boots, do Calf do.; Do Brogans, sewed, superior;

Do Kip do Do do pegge Do do pegged, do.; Do Morocco do do: Boy's and Youth's do.;

Ladies Kid Slippers, best quality Phil'a. Make : Do Morocco do do Misses and Children's do do.; Which will be sold lower than any that has been

sold in this market. The public will please call and examine for themselves. JOHN G. WILSON. Harpers-Ferry June 13, 1845.

" Cypress Shingles. ON hand, a few thousand prime Cypress Shingles, for sale low.

May 9.

E. M. AISQUITH.

Headache Remedy, FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE. HIS distressing complaint may be cured by using one bottle of Sophn's Sick Headache Remedy, which has cured thousands of the worst cases. Persons after suffering weeks with this deathlike sickness, will buy a bottle of this remedy, and be cured, and then complain of their folly in not buying it before. People are expected to use the whole bottle, not use it two or three times and then complain that they are not cured. A bottle will cure them.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock Co 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 17, 1845.

CURTAIN GOODS.—Embroidered, figured, striped and barred Curtain Muslins, very cheap and elegant, for sale by
May 30.
J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

SHEEP SHEARS—for sale low.
May 16. E: M: AISQUITH. WOOL.—The subscribers wish to purchase
Wool, for which they will pay the highest
market price. KEYES & KEARSLEY.
June 6, 1845. market price.

SHOWER BATHS.—Portable Shower Baths to be used in Chambers.
May 30. E. M. AISQUITH.

EAPOLITAN BONNETS.—A few of these splendid and fashionable Bonnets left, with splendid Ribands, Flowers, Laces, &c.
May 30.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Further Proof of the Efficacy of Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound in relieving afflicted man.

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

cured ANOTHER, YET MORE ASTONISHING Mrs. Henrietta Merrick, residing in Monu-ment street, between Canal and Eden streets was attacked with a very severe cough and pain in the breast, which was so intense that it extendod to her shoulders. She was afflicted also with

a pain in the side. After trying many remedies, she was persuaded by a friend to use Hance's Compound Syrup o Hoarhound, and after using three doses, she experienced great relief, and before she had finished the bottle was entirely cured.

Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by

SETH S. HANCE, Corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltime and by J. H. BEARD & Co. Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

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

What is that principle which is termed the blood?
"The blood is the vital principle of life, and is that fluid by which the entire functions of the system are regulated; therefore when it becomes impure, the general system becomes deranged, and

gives rise to innumerable diseases."

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

ANCE'S COMPOUND MEDICATED HOARHOUND CANDY, for Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, Sore Throat, Clearing the Voice, Consumption, Bronchitis,

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

ARSALETTES-A new and beautiful ar May 16. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

BOOKS.—Just received, a considerable addition to our stock of Books—among which are many of the latest publications, to which we invite the attention of the public.

June 20.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

June 20, 1845. STARR'S celebrated Congress, Rappee and Macabeau SNUFFS; Cigars & Tobacco; Just opened at T. RAWLINS'.

OSIERY.—75 doz. Hose—assorted colors, for sale cheap by
ADAM YOUNG, Agent.
Harpers-Ferry, July 25, 1845.

200 BLACK BOTTLES, at 75 cents per July 18. J. H. BEARD.

2000 LBS. White Lead in Oil, pure; 1000 lbs. do in kegs of 100, 50, 25 and 121 lbs. each—for sale by
ADAM YOUNG, Agent. Harpers-Ferry, July 25, 1845.

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 taken absence of his ally, that he has taken charge of his

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

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 leading for all minimum for the latter in the step of the latter in the l ocation for all business transactions in the town.

It has also acquired much notoriety and celebri-ty 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 therefore the privilege and pleasure of the undersigned to express a fond hope for the success of his pre-decessor, and for the undisturbed happiness of his amiable family in their new abode at Harpers-

amiable lamily in their Ferry
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 part to make it crual, if not more agreeable, than heretofore.

herctofore.
The chambers are all large, airy and comfortable,

The chambers are all large, airy and comfortable, with fire-place in each, and boarders can have 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 undersigned can with great confidence, was a confidence. undersigned can, with great confidence, promise to his guests, dishes rare and palatable. And lastto his guests, dishes rare and palatable. And lastly, relying upon his infimited 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. Ya.,

Charlestown, Jefferson co., Va., April 1, 1845.

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

Oil of Tannin for Leather. Oil of Tannin for Leather.

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 cheap, and is worth its weight in silver.

Sold wholesale by Constront & Co., 21 Cont.

Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 17, 1845.

Cure for Rheumatism. L AMBAUGH'S COMPOSITION.—A fresh supply of this valuable medicine, for either Inflamatory Rheumatism. Just proor sale by J. H. BEARD & Co. Chronic or pared and for sale by January 31, 1845.

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 beautiful patterns;
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. March 28. CHAS. G. STEWART. N. B .- Watches repaired as usual, and warranted for twelve months.

BAR IRON.

JUST received, a large supply of Hughes' fine Bar Iron, from 3-8 by 1\frac{1}{2} inch to 1\frac{1}{2} inch by 2 inch; round do. from \frac{1}{2} to 1\frac{1}{2} inch; band 1\frac{1}{2} inch wide to 4 inch; square from \frac{1}{2} to 1\frac{1}{2} inch.

A large stock of horse shoe iron and nail rods, that cannot be beat; also, a large stock of plough irons all of which I will warrant, and will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers upon a short credit March 27. THOS. RAWLINS.

East India Hair Dye, FOR COLORING THE HAIR PER-FECTLY BLACK OR BROWN. HIS preparation will color the coarses or grey hair the most beautiful black or rown. There is no mistake about the article at all, if used according to directions; it will do what is said of it. Out of ten thousand bottles that have been used; not one has been brought back or any

fault found with it.

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

J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 17, 1845.

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

Hay's Linament for the Piles.

Piles effectually cured by this certain remedy. The sale of this article is steadily increasing, 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

rice. 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.

Hardware, &c. WALBY'S celebrated Trowels, Watkins & Quinlan's famous Drawing Knives, Sheepshears, Brass Candle-sticks, Hand. Bells, Spades,

Shovels, &c. Also, a fine assortment of Carpenter's Tools.
Also, a fine assortment of Carpenter's Tools.
Shoes, Shoe-findings, French Kits, Ladies and
Gentlemen's Morocco and Lining Skins, Silversand, Paints, Oil, Glass, Putty, Tin Ware, Tin
Plates, Wood Ware, &c., &c., just received and
for sale by THOS, RAWLINS.
April 25, 1845 April 25, 1845.

Saddle and Harness Manufactory.

THE undersigned would take occasion to re-tern thanks to his many kind friends for the 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 him-self. He will still continue to manufacture, in the most approved style, and of the best materials, 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

LT COUNTRY PRODUCE, will be taken in ex change for work, at the market price.

JOHN BROOK, Agent.

Charlestown, Feb. 7, 1845—6m.

JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE



No. 1, Miller's Row. TAMES 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 begs leave to state to his friends and the public generally, that the Boot and Shoe-making will be carried on the state arious branches, with redoubled energy, finder 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.

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 this may rely upon the work being done troubly.

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 or

STONE CUTTING.

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

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

OF EVERY VARIETY. OF EVERY VARIETY.

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

LETTERING neatly executed.

By application to Mr. Jas. W. Beller, Charlestown, those who may desire any of the above are town, those who may desire any of the above are

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

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

Aug. 23, 1844.—1y. TANCE'S MEDICATED CANDY, FOR COLDS, COUGHS & HOARSE.

"It has long been the effort of man, To save fellow mortals from death; To cure them of coughs and of cold 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. HANCE'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 2rs, 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

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.

Lin's Balm of China. 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 salves this is worth ten dollars worth of all other salves 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 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, 1845.

Jan. 31, 1845.

JUST received, the best Philadelphia tanned Tampico and Madras Morocco and Kid-Skins for ladies' and gentlemen's wear; Fancy colored and Bronze Skins for Misses shoes:

shoes;
Also, pink and white lining skins;
Super deer and goat skin binding, &c.
Together with a large stock of Spanish and
country leather, calf-ckin, &c., very cheap for the
cash at THOS, RAWLINS'.

RESH TURNIP SEED-for sale by

BALTIMORE CITY

To City and Country Buyers.

THE attention of buyers of DRY GOODS from the city and country, is respectfully invited to a lot of New Goods, now opening, and which will be sold at exceedingly low prices. The purpose is to sell low, so that buyers can see and know it to be their interest to deal with us.—Our stock will be continually increased by new styles as they appear.

PRINTS, Bleached MUSLINS, Brown MUSLINS, Ticking, Cambrics, Osnaburgs, Plaid Cottons, Checks, Flannels, Sattinets, Linseys, Kerseys, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain, Wadding, &c. &c.

FORD, STANNARD & CO.,

Corner Baltimore and Liberty sts., Baltimore.
July 25, 1845—\$4.

JOHN WONDERLY, Formerly Conductor of the Balt. & Ohio BALL-BOAD:

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

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

IP Packing warranted, and Stone-ware for sale at factory prices.

at factory prices.
Baltimore, Nov. 15, 1844—tf. FOUNTAIN INN. [LATE BELTZHOOVER'S.]

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

not only be merited but surpassed.

In accordance with the difficulties of the times, they have determined to reduce their charges to Correspond. TERMS \$1,25 PER DAY. Baltimore, Md., Nov. 15, 1844-1v.

THE MOST COMMON SAYING

Is that I would not give one bottle of
Dr. SWAYNE's Compound Syrup of Wild
Cherry, for half a dozen of any Cherry, for half a dozen of any other preparation. I have tried all the popular ones, but this stands unrivaled 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, Aathma, or weakness of the Ner. Asthma, or weakness of the Nervous System or impaired Cons-titution arising from any cause, and to prevent per-sons from falling into a Decline, this medi-

cine has not its
equal.

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

by calling at my office. 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 counterfeit. Prepared only by Doct. Swayne, whose office is now removed to N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

II The above valuable Compound Syrup is for ale by HENRY S. FORNEY, Agent, Oct. 11, 1844—19. Shepherdstown, Va. WEAK LUNGS and WEAK BREAST. When any person is predisposed to consumption, it generally manifests itself by certain symptoms, which are called CONSUMPTIVE SYMPTOMS, the most common of which are a pain in the breast, and an oppression and pain about the lungs. When these symptoms are experienced, to guard against consumption it is advisable to STRENGTHEN THE LUNGS

advisable to STRENGTHEN THE LUNGS AND BREAST. This may be done effectually by using HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOARHOUND.

Price 50 cents ber bottle. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner of Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by J. H. BEARD & Co.

Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844. HANCE'S SUPERIOR LILY WHITE, AND HANCE'S PEARL POWDER, both articles for beautifying and improving the complexion. Price 61 cts. per box. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner of Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co.

Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844. Vestings, &c. SUP. Black Satin, Fancy Silk, new style Marseilles, white do.; Cravats, Scarfs, Pocket Hdkfs., linen, cotton and silk, &c., of the real

Polka style. May 2, 1845. MILLER & TATE WANTED.—Wool, Bacon, and Rags, for which the market price will be paid in goods, by HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co.
May 30, 1845.

BIBLES.—Large supply of large and small Family Bibles, of every quality to \$11.—Also, 2 copies Scott's Bible, with Barnes' Notes on the Gospels, Acts, Romans, Corinthians, Galatians and Isaiah—just received and for sale by May 23. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

New Style Cassimeres.

OME new styled Fancy Cassimeres expected from Philadelphia this week, by
May 23. MILLER & TATE. Silks, Berages, Gimps, &c.

W E expect to receive from Philadelphia in a few days, some handsome Silks and Be-

rages, new style, to which we invite the attention of the Ladies.

MILLER & TATE May 23, 1845.

MILLER & TATE. Embroidered Swiss Robes, BEAUTIFUL article for evening Dresses,

French Embroidered Tarlatins May 9. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. New Works.

THE Complete Cook, containing plain and practical directions for Cooking and House-keeping, with upwards of Seven Hundred Recipes—price 25 cents.

The Kitchen and Fruit Gardener, a select manual of Kitchen Gardening and Culture of Fruits, with description of many valuable fruits—price 25

The Complete Florist, containing practical instructions for the management of Green-house plants, Shrubbery, Flower Gardens, &c. Price May 16. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.