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

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#### SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON

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## General Intelligence.

THE "ORIGINAL ETHIOPIANS."-We perceive by an advertisement in the London News of the 21st ult., that Messrs. Germon, Stanwood, Har-rington, Pelham and White, the celebrated band of Ethiopian Serenaders, who have so often appeared in Baltimore, were to give their first con-cert in London on the 21st ult., at Hanover Square Rooms. Admittance 2s—reserved seats 3s.— Their advertisement is addressed to the "nobility, gentry, and the public," and they state they have had the honor of appearing, by special invitation, at the private mansion of the President of the United States, in presence of his Cabinet, Foreign Ministers, &c.—Balt. Sun.

FIRE WEATHER SOUTH.—The Wilmington (N. C.) Chronicle of Wednesday, says: "Spring is fast opening upon us. The trees are putting out their foliage, flowers in gardens (several kinds) are in bloom, and every thing betokens that the reign of winter is closing rapidly."

GAMBLERS .- It is estimated by the Delta that there are now in New Orleans, at least 300 pro-fessional blackless, the cheif portion of whom board at the fashionable hotels.

SENSIBLE.-The Indiana Editorial convention have resolved to eschew personalities and avoid offensive language.

Bearer of De Parches.—Among the passengers in the Cambria, were Mr. Bache, bearer of despatches from Mr. McLane to Mr. Buchanan; Mr. Crampton, son of Sir Philip Crampton, the Secretary of Legation to Washington, bearer of despatches from the English Government to Mr. Pakenham.

A Case of Conscience. James R. Snowden. Esq., State treasurer of Pennsylvania, announces the receipt from an anonymous source of two hundred and fifty dollars, which the writer states to be due to the State for taxes on certain proper-ty which descended many years ago to collateral

The President has transmitted to Congress a report from Mr. Patterson, the director of the mints, which states that the whole coinage for the year, at the three mints in operation, amounted \$5,668,595, comprising \$3,756,447 in gold, \$1,873,200 in silver, and \$30,048 in copper coins.

Shor,-We learn from the Boonsboro' Odd Fellow that, on Thursday last, the 19th inst., a son of Mr. Samuel Clagget, of Pleasant Valley, Washington county, Md., aged about nineteen years, was handling a gun, when it was accidentally discharged, lodging a part of the shot in his side, hand and arm, injuring him severely.

MARYLAND has expended, according to the report of the State Treasurer, the sum of \$147,950 in transporting free people of color to LIBERIA.

The Norfolk Beacon contains an account o the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Pioneer, bound up the Roanoke River, on Monday last.—
The boat was wrecked, and the boiler burst into
fragments. The engineers, firemen and one deck
hand thrown into the woods from 75 to 100 feet.
No lives lost, but all hands badly burnt.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR .- The following is given as the estimate of Mr. Astor's immense wealth, in a book of the "Rich Men of New York." It says, "that those knowing his affairs best, place it at \$30,000,000, and some as high even as \$50,000, His income, on a moderate estimate, mus be \$2,000,000 a year, or 166,000 a month, which is about \$41,500 a week, \$5,760 a day, \$240 an hour, and \$4 a minute. Mr. Astor has made a donation of \$350,000 for a library in New York, the interest of which is to purchase books, and in the erection of a building.

SINGULAR .- The late Lieut. Henry of the U S. Navy, whose death we have announced had, three weeks prior to his death, a presentiment that he would be called hence on his birth day, and on that made it known to his mother, who tried in vain to drive the idea from his mind. On Wednesday morning last she said to him, "Well, John, this is your birth day, and you are still in the land of the living." "Yes," he replied, "but before it of the living." "Yes," he replied, "but before it is over I shall be numbered with the dead."—
This remark proved to be prophetical, for during the evening of the same day, he calmly breathed his last while seated on a chair before the fire in

EARLY POTATOES. -One word on a mode planting potatoes. For very early crops I cut off the crown of the potato; these I put in boxes at this time of year; with earth about as deep as we commonly plant them. I eat the other parts of my potatoes. These crowns put out roots, begin to vegetate, and as soon as I can set them out in open air, I do so, and have potatoes from them for my table by the middle of June, nearly one month earlier than common.—Farmer & Mechanic.

A PETRIFIED FOREST .-- A writer in the Bom bay Times decribes a petrified forest in Egypt, which must be one of the greatest curiosities of the day, both in a geological and picturesque point of view. It is near Cairo, and as the traveller passes out of the city and by the tombs of the Calipha, he proceeds on southerly, across the road leading to the desert of Suez, and after having leading to the desert of Suez, and after having gone on ten miles up a low, barren valley, covered with sand, gravel and sea shells, fresh as if they had been left by the tide of yesterday, he finds himself surrounded by the fragments of a prostrate forest of trees, from a half a footto three feet in thickness, lying scattered through the valley as far as the eye can reach, all converted into stone, and which, when struck by the hoofs of horses, ring like cast iron. The scene is described as prouliarly singular but retaining all its peculiarities, the roots and rudiments of the branches being in many cases perfect, with the worth es being in many cases perfect, with the worm holes under the bark, and the delicate sap vessels entire, and clearly observable. The masses are so thickly strewed that it is difficult to tread the way through them, and all so thoroughly solidified as to be susceptible of a high polish.

If thou hast wit and learning, get modesty added

Banks in the United States. The following is a statement of the circulation and deposits, or of the whole of the current credits of the banks from 1830 to 1845:

	Character avoirs woo	O SO AO BO S	CONTRACTOR STREET, STR
	Circulation.	Deposits.	Total.
0	61,323,898	55,559,928	116,889,826
4	94,839,570	75,666,986	170,506,556
510	103,692,495	83,081,365	186,773,860
6	140,301,033	115,104,440	255,405,478
7	149,185,890	127,397,185	276,582,075
18	116,133,910	84,961,184	200,830,094
9	135,170,995	. 90,240,146	225,411,141
0	116,572,790	76,573,592	193,146,372
100	107,290,214	61,890,101	172,180,315
2	83,734,011	62,408,870	146,142,881
3	58,563,608	56,163,623	114,732,231
4	75,167,646	84,550,785	159,718,431
5	89,608,711	89,020,646	177,629,357

The returns for the last five years are not quite complete, but are so nearly so as to serve the pur-

pose of comparison.

The number of banks and branches that made returns in 1841, were 784; in 1842, 692; in 1843, 691; in 1844, 698; and in 1845, 707. The specie in 1841 was 37,982,666, and the circulation

In 1845 the specie was 51,027,268 and the circulation 89,608,711. Returns were not received from the banks in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Arkansas for 1841, nor from 12 free banks in New York; one in Delaware, the Washington Co. Bank in Md., and three banks in S. Carolina.

In 1841 and 1842, the banks of New England, New York, East Jersey, South Carolina and Missouri, and part of those in North Caro-lina, paid specie. The banks of the other states were, with a few exceptions, in a state of sus-

If, during the time embraced in this table, the banks had all been paying specie regularly, such fluctuations in the amount of the circulating medium must have caused the ruin of thousands and tens of thousands. But in May, 1837, they all tens of thousands. But in may, 1637, they all stopped payment together. In about a year's time, the New York, New England, and New Jersey banks resumed specie payments, and have since steadily maintained them. But the greater part of the banks in the other states, (though they made several unsuccessful efforts.) cannot be said to have fairly many across a property of the said to have fairly many across a property of the said to have fairly many across a property of the said to have fairly many across a property of the said to have fairly many across a property of the said to have fairly many across a property of the said to have fairly many across a property of the said to be a said to the said to the said to the said to be a said to the sa to have fairly resumed specie payments before 1812-3.

It is an axiom that, other things being equal in proportion as the circulating medium is in-creased, prices will rise, and that in proportion as it is diminished, prices will fall. Many of the ef-fects that have been attributed to the tariff are, n point of fact, but the result of the operations o the banks. But some people will not see this, and others cannot. Just about the time the present tariff was adopted, one of the greatest revolutions occurred ever known in the banking history.—
Its effects were so great that even those domestic goods to which "additional protection" was affected of all in protections of the greatest special of the second of the s goods to which "additional protection" was at-forded fell in price. Some months afterwards, say in May, 1843, the banks recovered from the shock they had sustained, and have since gone on steadily increasing the amount of currency.— Hence, much of the prosperity, or apparent pros-perity, which has, in certain quarters, been at-tributed to the tariff. It is not, however, to be denied that certain interests have been greatly benefitted by that said tariff.

To acquire a correct idea of the extent to which

the people of this country have suffered during the last five or six years from banking operations, we should have to study the operations of the banks in each state separately. A document now in the course of preparation in the Treasury De-partment will embrace all the materials required for such a study.

OREGON CORRESPONDENCE IN GERMANY.—Even in remote Germany, it would seem, the Oregon controversy has not failed to excite an unusual degree of interest. In proof of this we may men-tion that we have seen in the hands of a friend, a copy of a pamphlet edition of the Oregon correspondence, translated into German, and published by "Carl Schueneman," in the city of Bremen.—
The typography is among the best we have ever seen, and we are assured that the translation is seen, and we are assured that the translation is equally faultless. The impression produced by the letters, even in that distant quarter, among impartial and enlightened men, is signified by the very title page of the pamphlet—which is "the title of the United States to the whole of Oregon rendered clear and unquestionable." This is, indeed, a high compliment to the able diplomatists who have espoused our side of the question.

[Washington Union.

[ Washington Union. "FATHER MATHEW'S" LETTER to the commit-tee of the people of Boston in old England, who have adopted a manifesto to Boston in this coun-try in favor of peace, does honor to his head and CORK, January, 1846.

heart. Cork, January, 1846.

My Dear Friends,—Nothing is dearer to my heart than the blessed subject of your esteemed letter, Universal Brotherhood—it has been ever the object of my ardent aspirations, and my fondest hopes; and if impressions could be made on the inmost soul, you would find deeply, indelibly, engraved on mine,—Peace, Peace, social Harmony and Fraternal Charity!—I hasten to send back the documents with my humble name subscribed. May He, who, asseending above the highest heavens, said, "My peace I give you, My peace I bequeath to you," grant a speedy consummation to your labor of love. I am, my dear friends, yours devotedly,

Theorem Browses. The genuing imprecial street.

STREET BEGGING.—The genuine imported street beggar has "tricks of trade" that are really worth recording. It is said of a celebrated actor before performing a "crack" character, that he always resorts to a looking glass for hours to gain the necessary expression of face, and why not the beggar? Happening to be in a store the other day, an old German rag picker entered, with a face sufficiently doleful, to melt the hardest heart, and commenced his "tale of wo" in that seducive plaintiveness so peculiar to the German accent.— After trying in vain by language, and various ex-pressions of face, to obtain assistance, he set up a grean that would have shamed the late lamenta groan that would have shamed the late lamented Clarke in Hamlet, and would doubtless have
obtained bis object, had not an ill-suppressed smile
lurked playfully in the corner of his shrivelled
lips. Being satisfied of its fallacy, he was requested to repeat it for sixpence, which he did
with all its tremulous accompaniment, stating
that he had known how to do it when a boy.

[New York Paper.

An exchange has the following quizzical rhyme. FARMERS IN 1776. Man to the plough, Wife to the cow, Girl to the yarn, Boy to the barn, And all dues were netted. FARMER IN 1837. Man a mere show,
Girl Piano,
Wife, silk, satin,
Boy, Greek, Latin,
And all hands Gazetted. FARMER IN 1845.

Man all in debt, Wives in a pet,

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

MR. EDITOR :- In presenting myself again before you, I must claim your indulgence, whilst I point to a few of the defects of our primary school system. I am under a deep and solemn conviction, that the failure of our system of education has its origin, in many instances, in the want of suitable instructors, and unless this evil be removed, all our efforts will be vain. It is in vain for us to shut our eyes to the fact, that (with some honorable exceptions) those to whom the formation of the intellectual and moral character of the youth of our country are committed, are utterly incompetent to the duties required by their engagements. The bounty of the State has been unprofitably expended in the primary schools, because the school commissioner, however disposed to do his duty to the poor, was compelled to patronize the nearest schools, without reference to their merits; and thus, too often, mere ignorant and immoral men, whose opinions and advice would be deemed utterly worthless about any of the ordinary concerns of life, are permitted to have the first and most lasting influence on the youth of our land-our jewels and our hopes. We should educate teachers, who, born and brought up amongst us, have our feelings, admire our institutions, and whose love to their father-land will stimulate them to vigorous efforts to improve its condition, and to beautify the land of their nativi-We must open to the middle classes the door to distinction, by education and mental developement; and infuse the sentiment, that though an humble worshipper in the vestibule of the temple, by vigorous efforts, they may obtain high places in the sanctuary. And this will inspire every one who enjoys the blessings of education, to press forward with unblanching eye to the height which blazes on

'The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar.' It is, that greatness and distinction are the results of moral and mental efforts, and the determination to be great, that it requires but the sustained exercise of the will, the concentration of the moral energy of man to elevate him, to any point which he may choose to attain.

We must elevate the standing and qualifications of our teachers, and remove the opprobrium un-der which school teaching has labored for many years. Sir, the profession of school teaching has been, unfortunately for us, regarded as rather a low and obscure calling; and once fix this stigma upon it, and with so many fields in which talent is rewarded in our country, distinction would not be sought in one in which the aspirant felt con-scious that he, of necessity, encountered such a difficulty at the start. Many men have thus been driven into avocations to them utterly unprofitable, rather than be recognized as a school-master; forgetting that to instruct youth, and enlighten ignorance, has been, in all ages, the favorite employ-ment of the philosopher and the sage. This, sir, should be altered. The Academies, both military and those incorporated over the State, should re ceive a portion of the public bounty, which should be raised by taxing her citizens, and they should educate young men free of expense, who shall teach in our schools and academies. We should establish in each county, with the consent of a majority of its tax payers, free schools for common education; and rely for the support of these schools upon the quota of the present school fund and upon such additional sums as might be found nessarv, to be made up of cot nty and State tax united in given proportions. By supporting these schools by a general fund—making them free from any charge for tuition, you at once destroy those signations of indigence and charity prevent many poor persons from sending their children, and which have kept so many thousand in ignorance. You single out the poor as alone entitled to aid, thus putting an odious mark upon them, calculated to mortify and humble them—telling them that the literary fund is an exclusive sive pauper fund. Some of the poor disdain to be considered paupers and refuse the aid tendere them. By the free school system, you bring the rich and the poor of our people into a more intimate connexion with each other—diffuse a kindlier and healthier sympathy throughout the whole of society, and discourage, in the very embryo, all

youthful tendencies to exclusiveness and caste.

I have, sir, with some pains and labor, consulted the best authors, both living and dead; and the testimony of all is, that the country which has made no effort, to educate teachers, has done nothing for popular education. And sir, I would urge upon the people of our State this important truth, by every consideration drawn from our pa-triotism and philanthropy, as we regard the hap-piness of the children of our State, or desire the ory of our country, and as we would dispel ignoce and banish crime. The entire want of mo qualifications, among many of our teachers, is vn appalling evil. If their intellectual attainments were ever so great, it would afford no compensation for this deliciency. Knowledge, without morals, never improved the condition of any society. Virtue and morality might as well rear its edificence of the supervision of the second upon the uncap'd crater of Vesuvius, as to seek an enduring habitation among a people ignorant or de-praved. In order to prevent this, we must see that the infusion of knowledge is accompanied by the infusion of sound principles. Without this, Mr. Editor, how can any system succeed? Your Apothecary shops may be stored with infallible remedies for disease, and yet the pestilence may walk abroad, and slay all before it, if the physician be wanting to make the application. All the wealth, sir, of the Indies, lavished on the primary schools, would be utterly wasted, if the qualified instructor is wanting; and a moral and intellectual darkness would curtain the fairest and most brilliant prospects in darkness, deep and tangible as that of Egypt. A high sense of moral principle and political integrity is the palladium of our re-public. It is the centre of our confederative sys-tem, the source of heat and gravitation in our poitical creation. Morality is, in a free govern-ment, what the principle of eternal justice is in the government of God. Remove this first law of heaven—

"Earth would unbalanced from her orbit fly,
Planets and suns run lawless through the sky,
And ruling angels from their seats be hurled.
Being on being wrecked—and world on world."

Oh, sir, what a benefactor to his race is the
man who has taught those around him to seek and
to value intellectual pleasures—to draw from the
resources of literature those pure and elevated enjoyments which leave no sense of weariness of satiety—who has directed them to the inexhausti

all its infirmities, has been cheerful and useful all its infirmities, has been cheerful and useful—drawing from the mind pleasures which the withering hand of time has not blighted, and whose sun goes down amid the varied and immutable tints which those impressions have given to its atmosphere. If, sir, there be any being under heaven, who demands our sympathy, it is he who, with the evidence upon him, of the destructive power of time—a living emblem of decay—feels that he has no intellectual stores; but his inactive mind, stupified and tenanted by ignorance, affords mind, stupified and tenanted by ignorance, affords no alleviation to the infirmities incident to such a condition. The mind of such a man—waste, uncultivated and barren, compared with a mind richly stored with the fruits of literature and reflection, is as the homely piece of unsightly canvass, compared with the same material, glowing with magic tints and touching beauties, and embodying the immortal conceptions of the painter. A glance at but the outlines of such a life, cannot fail to enkindle the most glowing desires. It is a moral landace presenting a such a life, cannot fail to enkindle the most glowing desires. landscape, presenting successive ranges of the most enchanting scenery. Its darkest aspects are rich in fascination, when compared with the barren wastes, which neglected and uncultivated lives exhibit. Then when the bright hues which loat in the atmosphere of life's morning, have faded away, and given place to the gray of its twilight, will the mild lustre of intellectual attain-ments beam with a mild and delightful radiance. Then can the cultivated mind look in upon itself and find in its ample stores a solace for that heartless sympathy with which the world are wont to regard his infirmities. The life of the unlettered man has been beautifully compared to the mariner, who will dash to the rude encounter of the elements without rudder, chart, or compass,—the land soon recedes from his view, leaving visible but the hollow heavens and the sea's trackless surface-soon the bright skies wear the dark aspect of the storm, and the heaving of the waters, and the lashing of the waves, announce the approach of the tempest. What then—the storm subsides, and the shattered fragments of a wreck, loating on the water's now peaceful bosom, presents to the eye of the passing mariner, the evi-dences of a fearful ruin.

Sir, we should supply the demands of Virginia, with well educated teachers, who will acknow-ledge the double obligation of patriotism and grati-tude—whose zeal will tire of nothing short of con-ferring on the community the blessings they have received—who will look to our own Academies as their almæ matres, and who will afford to all our youth a practical demonstration that the only legitimate aristocracy of our land, is the aristo-cracy of intellect and morals,—and then we shall see the consummation of our hopes, in the blessings of education in every cottage of our land.— Then we shall see the springs of life and feeling, of joy and comfort and intelligence, renewed on every hand—health, industry and prosperity glow-ing around us, and gladdening every heart—the altar of domestic love and peace rekindled in every family, and religion presented with a fair field for her celestial action. Your head and mine, sir, may be cold, and low, before this is fully come, but we see the day in the distance; and as our fathers found this country a wilderness, and tamed it, and gave it to us us an inheritance, let us deliver it to posterity, not only unimpaired, but improved. Let us scatter these principles abroad-implant them deep and cherish them, and we shall witness its blessed results. It may be a silent and invisible influence, but it is a mighty one nevertheless. You shall see the States of these United States, like the planets above us, swayed by an all-powerful, though imperceptible principle, moving in obedience to its hidden dictates—solemnly and majestically—beautiful in their harmony, and rejoicing in the brightness of their glory.

The Elevation of the Working Classes. It is hardly necessary to state that by 'working classes," we mean those who are engaged in some of the various kinds of manual labor. Mental labor is as arduous as any species of manual exertion, and those thus employed, often envy the farmer his keen appetite, his sound and refreshing sleep, his freedom of disease, and exemption from harrassing cares. But he generally tries to solace himself with the reflection that he is one round higher upon the frail ladder of life. But our esti-mation of men depends not upon the kind of labor by which they obtain a support. The "sweat of his brow," by which a man earns his bread may be produced at the anvil or at the bar, at the plough or in the pulpit, or the judges' bench, or the bench of the shoemaker; in physicking the sick, or shaving and shearing the well—with us it makes no difference. The fact that a man is engaged in one employment rather than another, neither raises or lowers him in our estimation.— Neither do we care a straw whether he is worth a million of dollars, or only a Waterbury cent; whether he rides in a coach or warbles behind a wheelbarrow, whether his coat is made of ten dollar broadcloth, or his back has never known the company of a coat at all. If he lives in a spleudid palace, he on that account is no better or worse than the man who lives for a shilling a week, in a room in that part of some rickety build-

ng " nearest the sky."

But virtue and intelligence command our highest respect and esteem wherever we find them.—
We love the good, and instinctively pay homage
to virtue and genius. What is it that raises man
above the brutes? It is evidently his superior
mental endowments. If there is any natural aris-

mental endowments. If there is any natural aristocracy, it is the aristocracy of mind. This is the distinction made by the God of nature. But the "cod fish aristocracy" of birth, wealth, caste, employment—is a contemptible invention of men who are made after a very small pattern. This peacock aristocracy we detest and abhor.

Of the two elements of greatness, let those who are engaged in manual labor appropriate to themselves a large share. Let them cultivate with assiduity the head and the heart. In virtue we think we can safely say they are second to none; and their intelligence is far greater than that of men similarly employed in any part of the world. The time has been when in England the fact that a man could read was evidence in a court of jusa man could read was evidence in a court of justice that he was a clergyman! There is a case recorded in one of the early reports, where a man claiming exemption from the penalties of a crime on the ground of his being a clergyman, (in accor-dance, with the custom of those early times) was handed the New Testament to read, and being able, by spelling out some of the hard words, to hobble through a few verses, the proof of his clerical profession was considered as established.

The progress of education has been rapid in the

old world since then, but no where is intelligence diffused through the masses of society as in our happy republic. But much still remains undone. Many hours are wasted in idleness, in unnecessa-Many hours are wasted in idleness, in unnecessary sleep, and in unprofitable pursuits, that ought to be devoted to storing the mind with useful knowledge. Intellectual food of the best quality can be obtained for a trifle. The golden fruit of knowledge is within the reach of all. Rich stores from the deep mines of thought are freely proffered to the workingmen of America. Let them, therefore, improve diligently each leisure moment, cultivate the dormant energies of the deathless mind, and they will thereby bless themble stores of classic literature, liberal science and Christian philosophy—where the heart, throbing with pain, has found relief—and the bosom oppressed with care, has felt its sorows soothed—the darkness of despondency has been lightened with the beams of hope—where old age, with

THE DEATH SONG.

Are the roses all faded, that thus you should wear A wreath from the dark cypress tree in your hair? Are the violets wither'd, that funeral green Should thus 'mid your long golden tresses be seen?

Come, maiden, the evening's last crimson has dyed, With the hue of its blushes, the pearls at your aide; And wreath'd flowers like summer's are bright in each fold Of the white robe whose border is lieavy with gold. Oh father, my father, now urge me no more; No footstep of mine will be light on the floor; The shroud, cold and white, is the robe I shall wear-Now look on my face, is not death written there?

It came in the night wind, it came in the hour, When the planet shines forth and the spirit has power: Again I have listen'd to that funeral tone; I knew 'twas the death song, I knew 'twas my own. I am weeping, but not for this summons; my tears They fall for your lonely, your desolate years: I see the old hearth, but its gladness is gone; I see the green forest, you walk there alone.

By the side of my sister's they'll hang up the lute, But, unless the wind wake them, henceforth to be m Our vanit will be open'd with torch-light and song; We must part there, my father, we part not for long.

## Miscellancons.

A Strange yet True Story.

A young and beautiful girl, says the Boston Bee, of good character and bright prospects, some years ago, while she was yet but of sixteen years, became attached to a young sailor boy of her ac-quaintance, which attachment growing into carnest devotion, resulted in a matrimonial engagement. This circumstance being made known to the parents of the fair inamorata, they remonstrated first, but finding all remonstrances to be use-less, they resolved that a separation of the par-ties should be effected. Such, however, was the strength of affection of the lovers, that it became proper in the opinion of the parents to cut off all communication between the devoted couple, and finally to shut up the fair one. By dint of determined perseverance however, an escape was effected, and the young lady eloped, assumed the guise of a sailor boy herself, and shipped on board the same vessel with the Leander, in the capacity of a cabin boy. Having performed one voyage, she landed in N. York, in company with her lover, and preparations were there made for their marriage. After a few day's residence in New marriage. After a few day's residence in New York, her lover suddenly disappeared, and as sho could not for a moment doubt of his fidelity she supposed he must have been murdered. Not to consoled in her bereavement, after fruitless endeavors to gain some information respecting him. she resumed her sailor apparel, and again shipped

as a sailor boy, and performed another sea voyage.

During this second voyage, she became acquainted with another rover of the deep, and a strong feeling of attachment growing between them, she disclosed her sex to him, and an agreement was entered into that on their arrival in port they would be married. But here again she was doomed to disappointment. Before the consummation of the voyage, death robbed her of her partner, and again she was thrown upon the world. With a resolution which never deserted her, she again returned to her sea service, and performed several voyages, we believe one to the East Indies. In the whole of this time the secret of her sex was undiscovered by those with whom she associated. Her uniform kindness to all, and her readiness to perform the duties assigned her, won for her the good will of all with whom she was associated.

At the expiration of her last voyage, about three weeks ago, she arrived in this city, undecided whether to return to her parents, or continue her romantic wanderings. In this state she came inadvertently to the notice of her first lover, who, to her surprise, called her by name.

The meeting was past description. It was the first time for four years that she had been recognized and called by her right name. He gave her the incidents of his life since his supposed death in New York. Suffice it to say, that their mutual explanations were satisfactory. The remutual explanations were satisfactory. The result of the matter is a renewal of former friendship, and the parties are to be married next week. The lady is at present 20 years of age, and al-though she has lost something of her former deli-cate beauty, after four years' hardship, and exposure to almost every clime, is described to us as being very prepossessing, and retaining all her dor and affection towards the person for

whom she forsook, father, mother, and home.
We understand it is the intention of the couple,
after the matrimonial knot is tied, to return to
her parents who are as yet ignorant of her whereabouts, and have since her disappearance from her home, supposed that she had committed sui-cide.—N. Y. Paper.

# The Bright Side of Humanity.

There are good men every where. There are men who are good for goodness' sake. In obscu-rity, in retirement, beneath the shadow of ten thousand dwellings, scarcely known to the world, and never ask to be known, there are good men. In adversity, in poverty and temptations, amid all the severity of earthly trials, there are good men, whose lives shed brightness upon the dark clouds that surrounds them. Be it true—if we must admit the sad truth-that many are wrong, and persist in being wrong: that many are false to every holy trust, and faithless toward every holy affecholy trust, and fathless toward every holy affec-tion; that many are coldly selfish and meanly sen-sual; yes, cold and dead to every thing that is not wrapped up in their own little parthly interest, or more darkly wrapped up in the veil of fleshy ap-petites. Be it so; but I thank God that this is not all that we are obliged to believe. No, there are true hearts amid the throng of the false and are true hearts amid the throng of the false and faithless. There are warm and generous hearts which cold selfishness never chills; and eyes unused to weep for personal sorrow, which often overflow with sympathy for the sorrows of others.

Yes, there are good men and true men: I thank, these them for what they are. God from on high Yes, there are good men and true men: I thank, "Upon my honor, if we had all fallen in the will bless them for what they are. God from on high doth bless them, and giveth his angels charge to keep them; and nowhere in the holy record are had, I would have left your service the next mi these words more precious or strong than those in which it is written that God loveth the righteous ones. Such men are there. Let not their precious virtues be distrusted. As surely and as evidently as some men have obeyed the calls of ambition and pleasure, so surely and so evidently have other men obeyed the voice of conscience, and "chosen rather to suffer with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season." Why, every meek man suffers in conflict keener far than the contest for honor and applause. And there are such men who, amid injury, and insult and misconstruction, and the pointed finger, and the scornful lip of pride, stand firm in their integrity and allegiance to a loftier principle, and still their throbbing hearts in prayer and hush still their throbbing hearts in prayer and hush still their throbbing hearts in prayer and hush them to the gentle motion of kindness and pity. Such witnesses there are even in this bad world; signs that a redeeming work is going forward amid its derelictions; proofs that it is not a world forsaken of heaven; pledges that it will not be forsaken; tokens that cheer and touch every good and thoughtful mind, bayond all other power of earth to penetrate and enkindle it.

Happiness is like a snail, it is never found from

Woman and Dancing.

The following humarus dialogue is taken we believe, from one of the novels of Dr. Lever, the author of "Tom Burke of Ours."

author of "Tom Burke of Ours."

"I believe a woman would do a great deal for a dance," said Dr. Growling, "they are immensely fond of saltatory motion. I remember once in my life, I used to firt with one who used to be a great favorite in the provincial town where I lived, and she was invited to a ball there, and confided to me the lind, no stockings to appear in and out of the stocking to the stockin she had no stockings to appear in, and without them, her presence at the ball was out of the ques-

"That was a bint for you to buy the stockings," said Dick.

"No you're out," said Growling "she knew that I was as poor as herself, but though she could not rely on my purse, she had every confidence in my taste and judgement, and consulted me on the plan she had adopted for going to the ball in proper twig—now what do you think it was?"

"To go there in cotton, I suppose,"—returned Dick.

Dick

"Out again sir; you'd never guess it, and only a woman could have hit on the expedient. It was the fashion in those days for ladies in full dress to wear pink stockings, and she proposed painting

"Painting her legs," they exclamed.
"Fact, sir, and she relied on me for telling her if the cheat was successful."

"And what was it?" asked Durfy.
"Don't be in a hurry, Tom," said the doctor.-I complied on one condition, viz: that I should be the painter."

"Oh you old rascal," said Dick.

"A capital bargain," said Tom.
"But not a safe covenant,"—added the old at-

"Don't interrupt me gentlemen," said the doctor. "I got some rose pink accordingly, and I defy all the hosiers in Nottingham to make a tighter fit than I did on little Jenny, and a prettier pair of stockings I never saw."

And she went to the ball," said Dick. "She did"

"And the trick succeeded,"-answered Tom Durfy;

" So completely, that several ladies asked her to recommend her dyer to them. So you see what a woman will do to go to a dance. Poor little Jenny—she was a merry minx. By the by, she boxed my ears that night for a joke I made about the stockings. "Jenny, said I, for fear your stockings should fall down when you are dancing had'nt you better let me paint a pair of garters on them?

How to BE MISERABLE .- Sit at the window and look over the way to your neighbor's ex-cellent mansion, which he has recently built and paid for, and sigh out, "Oh, that I was a rich man!"

Get angry with your neighbor, and think you have not a triend in the world. Shed a tear or two, and take a walk into the burial ground, continually saying to yourself, when shall I be buried here!

Sign a note for a friend and never forget your kindness; and every hour in the day whis-per to yourself, "I wonder if he will pay that

Think every body means to cheat you. Closely examine every bill you take, and doubt its being genuine, till you have put the owner to a great deal of trouble. Believe every shilling passed to you is but a sixpence cross express your doubts about your getting rid of it if you should take it.

Put confidence in no body and believe every man you trade with to be a rogue.

Never accommodate, if you can possibly help it.

Never visit the sick or afflicted, and never give a

farthing to assist the poor. Buy as cheap as you can and screw down to the lowest mill. Grind the faces and the hearts of the unfortunate.

Brood over your misfortunes, your lack of talents, and believe that at no distant day you will come to want. Let the workhouse be ever in your mind, with all the horrors of distress and

Then you will be miserable to your hearts content (if we may so speak,) sick at heart and at variance with all the world. Nothing will cheer or encourage you—nothing will throw a gleam of sunshine or a ray of warmth into your heart. All will be as dark and as cheerless as

SACREDNESS OF TEARS .- There is a sacredness in tears. They are not the mark of weakness, but of power. They speak more eloquently than ten thousand tongues. They are messengers of overwhelming grief, of deep contrition, and of unspeakable love. Oh! speak not harshly of the stricken one—weeping in silence! Break not the deep solemnity by rude laughter, or intrusive foot-steps. Scoff not if the stern heart of manhood is sometimes melted to tears of sympathy—they are what help to elevate him above the brute. I love to see tears of affection. They are painful tokens, but still most holy. There is pleasure in tears—an awful pleasure! If there were none on earth to shed a tear for me, I should be loth to live; and if no one might weep over my grave, I could never die in peace.—Dr. Johnson.

More Blunders Than one .- An Irish noble-MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.—An Irish noble-man on a journey, was informed that his way lay over a rained bridge, which he would be obliged to pass in the night. He ordered his postillion to call him when they reached the dangerous place, then wrapping himself in his cloak went to sleep. When they reached the bridge the postillion call-led, but as his master did not awake, he drove on ter and been drowned, I would have put a bullet " By all the martyrs, if you ute, if I had starved.

At a party recently given in Washington one of the belles dropped an ornament. There was a tremenduous bustle in the room, immediately

There never was a lady so virtuous or moral that she would not hook another's dress when an opportunity offered.

THE FARMER.—With no inheritance but health, with no riches but industry, and no ambition but virtue, he is the sole king among men, and the only man among kings.

An Irishman, recommending a cow, said she would give milk, year after year, without having calves, because it run in the breed, as she came rom a cow that never had a calf.

To manufacture a single yard of broadcloth by hand, and without the use of machinery of any kind, would require the labor of two men for more than

To think justly, and to live wisely, to know truth and to practise virtue, is the undoubted and essen-tial foundation of our happiness.



QUABLESTOWN :

## Friday Morning, March 6, 1846.

Dr We have been requested to call a Meeting of the Democratic party of Jefferson County, at the Court-House in Charlestown, on Monday, 16th day of March, (Courtday) for the purpose of deciding whether it be expedient or not to present candidates for the next Legislature of

The English Tariff.

Our Agricultural interest will receive a new impetus if the policy recommended by Sir Robert Peel shall be put into operation. Under the most disadvantageous circumstances, our exportations of agricultural products has increased to a wonderful extent. Notwithstanding a tax has been levied at home and abroad, the hardy and enterprising sons of the West, have been able to compete in the markets of the Old World, with those who are favored with much closer proximity. When, therefore, the restrictive policy of England shall give place to a more liberal and just state of things, a market will be opened that we can at all times embrace, and compete with the most favored of European nations.

The following article from the New York Globe. glances only at the advantages to be derived by us in finding a market for our Indian Corn. This, of itself, will be a matter of great importance, but, when we recollect that nearly the same advantatages will accrue from the sale of nearly all the farmers' products, there is just reason to rejoice at the bright prospects of the future. The American agriculturalist is no longer to be taxed by his gion :own government to support those pampered mannfacturing monopolies, or proscribed by the proscriptive policy of England from entering the market with her own favored land-holders.

Indian Corn-Free Trade-Sir Robert Peel's

to be paid on Indian Corn imported into Great Britain, was, in October last, eight shillings per Britain, was, in October last, eight shillings per no mail south of Richmond since last Friday evenguarter, or about twenty-two cents per bushel.— Sir Robert Peel proposes to reduce the duty to one shilling per quarter, or to two and three quarter cents per bushel—making a difference of nineteen quarter cents per bushel. The immense benefits of such a change in the duty upon this one article, will be appreciated by all who are conscious of the enormous surplus of it produced in the United States. The last census shows that, in the year it was taken, these States produced 377,531,875 bushels of Indian corn.

States.	Produced.
Tennessee	44,986,188
Kentucky	39,847,120
Ohio	33,668,144
Virginia	34,577,592
Indiana	28,155,887
North Carolina	23,893,763
Illinois	22,634,211
Georgia	20,905,122
Alabama	20,947,004
Missouri	17,332,524
South Carolina	14,722,805
Pennsylvania	14,240,022
Mississippi	13,161,237
New York	10,972,286

.14 States produced Hence it appears that the ten States first named preduced, in that year, 286,947,554 busiless of corn, or nearly three hundred millions. This quantity was raised when there was no stimulus to a tainty of finding a remunerating market for the large surplus that existed over and above the means ne consumption. The heavy duty imposed by the laws of Great Britain, amounted to a virarticle with any profit to the producer. Peel's new system admits pork free of duty, with the exception of hams.

If the United States could produce a surplus of only fifty million bushels of corn, and could find a market for that surplus in England, to be returned to the producers, would be immense. But they can produce much more than that.

The question then arises, will Great Britain furnish a market for this surplus? Is not her present movement dictated solely by the apprehen-sion of an extraordinary scarcity of food for both man and beast, when that apprehension is removed by abundant crops, will she not change her policy, or if she does not change it, will it not be true that she will have no occasion for this surplus?

We state one fact, which may not be generally known in this country. Indian corn has never been used as an artisle of food in Great Britain.— She has never used it for the purpose of feeding or fattening cattle. She has not even used it in her distilleries for the production of spirits. She annually makes large importations of beans from Egypt to feed her cattle. The same money would produce much more value in feed for cattle, expended in the purchase of Indian corn. By a repeal of the duty on Indian corn, the money that has gone heretofore to Egypt, will henceforth be sent to the United States. When the English people have learned the value of this article, both for man's consumption and for feed for cattle, there will be a radical change in their views of its uses and importance, and the result will be an entire abolition of duty, instead of an increase of it.

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR .- A Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser states, as a current rumor, "that Mr. Crampton has brought out instructions to Mr. Pakenham to re-open negotiations by an offer of the 49th parallel, the whole of Vancouver's island, and the navigation of the Columbia river for twenty years. It is said that Mr. Polk will not take the responsibility of accepting the offer, but will submit it to the Senate for advice." The Union says:-"We will not uedertake to say positively that such despatches have not been received here, but certainly we have heard nothing to confirm this rumor."

DEATH OF GOVERNOR STOCKTON, OF DELAWARE. \_Maj. Thomas Stockton, Governor of the State of Delaware, died suddenly on Monday evening at New Castle, while sitting in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court; conversing on business .-A rupture of some of the large blood vessels in the vicinity of the heart is supposed, by the physicians, to have been the cause of his death. His genera health and spirits, for some time previous, had been remarkably good. He was elected to the gubernatorial chair in the fall of 1844, and would, had he survived, have continued in office until January, 1849. According to the Constitution, the Speaker of the Senate, Dr. Joseph, Maull, is ex-officio Governor of Delaware.

Gov. McDowell.

Since the election of this gentleman to Congress rom the "Tenth Legion," some of the Whigs claim that he has deserted his own party, and was advocating good Whig doctrine. Of what this doctrine consists, it is hard to tell. But if they advocate a protective Tariff, a National Bank, Distribution, or the British claim to the Oregon, Mr. McDowell is not one of them. He spoke in his letter of acceptance, of the nomination conferred upon him by the Democratic convention at Harrisonburg, fully and freely upon all these old party issues, and is out and out a supporter of the Demo-cratic creed. On the subject of the Tariff, he says in this same letter :-

" In relation to the Tariff, I have never advoca ted one except for revenue, and only for such amount of revenue as was sufficient for the wants of a

Government economically administered.

Within this revenue limit I would encourage and protect domestic manufactures, discriminating in favor of those most necessary to national security.

The Meeting on Monday Week.

A correspondent in to-days paper, seems dissatsfied with the call of a meeting on Monday, 16th, deliberate as to the expediency of presenting Democratic candidates for the next Legislature from this County. That meeting was called in pursuance of what was believed to be the wish of a large majority of our party. As to the "mode" of getting up the meeting, we do not think there can be the least doubt of a hearty acquiescence on the part of the precincts as to any action this meeting may think proper to take. It was called on a wishes of the different parts of the county, and we hope that every precinct may be fully and fair- turnpike connecting Charlestown and Berryville. As it may not be uninteresting to you to know ly represented.

The Snow of Saturday.

Though we experienced a very heavy fall of snow in this region on Saturday, our friends at the East, from all accounts we have received, had rather a better share. The following is from the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday, and will furnish some idea as to the amount of snow in that re- lers too, and we can boast of some of the largest

THE DETENTION OF THE MAILS .- It has been many years since we have had a storm in this sec-tion of the country which has cut off communica-tion with Philadelphia and the northern cities for two days and a half, which is the case at present. The last train of cars which have reached this city New Tariff.

The great change proposed by Sir Robert Peel, in the English Tariff, if adopted by Parliament, as we have no doubt it will be in its essential features, must inevitably produce important results in favor of the corn growing States. The duty in favor of the corn imported into Great arrived at its regular hour, but brought no papers arrived at its regular hour, but brought no papers arrived at its regular hour, but brought no papers arrived at its regular hour, but brought no papers arrived at its regular hour, but brought no papers arrived at its regular hour, but brought no papers arrived at its regular hour, but brought no papers arrived at its regular hour, but brought no papers are the first part of the care from the west arrived last evening at their regular hour, but brought no papers are the first part of the care from the west arrived last evening at their regular hour, bringing all the missing mails from that section. The Washington—indeed we have received from Philadelphia, up to the time we go to press, left there at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. All communication by railroad with Annapolis has also been suspended since Saturday evening.—
The cars from the west arrived last evening at ing. To-day, however, we presume that the mas-ses of snow which have blocked the roads will be made to yield to the combined operation of warm weather and the exertions of the "iron horse," a consummation most devoutly to be wished for.

Wheat.

The Galena (Ill.) Gazette of the 13th ult., says —"There is great reason to fear that the wheat crop has suffered severely from the effect of the open winter and little snow. In passing through the country a few days since we saw several large fields that appeared to be entirely destroyed,"

This has certainly not been the case in this region. And, if the crop in the West should fail from not being sheltered by the snow during winter, we should have a pretty fair prospect of an abundant crop.

The Legislature.

We have received no paper from Richmond during the present week, and are consequently with- of Frederick, one charter had already been sufout, in a great measure, our usual Legislative fered to expire by its own limitation. Taking the summary. It was generally believed, at last accounts, that the Legislature would adjourn on as useless legislation.

Mr. Pleasants :-

"The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was that Thomas Ritchie, jr., was guilty of the murder of Pleasants in a mutual combat, had between them tual prohibition of exports to that country. The onerous duty on pork prevented the export of that on the 25th inst., and that Peter J. Archer, Wash-Sir Robert ington Greenhow and William Scott were present adding and abetting in said combat and said mur-

The Coroner has issued his warrant to arrest said parties found guilty by the inquisition. Mr. Ritchie, it is reported, has taken passage for England: not however, from any dread of consequences, but merely to avoid the disagreeable necessity of having to undergo a trial.

Mr. H. K. Gregg, has been associated with James E. Stewart, Esq., in the publication of the Martinsburg Gazette. The "Gazette" has now reached its 47th volume.

BY WM. WEBER, Esq., former editor of the Hagerstown Mail, has taken charge of the Cumberland Alleganian. Mr. W. is a good writer, and has had considerable experience as a newspaper editor.

A RESPITE.-Hunter Hill, sentenced to be hung, has been respited by the Governor of Vir-ginia till the 7th of February 1847. Public justice; the Governor believes, demands that Hill should be punished, but that punishment should be tempered with kindness and humanity.

THE CARRIER PIGEON .- The London Spectator, says a pigeon, which was despatched from Southampton at ten o'clock, arrived at its home in Drury Lane at twenty-five minutes paat eleven; apwards of seventy miles in eighty-five minutes.

FROM HAYTI.-Proposed Massacre of the Whites .- The following letter, dated St. Domingo, Jan. 25, appears in the New York Sun :

"There is much anxiety in consequence of the threatened invasion by the Haytiens, under President Pierrot. His instructions to the army have been made public, by which it appears that the dreadful scenes of the old massacre are to be re-enacted. He is to save only the most beautiful white women, for his officers. All our women, over forty years of age, captured by his army are o be taken to his palace, chained back to back.— Our young women under that age, down to girls of five years of age, are to be delivered over to his fficers and soldiers! He is now only waiting for a steam propeller, which the abolitionists or anti-slavery societies of Boston are to send him, to carry out his horrible designs upon this little handful of white people! Pierrot has become the Virginius of Hayti, and at last he has ascended to the Presidential Chair. He has vowed that every white male shall be exterminated, with the emale children under five years of age.

A Large Fortune.—In two or three years 1848] a man by the name of Thellusion, who will then be 28 years of age, will come into possession in England, of 12 millions sterling, or about sixty in England, of 12 millions stering, or about sixtymillions of dollars! About 50 years ago an ancestor died, directing that his property should accumulate until 1848, and then fall to the heir.—
Parliament attempted to set aside the will but failed
—they however passed an act that no such will should be legal thenceforward .- Worcester Spy.

The Berryville Tarapike.

We are sorry, indeed, that we should have ex-sited the "surprise" of our neighbor of the Winchester Virginian, by calling the attention of the citizens of Clarke county to the advantages of Charlestown over Winchester as a terminus for their projected turnpike. The positions we assumed are susceptible of the clearest demonstration, and we only regret that absence from our post during most of the week, compels us to defer for the present some additional facts which we have at hand.

We have no disposition to "distract" what the Virginian designates as "a favorite scheme," but surely it would not ask the citizens of Clarke to make a turnpike to Winchester for the mere purpose of benefitting the latter place whilst they are loing, as it can be so clearly demonstrated, gross injustice to themselves. As to the cultivation that "agreeable taste and association, which used to bind so pleasantly," the two counties, we do not recollect of having seen in the days of yote, any desire on the part of Frederick to produce this happy state of things. Now, the parental affection of other days may be awakened-but it is a sordid one, and the young daughter, with a true and noble courage, will spurn, we hope, the al-

We did not expect that all the produce of Clarke would seek out the proposed channel, but, with what would be added from the neighboring counties of Warren, &c. we hold that our estimate is rather under than above. The trade or the river, to which the Virginian refers, would be Court-day, with special view of obtaining the greatly diminished, for a more safe, speedy and cheaper route would be presented, if there was a

As to the comparison which the Virginian institutes between the two places as a market for the farmer's produce, we hold that Charlestown has greatly the advantage. For we know, at any season of the year, flour, wheat, corn, bacon, and rel which preceded and led eventually to the hosmarketing of all kinds, can be purchased in Win- tile meeting. You will remember that about a chester and sold again here at a profit. Our mildealers in the Valley, frequently take advantage of the low price of wheat offered in Winchester, and turn over a few hundred dollars at the expense of the honest farmer of Clarke, and others similarly situated. We are loth to say or do any thing in disparagement of the beautiful and enterprising town of Winchester. Yet, it should not be false; and by his admitting it into his columns desire to rise to greatness over the ruins of its more modest, yet equally deserving neighbors .-And, if we are so fortunate as to secure the terminus of this turnpike at Charlestown, the editor of the Virginian can have occular demonstration that much of the trade which now centres in Winchester will be "driven" here, with advantage the apology, if apology it could be termed, as to the consumer, and a fair profit to the seller .-And, when here, a choice of markets is presented, which is not the case at Winchester. The farmer may take his produce to Harpers-Ferry, or the Old Furnace, and at either place sell on better terms, and buy his groceries, salt, plaister, &c., to more advantage than he can possibly do in Winchester. And it would be superlatively ridiculous on the part of the Virginian to contend that such is not the case, when, at either of these points, near one-half of the cost of transportation from the East would be saved.

We had hoped better things of the Virginian, than it should have called in question the "justice," "liberality" or intelligence of the Legislature, because they tailed to renew a charter for a turnpike from Berryville to Winchester, when by the indifference, if not "illiberality" on the part past as a precedent, they considered it; possibly,

The editor of the Virginian need not, as yet, be alarmed. We do not know that Clarke county The "Times" of Saturday last gives the following | will acquiesce in our project, but if she does, then as the substance of the Coroner's Jury, upon an | we promise that the rights of our citizens shall be

> IJ See " Advertisement in another column for the new publications received by Mr. James A. Fitzsimmons, at his Literary Depot, Harpers-Ferry. We are indebted to his liberality for a large and valuable collection of the latest publicaions; and in return, can but hope our literary friends will call and examine his choice assortment, and derive the same pleasure from an examination of his Books that we have done.

An election for Overseers of the Poor for Jefferson County, will take place on to-morrow, (Saturday.) The names of the several Commissioners who are appointed to conduct the election, will be found by reference to advertisement on fourth page of to-day's paper.

The nomination of Henry F. Baker, Esq., as Postmaster at Winchester, has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate.

We acknowledge ourselves indebted to "G. C. N." for his very interesting letter from Van Buren, Arkansas, under date of Feb. 10. We shall take occasion, when we have more room at our command, to give some extracts from the letter, which will doubtless prove of interest to our readers.

BT Romulus M. Saunders, of N. C., has been confirmed by the Senate, as Minister to Spain, in the place of Washington Irving, who desires to resarn home.

Gen. James H. Carson and Wm. Wood, Esq., were nominated by a Democratic meeting in Winchester on Monday last, as candidates for the next Legislature from the county of Frederick. With two such able and faithful champions in the field, our party can have but little doubt of entire suc-

PASSAGE OF THE "RIGHT OF WAY" BILL .-On Friday the Senate of Pennsylvania passed the bill granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Road through Pennsylvania to the Ohio at Pittsburg, by a vote of ayes 17, nays 13. There seems to be little or no doubt but that it will receive the sanction of the House of Representatives before its adjournment on Wednesday next, and as Gov. Shunk is a Pittsburg man, there is no doubt but that he will cheerfully sign the bill.

THE MISSING PACKETS .- Besides the steamer The Missing Packets.—Besides the steamer that Massachusetts there are now about a dozen packet ships on the ocean, which have been due at New York nearly a month. The packet ship Havre, which arrived at New York on Saturday, after a passage of 51 days from Havre, reports the most tempestuous weather ever recorded. The vessel was covered with ice, and they had to lay to five days under close reefed topsalls. For two weeks thereafter the gale continued, and they only made the state of the gale continued, and they only made the state of February saw a ship just below the water's edge. There has evidently been a fearful time on the ocean.—Balt. Sun. THE RICHMOND TRAGEDY.

We are indebted to a friend at Richmond, for. he following full and satisfactory account of the circumstances attending the death of John Hamp-DEN PLEASANTS. From the source whence this etter comes, we can take upon ourselves to youch for its accuracy in the main. We sincerely regret the unhappy end which has befallen Mr. Pleasants. In intellect, he was truly a giant, and we doubt if our State contains within her wide borders a man who can fill his place. But, rom all the facts which we can learn, he surely brought upon himself the sad consequences which have resulted, and it would be unjust to the living o allow our sympathies to get the better of our

Mr. Pleasants, as it is probably known to all as been, until very recently, editor of the Richnond Whig. In years, there was a great disproportion between him and his antagonist. Mr. Ritchie is about 25, whereas Mr. P. would have been 49 had he lived a few days longer. He has eft an aged mother and two children to mourn is loss. We pray that He who is a father to the atherless, may take them under His guidance and protection, and that they may never be "cast upon a bleak and cheerless world, without a pro-

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 27, 1846.

My Dear Friend :

Before this reaches you, you will probably ave heard of the death of John H. Pleasants, Esq. which occurred last night at 2 o'clock, in consequence of wounds received in a fight on Wednesday morning with Thomas Ritchie, jr., Esq .the main particulars of this deplorable event, I will attempt to relate them as briefly as the chief facts of the case will allow. You are perhaps familiar with the origin and progress of the quarmonth since, the regular Washington correspon dent of the Enquirer, stated in one of his communications for this paper, that he understood it was the intention of Mr. Pleasants (who was at the time on a visit to the North) to publish an abolition paper. This statement Mr. Pleasants pronounced in the "Star" of this City, as false; and added that Mr. Ritchie published it, knowing it to without comment, virtually adopted the lie as his own. Mr. Ritchie in reply stated in his next paper, that he did not endorse, as Mr. Pleasants aledged, all that he admitted into his columns from correspondents. But this did not satisfy Mr. Pleasants, who in his next paper characterized shabby and altogether insufficient, and repeated the harsh language towards Mr. Ritchie for admitting the charge into his columns-being evidently under the impression that Mr. Ritchie should have gone further and stated that he knew he (Mr. P.) was not an abolitionist. To this, Mr. Ritchie replied (on the 27th January) as follows:

follows:

"We notice in the Stay of yesterday an article professedly in reply to a brief comment made by us on a former piece in that paper signed "J. H. Pleasants."—He takes us to jask for publishing the predictions of our correspondent, and says, we ought to know that they are false. We know what some of his past opinions have been; but it is scarcely possible for us to divine what his sentiments may hereafter be. We have not the power of CLATKYOYANGE—and consequently cannot tell in advance what principles he may be disposed to advocate. We doubt whether he knows himself. His most intimate friends are sometimes puzzled to understand his position.

The article referred to is, in reality, a somewhat vio-lent, though rather inconsistent, attack upon us and our Correspondent "Macon." We do not care to engage in a controversy of this kind; enough has occurred in former ones between Mr. J. H. P. and ourselves, to show the utter futility of any attempt to bring them to a final decision. If our correspondent "Macon" wishes it, he will of course have the use of our columns, but, if "Ma-con" will take our advice, he will let Mr. J. H. P. alone. To use an old proyerb, "give the gentleman rope enough.

bered that when he had an opportunity to do so, in the case of Edward Johnson and himself, he failed to acquire such a reputation. And indulg-ed in many other offensive remarks towards Mr.

To this Mr. Ritchie, in the Enquirer of Saturday last, replied as follows:

"We (the Junior Editor) returned to this city on Th

coward.

He appeals to the 'confines of age, and dependent hildren' as an excuse. Let it be—we shall not dis-

As soon as this article made its appearance umor at every corner of the streets stated that Mr. Pleasants (who had returned from the North) intended to "attack" Mr. Ritchie the first place he met him-he (Mr. P.) having procured pistols and met him—he (Mr. P.) having procured pistols and a sword cane expressly for that purpose. Saturday, Sunday and Monday passed without their coming in contact, the public mind in the meantime considerably agitated by the fact now generally known and publicly avowed by Mr. Pleaeants, that an altercation would take place, and at the dread of the consequences. On Tuesday, Mr. Pleasants sent a verbal communication by his friend Mr. Jefferson Archer, to Mr. Ritchie, informing him that he (Mr. P.) designed an attack, and that he would expect Mr. R. to meet him, to afford him an opportunity of redress, the next morning at sunrise, on the southern Bank of James River, opposite Richmond, armed in any manner he might deem proper to defend himself. To this verbal communication, Mr. Ritchie re-turned by the hands of his friend Washington Greenhow, a written reply, protesting most ear-nestly against the mode and manner suggested by Mr. P. of settling the difficulty—that it was not the customary mode resorted to by gentlemen, that it was war without the refinements of civilized life, &c.; but that notwithstanding, if he (Mr. P.) insisted on that mode, he (Mr. R.) would meet him upon his own terms. Mr. P. did insist upon that informal mode, and accordingly the parties repaired to the spot selected, at the appointed hour, and the result is known.— The spot selected (by Mr. P. himself) was on an artificial island, formed by a canal running paral-lel with the river, about a hundred yards above he Southern termination of the bridge between Richmond and Manchester. Mr. Ritchie, ac-companied by Mr. Greenhow, and Mr. William Scott and Dr. Brown was on the ground 15 min-utes before the arrival of Mr. P. and his friends utes before the arrival of Mr. P. and his friends. Mr. P. then arrived, in company with Mr. Archer, Thomas Deane, and Dr. Warner, and stopped within about 50 yards of Mr. Ritchie. Mr. Deane then approached Mr. Greenhow and Mr. Scott and asked them if there was no way by which the difficulty could be adjusted before the parties met in deadly array, intimating that if Mr. Ritchie would withdraw the charge of "coward" he was of opinion that the matter could be amicably settled. Mr. Greenhow replied, that his friend (Mr. R.) had already been waiting for Mr. P. a quarter of an hour beyond the appointed time,—that ter of an hour beyond the appointed time,—that he would wait a quarter of an hour longer, and if Mr. P. failed to make the attack he had de-

signed, Mr. R. would retire from the ground.— Upon this reply being conveyed to Mr. Pleasants,

he deliberately walked up to a wooden case, close by, unlocked it, took out a six-barrel pistol and put it in his coat pocket—a large Bowie-knife and stuck it in his bosom—a dirk cane and placed it under his left arm—then took two large duelling pistols, one in each hand—adjusted his clothes for the onset, and immediately advanced with a pretty quick and determined step towards Mr. Ritchie, who, when Mr. P. had gotten within about 15 yards of him, fired a common duelling pistol at him, and immediately followed it by another single barrel pistol which he held in his left hand until he fired the first—he (Mr. R.) then draw from his pocket a six-barrel revolver, and continued firing in quick succession until Mr. P. came within three feet of him—when he (Mr. R.) draw a large Bowie-knife, and warded off a thrust which Mr. P. was making at him with a sword which he had drawn from his cane. At this juncture, Mr. P. fell back in an exhausted and fainting condition, while Mr. Ritchie had his Bowie-knife raised over him and in the very act of dealing a blow with it, which Mr. Pleasants admitted on his death bed would have terminated his existence at once, but for the forbearance and magnanimity of Mr. R. in withholding it, as soon as he discovered Mr. P. falling. Mr. Pleasants fired but two balls—the first, when within about 20 feet, and the second when within about 6 or 8 feet of Mr. R. both of which missed Mr. R. who remained in the same position all the time Mr. P. was rushing upon him. Mr. P. reserved his fires until very near Mr. R. evidently with the view of making his first shots tell with decided effect upon Mr. R. But, five of Mr. R. a shots took effect as he (Mr. P.) was advancing; which rendered him incapable of any efficient action by the time he reached Mr. Ritchie. After Mr. P. fell, Mr. R. and his friends retired to their carriage and returned to the. City about half after seven o'clock. Mr. P. was taken to the Toll-House midway of the was taken to the Toll-House midway of the Bridge, where his wounds were examined by Physicians, when it was discovered that he was wounded in five places; one ball having entered wounded in the places; one can having entered his left breast, one through the upper part of the left arm, one at the first joint of the thumb of his left hand and coming out at the first joint of the little finger, mutilating his hand very severely—one in the lower part of the abdomen, which passed entirely through—and one other, at what point I cannot at this moment call to mind. Mr. P. was soon after removed to his residence in this City near the Governor's house, where he breathed is last at 2 o'clock last night. His funeral takes place at one o'clock to-morrow—his remains to be deposited in the city burial ground on 2d Street, Shockoe-Hill. This melancholy event, as you may readily imagine, has created a great sensaas last Sunday night. He sent the challenge—insisted on that savage and deadly mode of warfare—declared he would fight in no other way—selected the time and place of meeting—had this own choice of weapons—made the attack—Mr. R. standing on the defensive alone from first to last. And yet, strange to say, even in this enlightened community, where all these facts are familiar to every body, occasionally may be heard, from those blinded and warped by party prejudice, notes of censure against Mr. Ritchie. Censure, for what? Why, because he either did not "back out," prove himself a coward, or stand like an idiot and let Pleasants rush upon him armed to the teeth with pistols, dirks, Bowie-knives, &c. with the avowed purpose of taking his life, and make no effort to defend himself from such a savage and murderous attack. Nothing else. J.

The Proposed Tariff.

We have had frequent occasion (says the Fredricksburg Recorder,) to commend the tone and temper of the New York Sun. It is not an Administration paper, as is sometimes asserted; but an independent neutral; nearly, or quite as often, leaning off, as on. It is strongly opposed to the Independent Treasury project, and by no means radically Democratic upon the tariff; admitting, as will be seen by the following article, the propriety of some sort of " protection for protection." and broken down politicians? Are we willing to de-It is an honest, able and independent journal, and grade the dignity of our cause, and so far To this Mr. Pleasants replied in substance, that as such, though sometimes wrong, entitled to respect the sake of the party, for the sake of the cause, for the sake of the party, for the sake of the cause, for the cause, for the sake of the cause, for the cause, f upon the proposed tariff, commend themselves to the good sense of all candid Tariffites :-THE NEW TARIFF .- A correspondent of the

Philadelphia Sentinel complains that the Secretary of the Treasury has not carried out the views of the President in relation to the Tariff; that he has not only recommended great reductions in the rates of duty, but has presumed to frame a bill carrying out his own views on the subject. It is "We (the Junior Editor) returned to this city on Thursday night. We have seen a letter addressed by J. H. Pleasants to Chas. Maurice Smith, Esq., dated at Philadelphia, Feb. 4, and published Feb. 16th, in answer to an article which appeared in the Enquirer on the 27th of annuary. This letter affords strong corroborative avidence of our opinion expressed, in our article of the 27th ult., and, from J. H. Pleasants communication, evidently, understood by him to the extent we intended—namely, that facts within our knowledge proved him to be a coward.

Takes of duty, but has presumed to hand, carrying out his own views on the subject. It is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury of the Treasury of the Treasury. The correspondent of the Senting reminds the Secretary of the Treasury that a coward. the vote of Pennsylvania was secured to President Polk by his declaration of being favorable to the present Tariff, and that some of the heaviest reductions have been levelled by the Secretary against the interests of that State with a knowledge of that fact. The President in the celebrated Kane Letter, frankly declared he had always been against a high protective Tariff, and had uni-formly voted against that measure, but he would support a Tariff for revenue with incidental pro-

The duty on iron of all kinds is reduced to thirty per cent. We have abundant ore in this country, and Pennsylvania is rich with iron mines.— The article can be manufactured in every variety of shape for almost every article in con Thirty per cent on such appears to us to be sufficient protection, and that duty on railroad iron ought to give us the monopoly. Thirty per cent in the advanced state of our manufactures would seem to be sufficient protection on every article. Coal is set down at thirty per cent. The Pennsylvania anthracite will always command a marsylvania anthracite will always command a market, and the little bituminous coal imported will soon be less from the quantity arriving from the Cumberland mines. The duty on cotton goods is reduced to twenty per cent. This it is contended will throw thousands out of employment. We grow our own cotton. We have all the labor saving machines required in spining and weaving; and twenty per cent protection to our own manufactures ought to afford good dividends and fair profit. If not, then we are in favor of increasing it to thirty per cent. Under the present law they make thirty or forty per cent. profit, and that taken out of the pockets of the consumer is a very heavy tax. What would the manufacturing inheavy tax. What would the manufacturing interests consider fair protection? We do not, as it is alledged, reduce our Tariff to benefit the foreign manufacturer. We do so to benefit ourselves, to releive ourselves of a tax which enriches the nanufacturer without benefitting the operative or the farmer.

LETTERS FOR TEXAS .- We have seen a state-LETTERS FOR TEXAS.—We have seen a state-ment, taken from some of the New Orleans papers, which gave out the idea that letters for Texas were required to be postpaid to and from New Orleans. This is a mistake. We learn from the Patriot that the Postmaster of Baltimore has rerelied instructions from the Postmaster General, informing him that letters for Texas—now since its admirsion into the Union—may be sent as to any other part of the United States, and that the postage regulations are the same .- Balt. Sun.

TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING .- By a repor from the Register of the Treasury it appears that the amont of notes outstanding on the 1st of March

Fire at Vicksburg.

A fire recently occurred at Vicksburg, which destroyed some 20 buildings. It broke out in a frame building belonging to Judge Bodley, in which some slaves were temporarily placed to be sent up the river—by the are accidentally communicating to the floor. Among the stores destroyed by the fire, we are sorry to notice that of Mr. James Gwinn's, formerly of this town. His store-house was a very large one, and as there was no insurance, his loss must be very heavy.

"The Odd Fellow."

We have received some two or three copies of a paper bearing the above title, published by Messrs. Cochran, Cole & Co., of Boston, at \$2,00 a year, in advance. It is beautifully printed, of large size, and would prove of great interest to members of the Order to whose principles it is devoted. A large portion of the paper is filled with literary and scientific subjects, and, in this department alone, is worth more than the subscription

Middleway, Feb. 28, 1846.

Mr. Beller—Dear Sir:—I notice in your paper of yesterday, that some of my too partial friends at this precinct, have thought proper to present my name as a candidate for the next Legislature from the county of Jefferson. Now, sir, as I have no desire to forestall any action of the Democratic party, I must beg leave to say that that nomination was made without my knowledge or consent. You will therefore please withdraw it. If, at any time, the Democratic party of Jefferson, in their usual mode of concentrating public opinion, should deem my humble name worthy of MIDDLEWAY, Feb. 28, 1846.

son, in their usual mass of concentrating public opinion, should deem my humble name worthy of consideration, I do not at present know that I should feel authorized in withholding it; but, for the present, be assured, that my aspirations shall in no wise interfere with any action the party may in no wise interfere was think proper to persue.

Respectfully, Yours, &c.,

GEORGE MURPHY.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

Mr. Editor:—I observe in the "Spirit" of the 27th, you have called, by request, a meeting of the Democratic party of Jefferson, at Charlestown, on the 1st day of March Court, to decide "whether it be expedient to present candidates for the next Legislature of Virginia." Now, sir, waiving for the present the manner by which that object is to be effected, supposing it to be the desire of the Democratic party to have candidates. I would respect. may readily imagine, has created a great sensation, much feeling, and some partisan excitement in this community. But, who is to blame but Mr. Pleasants himself? Instead of holding "Macon," the correspondent of the Enquirer, a respectable lawyer at Washington, responsible for the charge of which he (Mr. P.) complained, he passed him by—charged Mr. Ritchie with lying—next charged him with cowardice in the case of Johnson—and then declared that he had determined that he would kill Ritchie or Ritchie should kill him—a declaration he solemnly made as late as last Sunday night. He sent the challenge—insisted on that savage and deadly mode of warfare—declared he would fight in no other way—selected the time and place of meeting—had his wait awhile, and determine our course by future wait awhile, and determine our course by future contingencies, rather than tie our hands in advance, and thereby destroy our power of future action? It has heretofore, I think, been customary with us to await the action of the other party, particularly as they have somehow managed for some years to be the party in the ascendency; and I can see no good reason why we should now

act hastily and precipitately.

But sir, I spoke of the object of that call. Let me here repeat the question, and again ask what is its real object? From all I can learn, and from the manner in which the call in your paper suggests the decision of the question of nominating, the real object it has in view, is not nominating, the real object it has in view, is not to nominate candidates, nor is it with the hope of doing so, but to subserve the ends of certain Whig gentlemen, intriguers, I may say, who, deeply impressed with the magnitude of their claims upon their party, and the importance of services rendered, and conscious that in this respect, there is a manifest want of mutuality of opinion between themselves and the great mass of their party, yet are seeking by our assistance, to foist themselves upon them, whether they will or not. This is the game that is to be played, and I ask, are we to lend ourselves to any such scheme? Are we willing to play into the hands of Whig aspirants of the men who constitute that party, I sincerely

iope not.

If the real object of that call had been to nomi-If the real object of that call had been to nominate candidates, or to decide the question of the propriety of nominating, why was there not a suggestion for precinet meetings? That is surely the established and only proper mode of determining the wish of the party. Suppose we have a meeting on the day suggested, why the probability is, that some dozen from the Charlestown precinct, with perhaps half as many from all the other precincts, will meet in caucus, and in contravention of established custom, and the rights travention of established custom, and the rights of the precincts, deny the great mass of the party the privilege of expressing their wishes in the matter at all. We already see it intimated by "Many Voters" of the Smithfield precinct, that our worthy fellow-citizen, George Murphy, would meet their approbation, as a candidate; and how do we know that other precincts may not entertain a similar desire, of casting their votes for a Democratic candidate. We should at least let them have an opportunity to be heard. It is not democratic to organize meetings composed of

democratic to organize meetings composed of self-appointed members, to express the will of those whom they never consulted, and of whose wishes and opinions they have never been apprised.

If we are convinced that we are in a minority in the county, and that it will be useless for us to nominate candidates, then let us stand aloof, and have nothing to do with the movements of our opponents. Let us fold our hands before us, and leave them in quiet possession of the field. have nothing to do with the movements of our opponents. Let us fold our hands before us, and leave them in quiet possession of the field.—
Let them determine for themselves, which one of those numerous self-sacrificing gentlemen, who are willing to neglect their private fortunes, all for the sake of the good people, are to represent them in the next General Assembly.

My object then, sir, is to oppose the call of that meeting, at so early a day—to defer it awhile, or at any rate until the precincts have spoken: or if it be the evident wish of our party to have no candidates, then let us manifest that determination, not irregularly, by passing resolutions for the bene-

candidates, then let us manifest that determination, not irregularly, by passing resolutions for the benefit of Whig intriguers, but by silently passing the matter over, without the intervention of a formal meeting. These suggestions I have thrown out under the belief that they will meet the approbation of the discreet and thinking men of the party, and with the hope that they will solicit from all passing consideration. They may be erroneous, but in a good cause it is better to be over zealous than to err on the side of indifference.

TEXAS.—The reports that President Jones had instructed his Collectors to disregard the Collection laws of the United States, and that several thousand Mexican troops were advancing on Texas, are ascertained, says the Washington Union, by recent advices, to be totally false. The Customs have been regularly collected ever since, the 16th of February, by the United States Collector, and Gen. Taylor's last despatch, dated 7th February, gives no intimations of the movements of the Mexicans to the Rio del Norte.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA .- The London Mornng Chronicle denies the position of the Times, that a war with America would be popular in

England; and adds:
"The middle class regard the mighty transat-lantic republic not only with admiration, but with pride, as a magnificent demonstration of the progressive energy and self-governing power of their

The Senate did not sit to-day.

House of Refresentatives.—A great number of private bills were reported from committees, and referred to a committee of the whole, which means that they must take their chance among hundreds of others, which may probably be acted upon sometime between now and the year 1899.

Mr. Simpson, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill providing for the ware-housing of imports. It was read twice and committed.

Mr. Owen gave the House a scolding relative to the eight years' delay of the Smithsonian bequest. On his motion, the bill was made the special order for the second Tuesday in April.

Several unimportant matters having been disposed of, the House went into committee of the whole, and spent the remainder of the day in the consideration of the bills on the private calendar. The Senate did not sit to-day.

WASHINGTON, March, 2, 1846. WASHINGTON, March, 2, 1846.

Senate.—The morning hour was as usual occupied by the presentation of petitions, and the disposal of other miscellaneous matter.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Dayton, calling on the President to state, whether in his opinion, our Oregon relations do not require an increase of the army and navy.

our Oregon relations do not require an increase of the army and navy.

Mr. Atchison, from the committee on militia, reported a bill for organizing and arming the militia of Oregon.

Among the other bills reported, was one providing for the establishment of a post route, from Independence, in Missouri, to the Pacific ocean.

A number of private bills from the House was taken up, read twice and referred.

The consideration of the Oregon notice resolu-

taken up, read twice and referred.

The consideration of the Oregon notice resolutions was then resumed.

Mr. Breeze having the floor, alluded to the great importance of the subject, and said that the eyes of the whole people were turned towards the Senate, awaiting its action. He then gave his reasons at length in favor of the notice. Alluding to the resolutions of the Legislature of that State in favor of the notice, he said there is but one feeling among all classes in Illinois upon this subject. They are all against "masterly inactivity." ject. They are all against "masterly inactivity."
They want the Government to exert a masterly
activity, and to go shead in the assertion of our

House of Representatives .- The House took up the New Jersey contested election case, between Mossrs. Runk and Farlee. The former is the sitting member and the latter the contestant. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the respective claims. The controversy was utterly devoid of interest.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1846. WASHINGTON, March 3, 1846.

Senate.—Mr. Clayton offered a resolution, calling on the President for copies of all correspondence which may have taken place since Feb'y. 4th, relative to Oregon.

The resolution of Mr. Dayton, calling on the

President to state whether in his opinion our Ore-gon relations do not warrant an increase in the army and navy, coming up in its order, was at the suggestion of Mr. Sevier, laid over for a few days.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Oregon notice resolutions.

Mr. Dayton having the floor, made a long speech in favor of conciliation and compromise. He dissented from many of the positions taken by Mr. Breeze yesterday, and prophesied that should this Administration precipitate us into a war by insisting the feeth degree it would have in with all ing upon the 54th degree, it would bring it with all its aiders and abettors to the block.

Mr. Haywood next took the floor, but he gave way to a motion of adjournment.

House of Representatives.—The House resumed the consideration of the New Jersey contest-ed election case. The discussion was continued until the adjournment without any definite action.

Washington, March 4, 1846. SENATE.—During the morning hour there was as usual a great number of memorials on various

The Senate then resumed the consideration of

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Oregon question.

Mr. Haywood having the floor, defended the course of the President, and contended that Mr. Polk stands now where he stood in August last, viz: upon the 49th degree, and that the door is still open for negotiation. He (Mr. H.) was in favor of settling the question upon the 49th, and he gave some of the pretended friends of the Administration some hard knocks for the littleness thay had displayed sings the commencement of the

Without concluding, Mr. H. yielded the floor for an adjournment.

House of Representatives .- After the reading of the journal, but few members being present, a call of the House was ordered, and proceeded with until a sufficent number for business arrived.

a tedious debate of some hours, a resolution declaring that Mr. Runk, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, was negatived by the casting vote of the Speaker. The vote was 96 to 96. So Mr. Runk retains the seat.

# VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, February 25, 1846. Senate — Messages were received from the House informing the Senate that the House had passed the bills, "Amending the primary school system," and "Concerning the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company."

A message was received from the House by Mr. Southall, that the House had agreed to the

Senate's resolution asking a committee of free conference upon the disagreement of the two Houses on the Tax bill.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1846. Senate.—In the Senate, on Thursday. 26th Feb'y, the bill authorizing the sale of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad, was passed—the day being spent in debating the various amendments proposed—some of which were adopted.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—The Report of the

Committee for Courts of Justice, on the petition of the Protestant Episcopal Church praying for the passage of a law authorizing the religious congregations of the State to hold property to a limited extent, was read as follows:

The Committee for Courts of Justice have, according to order, had under consideration the petition of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia to them referred, praying for the passage of a law authorizing the Keligious Congregations of this State to hold property to a limited amount, and have come to the following resolutions there-

ference to the assessment of the revenue, so as Declaring it expedient to pass a law more clearly defining the powers of the County Courts in granting license to keepers of ordinaries.

Report of the Committee on Agriculture and

Report of the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures:

Adverse to petition of citizens of Frederick county, praying legislative action to prevent the ravages of sheep-killing dogs.

On motion of Mr. Yerby, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, Feb'y. 27, 1846.

In the Senate on Friday, 27th February the day was spent in debating the Richmond and York Town Rail Road bill. They were discussing this bill at a late hour last evening.

House of Delegates.—The Tax-Bill was taken up, and consumed near the whole day, without coming to any definite action.

Bills Passed.—A bill providing more effectually for the protection of sheep in the County of Loudoun.

A bill to incorporate the Oak Grove Academy in the County of Clarke.

On motion of Mr. McPherson, the House ad-

## General Intelligence.

AWFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION-Forty Live AWFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION—Forty Lives Lost.—We learn that the steamer Congress which left this city a few days since bound up, came in contact near Princeton, Miss., with the steamer Saladin, a new boat on her first trip down. The Saladin, struck the Congress on the side, cutting through to the boilers, and penetrating them. The explosion was tremendous, blowing off the entire cabin, and destroying about forty lives.—The concussion between the two boats took place. The concussion between the two boats took place

We have been able to gather no details, further than is stated above, of this awful catastrophe.

[N. O. Jeffersonian, February 18.

SENATOR COLQUITT'S NOTICE .- The following is the form of the joint resolution offered by Mr. Colquitt on Wednesday in the Senate:

That notice be given, in terms of the treaty, for abrogating the convention made between Great Britain and the United States on the 20th of October, 1818, and continued by the convention of 1827, immediately after the close of the present session of Congress, unless the President, in his discretion, shall consider it expedient to defer it to

a later period.
Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That it is Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That it is earnestly desired that the long standing controversy respecting limits in the Oregon Territory, be speedily settled by negotiation and compromise, in order to tranquilize the public mind, and to pre-

serve the friendly relations of the two countries.

To this Mr. Crittenden has signified his assent with some qualification to the second section.— Mr. Webster has asserted that he will vote for both sections, and expressed the opinion that a majority of the Senate would assent to them.— Mr. Calhoun is favorable to them, as he considers the point in controversy to have narrowed down to the question whether the Oregon difficul-ties should be settled by war or by negotiation and

Long Passages .- Mr. N. P. Willis is on board the Prince Albert, which has been out now nearly sixty days. There are also something like a dozen other vessels that have been from fifty to sixty days on the passage from Liverpool, all with March 6, 1846—tf.

Monuments, Column and Flath Tolhi Slabs, of any work in the Stone Cutting line furnished at short notice.

WM. LOUGHRIDGE.

Leitersburg, Washington County, Md.)

March 6, 1846—tf. sixty days on the passage from Liverpool, all with large numbers of passengers on board, and great anxiety is consequently lelt by their friends.

Corn And Corn Meal for Europe.—The ship Liberty, Capt. Norton, left New York on Wednesday, laden with 3500 barrels of Indian meal, 20,000 bushels of corn. She cleared for Cork and a market. The freight was at the rate

of 9d. sterling, per bushel to Cork.

Grinnell, Minturn & Co. have purchased an immense quantity of Indian corn in the Western country, where it remains on storage, waiting the opening of navigation, for shipment to the seaboard, for exportation to Cork, Ireland, whence it will be distributed to the different ports. It is stated that the purchases of grain by this house the past season, amount to nearly a million o

UNITED STATES DEPOSITS .- It appears by the weekly statement of the United States Treasurer that on Monday, Feb. 23, the following amounts he gave some of the pretended friends of the Administration some hard knocks for the littleness they had displayed since the commencement of the agitation of this subject. He argued that we might accept the 49th degree without any loss of national honor or interest. In the course of his remarks, he and Mr. Allen exchanged some shots, which considerably relieved the tedium of the proceedings.

that on Monday, Feb. 23, the following amounts of the public moneys were on deposit in the banks of this city and the District of Columbia: Chesapeake Bank, Baltimore, Md., \$155,652 11; Bank of Washington, Washington, D. C., \$13,655 19; Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, D. C., \$17,734 81; Patriotic Bank, Washington, D. C., \$14,760 78; Corcoron & Riggs, Washington, D. C., \$457,206 14; Bank of Potomac, Alexandria, D. C. \$9,493 67. The aggregate amount deposit-C., \$9,493 67. The aggregate amount deposited in all of the banks of the Union, subject to draft, Property known as was \$8,662,560 64 .- Balt. Sun.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE .- We are pained to The House then resumed the consideration of the New Jersey contested election case, and after a tedious debate of some known as the consideration of the considerati deceased was playing near a colt, and going too close to its heels, the animal kicked him on the head, causing instant death.—Augusta Democrat.

Horses Killed By Saltpetre.-Three team horses belonging to Mr. Patrick Kneeland, lobor-er, were found dead in his stable, at Boston, on Friday morning. He had administered to each of them, the evening before, what he had purchased of a neighboring apothecary as glauber salts, but which it has been since ascertained was saltpetre.

THE SMALL Pox-The number of deaths in New York last week from this disease was 5—the number in Philadelphia 11,—and the number in Baltimore 9.

# The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET-

From the Baltimore Sun, of Wednesday, CATTLE—There were only 400 head offered at the scales yesterday, 300 head of which were sold to city butchers at prices ranging from \$\pmu\$4 50 to \$\pma\$7 75 net, per 100 lbs., according to quality. The demand was brisk. The quality of the cattle was very fine.

HOGS—There is a good demand for live hogs, and sales are making at \$\pma\$5 621 a \$\pma\$6 per 100 lbs., according to quality.

guality

FLOUR—There was less activity in the market for

FLOUR—There was less activity in the market for

Howard street flour, without any special change in price.

A sale was made from store this morning, at \$4 684.—

Some holders are willing to take this price, while others

ask \$475. The receipt price is unsettled. No transac
tions in City Mills; holders in some instances contend

for \$5, without finding purchasers. The last sales of Rye

flour were at \$375, and Corn meal \$331 per bbl. No

sales of Susquehanna flour.

GRAIN—There have been no receipts of any kind of

flour were at \$3.75, and Corn meal \$3.312 per bbl. No sales of Susquehanns flour.

GRAIN—There have been no receipts of any kind of grain for several days past. Prime red Wheat will bring \$1.04. White Corn is worth 60 a 62 cents, and yellow 64 a 65 cents per bushel; and Oats 36 a 37 cents. Cloverseed ranges from 5.50 to \$6, according to quality. No Rye selling.

WHISKEY—Sales of bbls. at 24 cents, and of hhds. at 23 cents are willow.

In its State to note properly to a limited amount, and have come to the following resolutions therepipon:

Resolved, unanimously, as the opinion of this Committee, That the policy of the laws of this Commonwealth, by which the power to take and hold property is withheld from religious congregations, is founded in the highest wisdom, as well for the safety of the State as for the purity of the Church.

Resolved, therefore, as the opinion of this Committee, That the prayer of the petitioners be rejected.

On motion of Mr. Lyons, the report was laid upon the table.

The following reports of committees were agreed to:

Adverse to the memorial of the trustees of the town of Lexingtou, in the county of Rockbridge, praying authority to extend the limits thereof.

Adverse to the petition of sundry citizens of the town of Darkesville, in Berkeley county, for a grant to them of corporate powers for police purposes and the good government of said town.

Reports from the Committee of Finance:

Beclaring it expedient to amond the law in re-

MAIRIED.

In Martinsburg, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Robert P. Bryarly, Jr., merchant, to Miss Sally Arell Boarman, daughter of Capt. Charles Boarman, of the U. S. Navy.

On Thursday evening, 19th ult, by the Rev. J. Few Smith, Mr. Charles Michael Congad to Miss Lucre-tia Catharine, daughter of Mr. James Enders, all of Windhard

Winchester.
On Tuesday, 24th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Gilmore, Mr. Hardage Bridges to Miss Margaret Ann Lee, daughter of Alexander D. Lee, Esq., all of Loudoun.
At Harpers-Ferry, on Thursday evening the 25th ult. by the Rev. James Sanks, Mr. William Merrick to Miss Mary E. McClure, second daughter of Mr. William McClure—all of the above place.

In Fayette county, Ohio, Mrs. Denoran Russi, daughter of William McBee, formerly of Harpers-Ferry, in the 32d year of her age.

At his residence in Hampshire County, Va., on the 26th ult., after a confinement of several weeks with dropsy, Mr. Joel Ellis, in about the 75th year of his age.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

Democratic Meeting. A meeting of the Democratic party, of the Smithfield precinct, will be held at the School-room, their usual meeting place, on Saturday next, (YO-MORROW) at 2 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

MANY VOTERS.

37 The usual services in the Episcopal Church, Charles town, will be omitted on Sunday next, the 8th inst. On the succeeding Sunday (the 15th) the Communion of the Lord's Supper will be administered, Providence permitting. March 5th, 1845.

for this Conference year, in Charlestown, on Sabbath next, 8th inst., at the usual hour, A. M. March 6, 1846.

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

Who Disputes It! Nobody.—It has now become an established fact that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the best remedy ever known for preventing consumption by certainty and speedily curing every disease that leads to this most fatal malady—Coughs, Colds, Bleeding at the Lungs, Asthma, Liver Complaint, etc., etc., at once yield to its marvellous power—and scores of cases of supposed confirmed Consumption have been cured, after the best physicians have declared that death was inevitable. Mr. James Sage, of Waterville, N. Y., was restored to perfect health by the Balsam after the best doctors in Onedia county pronounced his case to be a hopeless Consumption. So of Thos. Cozens, of Haddonfield N. J., after he had been given up to die. See the published statements of each case—so attested that all MUST BELIEVE.

MARBLE.

THERE is now in the care of George W. A Sappington, Esq., in Charlestown, Va., a finished assortment of

White Marble Tomb-Stones. (Lettering neatly executed at short notice.) Persons desirous of purchasing those last emblems of affection, well do well to examine these before they buy elsewhere. Mr. Sappington, who has consented to act as Agent, will take pleasure in showing these Tomb Stones to persons desiring to see them, whether they wish to buy or not.

Monuments, Column and Plain Tomb Slabs, or

For Hire,

FROM this time until Christmas next, a young

Fat Sheep for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a lot of CORN FED SHEEP, to which the attention of dealers in meat

is invited. JOHN R. BEALL. Leetown, March 6, 1846-3t.

I Have Still a Few Left. SASH of every size, Venitian Blinds, Pannel Doors, Door Frames, Window Frames, &c., and will make to order every thing in that line, as well as every species of wood work wanted in the building of a house; or, will contract for building in whole or in part as may be desired. All of which will be attended to with promptness and

executed with despatch.

March 6, 1846—3t.

B. TOMLINSON. Sale of Valuable Bolivar Pro

WILL be sold, on SATURDAY the 28th day of MARCH, 1846, at Public Auction, on the premises, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the Valuable

Graham's Tavern Stand,

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—We are pained to learn that an amiable and sprightly son of Mr. into three Lots, a plat of which can be seen in the meantime by calling on the undersigned, and will be exhibited on the day of sale. The lots will be

sold in the following order:

1st. Lot No. 1, Fronting on Charlestown Road, 49 feet 10 inches, and running back to the U. S. Line, where width is 94 feet 10 inches. This Lot has on it a LARGE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 40

2nd. Lot No. 2, Fronting on same road, 77 feet 2 inches, and running back to U. S. Line, where width is 67 feet 8 inches. This Lot has on it a one-story STONE HOUSE, 32 × 18½, and wing—The same being a convenient and comfortable dwelling. A stone Stable in the centre of the lot 40 ⋈ 30 and a good well.

3rd. Lot No. 3, Fronting on same road, 61 feet, and running back to the U. S. Line, where its width is 22 feet 3 inches. This lot has on it a LARGE STONE BUILDING, about 40 ⋈ 32, one and one half story high, now occupied as a workshop, which could readily be con-

erted into a dwelling.

Terms of Sale.—One-third Cash, and the balance in one, two, and three years, with interest, secured by deed of trust, or otherwise.

JAMES H. GRAHAM.

March 6, 1846. Weekly Bulletin of New Books

AND Cheap Publications received at Jas. A. Fitzsimmon's Cheap Publication Depot:

HAVE this week as follows, viz : NOVELS and LIGHT READING, Hoboken, by Fay; Naval Officer; Love Match; Rival Chieftains; West Point Cadet; Theatrical of Sol Smith; do. of Jo Cowell; Roderick Random; Joseph Andrews; Crock of Gold; Roger Dutton, by James; The Fountain; James' Last in two numbers; The Step-Mother; St. Patrick's Eve; The Dead Boxer; The Philosopher's Stone; Westward Ho! Jonathan Wild; Ancient Egypt;

All of Miss Pickering's Novels; Mrs. Gore's Do. James' do.; Howitt's do.; Arthur's do.; The Visionary; Paul Redding; The Expectant; Groves of Blarney; Robber of the Rhine; Charity Sister; Minstrel Love; Collegians; The Prince and Pedlar; The Quiet Husband;

The Prince and Pedlar; The Quiet Husband;
Marriage; Violina; Magic Goblet;
Cottagers of Glenbourne, &c. &c.
BOUND BOOKS.—I have History, Chemistry, Botany, Mechanical Works, Religious Books of all Churches, all sorts of School Books, Bibles, Large Dictionary, Pocket do., a large variety of Song Books, Toy Books, the March number of the Magazines, No. 9, of the Western Continent, the Iris, the Flag of Our Union, &c.
P. S. Mooney's History of Ireland, just received.

Harpers-Ferry, March 6, 1846.

Codfish and Mackerel, FOR sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY. GEORGE W. BRADFIELD.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Snickersville, Loudoun County, Virginia,
WILL practice in the Superior and Inferior
Courts of Loudoun, Clarke, Jefferson, &c.,
March 6, 1846.

A CARD.

MISS CAROLINE W. TRUMBULL MISS CAROLINE W. TRUMBULL

AS opened a FEMALE SCHOOL in the
dwelling house of Mrs. Dr. Griggs. In
conducting her School, she will make it her first
object to teach her acholars Spelling, Reading,
Writing, Geography, Arithmetic and English Grammar. When any of them become sufficiently acquainted with these things—which are the foundation of useful knowledge—she will then endeavor
by degrees, to build up, and enrich, and polish their
minds, by directing them to the study of History,
Philosophy, Rhetoric, Algebra, Latin, and some
other things of a kindred chiaracter. And while
she thus aims to improve the minds of her pupils,
she will at the same time consider it to be both her
duty and her privilege, to aid in forming their
habits, and manners as ladies; and to teach them
out of the Bible, those principles of true religion,
which will make them most useful here, and most
happy hereafter. appy hereafter.

Her terms are such as have been customary

this place.

She hopes by experiment to prove that her school is worthy of a share of public patronage.

Mrs. Dr. Griggs, in whose family she boards, is willing in addition, to receive as boarders, a limited number of young ladies who may desire to attend her School.

Challeton Marsh 6, 1946.

Charlestown, March 6, 1846.

FOR RENT. THE dwelling part of my Large Brick House, opposite the Arsenal Yard, Harpers-Ferry. It contains 15 Rooms, all well finished, and is admirably suited for a private Boarding House. If it is rented for such, I will furnish three boarders; and will offer the House on the most reasonable terms to a good tenant.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, March 6, 1846.

FOR RENT,

THE VIRGINIA HOTEL, at Harpers-Ferry,
Va.; possession given the first of April.—
Application must be made before the 20th March.
Persons desiring to rent, will make application to
the subscriber by the time above named.

WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.

Harpers-Ferry, March 6, 1846. Store House in Garardstown

FOR RENT. THE Store House, in Garardstown, belonging

to the estate of William Wilson, dec'd, so long occupied by him as a Mercantile Stand—afterwards for some years by Wm. Long & Co., and others, and for the last 18 or 19 years, so successfully, by Mr. John W. Stewart, is now for rent, and possession to be given of the 1st day of April next. The advantages of this stand as a place of mercantile business are too well known to require specification.

For Terms apply to Dr. Ebenezer Coe, in Garardstown, or to the subscriber, who expects soon be in the county of Berkeley.

JOHN P. WILSON, Ex'r

March 6, 1846—3t. of Wm. Wilson, dec'd.

Grocery, Liquor and Produce STORE. B. F. WILLIS,

3 doors North of Mr. John Lawson, Alex. D. C., BEGS leave to inform the public generally, that
he has taken the above Store and Warehouse, where may be found a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c. &c., which he will sell on as favorable terms as can be had elsewhere. He will also give particular attention to selling Country Produce, pledging his best efforts to ob-tain, in every case, the highest market price for all articles entrusted to his care. March 6, 1846-\$2.

Cheap Publication and Popular

No. 209 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ADIES and Gentlemen residing out of the city of Philadelphia, are informed that all orders sent to the above place, directed to E. B. G. KINSLOE, and post-paid, will be promptly attended to. Where the money, to the amount of one dollar or upwards, accompanies the order, 25 cent publications will be sold at TWENTY cents, and the 12½ cent works at TEN cents. So also with the Music—the 25 cent pieces will be put up at TWENTY cents, the 12½ cent pieces at Ten cents and the 25 cent pieces at Ten cents and the 12½ cent works at TEN cents. So also with the Music—the 25 cent pieces at Ten cents and the 12½ cent works at TEN cents. So also with the above order of the Court, notice is hereby given, that all persons who may have claims against the said decedent Frederick W. Sprenger, are required to exhibit the same for settlement, on or before the 1st day of May next.

Such claims my be exhibited, properly authenticated, either to Edward E. Cooke, Commissioner of the the Court, or to the Adminitrator of the said sprenger.

Feb. 27, 1846—8w. cents, and the 61 cent pieces at Five cents. As the postage on any of these works, under the new law, amounts to a mere trifle, persons in the country, if disposed, may have a work or piece of Music almost as soon as it is published. Where those sending money give to us the privilege of selecting for them, we shall endeavor to give the

most perfect satisfaction.

We append the fitles of a few of the publications on hand, with the publishers' prices annexed, as a guide to those ordering. Publications as soon as issued can always be had at 209 Chestnut street.

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT WORKS .- The Dead Boxer TWENTY-FIVE CENT WORKS.—The Dead Boxer;
French without aMaster; Master of Langford; The
Bastard, or the Brother's Rayenge; Nick Biglow;
Annie; Ellen Grafton; The Mysterious Monk;
History of Pirates; Village Belles; The Collegians; Ascanlo; The Step-Mother; Mary Morris; Capt. Fremont's Expedition; Ellen Templeton; The Butterfly; John's Alive; The Orange
Girl; The Robber; Westward, Hol; The Elves;
Physic and Physicians; Sketches of Imposture;
Credulity and Deception; Texas and the Gulf of
Mexico: History of Oregon Territory: Ireland Mexico; History of Oregon Territory; Ireland and the Irish; The Two Husbands, &c. &c. TWELVE AND A HALF CENT WORKS.—The La-

dy of Lyons; Kernok; On Soundings and Off A Winter Gift; Keep Warm; The Ladies' Guide A Winter Gift; Keep Warm; The Ladies' Guide to Embroidery, &c.; Etiquette for Ladies; Frank Rivers; Santa Claus; Maria the Fugitive; Mark Manly; Mysteries of Boston; Arnold the Spy; The Beautiful Segar Vender; Arabella Stuart; The Unloved One; Woman as Virgin; Wife and Mother; The Twins; St. Patrick's Purgatory; Raffle for a Wife; Love Watch; Lady in Black; Adventures of Julia, &c. &c. MUSIC.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT PIECES .- Music from the Opera of the Bohemian Girl; Gems from the Copera of the Bohemian Girl; Gems from ditto; Beauties of ditto; Music from Masaniells; Juliens' Chimes Quadrilles; Ditto from Cinderella; Ditto from the Enchantress; Ditto of the Ethiopian Serenaders; Melodies of Ireland; Ditto of Scotland; Julien's Original Mazurka; Mazurkas; Music from Fra Diovalo; 12 celebrated Marshey, Ouera Victoria's Paragrafica Marches; Queen Victoria's Dances, &c. &c.

TWELVE AND A HALF CENT PIECES—Songs.—A new sett of Quadrilles; Kathleen Mayourneen; Some Love to Roam; La Cracovienne; Thou Art Lovelier: Rose Atherton, &c. &c. Songs for Six and a Quarter Cents.—Love Not; Love Now; Little Nell; There was a Time; Aileen Mavourneen; Outward Bound; Meet me in the Willow Glen, &c. &q.

All of the above music is every way correct, and many of the pieces and songs have the most

and many of the pieces and songs have the most beautiful title pages.

TRemember, by ordering from E. B. G. Kinsloe you will get a discount of 20 per cent. on the publishers' prices.

Trany lady or gentleman, by addressing us, post-paid, for that purpose, will have a full catalogue of all our publications sent them.

Transport Responsible Agents for several valuable medicinal preparations, and Br. Mitchell's Galvanic Bands and Bracelets, &c. &c., are wanted in every village and town in the Union.

E. B. G. KINSLOE,

E. B. G. KINSLOE,

No. 209 Chestnut Street, March 6, 1846.—86. 3d door below 7th.

PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at Private Sale, a portion of the Real Estate of the late John Baker, of Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Va. The said Real Estate consists of Lots designated as Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52, 99, 113, 114, and situated on High and New streets in said town. The five first mentioned, are in a good state of cultivation, and eligibly and conveniently situated for building purposes. The improvements on Nos. 113 and 114 consist of a

Large Two-Story BRICK

DWELLING HOUSE,

Containing seven well finished Chambers, a Parlor, Dining-room, Kitchen, and three Sleeping apartments for servants. Adjoining the Dwelling is a comfortable BRICK OFFICE.

BRICK OFFICE.

The out-buildings are numerous, embracing a substantial Smoke-house, Stable, Granery, Carriage-house, Cow-house, &c.

The Dwelling is on an eminence, commanding a fine view of the town, and of the country for many miles around.

The undersigned would say to non-residents of the county, that the society in Shepherdstown is equal, if not superior, to any in the Valley of Virginia; and, taking that fact into consideration, and the abundance and cheapness of the market, that the abundance and cheapness of the market, that those wishing to remove to the county, could not purchase a more desirable property.

In addition to the above, the undersigned will dispose of

Twenty Acres of Lots, lying and being about a quarter of a mile beyon the limits of the corporation of said town. The latter, if desired, will be sold in parcels of five

cres, to suit purchasers.

The Terms of Sale (which will be accommo dating) made known, by application (post-paid) to Messrs. Webb & Markell, and John K. White, in Shepherdstown, or to the undersigned, Charlestown, Jefferson county Virginia.
WM. LISLE BAKER.

Feb. 27, 1846—2m.

17 Hagerstown "Torchlight" copy to amount

"WOODLAWN" FOR SALE.

THE undersigned wishing to dispose of their farm, (on which they now reside, near Duffield's Depot, six miles west of Harpers-Ferry,) offer it at private sale. A rare opportunity is here presented to those desirous of investing their money in lands. The farm contains

A little upwards of 200 Acres, and is in every point of view equal to any in the Valley of Virginia. A detailed description is deemed unnecessary. Suffice it to say, a bargain will be given, and the terms will be liberal. Immediate possession can be had by the purchaser, if desired. Apply to the undersigned on the premises, or by letter addressed to

N. W. MANNING,

J. M. MANNING,

Duffield's Depot, Jefferson Co., Va.

Virginia, to wit:

IN the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the County of Jefferson, January 9th, 1846,
Withelmina Jungeart Sprenger, and Carl WillThis Land adjoins the Lands of Geo. W. Fairfax,
Jonas Walrayen and others, and its metes and helm Sprenger, AGAINST

Gerard B. Wager, Adm'r of Frederick W. Spreng-DEF'T., IN CHANCERY. Extract from Decree made on the 9th day of Jan-uary, 1846. "The Court doth order, that notice be given,

agreeably to the Act of Assembly of the 13th March, 1840, chapter 52, requiring all persons who may have claims against the decedent Sprenger, to exhibit the same for settlement, before the 1st day of May next, to await the further action and order of the Court.

A Copys-Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

TAKE NOTICE, THAT I warn all and every person from cut-ting one stick of Timber, from a Hoop-pole to a Saw-log, or hunting, on any of my lands, either in Jefferson or Clarke Counties, during my life. I have had a great deal of large timber ou down, and several persons have been cutting and well bauling away by the wagon load, and cutting saw-sary. logs and hauling off. Any one so offending hereafter, I will prosecute to the last extremity of the

law, without respect to persons.
THOMAS CAMPBELL.

Feb. 27, 1846-3t. Paints, &c. THE subscribers have just received, and will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of Paints, white lead, flaxseed oil, putty, and win-

dow glass, of every size.
Feb. 27. CRANE & SADLER. Bacon and Flour. 500 POUNDS prime old Bacon, Hams and Shoulders. Also, Five Barrels Extra lour—the best in town, for sale by WM. S. LOCK.

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 and has advantages over many other small Farms erefore sell them without a profit.
Feb. 6. CRANE & SADLER.

Spring Goods. WE have received and have ready for sale— Burlaps Linens;
10 pieces Penitentiary Plaid Cotton;
15 do Twilled Osnaburgs, for Pants;
15 do Plain do for Shirts;
1 Bale 4-4 Brown Cottons, heavy; Also, large stock of Bleached Cottons; Knitting Cottons, and many other Goods, suitable

to the season, which will be sold on liberal terms.

Feb. 13. GIBSON & HARRIS.

Spring Goods. Twilled Osnaburgs;
Linen Burlaps; 4-4 and \$\frac{3}{4}\$ Brown Cottons, which will be sold rather low for the comfort of some of E. M. AISQUITH. TUST received, a large supply of Plaid Cottons my neighbors. Feb. 13, 1846.

CHEAP GROCERIES, &c. New crop N. O. Sugar, Best Rio Coffee for 8, 10, 11 and 121, Teas of very superior quality,
Rice, Cheese, Sperm Candles,
Sperm and Fish Oil, Linseed, do.
With every variety in the grocery line. Also,
a large stock glorious old Brandies, Wines, Whiskey, &c.
GIBSON & HARRIS.
February 27, 1846.

Negro Woman for Sale.

POR sale, a valuable Negro Woman, 21 years of age, with two children, one a girl and the other a boy, the former about two years old, and the latter seven months, which is offered only because the owner has no use for them. They will not be sold to any one out of the county.

THIS OFFICE. Apply at Feb. 13, 1846—tf.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY WHITELEY, McCONKEY & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS visiting the Baltimore market, to call and examine their EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL stock of Staple, American, and Foreign

Drn Goods.

Gentlemen may save themselves both time and expense in making their purchases in this city, instead of visiting cities East of us. We pledge ourselves not to be undersold, in fair trade, with

Dr Call and examine our GOODS & PRICES. We will charge nothing for posting you up. Baltimore, Feb. 20, 1846—4t.

125 BBLS. of CORN, for Cash, or at ing interest. Apply to Mr. Thomas B. Bealt, near Leetown. GEO. B. BEALL. Feb. 20, 1846-3t.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the Bundersigned as Trustee, to secure certain debts therein specified, on the 13th day of May, 1845, by Samuel Myers for the benefit of Samuel Ridenour, I shall proceed to sell on the premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, On SATURDAY the 7th day of March next,

One Sorrel Horse; Two Milch Cows;
Four Feather Beds and Bedding;
Four Pair of Acorn Bedsteads;
One Straw Bed and low post Bedstead;

One Sleigh, (new;)
Two Ten-plate Stoves;
Four Stand of Bees;
One Wheelbarrow, &c.
CHAS. B. HARDING, Trustee.

ITI am authorized by Samuel Ridenour, to say, that as it regards the sums of money due upon the Books of Samuel Myers, that from a confi-dence which he has in his honesty, that any set-tlements made with him will be sanctioned by the

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned as Trustee for George Riss-ler, and of record in the Clerk's Office of the

The Tract of Land, now owned and in the occupancy of said Lannon

This Land adjoins the Lands of Geo. W. Fairfax, Jonas Walraven and others, and its metes and boundaries are fully set forth in the Deed of Trust. The Terms of Sale will be Cash in hand .-Such title as is vested in the Trustee, (which is believed to be indisputable) will be made to the purchaser.

IN MARKET. On Monday, the 16th day of March, being the first day of March Court,

Charlestown, THE FARM Belonging to Joseph T. Daugherty, late of Jefferson county, dec'd.

First quality Limestone land, lying upon the Smith-field turnpike road, about 2 miles from Charles-town. Of this land two-thirds are held in fee, embracing all the buildings, consisting of

A Large Stone Dwelling.

a life-of which those in this neighborhood are apprised, and will be explained to strangers be-

never-failing stream running through the land and near to the back yard. The property is so well known that further description is unneces-Those wishing to bid, will of course examine

by bond and security, and a deed of trust on the premises.

Feb. 27, 1846. ROCK COTTAGE FOR SALE.

FARM, containing 111 Acres of Land. in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood. The land is inferior to none in the State of Virginia.

on it, and fall sufficient for a Flouring Mill or Woollen Factory.

To any one wishing to invest capital in a small Landed Estate a favorable opportunity is offered.

The farm is divided into Lots, of convenient size, and is watered by running streams through each. It is thought unnecessary to describe it more minutely, as those wishing to buy will doubt-

less view it.

Letters addressed to either of my sons, Wil-

THE FLAG OF OUR UNION Is a Weekly Journal of the largest size, of a Miscellaneous and Literary character, printed on fair type and fine paper, comprising twentyeight columns of interesting reading matter each
week. It is the purpose of the publisher to furnish a journal that shall afford reading for the
million, and at such a price as to place it within
the reach of all. Each number will contain a large portion of original matter, and its tales will always be from the pens of the best writers of

the day. TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, invariably in advance; three numbers to one address for Five Dollars.

All orders to be addressed to the "Publisher of the Flag of our Union," post-paid. Baltimore, Md., Feb. 27, 1846.

100 BUSHELS PRIME SEED OATS, on hand and for sale by Feb. 20. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

of Goods too. Feb. 13. E. M. AISQUITH.

FOR SALE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

at Kabletown, the following Personal Property:

Twenty yards figured Carpeting; Sixteen do striped do.; One Walnut Bureau; One Book Case;
One-half dozen Windsor Chairs;
Two large Walnut Dining Tables;
One Breakfast do.;
One-half dozen Split-bottom Chairs;

Feb. 13, 1846.

undersigned. C. B. HARDING, Trustee. Feb. 20, 1846. TRUSTEE'S SALE.

County of Jefferson, by John Lannon, on the 17th day of June, 1843, to secure a certain sum of money therein specified, I shall proceed to sell before the Court-House door in Charlestown, on Monday the 16th day of March next, (Court-day,)

JOHN W. McCURDY, Trustee. Feb. 13, 1846. DESIRABLE FARM

WILL expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, before the door of Carter's Hotel, in

This very desirable little Farm contains in all About 140 Acres,

Kitchen, Quarter, and good Stabling, Corn-house, Ice-house, &c.; the other third is held for A good well of water is near the house, and a

the premises. The title is indisputable. Terms of Sale .- One-third in hand on the 1st day of April next, when possession will be giv-en; the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, from 1st April, 1846, to be secured

The sale to commence at noon.

AND. KENNEDY,

Adm'r with the will, &c. of J. T. Daugherty, dec'd.

DESIROUS of moving West, I will sell my It lays two and a half miles South of Charlestown,

-there being A Good Saw Mill

liam or B. F. Clark, Charlestown, (postage paid) will receive attention. SARAH CLARK.

Feb. 20, 1846—tf. [F. P. copy.

OLD STOCK.—I am selling off my old Stock

This world is not so bad a world
As some would like to make it:
Though whether good, or whether bad,
Defends on how we take it.
For if we scold and fret all day,
From dewy morn till even,
This world will ne er afford to man
A foretaste here of beaven.

This world in truth's as good a world,
As e'er was known to any
Who have not seen another yet,
And these are very many;
And if the men and woman too,
Have plenty of employment,
Those surely must be hard to please
Who cannot find enjoyment.

This world is quite a pleasant world,

This world is quite a pleasant world
In rain or pleasant weather,
If people would but learn to live
in harmony together;
Nor cease to burst the kindly bond
By love and peace cemented,
And learn the best of lessons yet,
To always be contented.

Then were the world a pleasant world,
And pleasant folks were in it,
The day would pass most pleasantly
To those who thus begin it.
And all the nameless grievantes
Brought on by bogrowed troubles,
Would prove, as certainly they are,
A mass of empty bubbles!

## Items of News.

From the Flag of Our Union.

Mr. John Hough, of Cincinnati, was mulcted in the sum of \$1700 for seducing Miss Roberts, and \$2750 for a breach of promise to Miss Watson.—The receipts into the U. S. Treasury for the 4th quarter of the year 1845, were about \$4. 998,700. The expenditures for the same period were about \$5,703,820,66.—A bill to erect a new State House has passed the House of Represen-tatives of Ohio.—A letter written by Geo. Wash-ington was recently sold at Paris for two hundred francs .- It is estimated that within the past six months no less than twenty-six steamboats, all laden with valuable cargoes, have been lost in the

Ohio and Mississippi rivers.—The whole number of banks in the State of Massachusetts is one hundred and four .- The Chinese have no hereditary aristocracy. All are equal in blood, being nomi-nally brothers and children of the Emperor.—An ingenious Yankee, of Worcester, has constructed a carriage, for travelling on common roads with-out horse power. It consists of a light frame upon three wheels, so constructed, that small power applied to a crank, propels the vehicle with great applied to a crank, propels the vehicle with great velocity over any common road. By means of simple machinery the carriage may be turned in any direction.—The coinage at the New Orleans mint from January 1 t, to October 31st, 1815, amounted to \$1,473,000, Gold, \$620,000, silver, \$853,000.—The King of Prussia, caused 17,000, copies of the Sections of the Assistance of the Sections of the Section copies of the Scriptures to be printed for distribution among the schools of his realm.—The ag ricultural products of New York exceed by sever al millions the whole cotton crop of the United States.—An Irish mile is 2240 yards; a Scotch mile is 1948 yards; an English or statue mile, 1760 yards; German, 1805.—The order of Odd Fellows have a public school at Wilmington, N. C., at which about two hundred children are edu-cated.—An express train on an English Railway ran 193 miles in three hours and fourteen minutes about 54 miles an hour.—Plutarch says, 'The state of life is most happy where superfluities are not required, and necessities are not wanting,'—Rum threw a man down somewhere in Maine, There are 140 different species of the oak-

Silver Plate Powders, for Re-Plating.

T will put a beautiful plate on Brass or Copper or where the plate has been worn off, it wil the other day, and Jack Frost froze him .- The number of bones in the frame work of a human body, is 260. Each hand and each foot contains 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. 70 of which are found in America and 30 in Europe. The oak will live 600 years.—The National gives a fearful picture of the atrocities committed by Marshal Bugeaud in Africa. It is said that 50 prisoners were slaughtered in cold blood in one day, and 13 villages burned.—Excellent brown sugar is manufactured from nulasses in Partlend Maire by Marshal B. Brown & Co. HAVE on hand a large assortment of Ready.

HAVE on hand a large assortment of Ready.

Coats, Over Coats, Sack Coats, Coattees and Cloaks, Over Coats, Sack Coats, Coattees and Cloaks, Roundabouts, Pants and Vests, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and many other articles of dress, which I will sell at unprecedented low prices for Cash. My object being to reduce my stock, great bargains may be expected. Those from the country or in town, who have not sup-Portland, Maine, by Messrs. J. B. Brown & Co.

—About forty applications for Railroad charters
have already been made to the Massachusetts Legislature this winter.-The oldest inhabitant does not remember anything like the snow storn that occurred at Boston on the 15th ult.—The papers are worrying about the postage law. Let it alone, it's very good as it is.—Some kidnappers being discovered in Philadelphia lately, cut up the body they had stolen and burned it. The from the country or in town, who have not sup plied themselves with Clothing for the season, invite to call and examine for themselves, and I feel sure that none will go away dissatisfied or disappointed. WM. J. STEPHENS. corpse was that of a negro.-Judges in Illinois are charged with swapping horses and gaming; but it is said their pay is so small that they are obliged to resort to such alternatives.—We see it stated in an English paper that 17,000 sacks of sawdust are consumed annually in London for stuffing dolls alone.—The Legislature of Michigan has adopted resolutions, declaring that the title of the United States to Oregon, up to 44 deg. others to our supply of Burlaps; 4-4 heavy twilled Osnaburgs; 7-8 and 4-4 plain do.; 3-4, 7-8 and 40 min., is ficontestable.—The farms of Belgium rarely exceed five acres, which support a family comfortably. Barley and hops are prominent articles of production.—A man went to see a fire in San West York last week and had to ray \$500 for the last week and ha New York last week and had to pay \$500 for the Call and see us before you buy.

Jan. 30. J. MILLER & WOODS. sight. He carried that sum in his pocket and a

they had managed successfully.—When a lover gets "no" for an answer, wortification is said to take place!—The New York Mirror says there are two hundred gambling houses in Boston.-People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones. Mr. George Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Del. has invented a steam engine, which gives great power, and takes up very little room. One of these engines, calculated for forty horse power, can be placed in the area of three feet square.—A Mr. Gray, of Middletown, Ct. has invented a machine for making wrought nails, which can be worked by one-horse power, and will turn out one hundred pounds per day.—There are three hundred professed black-legs in New Orleans.—Babies are picked up at the doors of the houses in Boston almost every day .- A young man named mond, Va., last week .- Eight thousand bags of coffee were sold in Baltimore in one week, lately. coffee were sold in Baltimore in one week, lately.

—By the last arrival from England, it appears that the Queen and all the royal belongings were in a thriving condition.—A little child was scalded to death last week in New London, Ct., by falling into a kettle of boiling soap.—The public records of the papers published in our Atlantic cities, are full of horrid exhibitions of Iriman depravity.—The commercial tonnage of the United States is equalled only by that of England.—There were three street lights in Providence in one day last week.—The way fover is certainly rising.—

rogue eased him of it .- 'The message of Gov.

Owsley, of Kentucky, states that the entire debt

of the State is \$4,409,456, diminished \$10,600 during the last year.—A lawyer's firm in New

York, lately received a fee of \$20,000 for a case

ers and the public generally, my large and beautiful STOCK OF GOODS, at very reduced week—The war fever is certainly rising.—
We have had a winter so far this season that ought to satisfy the most fastidious.—
—In New York there are over 250 licensed omnibusses.—Some people have consciences so very tender that they make no use of them stock is principally new and fashionable; three-fourths of it having been purchased in October last, and since that time. I deem an enumerawhatever.—A serious 'matter' to make 'light of,' as the whale said when they were dipping the oll out of his head.—An Irish gentleman the other day, in the excess of countrial affection, exclaimed, 'Heaven forbid, my dear, that I should ever live the stock embraces almost every article in the to see you a widow !'—In the South there are 3,000,000 of blacks, and 5,000,000 of whites. of Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Flour, Ba 3,000,000 of blacks, and 5,000,000 of whites.—
A mile on the London and Birmingham railroad costs nearly \$250,000!—The Maryland Penitentiary has cleared \$6,501,63 the last year.—A Brazilian introduction is—This is my friend; if he steals any thing, I am accountable for it.—
Dr. Franklin's idea of charity, was the sprinkling of ashes on the sidewalk when the walking is

Cheap Coffee.

Cheap Coffee.

Cheap Coffee.

WM. S. LOCK.

Jan. 23.

Cheap Coffee.

Butter, Eggs, and con, Lard, &c. had the naming of a bustle in the first place, sile would have called it a rump-us.—There is a chap

near Londonderry, Ireland, who is near 100 years

old, and is living very cosily with his EDUTH wife !—When is a man thinner than lath? When

he is a shaving:—The annual trade of St. Louis is estimated at \$50,000,000 per annual.—Ohe-

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

Jan. 30. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Cheap Cloths. is estimated at \$50,000,000 per annum.—One-third of the population of Oregon is composed of French Canadians.—An old maxim says, when a man begins to turn in bed, it is time to turn out. 8000 bushels of cranberries were sold in Boston market this year—at \$3 a bushel.

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

Jan. 30.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Carroll's Western Exchange

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

The Senior Partner in the above Card would

& Bedinger. Charlestown, Aug. 15, 1845—tf.

engaged, at his office in Charlestown. August 29, 1845—tf.

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON, ARROBHIER AR RAW, RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the public. He may be found in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia.

UNITED STATES HOTEL. SHEPHERDSTOWN, VIRGINIA.

shall be his constant aim to render his house in

every respect comfortable and agreeable to visi-

ters and boaders. Terms moderate, and made to

ublic. ELY CONLEY.
Shepherdstown, July 18, 1845—tf.

SAPPINGTON'S

THREE-STORY BRICK BOTTEL.

WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT,

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

gableb, 2 holep

EBUCE-ETLET THE very liberal encourgement which the pub-lic has extended to this Establishment indu-ces the Proprietor to hope that he may continue to

deserve and receive a continuation of that patronage, and pledges himself that neither exertion nor expense will be spared in his efforts to please.

A new and comfortable hack and horses ken

for the accommodation of the public.
ISAAC N. CARTER, Proprietor.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

Bargains, Bargains.

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

E are now receiving in part, our supply of Domestic Goods for Spring, and would es-

ecially call the attention of the Farmers and

JANUARY TERM, 1846,

of the County Court.

Virginia, Jefferson County, set.

T is ordered that an Election of the Overseors 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 follow-ing 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

Ferry, under the superintendence of John Moler, Gerard B. Wager and George B. Stephenson, or

either of them.

Three persons to be elected as Overseers of the

Poor in each of said Districts.

A copy—Teste. T. A. MOORE, CVk.

Hargains, Bargains! NOW offer, without reserve, to my old custom

prices, for cash, 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

since their purchase, will be sold for whatever they will bring, without regard to cost. The

tion of articles unnecessary. Suffice it to say

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods line-a large stock

Any articles that may have depreciated

A copy—Teste. Jan. 23, 1846—te.

Prepare for Spring.

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson County, Va., }

For sale by Jan. 30, 1846.



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

E. H. CARROLL.

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

Cash for Negroes. 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 prices.

He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Mar-tinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charlestown.

All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to.

Charlestown, Dec. 5, 1845.

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, Shopherdstown, on the corner op-posite Entier's Hotel, as one of public entertain-ment. From his friends in Jefferson and the neighboring counties, he would ask a call, as it U. States, Oregon & Great Britain. WHILST it is the duty of our Government to prepare and keep in order the sword and spear, it is my business also to prepare and keep in order the plough share and pruning hook; I would therefore inform my friends and foes—if any of the latter I have—that I am prepared to furnish them with every thing in my line of business, on terms to suit the times—War or Peace. The BAR shall at all times be supplied with the choicest liquors, for the accommodation of the All work taken from my shop may be returned i not done in the best manner. I expect in a few days to negotiate with our Wagon-makers. I shall then be enabled to furnish my customers with any kind of wood work, ironed in the best manner.

G. S. GARDNER.

Charlestown, Feb. 20, 1846.

"The Whole of Oregon or None!"

WIIILST some of my neighbors would pur V sue a temporizing policy, either as regards the rights of the Union, the claims of their Cus-tomers, or the wants of the Farmer, I am for a bold strike, and a "masterly" activity in discharging my daty to all who have, or may patronize me for the future. Yet, whilst others may beat " plough shares into swords and spears," my bellows blows its pipe for peace, and will be content to give its aid in the manufacture of the more peaceful implements of the husbandman, so necessary in his

Therefore, all who may wish any article in the BLACKSMITHING LINE, may rest assured that it will be done in the very best manner, and on merely living terms. As to HORSE-SHOE-ING, I ain willing to turn a hand with any sor of Vulcan, here or elsewhere. And from my experience in this branch of the business, I hope may continue to receive the liberal encouragemen heretofore extended.
Thankful to all my customers for the support o

past years, I hope by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a continuance of their favors.

HIRAM O'BANNON.

Feb. 20, 1846—tf.

[F. P. copy.

The Farmer's Friend. THE undersigned begs leave to return his thanks to those old and tried friends who have so long patronized the sloop at present unde his management, and would say to them, that fo the future, it shall have more claims than ever for their support. As to his work, it has stood the test peretofore, and it cannot nor shall not in the future, be beat, for durability, price or neatness.—Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Ploughs, Har rows, and in short, every thing belonging to his line, shall be made or repaired, to order, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. IF Timber, and all kinds of Country Produce. will be taken in exchange for work at cash prices.
ALFRED O'BANNON.
Feb. 20, 1846—tf. [F. P. copy

Some Price or Other. THE undersigned offer a large quantity of their Winter Stock of Goods—they will be sold at some price or other. We deem it unnecess sary to enumerate the articles, but will say that bargains can and will be sold. Feb. 13. GIBSON & HARRIS.

A LI 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 indulgance born. imperatively necessary, from the indulgence here-tofore given, that the accounts of the past and for-mer'years should be closed. Those who owe me on note are requested to make payment in part, if not the whole amount.
WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.

Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 6, 1846.

New Goods. THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a New and Splendid Stock of JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS, comprisng every thing genefally kept in a retail Jewelry Store; all of which will be sold at small advances. Feb. 20. CHAS. G. STEWART.

f them; In District No. 2, in Charlestown, at the Court House, under the superintendence of John R. Allen's Six-Barrel Revolvers. Flagg and Samuel Ridenour, or either of them; In District No. 3, at Henry Smith's Taverr A FEW more left of Allen's celebrated Six-Barrel Revolving Pistols, at Feb. 20. C. G. STEWART'S. Smithfield, under the superintendence of John H. Feb. 20. C. G. STEW Smith, Walter J. Burwell and Ambrose C. Timberlake, or either of them; In District No. 4, at Walling's Tavern, Harpers

> Buttons, with or without Sets, for sale at Feb. 20. C. G. STEWART'S. Cheap Groceries. RIME new crop Sugar only 8 cents; Rio Coffee 8, 9 and 10 cents; Java, Laguira and Pedang Coffee;
> G. Powder, Imperjal, and Black Teas, superior;
> Young Hyson Tea, only 37½ cents;
> N. O. Molasses;
> Sugar House Syrup, very superior;

> Prime Cheese and Crackers; Loaf and Lump Sugars;
> Mould, Dipped, and Sperm Candles;
> with almost every article in the Grocery line.
> Also, Mackerel and Herring;

G. A. and Fine Salt, Vinegar, &c.
All of which will be sold for Cash, as low as they can be had in the county, or at usual prices on credit. We invite all to call and examine them. Feb. 20.
J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

OTATOES Of superior quality, for table use, for sale for Cash by Feb. 20. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Look Here, Farmers. W ANTED, 10,000 lbs. New Bacon; 3,000 do Lard; 500 bushels Beans;

20 Cords Hickory Wood;
Also 10,000 lbs. clean Rags;
Butter, Eggs, and any Country Produce, at fair prices, in exchange for Goods.

Ján 30. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

REGON.—Mitchell's Map of Oregon, Tex-as and California, just received and for sale by J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Feb. 20,,1845. Cure for Rheumatism.

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

CHARLESTOWN REFECTORY.

HE undersigned begs leave to return most grateful acknowledgements to the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, for the very liberal support extended towards his establishment, since its opening in this town. He will still continue to keep on hand at all times, a large and general assortment of Candies, Fruits, Cakes, Cigars,

Tobacco, &c., &c., which will be offered on the most reasonable terms. His candy is of his own manufacture, and is warranted to be equal, if not superior, to any ever offered in this market. LPOn hand, a fresh supply of the very celebrated Medicated Hoarhound Candy, which has received the recommendation of the Medical Faculty here, as elsewhere, as a simple and most efficacious remedy for coughs and colds, so frequent at this season of the year.

Cakes will be furnished to families for parties, &c., at the shortest notce, and at prices but little

Cakes will be turnished to lamilies for parties, &c., at the shortest notce, and at prices but little above the first cost of the materials.

The ladies and gentlemen of the town are respectfully invited to call at my Establishment, cross corner from the Bank, taste, try and judge for themselves.

JOHN F. BLESSING.

Feb. 13, 1846.

To Farmers and Millers.

M M W H W DOWN THE undersigned has moved from the Ware-House lately rented from Mr. Shepherd's Heirs, into his own large new Stone Ware-House,

and is still prepared to forward GRAIN AND FLOUR.

to the District Markets, or to purchase, or make liberal advances when received.

WM. SHORTT.
Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1846—tf.

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

THOMAS G. HARRIS.

Jan. 23, 1846—tf.

Catalogue of Fresh Garden Seeds. JUST received and for sale at my Store. All Seeds warranted—if not good, the money to

BEANS-Royal White, Early China, Early Half Moon.
BEET—White French Sugar, Mangel Wurtzel or Field, Large Red, Long Blood, Blood Turnep

CABBAGE-Large Drum-head, Red Dutch, Green Savoy, Early York, Early Sugarloaf, CAULIFLOWER—Fine Early, CARROT—Large White or Field, Long Or-

ange, Altringham,
CUCUMBERS—Early Short, Stone's Long
Green, Early Frame, Early Cluster.
CORN—Sweet or Sugar,
CELERY—White Solid.

CORIANDER. CRESS or Peppergrass; do. Garden or Broad-

leaf.

LETTUCE—Brown Silesia, Green Ice-head,
London Head, Imperial do., Early Silesia, Wilson's Early Cabbage, Lurge Green.

MELON—Water, Long-Island; Mnsk, Fine
Yellow; do. Pine Apple; do. Nutmeg.

MUSTARD—White or English, Black French.
ONION—Large Red, Yellow Dutch, White.

PARSLEY—Double Curled, Single or Common. PARSNEP-Large Dutch.

PEAS-Large Marrowiat, Early Washington, Early May, Early Green Dwarf Marrowiat, Early Frame.
PEPPER—Large Red, Squash, Round Ca

PUMPKIN—Sweet Golden.
RADISH—Early Scarlet Short-top, do. Frame,
Long White Naples, White Turnep, Long Salmon. RHUBARB or Pie Plant. SAFERON.

SAGE—Green or Common.
SALSIFY or Vegetable Oyster.
SQUASH—Dutch Summer, White Winter ushaw. SUMMER SAVORY.

SUMMER SAVORY.
TOMATO—Large Red.
TURNEP—Ruta Baya, Winter Crook-neck,
White Norfolk, Yellow Maltese, White French.
J. H. BEARD.

UST received, a large and general assortment of Garden Seeds, warranted the growth of 1845. Among them a large assortment of Peas, and Beans of the rarest and earliest kinds. We

given gratis. Feb. 20. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Headache Remedy.

HIS distressing complaint may be cured by using one bottle of Sophn's Sick Headache Remedy, which has cured thousands of the worst cases. Persons after suffering weeks with this deathlike sickness, will have a bettle of the social superior Kid, Silk, Cotton, Chamoise, lined, &c; HOSIERY—A complete assortment of Gentlemen's Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Handerchiefs, Suspenders, &c. FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE. 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.
Jan. 17, 1846.

Oil of Tannin for Leather.

G ENTLEMEN'S Gold, Silver, Steel, Iron and Gilt Vest Chains. Also, Gold Shirt MONEY TO BE SAVED! The proprietors of this preparation say without any hesitation, that it is the best article in use. It will not only keep harness bright and soft, but will restore old harness that has been taken poor care of, taking off the crust, and making it perfectly soft and pliable. It adds to the wear of harness or leather at least 50 per cent. It is an article that comes at least 50 per cent. It is an article that comes cheap, and is worth its weight in silver.

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

J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,

A. M. CRIDLER, Happers-Ferry.

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

and winter, have been slaying in large quantities of this valuable and cheap remedy.

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

J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown.

A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

Jan. 30, 1846.

OMESTICS.—The subscribers have just received a good assortment of heavy Twilled and plain Osnaburgs, and Penitentiary Plaids, of very desirable patterns, which they will sell at small advance. CRANE & SADLER. Feb. 6, 1846.

WANDERING JEW—Superbly Illustrated by an artist in France, just received and for sale by I. J. MILLER & WOODS.
Feb. 6, 1846.

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

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Parinership heretofore existing under the name of Harris, Hammond & Co., has this day been dissolved by said J. J. Hammond and G. W. Ranson making sale of all their interest in said firm to James D. Gibson and J. Harris. The bonds; notes and open accounts, and all claims that were due to Harris, Hammond & Co., are now due to Gibson & Harris.

HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co.
Feb. 13, 1846.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have this day formed a CoPartnership in the purchase of G. W. Ranson's and John J. Hammond's interest in the firm
of Harris, Hammond & Co., where they intend
continuing the Mercantile business, and trading
under the name and firm of Gibson & Harris.

J. Harris, one of the firm of Harris, Hammond
& Co., returns his singere thanks to this commun. & Co., returns his sincere thanks to this community for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, whilst engaged in the late firm of H., H. & Co., and from his exertions to please, in the future he hopes to have a continuance of past favors. JAMES D. GIBSON, J. HARRIS.

to give satisfaction. BENJ. L. THOMAS.

To the People of Jefferson County.

No Humbug—Great Attraction! Bargains! Bargains!! going off at MILLER & TATE'S.

N order to make room for an early Spring Sup l ply, we have determined to offer our extensive, well selected, and well bought Stock 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.

FALL AND WINTER WORK.

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

do do do Shoes; Ladies' Gafters, Walking Shoes, Jeffersons, Slippers, &c.; Misses and Children's Shoes of every variety. We are offering the above work cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Corn, Hides and Skins, Pork, Beef, &c. We invite a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. McDANIEL & CO. Sept. 12, 1845—tf.

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 of the war men in the valley below, who have "de 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 first-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 officed in these diagrams. 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-

latest style; VESTINGS—A splendid assortment, every quality and color; SATTINETTS-A beautiful assortment, plain

and figured; GLOVES—Superior Kid, Silk, Cotton, Chamoise,

Every variety of Silks, plain and figured Cashmere De E'Cosse, Mouslin de Laines and Cloak-

Tobacco and Segars. NE Box Winchester Tobacco, at 16 cents 1 Box do at 75 cents, do do;
1 do Peach Leaf do do;
1 do Aromatic do do;
10 boxes Segars, just received
Jan. 30. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

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

Confectionery. 50 LBS. Rock Candy; 100 lbs. assorted do.;

1 Flake Almonds;
1 Flake Almonds;
1 Box Oranges, and 4 Jars Prunes, just rec'd by
1 Box Oranges, and 4 Jars Prunes, just rec'd by
Lan, 30.
S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. 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 hald. It has been known to restore the hair on the heads of those who have been hald for years. Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co.,

21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, and
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 17, 1846-eowly.

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

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.



THE Preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It JAMES D. GIBSON,
J. WARRIS.

January 20, 1846—[Feb. 13, 1846.]

Unrivalled Bargains at Halltown.

THE subscriber being desirous to reduce 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. I. THOMAS.

Let 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 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 to cleanse it, as it ALWAYS purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending humore through the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. 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 follow of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to reby 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 nills, pills, pills.

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 Boerhaave, 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 our day, we evacuated five nounds of it by the Insert day, we evacuated five nounds of it by the Insert day. 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, pim-

ples, 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-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. McAlister's All-Healing Ointment, or the World's Salte 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 Oil ment 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.

HEAD-ACHE.

The Salve has cured persons of the Head-Ache of 12 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-

mere De E'Cosse, Mouslin de Laines and Clorking;
Calicocs, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.;
Calicocs, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.;
Trimmings, Bindings, Sewings, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Lace, Edgings, Insertings, &c.;
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Stationery and Fancy Articles.
He most respectfully invites the public generally to give him a call and examine for themselves.
PHILIP McBRIDE.
Bolivar, Jan. 30, 1846.
N. B. Country Produce will, at all times, be received for Goods at Cash prices.
P. McB.

The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspiration, and thus cure every case.
In Scrofula, Eryspipelas, and Salt Rheum, 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 Asthma Pain, Oppression and the like, it is the most wonderful antidote in the world—also Excressences of every kind; such as Warts, Tumours, Pimples, &c.; it makes clean work of them all.

SORE EYES.

SORE EYES.

The inflammation and disease always lies back of the bull of the eye, in the socket. Hence, the virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of the inflammation, or it will do little good. This 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 disease will soon pass of to the surface. ease will soon pass off to the surface.

WORMS. 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 inflammation 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 communications 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 James McAlister, ter & 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 reward 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

JOHN P. BROWN, Charlestown.

H. S. FORNEY, Shepherdstown.

J. W. & B. R. BOYD, Martineburg.

Oct. 3, 1845-cowly.