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#### SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

JAMES W. BELLER,

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BUTADVERTISEME will be inserted at the rate of \$100 per square for the rest three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and CHARGED ACCORDINGIN. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

# General Intelligence.

Mormon Intelligence.

The Warsaw Signal of the 7th inst., says :-For the last two or three weeks, we have heard various rumors of growing disaffection amongst the great body of the Saints, towards the magnates of the Holy City. It has now become apparent that a large and powerful party is organizing in Nauvoo, composed of all the various factions which have from time to time been cut off from the church in opposition to the Holy Twelve. This party is

daily gaining adherents.

The causes of disaffection are various. Some are opposed to the Oregon expedition and favor Bill Smith's plan of scattering throughout the country, others desire to remain—others are weary of the tyranny and grasping proceedings of the Twelve, who have stripped them of their property, under protext that it was needed for the use of the church, and others are incensed because of the late abrogation of the marriage contract, and the free scope given by authority of the church, to the sensual

propensities of the people.

Last week we stated that the Saints were receiving their endowment, which consisted in a total abrogation of the marriage contract. Later information confirms to the fullest extent, this statement. The doctrine is that to those who have re-ceived their endowment, all old things are done away and every thing has become new. This is taken literally, and applied to marriages and all other contracts.

A new Prophet has arisen in Wisconsin, who it is said, is making considerable inroads into the church at Nauvoo. He has found a new set of plates, which he is translating, and which, according to his own showing, prove incontestibly, that he is the rightful successor to the Prophet Joe.— Many of the Nauvoo Saints seem to believe in his mission. This new Prophet opposes the emigra-

tion to Oregon.

Bill Smith and Elder Adams, were in Cincinnati, at the last dates, lecturing on the corruptions

and practices of the Mormon church.

Several thefts have been committed by the Mormons lately, in the neighborhood of Nauvoo.

A Mormon wheat merchant, i. c. wheat thief, was apprehended last week, says the Warsaw Signal of the 31st ult., at Appanoose, and is now safely quartered in the Stone House at Carthage. He had stolen several loads before being detected.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Henry W. Ellsworth, of Indiana, to be charge

d'affaires at the court of Sweden, in the place of George W. Lay, recalled. Philip Barton Key, to be attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, in the place of James Hohan, deceased.

RAILROAD ENGINES .- The London papers contain reports of experimental trips on different railroads for forty-three miles, with fifty tons, drawn by the engine. The average rate was forty-seven and a half miles an hour. The maximum was

The maximum was nearly sixty miles an hour. On the same route, another engine, of the kind called guage, took eighty tons forty-three miles in fifty-eight minutes thirty seconds, making about forty-four miles an AN IMPORTANT INVENTION .- A Mr. Philips of London has lately invented a "Fire annihilator for instantaneously extinguishing fire by grated vapour." The principles, says a foreign Journal, are chemical and they proceed on facts deduced from considerations of the source of all power chemical action. Fire, in the ordinary accepta-

from the union of oxygen, the supporter of combustion, hydrogen, the element of flame, and car-bon, the element of light. If the oxygen, be with-drawn, the fire ceases. This the fire-annihilator accomplishes. A jet of peculiar gaseous vapor, which possesses a greater affinity for the oxygen of the air than the oxygen has for the hydrogen and the carbon with which it is combined, is instantaneously generated by the machine, and thrown with extraordinary rapidity on the fire, which, being instantaneously deprived of the "supporter of combustion," at once ceases. The exinction is so sudden, that in the case of a strong fire, which Mr. Philips " put out" on board a vessel in the Thames, the operation did not occupy "one second;" and it was compared by the spectators to a." flash of lightning.

A MARYLANDER MURDERED.—The Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer, of the 19th inst., says: "We understand that Dr. Jenifer was shot and killed by Dr. Grant, in Helena, Ark., on Tuesday last in a street recon re. We have not heard any of the particulars. The deceased was a son of Hon. Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland. Dr. Grant has recently settled in Helena, having removed there from the neighborhood of Vicksburg."

TO TAKE SCORCH MARKS OUT OF LINEN .getting up—when this is the case, such marks may be removed by the following process—To a pint of vinegar add the juice of three onions, half an ounce of soap rasped down, two ounces of fullers earth, half an ounce of lime, and half anounce of pearlash; boil the whole until it is pretty thick, and lay some of it on the scorched part, suffering it to dry; on repeating this process for one or two washings the mark will be removed, and the linen remain without any additional dam-

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR RAISING WATER. We learn from the Baltimore Argus, that Mr. Benjamin S. Benson, who resides at Jerusalem Mills, Harford co., Maryland, has invented a machine for raising Spring water to any given height, according to circumstances, and which is said to he superior to anything of the kind now in use.— We are told that in one instance, by the use of this We are told that in one instance, by the use of this machine, a gentleman having a spring of water 1000 feet from his house, and 100 feet perpendicular depth below it, has 2000 gallons per day delivered into a reservoir in his kitchen. Persons wishing to know the particulars of this machine, can obtain them by writing to the inventors—

[Woodstock Sentine].

For the Spirit of Jefferson. OUR COUNTRY. NUMBER II.

When we contemplate our present proud position, as it regards the rapid growth and symmetry of our political and civil institutions-when we mark the rapid strides which she has made in civilization and refinement, the boundlessness of her Internal Improvements, and above all, when we look upon her numberless institutions for benevolent enterprise, carried forward on a scale of moral and religious grandeur, unprecedented in the annals of any country, we feel proud to be called Americans; and can say, in the words of the Poet, with all the warmth, and all the enthusiasm, and with all the thrilling, burning pathos of the most devoted patriots

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mort."

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mort."

"It is the recollection of what it once was; and this sympathy paid for imperishable greatness, is involuntary, for who

"E'en in its bondage, who could tread the plains
Of glorious Greece, nor feel his spirit rise.
Kindling within him; who with heart and eyes
Could walk where science self hath been, nor see
The shining foot-prints of her deity;
Nor feel those God like breathings within the air,
Which mutely tell her spirit hath been there."

crawls on the face of the earth.

ly as in this country, in the control of governer exercised by its citizens, the area of freedom and liberty is yet to be extended-that power is to be increased till every citizen on this wide continent, without distinction or qualification, shall be embraced within its pale, and fully participate

Its workings and its elements are all around us. It has conquered in realms that the Roman never shadowed with his engles, and left where it has been, trophies more glorious, and more durable, than the hoary monuments of Egypt. It has opened channels of intercourse through the bosom of the riven rock, connecting our lakes and rivers by canals, every wave of which bears upon its bosom to our cities a tribute which would lend verdure to sterrility, and which serves to develope the native productive resources of our country.productions of the mighty West to the first marks

of our commerce. This spirit of enterprise has enacted scenes more beautiful than the dreams of the ancient times, or than ever before gilded the glistening eye of the Poet. Distant regions, a little more than a half a century ago, the abode of the prowleffect the insignia of commerce, and their hill reflect the insignal of the sounds of the reaper. The sides colo to the sounds of the reaper. The forests of a thousand years have passed away before its magic wand like a vision, white glittering marts, sacred fanes and shining pinacles have rison in their stead. We have created the stately edifice on the spot where but yesterday stood the wigwam; and the Hall of Legislation wises on the almost warm and smouldering ashes wises on the almost warm and smouldering ashes where the spot warm and smouldering ashes wises on the almost warm and smouldering ashes. our hills—the towering masts, bristling in all our ports—the hum of universal business in all our ports—the hum of universal business in all our towns—its cheering sound of toil—its clanger and roar of machinery—and all its tumult, and all its triumph, evidence our growing prosperity and future eminence. Amid all these operations, it moves, as it were, the life-blood; preserving and animating, and quickening, the beatings of the mighty heart. Such are the glorious influences of a free government—of a government that fosters and cherishes her citizens as children—whose boundless domain invites the opprossed of every boundless domain invites the oppressed of every clime, and whose constitutional law tenders to him civil and religious freedom—the protection of life and property, and the profits of his emerprise and a government which is shedding its radient influences over the most remote corners of our country, as soon as they are in a state to be

Why has this subject been left in its embryo, whilst all else has sprung up as under the wand of an enchanter? Has it not been purely from neglect, that there are sixty thousand in ignorance within our own borders? We have within our country the elements of a high and glorious liter-The boundless extent of our domain-our mountains, roads, lakes, cataracts, extended valleys, boundless prairies—our every variety of soil and climate and productions—in fact, all external objects are on a scale grand, diversified and magnificent beyond an equal; and, beside the freeness and nobleness of our institutions, are all calculated to give that masculine energy to thought calculated to give that masculine energy to thought
—that boldness of expression—which constitute
the very sublimity of writing and thought. Nor
are we of a sickly and puny growth; we have not
been fostered in sloth, or cherished in affluence
or voluptuous case. No! we have been cradled Linen is sometimes scorched or browned in the getting up—when this is the case, such marks —we have been rocked by whirlwinds —we have been taught to battle with the elements our covert has been the storm and the tempest -and thus have our minds and bodies gathered nerve and sinew. American minds needs but to be aroused: The infant Hercules is in very truth cradled in our midst, and needs but to be awaken-

cradled in our midst, and needs but to be awakened to put forth the strength of the giant.

We concluded the first part of this essay, with the assertion, that knowledge in this country is the very essence of power. We go farther, and say that it is the very noblest trait of a nation's character. We think it needs not proof to show, that in this, our country, is deficient. If so, she is destitute of that which constitutes her brightest ornament—that alone which can elevate her to her proper rank among the nations of the earth—that alone which can render her name perpetual—her glory undying.

been swept into oblivion, by the impetuous torrent of years, this nation's renown remains unaffected by the succession of twenty revolving conturies? It has been left almost alone by the indiscriminating hand of time, rearing itself amid the wreck of nations, and the ruins of matter.

of nations, and the ruins of matter.

"Greece! thou saddest, loveliest land,
Who e'er high seen but loves thee, and but weeps
To think that anguish still thy coronet steeps."

And why this sympathy for a people now degraded and ignoble? Why does the full heart labor at the mention of the degradation of that land? It is the recollection of what it once was;

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria morl."

And how must our nature swell with pride and gratitude at the consciousness of being members of a community, by the fundamental principles of which, every soul belonging to it, is born to the inheritance of freedom? Born with rights which he may forfeit by his own wrong, but which should otherwise be inaccessible to human power, even in the meanest individual of the breed of man that crawls on the face of the earth.

Which mutely tell her spirit hath been there."

Take away from her this magnificent trait of national character, and like Ninevah and Babylon and the mighty empire of the Medes, her glory would depart, and a mere title would tell that once she was!—Now, how different! Ages have rolled on, and yet genius still pours its noblest tribute to the Ægean shores. The sage loves in spirit to linger and reason with the manes of Socrates and Aristotle. The philosopher, to drink in draughts of almost divine inspiration from the lips of Plato. The Poet of the nineteenth century still turns his ardent eyes towards its sacred. And where, let me ask, on the face of the globe, can the citizen participate as fully and as free-the volcano the burning lava which kindles up the fire upon his sacred altar, so do the poets of our ment? As boundless as is the freedom of thought and action in this country, and great as is the powour native land!

America then presents affectensive field to the Patriot, Statesman, Christian and Philanthropist, who would gather laurels in this noblest pursuit tinent, without distinction or qualification, shall be embraced within its pale, and fully participate in its blessings.

And can we wonder, that, withfull those advantages, natural, civil and moral, and the incitements afforded to industry, that a spirit of enterprise, aye, of American enterprise, has been awakened, and is stirring mightly in our country—which hope heaven, and bless mankind—light who would gather laurels in this noblest pursuit, the general diffusion of knowledge, among all classes of society. It is a conservative principle, the vestal fire, which daily and nightly we should keep alive. Oh! that every one, who is aspiring after eminence, may press nobly forward in this cause, exclaiming in the beautiful language of another "Oh, My Country! thou richest gift of God to man! pre-eminent in thy institutions, which hope heaven, and bless mankind—light kened, and is stirring mightily in our country.- which honor heaven, and bloss mankind-light and hope of nations!"

Rurn in my heart, and give to thought and word, The aspiring and the radiant hue of fire." II\*\*\*\*\*

GOLD DOLLAR,—Judge Douglas has made a movement in Congress to mingle the gold dollar with our currency. The Washington Union says:

"This coin has been long known in the hard money countries of the world. We have seen it in Turkey about the size of a dime, yet much things and have seen it in the world. ner; and have considered it the very best representation of value in existence. It is there put Their surface is white with the merchantman's canvass, and each breeze wasts some portion of the productions of the mighty. West to the first marks for the ladies and the higher orders of society. Such a coin could be remitted under a seal from one end of the country to the other, and would be a vast improvement upon the present currency.— We trust the Committee of Ways and Means will see to this matter. When a vast amount of these valuable coins shall be thrown into circulation, they will drive out the small bills that serve to banish specie from the every day currency of the country. Such a dollar would not be hoarded up than a half a century ago, the about of the proving wild fox and his red hunter, now smile with in banks or private depositories; but would for ages circulate without loss by abrasion, a coin for

more."

On Monday last, a fire at Smithland, Ky., destroyed Dr. Singleton's drug store, Ross' gro-cery, Union Hall, and three or four other build-The contents of the houses were mostsaved, except those of Dr. Singleton and Mr. yons, who owned the property. Loss from 15 to \$20,000.

FATAL DUEL AT NEW ORLEANS .- A personal difficulty between Mr. Hyman, wine merchant, and Mr. Thomas M. Kane, a member of the New Orleans bar, was settled according to the code of honor, on the Metairie Course, on the 21st inst. The weapons used were pistols, and distance five pages; at the second fire, Mr. Kane received the ball of his antagonist in the neck, and fell mortalbrought under the benign effects of our laws and ly wounded, the jugular vein having been severed constitution.

Some puretillic of ball room etiquetic is said to And why have we not, in the education of our have been the origin of the difficulty.

> BALLOONING .- Some months ago we gave the public a sort of profile of Professor Pennington's Steam Balloon. From that day, we never heard of the thing until yesterday; and really, we were not altogether without apprehension that the propulsive power of the machine had proved too strong pulsive power of the machine had proved too strong for gravitation, and that the Professor had gone off, and taken a regular orbit among the planets, to his own annoyance, and not less so, to earthly star gazers. We are happy to know that nothing of the kind has occurred, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter in the Norfork New Era:—Fredericksburg Recorder.
>
> "I am now about to negotiate with this Government, through the Executive branch, not only for nutting into operation the Erial Steamer, but

> for putting into operation the Ærial Steamer, but a newly invented war missile, which I have de-nominated the Fury, and the Government have acknowledged by letters both from the Ordnance and Construction Bureaus. These negotiations may be continued until the first of May, 1846.
>
> "This overture (de novo) may be frustrated by the parsimony of some of our Government officers, whose business it may become to treat-of these matters. Respectfully, yours, J. H. PENNINGTON.

> Joshua K. Hitchcock, a poor mechanic in Bal imore county had added to his family the other norning, three daughters, whom he named Mary Florida, Martha Texas, and Jane Polk. He has now 17 children—all teetotalers at that!

To ASCERTAIN THE WEIGHT OF CATTLE BY ME. UREMENT.—" Colman's Agricultural Tour" gives the following method:—The girth of an ox, (for her glory undying.

It is said that there are souls that tower as landmarks to mankind; aye, and there are nations too, which tower as landmarks to a gazing world.

What but her literature rendered the name of Greece imperishable? Why is it, that whilst the glory of other nations has been quenched, that of this little republic is mellowed, but not tarnished by the lapse of ages? Why is it, that whilst the records of the achievements of other people have it does not apply to cows as to oxen, as their shap

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. The 15th Presidential term of four years, since the establishment of the government of the United States, under the Constitution, began on the 4th of March, 1815; and it will expire on the 3d of March, 1819.

JAMES K. POLK, of Tonnèssee, President, \$25,000 GEO. M. DALLAS, of Penn., Vica President, 5,000 THE CABINET.

THE CABINET.

The following are the principal officers in the Executive Department of the Government, who form the Cabinet and, who hold their offices at the will of the President:—

James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, Ser'y of State, \$6,000 Robert J. Walker, Mizsissippi, Ser'y of Yar, 6,000 Wm. L. Marcy, New York, Ser'y of Navy, 6,000 George Bancroft, Massachusetts, Ser'y of Navy, 6,000 Cave Johnson, Tennessee, Postmaster Gen. 6,000 John Y. Mason, Virginia, Attorney Gen'i, 4,000 JUDICIARY—SUPREME COURT.

Residence

Residence Salary,
Roger B. Taney, Baltimore, Md., Chief Justice, 95,000
John McLean, Cincinnati, O., Associate Just., 4,500
John McKinley, Savannah, Ga., do. 4,500
John McKinley, Florence, Ala., do. 4,500
Peter V. Daniel, Richmond, Va., do. 4,500
Residence V. Daniel, Richmond, Va., do. 4,500
Levi Woodbury, Portsmouth, N. H., do. 4,500
Levi Woodbury, Portsmouth, N. H., do. 4,500
Levi Woodbury, Portsmouth, N. H., do. 4,500
Wm. T. Carroll, Washington, Clerk, 1,000
Wm. T. Carroll, Washington, Clerk, 1,000
The Supreme Court is held in the City of Washington, and has one session annually, commencing on the lst
Monday in December. Residence

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The United States are divided into nine Judicial Cir-cuits, in each of which a Circuit is held twice every year for each State within the Circuit, by a Justice of the Su-preme Court, assigned to the Circuit, and by the District Judge of the State or District in which the Court is held.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES. GEO. M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania. Vice President. John McP. Berrisni W. Walter T. Colquitt, D. Alabama.
Dixon H. Lewis, D. Arthur P. Bagby, D. Mississippi.
Josae Speight, D. Jos. W. Chalmers, D. Louislana. MAINE.
Geo, Evans, Whig.
John Fairfield, Dem.
N. Hamphilte.
Chas. G. Atherton, D.
B. W. Jennes, D.
Vermont.
Wm. Uplam, W.
Samuel S. Phelps, W.
Masaghusetts.
Daniel Websetts.
Daniel Websetts.
V.
R. Island.
John Davis, W.
Albert C. Green, W.
Connectiout.
John M. Niles, D.
J. W. Huntington, W.
New York.
John M. Niles, D.
J. W. Huntington, W.
New York.
John A. Dix, D.
D. S. Dickinson, D.
New Jersey.
Jacob W. Miller, W.
Win. L. Dayton, W.
Pennsylvania.
Simon Cameron, D.
Daniel Sturgeon, D.
Daniel Sturgeon, D.
Daniel Sturgeon, D.
John M. Clayton, W.
Thomas Clayton, W.
Thomas Clayton, W.
Thomas Clayton, W.
Thomas Clayton, W.
Roverdy Johnson, W.
Virginia.
Wm. S. Archer, W.
I. S. Pennybacker, D.
N. Carolina.
Wm. S. Archer, W.
U. S. Archer, W.
U. S. Pennybacker, D.
N. Carolina.
Willie P. Mangum, W.
Wille, Mangum, W.
Wille, P. Mangum, W.
Wille, P. Mangum, W. LOUISIANA.
Alex. Barrow, W.
Henry Johnson, W.
TENNESSEE. TENNIZSEE.
Spencer Jarnegan, W.
H. L. Turney, D.
KENTUGEY.
James T., Morchead, W.
John J. Crittenden, W.
Olito.
Wm, Allen, D.
Thos. Corwin, W.

S. CAROLINA. Geo. McDuffie, D. John C. Calhoun, D.

Thos: Corwin, W.
ISBIANA.

E. A. Hannegan, D.
Jessee D. Bright, D.
ILLINOIS.
James Semple, D.
Sydney Breese, D.
MISSOURI.
David R. Atchison, D.
Thomas H. Benton, D.
ARKANNAS.
Chester Ashley, D.
Ambrose H. Sevier, D.
MIGHIGAN.
Wm. Woodbridge, D.
Lewis Cass, D.
FLORIDA.
David Levy Yulee, D.
James D. Wescott, D.
(There is in all 31 Democrate and 23 Whigs—being a Democratic majority of 8.)

Wealth of the Mexican Churches. Major North in the New York Times, speaking of the immense treasures the Mexican Churches contain, says:

"In the cathedral of Puebla delos Angeles hangs a grand chandelier of massive gold and silver, not of ounce averdupois, but whole tons of to be raised even by the strongest hand; and the Host is one mass of splendid jewels of the richest kind. In the Mexican cathedral there is a railing of exquisite workmanship, five feet in height and two hundred feet in length, of gold and silver, on which stands a figure of the Virgin of Remodios, with three petticoats-one of emeralds, and one of diamonds; the figure alone is valued at three millions of dollars. In the church of Gaudaloupe there are still richer and more splendid articles; and in that of Loretto they have figures representing the Last Supper, before whom are placed piles of gold and silver plate to represent the simplicity of that event. It is the same in all the churches and cathedrals in Mexico. The starving Lepro kneels before a figure of the Virgin worth three millions, and yet would die of want before he would allow himself to touch one of the brilliants of her robes worth to him a fortune. About a hundred millions of dollars are thus locked up in church ornaments, while no-thing is laid out for public education, roads, canals, public improvements, and the true national

MECHANICAL OCCUPATIONS .- It was lately stated that a well known builder in this city had contracts for building nineteen stores in the burnt district, beside other engagements in various parts of the city, the profits on which, in a single year, would realize a fortune. Is not this fact of suffi-cient importance to induce Parents to place well educated sons at mechanical pursuits in preference to liberal professions? Here is one calling only, that of a builder; look at its results. From being an educated man, understanding his business; having the confidence of the community he commands their choice and profitable contracts Go also to ship building, a business full as profi-table, and requiring skill, neatness and dexterity Look to our furnaces—to engineering, to working in gold, copper, tin and iron, and other profitable branches of the mechanic arts. There is always certainty and security in these pursuits. Wha would these successful men, making their \$10,000 per annum, do as Lawyers? Visiting their offices daily, reading the periodicals, smoking segars or waiting for a client. As Physicians, finding the business overstocked; and thus drag out their best days in unavailable effort to secure employee. ployment, whereas in the mechanic arts employment seeks them. We hope to see a change in this system—and that children, uniting with parents for the promotion of their own good, will secure to themselves a business employment or calling that, with industry, cannot fail to make them ndependent .- N. Y. Sun.

LOVE SONG. Girl of the red lip,
Love me! love me!
Girl of the red lip,
Love me!
'Tis by its curve, I know,
Love fashioneth its bow,
And bends it, nh! e'en so—
Oh, girl of the red lip, love me!

Girl of the blue eye,
Love me! love me!
Girl of the dew eye,
Love me!
Worlds hang for lamps on high,
And Thought's world lives in thy
Lastrous and tender eye—
Ob, girl of the blue eye, love me!

Clid of the swan's neck,
Love me! did of the swan's neck,
Love me!
As a marble Greek doth grow,
To his steed's back of snow,
Thy white neck sits thy shoulder so—
Oh, girl of the swan's neck, love me!

Girl of the low voice,
Love me! Love me!
Girl of the low voice,
Love me!
'Tis the echo of a bell—'Tis the echo of a bell—'Dis the bell mind of the low voice, love me!
Sweater, love! within doth dwell—
Ob, Girl of the low voice, love me!

# Miscellancous.

Is there No God?

Go out beneath the arched heavens in night's profound gloom, and say, if you can, "There is no God." Pronounce that dreadful blasphemy, and God." Pronounce that dreadful blasplieny, and cach star above you will reproach your unbroken darkness of intellect; every voice that floats upon the night winds, will bewail your utter hopelessness and despair! Is there no God? Who, then, unrolled the blue scroll, and threw upon its high frontispiece the legible gleamings of immortality? Who fashioned this green earth, with its perpetual rolling waters, and its wide expanse of island and of main? Who settled the foundations of the mountains? Who paved the heavens with clouds, and attuned, amid the clamor of storms, the voice of thunders, and unchained lightnings that linger, and lurk, and flash in their gloom? Who gave to the eagle a safe cyric where the tempests dwell and beat the strongest, and to the dove a tranquil abode amid the forests that echo to the minstrelsy of her moan?

Who made thee, O man? with thy perfected elegance of intellect and form? Who made the light pleasant to thee, and the darkness a covering and a herald to the first beautiful flashes of morning? Who gave the that matchless symmetry of sinew and lip? That regular flowing passion of ambition and of love? No God? And yot the thunder of heaven and the waters of the earth are calm? Is there no lightning, that heaven is not avenged? Are there no floods, that man is not swept under a deluge?—N. Y. Organ.

Kindness. The following suggestions were made in the Lowell Offering. Their general acceptance would produce a joylul state of things:

"All cannot be greatest, but all can be kind."

"Speak kindly to thy fellow-man, Lest he should die while yet Thy bitter accents wring his heart, And make his pale cheek wet."

thine eye hast not seen; and grief may be knawing at his heart strings, which ere long will snap them in sunder. Oh, speak kindly to him! Perhaps a word from thee will kindle the light of joy in his o'ershadowed heart, and make his pathway to the tomb a pleasant one. Speak kindly to thy brother man, even though sin has marred the spirit's beauty, and turned into discord the once perfect harmony of his being. Harshness can with herself. "I am indeed worth sighteen with herself." perfect harmony of his being. Harshness can with herself. "I am indeed worth eighteen never reclaim him. Kindness will. For far hundred dollars," said she to him, "but I hope down beneath all the depravity there still lingers a spark of the spirit's lovelinesss, that one word from thee may kindle to a flame, which will eventually purify the whole man, and make him what he was designed to be, the true, spiritual image of his God. Speak kindly, to all, without aski who it may be. It is enough for thee to kno who it may be. It is enough for thee to know that he belongs to the common brotherhood of man and needs thy sympathy. Then give it to him freely!-aye, freely as thy Father who is in Heaven, giveth to thee.

WELL SAID .- We find the following touching allusion to the drunkard's wife in a well written article on Winter, in a late Bangor Whig:

"But there is one on whose sinking heart the thoughts of dreary winter, beat with more than occan surge. The drunkard's wife! Alas! the beauties of summer have lost the power to charm back into life her broken and wasted energies .-The deep fountains of her bursting heart have long since been broken up, and floods of grief have swept away, and burned in one common grave all the bright anticipations of bliss that shone on her early life. With what deep and dark fore-boding does the gathering pall of winter envelope her desponding soul. What is there of earthly good that she can call her own? Of what avail to her is the sympathy of friends 7 It is but the twinkling light of far distant stars, that shine, it is true, but their brightness cannot warm into life a soul herest of its long cherished and life-giving sun. To her, the luminary of her early days has set, and a darkness that, in sad reality, may be felt, is the portion of her cup."

Life. How fleeting is our life. To-day we are healthy, active, energetic-to-morrow sick, dull, perishing. Yesterday we were children-pleased with a straw-to-day we are men-doing business with all our strength—to morrow we shall be in the temb. Thus is life—a moment and we are gone. Why do we cling so tenaciously to this brief existence?

"Why all this trial for triumphs of an hour? What though we wade in wealth or soar in fame? Farth's highest station ends in—'Here he lies!' And 'dust to dust'—concludes her noblest song.' Notwithstanding the thread is so brittle that holds us to life, we act as if it were never to be cut. Look at our schemes for the future—witness our pride—our longings for fame. When we at the exceeding brevity of life, and that all Who breathe must suffer, and who think must mo We are half inclined to believe that

"He alone is blessed who ne'er was born."

BE ECONOMICAL.—Save all you cane You ed not be poor forever. Who are the rich? need not be poor forever. Who are the rich?—
Very generally they are those whose only capital at one and twenty, was a fund of industry and economy. They were not too proud to do any humble labor that brought cash into their pock-Longevity.—The Richmond Times contains the obituary of Mrs. Lee Chath, who lately died in that city at the advance of of 105 years.

She had been sixty-six years a member of the Baptist Church; and had not changed her place of residence for 70 years.

One may live as a conquerer, a King, or a magistrate, but he must die a many. The bed of death brings every man to his pure individuality, to the intense contemplation of that deepest of all relations, the creature and his Creator.—Webster.

The Heirces.

The Heiress.

A sprightly, rosy-checked, flaxen-haired little girl, used to sit in the pleasant evenings of June, on the marble steps, opposite my lodgings, when I lived in Philadelphia, and sing over a hundred little sonnets, and tell over as many tales, in a sweet voice, and with an air of delighted simplicity, that charmed me many a time. She was then an orphan child, and commonly reported to be rich. Often and often I sat, after a day of toil and vexation, and listened to her innocent voice, breathing forth notes of peace and happiness, which flowed cheerfully from a light heart, and felt a portion of that-tranquility steal over my bosom. Such was Eliza Huntly, when I first saw her.

Soveral years had clapsed, during which time I was absent from the city, when walking along one of the most fashionable squares, I saw an elegant female figure step into a carriage, followed by a gentleman and two pretty children. I did not immediately recognise her face, but my friend, who was by my side, pulled my chow. Do you not remember little Eliza, who used to sing for us when we lived in Walnut street. I did remember her.

her.
She used to be fond, said he, of treating her little circle of friends with romances berself. She came out into the gay circle of life, under the auspices of her guardian. It was said by some did not appear to be a matter of publicity, how-ever; the current, and as we generally believed, well founded report, was sufficient to draw around her many admirers-and among the number, a

few serious courtiers. She did not wait long before a young gentle-man on whom she had looked with a somewhat impartial eye, because he was the gayest and handsomest of her lovers, emboldened by her, partially, made an offer. Probably she blushed, and her heart fluttered a little, but they were sitand her heart intered a little, but they were sit-ting in a moonlight parlor, and as her embarrass-ment was more than half concoaled, she soon re-covered, and as a waggish humor happened to bave the ascendency, she put on a serious face, and told him she was honored by his preference, but that there was one matter which should be understood before giving him a reply—"Perhaps you may think me wealthy: I would not for the world have you labor under a mistake on that point—I am worth eighteen hundred dollars."

She was proceeding, but the gentleman started as if electrified. "Eighteen hundred dollars!" he repeated in a manner that betrayed the utmost urprise. "Yes ma'am," said he awkwardly, "I did understand you were worth a great deal more

"No sir," she replied, "no excuse or apology; think about what I have told you-you are embarrassed now-answer me another time," and rising,

she bade him good night. She just escaped a trap; he went the next day to her guardian to inquire more particularly into her affairs, and receiving the same answer, he

dropped his suit at once.
The next serious proposal followed soon after; and this, too, came from one who succeeded to a large portion of her esteem, but applying the same crucible to the love he offered her, she found a like result. He, too, left her, and she rejoiced in ano-

ther fortunate escape.
She some time after became acquainted with a young gentleman of slender fortune, in whose And make his pale cheek wet."

Speak kindly to thy brother man, for he has many cares thou dost not know; many sorrows ed before. She did not check his hopes. In

never to enjoy more pleasure than I feel at this moment, when I tell you my fortune is one hundred and eighty thousand."

MAGNANIMITY .- Magnanimity is justly esteem d the highest attribute of the mind. Indeed it is he soul of mental greatness, and in it is comprehended every quality that ennobles and elevates man above the rest of the animal creation.— Wherever found it elicits admiration, and even in the breast of the most pusillanimous it excites feelings of veneration and respect,—it inspires us. with courage to undertake and resolution to accomplish "deeds of noble daring." Engaged, in the ordinary pursuits and occupations of life, great mental exertion is seldom required, but when the storm of adversity is gathering and threatens to burst upon us, 'tis then that magnanimity discovers itself—the highest powers of the mind are then alled into being and the loftiest efforts of genius brought into successful action. Disdaining what s trifling and regardless of the petty disturbances that harass those about him, the magnanimous man employs himself only in effecting ends, the accomplishment of which adds to his own greatness and glory or to the advantage of his fellows. His feelings are liberal and his professions sincerehe neither seeks emplument at the expense of a friend or the downfall of a foc, but is ever solicitous to clevate himself by his own exertions.—
Other excellencies of mind, it is true, contribute
much to advance us in the scale of intelligent beings, but magnanimity alone entitles us to the highest distinction, whether moral or intellectual nature. It enables us to bear with fortitude, the
most distressing calculing and to goding with remost distressing calamities and to endure with resignation the most trying scenes of misfortune.

MEMORY.—It is strange—perhaps the strangest tencous manner in which memory, by a signal, casts wide the doors of one of those dark storecasts wide the doors of one of those dark store-houses in which long past events have been shut up for years. That signal, be it a look, a tone or a sentence, is the cabalistic word of the Arabian tale, at the potent magic of which, the door to the cave of the robber opens. Forgetfulness is cast suddenly wide and all the pleasures that lie concealed, displayed. Upon the memory of the travellor rushed up the visions of his youthful days; the sports of boyhood, the transient cares, the quarrel soon forgotten, the pain which passed away like the summer clouds, the pure, sweet joys of youth and innocence, and ignorance of ill, that never return when passed away. never return when passed away.

LABOR AND REST .- It is not well that a man

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1846.

The Senate was not in session to day. House of Representatives .- During the morning hour a number of communications were received from the Departments in answer to resolutions. Among them was a large package giv-ing the names and saleries of all clerks in the Treasury Department, together with the States from whence they came. This information was called for preparatory to action upon the bill, pro-viding for a limitation of the term of service, and the appointment of all clerks in accordance with the ratio of representation of the various States.

A long communication was also received from the Postmaster General, giving the particulars of the expenditured of his Department, and showing

the expenditures of his Department, and showing the retrenchment he has effected.

A letter was likewise received from the War Department; from which it appears that nearly 4,000 mucketts have been manufactured during the last year.

The bill recently reported from the committee

on commerce, fixing the compensation of custom house officers, was considered in committee of the whole, reported, and ordered to be engrossed. The House then went once more into committee

of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the Oregon notice resolution. Messrs. Yancy, Hoge, Bailey and others, made

some personal explanations, very interesting to themselves no doubt, but of no great consequences Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, then spoke for an

hour relative to the Oregon difficulties.

Mr. Wood followed, after which Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, obtained the floor. tee then rose and the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Atherton presented petitions from New Hampshire, asking that the difficulties between us and Great Britain may be settled by negotiation or arbitration.

Memorials were presented from New York, ask-

ing that adequate protection may be given to the commerce of the lakes, and the towns adjoining

Resolutions were presented from the Legisla-ture of Rhode Island, relative to the tariff and the present postage act. The bill appropriating \$50,000 for the payment of a claim by Texas for certain goods stolen from her custom house; also, for a number of arms taken from a number of her volunteers, was taken up,

debated, and then laid over till to-morrow. Mr. Bagby gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Texan navy into that of the United

The remainder of the day was devoted to the con-

sideration of executive business.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Winthrop by leave, presented a memorial from Martha Gray, of Boston, widow of Capt Robert Gray, the discoverer of the Columbia River, praying for a pension.

It was referred to the committee on pensions.

About an hour was occupied by personal explanations between Messrs. Bailey and A. Johnson, of Tennessee, explanatory of other personal expla-nations made on Saturday last.

After the presentation of some resolutions of inquiry, a resolution was again offered providing that the Oregon debate shall terminale a week from to-day, but it was laid on the table by a vote

The House then went into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution authorising the President to give the notice forthwith.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, having the floor, went into a history of the whole case. He argued that action of some description is now imparative-

When he concluded, the committee rose for the

A call of the House was moved, but without success. A motion to adjourn was then made

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1846; SENATE.—Memorials were presented from New York, asking that all differences of a national character may be referred to arbitrators.

Mr. Calhoun presented the memorial and resolutions of the Memphis convention. On his motee, consisting of himself as chairman, and Messrs.

Atchison, Sople, Barrow and Chalmers.

The bill providing for the construction of ten iron war steamers, next came up for consideration, not being ready, it was laid over.

The bill providing for a settlement of certain

claims of Texas was then taken up, briefly debated

and then laid over.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the

consideration of Executive business.

House of Refresentatives.—Mr. Ashman offered the following resolution, which lies over: Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the House any information in his possession, not heretofore communicated, which affects the relation existing between the United States and Mexico, and particularly, whether the Army and Navy of the United States, or any part of either, has been ordered to move towards that Republic: and what occurrences have come to the knowledge of the President, to require such a movement, provided the information can, in his

opinion, be communicated without detriment to Mr. Dromgoole, on leave, introduced a bill to the public interest. annul and abrogate the Convention of the 6th of August, 1827, betwen the United States and Great Britain respecting the country on the north-west of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, and authorizing notice to be given to that effect It was read twice and referred to a Committee of

the Whole on the State of the Union. The bill, after specifying that the convention shall be annulled twelve months after the date of the notice, authorizes the President, in such so lemn and respectful mode as he may deem proper to cause the said notice to be given in the name of the United States, and that for the purpose of carrying the bill into effect, the sum of — dollars be appropriated to be used if necessary, but nothing in the act 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 ontroversy respecting the Oregon Territory.

Mr. James A. Black, also presented a don

preamble and joint resolution, authorizing the President to give the notice. It was referred to a committee of the whole.

Several private matters having been disposed of, the House went once more into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution authorizing the President to give the Oregon notice.

the Oregon notice.

Messrs. Leak, Strong and Sawyer, made each a speech, after which Mr. Bell obtained the floor, but members not being desirous of a fourth dose of Oregon medicine, supported a motion that the committee rise.
On motion of Mr. Callamer, a resolution was

adopted calling on the President for copies of all correspondence which may have taken place on the Oregon question subsequent to the delivery of

Mr. Holmes presented the proceedings of the Memphis convention and moved their reference to the committee on commerce, but the House became uprorious, and refused to do any more busi ness. So a motion to adjourn was carried.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1846. SENATE .- Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, presented a memorial for the adoption of international rules for the settlement of difficulties between

mations. He also presented a memorial for the assumption by the United States, of the unpaid Mexican indomnity.

Mr. Bentou, from the Finance committee, reported without amendment, the bill to abolish the duty on salt, and for other purposes.

Mr. Yulee on leave introduced a bill to repea part of an act relative to the Territorial Council of Florida. It was twice read and referred.

After a short time spent in Executive session, he Senate alianced.

the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The first business was the motion of Mr. Holmes to refer to

the committee on commerce the proceedings of the Memphis convention, but the House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 72 to 78. The resolution to terminate the Oregon debate on Monday next, at 2 o'clock, was renewed, and

the previous question demanded, but without After an ineffectual, motion for a call of the House, a motion was made to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was carried—

Mr. McKay, from the committee on ways and means, reported two bills, one authorizing the President to receive certain public property in Texas, and the other to supply certain deficiencies of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1846. They were read twice and referred to a committee of the whole.

The House then went into committee of the

whole and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution authorising the President to give the Oregon notice.

#### VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Free Press.

RICHMOND, January 31 Here is the end of 62 days of the session. The week just passed has been one of some importance to the South Western portion of the State. Their hopes have at length been consummated, so far as a beginning may be said to be an accomplishment. On Monday, in the Senate, the bill to incorporate the South Western Turnpike Company, was further considered—amendments were proposed by Mr. Woolfolk, and discussed by Messrs Stringer and Wallace in favor, and by Messrs. Caperton, Bonduraut, McMullin, and Gullaher, against them, out before there was any decision, it was agreed | it is that pay-day is coming, and coming fast. o lay the bill on the table.

A bill divorcing Watkins Harper from his wife Martha, was passed.

The bill concerning Sheriff's commissions, was nostponed indefinitely, but the vote has since been reconsidered, and the bill is again on the table of

the Senate.
On Tuesday, the South Western Road bill was further discussed, and a vote taken to recommit it, but it was finally agreed to lay it on the table, and let Mr. Thompson of A. propose his amendments in the Senate.

On Wednesday, amendments were proposed to the South Western Road Bill by Mr. Thompson, and sustained by him and Messrs. Wallace and Witcher, and opposed by Mcssrs. McMullen, Bondurant, Stringer, Gallaher, Stanard and Caperton. All the amendments were rejected—and the bill

passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Woods, Sutton, Thompson of Amherst, Moore, Crawford, Wiley, Bondurant, Gallahes, Piper, Caperton, Stanard, Deneale, Stringer, McMullen, Guerrant, Rogers, Newman, McCauley and Thompson of K.—19. Noes—Messrs. Scott, (Speaker,) Cox, Wallace

Spark, Baptist, Garret, Dennis, Witcher, Smith, Sloan and Taylor-11.
On Thursday, the Senate disposed of the con tested election from the Northern Neck district.

and declared Jas. M. Smith entitled to his seat. The bill incorporating the Richmond and Ohio Rail Road Company was discussed, and an amendment offered by Mr. Moore, to strike out the restriction to keep the Road on the South side of lames River, was negatived. Mr. Moore moved

further to amend, so as to make the Company to begin at the Western terminus. This was also rejected. The bill was then laid over.

On Friday, the subject was resumed, but not finished, and the bill was made the order of the day for Monday next.
The Senate agreed to a resolution of the House.

for the election of State officers on Tuesday.

A bill to incorporate the Virginia Eclectic Medical Institute was debated and laid on the table. Phis is a Thomsonian Institute. The debate

elicited some amusement. On Saturday, the Senate passed a few unimpor tant bills, and then adjourned. The joint committees on the application of

Alexandria to be re-united to Virginia, reported avorably-both committees being unanimous. In the *House*, on Monday, Mr. Funston moved a esolution, proposing to repeal a part of the 12th n act relating to the duties of Banks in

relation to discounts. A bill proposing to divide the County of Fauquier and create a new County, was discussed at had failed, a National bank was out of the ques-Hall in its favor. The bill was finally ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 66 to 50.

On Tuesday, a bill amending an act to incorporate a Rail Road Company to construct a Road from the City of Richmond to Yorktown, was de-bated by Mr. Lacy and Mr. Lyons, and laid on

Mr. Toler presented a substitute for the bill to provide for the extension of the James River Canal to Buchanan, and for its completion to

On Wednesday, among the bills reported, was one authorizing the Odd Fellows Lodge at Wheeling to hold a limited amount of property.

The day was principally consumed in discussion, on a bill to authorize the Judge of the Stafford circuit to commute the sentence of death against Jane Hailstock, to ten years imprisonment n the penitentiary. The criminal is a free woman of color, convicted of murder. The bill passed-aves 63, noes 49.

On Thursday, a bill was reported, to convert the debt due by the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Company to the State into stock.— This will make the State subscription equal to bree-fifths of the capital.

A petition was presented by Mr. Turner of citizens of Jefferson, against the application of the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers-Ferry turnpike Company to be relieved from keeping in epair that portion of the road running through

Also, a petition of the Company, to be exempt as aforesaid.

The Convention Bill was taken up, and a substitute offered by Mr. Leftwich, to organize a Convention on the white basis. Mr. Leftwich made an earnest argument on his substitute. The subject was laid over.

The Education subject was next taken up, and after the debate, the report of the Committee was reversed, on motion of Mr. Edgington, and it was declared expedient to adopt some system of district free schools. The subject was finally referred to two committees—one to prepare a dis-frict plan, and the other to report amendments to the existing poor school system. Mr. Yerby's resolution, to appropriate \$100,000 more annual ly to the primary school fund, was made the order

of the day for Monday. On Friday and Saturday, the bill to incorporate the Potomac and Ohio Rail Road Company, was discussed at length, by Mr. Lee of Hardy, in favor, and Mr. Edgington of Wheeling against it. It is impossible to predict the fate of this bill.

The "Starvation" era is but two weeks off, and members begin to talk of the period of adjournment-which I think is fikely to be about the 25th February.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30, 1845.

House or Delicares .- Petitions were present-House of Delegates.—Petitions were presented and referred, by Mr. Fansten, of citizens of the Shenandoah Valley, for a charter to make a railroad from Little Falls on the Shenandoah River, in the county of Jefferson, to intersect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at or near the Old Furnace in said county, with condition to stop at or intersect the Winchester and Potomac Railroad at or near Kayar's Switch.

Thersect the Winterset and Potomac Rail-road at or near Keyes's Switch.

By Mr. Turner, of G. W. Sappington, late sher-iff of the county of Jefferson, asking to be refunded certain sums of money improperly paid by him into the Treasury of the Commonwealth.

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHABLESTOWN a

Friday Morning, February 6, 1846.

The intelligence from Mexico is of a warlike haracter. Our Minister has not been recognized nor treated even with the ordinary civilities .-General Almonte, formerly Minister to this country, is Secretary of War, and the President, Paredes, seems completely under his influence. General Almonte's feelings towards this country are those of bitter hostility and avowed vengeance, and the first opportunity to offer national insult has not been lost. Mr. Slidell has been refused a passport and even an escort, the government almost asserting publicly its desire that he should as intended to be, an indignity to the United States, we hope for prompt action on the part of Congress to rebuke these insolent blusterers .-Whether this is part of Great Britain's game, or whether Mexico has persuaded herself to go on her own hook, we can only conjecture; certain

The Sub-Treasury.

Among the issues set forth by the Baltimor Convention, and sanctioned by the people in the election of Mr. Polk to the Presidency, the Constitutional Treasury or Sub-Treasury was prominent. The Democratic Convention, unlike the one which assembled a few weeks previous, were not straid to lay down the chart of its political faith .- a strict observance of which would mark its advent to power.

When this mode, in many of its features at least was first recommended, Gen. Jackson, with the sauction of a large majority of the people, had called his aid the State Banks of the country as the safest and best depositories of the Public moneys. President Polk, with the whole Democratic party, believed at that time the State Banks, with proper management, would answer the ends for which they were designed. Whilst this system, or experiment, as it has been designated, and very justly, was in operation, and that too successfully, Mr.

Gordon's plan for a Sub-Treasury was first broach

ed. There was no need of its adoption then .-

The Banks so far had met public expectation, and it was due to them and the country, that they should be continued. But the evil day came upor them at last-by expansion, bad management and dishonest dealing, they were rendered incapable of performing the service which the Government expected at their hands. And, on the accession of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidential Chair, the whole system had become rotten, and crumbled to pieces, carrying devastation and ruin in its train. The Government was on the verge of bankruptcy by their fall-the energies of the country were paralyzed, and misery stalked abroad. In disgust the Democratic party dissolved all connection with them-they had failed, utterly failed, to answer the purposes which the wisest and best men of our land believed they could perform. Yet, at this critical time, singular as it may appear, the Whig party came forth as the especial champions of the State Bank system. A National Bank was pronounced an obsolete idea-the people had again and again put their seal of disapprobation upon it. What then was to be done? The State Banks tion-and Mr. Van Buren had no other alternative, had he desired any, but to recommend a Whig measure of '34, viz: the establishment of an Independent Treasury. Did the Whig party come to its support? No! true to the principles of their creed, eternal opposition to the recommendations of a Republican President, they were found as one man in opposition. They had taken up the exploded State Bank system, and by that seemed determined to stand or fall. After repeated efforts, Mr. Van Buren was at last able to get a Sub-Treasury Bill through Congress. The few months it was in operation it more than met the most sanguine hones of its friends. But the revulsion of 1840-produced in no way, and we defy any man to show it, by the failure of the Sub-Treasury system to answer the ends for which it was created-came upon us, Mr. Van Buren was defeated. and the Sub-Treasury repealed.

Since then, the deposites of the Government have been made, so far as any law at all is in operation, by enactments of the last century. The Secretary of the Treasury has had almost entire control of the immense resources of the Government, made deposites where he pleased, took what security he thought proper, and made any changes or removals of the public funds that his own whim

or caprice might suggest. In view of this state of things, the Baltimore Convention, as we have before stated, wisely recommended, as the only feasible plan for keeping and disbursing the public moneys, the creation of an Independent Treasury. The people by their unbought suffrages have ratified that resolution, and nought remains but for their Representatives, in Congress assembled, to carry it out. The President, in his Message, has fully reviewed the whole matter, and stands pledged to give his cordial co-operation to any measure having for its aim this wise and salutary Reform. We hope, therefore, but a short time may clapse before we shall hail the successful accomplishment of another of those important measures, which is to be the result of the great and glorious triumph of 1844.

# Party Union.

The importance of unity in political action, and the support of candidates selected, is thus happily expressed by a democratic cotemporary :-

"If jealousies and bickerings have heretofore existed in our ranks, let them not be revived, for no good can grow out of such a course, while much evil would almost certainly be produced. We desire to see the democrats acting harmoniously in the present contest, as democrats should always act, each, of course, exercising in a proper spirit, his right of individual preference, in the selection of candidates, but with a pre-determination to yield of candidates, but with a pre-determination to yield a cheerful acquiescence to the will of the majority; and to give a hearty support to the regular candidates, whomseever they may be. No man is worthy the name of democrat, that cannot sacrifice envyings, jealousies, personal preferences, and every selfish feeling, upon the altar of principle, and the public good." Our Relations with England.

Since the arrival of the last steamer, specula ions as to our future relations with England, have ocen various. Many there are who think the tone of the British Press-the re-organization of the ministry-and the liberal commercial policy has very justly led to the impression that there is advocated by both countries, all go to favor an amicable and peaceable settlement of the Oregon State, so far as we have been able to observe, are question. On the other hand, many who have the slaves more kindly treated-better fed or anxiously examined into all the facts bearing upon clothed—than by the benevolent and humans the points at issue, can find nothing to inspire any such hopes, or that England exhibits on her part any disposition to settle the matter by negotiation, on such terms as the U. States could honorably

Of one fact, however, we feel well convinced as the National Intelligencer and many of the ending whig presses contend, the late news is United States are in carnest—that there is a fixed | mands. determination that the matter shall-be settled, then will she be willing to meet our endeavors in a proper spirit, and not insultingly reject, as she as done heretofore, all such overtures. If, when President Polk, in his Inaugural Ad-

lress, asserted that our right to the Oregon " was clear and unquestionable," he had been met in a liberal proposition made him on the part of this Government. But, the Whig press, from Dan to Beersheba, in a spirit of captious, fault-finding complaint,-as Anti-American in its result, as it was dishonorable in its beginning-immediately pounced upon the President for his recklessness; ndiscreetness, and presumptuousness, in making such a declaration, while negotiations were pending for a settlement. England very naturally was led to believe that, if even in the U. States, there was an American and Anti-American party to this controversy, she could surely lose nothing by delay. By the " Joint Occupancy" she enjoyed all the advantages that she asked or desired .-Her laws and protection were guarantied to her settlers-by a liberal and judicious policy she could encourage her starving millions to go thitherward, and when the worst came to the worst she would at least boas well, if not better prepared, to defend her right then, than now. Such, it is but reasonable to suppose, is the light in which England viewed this matter up to the time of the President's Message. Then she saw that the Executive was fixed and determined in his purpose. That he had not asserted a right that was untenable, or put forth an opinion that was not sancioned by the masses of his countrymen. The Whig press, from a fear of the just indignation which awaited them, had become more moderate in their tone and more American in their feeling. Icnce, as we asserted in the beginning of this article, if the roar of the British Lion has moderated -if England has become more just in her desires and more anxious for her peace, it is mainly attributable to the firm and determined action marked out by the President, and sanctioned by a large majority of the people of the United States ..

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.-The followng announcement is from the Washington Union of Monday evening, and is, it will be seen, founded on official information :-

"We perceive that the accounts received on Saturday evening, from New Orleans, are not confirmed by the official accounts. The "Picayune" reports, as one of the pieces of intelligence brought by the brig Pario, that "a letter written at Vera Cruz on the 13th ult., the day on which the Pario sailed, simply says: 'Mr. Slidell de-manded his passports, having failed in the object of his mission.'" We do not understand that Mr. Slidell has yet demanded his passports, or that he

"There is too much reason to apprehend that the mission may not be productive of the success which there was some reason to anticipate. accession of Almonte and Tornel to the existing administration, is no very flattering sign of a favorable result. Mr. Slidell will do, however, every thing which is to be expected from his ac-knowledged talents when he receives his commission under the recent confirmation of the

"Some rumors are still affoat of a design on the part of Great Britain, France and Spain, to place a European prince on the throne of Mexico.— We cannot vouch for the correctness of so extravagant a report."

LATE FROM MEXICO .- A letter is said to have been received in New York from Gen. Almonte, in which is stated that Mr. Slidell has not been, and will not be, received by the Mexican government; and it is rumored, moreover, that Paredes is pledged to make an immediate and formidable movement upon Texas.

NAVAL RECRUITS .- The New York Comfer says :- "We understand that orders have been re-ceived within a few days in this city from Washngton, to raise as many recruits for the naval serrice as possible-within the limits, of course, established by existing laws."

Duries .- The amount of duties received at the New York custom house last month amounted to \$2,476,324 which is less by almost \$211,000 than those received in Jan., 1845.

the advice and consent of the Senate.

Auguste Davezac of New York, to be charge d'affairs at the court of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, in the place of Christopher Hughes,

 Henry Dodge, to be governor of Wisconsin in the place of Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, removed. James Clarke, of Iowa to be governor of Iowa, in the place of John Chambers, removed. Jesse Williams, of Iowa to be secretary of Iowa n the place of Samuel J. Burr, removed. Stinson H. Anderson, to be Marshal of the Uni-

of Thomas M. Hope, removed. William H. Robertson, of Louisiana, to be con CONSULS. al for the port of Bremen, in the place of A. D.

ed States for the District of Illinois, in the place

William A. Sparke, of South Carolina, to be consul for the port of Venice, in the place of Albert Debadie, recalled.
Simeon M. Johnson, of Michigan, to be consul for the port of Matanzas, in the place of Thomas M. Rodney, recalled.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT .- As the train of pas senger cars were proceeding westward, on Sun-day last, when about three miles east of this place, they came in contact with a cow, which threw the engine and several of the cars off the track breaking them considerably, and tearing up the road a considerable distance. We are glad to state that none of the passengers were injured-many of whom came to town where they remained until the cars were ready to proceed on their journey, which was about 9 o'clock in the evening.

[Martinsburg Republican.

Meeting in Clarke.

dings of a Meeting of the Slaveholders of Clarke County, will be found in our columns of to-day. The numerous Slaves that have absconded from that County during the last year, some "foul play" at work. In no County in the Masters of Clarke. Yet from the interference of some vile emissaries, resident or foreign, there is no longer any security for property, or an assurance of remaining in possession one day of what the Constitution and Law has guarantied to them.

The co-operation of Jefferson County is invited to effect some better plan for the security of our Slaves, and the detection of those who may be enpacific, and the probabilities for a settlement in- gaged in enticing them away. And, as it is a matcreased, it is mainly owing to the high and digni- ter in which all our Slaveholders are interested fied position assumed by the President in his late we doubt not the suggestion will meet with that message. When England begins to see that the consideration which its importance so justly de

A New Corn Sheller.

Mr. MARK A. DUKE line been exhibiting for the last few days a Corn Sheller, manufactured by Mesers, Hollister & Company of Baltimore, which is exceedingly simple in its construction and very moderate in its cost. The complaint urged against many of the Shellers is, that the proper spirit by the Whig press, we verily believe corn is not taken off sufficiently clean; with this Mr. Pakenham would never have rejected the Sheller, every grain is removed, and the corn in no wise injured. From the simplicity of the Sheller, its low cost, and the small amount of labor re quired to keep it in operation, we should think it was well adapted for our small farmers, and would be a matter of great convenience to all our house keepers.

> Mad Dogs. Our County is still infested, to a small extent, vith mad Dogs. A few days ago Mr. Tavener shot one on the farm of Mr. W. W. Lane, which gave every symptom of laboring under the worst species of hydrophobia. Our citizens should be on their guard at all times, for whilst mad dogs are at large, we are all more or less exposed to dan-

We have the pleasure of acknowledging from Mr. A. Field, corner of Lombard and Cove streets. Baltimore, a Can of the finest Oysters ever sent to our market. Mr. F. is extensively engaged in furnishing this delicacy, not only to the country Eating houses, but to private families. During the winter, he has been furnishing both the houses in our town with Oysters, and we have heard it frequently remarked that a better article was never brought to the place. We feel authorized to recommend the House of Mr. Field to all who may wish to procure fine Oysters. He is prompt in his attention to orders, and will furnish the very best article that can be had in the Baltimore mar ket. His Agent attends the arrival and departure of the Cumberland cars, and only one day need intervene in filling any orders our citizens may

VIRGINIA RAILROAD BILL PASSED .- In the Sc nate on Monday, the bill for a Railroad from Richmond to the Ohio River was passed without amendment, and is now a law. It was warmly opposed, various amendments offered, all of which were voted down, [one by a majority of only one,] and it was passed as it came from the House.

In the House of Delegates, the bill to incorpo rate the Potomac and Ohio Railroad Company was indefinitely posponed, by a vote of 77 to 48.

DEFENCES OF NEW ORLEANS .- The N. Orleans papers are discussing the expediency of strengthening the defences of the Crescent city, and it is recommended by a writer whose opinions, according to the Courier, are entitled to respect, for his In the government. A letter has been received from Jalapa on the 12th January, which states that Wr. Slidell was expected to arrive in that town via Puebla, on that or the following day.

"You see that the British Whigs could not form an administration; and, by the way, I am sorry for it, as I believe that the United States would have fared better with them than with Sir Robert Peel's associates. Lord Palmerston, I am sure, is the course of the course, and extensions of the forts and less heatile at letter with them than with Sir Robert Peel's associates. Lord Palmerston, I am sure, is the course of the course, and extensions of the forts and less heatile at letter with them than with Sir Robert Peel's associates. the procuring of a large supply of arms and am-

> The Railroad Mail train between Baltimore and Washington, ran off the track Sunday, and the Engineer had his arm broken, and the train Captain, Slack, was scalded a little-no other persons injured.

tary, to wear mourning "in testimony of their grief for the death and respect to the memory, of General Andrew Jackson," "an illustrious statesman and eminent soldier of the United States of Ameri-

We are indebted to the Hon. Thomas II. Bayley for a pamphlet copy of his late speech on the Oregon question.

LOUDOUN SENATORIAL DISTRICT,-We are in ormed by a friend, that the Democratic Conven tion for this Senatorial District, which assembled on Thursday last at Dranesville, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for that party to run at the April election for the Senate, unanimously made choice of Alfred Moss, Esq., the present Delegate from this County.—Providence Chronicles

RAILROAD · ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE. The train of cars last evening, from Cumberland, arrived in the city, bringing with them the dead body of Mr. Nath'l. II. White, one of the very courteous and efficient conductors upon that road to gain, was killed on Thursday evening, near Doe Gully tunnel, some 30 miles this side of Cumberland. The cars, it seems, run off the track, in consequence of having been displaced after the passage of the down train, and Mr. White, who was standing between the tender and baggage cars, was instantly crushed with so much violence that his death ensued in about an hour after the accident. The deceased has left a young wife to deplore his sudden and untimely death. [Balt. Sun, of Saturday.

PAYMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INTEREST.— The Philadelphia Inquirer says that the scene at the Bank of Pennsylvania, on Monday, was quite an animated one. The State treasurer was in attendance, and the officers of the bank were busily engaged in paying the interest on the State debt. The concourse of persons was quite large. A friend informs us, says the Inquirer, that although he was on the ground early, yet an hour and a half elapsed before he came to his turn, though a gallant spirit was manifested when-ever any ladies made their appearance.

The steamboat Oceclo, bound from Cheraw to Charleston, (S. C.) burst her boiler near George-town on the 20th ult. The explosion is repre-sented to have been terrific. No lives were lost. Three firemen on board were seriously injured.—
The engineer appeared to be in great distress, and
was on his way to procure assistance. There
were about 600 bags cotton on board, all saved. Virginia Legislature.

An abstract of the proceedings in this body luring the last week, will be found under its appropriate head. On Tuesday, nearly all the day was spent in the election of State Officers. The Enquirer gives the following as the result:

Mr. James E. Heath was nominated for 1st Mr. James E. Heath was nominated for 1st Auditor by Mr. Chinn, and sustained by Messrs. Harvie, Bocock, Kirtley and Thompson of B.—Mr. H. L. Hopkins was nominated by Mr. Godwin and sustained by Mr. McPherson. The joint vote stood Heath 115; Hopkins 42; scattering 4. Mr. McPherson, after the election, stated that Mr. Hopkins' name had been used without consulting Hopkins' name had been used without consulting him. The other old incumbents were elected; a few scattering votes being thrown against all but Mr. S. H. Parker, viz.: 2d Auditor, James Brown, Jr.; Treasurer, F. M. Lawson; Register of Land Office, S. H. Parker; Secretary of Commonwealth and Librarian, William H. Richardson; Superintendent of the Penitentiary, C. S. Morgan; Penitentiary Storekeeper, J. C. Spotts.

Important Results.

On Monday the Senate and House of Delegates were occupied in the discussion of two very important subjects. In the Senate, the bill for a Railroad from Richmond to the Ohio River was passed without amendment, and is now a law.— It was warmly opposed, various amondments offered, all of which were voted down, [one by a ma-

ed, all of which were voted down, [one by a majority of only one,] and it was passed as it came from the House.

In the House of Delegates, the bill to incorporate the Potomac and Ohio Railroad Company, which has excited an unusual interest for the last few days, was again been the House. Its friends and its foes maintained their respective arguments with spirit and ability. Mr. Edgington opposed the bill with zeal, and Messrs. Lee and Bocock warmly sustained it. Mr. Broadus moved

the indefinite postponement of the bill, which motion prevailed by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. William H. B. Custis, John H. Custis, Southall, Brown of Albemarle; Layne, Harvie, Powell, Massie, Dickinson of Bath, Burwall Mitchell, Theorems of Buth, Burwall Mitchell, Buth, Burwall Mitchell, Bur well, Mitchell, Thompson of Bottetourt, Miller, Maclin, Adkins, Toler, Fox, Dickinson of Caroline, Lacy, Carrington, Winfree, Broadus, Hobson, Garnett, McClung, Deskins, Stillman, Street, Saunders, Jr., Leake, Stovall, Hiett, Thompson of Hampshire, Brown of Hanover, McRea, Wootser, Carine Betting, Parish Care, Palish of Hampshire, Brown of Hanover, McRea, Wootton, Godwin, Patrick, Gaines, Robinson, Gresham, Duff, Goare, Ellzey, Banks, Clayton, Wade, Jr., Parriott, Hamilton, Kilby, Newton, Middleton, Oliver, Edgington, Davis, Tatum, Syme, Lanier, Fairfax, Dey, McDearmon, Daniel, Brawner, Iyons, Strother, Pritchard, Gold, Marper, Martz, Cowan, Fugate, Sebrell, Holladay, Dillard, Freeman, Laird and West—77.

Noss.—Messrs. Goode, (Speaker.) Baldwin, Boak, Campbell, Camden, Turnbull, Flood, Bocock, Thompson of Dinwiddie, Moss, Scott, Hall of Fauquier, Wall, Cather, Pendleton, Jones, Parks, Edmunds, Lee, Flowers, Bowdon, Turner, Towner, McIntyre, Taylor, Gordon, Bagby, Shep-

Towner, McIntyre, Taylor, Gordon, Bagby, Shepard, Adams, Alexander, Edmondson, Michael, Jr., Watts, Harper, Yerby, McPherson, Hiner, Arbogast, Long, Denison, Stickley, Tate, Chinn, Hall of Taylor, Funsten, Goodson, Rice and Neal—48.

We cannot conceal our regrets at the defeat of this measure, which we looked upon as demanded by strict justice. We cannot doubt, however, that the majority voted conscientiously, under a conviction that the passage of the bill would be unjust to Wheeling and would seriously affect the cen-tral and other improvements of Virginia. The friends of the bill, nevertheless, made very fair and liberal offers to its opponents. They agreed to provide in the bill, that a branch of the Railroad should be made to Wheeling, with her subscription of 1,000,000 dollars, and with an additional appropriation from the Company—and this to be completed before the other provisions of the bill were to go into effect. They further offered to protect the State works in the Northwest, (the Staunton and Parkersburg road, &c.,) by requir-ing that the Company should for ten years, guar-antee 6 per cent interest upon these works. All compromises, however, were rejected-and, by a which surprised all, the whole subject was

THE ENGLISH MINISTRY .- Mr. Walsh, the Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, does not agree with those who consider the Peel Ministry more favorable to American interests than that of Lord Palmerston would have been. He

Peel's associates. Lord Palmerston, I am sure, is less hostile, at bottom, to American institutions and aggrandizement than Lord Aberdeen. The Whig doctrines in public economy are more favor-able to American interests; in respect to politics, Lord John Russell and his colleagues must necessarily have been more or less influenced by the dispositions and maxims of the higher Radicals.— Formerly, Lord Palmerston pronounced, in the House of Commons, the most liberal and rational

Dersons injured.

IT The Proclamation of the President of Texas has been issued, convening the Legislature on the 15th of February.

Respect to General Jackson.—The Buenos Ayrean Government, on the 5th September, 1845, issued a decree, directing its officers, civil and milistrated and convenient in the control of the Whig party—his energetic, dashing lordship had frightened all Europe.

There is probability in the on did that Louis Phillippe signified to Queen Victoria his repugnance and alarms at the Palmerston apparition.

The story goes that her Majesty has never been fully recognized to Sir Behort Peel, now beauty. fully reconciled to Sir Robert Peel, nor brought herself to like the iron Duke; and that, personal-ly, she would still prefer Whig advisers and house-

> A FATAL DUEL.-We have been grieved to learn, and are now pained to inform our read-ers, that a Duel was fought yesterday morning, near Bladensburg, between Dr. Daniel Johnson and Thomas F. Jones, Esq., of Perquimons county, (North Carolina,) which terminated at the first fire in the instantaneous death of the former.
>
> It is said that the surviving combatant, and his second, were arrested upon-the spot by the civil authorities of the county, (Prince Cicercy).

authorities of the county, (Prince George's, Mary-land.)—Nat. Intelligencer of Tuesday. In relation to the above distressing duel, a

Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Ame-" Johnson was the challenged party. He was the family physician of Mr. Jones, and was charged with improper intimacy, as is said, with the family of his antagonist, and for this the challenge was sent. Johnson was killed at once by the first fire of Jones, and it is said, also, that he reserved his own fire and protested his innocence to the last of the crime with which he was charged. of the parties were arrested immediately after the duel took place. Both of the principals were men of high character at home of high character at home, and were well known

to many persone here.' DARING ROBBERY .- We learn from the Hagerstown News that the Rev. Mr. Zacharias, wh upon his way from Frederick to that place, on Thursday last, had his trunk stolen from behind the vehicle in which he was travelling. Mr. Z., upon arriving at Hagerstown discovered his loss, when steps were immediately taken to ferret out the perpetrators. They were soon discovered in a barn, where they had retreated with their plun. der, and arrested. They were committed under the names of Jas. Clark and Chas. Nubert.

BISHOP SoulE .- The venerable Bishop Soule, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having arrived from Texas, preached at New Orleans on the 25th ultimo.

"Some miscreant has recently disfigured Greenough's statue of Washington, which stands in
the temporary octagon, building in the East Capitol grounds, and of the figure of Columbus, standing on the left side of the antique chair, (on which
the main statud is seated) one half the arm, with
his hand and ball, have been broken off and carical arms."

12 DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

the Presidency-Excitement against the United States-Refusal to receive Mr. Slidell, &c.

The bark Pario, Capt Kinney, arrived at New Orleans on the 23d ult., from Vera Cruz, where she left on the 13th ult. We make up our account of the news from the Picayune and the, Bulletin, who have received correspondence and files of papers to the 12th from Vera Gruz, and the 8th from the Capitol.

A number of important despatches were received by the Pario, which were yesterday forwarded to Washington by mail. So far as we can learn, no letters have been received in town from Mr.

no letters have been received in town from Mr. Slidell of a late date.

The U. S. brig Somers, Commander Gerry, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 6th inst., and was lying at Sacrificios on the 13th. The British brig Persian, the French brig Griffin, and the Spanish brig Patriota were likewise lying there. The Spanish brig Jason was in port. These were all the foreign vessels of war at Vera Cruz.

The accounts of the entire success of the revo-

The accounts of the entire success of the revolutionary movement under Parcdes, are confirmed. That officer has established himself in the capital and has been elevated to the Presidency, (ad in-

He entered the city on the 2d instant, and a meeting of the principal officers was held, which provided, among other matters, for a temporary government, that a Junta of "notables," repre-senting each Department, should assemble and elect a person to exercise the executive functions. The Junta accordingly assembled on the 3d, and unanimously elected Paredes. Much discussion was had as to the form of the oath that should be administered to the President, some of the Junta desiring that in addition to the usual obligations, he should swear to "repel the usurpa-tions of the United States." This proposition did not prevail; an oath, varying but little from the customary form, was then administered, as follows:

You swear to God to sustain the independence and integrity of the national territory against any foreign aggression whatever: and the Republican popular representative system; and the plan of administration of the Republic, agreed to by the Act of the Army on the 2d of January.

The President made a brief discourse, to which

Gen. Tornell replied, and all hands proceeded to the Cathedral, where a To Duem was celebrated. The President's discourse is patriotic and common-place, and makes no allusion to the foreign

affairs of the Republic.

He concludes by appealing to Heaven for the disinterestedness of his motives, and declaring that as soon as the country had established her liberties, he should retire.

The present ministry is composed of D. Juan, N. Almonte, Minister of War, D. Castillo y Luzar, Foreign Affairs; D. Luis Parres, Treasury Becerra (Bishop of Chapas) of Justice.

Of these ministers, two have represented Mexico near the government of Washington; we allude to Gen. Almonte and Senor Castillo. The ministry is represented, as a body, as deserving of

public confidence.

Before entering the city of Mexico conferences were held between Gen. Paredes and Gen Valencia at Guadaloupe, close by the capitol. Gen. Valencia represented the former government, and for a time, indeed, acted as President of the Republic. In their conferences, in which Gen. Tornel shared, the submission of the capitol was fully arranged-Valencia aiming to spare any offusion The entrance was not made till the 2d January, when a portion of the garrison of the capital marched out and joined the troops under Paredes, and the whole thereupon escorted him into the capital in triumph, amidst salvos of artillery. An address of the General was immediately

issued. Its contents are unimportant, save that he urges the troops to be tolerant and peaceable. Gen. Paredes had previously addressed a letter to Gen. Herrera, announcing his inexorable determination to carry through the revolution. The latter appears to have yielded his anthority to General Valencia without a struggle. The "state of siego" in which the capitol had been placed by Herrera, was declared at an end on the 31st of

With regard to the present position of Mr. Slidell, and the action of the new government relative to him, the Bulletin says:

We learn verbally that Mr. Slidell had demanded of the new Government his passports, and received in reply that, as he had never been rethe Government, and was unknown to them, no passports were necessary, and he was at liberty to go where he pleased. He then demanded an escort to Vera Cruz, which was re-fused; whereupon he despatched a message to the rs, and a number of the officers of that vessel had determined to proceed to Jalapa for the purpose of escorting him to the coast. The Soers arrived at Vera Cruz on the 6th. It will be recollected that she sailed from Pensacola about twenty days since, with sealed orders. We place confidence in the reports with regard to Mr. Slidell, except perhaps the statement that the officers of the Somers had gone to his assistance; and if he had in fact been refused a safe escort by the Mexican Government, nothing can be more reasonable or probable than that our Naval officers within reach of his call should resolve not to leave him to the perils of the journey alone. Let ters of the 13th, however, only make mention of the fact that Mr. Slidell had demanded his passports, 'having failed in the objects of his mission.

FROM BRAZIL .- By the brigs Argyle and Soldana, at this port, intelligence has been received of a tremendous engagement between the Anglo allied forces at the River Plate, and some of Ro sas' batteries at the mouth of the River Parana. On the part of the English and French the victory was complete; no, however, without serious losses as regards life, and property in the way of

shipping.

The English brig of war Dolphin alone received 107 round shot in her hull and rigging during the engagement. The French steamer Fulton 104 shot; and a French vessel, or at least a vessel, and a French vessel, or at least a vessel, belonging sel manned by Frenchmen, but formerly belonging to the Buenos Ayreans, was completely riddled. The total loss of the allies amounts to about 150 killed and wounded, while on the part of the enemy no correct statement has yet been made public. Report says that upwards of 800 men are missing. Certain it is, that in one fort no less than 250 bodies were found, and in another some 150 or 160, and what is still more strange, they were all blacks. To account for this, it is said that as fast as a white man fell, killed or wounded he was immediately carried off, while the poor blacks were kept at it, and lay where they fell. Once or twice these miserable wretches at-

tempted to fice from the forts, but no sooner did they attempt it, than Rosas' cavalry charged on em and compelled them to return to their guns at the point of the lance. Rosas seemed to have anticipated the flight of his men, and placed these cavalry there on purpose to keep them in check for on the landing of some 450 men from the vessels of war they met with but very little opposition

FROM SIERRA LEONE .- Capture of slavers. The New Orleans Picayune has a copy of the Sierra Leone Watchman of the 29th November from which is gleaned the following item:

A war was raging in the Sherbro country, and the whole territory had been overrun and reduced to ashes. Timboo, the residence of King Sycumto ashes. Timboo, the residence of King Cycles, mah, a short distance from Sherbro, had been en-

mah, a short distance from Sherbro, had been entirely destroyed.

Several vessels, captured by British cruisers, had been taken into Freetown, for adjudication. The brig Regenerator (condemned under the name of Atala last April, by the Court of Mixed Commission) brig Unaia, brigantine Isabella, barque Princessa, and a schooner name unknown, all Brazillian, were the vessels captured. The Princessa was taken by H. B. M. sloop Lilly, off Cape Mount, just in the act of embarking 800 slaves.—Being alarmed by the signal-light of the sloop, the slaves were hurriedly sent off to the harracoons. The Unaia was seized in the Bright of Benin with 347 claves.

A Fact.—On every occasion where a trial of speed has been had between American and English ships of war, or steamships, the Yankees have been the victors.

A Mississippi Explore—The wife of our friend Mr. Lewis Dunning—living about six miles north-west of Raymond—was safely delivered on girls and a boy. All doing well, of course. Success to Mr. and Mrs. D., and may they have numberless imitators.

This is a great country; a very great country, for—children, cotton bales, sweet potatoes and pine knots.—Raymond Gazette.

MEETING IN CLARKE COUNTY.

facility of escape, and being conscious of the kind and the adjoining counties) which our slaves re-ceive from their masters, that, in fact we are the slaves—that as a laboring class, they are better off and more free from care than we are, and feeling ourselves and our rights of property deeply involved in this matter—Therefore, Resolved, That we will join heart and hand for

the mutual protection of our property in our slaves, and do hereby become responsible in equal proportions for the payment of the reward of \$250 to any person or persons who will give such information to any of us, as will secure the arrest and conviction, before a Court of Justice, of any person or persons, white or black, of inducing, aiding And further, we pledge ourselves to use every ex-ertion to detect all evil disposed or suspicious, visiting or residing in the county, who may be disposed to invade our rights of property, and to act prompt-

uch action is necessary.

Resolved, That we, the signers of these resolutions, pledge ourselves to see paid to any one in or out of tie State, the sum of \$150, including he legal reward of \$30, for each and every ab sconding slave belonging to one of us, taken up by him beyond the limits of the State, or \$100 if taken within the State, and returned to his owner, or secured in jail so as to ensure his recovery, and

all reasonable charges paid.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the present system of Patrols is a defective one. and that we petition the Legislature to give our County Court the power to lay a tax of small amount upon each slave-holder (in proportion to the number of slaves owned,) in our county, for the purpose of paying a compensation to steady, efficient persons to act as a Patrol, to be selected by the sheriff of the county, whose duty it shall be to turn out the Patrol whenever required by one or more Justices of the Peace in the county, and shall pay each man per night such compensation as he may think proper, not exceeding \$2.

Resolved, That we petition the Legislature, and invite our fellow-citizens of the adjoining counties to do likewise-to pass such law at its present session, as in its wisdom may appear best, to free our State from the free negroes, and to pre-yent any free negro who shall leave the State of Virginia from returning to it under heavy penal-

Resolved, That we recommend to the citizens of the adjoining counties the adoption of similar re-solutions, and urge upon all persons in and out of our county, to keep a sharp look-out for strange negroes at all times.

Resolved, That a memorial offered by John E. Page, Esq., petitioning the Legislature to pass a law in reference to free negroes, be adopted by

ter, or elsewhere, as may suit them, for the purpose of devising some means to prevent the escape of slaves. Whereupon Dr. W. D. McGuire, L. Lewis, and John E. Page were appointed said com-

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Hagerstown, Frederick, and Cumberland, (Md.) newspapers, and also in the Winchester and Charlestown newspapers, and in the Baltimore Sun.

CYRUS McCORMICK, Ch'n. S. S. NEILL, Sec'y.

For the Spirit of Jefferson. MISTER EDITOR .- You will please publish these lew observations of mine on highways and byways. Now-a-days it would seem supercrogation to argue the necessity and utility of good roads and the value they add to real estate—to say nothing of the pleasure they afford to the mirer por-tion of creation in their visiting, &c., &c. The I experienced the other day in riding from Lec-town to the Old Furnace. In the first place, I rode over that masterly piece of road superadvised by Mr. T. B. Beall, which the county papers so justive commended last year. Passing over what regular habit of getting their notes engraved at used to be a rough and hilly road, between Capt. Jas. L. Ranson's and Mr. Jno. Yates' farms, I ble that the State should furnish such facilities

was most agreeably disappointed to perceive it had, by cuttings, embarkments and some blasting, become a delightful road. Further on, your deponent sayeth not, but hopes by the next time he may be induced to pass, the whole line between the above named points, as well as all of our roads, may be so repaired as to add to the case and comfort of our community. What I would chiefly wish to call the attention of those persons living near and passing over that portion mended recently by two gentlemen-Messrs. Gerard D. Moore and Charles Yates, at their own cost—to see that a proper proportion be returned to them. Of this I have no doubt, when I reflect on the wealth, respectability and liberality of that section of Jefferson. The fact is, we cannot have too many facilities of travel and transportation. All roads, public and private, should be well mended and as direct as possible. "Time is money," and when we can go and come quickly, and carry large loads,

we are certainly the gainers. Yours, &c. CONFERENCE OF LATTER DAY SAINTS .- An indignation meeting has been held at Cincinnati by the Church of Latter Day Saints for the purpose of denouncing those who are opposed to the Smith family, and condemning the abrogation of the marriage contract, &c., in these terms;

"And farther, we, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, disfellowship all persons or doctrines that abrogate the marriage contract, that teach holy stealing, that sanction the shedding of innocent blood, or the re-establishment of the law of Moses-and that entices the poor Saints in England and elsewhere, from their homes, to ruin them by their false claims, their pretended endowments in coming up to Nauvoo, whereby they

rob the poor and destroy the innocent."

They also passed resolutions to 'disfellowship' the Twelve, disowning their authority, and strongly condemning their practices, with regard to holy stealing, the wanton shedding of blood, etc. They disapprove likewise of the Temple at Nauvoo, as having been built by usurpers and distressing the poor. The Conference have organized themselves under the title of "Stake"—whence derived it is difficult to discover.

PROLIFIC Cow .- A cow of the Durham stock belonging to Mr. Jacob Koller, of Springfield township, York county, Pa., has had eight calves within eleven months, four at a time upon two oc-casions. This very matronly "kine" is doing well, but we cannot say as much for the calves, for they all died though of full growth. She had better go upon a safer principle hereafter-do less and do it better. Her ambition exceeds

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK .- Four Hundred and At a meeting of the citizens of Clarke, held in Berryville, January 31st, 1846, the following preamble and resolutions offered by Mr. L. Lewis, were adopted:

Whereas, We, citizens and slave-holders of Clarke County, in the State of Virginia, have long been aware that unfair and unlawful means are taken by evil disposed persons in this and the adjoing counties, either resident or travelling among us, to make our servents dissatisfied with their condition, and by false representations induce them to abscend from our service, and afford them every facility of escape, and being conscious of the kind

Terrance Shipwreck.—Four Hundred and Fourteen Lives Lost.—The New York-Express has received Van Dieman's Land papers to the 23d September. The Melbourne Herald of the 13th September gives the particulars of one of the most horrible shipwrecks on record, by which 414 lives were lost. The "Cataraqui," Captain Finlay, (emigrant ship of 800 tons,) sailed from Liverpool on the 20th of April, with 309 emigrants, and a crew, including two doctors, forty-six souls. The emigrants were principally from Bedfordshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire, and Nottinghamshire. About 120 of the emigrants were married, with families, and in all seventy-three children. Nothing occurred werthy of notice unchildren. Nothing occurred worthy of notice unashore in a violent gale, on a reef situated on the west coast of King's Island, at the entrance of Bass Straits. The ship filled in a few hours, and through the night a scene of horror was exhibited without parallel. Before morning but 30 of the company were alive, the rest having been swept into eternity by the waves. Out of the whole crew only nine were saved.

GENERAL CASS'S LECTURE. -The lecture of Gen. Cass last evening, at the saloon of the Museum, on "the progress of knowledge," was one of the most highly finished productions we ever had the pleasure of listening to. During the whole course of its delivery, the andience was riveted with the most profound altention, and attested their appreciation of the eloquence and power of

his remarks by repeated rounds of applause.

The assembly was large, numbering twelve or fifteen hundred persons. A large body of our volunteers were present, among which we recognised the 2d City Troop, Cadwallader Cavalry, Cadwallader Grays, Lafayett Light Guards, Washington Blues, National Artillery, Patterson Guards Union Fencibles, State Artillery, and a number of officers and others belonging to other corps.-The State Fencibles' band played several excel-lent airs, which added much to the brilliancy and pleasure of the occasion .- Phil. Ledger, Jan. 30.

CATLIN IN FRANCE.—Our countryman Catlin s reaping golden rewards in Paris. Louis Phillippee has employed him to paint for the palace at Versailles, a number of Indian scenes suggested by his collection, (now on exhibition through royal favor at the Louvre,) and he is now at work upon them in a splendid Hall appropriated to him, and only visited by the royal family.

MELANCHOLY DEATH .-- A very interesting going lady, named Juanita Capella, aged about sixteen, whilst running and playing with a hoop some time ago, in St. Augustine, Florida, fell dead in a fit. Thus in the very bloom and hope and promise of a joyous life, she passed from earth into an unknown eternity. What is singular, her young brother died in a similar way some years ago.

RESTORATION OF ST. DOMINGO TO SPAIN .- The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Saturday quotes from a late Port au Prince paper, to the effect that the Spanish fleet, lately reported at Havana, has arrived at St. Domingo and established a protec-torate over the Dominican Republic, with the approbation of President Santana and Bishop Portes. The black government of the other part of the Island, controlled by President Pierot, is menaced by France, in consequence of insults offered to the Consul at the Cape, for which an indemnity of \$50,000 is demanded.

this meeting.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to invite a co-operation of committees from the adjoining counties, (Loudoun, Frederick, Jefferbath adjoining counties) disease is rapidly disappearing through the gener-In Philadelphia, last week, the number of deaths from this devastating disease was twenty, which number that city has averaged for some week past. The number of deaths from consumption in Baltimore, last week, was 10, and in Philadelphia, 13 .- Balt, Sun.

COUNTERFEITING .- Many persons wonder how counterfeiters of bank notes get their engravings executed. The New York Evening Post the other day threw some light on the subject, by the publication of a statement which is not a little startling. The Post says that Horace D. Champion, who was arrested a few days ago for the robery at the United States Hotel, proves to be an old offender, and has had the honor more than once of a temporary residence in the Massachusetts State prison. In a conversation with the chief of police, he asserted that engraving bank foregoing remarks were elicited from the pleasure notes was a branch of Massachusetts prison education. He (Champion) also asserted that, while imprisoned, he was the foreman of the engraving

> A negro woman was committed to our jail last week, charged with having attempted to poison the family of Mr. R. DUDLEY, of this county.— She used the seeds of the Jamestown weed, and probably would have accomplished her purpose had it not been discovered so soon. The family have all recovered from the effects of the poison [Staunton Democrat.

By Informant.—Isoac Platt, Esq., Editor of the Pokeepsie Eagle, one of the most influential journals in the
State of New York, states, under the authority of his own
name, that a young lady, a relative of his, of very delicate
constitution, was attacked in February, 1842, with severe
cold, which immediately produced spitting of blood,
cough, fever and other dangerous and alarming symptoms; through medical treatment and care, she partially
rerovered through the summer. But on the return of
winter she was attacked more violently than at first.—
She became so as to be scarcely able to walk, and was
troubled with cough, chills and fever every day, and appeard to be going rapidly with consumption. At this time,
when there was no sign of improvement, Mr. Platt procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which
she took, and it seemingly retored her. She got a second, OF IMPORTANT. -Isaac Platt, Esq., Editor of the Pe she took, and it seemingly retored her. She got a second, and before it was half taken she was restored to PERFECT HEALTH, which she has enjoyed to the pregent time, without the slightest symptom of her former disease.

Mr. Platt says "the cure came under my own observation, and I cannot be mistaken as to the facts." A fresh supply of the Genuine Balsam, received and for sale by JOHN H. BEARD, Charlestown.

# The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET-

From the American, of Thursday.

FLOUR—The market for Howard Street Flour has been quite inactive for the last few days, and we are without transactions to report. There are buyers at \$4 75, but dealers are not disposed to sell at this price and are asking \$4871. The last settlements for receipts from the cars were at \$4621.

City Mills Flour is held firmly at \$5, but we hear of no sales.

City Mills Flour is held firmly at \$5, but we hear of no sales.

Holders of Susquehanna also ask \$5.

GRAIN—The small lot of Wheat coming in by wagons sell at 100 cts. for the best reds.

Corn is in limited demand. We quote white at about 57a58 cts, and yellow at 60a62 cents.

We quote Cats at 38a39 cents.

WHISKEY—There is a moderately brisk demand for hids at 24 cts and bbls at 25 cts—sales.

TRADE AND BUSINESS. At New York, on Mouday, the cotton market was inactive, and sales amounted to about 400 bales, at former
prices. There was some enquiry for flour for export,
Michigan and Genessee were taken at \$5 561. Holders
generally demaded 5 621, but orders could be filled at
\$500. Southern flour was inactive at 5 371 a \$5 621...
Corn was scarce and wanted; the only lot of old Southern in market, was held at 66 cents. Whiskey sold at
24 cents.

A FACT.—On every occasion where a trial of speed has been had between American and English ships of war, or steamships, the Yankees have been the victors.

A Mississippi Exploit—The wife of our friend Mr. Lewis Dunning—living about six miles north-west of Raymond—was safely delivered on the night of the 7th inst., of three children—two girls and a boy. All doing well, of course. Success to Mr. and Mrs. D., and may they have numberless imitators.

ern in market, was held at 66 cents. Whiskey sold at 24 cents. At Philadelphia, on Monday, wharf flour factors generally declined to sell at anything less than \$5, and \$187 twos refused for standard shipping brands. Sales of good mixed brands were made at \$4 871. No movement in corn meal or rye flour. Pennsylvania wheat sold at \$1.05, part for shipment, and a cargo of Southern yellow 575 a \$6. Small sales of Whiskey at 23 a 24 cents.

Selling off Cheap.

UR Stock of Woollen Goods is unusually large for this against of the year, and we are

MAIRIBID.

On Thursday avening the 29th ult. by the Rev. John I. Suman, Mr. Janes M. Hardesty to Miss Sarah W. Iones, both of Clarke co., Va.
On Thursday last, in Shepherdstown, by the Rev. John A. Seiss, Mr. John Showdeal, to Miss Elitabeth Wintramever.

WINTERMEYER.

In Leesburg on the 15th ult., by the Rev. George Adle, Mr. John B. Grayson to Miss Mary Arn, only daughter of William B. Tyler, Esq., all of Londoun.

At Aldie, Londoun County, Va., on Thursday, the 22nd ult., by the Rev. Thomas Birkhy, Mr. Francis W. Galleire, merchant, to Estily Elizabeth, daughter of Edwin A. Stover, Esq., all of Aldie.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Wm. H. Coffin, Mr. Ephraim G. Tabler, to Miss Susan Jake, daughter of Mr. Joseph Moore, all of Berkeley, county.

DIED.

Suddenly, on Friday morning, the 30th ult., at Mageville, the seat of her son, Wm. Temple Washington, Esq.,
of this county, Mrs. Lucy P. Topp, only surviving sister of Mrs. Madison.

This amiable and excellent lady had in early life married George S. Washington, nephew and one of the heirs
of General Washington. After the death of Mr. Washington she became, united in marriage with the Hon.
Thomas Todd, of Kentucky, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, whom she survived for
many years to guide, counsel, and protect the fatherless
children, whose love and tears follow ker to the grave.—
Over her memory will also dwell the regret of many for
her loss, softened by a conviction that her pure religion
and charity found favor with her Maker.

At Washington, 31st ult., Mrs. Charlotte E., widow

At Washington, 31st ult., Mrs. Charlotte L., widow of the late Gen. Armstead T. Mason, of Virginia.

On Monday morning last, in Berkeley county, Mrs. Susan Kisingra, in the 63d year of her age, consort of the late Join Kisinger.

In Berkeley county, on Tuesday morning last, of Scarlet Fever, Ann, infant daughter of Samuel Coontz, aged 8 months.

On Tuesday morning, the 20th ult., John Mathews, son of Jephtha and Eleanor Morgan, of Berkeley county, in the 13th year of his age.

Died, on the 25th instant, Nancy Packett, in the 25th year of her age. This is the third time the family has been called to mourn over the departure of three of its loved members, within the short-pace of one year and one month. Death, under whatever circumstances it may occur, is ever a solemn event. The expiring breath, the sobs and tears of broken hearted friends, the winding sheet, the coffin and the opening grave, the solemn procession—all, all conspire to render the departure of a soul one of the most solemn and affecting events in the history of man; but the seene becomes doubly solemn when its subject is selected from among those

"Who in the morn of life, when youth

"Who in the morn of life, when youth With vital ardour glows, And shines in all the fairest charms, That beauty can disclose."

And shines in all the fairest charms,

That beauty can disclose."

This was the case with her for whom we are called to mourn. She was young—her habits were well regulated, industrious and persevering, regular in her attendance upon the house of God, while able to attend—in full communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Though her illness was protracted and painful, yet she bore all her sufferings with the greatest patience and fortitude—though young in years, yet ripe for eternity. Death was no king of terrors to her. Death, she said a few hours before she departed, would lay her happy soul in the arms of her dear Redeemer. The writer felt it was indeed good to be there. While we were bowed down in prayer, which she requested, with her eyes swimming in death, she was heard distinctly to ray, 'praise the Lord, my coul.' Thus she fell asleep in Jesus, who is ever able and willing to sustain his followers in that awful and trying hour. May the Lord be the comfort and support of her aged and afflicted parent, who, according to nature, must soon follow. May His blessing rest upon all her relatives and friends, and may they, through His grace, be enabled to depart in triumph, as she has done,—and finally, to meet where the soft hand of Jesus will wipe away all tears from our eyes.

### Miscellaneous Notices.

By Divine permission, the Sacrement of the Lord's ipper will be administered at the Presbyterian Church this place, on the next Sabbath—Feb. 8th—at 11 clock. Preaching, connected with the occasion, will numence on Saturday morning. Feb. 6, 1846.

V. B. PALMER, whose offices are S. E. corner of Balti-more and Calvert streets, Baltimore: N. W. corner Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia; Tribune Buildings, New York, and No. 12 State street, Bos-TON, is the agent in those cities for the "Spirit of JEFFERSON." He will receive and forward promptly, Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., and is fully authorized to receive payment for the same,

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 heretofore 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, WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.

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

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 there-fore order you to parade in front of my residence, on Saturday the 21st instant, with fire-arms and accourtements in complete order, with twen-

ty-six rounds of blank cartridges. Feb. 6, 1846. J. W. ROWAN, Capt.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, at my residence the 26th of this month, (February,) all my persona property, to wit:

Household and Kitchen

BERLIE NEW THEFT. Such as Sideboard, Bureaus; Chairs, Tables, Sofas; Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding;

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

ALSO—My Farming Utensils, consisting of 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; 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.

TERMS .- A credit of nine months will be give on 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 when due. All sums under \$10, Cash. No pro-perty to be removed until the terms of sale-be-com-

Sale to take place at 10 o'clock, A. M. Feb. 6, 1846. JOHN J. ABELL,

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 re 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 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. CRANL & SADLER.

Whave greatly enlarged our stock of Books and Stationery, and in future will be able to present to our customers and the public, as good 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 O-nabirgs, and Penitentiary Plaids, of very desirable patterns, which they will sell at a small advance. CRANE & SADLER.

WANDERING JEW-Superbly litustrates by an artist in France, just, received and or sale by J. J. MILLER & WOODS, Feb. 6, 1846.

To Coopers. BROAD AXES, Adzes, Rounding Knives, Drawing Knives, and Cross-Cut Saws, just received by

THOMAS RAWLINS. Cheap Coffee.

PERSONS wishing to get Chargain 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, Scarls, &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.

The Small Pox IS NOT IN OUR NEIGHBORHOOD, BUT

PHILIP MCBRIDE Is, and has just opened a

New Mechanic's Store IN Bolivar, at Wm. McCoy's Old Stand, and having entrenched himself in the highlands, behind a very large number of bales and boxes of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware.

Queensware, Glassware, Crockeryware, Woodware, and Tinware, Together with every article of merchandise usually kept in a Country Store, he is prepared to throw a tremendous shower of hot shot into the camp clared war to the knife," in order "to make room for their Spring supplies," must stand from under. He has employed Mr. Warner Miller, an able and experienced soldier, to conduct the seige, who knows how to do battle in the most polite and agreeable manner, and at the very cheapest prices. He intends to keep a firs-trate assortment of Fresh and Seasonable Goods on hand at all times, and the MECHANIC'S STORE shall be known far and near as the cheapest of the cheap, and all who desire to buy goods at the very lowest prices ever offered in these diggins, are most respectfully invited to call and examine the Stock of Goods, of all sorts, which the commander is now receiving

and opening. His stock contains a choice lot, among which are as follows, viz; CLOTHS-French, English, and American, va

rious qualities and colors; CASSIMERES-Plain and Figured, all of the latest style; VESTINGS—A splendid assortment, every quality and color; SATTINETTS—A beautiful assortment, plain

and figured; GLOVES—Superior Kid, Silk, Cotton, Chamois lined, &c;
HOSIERY—A complete assortment of Gentle-men's Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Handerchiefs, Suspenders, &c.

For the Ladies.

Every variety of Silks, plain and figured Cash-mere De E'Cosse, Mouslin de Laines and Cloak-Calicoes, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.;

Trimmings, Bindings, Sewings, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Laco, Edgings, Insertings, &c.; Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Stationery and Fancy He most respectfully invites the public gener-

ally to give him a call and examine for themselve PHILIP McBRIDE. Bolivar, Jan. 30, 1846. N. B. Country Produce will, at all times, be received for Goods at Cash prices. P. McB.

New Spring Goods. PIECES No. 1 Burlaps; " twilled Osnaburgs, for servants ware

12 Pieces Penitentiary Plaids; 12 do Prison Blue Drills;

6 do Lowell Twills; 16 do Patent Thread; Just received and for sale by S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Confectionery. 50 LBS: Rock Candy; 100 lbs: assorted do.; 1 Flake Almonds; 1 Box Oranges, and 4 Jars Prunes, just rec'd by Jan. 30. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

To the Farmers and Millers. THE undersigged having leased the WARE-

pied 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-ceived. THOMAS G. HARRIS. Jan. 23, 1846—tf.

Bargains! Bargains!!

Once, Twice, Three,-and Just Going. VERY fine assortment of Woollen Goods A comprising French, English and American Cassimeres, Cassinets; Cashmere and Merino Vestings; Cashmere de Cosse; Mouslin de Laines, Shawls, a large assortment of Blankets,

The subscriber having a large stock of the abov named goods on hand, and the season being somewhat advanced, he has determined to reduce it to make room for his spring purchases. As an inducement, he offers them—he will not say "at cost"—but at the very smallest advance. He therefore invites all who are really in search of good bargains, to give him a call, as he feels assured it will be to their interests to do so.

Remember "D. Koonco's Cheap Store," oppo-

site the Pay Office. DAVI Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 23, 1846. DAVID KOONCE.

12 OR 15 Thousand Feet of PINE PLANK, well seasoned. For sale low, by CHARLES H. LEWIS. Reck's Ferry, Jan. 23, 1846-3t. Look Here, Farmers.

WANTED, 10,000 lbs. New Bacon; 3,000 do Lard; 500 bushels Beans ; 100 barrels Corn ; 500 bushels Oats; 20 Cords Hickory Wood; Also 10,000 lbs. clean Rags; Butter, Eggs, and any Country Produce, at fair prices, in exchange for Goods.
Jan. 30. J. J. MILLER & WOODS:

Prepare for Spring.

WE are now receiving in part, our supply of Domestic Goods for Spring, and would especially call the attention of the Farmers and others to our supply of Burlaps; 4-4 heavy twilled Osnaburgs; 7-8 and 4-4 plain do.; 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 heavy brown Cotton; Penitentiary and other Plaids; Bed Ticks, Checks, and bleached Goods, all of which will be sold by piece or otherwise, at small advances and on the most pleasing terms. Call and see us before you buy.

Jan. 30.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Prepare for Spring.

NEW SUGAR.—One Hogshead New Crop New Orleans Sugar, and one Hogshead Mo-lasses, received and for sale by Jan. 30. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

CLOVER SEED.—10 bushels Prime Clover-seed on hand and for sale by Jan. 30. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO

LOST-850 REWARD.

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

place.
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 Pive Hundred and Twelve Dollars, (\$512 00) in notes as follows: Two one hundred dollar notes, three fifties, and the balance in twenties, long, and the balance in twenties, long, and the balance in twenties, long, and the balance. dollar notes, three littles, 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

are recollected, but almost all of them were on Virginia Banks.

In the second pocket there were several small dae bills and orders, all payable to me.

I will give Fifty Dollars to any one who will return the Pocket Book to me, with its contents.

WM. B. THOMPSON.

Charlestown, Jan. 30, 1816.

#### A NEW DISCOVERY.

Silver Plate Powders, for Re-

Twill put a beautiful plate on Brass or Copper, or where the plate has been worn off, it will restore it so as to make it look as well as new.—
It is easily applied. This article stands unrivalled by any thing of the kind in the country.—
Price 25 cents a paper, or \$2.75 per dozen.
For sale by CHAS. G. STEWART. For sale by Jan. 30, 1816.

Bargains, Bargains. HAVE on hand a large assortment of READY

HAVE on hand a large assortment of Ready Mane Clothine, such as Dress Ceats. Frock Conts, Over Coats, Sack Coats, Contices and Cloaks, Roundabonts, Pauts and Vests, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and many other articles of dress, which I will sell at imprecedented low prices for Cash. My object being to reduce my stock, great bargains may be expected. Those from the country of the prices for the country of the co plied themselves with Clothing for the season, I invite to call and examine for themselves, and I feel sure that none will go away dissatisfied or disappointed.

WM. J. STEPHENS.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 30, 1846.—F. Press copy.

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 Ofthe undersigned, as the acting and surviving ex-ecutor, 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 inducements. 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 seat. It is in a good state of cultivation and un-

A more particular description is decimed unne cessary, as porsons wishing to purchase will doubt-less examine for themselves—and for further information 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, 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

trust on the premises.

Possession given immediately upon compliance with the terms of sale.

Z. H. WORTHINGTON.

Dec. 26, 1845—ts. Surviving Ex'r, &c.

Virginia, Jefferson County, set.

JANUARY TERM, 1846, of the County Court. O'N motion of Enward Colston, Sheriff of Berkeley County, Committee Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Joseph Wilson, dec'd, and of John Humphreys and Garland M. Davis, and for reasons appearing to the Court, it is ordered that a rule be granted to them against Zachariah H. Worthington, Executor of the last will and testament of William Worthington, dec'd, returnable to the next Term of this Court, to shew cause why he should not be required to give a new Bond with other good security, for the performance of his duties as Executor of said Will, HOUSE, at Shepherdstown, recently occu- in addition to that heretofore given by him, or that his powers as Executor as aforesaid be revoked or annulled. And it further appearing that the said Zachariah H. Worthington resides out of this Commonwealth, the Court directs that this order be published in some newspaper printed in

Charlestown for three weeks.

A Copy—Teste. T. A. MOORE, CFk.

Jan. 23, 1846—3t. Virginia, Jefferson County, set.

JANUARY TERM, 1846, of the County Court. 5

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 Harper 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 H. Smith, Walter J. Burwell and Ambrose C. Tim-

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

cither of them.

Three persons to be elected as Overseers of the Poor it, each of said Districts.

A copy—Teste.

Jan. 23, 1846—tc.

[Free Press copy.

Bargains, Bargains!

NOW offer, without reserve, to my old custom-lers and the public generally, my large and beautiful STOCK OF GOODS, at very reduced prices, for tash, for good paper; or in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce, at fair cash prices; or to punctual customers on a credit of twelve months. Any articles that may have depreciated since their purchase, will be sold for whatever they will bring, without regard to cost. The stock is principally new and fashionable; three-fourths of it having been purchased in October last, and since that time. I deem an enumeration of articles unnecessary. Suffice it to say, the stock embraces almost every article in the Staple and Fancy Dry Goods line—a large stock of Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Flaur, Ba

con, Lard, &c.

I respectfully in the all persons in want of Cheap Goods, to call, opposite the Bank, where they will not only find the Cheapest Goods in town, but easily find the place where they can get the money to pay for them.

Jan. 23.

WM. S. DOCK.

OR sale 20 Barrels Extra Flour.

Dip I pagam, that when kneeling before me You said your life centered in mine? And that when you could cease to adore me, The stars would forget how to shine?

Dip I paran, that when crowds were assembled,
Of all that was lovely and fair,
You whisper'd—and then your voice trembled—
That I was the lovellest there?

DIDI DREAM, that no change could lever, E'en make in a llower or gem, But some leaf or some link you would sever, As mementoes of me, and of them!

Now, alas! I may wear what I list; Unheeded my smiles or my tears; Unheeded my smiles or my tears:
If absent, I never am miss'd.
So have vanish'd my hopes and your fears!

If the rest was a dream; let me sleep
The slumber that knows no awaking:
Since to wake seems but one with to weep
The slowness the heart hath in breaking!

#### Darieto.

The Birth Day.—The sympathy to serious reflection entertained by the generality of mankind, is such, that nothing but the occurrence of calamity, or the anniversary of some period mark-ed by sorrow, which we cannot forget, or by joy which we cannot recall, is capable of turning the mind to a sober and useful meditation. The giddy round of life goes on, we engage in new projects, indulge in new hopes, undismayed by the failure of old ones, and are incessantly occupied with the effort to banish the retrospection of the past by indulging in the visions of the future.—
As has been observed, however, there are times when their efforts fail. And one of these is the recurrence of the birth-day—that subject of joy in childhood, and of seriousness, if not of gloom, in maturer age. In the former, it is hurrying us on to the wished for period, when we expect to on to the wished for period, when we expect to act with independence, and, to enjoy without restraint. In the latter, it is sweeping us headlong to the close of life, embittered to many by disappointment, and drawing to an end, for which all feel they are unprepared. Reader, do not be alarmed! We are not going to write a sermon, nor are we one, whose mind is soured by disapport. pointment, or racked by remorse. On the con-trary, we have attained the nil atmirari sort of tranquility inspired by experience, and becoming our age, and have learned to live on the philoso-phic principle, that "all that is truly delightful in life, is what all, if they please, may enjoy." [Raleigh Register.

KEEP YOUR ACCOUNTS STRAIGHT .- Many E man has lost a fortune by carelessness. The little time and trouble it takes day by day, to keep debit and credit and file away bills that have been paid, is nothing to be compared to the future bene-fits. No man is perfect, and the most honest may forget that you have adjusted your account and present a bill the second time. If you feel sure you have cancelled the debt, you may not convince your creditor of the fact. But if you have preserved his bill receipted, there can be no mistake about it. Never say, "Mr. so and so, is an honest man and I will not be particular." He may die, or even he may forget. Have a correct system and follow it up. Keep a similar account with an honest man as with a rogue, and you will be safe. No after claps will vex and harass you, and through life you will reap the benefit of this only wise and safe course.

A Few HINTS TO KEEP AWAY HARD TIMES -Rise early in the morning, and be diligent during the day in attending to our business, and not worry ourselves by our neighbor's concerns.

Instead of following the fashions of Europe, let us cultivate a spirit of independence, and decide for ourselves, how our coats, hats and boots shall Keep out of the streets, unless business calls

us to transact that which we cannot do in our stores, shops, or dwellings.

By all means keep away from drinking and

gambling houses.

When we buy an article of clothing, study commendable economy, at the same time get a good article, and when made take particular care of it, and wear it out regardless of any change of fash. Fashion is a great tyrant, and men are fools to he slaves to it Stay home at nights, improve our studies by

reading, writing, or instructive conversation, and retire to our beds at an early hour.

Be kind to relatives, obliging to our friends, and charitable to all.

THE PEOPLE.—The greatest scholars, poets orators, philosophers, warriors, statesmen, inventors, and improvers of the arts, arose from the lowest of the people. If we had waited till courtiers had invented the art of printing, clock-making, navigation, and a thousand others, we should probably have continued in darkness to this hour. They had something else to do than to add to the comfort and conveniences of ordinary life. They had to worship an idol with the incense of flattery who was often much more scupid than themselve and who sometimes had no more care or know ledge of the people under him, or their wants, than he had of arts or literature.

CONNUBIAL .- " My dear, did John black them "How should I know-I ha'nt got noth'n to de

with your boots. It's washing day. "But my love, you need nt speak so cross."
"Speak so cross! I didnt speak cross."

"O—yes you did."
"I didn't."

"I say you did."
"I say I did nt."

"By gracious! I won't stand this. It's too bad to be treated in this way; I'll leave you, madam. We'll have a separation." Oh Mr. Slob-was ever a woman so abused.

Here I've been working and washing and scrub bing all day long, as hard as ever I could, and then you come home and act so to me-just kos I don't know noth'n about—your boots—O!—it is too—bad, it is—boo! hoo!—boo hoo!" "Hem! Well Nancy, I didn't mean to make you'cry. Never mind—I reckon John has blacked

my boots. Is them sassingers to be fried for sup-Ye-e-es-my dear-I got um for you purtick-

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable; it smooths distinctions, sweetens conversation, produces good nature and benevolence, and make every one in the company pleased with himself.

Where a house is well furnished with books and newspapers, the children are usually intelligent and well informed; but if there are no newspapers or books the children are ignorant if not profligate.

"When it freezes and blows, take cure of your nose, that it doesn't get froze, and wrap up your toes in warm woollen hoes.'

The above we suppose, was written in prose, by some one who knows, the effect of cold snows.

THERE-STORIED HOUSE .- It is said that in Arkansas a "three story house" means a pigsty on store the hair of the floor, fleas in the bed, and a row of fowls roosting on a stick above.

A New ROAD TO FAME .-- We see it stated that the Medical Faculty of New York have passed a vote to have the attending physician's name accompanying all obituary notices of their patients.

"Come rest in this bosom," as the turkey said to the stoffing.

Men in no respect approach so nearly to God as in conferring well-being on man.—Cicero.

The proudest man on earth is but a pauper, fed on and clothed by the bounty of heaven.

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON, attorner at law. ESPECIFULLY offers his professional services to the public. He may be found in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia.

Nov. 28; 1845. POPEN BELARR BEOGRE. ATTOMINET AT LAVY, Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia, WILL give prompt attention to all business of chtrusted to his care in the Counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan, &c.

17 Office over the Superior Court Clerk's Office

Nov. 7, 1845-3m. N. CARROLL MASON. PRACTISES in the Courts of Clarke, Warren, Jefferson and Loudoun counties. Troffice in Berryville, Virginia. Oct. 24, 1845—3m.

A. J. O'BANNON, ATTORNET AT LATTA 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, 1845-3m.

#### 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 necessary for him to say, that he is again prepared, as heretofore, with all his energy, to do battle in their cause, and to protect, with all his ability, the rights and interests of his clients. He can generally be found, when not elsewhere professionally engaged, at his office in Charlestown. August 29, 1845-tf.

EAGLE TOTEL--WINCHESTER. Loudoun street, about the Centre of the Town. determined shall be inferior to none, and being the entire owner of the establishment, and having the means of supplying his table from his Garden and other sources, his prices for board will be arranged accordingly, and lower in comparison

with the other Hotels. This Hotel has recently been fitted up with every thing necessary to render the travelling public comfortable. I have engaged Mr. Jacob Reamer, formorly of Taylor's Hotel, as superinkeamer, formerly of Taylor's Hotel, as superintendent, and who, from his long experience, will keep a good house, and one which will recommend itself.

Vinchester, Dec. 19, 1845—82.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SHEPHERDSTOWN, VIRGINIA. THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has leased and just newly fitted up the Brick House on main street, Shepherdstown, on the corner opposite Entier's Hotel, as one of public entertainment. 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 visiers and boaders. Terms moderate, and made to

BF The BAR shall at all times be supplied with the choicest liquors, for the accommodation of the public. ELY CONLEY.
Shepherdstown, July 18, 1845—tf.

SAPPINGTON'S THREE-STORY BRICK 透り習過去 WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

## A CO STO SO SO

TTELTE-EDUSE. IIIE very liberal encourgement which the pub-lic has extended to this Establishment indues the Proprietor to hope that he may continue to deserve and receive a continuation of that patron-age, and pledges himself that neither exertion now opense will be spared in his efforts to please. A new and comfortable hack and horses kent

for the accommodation of the public.

ISAAC N. CARTER, Proprietor. CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson County, Va., 1 April 11, 1815.

## J. ATWOOD,

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

#### JOHN F. BLESSING, From Baltimore,

PRESENTS his compliments to the appetites of the citizens of Charlestown, and wishing hem long continued and oft renewed appetitions. announces his readiness to minister to their cray ings for Pound-cake, Confectionary and other delicacies of the seasons, as they "in gradation roll." He may be found located in the Store-room formerly occepied by the late C. W. Aisquith, where he will, in the very nick of time, furnish all nice-ties required for parties, weddings, &c., prepared so conformable to every palate, that he who has tasted their excellences once, will desire to taste them again, and he who tastes them oftenest will relish them best. Charlestown, Dec. 12, 1815.

Night Lights. APERS in boxes to last one year, that will fered in this market. They are not burn more than a table spoonful of oil each night.

E. M. AISQUITH.

Baim of Columbia --- For the Hair. PERSONS who have thin hair, or whose hair is falling out, have here an article that will keep it from falling out, and increase the growth of it to a remarkable degree. This preparation was discovered some 18 or 20 years ago, since which time the sale of it has been on the increase Thousands of bottles are sold weekly in the city of New York. It will keep the hair perfectly free from dandruff, and smooth and glossy. Its greatest virtue is in restoring the hair on the heads of those partially bald. It has been known to restore the hair on the heads of those who have been

Sold wholesale and retail by Constock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, and

A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

Jan. 17, 1846-eowly. NEW CALICOES.—20 pieces New Calico prices from 6 cents up, just received by an. 20. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. INSEED OIL.—1 barrel Linseed Oil, rec'd and for sale by Jan. 30. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Jan 30. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. 10 hoxes Segars, just received Jan. 30. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Carroll's Western Exchange



WINTER ARRANGEDIENT.

FOR the accommodation of the Passengers in the Cars, I have determined to have OYS-TERS and other DELEACIES of the season, where Ladies and Gentlemen will only have to pay for the they get. I am prepared to dine fifty persons daily. My situation is the most eligible and convenient on the Baltimere and Ohio Rail Road. I

venient on the Baltimore and Onto Rull Rosal, 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 me a call.

E. H. C.

Cash for Negroes.

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

He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usual ly at his residence in Charlestown.

All letters addressed to him will be promptly

WILLIAM CROW. Charlestown, Dec. 5, 1845. NEW STORE, WHOLESALE AND

ER HOW A HE. HE undersigned having purchased the Stock of Goods of WILLIAM R. SEEVERS, in Berryville, with the view of transacting the mercantile

ousiness, are now receiving a very extensive assortment of New and Seasonable Goods, which we pledge ourselves to sell low for CASH

The following Goods comprise a part of our stock, namely : Blue, blue-black, black, brown, dalia and invisible

or on the usual credit to responsible buyers.-

green, West of England, French and American BROAD CLOTHS;
6-4 plain and figured BEAVER CLOTHS of all colors; 6-4 PILOT, very superior; 6-4 Gold-mixed do.; Canada Cloth, a new article. CASSIMERES—6-4 French Cassimeres, plain 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 Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves;

\*\*Mesiery.—Long and Half Hose of all descriptions; Gum Braces, black and fig'd Satin and Bombazine STOCKS; also, black Grose de Rhine and Italian Cravats; Fancy Hukfs., Linen Cambrie do.; seine very superior black Satin and fan-cy Scarfs; some very prefty black and blue-black Italian Crapes; SHAWLS, the richest and most splendid assortment of the season. Some new styles CASHMERE DE COSSE,—among which will be found the celebrated and magnifi cent De Maintemon Pampadour. De Cardoville ent De Maintemon Pampadour, De Cardovinie 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 Dyc-Stuffs. Gracerics.—All kinds of Grocerics 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 great care. We pledge ourselves that no pains shall be spared to please all who may favor us with a call. We therefore respectfully invite

you to examine our stock.

BOTELER & JOHNSON.

Berryville, Va., Oct. 31, 1845—3m.

Diamond Pointed Pens.

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

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

Watches, Jewelery, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from Phila delphia and Baltimore with a new and splendid stock of Watches, Jewelery and Fancy Goods all of which have been selected with care, and can be sold as low as same qualities can be had C. G. STEWART. Nov. 7, 1815.

DR. STRAITH

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

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

those in want is respectfully so-17 Physicians Prescriptions put up as usual, with accura-

cy and attention. . • JOHN'H. BEARD. Oct. 3, 1845. East India Mair Dye,

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

fault found with it. Sold wholesale by Cumstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, A. M. CRIDEER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 17, 1846.

Tobacco and Segars. ONE Box Winchester Tobacco, a per lb., a prime article for chewing;

1 Box do at 75 cents, do do;
1 do Peach Leaf do do;
1 do Peach Leaf do do; NE Box Winchester Tobacco, at 16 cents

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN Wilder's Genuine Patent Salamander Safes, war MERCHANTS.

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

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 whose addresses are subjoined, are prepared to prove the truth of these positions, and will be hap-py 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, Cauvas, Glores, Ribbons, Embroider'd Trimmings, and embroidery articles in general. D. S. Turner, No. 60 William, between Cedar and Pine streets. Manufacturers and Dealers in Straw Goods, Palm Leaf Hats, Artificial Flowers, &c. William E. Whiting & Co., 122 Pearl street.

Manufacturer and Importer of Saddlery, Harness, and Coach Hardware. W. J. Buck, 200 Pearl street. Saddlery Warehouse.
T. Smith & Co., 101 Majden Lane, Manufacturers of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, &c

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers.
Huntington & Savage, 216 Pearl street, Publishers 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.

Alexander V. Blake, 77 Fulton street, corner of

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

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. Lowis Francis -Cyrus II. Loutrel.

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

Gold Pen Manufacturer.

Albert G. Bagley, 139 Broadway, 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 Hardware, 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, Band 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 Instru ments and Dealer in Strings for Violins, Plano Fortes, and Publisher of Music. G. G. Christian, 404 Pearl street.

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

Toilet Soaps, Extracts, Colognes, crc. Eugene Roussel, 159 Broadway, between Liberty and Courtlandt streets. Manufacturing and Furnishing Establishment in the Daguerreotype Business.
E. White, 175 Broadway, Plates, Cases, Chemi-

cals, Polishing apparatuses, and every article used in the business. 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, Giran-doles, Glass Globes, Shades, Wicks, &c., Supe-rior 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 of, opposite Platt. Goodycar's Patent Insoluble India Rubber Goods, warranted to stand in every climate.

George Beccher sole agent, 100 Broadway. Wood, Willow and Tin Ware, Mats, Brooms. Combs, Hair Brushes, Fancy Goods, Britannia

Job Chandler, 81 Maiden Lane. Manufacturers and Dealers in Brushes, Quills, Trunks, Steel Pens, Sealing Wax, Ink, Black-ing, Razor Strops, &c., 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 Machines and Implements, Portable Horse Powers, Threshers, Mills, &c., Ploughs, Plough Cast-ings, Gin Gear, &c., Field Seeds, &c. J. Plaut, 5 Burling slip.

Fine Cut Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturers and Importers of choice Segars.

John Anderson & Co., No. 2 Wall street, 213
and 215 Duane street, has the premium of the
American Institute for 1843, '44, and '45. Vinegar .- Leonard Brown, 80 Wall street, manfacturer and dealer in White Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Manufacturers of Crane's Patent Twelce Month Mantel Clocks and Time Pieces for Banks, Pub-lic Houses, Churches, Sc., also Terrat, Steeple J. R. Mills & Co., 109 Fulton street.

Importers and Dealers in French and Italian Window Shades.

J. C. Woodford, 2893 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 Fancy Type, Presses, and every thing necessary for a complete printing office. Rich's Improved Patent Salamander Safes. War-

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

Rinds of Sales, 139 Water street, corner Depeystor street.

Double Salamander Safes.—C. J. Gayler, the original inventor and patentee of the Double Safe
and improved Detector Lock, warranted fire and
thief proof and dry. Single Salamander Sufes
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. II. Rickett, wholesale agent, 138 Majden Lane.
Bronzes 50 per cent lower than any other house in the United States.

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-

Grand Street.

St. Nicholas, late Exchange Batel, by
Wemmel & Dumphrey, No. 28 Courtlandt street.
A. A. Wemmel—J. S. Dumphrey, late of Howards Hotel. New York, January 30, 1846.

Unrivalled Bargains at Halltown. HE subscriber being desirous to reduce his STOCK OF GOODS before laying in his supply for the Spring, is induced to offer his entire stock at unprecedented low prices. He invites 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 Srock of Goods, at unusually low prices, To all who want good 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.

Clover Seed. all kinds of felth. WM. S. LOCK. January 9, 1846.

FALL AND WINTER WORK. WE call the attention of our customers and the public to our large stock of CONRSE, BOOTS 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 Shoes; Ladies' Gaiters, Walking Shoes, Jeffersons, Slippers, &c.; Miscs and Children's Shoes of every variety. We are offering the above work cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Corn, Hides and Skins, Pork, Beef, &c., We invite a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. McDANIEL & CO.
Sept. 12, 1815—tf.

Groceries. JAVA, Rio and St. Domingo Coffee; Loaf and brown Sugar; Philadelphia Sugar-house Syrup;

New Orleans and Sugar-house Molasses, &c.-Constantly on hand and for sale cheap by Nov. 21. THOS RAWLINS. This Way for Bargains! T JAMES CLOTHIER'S MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, Gentlemen of all tastos may be pleased. He has

a Choice Assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Also, Sattinetts, of a superior quality and very

The Goods that I now offer, have been selected with the greatest possible care, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. They consist in part, of Blue, Black and Invisible Cloths,-French, 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; Plain Black Satin, plain and figured Velvet and Merino Vestings; A variety of Plaid Lining for Coats, and Cloaks.

In short, every inducement will be given those who are in want of Clothes, to buy of me, if they can be induced by low prices and Fashionable Goods.

JAMES CLOTHIER. Oct. 10, 1845.

Headache Remedy.

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

A bottle will cure them. Sold wholesale and retail by Constock Co. 21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

Oil of Tannin for Leather. ONEY TO BE SAVED! The proprietors it makes clean work of them all.

at least 50 per cent. It is an article that comes cheap, and is worth its weight in silver.

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

J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,

A. C. C. C. Charlestown,

There is probably no medicine on the A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars. JUSTO SAWS, Principe, Regalia, Spanish and Half-Spanish Segars; Scotch, Rappec and Maccabau Snuffs; Honoy Dew, superior Peach Leaf, and other To bacco, just received and for sale by B. L. THOMAS. Halltown, Oct. 31, 1845.

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

Tobacco, &c. ON hand a full stock Chewing Tobacco from 121 to 75 cents per pound;
A large Assortment of Segars;
Spanish Cuttings for smoking, and for sale by Dec. 26.
F. DUNNINGTON.

Bargains for the Ladies.

W E will now offer the remainder of our stock of Cashmeres, Mouslins, Shawls, Scarfs, Mitts, and many rich and beautiful Prints, at cos 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, 1382 wish to buy or not.

Jan. 30.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS.



INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE Preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it.— It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes, by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRA-TION. It never requires any internal medicines to cleanse it, as it ALWAYS purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending humore through the INSENSIBLE PERSPI-RATION. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance, steams, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the INSEN-SIBLE PERSPIRATION, we will state, that the learned Dr. Lewenhock, and the great Boer-

haave, ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuated five pounds of it by the In-

sensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body; and even when this is the case, the blood is of so active a principle, that it determines those particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the

pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds and consumptions.—

Nine-tently of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

McAlister's All-Healing Ointment, or the World's Salre has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has POWER to cause all external sores,

scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heals them. It is a REMEDY which sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy-functions.

It is a REMEDY that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the sto-It is a REMEDY that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines.

CONSUMPTION. It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are with in the system. But we say once for all, that this Fay once for all, that this Ointment will reach the lungs quicker than any medicine that can be given internally. Thus, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the sys-

I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I

can cure several thousand persons yearly.

IIEAD-ACHE.

The Salve has cured persons of the Head-Ache of 13 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.
COLD FEET.

Consumption, Liver Complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling of the hair, one or the other always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet. The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspira-

tion, and thus cure every case.
In Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rhoun, no remedy that has been discovered is so good. The same is true in case of Bronchitis, Quincy, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal diseases, and Broken or Sore Breast—and as for Chest diseases, such as Ashma Pain, Oppression and the like, it is the most wonderful antidote in the world—for Liver Complaint it is equally efficacious—for Burns, it has not its equal in the world—also Excressences of every kind; such as Warts, Tumours, Pimples, &c.;

The propertors to the properto ing off the crust, and making it perfectly soft and inflammation, or it will do little good. This pliable. It adds to the wear of harness or leather Salve, if rubbed on the temples, will penetrate directly into the socket. The pores will be opened, a proper perspiration will be created, and the dis-

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms. It would be cruel, nay WICKED, to give in-

ternal, doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless, external one could be had. RHEUMATISM. It removes almost immediately the inflamma-tion and swelling, when the pain of course ceases. CORNS.—People need never be troubled with them if they will use it. JAMES McALISTER & CO.,

168 South street, New York,
Sole proprietors of the above medicine, to whom
all commucications must be addressed, (post paid.)
Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION,

As the All-Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that "no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James McAlister, or the names of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are written with a pen upon every label." The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on the face. Now, we hereby offer a roward of \$500, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

A supply of the Ointment received and for sale y JOHN P. BROWN, Charlestown. H. S. FORNEY, Shepherdstown. J. W. & B. R. BOYD, Martinsburg, Oct. 3, 1845-cowly.