

Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, The Sciences, Mechanic Arts, Literature, Miscellaneous Acading, General Intelligence and Commercial Summaries.

VOLUME 2.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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

At \$2 00 in advance-\$2 50 if paid within the year-or \$3 00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

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.

CO-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 manu-script for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and CHARGED ACCOMPINGLY. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

J. ATWOOD Artist, from Philadelphia, AS taken Rooms over Crane & Sadler's Store for a short time, Those who are desirous of having their Portraits taken, will please make early application. Dec. 12, 1845.

DR. STRAITH

H AS been appointed by Madame BETTS, of Philadelphia, sole agent for the sale of her Uterine Supporters, for the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Loudoun, Clarke and Frederick. Certificates of the benefit derived from this instrument, and the opinions of Professors Jackson, Mutter, Wm. Harriss and others, will be shown on appli-cation at my office. Members of the Profession, prescribing its use, will be supplied at once. Charlestown, Dec. 12, 1845.

OVSTERS! OVSTERS!!

J. B. SMALL, 2d door West of Sappington's to the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity for the very liberal support extended towards his Oys-ter Establishment in this place. He has made ample arrangements to be supplied with the best OYSTERS the Baltimore market can afford, and, as heretofore, he will at all times be prepared to "fix 'em up" in a style so superior, that the most fastidious epicure will rejoice to partake. All are invited to call and try at least one plate,

raw, fried or stewed, as their tastes may prefer. Families will be furnished, at any time by the

Can, if a day's notice is given. kept on hand during the season.

Dec. 12, 1845.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership existing between us was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 1st day of April last. All persons having claims against the firm of John H. Beard & Co., are requested to present them immediately for settlement.--Those who are indebted to the firm must expect a speedy settlement to be required. JOHN J. H. STRAITH, J. H. BEARD. Dec. 12, 1845.—Free Press copy.

WANTED.

WISH to hire for the next year, three Negro WISH to hire for the next year, three Nerro Women that can come well recommended— one as a good washer and ironer—another as chambermaid, and the third for a nurse. A liber-al hire will be given. Any one having such will please write to me at this place, as early as possi-ble. JOS. F. ABELL.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 12, 1845.

DRESENTS his compliments to the appetites

America, I love thes still ! There's glory in thy name— There's brightness beaming from thy birth, And honor in thy fame ; There's beauty in thy naked soll, Bespeaking smiles of love ; Thy rocks and blooming wilds proclaim Protection from Above.

AMERICA, I LOVE THEE STILL!

- America, I love thee still ! Beneath thy valleys rest The pilgrims of a tyrant's power--Bright emblems of the blest ; And round them, clothed in silence, lies The mouldering patriot's fame, Embalmed in sacred memory's fire-Iramortal honors claim.

- America, I love these still ! Thou art my native land; Thy joys, so pure, can ne'er be found Upon a loreign strand. Though Pleasure's path and Fortune's smiles In other climes seem fair, The brightest of their hopes and joys Can nought with the compare.
- Can not not the still! Resplendent glories gleam Through all thy decis—the sacred light Shall ever be my theme. Pure from the realms of victory's sky This crown was given to thee : 'Midst starry lights elernal stands The Orb of Liberty.

General Intelligence.

WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT .- The whole of last week was taken up, says the Hagerstown Her-ald of Ereedom, with the trial of the Cushwa Will Case. It was submitted to the jury late on Saturday night, which, after a short consultation, re-turned a verdict for defendant-that is to say, breaking the will of John Cushwa, deceased, on the ground of insanity. The plaintiff was the son, and the defendant the daughter of the deceased, and under the will the son was to have received sixty thousand dollars of the estate, and the daughter but ten thousand dollars. The case was an appeal from the Orphans' court. The parties have since the verdict compromised the matter.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS .- A Washington letter writer says that John Q: Adams, on the Oregon question, is an out-and-outer-going for 54 d. and 40 m., not abating a minute.

COTTON.—The statistics of cotton are really wonderful, and show its rapid increase and its great agricultural value and importance—In 1781 the whole amount of cotton shipped from this country to England was 450 bales. In 1788 England imported about 60,000 bales not one of which was pro-cured from the United States. So rapid was the increase of our cotton trade, however, that in 1807, we shiped to England 160,000 bales, valued at \$15,000,000—at 25 cents per pound. From 1800 to 1807 the exports of flour from the United States was valued at about \$10,000,000 annually. [N. O. Courier.

EXCLISH NOBLES .- The following are some of the privileges of nobility: 1. Exemption from arrest for debt. 2. They are tried for crimes and mis-

demeanors only by the Peers, who give their ver-dict, not on oath, but on their honor. 3. Exemp-tion from scandal by a law subjecting their defamers to an arbitrary fine and imprisonment. 4. A Peer may sit in a court of justice uncovered.

INDIAN CORN.—The Albion, a paper in the Eng-lish interest, published at New York, thinks that In-dian corn meal is a very valuable food for the Eu-ropean poor, and says the best way to overcome

 Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 12, 1845.
 Form Baltimore,

 JOHN F. BLESSING,
 From Baltimore,

 RESENTS his compliments to the appetites of the citizens of Charlestown, and wishing m long continued and oft renewed appetitions, nounces his readiness to minister to their cray In East in the same paper says Indian meal cakes in the same paper says Indian meal

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, DECEMBER 19, 1845.

REPORT

OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. This document occupies seven columns in the "Union." We are unable to present it entire, but substitute the following satisfactory condensation furnished by the Baltimore Sun, as to the Secretary's views on the Tariff, the necessity for the creation of a contsitutional Treasury, &c .--The financial condition of our Government, as set

forth by Mr. Walker, was given in our last paper. In suggesting improvements in the revenue laws, the following principles have been adopted : lst. That no more money should be collected than is necessary for the wants of the govern-ment, economically administered. 2d. That no duty be imposed on any article above the lowest rate which will yield the largest

amount of revenue. 3d. That, below such rate, discrimination may

be made, descending in the scale of duties; or, for imperative reasons, the article may be placed in the list of those free from all duty. 4th. That the maximum revenue duty should

be imposed on luxtries. 5th. That all minimums, and all specific duties, should be abolished, and ad-valorem duties substituted in their place-care being taken to guard against fraudulent invoices and under-valuation, and to assess the duty upon the actual market value.

6th. That the duties should be so imposed as to operate as equally as possible throughout the Union, discriminating neither for nor against any class or section.

'No horizontal scale of duties is recommended because such a scale would be a refusal to discriminate for rovenue, and might sink that revenue below the wants of the government. Some articles will yield the largest revenues at duties that would be wholly or partially prohibitory in other cases. Luxuries, as a general rule, will bear the highest revenue duties; but even some very costly luxurics easily smuggled, will bear but a light duty for revenue; whilst other arti-cles, of great bulk and weight, will bear a higher

duty for revenue. There is no instance within the knowledge of this department of any horizon-tal tariff ever having been enacted by any one of the nations of the world. There must be dis-crimination for revenue, or the burden of taxation must be augmented in order to bring the same amount of money into the treasury. It is difficult, also, to adopt any arbitrary maximum, to which an inflexible adherence must be demanded in all cases.

There are many luxuries which will bear a much higher duty for revenue than 20 per cent; and the only true maximum is that which expeand the only true maximum is that which expo-rience demonstrates will bring; in each case, the largest revenue at the lowest rate of duty. Nor should maximum revenue duties be imposed upon all articles; for this would yield too large an in-come, and would]prevent all discrimination within tho revenue standard, and require necessaries to be taxed as high as luxuries. But, whilst it is impossible to adopt any horizontal scale of duties, or even any arbitrary maximum, experience proves that, as a general rule, a duty of 20 per cent ad-valorem will yield the largest revenue. There are, however, a few exceptions above, as well as many below, this standard.

nany below, this standard. It is believed that sufficient means can be obtained, at the lowest revenue duties, on the artiticles now subjected to duty; but if Congress de-sire a larger revenue, it should be procured by taxing the free articles rather than transcend, in

It is deemed just that taxation, whether direct It is deemed just that taxation, whether direct or indirect, should be as nearly as practicable in proportion to property. If the whole revenue were raised by a tax upon property, the poor, and especially those who live by the wages of labor, would pay but a very small portion of such tax; whereas, by the tariff, the poor, by the consump-tion of various imports, or of domestic articles enhanced in price by the duties, pay a much larg-er share of the taxes than if they were collected by an assessment in proportion to property. To er share of the taxes than if they were collected by an assessment in proportion to property. To counteract, as far as possible, this effect of the ta-riff, the duties upon luxuries, used almost exclu-sively by the rich, should be fixed at the highest revenue standard. This would not be discrimin-ating in favor of the poor, however just that might be within the revenue limit: but it would miti-gate, as far as possible, that discrimination against he poor which results from every tariff by comhe poor which results from every tariff, by compelling them to pay a larger amount of the taxes than if assessed and collected on all property in proportion to its value. In accordance with these principles, it is believed that the largest practicable portion of the aggregate revenue should be raised by maximum revenue duties upon luxuries, whether grown, produced, or manufactured, at home or abroad.

they have diminished. Where the number of manufactories is not

great, the power of the system to regulate the wages of labor is inconsiderable; but as the profit of capital invested in manufactures is augmented by the protective tariff, there is a corresponding increase of power, until the control of such capital over the wages of labor becomes ir-resistible. In view of the conflicts that result from the exercise of this power, the government, from the exercise of this power, the government, by protective duties arrays itself on the side of the manufacturing system, and, by thus augmenting its wealth and power, soon terminates in its fa-vor the struggle between man and money—be-tween capital and labor. When the tariff of 1842 was enacted, the maximum duty was 20 per cent. By that act, the average of duties on the protect-ed articles was more than doubled. But the wa-ges of labor did not increase in a corresponding ratio, or in any ratio whatever. On the contrary, it ratio, or in any ratio whatever. On the contrary, whilst wages in some cases have diminished, the prices of many articles used by the working classas have greatly appreciated. A protective tariff is a question regarding the

That is its enhancement of the profits of capital. object, and not to augment the wages of labor which would reduce those profits.

Which would reduce those protes. The present tariff, says the Secretary, is un-just and enequal, as well in its details as in the principles upon which it is founded. On some articles, the duties are entirely prohibitory, and on others there is a partial prohibition. It dison others there is a partial prohibition. It dis-criminates in favor of manufactures and against many

ATT, VIRCENTIALA, DEPORTIONAL TO, CONSTRUCTIONAL TO, CONSTRUCTIONAL, DEPORTIONAL TO, CONSTRUCTIONAL, DEPORTIONAL, CONSTRUCTIONAL, CONSTRUC

of equal rights, and repugnant to the spirit of our free institutions, and, it is apprehended by many, may become but another form for priviliged orders, under the name of protection, instead of privilege—indicated here not by rank or title, but by profits and dividends, extracted from the many, by taxes upon them, for the benefit of the few.— No prejudice is felt by the Secretary of the Treasury against manufacturers. His opposition is to the protective system, and not to classes or individuals. Under revenue duties, it is believed, they would still roceive a reasonable profit—equal to that realized by those engaged in other pursuits; and it is though they should desire no more, at least through the agency of governmen-tal power. Equal rights and profits, so far as laws are made, best conform to the principles upon which the constitution was founded, and with an undeviating regard to which all its func-tions should be exercised-looking to the whole country, and not to classes or sections.

The Secretary answers the argument of the countervaling effect of our own, upon foreign ta-riffs. Soil, climate, and other causes, vary very much, in different countries, the pursuits which are most profitable in each; and the prosperity of whether grown, produced, or manufactured, at home or abroad. An appeal has been made to the poor by the friends of protection, on the ground that it sug-ments the wages of labor. In reply, it is con-tended that the wages of labor. In reply, it is con-tended that the wages of labor have not augment-ed since the tariff of 1842, and that in some cases they have diminipled. knowledged fact that any one of these States would be injured by imposing duties upon the pro-

ducts of the others. It is generally conceded that reciprocal free trade among nations would best advance the interest of all. But it is con-tended that we must meet the tariffs of other nations by countervailing restrictions. He proceeds to show, that the manufacturers who urge this argument are not the party injured by these tariffs, but the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and navigation ; and that, injured as these interests may be by foreign tariffs, they ask no countervailing tariffs at home to increase the in-

By countervailing restrictions, he contends, we injure our own fellow citizens much more than the foreign nation, at whom we purpose to aim the foreign nation, at whom we purpose to aim their force and, in the conflict of opposing tariffs, we sacrifice our own commerce, agriculture, and navigation. Let our commerce be as free as our political institutions. Let us, with revenue du-tics only, open our ports to all the world, and na-

admit all our agricultural product at all times free-ly into her ports, in exchange for her exports.— And if England would now repeal her duties upon our wheat, flour, Indian corn, and other agricultural products, our own restrictive system would certainly be doomed to overthrow.

A long argument follows, shewing the ill of-fects of a high tariff upon our agricultural inter-ests, the benefits of reciprocity, opening foreign markets to our produce, and so forth, succeeded by a recommendation of the warehousing system with an illustration of the loss of our trade in foroign exports for the want of it. The favorable effect of the bill allowing a drawback of our duties on foreign exports carried through our ports to Canada is shown, and an extension of the system recommended, so as to per-mit the exportation of Canada goods in transit through our own ports to foreign countries. A reduction and graduation of the price of public lands unsaleable at present rates, in favor of settlers and cultivators, is recommended, as one of the means of increasing the revenue. It is shown that such reduction of the price in favor of the settlers would increase the wages of labor. The Secretary recommends the establishment of a constitutional treasury, destitute of power to make loans or discounts, or to issue any paper, but to be confined exclusively to the use of gold and silver; and in connexion with this, he sug-gests the location of a branch of the mint at New York, as a place of safekeeping for the very large amount of revenue collected there. It would also serve to indrease the coinage, by there coining of foreign gold and silver, large quantities of which are brought into that city by immigrants and oth-erwise, and also paid for duties and constituting a considerable point on of the revenue. The foreign considerable portion of the revenue. The foreign coins do not circulate in the way of business, but if thus passed through the mint, they would go to swell the amount of federal coin, or constitutional currency in circulation, and reduce the amount of paper. A considerable amount of foreign gold coin has, during the present year, under the directions of this department, been converted into American gold coin; but the process would be much more rapid if aided by the organization of the constitutional treasury, and the establishment of a branch of the mint at the great commercial emporium of the Union. With the mint and the branch mints as depositories, the sum remaining in the heads of other precisers of multic mercian in the hands of other receivers of public moneys, whether of lands or customs, would be inconsid-erable, and the government could be readily protected from all losses of such sums by adequate bonds, and the power, by law, to convict and pun-ish as criminal all who embezzle the public moneys. It is believed, under such a system, that no defaults would take place, and that the public moneys would be safely kept and disbursed in gold and silver. The Secretary then proceeds thus : This gov ernment is made by the constitution, the guar-dian of a special currency. That currency can only be coined, and its value regulated, by this government. It is one of the first dutics to supgovernment. It is one of the first dutics to sup-ply such a currency, by an efficient mint, and by general regulations of the coinage; but in vain will it attempt to perform that duty, if, when coin is made or regulated in value, this government dispenses with its use, and expels it from circu-lation, or drives it out of the country, by substitu-ting the paper of banks in all the transactions of the government. The whole power to collect taxes, whether di-rect or indirect, is conferred by the same clause of the constitution. The words are : "The Con-gress shall have power to lay and collect taxes duties, imposts, excises." A direct tax or excise, not for revenue, but for protection, clearly would not be within the legitimate object of taxation; and yet it would be as much so as a duty imposed for a similar purpose. The power is "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises." A duty of one hundred per cent, which is exactly that mone of the granted power. To lay all duties so high that none of them could be collected, would be a

NUMBER 23.

all their operations, and insure them, to a great exall their operations, and insure them, to a great ex-tent, against those fluctuations, expansions, and contractions of the currency so prejudicial to their interests. By guarding against inflations of the currency, it will have a tendency to check period-ical excesses of foreign importations purchased in fact upon credit; while loans from banks, or dangerous enlargements of their business, and excessive issues of their paper, will be greatly di-minished. Whilst a sound and staple currency guards the manufactufer against excessive impor-tations from abroad, it protects him from disasters at home, and from those ruinous revulsions in at home, and from those ruinous revulsions in which so many thousands are reduced to bank-

ruptcy. The tariff, if followed, as in the absence of adequate checks, it certainly soon will be, by an inflated currency, whilst it thus enhances the expenses of manufacturing at home, will speedily and certainly raise prices up to the whole amount

and certainly raise prices up to the whole amount of the duty, so as to repeal the operation of that duty in favor of the manufacturer, and enable the foreign importer again to flood the market, at the enhanced prices arising from an inflated currency. But soon the revulsion comes, and all are over-whelmed in a common ruin. The currency is reduced below the wants of the country, by a sud-den and ruinous contraction; and the labor and industry of years are required to repair the mis-chief. Stability, both in the tariff and the curren-cy, is what the manufacturer should most desire. Let the tariff be permanently adjusted, by a return to reasonable and moderate revenue duties—which even when imposed truly and in good faith for that purpose will yield sufficient advantage to afford reasonable profits; and let this permanent system (and none other can be permanent) be established, and accompanied by a staple currency—and the manufacturer, in a series of years, will derive the greatest benefits from the system. The present system cannot be permanent. It is too unequal system cannot be permanent. It is too unequal and unjust—too exhorbitant and oppressive, and too clearly in conflict with the fundamental prin-ciples of the constitution. If the manufacturer thinks that this system can be permanent, let him look to the constant changes which have attended all attempts to establish and continue a protective the first the first the fundaments the part upon the

tariff. The first tariff was based in part upon the principle of very moderate protection to domestic manufactures ; and the result has been, as appears by the table hereto annexed, that the tariff has been changed and modified thirty times since that period—being more than once, on an average, for every Congress since the government was founded, and one of these tariffs was in itself a system of and one of these tarms was in their a system of successive annual changes, operating through a period of ton years. Of these changes, fourteen have been general, and sixteen special. From 1816 onward these changes have been most frequent; and it is vain to expect permanency from any thing but a rovenue tariff. Stability is what the manufacturer should desire, and especially that question should be taken out of the arena of politics, by a just and permanent settlement.

to two circulars issued in order to obtain information necessary to the preparation of plans for improving and increasing the revenue, ordered by Congress. Some answers, says the Secretary, have been received, from friends as well as oppo-nents, of the tariff; but the Scoretary regrets that the manufacturers, with very fow exceptions, have declined answering these questions, or communi-cating any information as regards their profits and surplus, or in relation to the wages of labor. In presenting his annual report, in obedience to the law, the Secretary of the Treasury submits his views with undissembled diffidence-consoled by the reflection that all his errors of judgment. will be corrected by the superior wisdom of the two Houses of Congress, guided and directed by that overruling Providence which has blessed the unexampled progress of this great and happy Union. R. J. WALKER, Union. Secretary of the Treasury. Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

announces his readiness to minister to their cravings for Pound-cake, Confectionary and other delicacies of the seasons, as they " in gradation roll." He may be found located in the Store-room formerly occepied by the late C. W. Aisquith, where he will, in the very nick of time, furnish all niceties required for parties, weddings, &c., prepared so conformable to every palate, that he who has tasted their excellences once, will desire to taste them again, and he who tastes them oftenest will relish them best.

Charlestown, Dec. 12, 1845.

ERUIT TREES. MESSRS. G. & J. TAYLOR, of Adams coun-ty, Pa., respectfully announce that, having made engagements to furnish many persons in Jefferson county, Va., with a number of

Fruit Trees, are prepared to furnish to or-der every variety of Fruit Trees. All orders left with . H. Beard, in Charlestown, between now and the 18th of February, will receive prompt atten-The Trees are all warranted to be grafted with the best Fruit-none of them are less than

six feet high. Tho Trees will be delivered at March Court. G. & J. TAYLOR. March Court. Nov. 28, 1845-2m.

Nov. 28, 1845-2m. N. B.-Catalogues and prices can be seen at J. H. Beard's Drug Store.

STONE-COAL AND LUMBER.

JUST received and for sale, at Duffield's Depot, a supply of Smith's and Grate Coal; Also, prus Shingles, Laths, Palings, and White Pine Boards, suitable for Sash and Pannel Doors.— Also a general assortment of seasonable

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

China, Glass and Queensware, Stoves

for Wood or Coal, de., de., Together with every description of Goods usually found in a Country Store. All of which we are determined to sell low for Cash or Country Pro-duce. WM. G. SHIPLEY, for J. CRONISE & SON.

Duffield's Depot, Nov. 28, 1845-3t.*

FALL AND WINTER WORK.

WE call the attention of our customers and the public to our large stock of COARSE BOOTS AND SHOES, now on hand. We are also prepared to furnish the following descrip-tions of work at the shortest notice, promptly: Men's and Boy's double and treble soled fine and coarse Boots:

coarse Boots ; do do Shoes; do do Ladies' Gaiters, Walking Shoes, Jeffersons, Slip-

pers, &c.; Misses and Children's Shoes of every variety. We are offering the above work cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Corn, Hides and Skins, Pork, Beef, &c. We invite a call before purchasing elsewhere. J. McDANIEL & CO. Sept. 12, 1845-tf.

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.

JUSTO SAWS, Principe, Regalia, Spanish J and Half-Spanish Segars; Scotch, Rappee and Maccabau Snuffs; Honey Dew, superior Peach Leaf, and other To-bacco, just received and for sale by B. L. THOMAS.

Halltown, Oct. 31, 1815.

Britain.

He could not confer a greater benefit upon the English poor than by procuring the adoption of that measure. Indian meal may be imported into that country and sold at much lower rates than any other kind. of flour, and it is just as palatable and nutritive as the best of wheat flour, at the same time it may be used in as great a variety of ways. If the Europeans could get into the way of using Indian corn, it would, in the course of a few years become as much a necessity of life as potatoes. It is true, Indian corn has not been naturalized

in Europe, except in the region bordering on the Mediterranian. Cobbett tried to raise it in the Mediterranian. south of England, but failed, and give up the project as hopeless. But who knows what time and perserverance may effect? And if the British parliament abolish the duty on Indian corn, that arti-cle of food in a few years might be bought nearly or quite as low in Liverpool, Glasgow and London as in Boston .- N. O. Courier.

A suit is on trial at New Orleans which involves the titles of nearly all the land-owners in the parish of Ouachita, and other places in that State, embracing upwards of 500,000 acres, being part of what is known as the "Bastrop grant," which was conveyed to Mr. Bastrop by Governor Caron-delet, about the year 1790.

HEROID WOMAN .- Katherine Klenfelt, of Prussia, a sailor's widow and long accustomed to the sea, whenever a storm arises at sea day or night she embarks in her boat to search for shipwrecked persons, and has rescued three hundred persons from death. She is every where treated with great deference and respect.

GROWING .- The late census of Michigan shows a population of 300,000-a gain of 90,000 in five That part of Oregon to which England lays claim, amounts, it is said, to one hundred and four millions six hundred and fifty thousand acres,

worth, at the minimum price of public lands, \$130, 800,000.

CALIFORNIA .--- We preceive by our Western pa pers, that several parties of emigrants are getting ready to start for California. One body, consisting of a thousand in number, contemplate leaving Arkansas next spring. Another and more numer-ous company is forming in Missouri, and in Illinois a band of pioneers are organizing,-all destined for that Eldorado of the present day.

The Woman's bill has passed the Senate of Georgia, securing to married women their own property, and similar to the law on the same sub-ject in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Florida Hemp is made from the plant known as the "bear grass." It may be propagated to any extent, and grows to the height of three or four feet. It is said to answer nearly all the purposes of manilla hemp.

CALIFORNIA.—It is stated, there are ten females to one male in California, and many of the ladies there possess large landed properties all improved. These ladies are described as being beautiful, quite youthful, and exceeding virtuous," but anx-ious for good, kind and considerate husbands.— We anticipate, after these facts are generally knewn, that California will be taken.

···· ,

and then "

Salt is a necessary of life, and should be as free from tax as air or water. It is used in large quantities by the farmer and planter; and to the poor this tax operates most oppressively, not only in the use of the article itself, but as combined

with salted provisions. The duty on cotton-bagging is equivalent to 55.20 per cent advalorem on the Scotch bagging, and to 123.11 per cent. on the gunny bag; and yet the whole revenue from these duties has fallo \$66,064 50. Nearly the entire amount, therefore, of this enormous tax makes no addition to the revenue, but enures to the benefit of about thirty manufacturers. As five sixths of the cotton crop is exported abroad, the same proportion of he bagging around the bale is exported, and sold abroad at a heavy loss, growing out of a deduction for tare. Now, as duties are designed to operate only on the domestic consumption, there ough to be a drawback of the whole duty on cotton bag-ging re-exported around the bale, on the same principles on which drawbacks are allowed in other cases. The cotton planting is the great exporting interest, and suffers from the tariff in urnishing most of the means to purchase imports and supply the revenue. It is thus the source of two thirdsof the revenue, and of our foreign freight and commerce, upholding our commercial marine and maritime power. It is also a bond of peace with foreign nations, constituting a stronger preventive of war than armies or navics, forts or ar-maments. If our manufacturers aonsume 400, 000 bales, it would cost them \$12,000,000, whilst selling the manufactured fabric for \$84,000,000; and they should be the last to unite in imposing heavy taxes upon that great interest which sup-plies them with the raw material out of which hey realizo such immense profits. Accompany-

ing the drawback of the duty on cotton bagging should be the repeal of the duty on foreign cotton, which is inoperative and delusive, and not desired by the domestic producer. The condition of our foreign relations, it is said

should suspend the reduction of the tariff. No American patriot can desire to arrest our onward career in poace and prosperity; but if, unhappily, such should be the result, it would create an increased necessity for reducing our present high duties, in order to obtain sufficient revenue to meet increased expenditures.

Many of the high imposts are becoming a dead letter, except for the purpose of prohibi-tion, and if not reduced will ultimately com-pel their advocates to resort to direct taxation to support the government. In the event of war, nearly all the high duties would become prohibitory, from the increased risk and cost of

prohibitory, from the increased risk and cost of importation. The whole power to collect taxes, whether di-rect or indirect, is conferred by the same clause of the constitution. The words are : "The Con-gress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, excises." A direct tax or excise, not for revenue, but for protection, clearly would not be within the legitimate object of taxation ; and yet it would be as much so as a duty imposed for a similar purpose. The power is "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises." A duty must be laid only that it may be collected; and, if it is so imposed that it cannot be collected, in whole or in part, it violates the declared object

upon the manufactured fabric than upon the agricultural product out of which it is made.

It discriminates in favor of the manufacturer and against the mechanic, by many higher duties upon the manufacture, than upon the article made out of it by the mechanic. It discriminates in favor of the manufacturer, and against the mer chant, by injurious restrictions upon trade and commerce; and against the ship building and navigating interest, by heavy duties upon almost every article used in building and navigating ves-sels. It discriminates in favor of manufactures, and against exports, which are as truly the pro-duct of American industry as manufacturers.— It discriminates in favor of the rich, and against the poor, by high duties upon nearly all the ne-cessaries of life, and by minimums and specific duties, rendering the tax upon the real value much higher on the cheaper than upon the finer Minimums are a fictitious value, assumed by

aw, instead of the real value; and the operation of all minimums may be illustrated by a single example. Thus: by the tariff of 1842, a duty of 30 per cent. ad-valorem is levied on all manufac tures of cotton ; but the law further provides that cotton goods "not dyed, colored, printed, or stained, not exceeding in value twenty cents per square yard," shall be valued at twenty cents per square yard. If, then, the real value of the cheapest cotton goods is but four cents a square yard, it is placed by the law at the false value of twenty cents per square yard, and the duty levied on th fictitous value—raising it five times higher on the fictitous value—raising it five times higher on the cheap, article consumed by the poor, than upon the fine article purchased by the more wealthy.— It is shewn from actual importation, that an ave-rage discrimination is now made against the poor, on cotton goods, of 82 per cent. beyond what the tax would be if assessed on the real value. The specific duty operates in like manner against the poor, as shewn by the article of salt, the discrim-ination being 64 per cent. against the cheap, and in favor of the finer article ; and this, to a great-or or less extent, is the effect of all specific duties. If any discrimination should be made, it should It any discussion is the specific duty, and of the minimum principle, by establishing a maximum standard, above which value the duty on the finer articles should be higher, and below which they should be lower on the cheaper article. The tax

upon the actual value is the most equal, and can only be accomplished by ad-valorem duties. It is stated that at least two thirds of the taxes imposed by the present tariff are paid, not into the treasury, but to the protected classes; or in num-bers it is set down that the tax collected by the tariff is not only the 27 millions of dutics paid on imports, but 54 millions in addition in enhanced prices of the protected domestic article. In il-lustration of this position, it is argued that the du-

A Pretty Face.

Yes, your friend has a pretty face, and that is all you can say. Her skin is fair, her eyes bril-liant, and her lips are like a "crushed rose leaf." Beautiful to look upon—but what is her mind ?— Vanity lives in her bosom, and pride makes her actions detestable. And her form, what is it?

"Awkward, embarrassed, stiff, without skill Of moving gracefully or standing still; One leg, as if suspicious of its brother, Desirous seems to run away from 'tother."

There are many such who have nothing but pretty faces to recommend them. Devoting much time and attention to look well, they seldom study, time and attention to look well, they seldom study, and are therefore deficient in intellectual acquire-ments. Besides, they are lazy creatures. Who arise carly to wash and iron and bake? 'Their mothers. Who scrub the floor, mend the stock-ings, and wash the dishes? Their mothers do all, while their beautiful daughters are standing be-fore the glass, adjusting their hair, and fixing their dress. As wives, what are they good for? A man better live single all his days than unite him-self to a vain, proud, and lazy young woman.----He cannot live happy with her unless he has a fortune for her to squander away. Our advice is, look to the heart. Study the character and not be carried away by a fair skin, a pretty mouth, or be carried away by a fair skin, a protty mouth, or a laughing eye.—Partland Tribune.

Hope is the last thing that dicth in man; and though it be exceeding deceitful, yct it is of this good use to us, that while we are travelling through this life, it conducts us in an easier and more pleas-

It is the rule our journey's end. Hope is the ruly morning of joy, and recollec-tion is its golden tinge; but the latter is wont to sink amid the dews and dusky shades of twilight, and the bright blue day which the former promises breaks, indeed, but in another world, and with ano-there are a statement of the statement of the statement breaks, indeed, but in another world, and with another sun.

No true gentleman can ever indulge resentment against a female. All vindictive feelings or pro-ceedings against the weaker sex, are unworthy and unprofitable. The utmost that is allowable, when wrong is experienced from them, is the sim-ple opposition of truth--accompanied by regret and entire resignation, or generous forbearance as far as possible consistently with strict self-defence. Sarcasm, obloquy, mere annoyance or revenge of any kind, are repugnant to manly character and a chivalrous spirit.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, 1845. SENATE. - The several bills reported from the House of Delegates were read and committed to their proper committees. THE ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.

Mr. Davis, from the House of Delegates, inform ed the Senate of its readiness to proceed to the

ed the Senate of its readiness to proceed to the election of Governor. Mr. Bondurant said he and his political friends had frequently said in conversation that they did not intend to act as a party in this election, and he had hoped the dominant party would have pre-sented them an acceptable individual, for whom he could vote. Such a man, said Mr. B., was to be found in the person of Dr. John Brockenbrough of Bath county, and he therefore put him in nomi-

nation. Messrs. McMullen, Woolfolk, Newman, Garrett and Stringer, supported the nomination of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Stanard also spoke in opposition to Mr Smith.

Smith. The roll being called, the vote stood— For Wm. Smith.—Messra. Scott, (Speaker,) Cox, Wallace, Crawford, Willey, Spark, Garrett, Woolfolk, Piper, Dennis, Smith, Deneale, Sloan, Stringer, McMullen, Taylor, Guerrant, McCauley, Newman, and Thompson of Kanawha—20. For John Brockenbrough.—Messra. Woods, Sutton, Thompson of Amherst, Kondurant, Ca-perton and Rogers—6. For Geo, W. Summers — Samuel McD. Moore

perton and Rogers-6. For Geo. W. Summers.-Samuel McD. Moore. For James M. Mason.-John S. Gallaher. For James Lyons.-Robt. C. Stanard. For Valentine W. Southall.-John C. Crump. The Speaker announced essrs. Wallace, Woolfolk and McMullen, as a committee on the part of the Senate to inform Mr., Smith of his election. On motion of Mr. C.

On motion of Mr. Garrett,

The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.-In pursuance of the joint order of the day, the House proceeded to the election of Governor of the Commonwealth; there-upon, Mr. Davis nominated William Smith, Esq., of the county of Fauquier. Mr. Davis said the duty had devolved upon him,

of nominating an individual as the candidate of the Democratic party for the elevated station of the Chief Magistracy of this Commonwealth. In presenting to the house the name of William Smith of Fauquier, he felt confident that he was an individual in every respect qualified for the sta-tion. He was too well known to this House and to the people of the State, to render it necessary for him to enlarge upon his qualifications or high claims. He had rendered important services in the Senate of Virginia, in the Congress of the United States, and in the memorable campaign of 1840. He had on every occasion, met the distin guished champions of the opposite party, and equalled, he had never been surpassed. In hi In his own county, he was considered a man of high moral worth and of distinguished ability. He would bring back the commonwealth to the Re-publican principles of '98-'99. He was the first choice of his constituents and he was gratified to answer that their opinions coincided with his

Mr. Brawner seconded the nomination of Mr Smith. His talents were well known, and his and he hoped that he would receive the mous vote of the Democratic party in the House.

Mr. Shepard did not wish to retard the proceed ings of the House, but he desired to give an explanation of the embarrassing position in which he found himself. In justice to his constituents, he was bound to request the postponement of the election for a few days, in order that an effort might be made to select an individual less objec-tionable to the people of the East. He was from an extreme Eastern county, from a section of the State opposed to the call of a Convention, and especially opposed to the adoption of the basis of representation. He wished to be inform-ed by the friends of the nominee whether he was in favor of the adoption of the white basis. such were the opinions of the gentleman, no party dictation, no attachment to party, should ever induce him to sustain his nomination. He would vote for any Democrat they might select, who was opposed to the call of a Convention. His duty to his constituents was paramount to all par-ty obligations. It might be asked, why he had not stated his objections in the caucus? His an-swer was ready. He was a novice in the business of a caucus, and believed that every one had a right to exercise his own discretion, independent of its own dictation. If it should not be the pleasure of the House to postpone_the election,

of the East. Mr. Shepard moved the previous question,

the farthest, in sustaining the rights and interests

 Mr. Shepard moved the previous question, which was sustained.
 The proposition for postponement was then withdrawn, and the question on the joint order was taken, and resulted as follows: For Wm. Smith.—Messrs. Goode, (Speaker,)
 Wm. H. B. Custis, John H. Custis, Layne, Har-vie, Powell, Thompson of Botetourt, Camden, Mil-ler, Turnbull, Maclin, Bocock, Adkins, Dickinson, of Caroline, Carrington, Winfree, Thompson of ler, Turnbull, Maclin, Bocock, Adkins, Dickinson, of Caroline, Carrington, Winfree, Thompson of Dinwiddie, Chisman, Moss, McClung, Deskins, Street, Pendleton, Leake, Parks, Walker, Ed-munds, Stovall, Hiett, Thompson of Hampshire, Brown of Hanover, Flowers, Godwin, Gaines, Duff, Goare, Gordon, Clayton, Parriott, Adams, Alexander, Wade, Edmondson, Middleton, Edg-ington, Davis, McPherson, Tatum, Hiner, Arbo-gast, Fairfax, M'Dearmon, Daniel, Brawner, Long Pritchard, Martz, Cowan, Fucuta, Denison, Stick

rest, Fairfax, M'Dearmon, Daniel, Brawner, Long Pritchard, Martz, Cowan, Fugate, Denison, Stick-ley, Tate, Holladay, Dilliard, Chinn, Freeman, Hall of Taylor, Laird, West, Hamilton, Funsten, Goodson, Neal, Leftwich-74. For John Brockenbrough.-Messrs. Southall, Brown of Albemarlo, Baldwin, Massie, Dicken-son of Bath, Burwell, Mitchell, Hoak, Campbell, Flood, Toler, Fox, Broadus, Hobson, Garnett, Wall, Cather, Callison, Lee, Wooton, Howard, Turner, Towner, Gresham, Taylor, Ellzey, Mi-chael, Kilby, Yerby, Cocke, Lyons, Gold, Harper, Rice-34.

Rice-34. For V. W. Southall.-Messrs. Scott, Stillman, Saunders, McRae, Patrick, Newton, Syme, Dey, Strother, Watts, Happer-11. For Andrew Stevenson.-Messrs. Jones and

hepard. For Wm. C. Rires .- Messrs. Hall of Fauquier,

nd Wallace. For James Lyons. Mr. Lacy.

For James Lyons.—Mr. Lacy. For W. P. Taylor.—Mr. Hawes. For Chapman Johnson.—Mr. McIntyre. For W. F. Gordon.—Mr. Banks. For Wm. B. Preston.—Mr. Cabell. For Robert E. Scott.—Mr. Oliver.

For Edmund Broadus .- Mr. Lanier.

The Senate added the name of John Brocken-brough as a nominee for Governor. Mr. Davis, from the joint Committee, reported the vote to be-for Wm. Smith, 94; for John

the vote to be—for Wm. Smith, 94; for John Brockenbrough, 40; scattering, 26; thereupon, Wm. Smith, Esq., was declared duly elected Gov-ernor of this Commonwealth for three years from the first of January next. On motion of Mr. McPherson, *Resolved*, That a committee, on the part of this House, consisting of three members, be appointed to announce to Wm. Smith, Esq., his election to the office of Goveror of this Commonwealth.— Committee. Messrs. Davis, McPherson and Brawner. Brawner.

On motion, the House then adjourned, without transacting any other business of importance.



Twenty-Ninth Congress-First Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1845: SENATE.-Several executive communications in answer to resolutions were presented and apropriately referred.

The morning hour was then occupied by the presentation of numerous anti-Texas and other etitions, and the disposal of a variety of miscelneous matters.

Mr. Cass then called up his resolutions, offered last week, directing the naval and military com-mittees to enquire into the state of the defence of the country, and to report on the expediency of increasing the army and navy. Mr. Cass supported his, resolutions by some ap-

wrong." propriate remarks, in which he alluded to the pe-cullar position of this country, relative to the Ore-gon difficulties. He was very severe upon the

course of the British. Mr. Mangum dissented from the views of Mr. C., and expressed himself rather warmly upon certain subjects connected with the Oregon negotiations.

Mr. Allen replied and advocated the resolutions. Mr. Archer spoke on the other side, after which, Mr. Cass was about to reply, when Mr. Jarnagin arose and announced the death of Mr. Peyton of

House of Representatives .- As soon as the journal was read, about a dozen gentlemen aimed at the floor, but Mr. Bowlin "hit" it. He moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of enter-

taining resolutions and notices of bills. Mr. Rockwell, of Ct., then moved that the anti-Texas resolutions of the Legislature of Connecti-cut, presented by him last week, and which the House refused to print, be referred to a committee of the whole, to which has already been referred the joint resolution of the committee on Territo

come immediately from the Executive himself.— He would be ready to meet such a proposition whenever it was made from that quarter. He prayed and hoped that the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain might be settled without war; but if they could not, and when war was determined upon, he pledged himself that there would not be an anti-war man in the United States. He heliand after all that the dispute there would not be an anti-war man in the United States. He believed, after all, that the dispute about Oregon, was not the real matter of differ-ence between the two countries. The cause of misunderstanding lay deeper, and was far more important, than the mere question of title to a lit-tle strip of land on the Pacific coast. It was the great question of Republicanism on the one side, and the question of Monarchy, absolute or limited, on the other. Disquise its we might, it resolvon the other. Disguise it as we might, it resolv-ed itself into this. When it came, he was ready to meet it—not as a member of this or that party —but as a citizen of the United States. He disapproved of the resolutions, however. He was for leaving the matter to the Executive, who was

the responsible agent of the country, to recom-mend such measures as in his judgment he might deem necessary to protect our rights to Oregon, or to defend our citizens there or elsewhere. He thought, however, that the matter should still be left in the hands of the President, in whom, so far as the management of our foreign relations was concerned, he had the fullest confidence.— He might, indeed, differ, and did differ, most wide-ly from the President and the Democratic party, in regard to domestic questions, but, upon this sub-ject, the people of the United States had but one

He was followed by Mr. ALLEN of Ohio, in de fence of the resolutions, and of the ground taken by Gen. Cass, who introduced them. He showed that there was nothing in them novel or extraor-dinary. The state of the negotiations upon the Oregon question called for the most decided action on our part. That in a similar crisis, in re-gard to the Northeastern boundary, Congress placed at the discretion of the President, fifty thousand men and ten millions of money. And, for himself, he was willing to assume the responsibili-ty of taking the highest ground upon this subject, which the nature of the case scemed to demand. He rejoiced to hear the sentiment advanced by the Senator from North Carolina, that when the final step was taken, that there would not be an anti-war man in the Union. He hoped it would be so. And if, indeed, it were true, we should be able to cope successfully, not only with Great Britain, but with the whole hosts of royalty which opposed themselves to Republican progress. Mr. ARCHER, of Va., followed in opposition to the adoption of the resolutions at this time; al-though, he said, if pressed to a decision now, he should wote in favor of them. Senator from North Carolina, that when the fina

Id vote in favor of them. He considered it an unnecessary display of patriotism, to introduce them in such haste, even before the committee was

appointed to whom they were to be referred. Gen. Cass rose to reply, when a message from the House announced the death of Mr. Peyton of Tennessee, and the Senate adjourned. Gen. Cass has, of course, the floor for to-day, when he will probably reply to so much as has been said in op-position to his resolutions, and fortify them still stronger by the vast resources of his experience and well stored mind, and the promptings of that true American feeling—that ardent and pure pa-triotism—which have so much distinguished him. But it is understood that Col. BENTON intends to offer a resolution at once, to authorize the arming and equipping two hundred thousand men, and to hold them in readiness for any emergency.bluster; but in the spirit of firm and determined patriotism-in that spirit, which "asks for nothing but what is right, and submits to nothing that is

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. 1845. SENATE.—Notice was given by Mr. Allen of his intention to bring in to-morrow, a joint reso-lution empowering the President to give the twelve month's notices relative to the joint occu-

pation of Oregon. A number of unimportant matters having been disposed of, the resolutions of Mr. Cass relative to an increase of the Army and Navy, were again

Mr. Niles said the resolutions were innocent enough in themselves, but regretted the course the debate had taken. He thought the matter was now in the hands of the Senate, and that the exec-utive had something further to do with it. He hoped protection would be given to our citizens in Oregon. He thought that when Great Britain should see we were in earnest she would come to terms. .

Mr. Crittenden had no objection to the resolutions, but regretted that the mover of them (Mr. Cass,) should have expressed himself so warmly. Mr. Cass, in explanation, said he thought we were upon the verge of a war. Mr. Webster looked upon the speech of Mr. C.

The resolutions were then passed by a vote of Spirit of Jefferson. yeas 141, nays 56. Mr. Bowlin moved a re-consideration of the vote, but it was negatived. So the resolutions will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1845.

SENATE.—This morning the election of the remaining members of the standing committees took place. They stand as follows: took place. They stand as follows: Commerce—Messrs. Dix, Sevier, Johnson and Davis. Manufactures—Sturgeon, Simmons, Col-quit and Speight. Agriculture—Semple, Phelps, Turney and Corwin. Military Affairs—Hane-gan, Crittenden, Dix and Speight. When the above had been announced, Mr. Al-len being obliged to attend as a witness in the Su-preme Court, asked leave to introduce his resolu-tion giving the twelve month profice to Great Bri--Messrs. Dix, Sevier, Johnson and

tion giving the twelve month notice to Great Bri-tain relative to Oregon. Objection being made by Mr. Heywood, leave was not granted. Mr. Speight then called up his resolution to proceed to the election of a printer. After some discussion, the resolution was adopt-

Messrs. Ritchie and Heiss were elected by 27

otes. Gales and Seaton received 20 votes, and Jefferon and Co. 1 vote.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .- After the entation of some executive communications, the louse resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Levin, of Philadelphia, to refer sundry re-solutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, in favor of an amendment of our naturalization laws, to a select committee instead of the Judiciary committee. This called forth a warm and ani mated debate, in which Messrs. Levin, Giddings, Broadhead, Rathbun, McRay, Giles, Chapman and several others participated. The House ad-jouned without taking the question.

General Intelligence.

LATER FROM MEXICO .- By the arrival of the U. S. sloop of war John Adams, at Pensacola on the 27th ult., in fourteen days from Vera Cruz, the New Orleans Picayune is in possession of intelligence from the latter city a fortnight later than we had before received. The files of papers come down to the 7th of November, from Vera Cruz, and to the 1st from the city of Mexico.

On the 5th ult., as the Mexican steamship Montezuma was firing a salute three men were killed on board—we presume from the bursting of a gun. The Vera Cruz papers announce the continued

El Amigo del Pueblo of the 1st ult., published

at the city of Mexico, pours out a torrent of abuse upon President Herrera and his Ministers, for their course in acceding to any further negociation with the United States. According to this rather scandalous and violent sheet, the Administration consents to part with Texas, with the Rio Bravo for its boundary ; to renounce also New Mexico, and parts of Chihuahua, Caihuila and Tamaulipas. The paper then appeals to the citizens and to the army not to tolerate so iniquitous a treaty. Mr. Parrott is denounced in the most ignominious terms, and Herrera called an arrant traitor for entering into any terms with him whatever.

HEAVY SNOW STORM .- The Quebec Mercury states that snow has fallen two feet on a level in that city. The roads it is said are blocked up, and it was rumored that a man had perished near Rochester Bridge.

A vast and very beautiful cave has been discovered near Middletown, Va. . It has been explored to the distance of half a mile.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION .- The steamer Supurb, at New Orleans, reports that the steamer Denizen burst her starboard boiler on Sunday the 30th ult., when opposite New Carthage, 30 miles below Vicksburg, killing Capt. Srodes instantly, and slightly wounding a cabin passenger. The boat was much damaged.

A LARGE OX .- A mammoth ox, name "Distribution," is creating a great sensation in Cin-cinnati. This extraordinary animal is now about seven and a half years old, measures ten feet seven inches in girth, and weighs about four thou-sand pounds gross. He is of fine form and excellent proportions.

Omo River.—At Wheeling, on Saturday, the water in the channel of the River was 7 feet 5 inches deep; ice running out rapidly. By M



Friday Morning, December 19, 1845.

Election of Governor.

As most of our readers are already aware, the Ion. WILLIAM SMITH of Fauquier, has been elect-Governor of Virginia, . Whilst we are frank to say that Mr. Smith would not have been our first choice, yet we cheerfully concede that there is no man in the State who deserves more at the hands of the Democratic party than William Smith .--At all times and under all circumstances, he has nobly stood forth as the able and zealous champion of the Republican party. He has, in fact, bearded Federalism in its strong-holds, and broke a lance with its ablest defenders.

Mr. Smith, we doubt not, will make a most excellent Governor. He understands thoroughly the interests of the State, and will give his zealous co-operation in all measures tending to advance her prosperity. On the subjects now so prominent in the local discussions of our people, we have as-

surance that he is with the West, and will go as far as the farthest in asserting her rights. For the benefit of our Whig friends, who have been so much mortified at the result, we copy the remarks of the Richmond Whig, the leading organ of the Whig party. The Whig's opinion of Mr. Smith does not tally very well with some of the croakers in this region, and shows that those who have the best means of knowing the gentleman intimately, give no credence whatever to the thousand and one silly rumors that embittered opponents, or personal enemies, have circulated for

years concerning the Governor elect. Speaking of the election of Governor, and the familiar name which has been attached to Mr. Smith, "Extra Billy," the Whig of Thursday

savs -"This is the gentleman heretofore known as Extra Billy,' or 'Surplus William,' terms grow-ing out of certain allowances made him as a mail contractor, out of the ordinary course of law, in the Administration of General Jackson -They ought to be obsolete, now that he is Governor, and probably were employed against him at first, more from party playfulness than any thing clse.

else. "William Smith, Esq., will, in our opinion, make a 'first rate' Governor. We doubt if his party could have selected a more energetic man. True, we preferred Dr. Brockenbrough, or Robert G. Scott, for their greater expansion and liberali-tation describer we minist have preferred some

zation—possibly we might have preferred some others of the 'Democracy'—and it had been easy to select others if it had been an open question. But we say, without fear of the events falsifying the prediction, that Mr. Smith will make a good Governor, and one disposed, we believe, to unite with the grand movement now in progress, to re-deem the honor and reputation of Virginia through a diffusion of education, and her fortunes by means or a vigorous prosecution of improvements and manufactures."

Virginia Legislature. But little of interest has transpired in this body, ince our last, save the election of Governor-a full report of which will be found under our Legislative head. The Senate adjourned on the 15th, to the 5th January, and in the other House, it is fair to presume, but little will be done until after the Holydays.

Among the Petitions presented, we notice the followingt-

By Mr. WALL, of the citizens of Frederick, that the Banks may be allowed to issue small

Pennsylvania-The President and the Tariff. The bold truths and masterly arguments of the President's Messge and Secretary Walker's Report have already evoked a favorable expression of sentiment from the Pennsylvania Democracy. Even (says the Richmond Enquirer) in the strong manufacturing district around Pittsburg, the Democratic party have sent back a response to all the sentiments of the Message. Under the influence of the few "interested," Pennsylvania has been made to assume the guise of a Tariff State. Let but the salutary principles and unanswerable revenue views of the Administration be fully and fairly laid before the people in every village and hamlet of Pennsylvania, and we doubt not, that the Democrats will cordially unite with their brethren

of other States, in establishing a revenue system upon a basis of equal justice to all the interests of the country. Moderate and staple duties will afford sufficient protection to every branch of industry. They, moreover, will guard the country against the sudden expansions and contractions with which a hotbed protective system will always curse a nation. It is better, therefore, for the manufacturers, as well as for the country, that revenue duties which, are both moderate and permanent, should be strictly adhered to. This will strike the common sense notions of the people, when understood, and the able papers from the President and Cabinet will shed a flood of light upon this vital question.

From the proceedings, published under the head of "the voice of the Democracy of Alleghany county," we extract the following :

"We have seen, with surprise, a movement by some Democrats, calculated to produce an erroneous impression as to the position of the Demo-cratic party of Alleghany county, in regard to the Tariff, and the policy of the National Administra-

"Having fully concurred in, and with entire unanimity supported the principles set forth by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, and its nominees, James K. Polk and G. M. Dallas, we conceive it to be our duty to declare our sentiments, and to deny that the late informal meeting at the Exchange Hotel, or the Hollidays-burg Convention, expresses the opinions of the Democracy, or meets with their approbation. There-

fore "Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the honesty and integrity of President Polk, that he will carry out faithfully the principles upon which he was elected, and that he will prove himself worthy of the trust confided to his hands.

" Resolved, That we are now, as we were in 1840 and 1844, in favor of a Revenue Tariff-alfording such protection to agriculture, commerce, navigation, and the mechanic arts, as that object will admit of-even-handed justice forbids the op-pression or burdening of one portion of the Union. or class of citizens, in order to protect and cherish another. All should be fostered alike by the Government."

A letter from an intelligent Pennsylvanian, under date of December 7th, published in the Union," thus refers to the warm reception given to the Message in the Keystone :

" I am proud to inform you, that the patrictic message of the people's President, James K. Polk, is received here with the most unanimous favor, and his manly, independent, and truly American views, in relation to all the great interests of our glorious land, highly approved of by the great body of the masses whe assisted in clevating him to his present exalted and commanding position. However much his opinions in relation to the Tariff may be condemned by the Whig party of this State, let me assure you, Sir, the great body of the people-the laboring classes, the mechanics, the agri-culturists, in short, the bone and sinew of the State, will stand by the President and sustain him to the last in every line of his message in relation to the Tafiff. He has proven himself to be truly and emphatically the poor man's friend-the people's President.

The Report of the Postmaster General. We have read this able and clear document and we see in it evidences of efficiency and skill in the management of this important Department, which must result in lasting and very great benefits to the government, and cannot fail to reflect highest degree of credit upon its worthy be At Pittsburg, on the same day, the water was six feet deep, falling rapidly; much ice below the city. BEFORT OF THE CONNECTOR that the alteration in this particular, proposed by Mr. Johnson, would be a change for the better, but we think we can improve upon his suggestions in one or two particulars. Instead of five cents postage on a single letter for fifty miles and under. we would establish this rate of postage for all distances of one hundred miles and under. And this distance should be ascertained by the most direct public route between the point of starting and the point of destination. And we think, too. that the present provision for the distribution of newspapers to all points under thirty miles should

e would be constrained to abandon his party, and follow the dictates of his own untrammelled conscience.

Mr. Jones said he had come to the House with the intention of voting for Mr. Smith, yet he could not support him, if he were an advocate of a Convention on the white basis, as he had been inform-

ed by a member from Mr. Smith's county. Mr. Brawner had known Mr. Smith long and intimately, and while he could inform the gentle-man that Mr. Smith was in favor of the call of a Convention, he had never heard him express an opinion as to the adoption of the white basis.

Mr. Parks was opposed to the postponement. He had come for the purpose of voting for Mr. Smith, and as a Democrat he regretted the re-marks of the gentlemon. He did not care whether the gentleman was in favor of, or opposed to the white basis. His party was dearer to him the white basis. His party was dearer to him than any considerations of the kind alluded to.-There was no necessity for postponement. It was important that the election should be settled Every Democrat was ready for the quesat once. Where could a man be found who had done tion. more for his party? The question had been fre-quently asked why he had not been chosen as the Senator in the place of Judge Pennybacker.— They now had an opportunity to render justice for his distinguished political services.

Mr. Banks had not expected to take part in this discussion. He protested against the principle, that the support of Mr. Smith was a test of Democracy. He was opposed to the gentleman, either as Senator or Governor. He could contra-dict the statements so often made of the gentleman's great political achievements. He knew there was the highest authority for the expression, that a prophet was not without honor, save in his own country; yet he would sustain his position by reference to facts within his own knowledge. In Culpeper and in Rappahannock the Democrat-ic majorities had been diminished, in spite of the astonishing powers of this wonderful man. In Madison county, the Gibralter of Democracy, he had not been able to increase the strength of his party, or to exert any great influence. He would not be bound by the Democratic party nor by any other party to sustain a man who was unworthy of the station. He was in favor of the postponement, solely for the purpose of defeating the nominee. He would vote against him in any event. Those opposed to extravagance on all questions of State policy should enquire into his qualifica-tions. He was himself in favor of a Convention, or rather he approved of some amendment in the Constitution, and was opposed to the white basis, but he placed his opposition to Mr. Smith upor

other and higher grounds. Mr. Edmunds opposed the postponement. Why make those peculiar opinions that had divi-ded the East and the West, tests on the present occasion? Such had not been the practice here-He would not throw a fire brand between the East and the West. The question of the basis of rep-resentation would come up for consideration at the proper time, and should not now be decided in the election of Governor. He appealed to the gentleman to withdraw his motion for postponement, and assist in allaying this excitement. It was of little consequence what the opinions of the exec-utive might be on this question. The measures

ies, for the admission of Texas. After some preliminary remarks, Mr. R. com

lained bitterly of the injustice done to his State, y the refusal to print the resolutions. As they ferred directly to a subject already under con ideration of the House, he could see no shadow of reason why they ought not to have the same course as resolutions from Legislatures from other

States. Mr. Boyd replied, and contended that all petitions and resolutions relative to Texas ought to be for the present laid upon the table. He denied, however, that there was any disposition of the House to give them the go by. He concluded by moving to lay the Connecticut resolutions on th table, and that they be printed. This motion prevailed.

Mr. Bowlin renewed his motion to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a bill, of which he had previously given notice, for the organization of the Territorial Government of Oregon and other purposes.

The motion to suspend was negatived, only 24 voting in the affirmative. The Chair then called upon the several States

and Territories for petitions. A great number protesting against the admis-sion of Texas as a slave State, were presented and laid on the table. Mr. Petit presented a memorial from Indiana

praying that the office of Chaplain in all branches of the Government be abolished, on the ground that the Constitution does not authorize any appropriation for such purposes. He moved a re-ference of the petition to the Judiciary Commit-

tee, but by a large vote it was laid on the table. Mr. Adams, after presenting a huge mountain of anti-Texas petitions, which were all laid on the table, concluded by presenting resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, of the same nature. They were also laid on the table by a large ma-

jority. Similar resolutions, complaining of the conduct of South Carolina and Louisiana, relative to the mission of Mr. Hoar, were also presented and laid on the table. Yeas 90, nays 68. The House then adjourned.

From the Baltimore Constitution

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The debate in the Senate on Tuesday, on the csolutions of Gen. Cass, in reference to the defences of the country, was extremely interesting. He addressed the Senate at length, upon the sub-ject of our foreign relations. He reviewed the

Oregon question and the present state of the ne-gotiation in regard to that territory. The ground which the President assumes in his Message upon that subject, he considers the true American ground, and he goes for supporting him to the full-est extent, and at all hazards. He referred to, and quoted parts of the speeches of Lord JOHN Rus-SELL and Sir ROBERT PEEL, upon the grounds of our title to Oregon, stated by the President in his Inaugural Address. His comments were most dignified and striking. In truth, his whole speech was able, patriotic, and just, and will meet with a most ready response from the people of the whole country. Its delivery, too, shows, what some doubted, that Gen. Cass. can speak, as well as

fight, and write. He was followed by Mr. Mangum, also in a very Mr. M. did not approve recommended by the Governor were disregarded. We should agree to disagree on such subjects, and waive their consideration at this time. When the proper time should arrive, he would go as far as

as creating unnecessary alarm. He had, however, no objections to to the resolutions. Mr. Sevier made a strong speech against Eng-

land; and gave it as his opinion that we shall have war.

Mr. Berrien went into the merits of the Oregon question, and hoped it would still be manag-ed in the same conciliatory spirit in which it com-

enced. After further debate, the resolutions were unanously adopted. The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .- The first business in order, was the consideration of the follow-ing joint resolutions reported from the committee Territories, and which had been made the spe-

cial order for the day. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Rep-resentatives of the United States of America in Con-

gress assembled. That the State of Texas shall be ne, and is hereby declared one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all

Be it further Resolved, That until the representatives in Congress shall be appointed according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of Texas shall be entitled

choose two representatives. As soon as they had been read, Mr. McConnell

noved the previous question. Mr. Herrick of New York, moved to lay then on the table. On this motion a division was ordered, and the result was yeas 52, nays 142, so he House refused to lay them on the table.

The question then being on seconding the de-mand for the previous question, tellers were ordered, and the result was-ayes 92, noss 85. So there was a second. On the question "shall the main question be now put?" the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted—yeas 108, nays 90. So the the House having decided that the main question should be put, it was put in the follow-ing form : "Shall the joint resolutions be en-grossed and ordered to a third reading this day ?" The vote was—yeas 141, nays 57. So the reso-lutions were ordered to a third reading, and being

read, the question was on their passage. On this, Mr. Rockwell, of Mass., took the floor and made a speech against the resolutions. He concluded by moving to re-commit the resolutions to the committee on Territories, with instructions to report them back with a provision abolishing slavery. Here a long and tedious discussion arose, a

to whether the previous question, already ordered, would be exhausted after the House should have passed upon the motion to re-commit,

Mr. Droomgoole moved a call of the House but without success.

The Chair then decided that the main question would be on the motion to re-commit. Many members thought otherwise, and an appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, but it was sustained by a vote of 92 to 77.

The motion to adjourn was then renewed, and again defeated.

The question then being on the motion to re commit, a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the Speaker's decision was sustained, and it was reconsidered. The decision of the Chair was then reversed, the effect of which was to bring the House to a vote on the passage of the

joint resolutions,

OFFICE.—The Washington Union publishes the report of the Commissioners of the land office, from which we learn that during 1844, the sales of the public lands amounted to 1,745,763 acres, and the receipts into the land offices were \$2,207,678; and during the first, second and third quarters of the present year, the sale amounted to 1,266,668 acres, and the receipts into the land offices were \$1,691,-389. The commissioner recommends the pre-emption system, and a graduation of the price of refuse lands according to the value to actual settlers.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POTATOE .- A vegetable, indigenous in New Grenada, the arrachia, is said to be a valuable substitute for the potato. Each plant furnishes three or four pounds of root, of the nature of the carrot and potato united, and is said to be a wholesome food.

Hogs .- The Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday says, Sales of 200 head, averaging 200 lbs. and 300 somewhat heavier, at \$4; 150 head dividing on 200 lbs. at \$4a4 124; Lard.—A sale of 2,000 kcgs No. 1 at 74c per lb. Green Meats.—Sales of 1,000 Hams and 1,000 Shoulders at 54 and 34c.

PUBLISHING BIRTHS .- The N. Y. Tribune has commenced the English plan of publishing births, as for instance the following in Monday's paper, between the marriages and deaths : Births : in this city, on the 13th inst., Mrs. N.

R. Stimson, of a son. At Brooklyn, 14th inst., the lady of Langdon M.

Rogers, Esq., of a daughter.

A NEW FEATURE FOR OREGON .- Should the United States ever come into possession of the whole of Oregon we will then have within the bonds of the Union a curiosity far greater than either the Falls of Niagara or the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, according to the following from the Newburyport Herald : "Should we ever extend our possessions over

North Oregon as far as the Bomanzoff mountains, near the 17th parallel, we shall reach that latitude where the sun does not set in summer. Near the mountains, in summer, the sun appears to stand as still as it did in the days of Joshua. In June it is 25 degrees above the horizon at "midnight and the only mode of knowing that it is "mi night," is watching the sun when it begins to as-cend. Fowls go to roost at 7, P. M., and repose

until the sun is well up. In winter it is of course the reverse, as in the high latitudes the cun is not seen for six weeks."

A Southern Snow Storm .- There was no southern mail received last night beyond Richsouth of Baltimore snow and good sleighing are been abundant for a week or two past, whils there has been little or no snow in these regions. Balt. Sun of Wednesday.

Mr. HENRY SMITH, the razor-strop man, pass ntr. HERRY SMITH, the razor-strop man, pass-ed through Philadelphia on Friday with a number of females, on his way to the South.¹ Mr. S. has been very successful in his peculiar line of busi-ness, and is about establishing a razor-strop man-ufactory in Virginia.—Nat. Intelligencer.

By Mr. FUNSTEN of citizens of Clarke county.

REFORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND the Harpers-Ferry Manufacturing Company, for a charter.

Texas and Oregon.

By a reference to our Congressional reports, it will be seen that the joint resolutions for the admission of Texas, passed the House on Tuesday, by a vote of 141 to 56. The resolutions of Mr. Cass, offered last week, directing the naval and military committees to enquire into the state of the defence of the country, and to report on the expediency of increasing the army and navy, were also passed unanimously by the Senate. Mr. Allen has also given notice that he will introduce a bill to authorize the President to give immediate notice for the cessation of the joint occu-

pation of Oregon.

The Military Preparations in England. The New York Courier in noticing the extensive preparations making in the dock yards of England, says :--

"Beyond all doubt in our mind, they are in-tended solely to guard against the anticipated contingency of Louis Phillipe's death, That event is supposed to be not very far distant and when it takes place, "Young France" and the Prince de JOINVILLE, are expected to give England quite enough to do. By arming for such a contingency England hopes to avoid it; and hence her activity in increasing her steam navy.'

Private intelligence received in this city, (says the Philadelphia Keystone,) from an influential gentleman in Dublin, states that the preparations made in the dock yards there at present, exceeds any former period. Men are not only offered an increase of wages, for the purpose of increasing

the number, but in case of sickness, it is understood, their pay does not stop ! We incline to the belief that all this preparation is a ruse on the part of England, to frighten us out of the Oregon claim; but in either point of view, our government should prepare itself for any emergency.

Our thanks are due to the friend in Wash ington, for his letter on matter and things at the Federal head. Should his stay be protracted, we have promise of hearing from him again, for which we, as well as our readers, will of course be thankful.

LAHER, Esq., of the Senate, and Messrs. TURNER and TOWNER of the House of Delegates, for various favors received during the last week.

During the cold weather of last week, we public works, were frozen to death in the neighborhood of Cumberland.

We agree with the Postmaster as to the other changes in the rates of postage, viz : Ten cents on a single letter for all distances between one hundred and three hundred miles, and over three hundred miles fifteen cents. We observe with great pleasure, and recommend to the especial approval of our readers, the economy which is shown to exist in the administration of this Department; and the saving that has ulready occurred to the government in the letting of contracts in the New England States and the State of New York. The amount thus saved is \$252,-752; from which, if we deduct the expenses for new routes since the 4th of March last \$36,200. we have a nett saving of \$216,532 to the Department and to the country; notwithstanding the ex-

be retained.

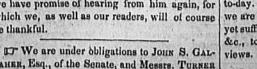
traordinary increase of mail routes. This is only from one quarter of the Union; and if we assume the data furnished by the Postmaster himself, the reasonable conclusion is, that in the renewal of the contracts for the other portions of the Union, which will be done between this and the first July, 1848, over one million of dollars will be saved to the Goverment! being fully one-fifth of the whole annual expenditures heretofore of this Department.

There are other parts of the Report which we would like to notice, but we must forbear for the present, hoping that our readers will give it an attentive perusal, when it comes before them.

We invite attention to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, found on our outside to-day. It is a masterly production, and though we are under the necessity of greatly abridging it, yet sufficient is given on the subject of the Tariff, &c., to understand thoroughly the Secretary's

INDIANA U. S. SENATOR .- Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT, has been elected by the Legislature of Indiana, U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of

March last. Mr. Bright is an able man and a notice that several persons, mostly laborers on the good Democrat. He succeeds Smith, Whig; and this makes the representation of that State in the Senate entirely Democratic.



From a Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1845. DEAR SIR :- You will perceive that Congress is getting along very quietly, and without much of interest or excitement. The quiet and uncere-monious manner in which the fire-brands of the Ablitionists are " laid on the table." has the effect to extinguish them at once, and dampens marvelously the zeal of their advocates. Adams has made several faint efforts to get up a fight upon that subject, but finding it " no go," he presently abandons his petitions to their fate. In truth, the old man's fighting days are almost numberedthe hand of age lies heavily on him, and his palsied limbs, and tremulous voice, proclaim too sure-ly, that his career, whether for good or evil, must speedily terminate.

I hope the President's Message has been well received with you. It is certainly one of the most able papers I have over read ; and those who complain of it, must indeed be hard to please. I think there never was a stronger disposition to support the Chief Magistrate, in the positions taken by him in his message, than now exists in the Demcratic party ; and I am glad to see that the less violent portion of the Whigs, manifest no disposition to condemn his views upon that most important question, the settlement of Oregon.

There was a discussion of considerable interest in the Senate to-day.* It grew out of certain resolutions, (I did not hear them read, and they have not yet been reported.) introduced by Gen. Cassthe purport of which was, I believe, to enquire into the state of our defences, &c. The resolutions were supported by Cass and Allen, in very able speeches, and opposed by Mangum and Archer, who, by the bye, took occasion to sustain the positions of the President in regard to the Oregon question, for which, I learn, they were taken soundly to task by some of the more ultra of their party. Rumor is rife in this city, that the British Plenipotentiary, immediately after the reception of Mr. Buchanan's last letter, (which is certainly "a clincher,") wrote to his Government for further instructions, and that he has recently received

dispatches directing him to re-open the negotiation if possible. If this be true, (and as Packenham has not been recalled, I think it more than probable that it is,) we may infer that the British Lion is disposed to "take a curl or two out of his tail," and moderate his roaring. Depend upon it, Great Britain will hause a long while before sho will attempt to whip us out of the territory to which she knows we have a better claim than any other power on earth. I think there will be great unanimity upon the subject in Congress-for, while the Whigs will avail themselves of every opportunity to grumble at and attack the Administration, they will hardly venture to refuse their co-operation in the necessary defences, and proparations of the country.

The West is united almost to a man upon this subject, and I do not believe that all Europe combined could now tear Oregon from the United States. . The order of the day in the House of Representatives for to-morrow, will be, I understand, the resolutions of Judge Douglass, of Illinois, providing for the reception of Texas as one of the States of this Union. I think it probable the resolutions will pass without debate, and thus will be consummated one of the chief objects of the last great political struggle. From what I can learn, I feel satisfied that the present Tariff will be modified. Indeed its incoualities and its burthens are so glaring and so heavy, that the eyes of all parties are becoming opened to them. I had an opportunity, lately, of conversing with several intelligent-Whig merchants of Baltimore, upon this subject, and found that they nearly all agree in the opinion that instead of benefitting them, it is every day doing serious injury to their business. I have not time to write more at present, so good night.

*An interesting sketch of this debate will be found un-

Melancholy Casualties. Several accidents have occurred at Harpers-Ferry, and in its neighborhood, the present week, some of them most calamitous in their results .---On Monday, a negro man, Tom Coss, lost his life by drowning. He was engaged in getting ice,

on the river, and was by some means drawn under On Tuesday, an aged and respectable citizen Mr. MARCUS GORE, was crushed to death by the Cars. on the W. & P. Railroad. The cars over-

took him on the bridge below the Island Mill, and the passage being narrow, he was caught in the arm of the engine, and literally broken to pieces. He was integred on Tuesday, and his sad and mel-ancholy fate, seemed to have been deeply lamented by his fellow-citizens. On Wednesday, Capt. Wilson, conductor on

the burthen train of the Baltimore road, lost one or both hands, if not his arms, by a concussion of the Cars whilst attempting to fasten the connecting bolts.

One or two other accidents, quite as serious as the above, have occurred during the week, but we were able to, learn so few of the particulars, that we do not feel authorized to say any thing further about them.

The Baltimore Sun states, than on Monday, as the train was going up on the B. & O. Railroad, when near the 12 mile post, a man by the name of PHILIP FLAHERTY, was caught up by the cowcatcher, and before the train could be stopped, had both his legs broken.

Dismissal of Wm. R. Elliott.

In the Criminal Court of Washington, last week, the Grand Jury found a presentment against "William R. Elliott, for causing the death of Z. W. Kendall, by shooting him with a pistol in selfdefence, when he was attacked by and retreating from the said Kendall, on or about the 23d day of August, A. D. 1845, on the evidence of Henry McPherson."

On the finding of this verdict, the counsel for he prisoner moved his acquittal, and after a somewhat protracted discussion of the various points involved, by Mr. Hoban, (the prosecuting attorney) he acquiesced in the application, and Mr. Elliott was discharged.

"Democratic Sentinel."

The able and enterprising Editors of the Baltimore Republican and Argus, propose publishing a weekly paper, to be devoted to politics, news, commercial transactions, &c., at the low price of one dollar per annum, in advance. The paper will be of a good size, printed on new type, and will give, we doubt not, a very general history of all passing events.

Those of our Democratic friends wishing a Baltimore paper, can now have choice between the daily Argus and Constitution, or weekly Sentinel and weekly Constitution. To one, or both of them, should they give their support.

Death of Commodore Elliott.

Com. JESSE D. ELLIOTT, Commandant at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, died in that city on Wednesday evening 10th inst., of a dropsical affection, alter an illness of six months. The remains of this brave and distinguished of-

ficer were consigned to the grave, at Philadelphia, on Saturday, with the funeral honors which were due to his public services.

Southern Literary Messenger.

On the 1st January, 1846, a new volume of this Magazine will be commenced. We have given the Prospectus for the same in our columns of today, that every reader might be fully aware of the claims the " Messenger" would have for support. To Virginians, need we appeal in behalf of this work ?- it should be their pride as well as pleasure, to render all the aid they can give, cheerfully and unasked for. The Messenger is emphatically a Southern periodical, and the only one, too, of which the South can boast. It should receive, as the whole country concedes that it de-

serves, a liberal, generous, and ample support.

EDUCATION CONVENTION. As we have lost the run, somewhat, of the pro-ceedings, in this Convention, we avail ourselves of the Report furnished the "Free Press," by JOHN S: GALLAHER, Esq., one of the Secretaries of the Convention.

20

EDUCATION CONVENTION.

This body, embracing nearly 200 special dele-gates, assembled on Wednesday the 10th instant, WILLIAM H. MACFARLAND, Esq., in the chair. The Convention was finally organized, by the appointment of Gov. McDOWELL as Presi-

appointment of Gov. McDOWELL as Presi-dent, who delivered a most beautiful and heart-stirring speech, which seemed to awaken new zeal in the bosom of every one present. Eight Vice Presidents were chosen, to wit: Judge John T. Lomax, Judge Edwin S. Dun-can, Thomas J. Randolph, Esq., of Albemarle, Dr. Spicer Patrick of Kanawha, Allen T. Ca-perton of Monroe, William H. Macfarland of Rich-mond City, James H. Carson of Frederick, and Samuel Watts of Norfolk County. John S. Gallaher and Richard B. Gooch were anonined Secretaries.

BALTIMORE MARKETappointed Secretaries. The Convention was in session three days, holding morning and evening sessions the two last. Various plans of Education were submitted, and General Produce Dealer, Baltimore. the Committee on Common Schools reported in fa-vor of the enlargement and increased efficiency of the present system, declaring it to contain the elements of the best scheme, that could be adopt-ed. But not so thought others. SAMUEL M. JAN-NEX of Loudon and DANIEL M. EDGINGTON of Ohio

County presented a Minority Report, declaring against the efficiency of this systsm, and proposing a plan of DISTRICT SCHOOLS, embracing that reported by the President and Directors of the Lit-erary Fund in 1841. The principal features of this system are, to di-

vide the counties into districts, for which. School Commissioners are to be elected by the people, instead of being appointed by the Court. To support the schools, which are to be commo

to the children of *all*, a tax is to be laid by each County. The aggregate of which is to be applied with the quota received annually from the present Literary Fund. It is calculated that the price Literary Fund. It is calculated that the price of tuition per annum for each scholar will not ex-ceed six dollars. Every child now educated, even in the plainest way, costs not less than \$12. The object seems to be, to do away the distinction beween indigent and other children-to level upward.

The Convention broke up harmoniously, but I still doubt, as I have done from the first, the suc-cess of any such scheme this winter. We have too many wise men in our Legislative halls, and in too many wise men in our Legislative halls, and in the struggle to have the paternity of a scheme, every plan will be defeated. I hope I may prove to be in this case a false prophet. In the mean-while, during the maturing of a system, let the peo-ple continue to pour in their memorials—let them march up to the difficulty and say they are ready to be taxed for this great purpose, and then the Legislature will be kept up to the proper point.

VACANT JUDGESHIF .--- We have already heard

of a number of gentlemen whose claims will be urged for the vacant Judgeship. The following is a list: Hon. Wm. Taylor, J. W. Brocken-brough, Esq., of Rockbridge; Rush Floyd, Esq., of Montgomery; Mr. Thompson, State Senator, from Kanawha; Col. Kenney, of Rockingham; and Joel Pennybacker, G. B. Samuels, and Joseph Samuels, Esqr's., of Shenandoah. [Augusta Democrat.

GREAT FIRE AT BRIDGEPORT-Fifty-one Hou ses destroyed .-- A fire broke out in the town of Bridgeport, Ct., about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, destroying a large amount of property in the most business part of the town.

THE WEATHER .- At Albany, on Saturday, th cold was very severe. The thermometer at the Argus counting room stood; at 7 a. m. at 7 degrees below zero; 9 a. m. 2 beloww, and at 10, 1 above zero. On Sunday the weather moderated, and at sunset a mild-rain set in. At Deerfield, near Utica, on Friday, at sun-

rise, the mercury in the thermometer was at 13 degrees below zero. At Springfield, Ill. the weather has been unusu

ally severe. 'The Journal of the 3d has the folally severe. The sources on Tuesday last. lowing paragraph. "Winter commenced in earnest on Tuesday last. More snow fell by far on Monday night and the More snow fell by far on Monday night and the immediately became cold, and the mercury on Sunday night at nine o'clock, sunk to 22 degrees

CAUTION .--- It ought to be generally known that

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS. DA GLE HOTEL WINCHESTER. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS. The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wis-tar's Baisam of Wild Cherry, in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused ac-veral unprincipled counterfeitors and imitators to paim off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balasm. Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry," "Balsam of Spikenard." "Wild Cherry, Com-frey," &c. Another, "Wester's Balsam of Wild Cherry," mispelling the name, and forging certificates to resemble those of the true Balsam. "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," is the only genuine. The rest merely imitate the tune of the original, while they possess none of its virtues. Loudoun street, about the Centre of the Town. THIS long established House the Proprietor is determined shall be inferior to none, and be-ing the entire owner of the establishment, and having the means of supplying his table from his Garden and other sources, his prices for board will be arranged accordingly, and lower in comparison with the other Hotels. This Hotel has recently been fitted up with every thing necessary to render the travelling And Hotel has recently been fitted up with every thing necessary to render the travelling public comfortable. I have engaged Mr. Jacob Reamer, formerly of Taylor's Hotel, as superin-tendent, and who, from his long experience, will keep a good house, and one which will recommend itself. JOSIAH MASSIE. Winchester, Dec. 19, 1845—\$2.

the name of the original, while they possess more of its virtues. ST The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Philada.," blown in the ginss; each bottle bearing a label on the front with the signature of H. WISTAR, M. D. This will be enveloped hereafter, with a new wrapper; copy right secured, 1844; on which will always appear the written signature of "L BUTTS." \$27 A fresh supply of the Genuine Balsam, received and for sale by JOHN H. BEARD, Charlestown.

A LL persons indebted to the estate of the late Mrs. Mary Timberlake, are requested to come forward and settle up. Persons having claims against the estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. RICHARD TIMBERLAKE,

The Markets.

Reported weekly for the "Spirit of Jefferson," by WIL-LIAM RATLIEF, Flour and Commission Merchant and

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, December 17, 1845.

BALTINGRE, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, } December 17, 1845. DEAR SIR:-Our Flour and Grain market has been firm, and considerable sold from stores at \$5 75 for both Howard Street and City Mills. Quote surperfine flour from stores at \$5 75, and from cars at \$5 624. Red Wheats \$1 12 to \$1 16 for good to prime; white Wheat \$1 18-to \$1 22. Rya 73 cents; yellow Corn 72 cents; white Corn 70 cents; Oats 42 cents; Cloverseed \$6 37 to \$6 50; Flaxseed \$1 25; white Beans \$1 20. CATLE_-there was a large supply-sales to fair ex-tent; to average \$2 124. LIVE HOGS-A full supply, with a small demand--the price has declined: 1 quote \$5 to \$5 25; the latter for small parcels of choice lots. Killed Hogs for Family, \$5 124 to \$5 25, and to packers \$5. WHISKEY-In hids. 29 and in bbls. 30 cents. BUTTER.-Best print, from most approved dairies, sold at 25 a 374 cenus per pound. Honey, in the comb, 184 cents per quart.

McKeever's Grain Threshing and Richard Duffield's, which will be put in ope-ration on Monday the 22d instant, if fair, if not,

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

TRADE AND BUSINESS. At New York, on Monday, a few bales of cotton were old to slippers at former prices. Nothing was done in flour except for city use: a few hundred barrels brought \$6 374; an offer was made and refused for Western ca-nal at \$6 314; Baltimore City Mills sold at \$65 374, at which common Southern was held. Barley sold at 65 cents. Nothing doing in wheat, rye, or corn. At Philadelphia on Monday, there was no new feature in cotton; holders were firm, with light stocks, and small sales were made at full prices. The flour market re-mains steady, with limited export demand, and the fac-tors appear firm at \$6 for standard brands, a fraction less having been refused. Nothing doing in Corn meal. No arrivals of or transactions in any kind of grain. Clover seed sold at 625 a \$6 50.

consisting of Several Feather Eeds,

MARRIED.

On the Bridge at Harpers-Ferry, on Wednesday the 17th inst., by the Rev. James Sanks, Mr. JACOS HOLEY o Miss MALINDA SMITH-all of this county. On Saturday evening the 13th inst., by the Rev. Thos. D. Hoover, Mr. WM. F. FITZSIMMONS, of Harpers-Ferry, to Miss SOPHIA HILLIARD, of Leesburg, Loudoun coun-

One Settee, One entire Sett of Dining Ware, Plates, Dishes, Knives and Forks,

ty, va. At Harpers-Ferry, on Sunday evening the 14th instant, by the Rev. James Sanks, Mr. DURRETT COATES to Miss JSABELLA AMANDA WEANING, daughter of Mr. John Weaning—all of the above named place. On the 8th inst., in Staunton, by the Rev. T. T. Cas-tleman, GEORGE W. STRIBLING, ESG., of Mason county, Va., to Miss MAER, daughter of the late Dr. John King, of Dinwiddie. Silver Spoons, And various other articles of Household Furni ure too tedious to mention.

of Dinwiddle.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. A. H. H. Royd, Mr. SAM-UEL HARDY to Miss MARY S. MARCH-all of Winches-

ter, va. On the 3d inst., by the Rev. S. V. Blake, Mr. SAMUEI J. McCormitte to Miss MARIA C. NEWTON, daughter o the late Augustine Newton, all of Alexandria. On Wednesday the 10th inst., by the Rev. S. Gover, Mr. WM. LEFEEVERS, to Miss MARY F. ROSE, all of Lou-down countries.

Last Arrival-Prospects of War.

200 LBS. FEATHERS, just received and for sale by Dec. 19. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. for trial at the January Term. A Copy-Teste. T. A. MOORE, Crk.

Dec. 19, 1845. [Free Press copy.

December 19, 1845.

TRUST SALE.

TRUST SALE. By virtue of a deed of trust from Jacob Hun-sicker and wife, to the undersigned, for the benefit of G. M. Cooper, dated on the 10th day of October, 1833, and of record in the Clerk's Office of Jeffarson County Court, and pursuant to a de-tree of the Circuit Superior Court from Frederick wounty, of the 15th day of November, 1845, ren-dered in a snit therein lately pending, in which said Cooper was plaintiff and said Jacob &c. were defendants, he will on the 5th day of JANUARY, 1846, before the Court-house door for Frederick county, in the town of Winchester, proceed to sell at public auction, for cash, to 'the highest bid-der, the reversionary share of said Jacob Hun-icker, as one of the heirs of his deceased father, Peter Hunsicker, in a certain

Tract of Land,

situated in Jefferson county, Va., adjoining the lands of Jesse Payne, Thomas Campbell, and others, and being the same that was allotted to, and is now held by Mrs. Eve Hunsicker, the wid-ow of said Peter, as and for her dower in his real estate. The aforesaid share of said Jacob therein

estate. The allocate barries are being one-eleventh. Only such title will be conveyed as is vested in the undersigned under the deed of trust referred to above. R. E. BYRD, Trustee. Dec. 12, 1845-ts.

Commissioners' Sale of Land.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, rendered on the 5th day of this month, the undersigned, as the Commissioners appointed by the said Decree, will offer for sale before the door of the Court-house of Jefferson County,

On FRIDAY the 19th day of December next. On FRIDAY the 19th day of December next, the following portions of the Harewood Estate, belonging to the heirs of the late Dr. S. W. Wash-ington, viz: So much of the said Estate as has been assigned to John B. Packett and wife, as will pay the sum of \$763 97 cents, with interest on \$564 54 cents, part thereof, from the 1st day of April, 1845, till paid; and one-fourth of the costs of suit

1845, till paid, and one-fourth of the costs of suit and expenses of sale, beginning with a small tract of **9** Acres, **1** Rood, **27** Poles, adjoin-ing the lands of R. G. McPherson and W. T. Washington; and then so much of another tract of **32** Acres, **2** Roods, **4** Poles, adjoin-ing the lands of George Isler and others, as may be necessary to make up the balance of said sum, costs and expenses after the sale of the first tract. And then an much of the said fiete beginging at costs and expenses after the sale of the first tract. And then so much of the said Estate, beginning at the N. W. corner of the original tract on the Turn-pike road near W. Brown, and running with the Leetown road to a point near the woods and run-ning East, for quantity as may be necessary to pay the sum of \$2291 92 conts, with interest on \$1693 62 cents, part thereof, from April 1, 1845, till paid, and three-fourths of the costs of suit, and of the expenses of sale heard the part resigned of the expenses of sale, being the part assigned by the Commissioner to be sold to make up the debt due from the three other heirs of said Washaction due from the three other heirs of said wash-ington. The partition of the land as made by the Commissioner may be seen in his report filed in the case of Washington's Heirs against Cam-eron and others, in said Court; or may be seen at the office of either of the undersigned. The land will be sold by the acre and on the terms of each furth of the nurchess money in cash.

terms of one-fourth of the purchase money in cash, and the balance in three equal payments at 9, 18, and 27 months. Bonds for the purchase money to be given, and the title to be withheld, until the

purchase money be paid. A. HUNTER, W. C. WORTHINGTON, Com'rs. Nov. 21, 1845.

FOR SALE.

A FAMILY of Negroes-consisting of a man 45 years of age, and his wife 44-a likely little girl in her 4th, and a little boy not quite one little girl in her 4th, and a little doy not quite one year old. They are offered for no fault—the owner being overstocked with that description of property is desirous of getting them a good home. Cash prices will be taken, but if preferred a credit will be given, on a bond well secured, bearing in-terest. The negroes will be at home during the

holidays.. Enquire of Mr. H. KEYES, Charlestown Dec. 12, 1845.

New Goods and Great Bargains!

THE undersigned has just received from the Eastern markets, an additional supply of NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS in his line, which, with his previous stock on hand, makes his assortment full and complete .---Among his assortment may be found-Dress Cloths, from \$2 to \$12 per yard ; Cassimeres from 75 cts to \$4 per yard ; Vestings, from 50 cts to \$10 per pattern ; Sattinetts, from 50 cts to \$1 50 per yard; Also, Scarfs, Cravats, Pocket Hdkfs., Gloves, Bosoms, Suspenders, Socks, &c. Also, a variety of Domestics, Prints, Cashmeres, Mouslin de Laines, Crape Delaines, Alpaccas, Flannels, &c., very cheap and choice patterns. Also, a large and extensive assortment of

Twenty or Thirty Head of Cattle, One Riding Horse, Three Colts, Upwards of one hundred head of sheep, Sixty or Seventy head of Stock Hogs, among of Dinwiddie. On the 20th ult, by the Rev. E. L. Dulin, Mr. HAR-RISON MCCORMICK to Miss MARY DEHAVEN-all of Frederick county, Va. On the same day, by the same, Mr. SAMUEL DAVISON to Miss MARTHA JANE HYATT, all of Frederick co., Va. which are some fine Brood Sows, One Two Horse Carriage and Harness, in good 1000 or 1200 Bushels of Wheat, 50 or 60 Bushels of Potatoes-an excellen rticle, 3,000 Oak Shingles. TERMS .- A credit of nine months will be giv en for all sums over \$5, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security, except the wheat, which will be sold for cash. RICHARD TIMBERLAKE, Adm'r.

GREAT FALL IN DRY GOODS. THE undersigned have just returned from the Eastern cities with a fresh supply of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware; Tinware, Drugs and Medicines, Cedarware, Stationary, Confectionary, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c., which they will sell much below former prices. Dec. 19. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

DINE APPLE CHEESE, just received an

chines. Farmers are respectfully invited to call and examine this machine. Dec. 19, 1845. M. McKEEVER.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 7th January *next*, at the late residence of Mrs. Mary Timberlake, dec'd, all of the

Beadsteads and Bedding, Several dozen Chairs, Sixty or Seventy yards of Carpeting, One Eight Day Clock, Tables, Bureaus, Desk, and Sideboard,

der our Congressional head.- [ED. SPIRIT JEFFERSON

Who Pays the Duty ?

The Lynchburg Republican thus anwers this question :- "There is a certain class of politicians in this country, who contend, as we believe, in opposition to reason and common sense, that the importer, and not the consumer, pays the duty .--We would respectfully ask this class, why it is. if this be so, that advantages are to accrue to the starving millions of England from the abolition of the Corn Laws ? If an American dealer imports to England 1,000 barrels of Corn, pays the duty in the English ports, and then sells to the consumer without additional cost, what matters it to the consumer or the purchaser, whether that duty be one or two dollars ? It matters not at all. But the reverse of all this is the case. The consumer pays the duty, and hence the almost universal clamor of that class in England, for a repeal of the odious Corn Laws, that the people may be supplied with provisions at the lowest possible prices.

The results are the same under all the tariff systems. A duty is nothing more or less than a tax upon the people, and whether it be large or small. comes out of the people's pockets, the sophistry of the Whig party to the contrary notwithstand . ing."

The trial of C. J. McNuLTY, charged in five several indictments with embezzling, loaning, or appropriating to his own use the public moneys, commenced in Washington on Wednesday. J. M Carlisle and E. Stanton, Esqrs. Counsel for the prisoner, and P. R. Fendall, Esq., prosecuting Attorney. The case has excited much interest, and will require several day to try all the counts.

HON. HENRY CLAY .- A letter in the Albany Journal, from N. C. Child, Esq., states that Mr. Clay goes to Cuba this winter for his health.

STILL BURNING .- We have seen several state ments that a portion of the ruins of the Great Fire in New York, in July last, was still burning, but were inclined to doubt them, until assured by a citizen of our town who viewed the ruins a few days since, that such was actually the case. Near the whole block has been rebuilt, in a most costly and magnificent style.

IJ Albert J. Tirrell, charged with the murde of Mrs. Bickford at Boston a month ago, has been arrested in New Orleans, and fully committed to await the requisition of the Governor of Massa-

The mother and brother of Mrs. Amos Ken dall, were burnt to death a few weeks ago at their residence in Missouri. Their house caught fire from the burning of the prairie, on which they resided. Thus, has this family been again plunged in deep distress.

To the Humane. The past few weeks has been extremely hard

weather on the poor Partridges; and the sympathies of the sportsmen may well be awakened in their behalf. We regret to learn, too, that many of our country friends are now trapping them for table use, and that dozens of them are offered for sale in all the towns of the county. An old marksman assures us, that if the same course is persisted in for the remainder of the winter, there will not be left one good flock of Partridges. We therefore hope this ill-treatment towards this favorite bird of our region, may be discontinued, and that none be trapped, unless it is the intention to keep them during the winter and then turn them loose .---Masters should see that their servants have no traps, for we are assured that on many farms hundreds are caught by the negroes and sold, without their knowledge at all. See to it then, and let all unite, to save the Partridge from such heartless and cruel destruction.

THE RAY .- The " Ray and Literary Offering,' published by Messrs. Vandeford, Meeks & Co. has been merged in the "Baltimore Visiter," which paper will be furnished to subscribers in its stead. "The Ray" was a well conducted paper.

The Ladies of Washington City held a Fain during the last week, for the benefit of the new Presbyterian Church erected for the Rev. S. Tuston.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

MR. EDITOR :-- I was gratified to see in your ast paper, the attention of our citizens called to the beautiful Portraits now being executed by Mr. Atwood. I have had the pleasure of examining several of them, and to my eye, though no connoiseur in the Art, they seem, as you have very justly remarked, "not only beautiful in execution but life-like in resemblance." That Mr. A. is an artist of no mean pretensions, the portraits he has already executed strikingly demonstrate. As his stay here will be limited to a week or two, at farthest, I would advise all who may wish a fine portrait of themselves or any member of their families, to call on Mr. A. immediately. An opportunity so favorable as the present, of securing a good portrait, but seldom occurs.

A Friend to the Art. Charlestown, Dec. 17, 1845.

SUICIDE .- A girl named Hannah Childs, aged 21 years, committed suicide, in this county, on Monday the 8th inst., by taking arsenic. We learn from Mr. Wm. Bender, with whom the de-ceased lived, that sometime since she left his house to spend a few weeks with some of her acquaincoming into port, he attempted to jump overboard, but was prevented. days with a colored man and his wife, between whom an altercation occurred while she was there; and afterwards when it became known where she had been, she became mortified at her indiscretion, and threatened to hang herself. Nothing having been said about the matter for a considerable length of time, it was supposed she had abandoned her purpose; but being in this place on the 3th she purchased the poison, and that night commit-ted the dreadful decd.—Martinsburg Republican.

ing bureau and other drawers into their proper position with the knee.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL .- The negro mer confined in jail under sentence of death, made an attempt to escape by cutting a hole through the wall into the engine house. They had succeeded in making the hole, and breaking their handcuffs, so that they would have escaped had not the fact been discovered in time to prevent it. We renew the suggestion we made some time ago, of the propriety of building a new and secure jail. [Staunton Democrat.

Miscellaneous Notices.

30 The citizens of Clarke county, friendly to the call of a Convention to amend the State Constitution, are re-spectfully invited to attend a public meeting to be held at the Court-house of said county on the first day of the next December Court, for the purpose of promoting that object. MANY CITIZENS. object. December 19, 1845.

Literature, for 1846.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER IS a Monthly Periodical devoted to every department of Literature and the Fine Arts. It has been estab \Box of Literature and the Fine Aris. It has been established more than eleven years, during which it has stood at the head of American periodicals. It is published in the neatest style, and contains a great variety of inter-esting and instructive reading;- differing widely from a majority of our Publications, in the solidity and utilit by of its CONTENTS.

Novels, Tales, Poems, Travels, Essays, Critiques, Re-views, Historical and Biographical Sketches, Papers on the Army, Navy, General Politics and other National Interests, adorn in pages.

TO THE SOUTH AND WEST

onfidently appeals for Support. Whilst it is DISTING-TIVELY the friend and advocate of the SOUTH AND WEST, it is not SECTIONAL, having always circulated quite widely in the North and East, and having impart ed a Higher National Character to the Periodical Liter ature of the United States. Its motio is "IN THE UNION AND FOR THE UNION! IN THE SOUTH

AND FOR THE SOUTH !"

But the South and West should especially cherish it, as it is the only Literary Journal, of long and high stand-ing, within all their wide borders, and has vindicated and promoted their rights and interests. During another year, it will seek to extend its usefulness and fame, and solicits the increased patronage of the public; and also invokes the aid of its present patrons, in extending its circulation.

ITS CONTRIBUTORS

TTS CONTRIBUTORS Are numerous,—embracing Professional and Amateur Writere of the first Distinction. To the present efficient corps, new writers will be added, and neither trouble or expense will be spared, to make the work eminently worthy of patronage. The 12th volume of the Messenger, No. oxxxrv, will commence on the 1st of January, 1846. Each number contains 64 Super Royal Octavo Pages. It makes dur-ing the year, a large and elegant volume. REDUCTION OF POSTAGE. In scate to reduce the Bestrage are the sensible

In order to reduce the Postage as much as possible, the Messenger will be published on lighter paper, but of THE BEST QUALITY. Subscribers are invited to send in their orders, on the following LIBERAL TERMS.

Single copy, \$5 per annum. Club of five, 20, or 84 per copy. Club of two, 9, or 94 50 per copy. Club of two, 35, or 53 50 per copy. THE MESSENGER FOR NOTHING.

Whoever will procure us 4 new subscribers and send \$20, shall receive the Messenger gratis; or \$4 in money; and in the same proportion for a larger number of sub-

Richmond, Va., Dec. 19, 1845.

P for sale by Dec. 19. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. A GOOD assortment of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., received and for sale low by Dec. 19. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. BRITISH LUSTRE-For cleaning Stoves Coal Grates, &c., for sale low at ec. 19. E. M. AISQUITH'S. Dec. 19. D RESSING GOWNS.-Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns, for sale low at c. 19. E. M. AISQUITH'S. Dec. 19. Night Lights.

TAPERS in boxes to last one year, that will not burn more than a table spoonful of oil each night. E. M. AISQUITH. each night. Dec. 19, 1845. Great Bargains.

THE season being advanced, we offer the re-maining part of our stock at Great Bargains. Those who wish to buy, will find it their interest to call on us. Dec. 19. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Christmas Presents. HAVE now in store a large stock of Goods L suitable for Christmas Presents, which will be sold low at CHARLES G. STEWART'S. December 19, 1845.

Holiday Presents.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a large sup-ply of new and interesting books for holiday Presents, embrecing a great variety. Parents, children and others, are very respectfully invited to call and examine them; they will be sold low. Dec. 19. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

BIBLES .- Large and small Bibles, plainly D and elegantly bound, Scott's Commentaries, Barnes' Notes, Prayer books elegantly bound, Presbyterian Psalms and Hymns do do With many other religious works on hand and for sale by J. J. MILLER & WOODS. December 19, 1845.

To our Literary Readers.

OUR Book Table is now furnished with Pe-Oriodicals, Albums, Annuals, Papers, &c., &c., from Taylor & Wildie's Periodical Depot, Baltimore. On our table may be found Wilmer & Smith's European Times, of late date; Brother Jonathan, for January, 1846; The Illustrated London News; American Metropolis; Pictorial Times; London Punch; Orange Girl of Venice; Matilda, by Sue; West Point Cadet; Wing of the Wind; Fheir's Consulate, &c. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Kabletown, Dec. 19, 1845.

ORANGES.-1 Box Oranges Dec. 19. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. SLEIGH BELLS-A few Strans received and for sale low by Dec. 19. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. CANDIES ASSORTED-200 pounds just received and for sale by Dec. 19. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

A XES,-Just received, a lot of Hunt's heavy Axes; heavy Shingling Hatchets, Sheep Bells, &c. THOMAS RAWLINS.

Bells, &c. Dec. 19, 1845.

SIEVES.—Clover-seed, Cockle, Meal, Sand and Coal Sieves. Also, Wove Wire, for Screens or Fans, to be had cheap at Dec. 19. THOS. RAWLINS'.

NOTICE.

ESTRAY HOGS.

STRAYED away from the Farm of Mr. John S. B. Packott, about the 24th of November last, *THREE HOGS*, one of sandy color, with black spots, one of dark color with black spots, and one a white hog with black spots. Any information leading to their recovery will be liberally reward-ed. SAMUEL SHEETS. Charlestown, Dec. 19, 1845.

COME AT LAST.

Cleaning Machine,

the next fair day thereafter, and will continue for eight or ten days. Those having wheat to thresh

yet, will now have an opportunity to get it thresh-ed and cleaned with less expense than by the

PUBLIC SALE.

Household Furniture.

-ALSO-

Virginia, Jefferson County, Sct:

Of the County Court.

I notice in the papers, that the Court will take up the Appeal Docket, and try the cases therein,

in their regular order, at the next February Term of the Court, without further notice to the parties.

Phis Order, however, not to affect causes ready

December Term, 1845, ?

HERE is one of these Machines now at Mr

Adm'r.

Dec. 19, 1845.

Annuals for 1846.

JUST received, some splendid Annuals for 1846, with many new and elegant bound books for Presents, for the approaching holy-days. We would be happy to see the young gentlemen and ladies of our town and vicinity. Dec. 19. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Cheap Publications.

JUST received, most of the new Publications just out—among them the Wandering Jew, complete for 50 cents. Dec. 19. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Fancy Notions for the Ladies. WE have just received a considerable addi-tion to our stock of Fancy Notions. As we keep a little of almost every thing in this way, we cannot enumerate. We invite all to call and see them, whether they wish to buy or not, we will wait on them with pleasure, and charge nothing for looking. Dec. 19. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership. WE, the undersigned, have, this day, in pur-signed, John Sharff, by certain articles of agree-ment, dated the 27th of April, 1842, dissolved the partnership existing by virtue of said agreement. The undersigned Sharff, is fully authorized to take possession of all the partnership effects and pro-perty—take an inventory of the same—collect the debts due said concern—and certle all accounts with the same—and do all needful or necessary acts or things, for the purpose of cloaing and set-tling up the concern according to the provisions of tling up the concern according to the provisions of said agreement.

Notice.

The undersigned would here give notice that agreeably to the above, and the articles of partnership, with the several schedules thereto anpartnership, with the several schedules thereto an-nexed, all the property, stock of every kind, books, accounts, and all papers due G. F. Ludwig and Sharff & Ludwig—are virtually in the possession of the undersigned, and are to be settled with him, or his authorized agent, Josoph Chapman. All debts strictly contracted agreeably to the articles of partnership, will be paid by the undersigned. The Yard will in future be carried on by me. Dec. 12, 1845. JOHN SHARFF. Dec. 12, 1845.

THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and likely. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give him a call before selling, as he will pay the very highest cash He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Mar

tinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usual ly at his residence in Charlestown. All letters addressed to him will be prompi attended to. WILLIAM CROW.

Charlestown; Dcc. 5, 1815.

Ready-made Clothing,

such as Dress Coats, Frock Coats, Coatees, Sack Coats, Over Coats, Cloaks, Pants, Vests, Shirts and Drawers. Coats from \$3 to \$20; Pants from \$1 50 to \$10; Vests from \$1 50 to \$5; Shirts from 50 cts to \$2 50; and in short, nearly every thing usually kept in a Merchant Tailor and Ready-made Clothing Establishment.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves previous to purchasing elsewhere, as I bledge myself to sell greater bargains than can be sold in the county. Call and see-price and buy. WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 12, 1845 .- [F. P. copy. N. B.-Among my Cloths may be found a splendid article of Black French Cloth, suitable for Ladies' Cloaks full six quarters wide. Price \$2.811. W. J. S.

An Entire Stock of New Goods at Elk Branch.

THE undersigned has just returned from the Eastern Markets with a fresh supply of NEW GOODS, which he is just opening, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of the citizens of the neighborhood. Feeling con-fident that he has a stock of Goods which will vie the term in the stock of Goods which will vie with any in the county, he has no hesitancy in assuring those who will give him a call, that he will be able to please in respect to quality, taste and the terms. His stock consists of a general assortment of

Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes,

And every article generally found in a retail store, all of which were bought for cash, and will be sold on accommodating terms. H. B. MILLER.

Elk Branch, Dec. 5, 1845-4t.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings. I particularly invite the attention of the gentle-men to my stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, as I have a great variety of new styles, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Halltown, Dec. 5. B. L. THOMAS.

For Christmas.

6 JARS Prunes; 12 Drums Figs; 6 Boxes fresh Raisins;

ANDSOME CALICOES.—Just received, another supply of fine and low priced Cali-coes. F. DUNINGTON.

HUNT'S, Mann's and Rawlins' make of Axes. Also, Edge-Tools of every description. Nov. 21. THOS. RAWLINS. Nov. 21.

BLANKS, of all descriptions, for sale at THIS OFFICE,

Leetown, Nov. 7, 1845. Axes, Axes.

Cash for Negroes.



Witness our hands and seals May 25th, 1845. JOHN SHARFF, GEORGE F. LUDWIG.

Teste, P. McCormick.

MANY LOVERS FUZZLE A MAID. MANY LOVERS FUZZLE A MAID. Young Susan had lovers so many, that she Hardly knew on which to decide: They all spoke sincerely, and promised to be All worthy of such a sweet bride. In the morning she id gossip with William, and then The evening with Tom, so among all the men, She never could be spent with young Harry. Heigh ho! I'm afraid Too many lovers will puzzle a maid.

Too many lovers will puzzle a maid. Now William grew jealous and went away; Harry got tired of wooing; And Tom having teased her to fix on the day, Received but a frown for so doing; So among all her lovers, quite left in the lurch, She pined every night on her pillow, And meeting one day a pair going to church, Turmed away and died under a willow. Heigh ho! I'm afraid Too many lovers will puzzle a maid.

Miscellancous.

Love is the great instrument and engine of na-ture, the bond and cement of society, the spring and spirit of the universe. It is of that active, restless nature, that must of necessity exert itself; and like the fire, to which it is so often compared it is not a free agent to choose whether it will heat or no, but it streams forth by natural results and unavoidable emanations, so that it will fasten upon an inferior, unsuitable object, rather than and unavoidable emanations, so that it will fasten upon an inferior, unsuitable object, rather than none at all. The soul may sconer leave off to subsist, than to love; and like the vine, it withers and dies, if it has nothing to embrace. Now this affection in the state of innocence was happily pitched upon its right object; it flamed up in direct favors of devotion to God, and in collatteral emis-sions of charity to its neighbor. It was a vestal and a virgin fire, and differed as much from that which usually passes by this name now-a-days. which usually passes by this name now-a-days, as the vital heat from the burning of a fever. [Dr. South.

The government of our appetites and corrupt inclinations, will make our minds cheerful and easy. Contentment will sweeten a low fortune, and patience will make our sufferings light.

The failings of good men are commonly more published in the world, than their good deeds; and one fault of a well-deserving man will meet with more reproaches than all his virtues praise: such is the force of ill-will and ill-nature.

How singular and terrible circumstances can alter a man's mind, and change the color of his thoughts. One passion may become so furiously triumphant over his whole nature, as to silence and swallow up every other feeling of his heart.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS .- Give me the liberty LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—Give me the liberty of the press, and I will give to the ministers a ver-nal house of peers—I will give him a full swing of the patronage of his office—I will give him the whole host of ministerial influence—I will give him all the power that place can confer upon him, to purchase up submission, and overawe resistance ; and yet armed with the liberty of the press, attack with that mighty engine the mighty fabric he has raised; I will shake down from its height corruption, and bury it beneath the abuses it was meant to shelter .- Sheridan.

MRS. CAUDLE is dead-thank heaven-Caudle having attributed the cause of her illness to wear-

having attributed the cause of her illness to wear-ing thin shoes. Mrs. C. says-"I've never got cold with the shoes I've worn yet and tisn't likely I should begin now. No Candle; I would'nt wish to say any thing to accuse you; no, goodness knows, I would't make you uncom-fortable for the world,-but the cold I've got I got ten years ago. I've never said any thing about it—but it has never left me. Yes; ten years ago the day before yesterday. How can I recollect it? Oh, very well; women remember things you never think of: poor souls ! theyv'e good cause to hever think of : poor souts : they ve good cause to do so. Ten years ago I was sitting up for you,— there, now, I'm not going to say any thing to vex you, only do let me speak : ten years ago, I was waiting for you, and fell asleep, and the fire went out, and when I woke I found I was sitting right in the draft of the key hole. That was my death Caudle, though don't let that make you uneasy, love; for I don't think you meant to do it." Punch intimates that although Mr. Caudle's

reports are ended, the reports by Mrs. Caudle are extant, and may yet be made public; then the world will know what an aggravating man Caudle was.

A WESTERN INTRODUCTION .- " Miss Wiggins. let me make you acquainted with an uncle of His's, just come down from Iowa county, the town of Freemantle, village of Breadalbane—come away up here to mill (they hai'nt no mills yet, up thar.) Uncle this is Miss Wiggins, John Wiggins's wife, up yonder on the hill t'other side o'the mash—you

The Two Foxes. The Two Foxes. Mrs. Child, in her letters from New York, vonches for the authenticity of the following cu-rious incident in natural history:--"He (the nar-rator) was one day in the fields near a stream where several gcess were swimming. Presently he saw one of them disappear under the water with a sudden jerk. While he looked for her to yime semin he saw a fox emerge from the water with a sudden jerk. While he looked for her to rise again, he saw a fox emerge from the water, and trot off to the woods with the unfortunate goose in his mouth. He chanced to go in a di-rection where it was easy for a man to watch his movements. He carried his burden to a recess under an overhanging rock. Here he scratched away a mass of dry leaves and scooped a hole, hid his treasure within, and covered it up care-fully. Then off he went to the stream again, en-tered some distance beyond the flock of geese, and floated noiselessly along, with metely the tip of

floated noiselessly along, with merely the tip of his nose above the water. But this time he was how hose above the water. But this time he was how so fortunate in his manœuvres. The gcese by some accident took the alarm, and flew away with loud cackling. The fox finding himself de-feated, walked off in a direction opposite the place where his victim was buried. The man uncovered the hole, put the goose in his basket, replac-ed the leaves carefully, and stood patiently at a distance, to watch further proceedings. The sly thief was soon seen returning with another fox that he had invited to dine with him. They-trot-

himself insulted. His contemptuous expression was more than the mortified host could bear.— Though conscious of generous intentions, he felt that all assurances to that effect would be regarded as lies. Appearances were cer-tainly much against him, for his tail slunk between his legs and he held his head down looking sideways with a sneaking glance at his disappointed companion. Indignant at what he supposed to be an attempt to get up a character for genenrosity on false pretences, the offend-ed guest selzed his unfortunate host and cuffed

him most unmercifully. Poor Reynard bore the infliction with the utmost patience, and sneaked off as if conscious he had received no more than might be naturally expected under the circum-

stances."

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON,

ATTOBMET AT LAW, RESPECTFULLY offers his professional ser-vices to the public. He may be found in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia.

Nov. 28, 1845. JOHN BLAIR HOGE,

ALLOBRIEL ALLAW, Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia, WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan, &c.

IT Office over the Superior Court Clerk's Office Nov. 7, 1845-3m.

N. CARROLL MASON, ATTOBMET AT LAW, DRACTISES in the Courts of Clarke, War-

ren, Jefferson and Loudoun counties. Oct. 24, 1845-3m.

A. J. O'BANNON,

ATTOINET AT LATT. HAVING settled permanently in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., will continue to prac-tice in the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke countles.

And having devoted his undivided attention for the last eight years to the practice of law, he feels prepared to attend efficiently to any business with which he may be entrusted. Office over E. P. Miller's Store. Sept. 19, 1845-3m.

A CARD.

WM. LUCAS & BENJ, F. WASHINGTON **H**AVING associated themselves in the Prac-tice of the Law, will attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frede rick, and Clarke.

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

NEW STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE undersigned having purchased the Stock of Goods of WILLIAM R. SEEVERS, in Berry-ville, with the view of transacting the mercantile business, are now receiving a very extensive assortment of

New and Seasonable Goods, which we pledge ourselves to sell low for CASH, or on the usual credit to responsible buyers.— The following Goods comprise a part of our stock, namely :

stock, namely :
Blue, blue-black, black, brown, dalia and invisible green, West of England, French and American BROAD CLOTHS;
6-4 plain and figured BEAVER CLOTHS of all colors; 6-4 PILOT, very superior; 6-4 Gold-mixed do.; Canada Cloth, a new article.
CASSIMERES—6-4 French Cassimeres, plain 5.6 and figured, new style; 7-8 do., superior; 7-8 Gold-mixed do.; 7-8 blue and black do.; SATTINETTS—A large assortment, all colors

and prices; VESTINGS.—A magnificent assortment of new and elegant styles Silk, Saltin, Cashmere, black and figured Velvets, Medium and low priced Vestings. A large assortment of La-dies and Gentlemen's Gloves; Hostery.-Long and Half Hose of all de-

scriptions ; Gum Braces, black and fig'd Satin and Bombazine STOCKS ; also, black Grose de Rhine and Italian Cravats ; Fancy Hdkfs., Linen Cambric do.; some very superior black Satin and fan-cy Scarfs; some very pretty black and blue-black Italian Crapes; SHAWLS, the richest and most splendid assortment of the season. Some new styles CASHMERE DE COSSE,-among which will be found the celebrated and magnifi-cent De Maintemon Pampadour, De Cardoville styles, now all the vogue; Crape De Lanes, of a very rich style, shaded colors; Rep Cashmeros and Mouseline de Laines, being of the celebrated manufacture of Paturle, Lupin, Seiber & Co., comprising new and costly styles on extra superfine Cloths; also, a general assortment of Ombra Mouseline de Laines; black and blue-black Silks; Bombazines; new style 6-4 Cloaking for Ladies Calicoes, 250 pieces, from 64 cents up. Calicoes, 250 pieces, from 64 cents up. **RIBBONS**.—A large assortment; Ladics Silk Tassels, Silk and Cotton Bindings; Oil Silk, Silk Sewings, Patent Thread; Spool Cotton, Cotton Ball, Laps; Pins, Needles, &c.; Edgings and Insertions; White Goods of all descriptions; Flannels of all colors; Linseys, &c. &c. Also, a general assortment of Domestics.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Stationery, Hardware

Queensware, Paints, Oils and Dyc-Stuffs. Groceries .- All kinds of Groceries very

cheap and no mistake, and indeed a great variety of other articles, making ourstock very largo and complete, all of which have been selected with great cars. We pledge ourselves that no pains shall be spared to please all who may favor us with a call. We therefore respectfully invite you to examine our stock. BOTELER & JOHNSON.

Berryville, Va., Oct. 31, 1845-3m.

Diamond Pointed Pens.

FEW of those splendid Diamond pointed A Pens, entirely a new article, at Nov. 7. CHAS. G. STEWART'S.

Lard Lamps.

MY Stock of Lard Lamps is now complete-I have them from 50 cents to \$10. Also, extra Globos, Chinneys, Wicks and Paper Shades. Nov. 14. C. G. STEWART.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS of every variety and size, for sale by Nov. 21. E. M. AISQUITH.

Watches, Jewelery, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from Phila delphia and Baltimore with a new and splendid stock of Watches, Jewelery and Fancy Goods, all of which have been selected with care, and can be sold as low as same qualities can be had elsewhere. C. G. STEWART. elsewhore. Nov. 7, 1845.

Negro Boots and Shoes.

O hand, a large lot of extra large size and heavy Negro Boots, double soled, of the best leather at the low price of \$2 50. Also, good heavy Boots for \$1 50, with a good assortment of heavy Boots for sale by strong Shoes, for sale by E. M. AISQUITH.

Gentlemen's Water Proof Boots. ▲ FEW pairs of double soled and double u A pers sewed BOOTS, warranted Water Proof. The Senior Partner in the above Cara 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 pub-lic life, for the last few years, have compelled him to neglect. To all, then, who would entrust their to neglect this above the decreasit culv preserves. This preparation Nov. 21. business to his charge, he deems it only necessary of it to a remarkable degree. This preparation ry for him to say, that he is again prepared, as was discovered some 18 or 20 years ago, since which time the sale of it has been on the increase Thousands of bottles are sold weekly in the city of New York. It will keep the hair perfectly free from dandruff, and smooth and glossy. Its greatest virtue is in restoring the hair on the heads of those partially bald. It has been known to restore the hair on the heads of those who have been

Watches, Jewelry, &c. THE subscriber has just returned from Phila-delphia, with a large Stock of Goods, among which may be found— Gold and Silver Watches, (Jeweled ;)' Gold, Silver, Gilt and Silk Watch Guards ; Fashionable Set Breastpins ; Finger Rings, every variety; Bracelets and Necklaces; Silver, La Polka and Shell Tuck Combs; Ladies' Work Boxes, from \$24 to \$5; Coral Necklaces and Armiets for children; Jet Breastpins from 61 up; Silk and Cotton Purses;

Christie's Galvanic Rings; And many other articles, all of which will be sold very low. 'Call and examine for yourselves. CHARLES G. STEWART. Charlestown, Nov. 14, 1845.

To the Owners of Horses.

THE undersigned would give notice to Farm-ers and others of Jefferson, Clarke, and the adjoining counties, that he will give his attention exclusively to the cure of those dangerous diseases of the horse, the Fistula and Pole Evil. He has in his possession certificates from several gentlein his possession certificates non several genera-men of Charlestown, who have seen a complete cure effected by his mode of treatment. His charges are ten dollars for curing either of the above diseases, and if there is no cure he will ask no pay. Recipes of his mode of treatment will be furnished for five dollars. DAVID SHRODES. Oct. 24, 1845-3m.

Staple Goods.

THE attention of every one seeking bargains and good Goods, is asked to our stock of Staple Goods. Super white and red flannels,

Rodger's sup patent Welch do Negro blankets, very cheap, ' Super Whitney do do

Super Whitney do Cradle and Crib do all sizes, · do 4-4 and 7-8 brown cottons, Brown and bleached sheetings, 5 and 12 qr.

Brown and bleached sheetings, 5 and 12 qr. Irish linens, bleached shirtings, good assort't, Fnrniture and apron checks, col'd cambrics, Cotton laps I and 1-2 lb bundles, PRINTS—Good dark calicoes only 64 cents per yard; great variety of other styles from 6 up to 31 cents

o 31 cents GROCERIES-A well assorted stock of super

Family Groceries. QUEENSWARE—A general assortment. MILLER & TATE.

Pink Syrup for Coughs or Colds,

INFLUENZA, Sore Throats and Weak Lungs This preparation, which has been so celebrat ed years back, for the cure of this distressing com-plaint, is now offered to the public for the low price of fifty cents a bottle. Persons having symp-toms of either of the above complaints ought im-mediately to purchase a bottle of this article, as it is a sure preventative against any Cold, Cough, or Influenza. Dealers in this article knowing the great sale, which it always has in the fall

and winter, have been laying in large quantities of this valuable and cheap remedy. Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland

street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown. A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 31, 1845.

East India Hair Dye, FOR COLORING THE HAIR PER-FECTLY BLACK OR BROWN. THIS preparation will color the coarsest red or grey hair the most beautiful black or brown. 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.

fault found with it. Sold wholesale by CUMSTOCK & Co., 21 Cort-land street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

Jan. 17, 1845.

Segars. A LARGE assortment genuine Imported Plan-tation; Light and Dark Regalias; Regalia Cazadores; Canones; La Norma; Trabuco; Principe; Havanna; Spanish and Half Spanish Segars. Also, 1 case super Peach Leaf tobacco; Just received by THOMAS RAWLINS. Oct. 24, 1845.

Look Here, Sportsmen! HAVE just received a large supply of Canis-ter Powder; also Beatty's superior in keg, for retail; Shot of all sizes; Caps of extra quality;

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 sit-uated is a highly interesting portion of Western Virginia, and on many accounts desirable as a place of residence.

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.

for the growth of Corn. Persons wishing to engage in the grazing or 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, yet intrinsically valuable region of country. Virgin-ians, 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 cus-toms of the Old Dominion—may here find a home, when, though beyond the Alleghanies, and on the opposite run of Waters, they may foel that they still tread the soil of that State which has given birth to six Presidents. R ESPECTFULLY inform thier old friends in they have opened a shop as above, and solicit a call from them. They have now on hand a new and fashionable stock of 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.

Furniture, Furniture!

AND Cabinet-Making Establishment.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Mill Creek and its vicinity, that he has just commenced in this place the · Cabinet-Making Business,

In all its various branches. He has now on hand and will manufacture to order at the shortest no tice, every description of

FURNITURE,

which he will sell on liberal terms, and take in ex change, all kinds of country produce at market prices.

He would also give notice that he has provid-ed himself with a good HEARSE, and will at all times be prepared to furnish COFFINS, (Walnut Cherry or Mahogany,) and convey them promptly to any part of the County, at the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. A call from the public is most reasonable terms. A call from the public is most respectfully so-licited, as by long experience in business and a desire to please, the undersigned believes he can give general satisfaction.

SAMUEL SNOOK. Mill Creck, Berkeley Co., Va., Oct. 24, 1845-3m N. B .- To his old friends in Jefferson, he begs leave to say that he will be yet pleased to furnish them with any thing in his line. His wagon will deliver, regularly, Furniture at Smithfield, Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry. So look out, you that want good Furniture at a low price. S. S.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Dyestuffs. THE undersigned is now receiving and open-ing one of the best selected assortments of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, &c. &c. ever of-fered in this market. They are

all fresh, and have been selected with great care. A call from those in want is respectfully soicited.

Br Physicians Prescriptions put up as usual, with accuray and attention. JOHN H. BEARD. Oct. 3, 1845.

Groceries.

BROWN, Loaf and Lump Sugar; Breas, from 37½ cts, to \$1 per pound; West India, N. O., and Sugar House Molasses; Podang and best Rio Coffee; Cheese, and a general assortment of other Groce-

Buldings. WAREHOUSE, No. 24 LIGHT STREET. B. L. THOMAS. Halltown, Oct. 31, 1845.

Batimore Advertisements.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL. Charles Street, near Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE,

MESSRS. HOPKINS & FIELD having leased the above establishment, are now ready to receive visitors, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and that of the Virginia public especially. The house has undergone a thorough repair, and no pains nor expense will be spared to render it a desirable abode, to all who may favor us with their support. A. M. HOPKINS, Late of Sanderson's. WM. FIELD, Late of Bucks County, Pa. Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845-19.

JOHN WELLS & BENJAMIN F. SHOPE,

MERCHANT TAILORS No. 20, Water st., Opposite Cheapside,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.,

which will be offered on the most reasonable terms. Goods will be made to order at the shortest notice, and no fit, no pay. Give them a trial before going elsewhere. Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845-6m.

COULSON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO WILLIAM EMACK.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

K EEP constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c.,

which they offer upon accommodating terms for cash, or the usual credit to punctual customers. Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845-6m.

JOSEPH SIMMS & SONS'

BALTIMORE STOVE & SHEET IRON WARE

MANUFACTORI.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

S. E. CORNER OF LUMBARD AND LIGHT STREETS.

OBER & MCCONKEY,

Wholesale Druggists,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Druggists, Country Merchants and Physi-cians, to their stock of

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints,

Oils, &c.,

aid in principally for Cash, which they offer at a

J. B. KELLER,

Publisher, Manufacturer, and Dealer in

Lithographic Prints,

Toy Books, Almanacs, Song Books,

Plays, School, Classical and Miscellayeous Books, Stationery, etc., etc.

No. 226 BALTIMORE ST., NEAR CHARLES,

BALTIMORE, MD.

A LL the CHEAP PUBLICATION'S regularly re-ceived. Mahogany Looking Glass and Picture Frames, of all sizes and patterns, manu-

HAYWARD, FOX & CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

MARYLAND REFINED STOVE WORKS, And Manufacturers of

STOVES, Parlor Grates, Hollow Ware, Cook-ing Ranges, Copper and Tin Ware, of all kinds, Hot Air Furnaces, for Public and Private

No. 6 North Charles street, BALTIMORE,

Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845-\$6*

and forwarding of their articles. Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845-\$5.

actured to order.

Baltimore Oct. 3, 1845-85.

Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845-6m.

No. 4, S. Liberty st., Baltimore,

ESPECTFULLY inform thier old friends in

Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845-1y.

can see the house from here. She's come down to meetin."

THE REVEILLE gives the following as a "gen-eral epitaph."-" Born, toiled, worried for food, clothing and equipage. Sought after the phantom of happiness and died."

A painter in Connecticut, who was fond of hearing his works praised, was one day told that Judge Smith did not think very favorably of a painting of his. "Oh," said the artist, " what is his opin ion good for ? he isn't a judge of painting, he's a Judge of Probate,"

A New York journal states that a boy having got his father's snuff box, indulged so immoderately in the titilating dust that he sneezed himself to pieces. His remains having been gathered up a coroner's inquest was held over them, when the enlightened jury returned a verdict of "snuffed

 Λ newspaper and a Bible in every house, a good school in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supporters of virtue, morality, and civil libert, So said Frank-

The facetious Tom Sheridan, on hearing his fa ther speak of the antiquity of his family, stating at the time that the original name was O'Sheri-dan, humorously observed-" No doubt of that, father : no one has a better right to the O, for we owe every body."

Goop Fon HIM .- At one of our fashionable watering places recently happened a self impor-tant foreigner, who, upon hearing the dinner bell ring at half past three o'clock, exclaimed-" Is it possible that you dine at this early hour in this country ? Why I have not been used to dining "Our second table folks dine here very late al-

so," was the reply of a Yankee present.

refuse a good offer for a better market. The first certainty-the latter only hope.

Why is a four quart bottle like a side saddle? Because it holds a gall-on.

GENTLEMEN PLEASE TO PAY UP.-Some wri-ter remarks that " Man ows women a vast moral debt, which has been accumulating both in principal and interest since the foundation of the world, and unless he some begins to liquidate it in some shape, he will become a bankrupt in the eyes of Heaven."

It is a noble science to know one's self well and a noble courage to know how to yield.

A good conscience is more to be desired than all the riches of the east. How sweet are the slumbers of him who can lie down on his pillow and review the transactions of every day, without condemning himself! A good conscience is the finest opiate.

An Irish gentleman the other day, in an excess of connubial affection, exclaimed—"Heaven for-bid, my dear, that I should ever live to see you a widow !"

A woman that loves to be at the window, is like a bunch of grapes on the highway.

The Senior Partner in the above Card would

ry 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 generilly be found, when not elsewhere professionally engaged, at his office in Charlestown.

August 29, 1845-tf. SAPPINGTONS

THREE-STORY BRICK ADTEL. WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA. October 24, 1845.

Cabter's notel

eevon-erlev THE very liberal encourgement which the pub-lic has extended to this Establishment indu-L lie has extended to this Establishment indu-ces the Proprietor to hope that he may continue to deserve and receive a continuation of that patron-age, and pledges himself that neither exertion nor expense will be spared in his efforts to please. A new and comfortable hack and horses kept

for the accommodation of the public: ISAAC N. CART/ER, Proprietor.

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

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 opposite 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 visiters and boaders. Terms moderate, and made to suit the times. TT The BAR shall at all times be supplied with

the choicest liquors, for the accommodation of the ELY CONLEY. Shepherdstown, July 18, 1845-tf.

WILLIAM T. MCDONALD, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

(Sign of the Watch,)

HIAS opened a shop one door East of J. II. McEndree's store, Shepherdstown, and re-spectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Lever, Horizontal, L'Epine, Musical, and Re-peating Watches, will be carefully cleaned, re-paired and warranted, at the shortest notice, and

Moderate charges. ALSO—Particular attention given to the mend-ing of Jewelry, Musical Boxes, Sun-shades, Spec-tacles, and all articles in the Jewelry line. He assures the public that no pains will be spared to

give satisfaction. Shepherdstown, Oct. 3, 1845-2m. SALT.-20 Sacks G. A. Salt; 10 do fino do. For sale by Dec. 5. B. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

bald for years. Sold wholesale and retail by Constock & Co.

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

Jan. 17, 1845-eowly.

Hew's Linament for Rheumatism.

A LL Rheumatic persons have very good rea-son for rejoicing, that they can obtain an article that will set all rheumatic complaints at de-fiance. We wonder that people will suffer a moment with this distressing and excrutiating pair when they can find a certain cure in this propara-tion. The certificates that the proprietors have, would astonish the most incredulous. Patients, who have been laid up for years, and who never expected again to be about, in health or without crutches, have been almost miraculously raised from their bed of pain and restored to their friends, sound in their limbs and entirely free from pain of any kind. This is no fiction, but fact, and thousands who have used it can testify to its usefulness. Beware of counterfeits. Sold wholesale by Constock & Co., 21 Cortland

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

RESH TEAS .- Gun Powder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, just opened by THOS. RAWLINS. Nov. 21. SALT.-50 sacks of G. A. and Fine Salt for sale cheap for cash, by Nov. 14, WM. S. LOCK.

"A Few More Left,"

OF that lot of Superior CLOCKS, which will be sold at reduced prices. All that have been sold have given ample satisfaction. Nov. 21. THOS. RAWLINS. Nov. 21.

Groceries.

JAVA, Rio and St. Domingo Coffee ; Loaf and brown Sugar ; Philadelphia Sugar-house Syrnp; New Orleans and Sugar-house Molasses, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale cheap by Nov. 21. THOS RAWLINS. Nov. 21.

Ladies' Stockings.

LAMB'S Wool, Alpacca, Merino, Worsted, and Cotton, black and white, of various qualities-also a few pairs real English Silk, very heavy and good, for sale very low at Nov. 21. E. M. AISQUITH'S. PORTER, for sale by Oct. 3. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

RLANKS, of all descriptions, for sale at THIS OFFICE.

Gun Wads of all sizes. Powder Flasks, both horn and copper, Shot Bags, single and double, Leaver charges for shot

bags, Nipple Wrenches, Gun Tubes; Also, a first rate new Double-barrelled Gun, which I can sell very low; dog chains, dog col-lars, single and double, &c. &c. for sale low by Oct. 10. JOHN H. BEARD, SALT.--30 Sacks Salt-on hand and for sale. Nov 7. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Headache Remedy,

FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE.

THIS distressing complaint may be cured by using one bottle of Sophn's Sick Headache Remedy, which has cured thousands of the worst 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 expect-ed 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 Constock Co. 1 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan 17 1845

Jan. 17, 1845.

Oil of Tannin for Leather.

MONEY TO BE SAVED! The proprietors of this preparation say without any hesita-tion, 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, tak-ing off the crust and making it prefeath cold and ing 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 come cheap, and is worth its weight in silver. Sold wholesale by COMSTOCK & Co., 21 Cort-land street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,

A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 17, 1845.

Thomas Rawlins

HAS just received a large and general assort-ment of Hardware, Cullery, Sloves, Carpen-ter's Tools, Groceries, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c. which he invites all to examine before purchas-ing elsewhere, as he is convinced that his assortment cannot be beat for variety or cheapness. Oct 24, 1845.

The Ladies

WILL please call and examine my assortment of Fire Irons, table cutlery, scissors, pen-knives, needles, &c., all new. Oct. 24. THOS. RAWLINS. Third Arrival.

J UST received at the "People's Cheap Store," a large stock of Dress Goods, such as new style Cashmere d' Ecosse; Do Mouslin de Lain; Black Alpacca, new style Fancy Prints ; Also-Large Woollen Shawls ; Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs ; Linen Cambric do., black Silk Cravats ; Irish Lincas and Birdeye Draper. All the above goods are in store and ready for exhibition. B. L. THOMAS.

Halltown, Nov. 7, 1845.

10 BUSHELS Chesnuts and 10 bushels Swa-bia Acorns, no hand and for sale low by Nov. 7. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Cashmeres and Monslins. WE have on hand a very large and well se-lected Stock of Cashmeres and Mouslins, to which we invite the ladies to call and take a look. Oct. 24. HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co.

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings. THE gentlemen are particularly requested to call and examine our Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, as we have a great variety of new styles, which can be sold at prices to suit the times.

Oct. 24. HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co. Shirts, Shirts!

GENTLEMEN'S Woolen Shirts, "Silk do very super for sale by HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co. Oct. 24, 1845.

To Invalids. -

JUST received, a few pairs of those celebrated Electric Hair Gloves and Belts. Oct. 24. E. M. AISQUITH.

Lime, Lime, **300** BUSHELS of Stone Lime on hand and for sale low by Oct. 24. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Shaded Ombre Cashmere, NEW and beautiful article for ladies' dresses,

L just received by CRANE & SADLER. Oct. 31.

Keep your Feet Dry. ONE case of very neat cork-sole water-proof Boots. Just received by Oct. 31. CRANE & SADLER.

DUPONT'S superior Powder, in small kegs, Shot of all sizes, and split and ribbed per-cussion caps, for sale by Oct. 31. CRANE & SADLER.

This Way for Bargains! A T JAMES CLOTHIER'S MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

Gentlemen of all tastes may be pleased. He has a Choice Assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Also, Sattinetts, of a superior quality and very chean.

The Goods that I now offer, have been selected with the greatest possible care, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. They consist in part, of Blue, Black and Invisible Cloths,—French, Eng-

lish and American ; Beaver Tweeds-a prime article for Over-Coats,

an entirely new set of matrixes, with deep coun-ters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. All the Type furnished by us is "hand cast." Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam En-rings of the most supravid patterns. at a low price ; Plain Black, Ribbed and Cross-barred Cassimeres; Very fine French Cassimeres ; Plain Black Satin, plain and figured Velvet and

Merino Vestings ; A variety of Plaid Lining for Coats and Cloaks. In short, every inducement will be given those who are in want of Clothes, to buy of me, if they can be induced by low prices and Fashionable Goods. JAMES CLOTHIER. Oct. 10, 1845.

WHITE LEAD, in 10 and 25 lb. Tin Cans; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, and a general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,

ately received and for sale by Nov. 21. THOS. RAWLINS. A LMANACS.-Hagerstown, Baltimore, and Comic Almanacs, for 1846, for sale by Nov. 28, J. H. BEARD.

SPANGLER & CO., at No. 2 Light st., Bal-timore, (Adams' Old Stand,) attends to the pickling and spicing of OYSTERS in Cans to attended to, and their friends in the Valley of Vir-attended to, and their friends in the Valley of Vir-

SEND ON YOUR ORDERS!

rinia, can have their Cans sent on regularly every norning by the Rail-Road. Terms low: Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845-\$5.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

ALLEN PAINE,

No. 310 Baltimore street, Baltimore,

AS on hand a large and very general as-Plated Steel, Brass and Japanned Saddlery, Coach and Harness Furniture-both of his own nanufacture and English Ware, imported by

imself. ALSO, Saddle Trees, Hog Skins, Buckskins, Buff and Scarlet Cloth Saddles, Three-Cord Silk, dc. dc:

Articles for Coach-Makers.

A mass, Rattinett, Patent Leather, Patent Can-vass, Indian Rubber Cloth, Drab Cloths, Top Leather, Lamps, Bands, Moss, Elliptic Springs, Turned Axles, Malleable Iron Castings, Oil Cloth Carpets, Bows, Bent Fellows, and a very superior article of

COPAL VARNISH AND LEATHER VARNISH. With a great variety of other Goods in both branches of business: all of which will be sold

Tr Dealers from the country are invited to call

Orders promptly attended to. All kinds of PLATING done at the shortest

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Fur-

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, Gal-leys, Brass Rule, Steel Column Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a

Printing Office. The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from

Printing Presses turnished, and also beam blie gines of the most approved patterns. N. B. A Machanist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work. *Composition Rollers cast for Printers.* COCKCROFT & OVEREND.

Liquors.

JUST received, pure and unadulterated Old Rye Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Pale F. Bran-dy, Holland Gin, and Wines of every kind. Oct. 31. CRANE & SADLER.

Negro Blankets.

A LARGE lot of heavy twilled Negro Blankets, at unusual low prices. Nov. 21. E. M. AISQUITH.

68 Ann st

New York, Sept. 5, 1845-6m.

Nov. 21.

inishing Ware-House.

Baltimore, Oct. 17, 1845-tf.

on pleasing terms.