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SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

JAMES W. BELLER,

(OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A PEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK,) At \$2 00 in advance—\$3 50 if paid within the year—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

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General Intelligence.

DREADFUL EFFECTS OF MILLERISM .- A strong feeling seems to be gathering, against the advo-cates of Millerism, and is expressed in very decidcates of Millerism, and is expressed in very decided terms; in many directions, in consequence of the madness which it brings upon many who embrace its doctrines. Among other cases, it is stated, by the Palmer (Mass.) Sentinel, that under its effects, Mr. Ebenezer Walker seriously disturbed the congregation of the Methodist Church at Bondville, on Sunday last, by his fanatical ravings and boisterous conduct, which he continued for the greater part of the night, and on the following morning he paradicd through the village without any clothing on his person but a shirt, raving all the time like a maniac. On Wednesday he died, a raving mad man, after vainly attempting to put an ond to his own existence! Only last Saturday, says the Sentinel, he was in Palmer village, a satic, healthy and shrewd business man! We also learn that one of the sons of Noah Nelson, recently deceased, of Brimfield, leaped from his bed one night last week and passed through the streets with the cry that the "last trump was sounding," in a state cry that the "last trump was sounding," in a state of perfect mental insanity.

Whitney's Rallhoad is making a stir in Europe. A correspondent of the Washington Union,
writing from Bremen, says he has sent a copy of
the gigantic scheme to a member of the Germantic Diet, suggesting that it should be forwarded to
the Emperor of Russia, through Count Nesselrode,
with the view of inducing him to extend a Railroad trong Moscow, to the confines of China. A road from Moscow to the confines of China. A Railroad belting Europe and Asia, and another this continent, would be as good as a Congress of Nations for the preservation of peace and the promotion of commerce in the great human family. Corn laws and other restrictions on trade and in-tercourse would be trodden under foot of the world's

RHODE ISLAND VS. MASSACHUSETTS.—The long-pending law case between Rhode Island and Massachusetts, growing out of a claim set up by the former State against the latter, in 1832, for the possession of seventy-one thousand acres of land, now before the Supreme Court of the United ates. The counsel for Massachusetts are Mes-States. The counsel for Massachusetts are Messrs. Choate and Webster, and for Rhode Island Messrs. Richard S. Randolph and John Whipple. The suit has been in agitation for fourteen years. One of the counsel stated that he had survived half the court in being at its commencement, and all the counsel originally engaged in it.

MORE MURDERS IN THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY. The Cherokee Advocate of the 8th ult., says:
The Cherokee Advocate of the 8th ult., says:
The Cherokee Advocate of the 8th ult., says:
The dissipation attendant upon Christmas season,
has been productive of its usual consequences,
and resulted in two or three murders. One of the
murders was committed at Maysville, a little place
murders was committed at Maysvil dation, crime and death—whisky shops. On the 24th ult., Charles Duncan killed John Ward, by cutting his throat with a knife—they were both drunk. John Ward killed a man several years ago, by the name of Jordan, near where Evans-ville now stands. Duncan has made his escape. They were mixed blood Cherokees, and agreed in They were mixed blood Cherokees, and agreed in their political sentiments, being in favor of the "treaty party," so called. On the 25th ult., on Spring Creek, Saline district, Henry Smith, a young man, was killed in a drunken broil, by Ook squa-lah-ti, who has surrendered himself to the sheriff, and will undergo a trial this day.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT-- A special committee of the Alabama Legislature has reported a bill prohibiting, under severt penalties, the introduc-tion of slaves by traders or non residents. The committee complain that the slave population is becoming too numerous for the interest and secu-rity of the citizens of the State; and that non residept planters send their slaves into it, and with-draw the proceeds of their labor to be expended in other States. They turther express the lear that, as popular opinion is setting itself against the con-tinuation of slavery in Kentucky, Virginia and other States, they may be overrun with this class

MARRIED IN JAIL .- A professor of music was married in the jail of Lycoming county last week. He was committed on a breach of promise, and married the Lady for the purpose of getting out of jail, after which he absquatulated.

Valentine Martin, who killed his sister-in-law in Washington county, Ark., a short time since, has been tried, found guilty, and will be hung on the 28th inst. at Fayettville. This will be the fourth person hung at that place since the 8th of November.—Memphis Appeal.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN MASSA-CHUSETTS.—The fourth annual report of the births, deaths and marriages in Massachusetts (for 1845) has been published under the direction of the Se-

cretary of State.

The whole number of births, as returned for

The whole number of births, as returned for the year ending May 1st, 1845, is 15,711; of marriages, 4,863, and of deaths, 8,844.

The births appear to be 7,795 males and 7,794 females. There were 241 cases of plural births. Of the marriages, 3,490 were between bachelors and maids, 113 between bachelors and widows, 490 between widowers and maids and 194 between widowers and widows. Among the curious marriages, was one of a gay young fellow of 25 summers with a buxom widow of near 70 winters.

We knew an instance in the interior of Pennsylvania, where an aged maiden of 69 wedded herself to a lad of 20, and lived happily for a week. The parties then quarrelled about a saddle, and the bride died of a broken heart, or of having a master. Some other things occurred to produce discord which we cannot well tell here, but one is too good to keep. She remarked to her physician after the quarrel, that "she never thought men were any great things, and had now discovered she was right!"—Pennsylvanian.

Jackson, the American deer, who undertook to run eleven miles in an hour, at New Orleans, for \$2000, lost the race by ten seconds.

OREGON TERRITORY.

From Mitchell's New Geography of Oregon, &c., 1846. This important territory extends westward from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean, and from 42d to 54d 40m N. latitude. On the north and on the east, as far south as the 49d, it is bounded by British America, and southward of the 49d on the east by Missouri territory; south by Mexico, and west by the Pacific ocean; it is in length about 880 miles, with an average breadth of 550; area about 450,000 square miles, exceed-ing the whole of the Southern States in extent by about 30,000 square miles.

Oregon forms a part of the region usually called the North West coast. The latter is considered to include all the western shores of America, northward of lat. 40d N., from the Pacific inland to the great dividing ridge of the Rocky Mountains, with the contiguous islands. The coast from Cape Flattery, in about 57d N. lat. southward to lat. 42d N., as well indeed as the entire range of coast, both of Upper and Lower Callfornia, is of the character that seamen call ironbound. It is high and abrupt, being skirted a bound. It is high and abrupt, being skirted a short distance inland by ranges of mountains, standing as ramparts between the sea and the interior country. The harbors are few and inefficient country of the principal river, and by interior country. terior country. The harbors are few and ineffi-cient, and mostly difficult of access, except in the case of the Bay of San Francisco, in Upper Cali-fornia From Cape Flattery northward, however, the coast assumes a different aspect; the Continent, as well as the larger islands, is indented with innumerable gulfs, bays, sounds, harbors, &c. Varions narrow passages or canals, as they are chiefly called, run up into the interior of the country, forming numerous islands, and containing ma-ny fine harbors, that are destined doubtless, at no listant period, to be the seat of an active and busy

Much of the country is broken and mountainous; on its eastern boundary it is traversed by the Rocky Mountains, many of the peaks of which are estimated at from 12,000 to 16,000 feet in the Rocky Mountains, many of the peaks of which are estimated at from 12,000 to 16,000 feet in the Rocky Mountains, many of the Process of the Columbia; that Spain in 1790, relinquished part of her rights on the N. W. height. Westward of these mountains the coun-try is divided into three belts or sections, separa-Mountains; and that the arrangement with Rusted from each other by ranges of mountains running very nearly paralled with the shores of the Pacific Ocean. The first range, which is about 250 miles westward of the Rocky Mountains, is the Blue Mountain range. The second, which is 200 miles farther west, and from 80 to 110 miles from the coast, is the Cascade or President Range; or the Far West Mountains: its highest peaks eare Mount Jefferson, Mount Hood, Mount St. Helon's, Mount Rainier, and Mount Baker; some of these are from 12,000 to 14,000 feet in height

above the sea.

The region lying between the Rocky and the Blue Mountains is rocky, broken and barren; it is all stupendous mountainous spurs traverse it in all directions, affording but little level ground, and in its most elevated parts snow lies nearly all the year. It rarely rains here, and no dew falls.— The second or middle section consists, for the bered with fir, pine, spruce, oak, poplar, maple, &c. Near the coast, the fir grows to an amazing size; trees from 200 to 280 feet in height, and from 20 to 40 feet in circumference, are not un-common; and a tree 300 feet high, 216 feet from the ground to its lowest limbs, and 57 feet in cir-cumference, grew some years since near Astoria. This section of the territory is also well adapted for the raising of cattle; they subsist in good con-dition on the green and dried grass, which is abundant throughout the year.

The climate on the coast of the Pacific is believed to be milder than on the same parallels of
latitude on the Atlantic. When Lewis and Clark

The qu

The chief rivers of Oregon are the Columbia and its branches. This noble stream has its head waters near those of the Missouri, and collects its ribute for an extent of ten degrees of latitude along main branch to the ocean, is about 1200 miles, and by the Saptin or Lewis river, not less than 1100 miles. The principal tributaries are Saptin or Lewis, Clark's or Flathead, M'Gillivray's Kootanie or Flatbow, Okonagan, John Day's, Chutes or Falls, and Wallamette rivers; the valley of the last contains perhaps the best land in Oregon, and produces wheat of the first quality; has, for some time past, attracted the notice emigrants. The Columbia is navigable from the falls where it breaks through the Cascade range of course, and, where it enters the ocean, is seven miles broad. A sand-bar extends from Point Adams to Cape Disappointment, which renders Adams to Cape Disappointment, which renders the term of service, and within six months after the tis entrance often dangerous. In the year 1841, the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, belonging to the exploring expedition, was wrecked here. The salmon of the Columbia and its tributaries, of By late advices from Oregon, it appears that which there are several varieties, are very line; they constitute a large portion of the food of the

The only river of any note is Frazer's, or Tacoutchee Tesse, which flows from the Rocky Mountains into the Gulf of Georgia. It has a course of about 700 miles. Its chief tributaries are Thompson's and Stuart's rivers; on these streams the Hudson's Bay Company has several trading-houses or forts. South of the Columbia are the Umpqua and Klamet rivers, which flow into the Pacific Ocean.

Of the lakes in Oregon, those connected with the Columbia river, and its branches, are the Fla-thead, Kulluspelm, Flatbow, and Okonagan.— The principal of those which unite with Frazer's river are Stuart's, Quaw, St. Francois, Quesnell's,

Kamloops, and Soushwap.

The principal islands are Vancouver's (called also Quadra and Vancouver's,) and Washington, or Queen Charlotte's. The former is a large island, being near 300 miles in length, and from 40 to 75 miles wide; it is separated on the south, by the Strait of Juan de Fuca; and, on the west, by the Gulf of Georgia. From the straits before-mentioned to the northern extremity of the territory, the coast is indented with innumerable pays and inlets, which form a multitude of small

Many parts of Oregon are well adapted for agricultural purposes. At some of the trading es-tablishments of the Hudson's Bay Company, extensive farms are in successful operation: At Forts Vancouver, Colville, and Nisqually, wheat, barley, and potatoes of excellent quality, are raised in abundance. The farm at Vancouver is 9 miles square: there are here 3000 head of cattle, 2500 sheep, and 300 brood mares; 100 cows are milked daily.

The coast of Oregon was first explored by the Spaniards who, however, did not penetrate into the interior. In 1792, Captain Gray of Boston, discovered and entered the Columbia, and named it after his ship. He was the first who establish-ed the fact of the existence of this great river;

ed as far north as lat. 60d. In the year 1824, by a convention with Russia, it was agreed that the United States should make no establishments on the coast north of lat. 54d 40m, and that the Russians should make none south of the same line .-This constitutes the right by which the American government claim that particular boun-

powers. It is, however, contested by Great Britain, who claims, not that the title is in her, but that the region is unappropriated and open to the first comer. She also contends that Mr. Mackenzie, a British subject in 1793, was the first white man who explored any portion of Oregon by land; that Heccts, a Spanish navigator, and not Capt. Gray, discovered the Columbia river; that the exploration and surveys of Cook and Vancouver give a better title to those parts of the North West Coast in question, than the claim founded on sia in 1824 was neutralized by a convention in 1825, in which the same parallel of latitude (54d 40m) was agreed on as the boundary of the Russian and British possessions in that quarter.

By a convention concluded in 1818, to last twelve years, it was agreed between the United States and Great Britain, that neither government should take possession of it, or occupy it, to the exclusion of the other, during the period of the convention, which either party might renounce upon giving twelve month's notice. In 1827 this convention was renewed indefinitely, or to cease at the option of the contracting parties.

Several attempts were made, by different individuals of the United States, to settle in this territory. In 1808, the Missouri Fur Company ca-tablished a trading-house on Lewis's river, the The second or middle section consists, most part, of a light sandy soil, in the valleys a rich alluvion, and barren on the hills. The third der John J. Astor, of New York, was formed; and in 1811, Astoria was established at the mouth of in 1811, Astoria was established at the mouth of in 1811, astoria was established at the mouth of Columbia-river. In consequence of the exposure of this post, by the last war with Great Britain, it was sold to the Hudson Bay Company; but was restored to its original proprietors, by order of the British government, at the close of the war, agreeably to the first articles of the treaty of Ghent.— Within the last few years, many emigrants from the United States have taken up their residence

Oregon city, a town of 200 or 300 inhabitants. chiefly Americans, is laid out at the Falls of Willamette; it contains already several stores and mills, and it is proposed to construct a canal around

rendered secure by the requisite military establishments, there can be no doubt that it would immediately receive large accessions of settlers; and in the Session of 1814-'5, a bill passed the House the western dividing ridges of the Rocky Moun-tains; its course from the head of the north or action in the matter was deferred, until the twelve month's notice of an intention to take possession of the territory is given to Great Britain, according to the terms of the treaty. A provisional government and legislature has been recently organized, a court has been established, and a judge appointed, and suitable measures adopted for the permanent settlement of the country; among other legislative acts passed in Oregon, is one de claring that slavery shall not exist there, and the owners of slaves who may bring them into the falls where it breaks through the Cascade range of country, shall be allowed two years to remove mountains to the ocean, for vessels drawing 12 them, and in default, the slaves to be free. The feet water, at its lowest stage, though it is obstructed by numerous sand-bars. The river increases in width, in the last twenty miles of its out to the lowest bidder, who shall bind himself to remove them from the territory for the shortest term of service, and within six months after the

two political parties already exist among the emigrants, one of which is in favor of independence, and the other of adhering to the United States. Many of the Americans, besides a num-ber of individuals in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, contemplate the formation of an independent government, the occupation of the whole of the disputed territory, and to obtain, if possible, from the Hudson's Bay Company, the cession of all their forts and trading-houses; this measure they justify on the ground, that the settlers are occupying and improving a wilderness, in which the Company has been a mere lunter or temporary resident, and over which neither the government of the United States, or that of Great Britain, are entitled to exercise the rights of sov-

ereignty, without their consent.

The greater number of the emigrants to Oregon are, however, sincerely attached to the United States, and its institutions, and anxious that the country shall form a part of the Union; and their riews on that point, are fully shown in a memorial presented in the House of Representatives, at Washington, December, 1845. In that memorial, which was signed by all the members of the legislature, and by the chief justice, as well as by the members of the Executive Committee, the inhabitants pray Congress to establish a distinct Territorial Government, similar to the other territories of the Union, to embrace Oregon, and its adjacent sea coasts. That the lands of the Willamette valley, and other necessary portions, may be surveyed; and surveyors and land officers appointed and located at convenient points. That donations of lands may be made, according to the faith pledged by the passage of a law through the United States Senate, at the 2d session of the 27th Congress, entitled, "a bill to authorize the adoption of measures for the occupation and settlement of the territory of Oregon, for extending certain provisions of the laws of the United States over provisions of the laws of the United States over the same, and for other purposes. That navy yards and marine depots may be established upon the river Columbia, and upon Puget's Sound; and a naval force adequate to their protection to by the South Pass, to Lewis's river; thence they

and this gives to the United States the title to the regions drained by its waters, from right of discovery. In 1803-4-5, Messrs. Lewis and Clarke were sent out by the United States government for the purpose of exploring this country. They navigated the Missouri river to its source, and, crossing the Rocky Mountains, descended the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean. They spent the winter on its shores. In the following spring, they returned by the same river to the mountains, and thence, down the Missouri, home. This exploration of the chief river, the first ever made, constitutes another ground of claim of the American people to Oregon. They have also fist claims by the Lonisiana treaty of 1819, by which Spain relinquished all her rights on the Pacific, north of lat. 42m, and which is considered to have extended as far north as lat. 60d. In the year 1824, by a convention with Russia, it was agreed that the Haliel States should make as a scalable month of the conventions with Russia, it was agreed that the Haliel States should make as a scalable month of the conventions with Russia, it was agreed that the Haliel States should make as a scalable month of the conventions with Russia, it was agreed that the Haliel States should make as a scalable month of the conventions and commerciant of the conventions and commerciant of the Columbia to the Willamette. The distance from Independence, in monthly, between Oregon City and Independence, in monthly, between Oregon and commerce of the Willamette country and convention and commercial regulations, as may enable them to trade in their own territory, at least on an equality with non-resident from the part of the Willamette country and convention of the Chief river, the first ever made, the Willamette country and convention of the

power of the nation.

Although the United States have an indubitable claim to the whole region of Oregon, from N. lat. 42d to 54d 40m, yet the government has several times proposed, from motives of accommodation, to claim to the whole region of Oregon, from N. lat.

42d to 54d 40m, yet the government has several times proposed, from motives of accommodation, to adopt the forty-ninth parallel of latitude as the dividing line, with the free navigation of the Columbia river to the people of both nations, with the execution that in the last proposition (that was made by President Polk,) the use of the Columbia river, south of the parallel of 49d to British subjects, is rescinded, and in lieu thereof, it is agreed that Great Britain shall have any port or ports, on the Cape of Quadra and Vancouver Island, south of lat. 49d, she may choose. By this arrangement, the United States would relinquish a territory of about 160,000 square miles, being nearly equal in extent to the whole of the New England and Middle States united. The British have, however, constantly refused to assent to any arrangement which should deprive them of the coast and territories north of the Columbia (M'Gillivray's river:) thence down stream to the ocean, the navigation to be free to the people of both nations. In river:) thence down stream to the ocean, the navigation to be free to the people of both nations. In addition, they offer to cede a small district, nearly equal in extent to the State of Connecticut, bound

ed by the Pacific, the straits of San Juan de Fuca, Hood's canal and Bulfinch's or Gray's harbor, having Cape Flattery for its north-westernmost point. This scheme would divide Oregon into two very nearly equal districts; each power would receive about 220,000 or 225,000 square miles of

territory. The settlement of the Oregon question, between the United States and Great Britain, has become a matter of the highest importance, involving the national honor and interest, as well as the ques-fion of peace or war between two powerful and of the United States, to settle in this ter-In 1808, the Missouri Fur Company es-ed a trading-house on Lewis's river, the dent that the time has arrived, when decisive measures on the part of the U.S. government are imperative. President Polk, in his annual message to Congress, Dec. 1845, speaking of Oregon, recommends the termination of the treaty for its joint possession; and the extension of our laws and jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over our citizens in that territory. Ile also recommends the establishment of an Indian Agency, and sub-agencies, beyond the Rocky Mountains; the building of stockado and blockhouse forts along the route, and the raising of an adequate force of mounted riflemen to protect emigrants on their journey; likewise the establishment of an overland mail, at least once a month, from the Atlantic States to Oregon. He submits to Congress, whether any other measure would be advisable, prior to the expira-

> honor and interest, is too clear to admit of a doubt. On the coast of this territory, north of Columbia river, are the countries denominated by British navigators, New Georgia and New Hanover; and immediately north of the northern head waters of the Columbia, and west of the Rocky Mountains, is New Caledonia; the climate of which is severe in winter, and hot in summer. The soil is poor, but the fur-bearing animals are numerous.

On Frazer's river are the Takali, or Carriers and the Atnahs or Soushwaps. On the Columbia and its tributaries, are the Kootanies, Flathead Mulla-Wallas, Nezperces, Shoshones or Snakes, and Boonacks. Along the coast, and in its vicinity, are the Clalams, Chickelees, Nisquallis, Cowlitz, Chinnock, Callapuya, Umpqua, Klamet, and Shaste Indians. The rest of the population consists of American emigrants, about 8000 in number; Canadian and half-breeds 800 or 1000, besides the officers and servants of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Indians in the territory are esti-mated at from 20,000 to 30,000, in number.

On Frazer's river, and its tributaries, are forts Langley, Thompson, Alexandria, and George, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, and there fort Vancouver, on the Columbia, there is a village of 300 or 400 inhabitants; these comprise the laborers and servants attacked to the Comprise the laborers and servants attacked to the first the laborers and servants attached to the fort, with their Indian wives and slaves. From this place a direct trade is carried on with Great Britain, and also with the Sandwich Islands which employs several vessels. A small steamboat plies on the river and along the coast, between the dif-

ferent trading posts. The first emigration from the Atlantic States. for the purpose of occupying any part of Oregon territory, was made in 1832; since that period, the number of annual emigrants has considerably increased. The exploration of the South Pass, by Captain Fremont, of the U.S. A., by making its character better known, has tended to stimulate the character better known the character better known to be character be character better known to be character be charac late the desire to emigrate to the region on the shores of the Pacific. This remarkable Pass is a wide gap, south of the Wind River chain of the Rocky Mountains, at the head of the Sweetwater, a tributary of the north fork of the Nebraska, or Platte river, in N. lat. 42d 25m, long. 32d 10m west of Washington, or 190d 10m west of Green-wich. The Pass is from 15 to 20 miles wide, and so gradual in ascent from the high plains on either side, that it is difficult to ascertain precisely its culminating point; and travelling vehicles of any kind, may pass through with as much ease as along the most level road. The elevation of its highest point was estimated by Capt. Fremont, at about 7000 feet above tide-water. On its northern side the Wind river Mountains tower up nearly 7000 feet higher. The higest or Fremont's Peak was ascended Aug., 15th, 1842, by the enterprising officer whose name it bears, and was ascertained to be 13,570 feet in height above the level of the

Gulf of Mexico.

Emigrants from the United States generally units for the sake of mutual safety against the Indians, in considerable parties, with horses and light

Has God provided for the poor a coarser fare, a thinner air, a paler sky? Does not the glorious sun pour down its golden flood as cheerily upon thinner air, a palor sky? Does not the glorious
sun pour down its golden flood as cheerily upon
the poor man's home, as upon the rich man's palace? Have not the cotter's children as keen a
Thy Cherub in the Realms unknown to Time. sense of all the freshness, verdure, fragrance,

to be the best school, because it is the first school; and in all good works, the beginning is one half. Who does not know the value to a commonwealth of a plentiful supply of the pure element of water? And infinitely more than this is the instruction of the common school; for it is the fountain at which the mind drinks, and is refreshed and strengthed for its career of usefulness and glory.

Ancedote of General Jackson. The Fredericksburg Recorder gives the following story of Gen. Jackson, which we do not recollect having previously seen : In the year 1824 our informant met, at the table

of Sir George Attrey, many distinguished Englishmen, then in Paris. The conversation turned on the then pending Presidential election, and fears were expressed that should General Jackson be elected, the amicable relations between the two countries might be endangered, in consequence of his high-handed exercise of power, as evinced during his command at New Orleans. The necessity, on the part of our informant, of replying to these observations, was suspended by the prompt and generous outbreak of one of the guests, Col. Thornton, of the 36th, an officer well known for his gallant character, and whose regiment suffered severely in the attack on the 8th of January.

He testified in the handsomest terms to the conduct of Gen. Jackson, as an amiable and faithful commander on that occasion, and declared, that had he not used the power confided to him in the high-handed way alluded to, New Orleans would infalliby have been captured. As to the charge in which we died; and the eye that mourned for my will be decided and clisten again with joy; and He testified in the handsomest terms to the concommander on that occasion, and declared, that had he not used the power confided to him in the high-handed way alluded to, New Orleans would infalliby have been captured. As to the charge of implacable hostility, Col. Thornton declared that in all intercourse, by flag or otherwise, between the hostile commanders, Gen. Jackson had been peculiarly courteous and humane, and proceeded to state, that the day after the battle the British were permitted to hury their dead lying beceeded to state, that the day after the battle the British were permitted to bury their dead lying before a certain line a hundred yards in advance of General Jackson's embankments—all within that the pencilled legues of flowers the analysis. line being buried by the Americans themselves.

As soon as the melancholy duty was performed,

the British General was surprised at seeing a flag with swords, epauleds and watches of the officers who had fallen, and a note from Gen. Jackson, concluded in the most courteous language, saying that one pair of epauletts were missing, but that diligent search was making, and when found they should be sent in. These articles—always conshould be sent in. These articles—always considered fair objects of plunder—were rescued by Gen. Jackson, and transmitted to the relatives of the gallant officers to whom they had belonged.

This anecdote, and the frank, soldier-like man-

ner in which it was given, turned the whole current of feeling in favor of the general, and drew forth an expression of applause from all parts of the table. "For myself," said our informant, "I the table. elt a flush on my cheek, and a thrill of pride through my bosom, and in my heart I thanked the old general for proving, by this chivalrous act, that the defenders of our country were above the sordid feelings or mercenary warfare."

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN WASHING Ton.—The new Presbyterian Church, on 8th street near the Patent Office, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Septimus Tuston, Chaplain of the United States Senate, is rapidly progressing towards its completion. A valuable lot having been given in May last by Gen. Van Ness, as a site for the editerruptions in procuring timber from a distance,) it is believed it will be ready for dedication, early in the Spring. It is a handsome and spacious edifice, and stands as a monument of active enterprise and Christian liberality. It is proper to say that the citizens of Washington of all denominations, without exception, have beautifully illustra-ted the sublime principles of our Holy Religion by the generous aid which they have afforded to this infant enterprise.—Nat. Intelligencer.

THE STATE OF TEXAS .- Texas has been divi ded into thirty-five counties—Galvestion is the largest city—Houston is next in population; Austin; the seat of government, has a population of 1,500. and Washington about the same number. Sain Antonio de Bexar, the oldest town in the State has the largest church and monastery in the coun-

To Make Hens Lay Perpetually.—Hens will lay eggs perpetually, if treated in the following manner: Keep no roosters; give the hons fresh meat, chopped up like sausage meat, once a day, a very small portion, say half an ounce a day to each hen during the winter, or from time the discount of the property in the full till the appearance. insects disappear in the fall till they appear agair in the spring. Never allow any eggs to remain in the nest for what is called nest eggs. When the rooster does not run with the hens and no nest eggs are left in the nest, the hens will not cease laying after the production of twelve or fifteen eggs, as they always do when roosters and nest eggs are allowed; but continue laying perpetually.

"Heavy pressure in the money market," as the mouse said when a keg of specie rolled over him.

THE CHILD TO ITS DEAD MOTHER.

THE CHILD TO ITS DEAD MOTHER.

Thy daughter speaks to thee,
My mother dear; unclose thine eyes and wake.

The sun is up—the lark is on the tree:
The table's spread—thy place come down and take.

Iterated the unit of the spirits; silendy
That call on her, who many a time and of.
When I was dreaming of the Spirits; silendy
Hath bent and breathed a blessing with thy kiss so soft!

What's that thou nurmurest!

Oh! speak again; a word—a syllable
Is all the prayer of her thou lovest.

—Was it the echo of the solemn bell!

It cannot tell for these.

It cannot toll for thee;

For thou as matural as life liest there;

The cheek—the lip—the brow of ivory is beautiful as ever with its parted hair!

Come put thy arms around

My neck and fold unto thy heart thine own Young dove. We'll speak by feeling, not by sound, But, oh! this chill!—it is the dead's alone!

Miscellaneous.

Men are loth to believe that life is hastening away. Although every day they live abstracts something from the sum total of their existence, and although those daily abstractions have been and although those daily abstractions have been going on for years, it riever occurs to them that their lives, in consequence, have diminished in length. They seem not to regard life as a sum of gold, which every purchase lessens, until at last it is all expended, but as a mine which no expenditure can diminish, and no prodigality exhaust.—They do not seem to regard life as a journey, which becomes shorter and shorter by prosecution, but as a road upon which a person may travel, and be always as far from the end as when he first set out. You may have observed that the schemes out. You may have observed that the schemes which men form at forty years of age, are not more limited on that account. Whatover disap-pointment they may fear from other causes, and whatever precautions they may take to prevent failure, they never think of abridging their views because of the uncertainty of human life. have attained an age which is an important deduc-tion from the longest term allotted to man, and yet give no weight to that in their calculations.— Now when you consider that the average duration of human life is well ascertained, such conduct is like that of a man who, having provision for seven days, without any possibility of procur-ing more, should persuade himself that he had sus-tenance for an indefinite period, and act accordingly .- U. S. Post.

ELOQUENT EXTRACT .- " Generation after generation," says an eloquent (vriter, "have felt as we feel, and their fellows yere as active in life as we are now. They have passed away as vapor, while nature wore the same aspect of beauty as when her Creator commanded her to be. The heavens shall be as bright over our graves as they now are around our paths. The world will have the same attraction for our offspring yet unborn, as she had once for ourselves, and that she has now for our children. Yet a little while and all this will have happened. The throbbing heart will be stifled, and we shall be at rest. Our funeral will wind on its way, and the prayers will be said, and our friends will return, and we shall be left behind to darkness and the worm. And it may be for

face of a fountain, or the aspect which genius breathes over its statue, that makes us mourn its ruin. I should not envy that man his feelings, who could see a leaf wither, or a flower fall without some sentiment of regret. This tender interest in the beauty and frailty of things around us,
is only a slight tribute of becoming grief and affection; for nature in our adversities never deserts
us. She even comes more nearly to us in our sorrows, and leading us away from the paths of disappointment and pain, into her soothing recesses, allays the anguish of our bleeding hearts; binds up the wounds that have been inflicted, whis-pers the meek pledges of a better hope, and in the harmony with the spirit of still holier birth, points to that home where decay and death can never

QUAINT TRUTH .- Dow, Jr., says :- " I believe and disbelieve a good many things which I don't think it necessary to mention, but I believe this: That if you don't grow any better as you grow older, the little stock of happiness you have on hand will gradually decrease till finally it is all wasted away like the fragrance of a flower. You will fall into bad habits, and become morally as mouldy as an old cheese that has lain in a damp celtar for a month of Sundays, and you will drop to the ground like a summer apple—rotten as soon as

May last by Gen. Van Ness, as a site for the edifice, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, in which several of the clergy of different denominations, participated, on the 2nd day of June, in the presence of a large and deeply interested assembly. Although nine months have not elapsed since its commencement, (during that time two months have been lost by unavoidable interested assembly agreed to erect a statue to Silence, for the reason it would appear that they could never have words about it-and the ancients were quite right.

> I HAVE No Time to Study .- The idea of the want of time is a mere phantom. Franklin found time in the midst of all his labors to dive into the hidden recesses of philosophy and to explore the untrodden path of science. The great Frederick, with an Empire at his direction in the midst of war, on the eye of battles which were to decide the fate of his kingdom found time to revel decide the fate of his kingdom found time to revel in the charms of philosophy and intellectual plea-sures. Bonaparte, with all Europe at his disposal: with kings in his anti-chamber begging for vacant thrones, with thousands of men whose destines were suspended on the brittle thread of arbitrary were suspended on the brittle thread of arbitrary pleasure, had time to converse with his books.—Caesar when he had curbed the spirits of the Roman people, and was thronged with visiters from the remotest kingdoms, found time for intellectual cultivation. Every man has time if he is careful to improve it; and if he does improve as well as he might, he can reop three fold reward. Let mechanics then make use of the hours at their disposal, if they want to obtain any influence in society. They are the life blood of the community; they can if they mease hold the destinies of society. They are the life blood of the community; they can if they please hold the destinies our republic; they are numerous, respectable and powerful, and they have only to be educated half as well as other professions to make laws for the

The word news, it is said, literally signifies in-telligence from all quarters. This definition seems natural when we consider that the word is com-posed of the innials of the four cardinal points— N E W S.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

THE OREGON QUESTION.

The following Message of the President of the United States was transmitted to Congress on Saturday last, enclosing the interesting correspondence which follows, in reference to a settlement of the Oregon question by arbitration. The letter from our Minister to England, Mr. McLane, will also be found of interest.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:
In compliance with the request of the House of Representatives, in their resolution of the 3d instant, I herowith communicate a report from the Secretary of State, with the accompanying correspondence which has taken place "between the respondence which has taken place between the Secretary of State and the minister of the United States at London," and "between the government, of Great Britain and this government, in relation to the country west of the Rocky mountains, since the last annual message of the President' to Congress.

Washington, Feb. 7, 1816.

To the President of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Feb. 5, 1846.
The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred a resolution of the House of Representa-tives of the 3d instant, requesting the President to communicate to that House, "so far as, in his opinion, is not incompatible with the public interest, all correspondence which has passed between the government of Great Britain and this government, or by or between any of the officers of said government, in relation to the country west of the Rocky Mountains, since the last annual message of the President of this House," has the honor to lay before the President the accompanying papers. All of which is respectfully submitted.

James Buchanan.

> Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane. DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Washington, December 13, 1845.

The President has received information, from a variety of sources, which he cannot disregard, that Great Britain is now making extensive warlike preparation. As her relations with all the powers of Europe seem at present to be of a peaceful character, the prevailing and natural inference here is that these preparations look to a rupture with the United States on the Oregon question.—
It is of vast importance that this government should, as early as possible, ascertain their true character. You are therefore instructed to embrace the first opportunity of bringing this subject to the notice of the Earl of Aberdeen, in such a manner as you may deem most expedient.

* * * * * * * The President is also anxious to learn your own opinion upon this subject with the least practicable delay. JAMES BUCHANAN.

I am, &c., JAMES BU Louis McLase, Esq., &c., &c., &c. Mr. McLane to Mr. Buchanan

LONDON, Jan. 3, 1846. Sir: I received on the 29th of December your despatch, dated the 13th of that month; and on assurance of his high consideration.

R. PAKENHAM. following, I sought an interview with Lord Aberdeen, in order that, in conformity with The Hon. James Buchanan, &c., &c., &c. your instructions, I might bring to his notice the warlike preparations making by Great Britain, and, if possible, ascertain their real character and

It will not escape you that upon such a subject it is not always easy to obtain very categorical answers, or entirely definite official information; and I did not doubt that a frank personal conference

was the best, if not the only mode, of obtaining any satisfactory information whatever.

In introducing the subject, I adverted at the same time to the information the President had received from a variety of sources, of the extensive warlike preparations making by Great Britain and the natural inference upon his part that in the present pacific state of the relations of Great Britain with all the powers of Europe, they could only look to a rupture with the United States on the Oregon question.

* * *

Lord Aberdeen said very promptly and frankly

that it would be improper to disguise that, with the sincerest desire to avoid it, they were obliged to look to the possibility of a rupture with the United States; and that in such a crisis the warlike preparations now making would be useful and important; but he stated at the same time, very positively and distinctly, that they had no direct ties. It assumes the fact that the title of Great reference to such a rupture; and would have been Britain to a portion of the territory is valid, and reference to such a rupture; and would nave been made in the same way, and to the same extent, without regard to the relations of Great Britain without regard to the relations of Great Britain and the United States.

Thank of product the very question in dispute. In this takes for granted the very question in dispute. There is, how submission would contain an express acknowledge.

He also adverted to the fact that such preparations as were actually making had been com-menced before the relations between the United States and Great Britain had become as serious as they now appeared to be, and therefore could not at that time have had any connexion with difficulties which had since grown out of the Oregon question. He thought, too, that the representations as to the extent of the preparations must have been exaggerated. He denied that they related particularly, as I had been informed, to a distant service; or that they were making any addition to the old form of marine. He stated that the most extensive and formidable parts of their preparations were the fortifications of the principal and could hardly be supposed to guard against invasion from the United States; and to the increase of the number of steam vessels in light of the could be followed by hannier consequences. craft, which it appears other nations were about to adopt, and which he confessed he thought a inatter of doubtful policy.

In short, he assumed the preparations in pro-

gress to be only a part of a wise and prudent system of national defence and protection, and of pre-paring in time of peace for the exigencies of war, if it should unfortunately come from any quarter whatever; and he distinctly repeated his disclaimer that they had particular or direct reference to a rupture with the United States on the Oregon question, or any other ground.

In regard to my own opinion upon this subject, which the President has been pleased to desire, is altogether probable that the possibility of other

difficulties from other quarters in Europe ence in dictating the policy of the extensive preparations in progress in all parts of the kingdom; and, with unabated confidence in the frankness and straightforwardness of Lord Aberdeen, and without meaning to distrust in the slightest degree the sincerity of his disclaimers in our recent conversation, I do not think it ought to be assumed by any one that warlike preparations upon such a

scale as that upon which they are undeniably making here could not have even an indirect reference to the possible contingency of a rupture with us. And at the same time it is perfectly obvious that they are in a great degree, and especially so far as they consist of an augmentation in the number of steam vessels and of the naval marine generally, precisely of the chasacter to be the most appropriate and the most useful in a war with our

I am not prepared to say, nor do I deem it material to decide, how far we have a right to expect an explicit disclaimer of the character and purpose of the warlike preparations now making by Great Britain under the circumstances. They may be the dictates of various motives of policy, and the result of many causes; and, without attempting to assign to each its particular influence, I am by no means prepared to admit that the apprehension of difficulties with the United States had no share of dimentics with the Oblica States had no share in them; and it is very clear that if a rupture with the United States should grow out of our present difficulties, this country will be as fully and effectually prepared for it at all points, and for all possible purposes, as if that, and that alone, had been the object of all her warlike preparation.

She will be in a situation to act and strike as

promptly and signally as she could have been with

ment, thus in complete armor, will promptly and vigorously exert her utmost power to inflict the utmost possible injury upon our country and all its interests, would not be doing justice to such a crisis.

risis.

* * I think it ought to be expected, indeed from all I learn I cannot doubt, that, in case of hostilities, the alm of this government will be to strike its heaviest blow at the commencement, in the expectation of being thereby enabled to shorten the direction of the arm. en the duration of the war.

I have the honor to be, &c., Louis McLane.

- Secretary of State, Washington

Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buckunan Washing Tox, Dec. 27, 1845.

An attentive consideration of the present state of affairs, with reference to the Oregon question, has determined the British government to instruct the undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, again to represent in pressing terms to the government of the United States the expediency of referring the whole question of an equitable division of that territory to the arbitration of some friendly

sovereign or State.

Her Majesty's government deeply regret the failure of all their efforts to effect a friendly settlement of the conflicting claims by direct negoti-

thement of the conflicting claims by direct negoti-ation between the two governments.

They are still persuaded that great advantages would have resulted to both parties from such a mode of settlement, had it been practicable, but there are difficulties now in the way in that course of proceeding which it might be tedious to remove while the importance of an early settlement seems

to become at each moment more urgent.
Under these circumstances, her Majesty's vernment think that a resort to arbitration is the most prudent, and, perhaps, the only feasible step which could be taken, and the best calculated to allay the existing effervescence of popular feeling which might otherwise greatly embarrass the efforts of both governments to preserve a friendly understanding between the two countries.

The government of the United States will see

in the proposal which the undersigned is thus instructed to make, a proof of the confidence, of the British government in the justice of their own claim. They will also see in it a proof of the readiness of the British government to incur the risk of a great sacrifice for the preservation of peace and of their friendly relations with the United States. It is made in a spirit of moderation and fairness of which the world will judge. The British government confidently hope that the government of the United States will not reject a proposal made with such a friendly inten-

tion, and for a purpose so holy.

There is nothing in it, they are convinced, not perfectly compatible with the strictest regard for the honor and just interests of both parties, particularly when it is considered of what small value to either is the portion of territory which in reality

good will between two such nations.

The undersigned takes advantage of this oppor tunity to renew to the Hon. James Buchanan the

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Pakenham. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, Jan. 3, 1846. The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the re-ceipt of the note of Mr. Pakenham, her British Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, dated the 27th ultimo, by which, under instructions from his government, he proposes to the government of the United States "the expediency of referring the whole question of an equitaole division of that (the Oregon) territory to the arbitration of some friendly sovereign or State."
The undersigned has submitted this note to

he President, who, after having bestowed upon it that respectful consideration so eminently due to any proposition emanating from the British government, has instructed him to give it the fol-

lowing answer.

The British government do not propose to to arbitration the question of the title to the Ore-gon territory, claimed by the two powers respec-tively. It is a proposition to refer to a friendly Sovereign or State, merely the partition or "equitable division" of that territory between the par-

ledgement of the right of Great Britain to a portion of the territory, and would necessarily preclude the United States from claiming the whole before the arbitrator. This, too, in the face of the note of the undersigned to Mr. Pakenham of the 30th August last, by which the President had asserted, in the most solemn form, the title of the United States to the whole territory. Even, if there were not other conclusive reasons for declining the proposition, this alone would be deemed sufficient by the President.

The President heartily concurs with the British government in their regret that all attempts to settle the Oregon question by negotiation have hith-erto failed. He cannot, however, concur with this question to a third power, would only involve it in new difficulties.

In declining this proposition the President refers to the sentiment expressed in the note of the un-dersigned of the 30th of August, last, to which al-lusion has already been made, that he "cherishes the hope that this long pending controversy may yet be finally adjusted in such a manner as not to

disturb the peace, or interrupt the harmony now so happily subsisting between the two nations." The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Pakenham assurances of his distinguished consideration.

JAMES BUCHANAN. Right Hon. RICHARD PAKENHAM, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan.

Washington, January 6, 1846. The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, has had the honor to receive the note of the Secretary of State of the United States, dated the 3d instant, in answer to that of the undersigned dated 27th ultimo, containing a proposal for re-ferring the question of an equitable partition of the Oregon territory to the arbitration of some riendly sovereign or State.

The undersigned will take an early opportuni-y to transmit this communication to her Majesty's government. The undersigned has the honor to renew to

Mr. Buchanan the assurance of his distinguished To Hon. James Buchanan, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1846. With an anxious desire to contribute by every means in his power to a satisfactory conclusion of the question pending between the two governments respecting Oregon, the undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, has reflected on the contents of the note addressed to him on the 3d instant, by the Secretary of State of the United States, in answer to that which the undersigned the present occasion? It embraces nearly thirhad the honor to address to him on the 27th of teen degrees of latitude along the northwest coast ast month.

The note of the undersigned proposed to the government of the United States, that the whole question of an equitable partition of the Oregon territory should be referred to the arbitration of

some friendly sovereign or state.

In his answer, the Scoretary of State informed the United States, and de peopled by our citizens.

her energies exclusively directed to that end; and I feel it my duty to add, that not to expect, in case a rupture becomes unavoidable, that this government, thus in complete armor, will promptly and vigorously exert her utmost power to inflict the utmost possible injury upon our country and all its interests, would not be doing justice to such a crisis.

* * * I think it ought to be expected, indeed from all I learn I cannot doubt, that, in case of

the very question in dispute.

That under this proposition the very terms of the submission would contain an express acknowledgment of the right of Great Britain to a portion of the territory, and would necessarily preclude the United States from claiming the whole territory before the arbitrator; and this, too, the Secretary of State goes on to observe, in the face of his note to the undersigned of 30th August, by which the President had assorted in the most solemn form the title of the United States to the whole territory.

It is not the purpose of the undersigned in the

present note to renew the discussion as to the title of either party, Great Britain or the United States, to the whole or to any part of the Oregon

territory.

He must, however, beg leave, with reference to the observation which he has just quoted, to remind the United States Secretary of State, that if the government of the United States have formally advanced a claim to the whole of the Ore-gon territory, it is no less certain that Great Britain has, in a manner equally formal, declared that she, too, has rights in the Oregon territory, in-compatible with the exclusive claim advanced by the United States.

This declaration, arising from a conviction equally sincere, will, the undersigned is persuaded, be viewed with the same consideration by the government of the United States, as they expect that their own declaration should receive at the hands of the government of Great Britain.

This premised, the object of the undersigned in addressing to Mr. Buchanan the present com-munication is to ascertain from him whether, supposing the British government to entertain no objection to such a course, it would suit the views of the United States government to refer to arbitration, not, as has already been proposed, two powers to the whole territory, subject of course to the condition that if neither should be found, in the opinion of the arbitrator, to posshould in that case, be assigned to each that portion of the territory which would, in the opinion of the arbitrating power, be called for by a just appreciation of the respective claims of each.

The undersigned has suggested a reference on the above principle to some friendly sovereign or state. This the undersigned believes to be the course usually followed in such cases; it is that which has already been resorted to by the two governments, (and more than once.) But there may be other forms of arbitration, perhaps, more agreea-ble to the government of the United States.

There might be, for instance, a mixed commis-

forms the subject of controversy, compared with sion, with an umpire appointed by common conthe importance of preserving a state of peace and sent; or there might be a board, composed of the most distinguished civilians and jurists of the time, appointed in such a manner as should bring all pending questions to the decision of the most en-lightened, impartial and independent minds,

In the present position of affairs, and feeling how much the interest of both countries require an early as well as an amicable and satisfactory adjustment of existing difficulties, the undersign ed earnestly invites the Secretary of State to take the subject of this note into consideration, with a view to such an arrangement on the principle of arbitration as may seem to the govern-ment of the United States to be the most just, wise, and expedient.

The undersigned takes advantage of this op-portunity to renew to the Hon. James Buchanan the assurance of his high consideration. R. PAKENHAM.

To the Hon. James Buchanan, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Pakenham. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, 4th Feb., 1846.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknwledge the receipt of the note of Mr. Pakenham, her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and min-ister plenipotentiary, dated on the 16th ultimo, by which he again proposes a reference of the Oregon question to arbitration. Under his present proposition, the powers of the arbitrator would not, as in his last, be limited in terms to the division of the territory between the parties, but would extend to the question of their conflict-

offer which exposes it to the same objection, in point of fact, if not in form, which was prominently presented in the answer of the undersigned to Mr. Pakenham's last proposal. This condition is, "that if neither [party] should be found, in the opinion of the arbitrator, to possess a complete title to the whole territory, there should, in that case, be assigned to each that portion of territory which would, in the opinion of the arbitrating power, be called for by a just appreciation of the respective claims of each.' If the government of the United States should consent to an arbitration upon such a condition, this might, and probably would, be construed into an intimation, if not a direct in-vitation to the arbitrator to divide the territory

between the parties.
Were it possible for the President, under any ircumstances, to consent to refer the subject to arbitration, the title, and the title alone, detached from every other consideration, is the only ques-tion which could be submitted. If not confined to a single point, so strong is the natural disposi-tion of arbitrators to please both parties, that in almost every instance, whether of national or in-dividual controversies, they make a compromising award. We have a memorable example of this in our last arbitration with Great Britain. Notwithstanding that the arbitrator, under the

terms of the submission, was clearly and expli-citly confined to the decision of which was the of highlands described in the treaty of peace of 1783, yet, instead of pursuing any range of highlands whatever, he advised that the line should run along the bed of the river, and actually divided the territory in dispute between the par-ties by "the middle of the deepest channel of the St. John's.

The undersigned might content himself, in answer to the present proposition, with a refer-ence to the observations contained in his last note to Mr. Pakenham of the 3d ultimo. that, it was plainly intimated not only that there are "other conclusive reasons for declining the proposition," independently of the one which had been prominently stated, but it was expressly asserted, as the belief of the President, "that any attempt to refer this question to a third power would only involve it in new difficulties."

The undersigned will, however, proceed to state a single reason which, apart from the intrinsic difficulties of selecting a suitable arbitrator, as well as other considerations that might be adduced, is conclusive on the mind of th President against a reference of this question to arbitration, in any form which can be devised, no matter what may be the character of the arbitrator-whether sovereign, citizen or subject.-This reason is, that he does not believe the territorial rights of this nation to be a proper subject for arbitration. It may be true, that, under peculiar circumstances, if the interests at stake vere comparatively small, and if both parties stood upon an equal footing, there might be no insuper-able objection to such a course.

of the Pacific, and stretches eastward to the summit of the Rocky mountains. Within its limits several powerful and prosperous States of the Union may be embraced. It lies contiguous, on this continent, to the acknowledged territory of the United States, and destined, at no distant day,

This territory presents the avenue through which the commerce of our western States can be profitably conducted with Asia and the western coasts of this continent; and its ports, the only harbors belonging to the United States to which our numerous whalers and other vessels in that region can resort. And yet, vast as are its dimen-

region can resort. And yet, vast as are its dimensions, it contains not a single safe and commodious harbor from its southern extremity until we approach the 49th parallel of latitude.

It is far from the intention of the undersigned again to open the discussion of the conflicting claims of the two powers to the Oregon territory. It is sufficient for him to state the continued conviction of the, President, that the United States hold the best title in existence to the whole of this territory. of this territory. Under this conviction, he can-not consent to jeopard for his country all the great interests involved, and by any possibility, how-ever remote, to deprive the public of all the good harbors on the coast, by referring the question to

Neither is the territory in dispute of equal, or nearly equal, value to the two powers. Whilst it is invaluable to the United States, it is of com-To her, Oregon would be but a distant colonial possession of doubtful value; and which, from the natural progress of human events, she would not probably long enough enjoy to derive from it essential benefits; whilst to the United States it would become an integral and essential portion of the republic. The gain to Great Britain she would

never sensibly feel; whilst the loss to the United States would be in eparable.

The undersigned is perfectly aware that such considerations can have no bearing upon the consideration of the title of cities and the constant of the constan question of the title of either party. They are presented solely for the purpose of explaining the views of the President in his refusal to adopt any measures which should withdraw our title from the control of the government and people of the United States, and place it within the discretion of any arbitrator, no matter how intelligent and

respectable.
The President cordially concurs with the government of Great Britain in desiring that the present controversy may be amicably adjusted. Of this, he has given the strongest pooof before the whole world. He believes that, as there are the question of an equitable partition of the term of two nations on the earth more closely bound ritory, but the question of title in either of the cogether by the ties of commerce, so there are two nowers to the whole territory, subject of come who ought to be more able or willing to do each other justice, without the interposition of any arbitrator.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Pakenham the assurance of his high consideration.

Right Hon. RICHARD PAKENHAM, &c., &c., &c.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Free Press

RICHMOND, Feb. 7, 1846 The week just ended has been one of unusual interest in many respects. New hopes have been excited with some, and long cherished hopes with others have been blasted.
On Wednesday, the Senate rejected bills con-

On Wednesday, the Schate rejected bills con-cerning Church property in Shenandoah and Wythe, and passed a bill restoring to Lieut. Gay of the Public Guard his suspended pay.

A bill was also reported, from the committee of Roads, incorporating the Little's Falls Rail Road.

Mr. Yerby's Resolution, for an annual appro-

priation to the Primary School Fund was further debated, and it was adopted in this form—to ap-ply \$50,000 annually to the capital of the Literary und, and \$50,000 annually to the Primary School, in addition to the sums now expended. The Convention question has been discussed

every day for several days past, but no vote has yet been taken to indicate the sense of the House.

On Thursday, the Senate debated the whole good and indisputable. He went on to argue that day a proposition to call upon the Auditor for cer-tain expenditures from the Treasury in each di-vision of the State, and the subject was finally

given to a select committee.

A bill, reconsidered, to increase the capital stock, of the Staunton and Scottsville Road Comlaws over the country, to make the wilderness pany, and to subscribe two-fifths by the State, was ngain rejected, ayes 52, nocs 57. carth." This was the great and glorious command we desired to obey, and found a great republic, peopled from ourselves. Just as Mr. A was outering upon his argument, the first property of the content o Creator, "increase and multiply and replenish the A bill was passed, concerning the qualification

of grand jurors.
On Friday, the Senate reconsidered, and reject ed the bill to incorporate the Virginia Eclectic an Scientific Institute, (Thompsonian.)

The House further considered the Convention juestion, and Mr. Edmunds replied to Mr. Leftwich, and in favor of the mixed basis of represen-

A bill was passed, authorizing a Revision of the Civil Code by John M. Patton and Conway Robison, Esquires, and appropriating \$5000 for

of general interest, being one to authorize the more certain collection of the fines of volunteer

The House debated, and postponed indefinitely, the bill to extend the James River Canal to Buchanan, and to connect it with tide water. was only lost by two votes, it will probably be re-

The "Starvation" pay will commence on Sat-urday next, and members are now looking forward with some earnestness to an adjournment, which think cannot take place sooner than the 25th. The report of the Committee on Elections is printed, and on the table of the House. It makes 40 odd large papers. The committee declare Messrs. Wall and Carson elected. They throw out all the " Long votes," and confirm those of the

'Hetrick" grants. It will take at least two weeks o dispose of it, if considered at all.

MONDAY, Feb. 9, 1846. House or Delegares .- A resolution offered by Mr. Turnbull, to adjourn sine die on the 20th instant, and an amendment offered by Mr. Taylor to fix the 23d instant for the adjournment, were

Mr. Tunstall moved to recommit the Tax Bill. with instructions to report the Tax Bill of last session; but the motion was lost—58 to 61.

Mr. Edmunds moved to fix the tax on lands at

ine cents, and Mr. Broadus with ten cents. The House refused to fix it at ten cents-62 to 63. This vote was regarded as a test vote in favor of the reduction of taxes, as recommended by the Committee on Finance. Nothing new was done

with the bill yesterday.

The Convention Bill came up in its regular or der, It was discussed by Messrs. Baldwin and Southall, in favor of the mixed basis, and by Mr. Thompson of Botetourt in favor of the white basis of representation.

Lyons moved that the Committee on Courts, &c., enquire into the expediency of re-pealing what is commouly called "the Starvation Law." The motion was opposed by Mr. Daniel,

The Committee shortly after rose, and proceed-Law." The motion was opposed by Mr. Daniel, and sustained by Mr. Lyons, and lost—52 to 66. The Frederick Contested Election was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

THE COAL MINE ACCIDENT,-The only additional information in relation to this sad affair, is furnished by the Wilkesbarre papers of the 4th. The "Farmer" says:

"We learn that the bodies of five of the unfortunate men buried by the caving in of the coal roof at Carbondale have been recovered. One man was found with his legs broken, but otherwise uninjured, and is supposed to have died of suffering and starvation. The bodies of the rest were so shockingly mangled as to be scarcely recognizable."

To Know Good Flour .- When flour is genuine, or of the best kind, it holds together in a mass when squeezed by the hand, and bears the impression of the lingers, and even CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-Ninth Congress-First Session.

After the disposal of a mass of private business.

the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the construction of ten iron war

Mr. Westcott having the floor, resumed and concluded his remarks in favor of the bill.

Mr. Dickenson said that in consequence of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Fairfield, he proposed that the bill should be laid over informally. On

this a very exciting discussion arose, during which Mr. Mangum took occasion to say that premeditated excitement and agitation has been resorted

hose now conducting the negotiation, he should

Mr. Sevier moved to pospone. He said it ought

to come up after more important measures.

After a continuation of the debate between

marks of Mr. Mangum relative to the disturbance

of business, it was true the evil would be lamanta-

ble, but a discuption of all business was prefera-

ble to the loss of national honor. We are defence-less now-this city and Bladensburg stand where

they did in 1814. Mr. Mangum having said that a large majority of the Senate wants confidence in our negotiators,

Mr. Allen challenged him to draw up a resolution

party in power.
After a rejoinder from Mr. Mangum, on motion

House of Representatives .- Mr. Roberts

relative to Orogon. They were referred to a com-

Seyeral other miscellaneous matters having

the title of Spain was good: and as we got our

G. B. does not contend that she has a title or

tering upon his argument, his hour expired. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved a suspension of the

bate, the chairman's hammer fell and member

prepared to vote.

The first proposition before the committee was

A motion was then made to amend by striking

out that portion of the resolution directing the no-

After the rejection of numerous proposed amend-ments, one was offered to the effect " that the Or-

egon question is no longer a subject of negotiation

Tellers being demanded, only ten gentlemer

carried. Ayes 102, nays 99. A great uproar arose, however, owing to an alleged mistake in the count, and finally a second count was demand-

The Committee shortly after rose, and proceed-

ed to vote on the main resolution as reported by the committee of ways and means. The vote

tive by the following vote:

noes 136.

or compromise."

regon notice propositions.

mittee of the whole.

feel more comfortable.

Mr. Hayward moved to lay the bill on the table

or the present.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. man, Cocke, Collamor, Cranston, Augustus A. Charett Davis, Dixon, Dockery, Edwin H. Ewing, Fob. Gerett Davis, Dixon, Dockery, Edwin H. Ewing, Fob. Geryty, Grinnell, Herrick, Isaaak E. Holmes, John W. Homton, Edmund W. Hubbard, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, Hunter, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Daniel, P. King, Leake Long, Marsh, Miller, Moseley, Pendleton, Rhett, Juliu Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Seddon, A. D. Simfas, Simpson, Truman Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Stephens, Strohm, Thibodeaux, Benjamin Thompson, Treadway, Tombs, Vinton, Winthrop, Woodward, Wright, Yaney—51. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1846. SENATE.-A message from the President relave to Oregon, being a duplicate of that sent to be House on Saturday, was received. On motion of Mr. Allen, it was referred to the It was laid over.

And so the resolution stands passed.

The said resolution, as passed, is in the follow-

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the Government of Great Britain, that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, concerning the Territory on the Northwest coast of America, west of the Stony Mountains, of the 6th of August, 1827, signed at Lontains, of the 6th of August, 1827, signed at Lon-don, shall be annulled and abrogated twelve months

to for the purpose of disturbing the peace of the country. He said that a system of mystification and concealment had been indulged in for the purpose of raising the fear of war, when the party in power never decampt that there would be war.—
He also said that if he had more confidence in those now condition the perguistion he should don, shall be annulled and abrogated tweive months after giving said notice.

2. And be if further resolved, That nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties, to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory.

> WASHINGTON, Feb. 10th, 1846. SENATE.—After the disposal of the miscella-neous business of the morning hour, on motion of Mr. Hanegan, 50,000 of the Oregon correspond-

Messrs. Mangum, Bagby, Allen, Cass and others, the latter denounced the policy of doing nothing because we could not do every thing. He desired to augment the navy although we might not make it superior to that of Great Britain. As to the re-The Oregon notice resolutions, passed last evening by the House, were received, and on motion of Mr. cass, referred to the committee on foreign efficies. reign affairs.

reign affairs.

This being the day appointed for the consideration of Mr. Allen's Oregon netice resolutions, together with the several pending amendments thereto, Mr. J. M. Clayton said he hoped the Senate would first dispose of the bill for the augmentation of the nav; but the Senate refused to accede to his suggestion.

Mr. Allen then took the floor upon his joint re-

to that effect so as to test the question by a vote.

Mr. Bagby ably and effectually answered Mr.

Mangum. He, Mr. B., was sorry to hear him solution. He said it was now 69 years since this country had declared itself free and independent, make so sweeping a denunciation against the and yet to this hour over 800 miles of coast, Bri-tish law ruled and British executions are enforced, while our own jurisdiction is not extended to Oregon at all. We had been negotiating for nearly thirty years, without success, and now therefore was the time for action. If we should refuse of Mr. Clayton, the Senate adjourned in order to be present at the voting of the House upon the to act under such circumstances, and refuse to carry out the recommendations of the President, we should thereby lose the whole of Oregon and incur the suspicion and contempt of the whole civilized world. They would think and justly presented joint resolutions of the Mississippi Leg-rislature, offering the support of that State to the Jeneral Government in case of any emergency too, that we dared not to act. The great question too, that we dared not to act. The great question now was, "Has this government the courage to assert and maintain its rights?" As for "title," that was now out of the question. The only question was "possession." On the question of title we stood committed before the whole human race by an assertion of 28 years standing. That claim been disposed of, the House went into a commit-tee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution authorizing the President to give the Oregon notice forthwith. After a speech from Mr. B. King,
Mr. Adams took the floor. He made an elaborate defence of his formerly advanced position relative to our claim to the whole of Oregon. The and been asserted in the face of the merous occasions, and last but not least by the amount of his argument was that the term "occupancy" is not applicable to the territory at all,
as occupancy is the thing we want. He referred
to the grand division of the Continent, made by the
Pope, under which Spain got her title to the territory. That division made by the Pope being at
that time acquiesced in by the whole known world, solemn vote of three to one in the House yesterday. Our position was now before the world, and we could not hide ourselves from the gaze of nations. It remained therefore to be seen whether Senators would come up to the mark:

Without concluding, Mr. A. gave way to a mo-tion to adjourn, which was carried.— HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—After the reception of numerous Executive communications n answer to resolutions, the committees were called upon for reports.

called upon for reports.

A great number of bills of a private nature were reported and referred to a committee of the jurisdiction. She says it is an open country to the sayage tribes and the wild beasts, and she wanted it kept open for the purpose of hunting, and for the wild beasts. But we desire to extend our Some other business of but little interest to the general reader was transacted, when the House

blossom as the rose, and to obey that behest of the WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1846.

In Senate.—Mr. Allen having the floor occupied it during near the whole day, in a most eloquent and able speech upon his resolution for giving the notice. In the conclusion of his re-marks, he glanced at the enormous taxes under

rules so as to enable him to complete his argument; which the people of England are groaning and but after some rather noisy proceedings, the motion was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Haralson, of Georgia, then took the floor and made a warm speech in favor of the notice. her inability to either pay or repudiate her im-mense national debt. He then gave it as his opinion that Great Britain would seek to procure the meditation of France, Russia and other Euroon Saturday, the business in the Senate was of an unimportant character, the only bill passed, of general interest, being one to authorize the more certain collection of the fines of volunteer companies.

The Hause deletation of France, Russia and other European powers. If that failed, she would attempt to set up Oregon as an independent nation. He also predicted that the vote to give the notice would be almost unanimous, and that England would not go to war for Oregon: If there was to be war it would be would be war it would be almost unanimous, and that England would be almost unanimous would be almost unanimous would be almost unanimous would be almost would be would be almost would b the balance of power on this continent, in combination with other European powers. courage and energy of this country in case of war At the conclusion of his remarks, the galleries He was sure that the invader would be met as in times of old, when we made her quail before our Mr. J. M. Clayton has the floor to-morrow. indomitable energies.
Mr. Darragh followed.
The hour having arrived for terminating all de-

House of Representatives.—A message from the President having been received, but not read, the House went into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill. the joint resolution of the committee on foreign affairs, authorizing the President to give the no-

A long, uninteresting discussion arose upon various proposed amendments, after which the com-mittee rose and the House adjourned. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved to strike out the word forthwith," and it was agreed to by acclama-

THE LATE DUEL NEAR BLADENSBURG .- The ollowing particulars of occurrences immediately following the duel between Mr. Jones and Dr. Johnson, are given by a correspondent of the Richtice to be given, and inserting "when in the judg-ment of the President the public welfare shall re-quire it." This was rejected by tellers—ayes 66, nond Enquirer, and are presumed to be correct : "After the parties concerned in the late fatal duel were taken to Upper Marlborough, at the request of the magistrates, who had refused to take bail, a Judge of the Superior Court of the State re-examined the case, and decided that, as killing in a day has a capital offence, according to in a ducl was not a capital offence, according to the laws of Maryland, the parties under arrest were entitled to be admitted to bail; which was Tellers being demanded, only ten gentlemen walked through the tellers in the affirmative, Mr. McConnel bringing up the rear, and Mr. Douglas leading. The acclamation and clapping at this tremendous vote in the affirmative, were almost deafening. Their names are, McClenard, Hoge, Ramsey, Wentworth, R. Smith, McConnel, Sawyer, Yell, Darrah and Douglas.

An amendment setting forth that the Oregon question is still the subject of honorable negotiation, and should by that means be adjusted, was carried. Aves 102, pays 99. A great uprear tendered and accepted, and they were discharged. The surgeons were discharged without bail on the first examination by magistrates, as there was no law to hold them. The second of the surviving combatant was arrested without sufficient authority, for there was no affidavit on which to base the warrant under which he was taken. And, after his discharge, while an affidavit and new warrant were being prepared on which to arrest him again, he made his escape. Last night (the 2d inst.) the parties returned to Elizabeth city, North Carolina, where they reside, and the corpse of Dr. Johnson was at the same time taken to his friends.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE THE CITY OF BOSTON .-The New York Evening Ledger has received a letter from Boston which states that between the hours of 11 o'clock on Wednesday evening and 6 on Thursday morning, there were 15 fires in that

The fires were all undoubtedly the work of inwas laid to fire the whole city.

was finally taken on the following resolution in-troduced by Mr. Boyd, which, being engrossed and read the third time, was passed in the affirmacendiaries, and there can be no doubt that a plot The new Constitution of Missouri may be con-

and read the third time, was passed in the affirmative by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Stephen Adams, Anderson, Arnold, Atkinson, Baker, Barringer, Bell, Benton, Biggs, James Black, Jas. A. Black, Blanchard, Bowlin, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brockenbrough, Brodhead, Wm. G. Brown, Buffington, Wm. W. Campbell, Jno. H. Campbell, Catheart, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Clarke, Chipman, Cobb, Collin, Constable, Cullom, Culver, Cummins, Cunningham, Daniel, Darrah, Jefferson Davis, Delane, De Mott. Dillingham, Dobbin, Douglass. Dromgoole, Dunlap, Edsall, Elisworth, Erdman, John H. Ewing, Faran, Fielin, Foster Fries, Garvin, Giddings, Giles, Goodyear, Gordon, Graham, Grider, Grover, Hamlin, Hampton, Haralson, Harmanson, Harper, Henly, Hillard, Hoge, Elias B. Holmes, Hopkins, Hough, Geo. S. Honston, Hungerford, Washington Hunt, J. B. Hunt, Charles J. Ingersull, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, Senhorn Jones, Kennedy, Preston King, Lawrence, Leib, Lere, Lewis, Levin, Ligon, Lumpkin, Maclay, McClean, McClelland, McClernand, McConnell, McCrate, McDowell, McGaughy, McHenry, McIlvane, McKny, John P. Martin, Barclay Martin, Morris, Morse, Monton, Niven, Norris, Owen, Parish, Payne, Perry, Pirril, Petit, Phelps, Pollock, Price, Ramsey, Rathbun, Reid, Relfe, Ritter, Roberts, Root, Runk, Russell, Sawtelle, Sawyer, Schenek, Scammon, Seaman, Severance, Leonard H. Simms, Albert Smith, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Stanton, Stark-Smith, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Stanton, Stark-Smith, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Stanton, Stark-The new Constitution of Missouri may be considered sufficiently radical. It adopts the principle of free suffrage. Every free white man to be allowed to vote, without any distinct qualification. No person can be a collector of public moneys unless he pays over all moneys previously collected by him. No Senator or Representative to be appointed to any office by the Governor during the time for which they may have been elected. The Assembly has no power to grant a divorce in any case. Intellists are prohibited from holding offices. The Governor is to be elected for four years, and to be inelegible for a succeeding term. Free achools are to be established—all public lands to be appropriated to the cause of education. It prohibits the creation, renewal, or extension of all Banks or banking incorporations. The State to Banks or banking incorporations. The State to own no stock in corporations: The Bank of Missouri and its branches shall alone possess banking powers. Lotteries and lottery tickets prohibited. There are a few other provisions of minor note.



CHAMLESTOWN a

Friday Morning, February 13, 1846.

The Oregon Question. To the exclusion of almost every thing else, we give the proceedings in Congress, the Message of the President, and the correspondence between Mr. Pakenham and Mr. Buchanan, relative to the Oregon. Of the refusal of the President to settle the matter by arbitration, we may say with the Richmond Enquirer, that we cordially approve of his course. At this time particularly we would look in vain for impartial umpires in the crowned heads of the Old or the New World. The course of the leading Powers of Europe towards this country utterly precludes the idea of finding among their rulers or people any one who could, with im partial justice, decide between a monarchy and our Republic. We are glad that the President has refused arbitration in this matter, having followed the precedent of President Tyler, who, through Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of State, on the 21st January, 1845, declined a similar proposition. The Washington Union presents some irresisti-

In the revelations of this correspondence, we can see no cause for apprehension of war. There are other modes of negotiation still left open, and the very act of proposing arbitration shows that England is willing to negotiate. We still look for an amicable adjustment of this delicate question-and we are still as deeply impressed with the importance of giving the " notice" in the Senate, as it has already been done in the House, and carrying into effect the other measures recommended by the President. The policy of peace requires that we should not recede from the ground already taken.

ble arguments in support of the action of the Pre-

sident-but we have no room for them to-day.

The House of Representatives.

Seldom it is that we can arrive at any fairer expression of public opinion, than by the united action of the U. S. House of Representatives. Particular representatives may crr, and in casting their vote reflect not the wishes of their constituents, but their own peculiar notions. Yet the united voice of this body, the immediate exponents of the popular will, is in most cases a fair criterian to go by. And in the decisive vote on Monday, (163 to 54) for giving the notice for the joint occupancy, (or as Mr. Adams, in his admirable speech, denominates the treaty of 1827, as one providing for non-occupation,) to cease, and from one year thereafter to be void and of non-effect, the American people have spoken forth their opinion. Patriotism has risen above party. Our rights have been asserted in opposition to the idle and vaunting pretensions of England.

The Senate, we doubt not, will pursue the same course, and in a spirit of independence, yet with due deference to others, assert our rights, sustain the President in his patriotic course, and settle at once this long pending controversy.

The State of the Country.

The Baltimore Sun, always exhibiting a great deal of good sense in its comments on the present, and its speculations as to the future, thinks it may be safely affirmed, that the country is at this time in a condition of prosperity, sound, safe, and likely to continue. The material is abundant, and the lessons of the past have taught us how to use figured largely in the sphere of speculattion, hungering and thirsting after wealth, are now content ness with a view to the sudden and rapid acquirement of fortunes has given way to legitimate operations, and men generally are satisfied with a safe business and moderate acquisitions.

It is true, that previously to the commencemen of the present session of Congress, there was a pretty general tendency to excessive speculation, but this has since found a check in, it is belived, the uncertainty of final disposition, which hangs around some of our public questions, thus showing that all the wisdom and prudence in reference above, has not been learned in the school of experience, though doubtless a large portion of it has But be that as it may, it is gratifying to observe the prevalence of moderation and prudence in the world of business, even though it be in part owing to an unsettled, and therefore undesirable state of the political sphere. It may to some extent prevent individual pecuniary acquisition for a season; but it affords security against results more to be deprecated, and which it would not perhaps require a long period to bring about, under the stimulus of the speculative feeling referred to, if left to operate unchecked by apprehensions of difficulty, scarcity of means, or any other controlling consideration. Touching this point in the state of the matters under consideration, a distant cotemporary remarks thus;

"In this aspect of the case, then, the effect upon our future prospects is favorable, inasmuch as a more permanent character is given to our present condition. We have a less inflated point from which to start, and the disposition of the communication of the communication. nity is much rather to make a little money and do it safely than to take hazardous risks for the sake of greater gain. We are therefore likely, while the unsettled state of our foreign relations continues, to move forward with moderation and sufety. The community will not be disposed to become large debtors to the banks, nor will the banks be disposed to increase the circulation while these matters are a constant source of agitation and ex-

Thus we perceive that good may come out of evil; we hope, however, that our foreign relations will not long remain in an unsettled state, and that their final adjustment will not have the baneful effect of inducing business to turn aside from the path of moderation and safety, in which it is now happily making desirable progress.

Louisiana Election .- The result of the vote for Governor in this State, as far as ascertained, at the last accounts, stood :

Johnson, (Democratic,) DeBuys, (Whig,) Derbing, (Native,) 11,223 9,797 598 The Legislature will, it is thought, stand 19 Dem. 12 Whig. Senate.

The Convention-Its Rejection !

We feel pained to announce that a question so vital to the interest of our State, so closely identified with its future prosperity, as the call of a Convention to remodel the present imperfect and une-

room to-day to refer but to the mere fact. The Enquirer of Wednesday, says:

"After an animated debate on yesterday, the House proceeded at a late hour to vote on Mr. Leftwich's amendment, providing for the organization of the Convention on the white basis, which

was lost, 54 to 77. •
Mr. Flowers of Harrison, then moved the indefi-Mr. Flowers of Harrison, then moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, which provided for the organization of the Convention in the same proportion as the House of Delegates at present. Mr. F. and other gentlemen from the West argued, that the West would rather see nothing done, than hate a bill of this character forced upon them. They, therefore, urged the members from the East to vote down the present bill. Mr. McPherson of Page and other gentlemen of the West advocated the passage of the present bill, which, though it did not give them all they asked, yet was calculated to produce some reforms imyet was calculated to produce some reforms im-portant to the West. The bill was then indefinitely postponed by the decisive vote of 85 to 46 Many Western members voted in the negative."

We are gratified to see that the Delegates from lefferson, Berkeley and Frederick, voted in favor of Mr. Leftwich's amendment.

Analyzation of the Oregon Notice Vote. The Washington Times has made a complete analyzation of the politics of the list of ayes and nays in the House of Representatives, on the vote to give notice to Great Britain for the cessation of the joint occupancy of Oregon, from which it appears that there was

For the Notice Against. 120 Democrats. 16 Democrats. 37 Whigs. 1 Native. 38 Whigs. 5 Natives.

From Virginia, the vote was five for and nine against, being one-sixth of the entire opposition vote, notwithstanding four-fifths of the people of the State are clearly in favor of it !-

Important from Mexico. A letter from Pensacola, dated 31st ult., to the editors of the Mobile Herald and Tribune states that the U. S. brig Somers had just arrived at that port from Vera Cruz, bringing the important intelligence that Gen. Arista had declared against the Paredes Government and in favor of the restoration of Herrera-that throughout the country the people were organizing in opposition to the present Administration, assigning as a reason H. Robinson, Esq. formerly of the Cincinnati Entheir dread of war and bloodshed, and regretting quier, has become associated with Mr. Dow in its their having permitted Paredes, to overthrow the

Herrera Administration. The New Orleans Times has a letter from Vera Cruz, dated Jan. 21, received by the Som-

inst. It was generally thought that the affairs pending between the United States and this government will not terminate amicably."

We understand that letters have been received rom Mr. Slidell, at Mexico, under date of the 17th ult, on which day he intended to depart for Puebla.

Asista's letter to the Northern Departments concluds as follows, from which it will be seen that he is as bitterly opposed to the United States as Paredes can possibly be:

"Our eyes are permanently fixed upon the north, our sharpened bayonets pointed to the breasts of the perfidious North Americans, and we cannot follow the shame-faced cry of those who divide the country in which we are born, to

make it weaker every day.
"The chief officers and troops of the First Brigade unanimously proclaim "honor and country;" hatred to fictions, detestation of acts of pronunciamentos; immilitary and anti social implicit obedience to the legitimate authorities and war

Railroad to Oregon.

The proposition of Mr. A. Whitney to make a railroad to Oregon, is of such a gigantic character, it aright. We had suffered from excess, and are that it startles one with its magnitude, and prejuon that account more disposed to moderation.— dices the public mind against its feasibility. But Congressional district in Mass., has resulted in when the project comes to be examined, and its no choice—lacking 576 votes of an election importance considered, it gains in public estimation-its practicability ceases to be doubted,-and with a respectable competency; gambling in busi- the wonderful results which its completion would bring about, gives to it the character of a truly national work, worthy of all the aid the government can bestow. Mr. Whitney's plan, which seems to be commensurate with the undertaking, has been for some time before the public, and need not be here noticed at length. We refer to it now for the purpose of copying the following article from the U. S. Journal, in which are stated the advantages to the civilized world, of a railroad from the head of steam navigation on the Atlantic side of our country, to the mouth of the Columbia river :-

1st. It will bring two oceans within two weeks 2d. It will open the interior of our country to a

settlement, and make two great markets, embrac-ing the world, for its products.

3d. It will be the channel of trade between Eu-

rope and the East Indies, with all intermediate and reignboring islands, countries, &c., and as such will be a bond of peace between those nations and the United States.

4th. It will increase the Eastern, and create a

Western Commerce for our country, almost too vast and Important to be conceived of.

5th. It will enable the United States to defend its shores with greater facility.

6th. It will encourage emigration, and diffuse a hardy race of people over the whole West.

7th. It will ameliorate the condition of the East, and cause emigration from Japan and other East, and cause emigration from Japan and other East. and cause emigration from Japan and other East-ern powers, who will reach the New World with-

out sailing round it.
8th. It will enable the United States to collect

9th. It will make republics of the inlands midway of the Pacific, and revolutionize the despo-tism of China, Tartary and Japan. 10th. It will concentrate the Commerce of the

World upon our shores, and pour the wealth of nations into the lap of our country.

11th. It will enable a Magnetic Telegraph to be safely extended along its line and make a chain of instantaneous communication between Bostor and Oregon city.

NATIONAL ARMORIES .- The expenditures at the National Armories at Springfield and Harpers-Ferry, during the year ending 30th June, 1845, amounted to the sum of \$341,498. The arms manufactured were-muskets, 13,332; cadet arms, 272; model pistols, 12; screws, 574; wipers, 10,648; screw-drivers, 952; spring wiers, 1,147; leather cone pads, 2,379.

By We learn from the Union, that Wm. A. Harris, Esq., formerly representative in Congress from the Shenandoah District, was nominated to the Senate, a few days since, as Charge to the Argentine Republic.

A bill providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature of Maryland has been passed in the Senate by a vote of 12 to 5.

History of Oregon--Its Productions, &c. At the present time, when the eyes of the whole Country are turned upon Oregon, we have thought we could not render to our readers a more acceptable service than by publishing a full, accurate, qual Constitution, has been rejected ! We have and correct account of its settlement, productions and present prospects. This will be found on the first page of to-day's paper, as furnished by Mr. MITCHELL, in his admirable Accompaniment to his new Map of Texas, Oregon, California.

As there are many, we know, who have been able heretofore to get but little information in regard to this vast Territory, we hope the account given may receive that attention which its general correctness and satisfactory compilation, so justly entitle it to receive.

Martinsburg Gazette.

This old-established journal, under the control of James E. Stewart, Esq., seems to have imbibed new energies, and in a fair way of "going ahead." The last number comes to us in an entire new dress,-beautiful type, too, by the wayand the paper otherwise improved in its appearance. We hope friend Stewart entire success in every way, save the progress of his political principles, which are too heteredox for us to sanction, though by his independence he may call forth the doubts of those who would be the exclusive guardians of the Whig fold.

Canal Navigation.

We learn from the Williamsport (Md.) Times, hat the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal navigation between that place, Georgetown and Alexandria, has been opened. The forwarding and commission merchants of Williamsport have commenced the transportation of flour, &c.

The boats of the Messrs. Moore, will make in a few days their regular trips between the Old Furnace and the District. Our farmers will then be able to send off the large amount of produce intended for the District, which has been suffered to accumulate during the winter.

By reference to Advertisement, it will be seen that Mr. Shortt has removed to his new Warehouse on the Potomac at Shepherdstown, and his boats will ply regularly hereafter between that place and the District.

Washington Times.

The U. S. Journal, formerly under the editorial control of Parson Fisk, has changed its name and its editor. It will be known hereafter as the "Times," to be published daily and weekly. H. management. We doubt not this paper will be for the future, well worthy the support of the Democratic party, which we are frank to say, it could lay but little claim to under the control of Mr. Fisk. That it was conducted with ability, none Our latest dates from Mexico reach to the 17th will deny; but Mr. F. is so radical in his notions, so selfish in his principles, that any journal under his management must prove a loadstone on the party whose principles he espouses.

> IT The editors of the Richmond Enquirer acknowledge the reception of a fine fresh Shad, "the first of the season."

The author of a series of essays in our paper, over the signature of II., requests us to say that he has been compelled, by other engagements

they are written, and the interesting theme upon which they treat.

IT In the House of Delegates on Tuesday, Mr. Towner presented a memorial of the mayor and trustees of the town of Charlestown, in the county of Jefferson, for the passage of an act to authorise them to borrow money, for the purpose of introducing water into the town.

NINTH DISTRICT .- The 8th trial in the Ninth Democratic gain in 27 towns 222 votes.

Thomas F. Marshall, the Eloquent Kentuckian, whose reformation from intemperance by the Washingtonians, while a member of the 27th Congress, ran through the whole nation, and whose eloquent temperance speeches, in the Eastern cities thrilled the heart of every friend to the cause, fell from his high estate and broke his solemn pledge at Lexington, week before last. Pecunia ry embarrassment, (for his library had been sold for debt, we understand,) combined with disappointed ambition, was doubtless the cause. Be fore drinking, however, to excess, reason returned o its throne and conscience resumed her balance. He went to the Executive Committee of the Sc ciety, acknowledged his fault, asked forgiveness, and renewed his pledge. The next evening he made two powerful speeches at a temperance meeting; the first a knowledging his dereliction, and the second an eloquent appeal to young men, a large number of whom joined. Had he taken a few steps more on the downward road commend ed by him, he would have been lost irretrievably [Indiana Register.

Advertisements crowded out this week shall have place in our next. .

The Markets. .

BALTIMORE MARKET-Reported weekly for the "Spirit of Jefferson," by Wil

LIAM RATLIFF, Flour and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer, Baltimore. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Baltimore, Wednesday Night, }
February 11, 1846.

Dear Sire:—Since my last, our Flour market has been quiet—the demand at no time in the week has been large; at the the same time the receipts were large. But the largest part of the receipts are going into store, on account of the Millers, to be held a short time. On Saturday last, sales of about 500 bbfs. at \$4 814; on Monday 800 bbfs. was sold at \$1 814, and some small sales yesterday at the same price—to-day 1 have not heard of a single sale. The car price is \$4 681. There is no sales of City Mills to report.

GRAIN.—Prime red Wheat is worth \$1 to \$1 07—no white Wheat in market. Corn, yellow 58 to 60 cents; white 56 to 58 cis; Oats 33 cis.: white Beans \$1; Cloversed \$5 75 to \$6; Flaxsed \$1 25.

Dried Peaches scarce and high—unpared are worth \$2 per bushel. Dried Apples 871 cts to \$1 per bushel—scarce.

CATTLE-The average sales on Monday, (the sale lay,) were \$2 50.

**ROGS.—Sales at \$5 25 to \$5 50, as in quality. Bacon, assorted, 64. Lard is dull and declining...sale at 7 cts.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

At New York, on Monday, the news from Washington completely unsettled the markets. The cotton market was steady; the sales, however, did not exceed 300 bales.—Flour was dull, without any change in prices. New Jersey corn meal sold at §3 72; and North Carolina corn at 64 a 65 cents. Ashes steady at §4 a §4 25 for pots and pearls. Nothing was done in provisions of any account—prices were heavy.

At Philadelphia, on Monday, there were sales of Upland and New Orleans cotton at 81 a 83 cents, on time. Flour was dull and inactive, and the nominal price of standard brands remained at §5, with little or no inquiry, and no sales except for city use at that price. Pennsylvania corn meal was offerered at §3 121. There was no movement of importance in grain of any description, and prices were nominally without change. Red wheat was quoted at 1 05 a §1 07; Southern yellow corn 60 cents. Provisions dull. Cloverseed was more freely offered; buyers would not give more than §5 75 for strictly prime. Timothy seed was quoted at \$2 50 for ordinary. Whiskey in better demand—sales at 22 a 23 cents.

PUBLIC SALE.

MAIRINED.

DIED.

On Tuesday the 3rd inst., CHARLES FRANCIS, youngest on of the Hon. Judge Scott, of Fauquier county, aged

about 18 years.

On the 25th day of May, 1845, near Waterloo, Clarke county, Missouri, Thomas Barton Summers, infant son of Andrew and Susan Summers, formerly of this county, aged three years, four months and sixteen days.

On Wednesday last, at the residence of her son in Berkeley county, of Scarlet fever. Mrs. JANE ROBINSON, consort of the late Capt. Israel Robinson, aged about 60

On the same day, of Scarlet fever, Augustus Sommerville, infant son of Israel and Catharine E. Robinson, of Berkeley county.

At Greenspring Valley Depot, in Hampshire county, Va., January 25th, Thomas Bayan, in the 67th year of his age.

THOMAS BENNETT.
We are personally acquainted with Mr. Bennett—the public may rely upon the truth of his statement.
WHITALL STOKES,
GEORGE PARKER.
OTA fresh supply of the Genuine Balsam, received and for sale by JOHN JI. BEARD, Charlestown.

Negro Woman for Sale.

not be sold to any one out of the county.

Apply at THIS OFFICE.

CHARLESTOWN REFECTORY.

Candies, Fruits, Cakes, Cigars,

Tobacco, &c., &c.,

which will be offered on the most reasonable terms.

and most efficacious remedy for coughs and colds, so frequent at this season of the year. Cakes will be furnished to families for parties, &c., at the shortest notce, and at prices but little

The ladies and gentlemen of the town are re-spectfully invited to call at my Establishment

cross corner from the Bank, taste, try and judge for themselves. JOHN F. BLESSING.

NEW FIRM.

hopes to have a continuance of past favors

Spring Goods.

WE have received and have ready for sale— Burlaps Linens;. 10 pieces Penitentiary Plaid Cotton; 15 do Twilled Osnaburgs, for Pants;

Spring Goods.

Knitting Cotton.

EVERY size, of unbleached, bleached, and blue-mixed Knitting Cotton, at Feb. 13. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

Cure for Rheumatism.

A FRESH supply of Lambaugh's Celebrated Composition for Rheumatism, just prepared and for sale by J. H. BEARD.

U.MBRELLAS.—Just received one Case, con

taining a large assortment of Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas, which will be sold very low.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

FEATHERS for sale by Feb. 13. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name of Harris, Hammond & Co., has

this day been dissolved by said J. J. Hammond and G. W. Ranson making sale of all their inter-est in said firm to James D. Gibson and J. Harris.

The bonds, notes and open accounts, and al claims that were due to Harris, Hammond & Co.

are now due to Gibson & Harris.

HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co.

Tobacco and Snuff.

THE best Tobacco in town at 25 cents, also most superior at 50, 75 and 100 cents. Tidball's Mixture, Maccauba, Bappee, and Scotch Snuff,—with the finest Regalia and Spanish Segars, and Spanish Cuttings, for safe by Feb. 13. J. MILLER & WOODS.

CLOVERSEED.—Prime Cloverseed received and for sale by Feb. 13. CRANE & SADLER.

100 BUSHELS Potatoes, on hand and for sale by S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

J. HARRIS. January 20, 1846—[Feb. 13, 1846.

15 do Plain do for Shirts; 1 Bale 4-4 Brown Cottons, heavy;

Feb. 13, 1846.

Feb. 13.

Feb. 13, 1846.

very low. J Feb. 13, 1846.

Feb. 13, 1846.

Also, large stock of Bleached Cottons;

JAMES D. GIBSON,

GIBSON & HARRIS.

E. M. AISQUITH.

above the first cost of the materials.

Apply at Feb. 13, 1846-tf.

general assortment of

Feb. 13, 1846.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Oct. 25, 1815.

On Tdesday evening the 13th ult, by the Rev. J. Baber, Mr. George W. Buadfield to Miss Matie E. Klien, both of Snickersville, Londoun County, Va.

At the Globe Ind, Hagerstown, Md., on Thursday the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Keifer, Mr. George D. Pitzer to Miss Sarah Bender, daughter of Mr. Wm. Bender, both of Berkeley county.

On Tuesday morning, the 3rd instant, by the Rev. Mr. Coffin, Mr. Samuel B. Harrison to Miss Ann Elizabeth Hunter—all of Berkeley county. INTENDING to remove to the West, I will of-fer at public sale, on TUESDAY the 24th of February, if fair, if not the next fair day, near the Union School House, on the road leading from

Stock and Farming Implements, Consisting of Several Horses and Colts; Milch Cows and Stock Cattle; On the evening of the lat instant, by the Rev. D. S. Spreard, Mr. JOREPH TEWALT to Miss MARY Y. WHITE, both of Frederick county. 27 good Stock Hogs; Brood Sows and Pigs;

Brood Sows and Pigs;

13 Sheep, of good quality;

2 Barshear Ploughs and Double-trees;

3 Double Shovel Ploughs, nearly, new;

2 Single Shovel Ploughs;

1 Wheat Fan, 1 Cutting Box; On Wednesday morning the 11th inst., in Middleway, Va., Miss Eliza J. Davenfort, in the 30th year of her age—daughter of the late Col. Benjamin Davenport, of this county. Four-square Harrow, (new : Fifth-Chain;

1 Fifth-Chain;
Wagon and Plough Gears;
With many other article not here enumerated.
TERMS OF SALE.—A credit until the first of September next, will be given on all sums above five dollars, by the purchaser giving bond and good security. All sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JOHN STRIDER, Jr.

Feb. 13, 1846.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned as Trustee, to secure certain debts therein specified, on the 13th day of May, 1845, by Samuel Myers for the benefit of Samuel BORDENTOWN, N. J., Oct. 25, 1815.

MR. SETH W. FOWLE:—Dear Sir,—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has been in the market some six or seven years. The universal celebrity which this medicine has gained over all others throughout the whole country, is enough to convince the most increditions of the great value of it, and encourage those who are sick to try it. I have long felt it my duty, and wished for an opportunity to express to you my gratitude for the benefit I have derived from it. I have been rescued from the grave, and saved from that most terrible disease, consumption, by using it. Last winter after I took a bad rold, I was troubled with a severe cough for several weeks, so that my appetite and strength failed me. I was obliged to give up business, leave my bench and shop. I had all the alarming symptoms of Consumption, such as pains in the side, sweating at nights, &c. I tried many kinds of medicine, but all in vain, until I secured a bottle of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which, by faith and perseverance, finally saved my life, and cured me entirely. I have not enjoyed as good health for twelve years past as I do now.

THOMAS BENNETT.

We are personally acquainted with Mr. Bennett—the multic may rely wood the strik of his attentions. Ridenour, I shall proceed to sell on the premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, On SATURDAY the 7th day of March next, at Kabletown, the following Personal Property :

One Sorrel Horse: Two Milch Cows; Four Feather Beds and Bedding; Four Pair of Acorn Bedsteads; One Straw Bed and low post Bedstead; Twenty yards figured Carpeting; Sixteen do striped One Walnut Bureau; One Walnut Bureau;
One Book Case;
One-half dozen Windsor Chairs;
Two large Walnut Dining Tables;
One Breakfast odo;
One-half dozen Split-bottom Chairs;
One Sleigh, (new;)
Two Ten-plate Stoves;
Four Stand of Bees;
One Wheelbarrow, &c.
CHAS. B. HARDING, Trustee.
Feb. 13, 1846.

FOR sale, a valuable Negro Woman, 21 years of age, with two children, one a-girl and the other a boy, the former about two years old, and the latter seven months, which is offered only be-Feb. 13, 1846. All persons are hereby notified that the accounts ue on the Books of Samuel Myers from the date of the above mentioned deed, are therein assigned to Samuel Ridenour, and settlement must be made with the undersigned as Trustee, at as early a day as possible.

C. B. H. cause the owner has no use for them. . They will

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY, virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned as Trustee for George Rissler, and of record in the Clerk's Office of the THE undersigned bega leave to return his most grateful acknowledgements to the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, for the very liberal support extended towards his establishment, since its opening in this town. He will still continue to keep on hand at all times, a large and general assertment of ounty of Jefferson, by John Lannon, on the 17th day of June, 1843, to secure a certain sum of money therein specified, I shall proceed to sell before the Court-House door in Charlestown, on Monday the 16th day of March next, (Court-day,) The Tract of Land,

now owned and in the occupancy of said Lannon, His candy is of his own manufacture, and is war- 230 Acres, 3 Roods, and 21 Perches.

ranted to be equal, if not superior, to any ever of-fered in this market. TOn hand, a fresh supply of the very celebrated Medicated Hoarhound Can-dy, which has received the recommendation of the Medical Faculty hore, as elsewhere, as a simple This Land adjoins the Lands of Geo. W. Fairfax, Jonas Walraven and others, and its metes and oundaries are fully set forth in the Deed of Trust.
The Terms of Sale will be Cash in hand.— Such title as is vested in the Trusfee, (which is believed to be indisputable) will be made to the purchaser.

JOHN W. McCURDY, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, at my residence, it will give Fifty Dollars to any one who will r turn the Pocket Book to me, with its contents. the 26th of this month, (February,) all my personal WM. B. THOMPSON. property, to wit:

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE,

THE undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership in the purchase of G. W. Ran-son's and John J. Hammond's interest in the firm of Harris, Hammond & Co., where they intend continuing the Mercantile business, and trading Chairs, Tables, Sofas; Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding; under the name and firm of Gibson & Harris.

J. Harris, one of the firm of Harris, Hammond & Co., returns his sincere thanks to this commutation.

Mantle Glasses, Carpets, &c. &c.;
One Carriage and Harness—one Sleigh.

ALSO—My Farming Utensils, cons & Co., returns his sincere thanks to this community for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, whilst engaged in the late firm of H., H. & Co., ALSO—My Farming Utensis, c Three Wagons, with wagon-beds; Wagon and Plough Gears; Three pair Shelvings; Four Barshear Ploughs, Harrows; Shovel Ploughs, Single and Double; Grain Cradles and Scythes; and from his exertions to please, in the future he Also, Mowing Scythes, Rakes, Forks;

One good Cart.
ALSO—All my STOCK, consisting of Eleven Horses, one Colt, 3 years old; Fifteen head of Milch Cows, and some dry Cattle

About Forty Hogs; Two improved Rams and my stock of Sheep; A large quantity of Locust Posts, for Mortice; About 150 Bushels of Oats; About 2000 Pounds Bacon : Knitting Cottons, and many other Goods, suitable About 2000 Founds Dates;
1500 Oak Shingles;
Several Stoves, Ten-plate;
One Rotary Cooking Stove, complete. to the season, which will be sold on liberal terms.

TERMS .- A credit of nine months will be giv-JUST received, a large supply of Plaid Cottons; Twilled Osnaburgs; Linen Burlaps; 4-4 and 3 Brown Cottons, which n upon all sums of \$10, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security, to bear interest from date; but no interest claimed, if paid punctually will be sold rather low for the comfort of some of my neighbors. E. M. AISQUITH. when due. All sums under \$10, Cash. perty to be removed until the terms of sale be com-plied with. UFI will also offer about 165 Acres of Wheat

in the ground, on a credit till the first of Sentember next, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security. The As I design removing West, every thing I OLD STOCK.—I am selling off my old Stock of Goods too.

have will positively be sold.
Sale to take place at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Feb. 13, 1846.
JOHN J. AE JOHN J. ABELL. Some Price or Other.

THE undersigned offer a large quantity of their Winter Stock of Goods—they will be sold at some price or other. We deem it unnecessary to enumerate the articles, but will say that Feb. 13. GIBSC GIBSON & HARRIS.

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the undersigned on book occount, will please come forward and settle the same by cash or otherwise. I find it imperatively necessary, from the indulgence here-tofore given, that the accounts of the past and for-mer years should be closed. Those who owe me on note are requested to make payment in part, f not the whole amount. WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.

Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 6, 1846. Attention, Artillery!

THE dim speck of war that may be seen in the horizon, and the inefficiency of the militia under their present state of organization, are sufficient reasons for us to be in a state of preparation to meet any exigency of country, in commemorawho was always ready. I therefore order you to parade in front of my residence, on Saturday the 21st

instant, with fire-arms and accourre-ments in complete order, with twenty-six rounds of blank cartridges. Feb. 6, 1846. J. W. ROWAN, Capt.

■ INSEED OIL .- 1 barrel Linseed Oil, rec'd Jand for sale by S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

To Farmers and Millers.

SHERWAY.

HE undersigned has moved from the Ware-House lately rented from Mr. Shepherd's Heirs, into his own large new Stone Ware-House, and is still prepared to forward GRAIN AND FLOUR,

to the District Markets, or to purchase, or make liberal advances when received. WM. SHORTT. Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1846—tf.

A Valuable Jefferson Farm

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of the provisions of the last will and testament of the late William Worthington, deceased,—now of record in the Clerk's Office of the county court of Jefferson, Virginia the undersigned, as the acting and surviving ex-teutor, will proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, before the Court House door of Jefferson County, on Monday the 16th day of February next, (being court day,)

That Valuable Farm, Situated in the said county, now occupied by the family of the late Leonard Y. Davis, dec'd, and

Containing about 250 Acres,

Of first quality Jefferson Land.

The attention of persons wishing to purchase in Jefferson, is called to this farm, as being one offering peculiar indicements. It is situated in an excellent neighborhood, about half a mile from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and about four miles from Charlestown, the county seest. It is in a good state of cultivation and are seat. It is in a good state of cultivation and un

usually productive.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will doubt-less examine for themselves—and for further in-formation as to the title which is now indisputa-ble, they can refer to Andrew Hunter, Esq., in

Charlestown, or the undersigned, near Rockville, Montgomery county, Md.

If desired, it will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers, and should any person wish to purchase at private sale, before the day above mentioned, he can do so by application to the undersign-

The Terms of Sale will be-One-third of the purchase money in cash; the residue in payments at one and two years, with interest from date.—The deferred payments to be secured by deed of

The deferred phylicides to be seemed by deed of trust on the premises.

Possession given immediately upon compliance with the terms of sale.

Z. H. WORTHINGTON,

Dec. 26, 1845—ts. Surviving Ex'r, 4c.

P. S.—An impression having gone abroad, that there is still some doubt about the validity of the title which the undersigned can make to the above mentioned property, he deems it proper to add that the title has been confirmed by the action of the Court of Appeals—that it is believed now to be perfectly indisputable-there being no suit pending which in any manner affects it. For further information reference can be made to A. Hunter, Esq. Feb. 13, 1846. Z. II. WORTHINGTON.

LOST-\$50 REWARD.

ON Wednesday evening, 28th instant, I lost my POCKET-BOOK, some where between Harpers-Ferry and Charlestown, or at the former

It was a New Leather Pocket-Book, with stamped back and steel clasp. It had three folds, and a pocket in each fold. In the last, or lowest pocket, there were Five Hundred and Twelve Dollars, (\$512 00) in notes as follows: Two one hundred dollar notes, three fifties, and the balance in twenties, tens, and fives, except two one dollar notes. One of the one dollar notes was on the Bank of Virginia, very much worn, and had paper pasted on the back. The other notes had no marks that are recollected, but almost all of them were on

In the second pocket there were several small due bills and orders, all payable to me. I will give Fifty Dollars to any one who will re-

Charlestown, Jan. 30, 1846.

To the Farmers and Millers. THE undersigged having leased the WARE-HOUSE, at Shepherdstown, recently occupied by Mr. William Short, is now prepared to forward Grain and Flour to the District Market, or to purchase, or make liberal advances, when re-THOMAS G. HARRIS.

Jan. 23, 1846-tf. Selling off Cheap. OUR Stock of Woollen Goods is unusually large for this season of the year, and we are anxious to reduce it as much as possible, and will therefore sell them without a profit.
Feb. 6. CRANE & SADLER.

To the Farmers. WE have received, and are now opening for sale, a well selected and desirable assort-ment of Domestic Goods, viz:

Heavy Twilled Osnaburgs; Do Plain do.; Best Penitentiary Plaid Cottons; 4-4 Brown Cottons, &c.. All of which we offer at a small advance, by

the piece or otherwise. We invite a call.
Feb. 5. - MILLER & TATE.

Book Store. WE have made arrangements, by which we have greatly enlarged our stock of Books and Stationery, and in future will be able to pre-sent to our customers and the public, as good an assortment of the most recent Publications and Editions, as can be found in the Valley. We invite the attention of the reading community to our Stock.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Feb. 6, 1846.

DOMESTICS.—The subscribers have just received a good assortment of heavy Twilled and plain Osnaburgs, and Penitentiary Plaids, of very desirable patterns, which they will sell at a small advance. CRANE & SADLER.

WANDERING JEW-Superbly Illustrated by an artist in France, just received and for sale by J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

To Coopers. BOARD AXES, Adzes, Rounding Knives, Drawing Knives, and Cross-Cut Saws, just THOMAS RAWLINS.

Cheap Coffee.

PERSONS wishing to get a bargain in Coffee, had better call early as we have only a few bags left, that will be sold at reduced prices.

Jan. 30. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. Cheap Cloths.

WE are now offering great bargains in our Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c. Gentlemen now have the opportunity of supplying themselves at very reduced prices. Call and examine at any rate.

Jan. 30.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

New Spring Goods. 5 PIECES No. 1 Burlaps

8. "twilled Osnaburgs, io.
12 Pieces Penitentiary Plaids;
12 do Prison do;
4 do Blue Drills;
6 do Lowell Twills; "twilled Osnaburgs, for servants ware

Just received and for sale by

S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Kabletoway Jan. 30, 1846.

Oh! who that has gazed in the stillness of even
On the fast fading hues of the west.
Has not seen afar oil on the bosom of heaven
Some bright little mansion of rest—
And wept that the path of religion so far,
Should be shrouded in sadness and fease—
That the night winds of sorrow, misfortune and care,
Should sweep o'er the wide rolling waves of despair,
To darken this cold world of telars.
Yet who that has gaz'd has not wished for the hour,
When misfortune and sorrow should cease,
And hope, like the rainbow, display through the showe
Her bright written promise of peace!
And oh! when that bright written promise shall shine
On the last scene of life's chequer'd ghoom.
May it blaze at the moment of parting be thine,
I ask but one ray from a source so divine,
To light the dark vale to the tomb.

The Sumorist.

Kicking a Yankee.

The Veteran Noah says: That there is no case on record of a Yankee having been kicked, nor until the history of the fast year of the world's duration is written, will such a feat be recorded.

We remember (says the "Veteran") a sharp fellow named Doclittle, a Connecticut "exotic," who was transplanted from Harvard University the result of the Southern States for the survey. Kicking a Yankee. to one of the Southern States, for the purpose of assuming the editorial control of a violent party paper, where no one had ever labored with advan-tage for the party, simply because an infinite quantity of pistols, and a multiplicity of bowie knives, prevented the strenuous advocacy of cer-tain principles, and fettered the freedom of speech in an elegant style of efficiency. Doolittle was highly educated—was impetuous—brave: yet, with the characteristic cunning of his tribe, careful of his own interests. He took hold of the paper with the determination to make it serviceable to the cause," and serviceable he did make it. The opposing candidate was a bad fellow—a duelist, dram drinker, a lover of "poker," and a decided votary of Venus. Doolittle did what no other editor dared to do—he said so. The day on which the article appeared, the candidate entered the

editorial chamber.
"You are Doolittle—the editor of this paper?" holding a copy of the sheet in his hand.

"You have libelled and insulted me, and"drawing a large knife-"I have come for your

"I beg your pardon," said Doolittle-" I am : stranger to your customs, and perhaps have taken a course which in this part of the country is inexcusable. Such is, I think, the fact. Suppose we compromise the matter."

'Very well," said the bluff southerner; I'i kick you, and you shall make a full retraction.'
"You'll what," said Doolittle quietly.

"Kick you." "You insist upon that little privilege?" "I am unalterably fixed in my determination."
"So am I," said Doolittle, firing a horse pistol as big as a blunderbuss, and shattering the Southern-

er's right leg—"not to be kicked."

He field his situation six months—was stabled twice, shot three times, belabored with a bludgeor once, thrown into a pond once, but never kicked. During his six months experience he killed two of his adversaries. An absolute fact.

A Lucky Escape.

We find the following in the Portage Sentinel and we give it on the Sentinel's authority, as it is news to us:—Some three weeks ago, a subject was brought in a bag to the Medical College at Cleveland during the darkness of the evening, and the Professo: of Ana'omy, perceiving by a hasty examination that it was a good subject, paid the usual price of thirty dollars, tied up the bag and directed it to be placed in the dissecting room promising the students that it should be carved up for their edification within a day or two at

During the lecture on the next morning a tre mendaous noise was heard from the region of this dissecting room, and some of the more timid students grew pale with terror, imagining that the ghosts of the butchered subjects were appearing to take vengeance upon them, or else holding their direful origies over the remains of their new comrade. The clamor still increasing, some of the boldest ventured to enter the room, when lo! the bag containing the purchase of the last evening was pitching and rolling about, and from it proceeded with true Irish brogue the cries of 'Murther' 'murther!' Holy Mother and Blessed Mary, deliver me! Sure I am living, and am not dead! Murther! Murther!

Seizing hold of the bag, they tore it open, and behold a genuine son of Erin, more frightened than themselves, who looked around in utter astonishment at the scene before him. After a while, Pat told them that the last he remembered of the preceeding day, was that he was aril very freely at one of the doggeries under the hill. When dead drunk he was undoubtedly bagged up and sold to the Professor. Such was his that Pat declared he never would again touch 'one blessed dhrop of the craythur,' and the Professor and Students with hearty laughter over the ridiculous joke bade him take to his heels, and never again find himself brought so near to Purgatory by the devices of the rumseller.

WELL ANSWERED .- Uncle Bill Tidd was droyer from Vermont. Being exposed to all weather, his complexion suffered some; but at the best was none of the whitest. Stopping at public house near Brighton, a man rich in this world's goods, but of notoriously bad character, thought as Uncle Bill came in, he would make him the butt of a joke. As the black face of the weather beaten man appeared in the doorway, he ex-

'Mercy on us, how dark it grows.'
Uncle Bill surveying him from head to foot cooly replied:
'Yes sir, your character and my complexion

are enough to darken any room.' SMALL Pox .- The inhabitants of the good city en heard ringing his bell, and proa slight error had been committed, the crier having said—"Lost, a small box, in Nashua street." This altered the complexion of things materially.

A QUAKER WOMAN'S SPEECH.—Dear friends there are three things I very much wonder at; the first is that the children should be so foolish as to throw up stones, brick-bats and clubs into fruit trees to knock down the fruit-if they would let it alone, it would fall itself. The second is that men should be so foolish, and even so wicked as to go to war and kill one another-if they would let one another alone, they would die of them-selves. And the last thing I wonder at most of all is, that of young women—if they would stay at home, the young men would come after them.

Kissing must be rather a sweet recreation in Maine, as we see that the girls there, on going to parties, powder their faces with white sugar.

I certainly blame no young lady who has been accustomed to the ordinary elegancies of life, for refusing to marry a poor man; but must beg my sweet friends to recollect, though a man without money is poor, a man with nothing but money is still poorer .- Frazier.

An Insinuation .- A printer's money says Alton Democratic Union, may commonly be found secretly stowed away in his subscribers' pockets. Even the smallest people, when in love, become folks of great sighs.

They are getting new names for things very fast. Rascality is now defined as "an unfortunat

Experimental philosophy—asking a man to lend you money. Moral philosophy—refusing to

A great grumbler grumbles at every person, we one and that one happens to deserve it most

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON, arrowner arraw. R ESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the public. He may be found in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR HOGE, ATTORNIET AT LAW, Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia, Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan, &c.

A. Office over the Superior Court Clerk's Office.

Nov. 7, 1845—3m.

N. CARROLL MASON. ATTORTET AT LAW, PRACTISES in the Courts of Clarke, War-17 Office in Berryville, Virginia. Oct. 24, 1845—3m.

A. J. O'BANNON, WAL TA TEUROTTA HAVING settled permanently in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., will continue to practice in the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frede-

rick and Clarke counties.

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, 1815-3m.

A CARD.

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

Office the same as heretofore occupied by Lucas Charlestown, Aug. 15, 1815-tf.

The Senior Partner in the above Card would say to his friends and to the public generally, that he has again resumed, with renewed zeal, the practice of his profession, which the duties of public life, for the last few years, have compelled him to neglect. To all, then, who would entrust their business to his charge, he deems it only necessa-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 generally be found, when not elsewhere professionally engaged, at his office in Charlestown. August 29, 1845—tf.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

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

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

SAPPINGTON'S

THREE-STORY BRICK MOTEL, WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA. October 24, 1845.

Carter's Hotel

ebuod-euluus.

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

ISAAC N. CARTER, Proprietor.

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

Bargains for the Ladies.

for Cash. Ladies can now buy many desirable Goods at cost. We invite all to call and see, as we will with pleasure shew them, whether they wish to buy or not.
Jan. 30.
J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

N EW CALICOES.—20 pieces New Calico prices from 6 cents up, just received by Jan. 20. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

INSEED OIL.—1 barrel Linsced Oil, rec'd and for sale by Jan. 30. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

100 BUSHELS Potatoes, on hand and for Jan 30. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Hew's Linament for Rheumatism. A L.I. Rheumatic persons have very good reason 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 prepara-tion. The certificates that the proprietors have, would astonish the most incredulous. Patients of Boston were thrown into a great excitement last week, by the startling announcement that a crutches, have been almost miraculously raises sands who have used it can testify to its usefulness. Beware of counterfeits.
Sold wholesale by Constock & Co., 21 Cortlane

street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 17, 1816.

Virginia, Jefferson County, set.

JANUARY TERM, 1846, of the County Court.

T is ordered that an Election of the Overseers of the Poor of this county, be held on the first Saturday in March next, at the following named places, under the superintendence of the following named persons as Commissioners, viz:— In District No. 1, at Daniel Entler's Tavern, in Shepherdstown, under the superintendence of Charles Hurper and Dr. John Quigley, or either

In District No. 2, in Charlestown, at the Court House, under the superintendence of John R. Flagg and Samuel Ridenour, or either of them; In District No. 3, at Henry Smith's Tavern, Smithfield, under the superintendence of John II. Smith, Walter J. Burwell and Ambrose C. Tim-

berlake, or either of them; In District No. 4, at Walling's Tavern, Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendence of John Moler, Gerard B. Wager and George B. Stephenson, or either of them.

Three persons to be elected as Overseers of the Poor in each of said Districts.
A copy.—Teste. T. A. MOORE, CTk. A copy—Teste. Jan. 23, 1846—te.

FOR sale 20 Barrels Extra Flour. Jan. 9. WM. S. LOCK. CLOVER SEED:—10 bushels Prime Clover-seed on hand and for sale by Jan. 30, S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Carroll's Western Exchange



WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

OR the accommodation of the Passengers in FOR the accommodation of the Passengers in the Cars, I have determined to have OYSTERS and other Delicacies of the season, where Ladies and Gentlemen will only have to pay for what they get. I am prepared to dine fifty persons daily. My situation is the most eligible and convenient on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. I hope to receive a share of the public patronage.

E. H. CARROLL.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 9, 1846.
P. S. The public generally are invited to give

Cash for Negroes.

HE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and likely. Persons baving 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 usually at his residence in Charlestown.

All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to.

WILLIAM CROW.

attended to. WIL. Charlestown, Doc. 5, 1845. NEW STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

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:

Blue, blue-black, black, brown, dalia and invisible green, West of England, French and American BROAD CLOTHS;
5-4 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 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, Sattin, Cashmere, black and figured Velvets, Medium and low

priced Vestings. A large assortment of La-dies and Gentlemen's Gloves;

Hosiery.—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 Hdkf., Linen Cam bric 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 Cardovillo styles, now all the vogue; Crape De Lanes, of a very rich style, shaded colors; Rep Cashmeres 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 61 cents up.

RIBBONS.—A large assortment;
Ladies 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 Dye-Stuffs. Groceries .- All kinds of Groceries very cheap and no mistake, and indeed a great variety of other articles, making our stock very large and complete, all of which have been selected with E will now offer the remainder of our stock of Cashmeres, Mouslins, Shawls, Scarfs, shall be spared to please all who may favor us 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.

Lin's Balm of China. N infallible cure for all cuts, burns, sores A N infallible cure for all cuts, buttle, stress, while, stress, and &c. The worst cut may be cured in a few hours by the use of this all-healing compound. Its healing qualities are wonderful. One bottle of this is worth ten dollars worth of all other salves and remedies in existence. The most severe cut which by delay might disable the patient for days weeks, or months, can be cured without difficult by using a bottle of this preparation. It is a valu able article, requiring such a small quantity in application, that one bottle will last for years.

The above medicine is sold wholesale by Com

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

Jan. 30, 1846. Hay's Linament for the Piles. PHES effectually cured by this certain remedy. The sale of this article is steadily in creasing, notwithstanding the many counterfeit got up in imitation of it. Persons troubled with this distressing complaint, declare that they would not be without this preparation in their houses for the price of ten boxes. The public will recollec that this is the only remedy offered them that is in reality of any value whatever. In places where it is known every family has it in their house.— Its price is not considered at all. It is above all

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

Jan. 30, 1846. This Way for Bargains!

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

at a low price; Plain Black, Ribbed and Cross-barred Cassimeres Very fine French Cassimeres; 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.

Tobacco and Segars.

NE Box Winchester Tobacco, at 16 cents per lb., a prime article for chewing;
1 Box do at 75 cents, do do; 1 do Peach Leaf do 1 do Aromatic do 10 boxes Segars, just received
Jan. 30. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.

WE respectfully ask your attention to the following reasons why you should make your purchases of goods in the New York market, very frankly confessing it is our desire you should

very frankly confessing it is our desire you should do so.

It must be admitted that from 50 to 60 per cent, of all the foreign merchandise which is imported into this country is received into the port of New York. Of course there is here the opportunity for the widest selection. The stock of goods on hand in this city, is at all times larger than the united stocks of all the other Eastern cities. It is equally certain that New York is the chief and great depot for the manufactures of the Eastern and Middle States, and of the products of the Western. The prices of goods in New York, by reason of its immense supplies, and the consequent competition, are necessarily lower, and credits are extended on as liberal a scale as at any other point. The Merchants, Manufacturers, and Importers

The Merchants, Manufacturers, and Importers whose addresses are subjoined, are prepared to prove the truth of these positions, and will be happy to dispose of their goods on TERMS which will verify all that is asserted here. Importers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy

Silk Goods.
Alfred Edwards & Co., 122 Pearl street. Importers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Doremus & Nixon, 39 Nassau, corner Liberty st

Jobber of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Zephyr Worsted, Canvas, Gloves, Ribbons, Embroider'd Trimmings, and embroidery articles in general. D. S. Turner, No. 60 William, between Cedar and Manufacturers and Dealers in Strate Goods, Paln

Leaf Hats, Artificial Flowers, &c. William E. Whiting & Co., 122 Pearl street. Manufacturer and Importer of Saddlery, Harness, and Coach Hardware. W. J. Buck, 209 Pearl street.

Saddlery Warehouse. T. Smith & Co., 101 Maiden Lane, Manufacturers of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, &c. Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers. Huntington & Savage, 216 Pearl street, Publish ers of the "National Shool Geography, with a Globe Map on a new plan, by S. G. Goodrich." Samuel S. & William Wood, 261 Pearl st., opposite United States Hotel.

Importer of French and English Staple Stationery, and Manufacturer of Account Books, Wm. A. Wheeler, 84 Wall street.

Alexander V. Blake, 77 Fulton street, corner of

Stationery Warehouse.
Francis & Loutrel, 77 Maiden Lane, Importers of English and French Stationery and Manufacturers of Account Books, Manifold Letter Writers, Croton Ink, &c. &c. Lewis Francis

—Cyrus H. Loutrel.

Commission Merchants and Dealers in Paper, Twine, Shoe Thread, School and Blank Books, Staple Stationery and Paper Hangings. Hinton & Travers, 84 Maiden Lane.

Gold Pen Manufacturer.

Albert G. Bagley, 189 Broadwax, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by all the wholesale jewelers, Stationers, &c., warranted. Manufacturer of the Celebrated Magic Razor Strop

with Four Sides.

L. Chapman 102 William street. Sold at Manufacturer's prices by all the Hadware, Fancy Goods Importers and Wholesale Dealers, prices reduced 331 per cent. Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings.

The Trade supplied at first prices.
M. A. Howell & Co., 367 Pearl street.
Christy & Constant, 61 Maiden Lane. Manufacturer of Playing, Visiting and Business Cards, Quills, &c. George Cook, No. 71 Fulton street.

Manufacturer of all kinds of Paper Boxes, Band Boxes, Hand Box papers, dealer in Binders and Box Boards, and Importers of Fancy Paper. Charles Claudius, 58-John street, up stairs. Importer and Manufacturer of Musical Instruments and Dealer in Strings for Violins, Piano Fortes, and Publisher of Music. G. G. Christian, 404 Poarl street.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instru-ments. All kinds of Musical Merchandise constantly on hand. Edward Baack, No. 81 Fulton st.; corner Gold. Manufacturer and Importer of choice Perfumery,

Toilet Soaps, Extracts, Colognes, d.c. Eugene Roussel, 159 Broadway, between Liberty and Courtlandt streets. Manufacturing and Furnishing Establishment in Daguerreotype Business.

E. White, 175 Broadway, Plates, Cases, Chemi-Also the German, French and American Cameras.

Lamp Establishment, Solar, Camphene, Lard and
Oil Lamps and Chandeliers, Bracket, Hanging
Parlor, Hall, Church and Table Lamps, Girandoles, Glass Globes, Shades, Wicks, &c., Superior Camphene, Chemical Oil, Burning Fluid, &c.

W. H. Starr, Manufacturer, 67 Beekman street. Importers and Manufacturers of Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plates, Picture Frames, &c. Bull & Donaldson, 228 Pearl st., opposite Platt. Goodyear's Patent Insoluble India Rubber Goods, warranted to stand in every climate.

George Beecher sole agent, 100 Broadway. Wood, Willow and Tin Ware, Mats, Brooms, Ware, de. Job Chandler, 81 Maiden Lane.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Brushes, Quills. Trunks, Steel Pens, Sealing Wax, Ink, Blacking, Razor Strops, Gc., also Manufacturer's depot for Friction Matches. Barnes & McKeachnie, 255 Pearl street.

William Steele's Patent Feather Brushes, Manu-Steele & Co., 305 Pearl street, from 40 to 50 sizes always on hand.

New York Agricultural Warehouse. a. B. Allen, 187 Water street, Farming Implement, Field Seeds, Guano, Lime, &c., Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c., Editor of the American Agriculturalist, a monthly publication of 32 pages with numerous engravings. Price \$1 a

Manufacturer and Dealer in Agricultural Ma-chines and Implements, Portable Horse Powers, Threshers, Mills, &c., Ploughs, Plough Cast-ings, Gin Gear, &c., Field Seeds, &c. J. Plant, 5 Burling slip.

facturer and dealer in White Wine and Cider
Vinegar.

In Pulmonary Consumption it can be used
with confidence, being applicable to every form of
that disease, and I consider it a medicine well lanufacturers of Crane's Patent Twelve Month Mantel Clocks and Time Pieces for Banks, Public Houses, Churches, Go., also Terret, Steple or Town Clocks.

R. Mills & Co., 109 Fulton street.

Importers and Dealers in French and Italian Window Shades. C. Woodford, 2891 Broadway, received by each arrival, shades of every style, full landscapes, Corinthian, Roman, Gothic, Vignette's, Plain Scrolls, &c., also gilt cornices, gimps, &c. New Type Foundry and Printer's Furnishing
Warehouse.

Cockcroft & Overend, No. 68 Ann street, corner
of Gold street, furnish all kinds of Job and Fan-

cy Type, Presses, and every thing necessary for a complete printing office. Rich's Improved Patent Salamander Safes. War-

ranted free from dampness as well as fire proof, an improvement on Wilder's Patent, for sale by A. S. Marvin, agent for the manufacturer, 1381

Wilder's Genuine Patent Salamander Safes, war ranted free from dampness.

Silas C. Herring, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Sales, 139 Water street, corner De-

peyster street.

Double Salamander Safes.—C. J. Gayler, the ori-ginal inventor and patentee of the Double Safe and improved Detector Lock, varranted fire and thief proof and dry. Single Salamander Safes warranted equal to any maker, for sale by Leonard Brown, 80 Wall street.

Bronze Powders, Gold Paint, Gold, Silver and Florence Leaf, Dutch Metal, &c.

J. H. Rickett, wholesale agent, 138 Maiden Lane.
Bronzes 50 per cent lower than any other house in the United States. Marble Dealers.

Marble Dealers.

Underhill & Ferris, 372 and 374 Greenwich st., near Beach, Ornamental Marble work of all kinds, richly carved statuary, and plain marble mantels and monuments. Dealers supplied with blocks and slabs. Machine and Hand Cards. John Whittemore & Co., Manufacturers of Cot-ton and Wool Hand and Machine Cards, and dealers in articles for manufacturers use. Of-

fice 246 Pearl street. St. Nicholas, late Exchange Hotel, by Wemmel & Dumphrey, No. 28 Courtlandt street. A. A. Wemmel—J. S. Dumphrey, late of How-ards Hotel.

NEW YORK, January 30, 1846. Unrivalled Bargains at Halltown. THE subscriber being desirous to reduce his STOCK OF GOODS before laying in his supply for the Spring, is induced to offer his en-tire stock at unprecedented low prices. He in-vites all to examine, as he is determined to sell to all who wish to buy, on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction. BENJ. L. THOMAS.

To the People of Jefferson County. No Humbug—Great Attraction!

Bargains! Bargains!! going off at

MILLER & TATE'S. IN order to make room for an early Spring Supply, we have determined to offer our extensive, well selected, and well bought STOCK or GOODS, at unusually low prices. To all who want good Goods, at law prices. Goods, at low prices, we would say give us a call. We are resolved, if possible, to reduce our stock, and, to effect this, we will offer great inducements, by reduction in prices, Call and look through,
Jan. 23. MILLER & TATE.

FALL AND WINTER WORK. WE call the attention of our customers and the public to our large stock of COARSE BOOT'S AND SHOES, now on hand. We are also prepared to furnish the following descriptions of work at the shortest notice, promptly:

Men's and Boy's double and treble soled fine and

Do do do do do Shoes; Ladies' Gaiters, Walking Shoes, Jesserons, Slippers, &c.; Misses and Children's Shoes of every variety. We are offering the above work cheap for Cash, 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. HEALTH! HEALTH! HEALTH! Thompson's Compound Syruplof

Tar and Wood Naptha. The only certain, remedy for the cure of-Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis and Sore Throat, Asthma, Chronic Catarrh, Spitand Sore Throat, Ashma, Chronic Catarri, Splitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, Whooping Cough, Croup, Weak Nerves and Nervous Tremors, Palpitation of the Heart; also Liver Complaint and Affections of the Kidneys.

OF all the diseases incident to our climate there Of all the diseases incident to our climate there is none so universal and at the same time so insidious and fatal as Consumption. In this country especially Pulmonary Consumption is emphatically a scourge, and in its resistless career sweeps o'er the land as a destroying Angel, laying low with relentless hand the strongest and fairest of our race! Hitherto all efforts to arrest this dread disease have proved vain, and all that seemed disease have proved vain, and all that seemed within our power was at best the alleviation of

suffering, rendering somewhat smoother the certain progress to the tomb!

The proprietor in offering this preparation to the public, would embrace the opportunity to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits, and the cals, Polising apparatuses, and every article used in the business. quire its use may repose full confidence in its curative powers. Since its first preparation he has had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; but lie was de not to offer it to the public until he had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. He now confidently offers it as a remedy without a parallel for the cure of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

and its kindred diseases.

CONSUMPTION of a tuberculous character from time immemorial has been deemed incurable and considering its frequency and fatality, it is not surprising that new remedies and new systems of treatment should from time to time be brough under the notice of the profession and the public Vood, Willow and Tin Ware, Mats, Brooms, Almost every organic and inorganic substance, in Combs, Hair Brushes, Fancy Goods, Britannia an endless round of combination, has been used with the hope of checking this scourge of our race many doubtless believing that in the progress of medical knowledge, we should at last obtain the mastery over Consumption; and, in the use of

mastery over Consumption; and, in the use of the Compound Syrup of Tax and Wood Naptha, this object is happily attained. The therapeutic agents employed in the compo-sition of this remedy, are such as enable it to pre-vent the secretion of tuberculous matter in the lungs and to cause its resolution and absorption after deposit has commenced, an object achieved by no other medicine, and the importance of which the professional man will at once perceive, since it brings this form of disease, hitherto pronounced hopeless, entirely within control. The success which has attended the administration of this preparation is unparalleled in the records of medical science, in confirmation of which, the proprietor would ask a careful perusal of the statements of a few of those who have been restored to health

by its powerful agency.

Let the following speak for itself:

"I have used Thompson's Compound Syrup of
Tar and Wood Naptha for some time in my prac-A T JAMES CLOTHIER'S MERCHANT
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

American Institute for 1843, '44, and '45.

Vinegar.—Leonard Brown, 80 Wall street, man
Winegar.—Leonard Brown, 80 Wall street, man
Manufacturers and tice, and have found it the most efficient remedy I have ever used in Consumptive cases, chronic catarrh, &c., when great irritability, with weakness of the pulmonary organs, existed. The rapidity with which it acts is greatly in its favor
where dyspness or oppression exists, which is immediately relieved by it.

worthy the attention of physicians, and exempt from the imputation of empiricism.
M. CHAMBERS, M. D.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1844. pound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptha, received and for sale by E. M. AISQUITH,

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

Dec. 12, 1845-eow6m.

Tobacco, &c. ON hand a full stock Chewing Tobacco from 12½ to 75 cents per pound;
A large Assortment of Segars;
Spanish Cuttings for smoking, and for sale by Dec. 26.

Batimore Advertisements. CHARLES C. REINHARDT & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF

SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS. No. 8, Light St., Baltimore.

TO their friends in the Valley of Virginia, they would say that they may still be found at their old stand, ready to furnish them at the shortest notice, with any article in their line.

For the sale of their very celebrated Patent Glass Pad Trusses, (which was patented on the 24th September, 1844,) in the Valley counties of Virginia, they have appointed Mr. JOHN H. BEARD, Charlestown, as Agent. It is admitted by all scientific men, who have given these Trusses a trial, that nothing yet invented, approximates to them in point of utility.

IJM. Beard will forward orders for any article in our line. A catalogue may be found at his Store, enumerating the great variety of instruments manufactured at their establishment, and the prices of the same.

C. C. REINHARDT & CO. Baltimore, December 26, 1845—6m.

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

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—1y.

COULSON & CO.,

(Successors to WILLIAM EMACK.) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 4, S. Liberty st., Ballimore,

K EEP constantly on hand a large and general Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dyc-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 · MANUFACTORT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. E. CORNER OF LUMBARD AND LIGHT STREETS. Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1815-86* OBER & McCONKEY,

Wholesale Druggists, No. 6 North Charles street, BALTIMORE, RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Druggists, Country Merchants and Physicians, to their stock of

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c., laid in principally for Cash, which they offer at a Both partners being regularly educated to the business, pay special attention to the selection and forwarding of their articles.

Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—\$5.

J. B. KELLER, Publisher, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Lithographic Prints,

Plays, School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, etc., etc. No. 226 BALTIMORE ST., NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, MD. A.L. the CHEAP PUBLICATIONS regularly re-ceived. Mahogany Looking Glass and Picture Frames, of all sizes and patterns, manu-factured to order.

Toy Books, Almannes, Song Books,

Baltimore Oct. 3, 1845-\$5. HAYWARD, FOX & CO., PROPRIETORS OF THE MARYLAND REFINED STOVE WORKS,

And Manufacturers of CTOVES, Parlor Grates, Hollow Ware, Cooking Ranges, Copper and Tin Ware, of all kinds, Hot Air Furnaces, for Public and Private Buldings: WAREHOUSE, No. 24 LIGHT STREET.

Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845-6m. SEND ON YOUR ORDERS: SPANGLER & CO., at No. 2 Light st., Baltimore, (Adams' Old Stand,) attends to the pickling and spicing of OYSTERS in Cans to suit purchasers.

attended to, and their friends in the Valley of Virginia, can have their Can's sent on regularly every morning by the Rail-Road, Terms low, Baltimore, Oct., 3, 1845-\$5.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

ALLEN PAINE, No. 310 Baltimore street, Ballimore, HAS on hand a large and very general as-Plated Steel, Brass and Japanned Saddlery,

Coach and Harness Furniture—both of his own manufacture and English Ware, imported by ALSO, Saddle Trees, Hog Skins, Buckskins, Buff and Scarlet Cloth Saddles, Three-Cord

Articles for Coach-Makers. Articles for Coach-Makers.

A Nassortment of handsome Coach Laces, Damask, Rattinett, Patent Leather, Patent Canvass, 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 on pleasing terms.

Dealers from the country are invited to call and examine his Stock. Orders promptly attended to.
All kinds of PLATING done at the shortest

Baltimore, Oct. 17, 1845-tf. TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Ware-House.

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

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

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

N. B. A Machanist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

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Composition Rollers cast for Printers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND.

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