

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

VOLUME 2.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, APRIL 17, 1846.

NUMBER 40.

#### SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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

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

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

#### All ye who want Carriages, prepare to Purchase Now!

HAVE on hand a large supply of CARRIA-GES, of the latest and most approved patterns—Coaches, Chariotees, for 4 or 6 persons, Double Rockaways and Single Rockaways, Phætons, Barouches, Buggies and Carryalls, which I will sell very low for Cash, or on a credit of six or twelve months, to suit purchasers. These Carriages are finished in the best manner, and of the best materials. Some of them are upon the Palmer's Patent Axle, which prevents the possi-

bility of the wheels "rattling."

All work warranted, and repairing done at the shortest sotice.

W. J. HAWKS.

Charlestown, April 3, 1846.

#### ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN!

AVING assumed the business formerly conducted under the name of T. J. W. Sullivan & J. R. White, and having just returned from the East, with a beautiful and complete assort-

Gentlemen's Spring & Summer Wear, I would beg leave, respectfully, (without entering into detail,) to inform my friends and the public generally, that I am fully prepared to supply their wants with every thing pertaining to their use, (leaving out Boots and Shoes of course,) in the most durable, neatest, richest, and Chenpest manner. Gentlemen will find it much to their advantage, I am sure, to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am satisfied that I have the ability, as well as the disposition to please, Tailoring Business. Come and see.

T. J. W. SULLIVAN.

Harpers-Ferry, March 27, 1846.

N. B.—I would ask attention especially, to my very handsome, low, and well assorted stock of Ready-made Spring and Summer Clothing—a fine variety.

T. J.—W. S.

#### Tin and Sheet Iron Establishment.

THE undersigned, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended towards him for many years past, again solicits the custom of the citizens of Charlestown and adjacent country.— His arrangements now are the most ample, and he will be enabled to conduct his business for the future in a manner that he hopes will be entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

In order to compete, and that successfully, with work manufactured in the Eastern Cities, he has determined to reduce the price 20 per cent. for cash. And as he uses none but the best matecash. And as he uses none but the best materials, he can surely expect the support of his fellow-citizens in preference to sending their orders abroad. If his work does not bear a favorable

Country Merchants will do well to give him a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as he has now on hand, and will continue to keep, a very large and general assortment of TIN-WARE, which rill be offered on the most accommodating terms. ROOFING, with Zinc, Tin, and Leaden Plate,

on the latest and most improved plan, will be put on at the shortest notice. In this branch, he feels authorized to say, that no other establishment in the State can surpass his. He has done many roofs during the last year, and he is yet to hear of the first complaint. For the truth of this, as well as the cheapness, durability, &c., of this description of roofing, refer to Hon. I. R. Douglass, H. Keyes, H. L. Eby, T. C. Bradley, and Wm. F. Charlestow

HOUSE SPOUTING done at the shortest notice, as usual, and at reduced prices.

nir Old Copper, Brass or Pewter taken in ex-hange for work. F. W. RAWLINS. Charlestown, March 27, 1846—tf.

## To the Travelling Public.

THE undersigned has again rented the Large and spacious HOTEL, occupied by him as such, for several years past, at Harpers-Ferry. To those who have heretofore patronized the "VIRGINIA HOTEL," whilst under his direction, he begs leave to return his most grateful acknowledgments, and hopes by strict attention to his duties, and a desire to minister to the wants of his guests, that he may continue to receive

of his guests, that he may continue to receive their patronage and support.

His Table shall always be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market can produce—his servants are required to be polite and attentive to his guests—and in his Bar may always be found the best Liquors. In short, he is determined that his House shall be in no respects inferior to any other in the Valley of Virginia, and his terms shall be as moderate as the public could ask or expect.

Dinner at all times in waiting upon the arrival of the Cars. And he hopes that at least one trial may be given the "Virginia Hotel."

JAMES WALLING.

#### Harpers-Ferry, March 20, 1846-tf. LAST NOTICE.

A LL persons who know themselves indebted to the firm of D. & S. Staley, by note or open account, will do well by calling at the Store of Solomen Staley, in Shepherdstown, and paying their accounts and notes, either in Cash or Country Produce, as it is necessary that the business of the firm shall be closed as soon as possible.—
All who disregard this notice, may expect to find
their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

SOLOMON STALEY,

Surviving Partner of Daniel Staley, dec'd. Shepherdstown, March 20, 1846-2m.

Fresh Groceries, &c. 2 HHDS new crop N. Orleans Sugar,
Molasses,
Large lot best Rio Coffee, for 10 & 12 cents,
Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas of superior

quality,
Cheese, Rice, Mackerel, &c.
Also, 1 doz. Garden Spades, long handle shovels and trace chains, for sale as cheap as they can be bought here or elsewhere, by
March 20.

WM. S. LOCK.

# General Intelligence.

Santa Anna.—A letter to the New Orleans Picayune, dated at Hayana on the 20th March, states that "Santa Anna has his emissaries going backwards and forwards continually between Habackwards and forwards continually between Havana and Mexico, and his ex-Ministers, who are here in exile along with him, are very sanguine of his return to his native land much sooner than most people are aware of. As to the idea of establishing a monarchy in Mexico, more especially a Spanish one, Santa Anna and his friends laugh at it as the most absurd chimera in existence.

The same paper contains a manifesto recently issued by Santa Anna, in reply to certain statements which had been made in a Cadiz paper, charging him with intending to invade Mexico with troops from Cuba. Santa Anna denounces this and all similar statements as base calumnies, and says that, though he had resolved never to no-tice the falsehoods circulated about him, he cannot refrain from noticing so malignant and false a charge. He proclaims himself ready to aid Mexi-co whenever she needs his services, but professes his intention rather to live and die an exile from his beloved country, than to seek entrance there through scenes of bloodshed and violence. The manifesto is dated Havana, 8th February, but was first published in Merida.

During Mr. Gough's sojourn in Petersburg, TWELVE HUNDRED persons signed the total absti-nence pledge. Mr. G., in his farewell address, made an eloquent and earnest appeal to those who had not joined the society, not to tempt those who had signed the pledge. He also promised that, if possible, he would visit Petersburg again during the month of June next.

[Petersburg Republican.

HEIR TO A FORTUNE .- The State of New York, it is said, is heir to some thirty or forty millions of dollars worth of real estate. Trinity Church, in New York City, has grown immensely rich, and its riches have excited curiosity to examine into

its riches have excited curiosity to examine into its title to such wealth. It is now stated that it has no deed, and never had any, for the thirty or thirty-five millions of dollars' worth of real estate which it has in possession, and enjoys the rents of. It belonged, up to the Revolution, to the Crown of England, and was then known as the "King's farm." It passed, by the Revolution, to the ownership of the State of New York; and to the people of the State of New York, some say, it rightfully belongs to this moment. Of course, the prospect of falling heir to such a snug little sum, has excited much interest among the citizens, and the journals of New York City are calling upon the Legislature to render justice to the ing upon the Legislature to render justice to the State by giving it what rightfully belongs to it.

CURE FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.-Take a piece of sheet zinc about the size of a fourpence half penny, and a piece of silver—say a quarter of a dollar, place them together, and hold them between and contiguous to the defective tooth—in a few minutes the pain will be gone as if by magic .-The zinc and silver acting as a galvanic battery, will produce on the nerves of the tooth sufficient electricity to establish a current, and consequent-ly relieve the pain.

The white of an egg is said to be a specific for fish-bones sticking in the throat. It is to be swal-lowed raw, and will carry down a bone easily and

There is another fact touching eggs, which it will do well to remember. When, as sometimes by accident, corrosive sublimate is swallowed, the white of one or two eggs, taken immediately, will neutralise the poison and change the effect to that of a dose of calomel.

tiser, says; "Front street is not only the longest street in Cincinnati, but with the exception of one or two streets in London, the longest in the world. It extends from the three mile post on world. It extends from the three mile post on the Little Miami Railroad, through Fulton and Cincinnati as far west as Storr's township, an ex-tent of seven miles. In all this range there are not ten dwellings which are three feet distant from the adjacent ones, and two thirds of the en-tire route is as densely built as is desirable for business purposes and dwelling house conve-

THE LONGEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD. Boston Transcript says the land of the Celestials boast the largest bridge in the world, and this, according to travellers, is the bridge of Layang, over an arm of the sea in China. It is built, says the instructive periodical, "The Builder," in a similar way as the bridges of Babylon, but entirely of the largest the bridges of Babylon, but entirely of the largest than the bridges of Babylon, but entirely of the largest than the bridges of Babylon, but entirely of the largest than the bridges of Babylon, but entirely of the largest than the bridges of Babylon, but entirely of the largest than the bridges of Babylon, but entirely of the largest than the bridges of Babylon, but entirely of the bridges of Layang the bridges of Babylon, but entirely of the bridges of Layang t stone. Its length is said to extend to 26,800 Paris feet, and comprises 300 arches, or rather openings of pillars. These are not overspread by arches, but there are placed above them large slabs of stone which from the roadway, 70 feet broad. The distance of the pillars is nearly 74½ feet, the latter being 70 high, and 15 feet broad, and strengthened with stone facings, of the form of triangular prisms, which extend over the whole height of the pillars up to the transversal slabs. The latter (of course more than 70 feet long) extend in (of course more than 70 feet long) extend in breadth to 15 feet, and have 9 feet in thickness.— Other reports, however, assign no more than 43 feet, old Paris measure, to the distance of the pillers, and only 4½ feet to the breadth and thickness of the transversal slabs—by which, of caurse, the length of the bridge is reduced one half. Even so, it would be an astonishing structure, being six times the length of the longest bridge in Europe, viz: the Pont de St. Esprit, at Lyons. The paraapet is, according to some reports, a railing according to others a balustrade, and every piller supports a pedestal on which a lion, 21 feet long, and nade of one block of marble, is placed.

The Philadelphia Ledger, says that 71,000 newspapers are daily deposited in the Post Office

Mount Benedict.—It is stated that over seventy thousand dollars has recently been offered for Mount Benedict, the site of the late Catholic Nunnery in Somerville, Mass. The original cost to the Catholic Bishop and associate, we believe, was six thousand dollars! The reply to the offer, as we are told, was that they sometimes buy but never sell such property.

Mexico.—It is announced that President Paredes will take the field in person, if the war with the United States is commenced by an attack on the part of our fleet lying at Vera Cruz.

The Highest Authority.—Gen. Washington wrote a circular to the Governors of the several States of the confederacy, calling for continued activity in furnishing troops, and concluded with this instructive paragraph: "No nation ever suffered in treaty, by preparing, even in the moment of negotiation, most vigorously for the field."

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

"Tis Education forms the common mind;
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."
Mr. Editor:—Having a few leisure moments at command, and desirous of some little recreation, at command, and desirous of some little recreation,
I determined to amuse myself by looking over a
port folio and bundle of newspapers which were
lying by my side; and the first papers which I
chanced to lay my hand on, happened to be two
or three numbers of your truly interesting paper

the "Spirit of Jefferson," and after taking a bird's eye glance at the political and miscellaneous news of the day, my attention was attracted by a series of numbers on Education, headed "Our Country," over the signature of H\*\*\*\*\*\*, which appear to be in the style of communications, addressed to yourself. These numbers I have perused with an insiderable portion of the Hulled States. He fought siderable portion of the Hulled States. He fought

self. These numbers I have perused with an intense interest. Indeed, I became completely absorbed in the subject, for it most assuredly is a subject of great importance to the people of this Commonwealth, and is daily becoming more and more so: for while Virginia continues to be the tense interest. Indeed, I became completely abmore so; for while Virginia continues to be the mother of States and Statesmen, she has been backward in diffusing the seeds of Education throughout the land, and even at this late day, the degrading and mortifying disclosure is bruited degrading and mortifying disclosure is bruited no opposition to receiving him. A large majority of the people and their representatives, were anxsoil, not only entire strangers to the blessings of Education, but are absolutely enveloped in such dark clouds of ignorance, as to be altogether unable to distinguish the hieroglyphics of antitiquity from the common English alphabet of modern times. Let me ask you then, Mr. Editor, how can you reconcile such a state of things with the glory of the age in which we live? How can you reconcile it with the genial influence of civilization—with the sweet spirit of requirement, or with the genius of chivalry, which is the pride and boast of Virginians? Alas! I fear our much revered and time-honored State, is retrograding in this respect; but that she may soon recover, and the march of intellect may be onward throughout the whole expanse of her territory, is the ardent wish and particular desire of your humble correspondent. Sir, could the public mind be fully impressed with the truth and importance of this subject—could Virginians see, and feel, that their character as a State, that their peace as a community, and their happiness as a people, depend upon the education of their youth, methinks no pains would be spared by the philanthropist, and no exertions would be wanting on the part of the patriot to remedy the growing evil: for all must see, that ignorance, instead of being the foster-mother of civil, religious, and political

A REMNAI liberty, is the nurse of a most degrading and absolute slavery. Sir, the laurels of heroes, the trophies of warriors, and the triumphs of chieftains, acquired in the barbarous ages of untutored antiquity, are but secondary considerations in the formation of national character, when compared with literature, science, and education. But, Mr. Editor, in order that the fondest hopes of the patriot and devotees of Republican virtue, may be realized in their prayer for the effectual dissemination of knowledge—in order to insure success to the important subject I have already introduced to your notice, it is necessary that the pub lic mind should be prepared for its favorable reception; and nothing, in my humble opinion, can be better calculated, or designed for that purpose, than the aforementioned essays, which I have just read, and which reflect much credit upon the author, and ought, by all means, to be perused by all VIR-A Long Street.-Mr. Cist, in his last Adver- GINIANS, who have a spark of amor patria in their The author of these productions, you s to go on with the good work which he has so skilfully and so successfully begun? Let him not weary in well doing. The subject is one of vital moment to the people of Virginia; and I, together with many of my fellow-citizens, would be happy to have the pleasure of reading a few more effusions on the same topic from his able pen; for besides being interesting and instructive, there is a beauty of diction, and a classic eloquence personalize that we will be a season well with in the

vading them, which are rarely met with, in the writings of the present day.
Yours, &c., "NEMO."

CLARKE COUNTY, VA., April 6th.

EXPANSION OF WATER BY FREEZING .- The Scientific American states that the extraordinary power of expansion of water by freezing, is not generally known, but it may be illustrated by an incident which occurred at an iron foundry, in Ohio, several years ago. An immensely large iron anvil, weighing between three and four tons, and measuring nearly three feet in diameter, had been left lying at the door of the furnace, exposed to the atmosphere. The anvil was perfectly solid with the exception of a small crevice in the centre of one of the sides about five inches long, and about four inches in depth, which from the rain had become filled with water which the crevice contained, could not have exceeded half a gill.— In the course of the night of the 20th Decem this water became frozen, and extraordinary as it may appear, its expansion completely severed in two parts the immense mass of solid iron; and so great was its expansive power that when the separation took place; a large log of wood which lay on the top of the anvil was thrown to the distance of several feet.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Constantinople makes a beautiful appearance as it is approached from the water. The city is about 15 miles in circumference, and contains about a million of inhabitants. Many of its suburbs are as large as Boston. It was originally a walled city. There are a large number of Mosques in the city. One of the most beautiful places is the seraglio, the residence of the Sultan. It occupies 150 acres of ground, and contains within its enclosure all the Sultan's his body grand, his harem the thousand dollars has recently been offered formount Benedict, the site of the late Catholic Nunnery in Somerville, Mass. The original cost to the Catholic Bishop and associate, we believe, was six thousand dollars! The reply to the offer, as we are told, was that they sometimes buy but never sell such property.

Rhode Island.—The votes of this State complete, give Byron Diman (Law and Order,) 7,469; Charles Jackson (Liberation,) 7,407; all others 160—leaving Diman in a minority of 98 votes.—D. will be chosen by the Legislature.

Mexico.—It is announced that President Paredes will take the field in person, if the war with the United States is commenced by an attack on the part of our fleet lying at Vers Cruz.

their fingers.

A very poor and aged man, busied in planting apple trees, was rudely asked, "why do you plant trees, who cannot hope to eat the fruit of them?" He raised himself up, and leaning on his spade, replied, "Some one planted trees for me before I was born, and I have caten the fruit: I now plant for others, that the memorial of my gratitude may exist when I am dead and gone."

From the Alexandria Gazette. Commodore Moore.

Commodore Moore, is a native of this town.—
His grandather Cleon Moore, is still remembered
by many of our citizens, was an officer in the army
of the revolution, and served under Gen. Greene,

siderable portion of the United States. He fought Com. Porter is cited as a precedent against it.— The case of Commodore Porter is very different. If Mexico had joined the Union on equal terms, as Texas has done, while he was in command of her Navy, I think there would have been little or tle doubt that if it had been made a condition to provide for Commodore Moore and other officers of the Texan Navy, it would have been done.— Com. Moore is a young man, but his efficiency is perhaps the greater for that reason. Young commanders have been among the most successful in the military history of all countries. He would rank with some gallant and deserving officers if manders with as much honor as that of a British or any other officer of like rank, and in a joint service of the United States and Texan naval for ces, perhaps officers who were formerly his seniors, would have served under him. The precedent is not dangerous, because the annexation of another independent nation, may not happen in an age to come. In any service, in which the Commodore might be employed, it would be easy to select of-ficers to serve under him, who were his juniors when he was in the United States Navy. Perhaps the experiment would be of great service. There have been many much younger captains in the British Navy. The President has the right in any enlargement of the military force, to appoint qualified citizens to fill original vacancies, and I believe officers have been so appointed in W.

A REMNANT OF ISRAEL .- The Rev. Jacob Samuel, a converted Jew, describes in his work, enti-tled 'Remnant Found,' a remnant of Israel dwel-

drawing and concert room, and called "Swiss music," is something like the heart-stirring chant of the peasant which reverberates so sweetly among the hills of Switzerland. Hear what a writer in Blackwood says in describing Swiss scenery and the Swiss. writer in Blackwood says in describing Swiss's scenery and the Swiss girls, in their picturesque cloaks and round hats, calling after their cattle in that sing-song note which forms the basis of what is called Swiss music: 'This cry heard in the mountains,' says the writer, 'is delightful; the voice is sustained, yet varied—being varied, it can be sustained the longer—and the high note pierces far into the distance. As a real cry of the pierces far into the distance. As a real cry of the peasant it is delightful to hear, it is appropriate to the purpose and the place. But defend my ears against that imitation of it introduced by young ladies into the Swiss music in an English drawing-room! may I escape the infliction! but the Swiss peasant chanting across the mountain de-files—may I often again halt to listen to it?'

A Bomb-Proof Town.—I have somewhere heard of a regiment ordered to march into a small town and take it. I think it was in Tyrol; but wherever it was, it chanced that the place was settled by a colony who believed in the gospel of Christ, and proved their faith by works. A courier from the neighboring village informed them that the troops were advancing to take the town. They quietly answered, "If they will take it they must." Soldiers soon came riding in with colors, and piping their shrill defiance. They looked round for an enemy, and saw the farmer at his plough, the blacksmith at his anvil, and the women at their churps and spinning wheels. Bawherever it was, it chanced that the place men at their churns and spinning wheels. Ba-bies crowded to hear the music, and the boys ran bies crowded to hear the music, and the boys ran out to see pretty trainers, with feathers and bright buttons, "the harlequins of the 16th century."—
Of course none of these were in a proper position to be shot at. "Where are your soldiers?" they asked. "We have none," was the brief reply.—
"But we have come to take the town." "Well, friends, it lies before you." "But is there nobody to fight?" "No, we are all Christians."

Here was an emergency altogether unprovided for; a sort of resistance which no bullet could hit; a fortress perfectly bombproof. The commander was perplexed. "If there is no body to fight with, of course we cannot fight," said he. "It is impossible to take such a town as this." So he ordered the beauty and the course we cannot fight, and the course we cannot consider the course we dered the horses heads to be turned about, and they carried the human animals out of the village as guiltless as they entered, and perchance somewhat wiser.

L. MARIA CHILD.

LIVE UPRIGHTLY .- The poor pittance of seven LIVE UPRIGHTLY.—The poor pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villian for. What matter is it if your neighbors lie in a splendid tomb? Sleep you with innocence. Look behind through the track of time! a vast desert lies open in retrospect; through this desert have your fathers journyed; wearied with tears and sorrows they sink from the walks of man. You must leave them where they fall, and you are to go a little farther, where you will find eternal rest. Whatever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave, every moment is big with innumerable ovents which come not in succession, but bursting forcibly from a revolving and unknown cause, fly over the orb with diversified influence.

Industry and economy will get rich, while sa gacity and intrigue are laying their plans.

LINES.

A few weeks since we published the death of Miss JANE COLETON, at Shepherdstown, in this county, daughter of Col. Edward Colston, of Honeywood, Berkeley County. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer furnishes the following feeling lines on the event, written whilst "a friend was endeavoring to sketch her likeness, a few hours after the vital spark had fled."

ikeness, a few hours after the vital spark ha
May God direct that hand of thine,
And stamp with truth each hassy line,
While, with a trembling heart, you trace
The outlines of that lovely face!
Give the young head, now bowed so low
Before its last, its only foe,
The modest grace with which it bent
A father's counsel to receive,
Or hear the woe she might relieve;
Nor banish from the eye its light,
With intellect and feeling bright,
Though moistened off with pity's tear,
Then lit with smiles each heart to cheer.
Who, as they watched that kindling eye,
Had ever dreamed its light could die!
You cannot paint the changing check.

Had ever dreamed its light could die i
You cannot paint the changing cheek,
But bid the color try and speak,
From out the lip of ruby red,
The pure, warm heart so richly fed;
Give it the graceful curve it wore,
When some sweet song she carroled o'er;
Or, dearer yet, the expression show
When polished words would softly flow,
Which, though they came with graceful case,
Yet showed a modest care to please;
For, in her gayest, lightest mood,
Suill mindful of another's good,
The courteousness that marked her life
Was with her in dread Nature's strife,
And graceful thanks she sweetly said,
Brief space before her spirit fled.
No! no! could you recall that smile,

Brief space before her spirit fled.

No! no! could you recall that smile,

'Twere powerless now our hearts to wile

From the sad thought, that earth has closed

The lips on which it once reposed.

Let us but see the patient look

With which the cup of woe she took;

Her air resigned, when she replied,

While friends stood weeping at her side,

When asked if she her soul would give

To Christ, and hope with him to live;

Yes! let each lovely feature wear

The look with which she joined in prayer,

Teaching us all submission meek;

That from our hearts we daily speak,

The last words of our sainted one,

"Father in Heaven, Thy will be done!"

#### Miscellaneous.

From the St. Louis Reveille. The Man that the Dog Barked At.

We noticed a man walking along one of our principal streets, whose appearance indicated that he was "in a peck of trouble." He looked cross enough to bite a ten-penny nail in two—something very serious had disturbed his equanimity.— While we were wondering what it could have been—whether or not he had failed in business, or lost money by samebody else who had failed. lost money by somebody else who had failed— whether or not his wile had eloped with his best mined, in our mind, the nature of his grievances, when an impudent little terrier, squatted upon the ling in Daghiston, among the Lesghy tribes—
which latter are a fierce and indomitable race of
mountaineers—the terror of the countries round
about—whom neither Turks, Persians nor Rusabout—whom neither Turks, Persians nor Russians, have been able to subdue. They are bigotted Moslems in religion, yet declare themselves to be of the Dan, and they allow the Israelites in question to live peaceably among them. They destroy the mounted Cossack, by striking the heels of his horse, thus fulfilling the prophetic description of Jacob—'Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder in the path, that biteth the horse's heels, so that the rider shall fall backwards.' So hopeless is warfare against them considered, that the following proverb is current in Persia—'If any king of Persia is a fool, let him march against the Lesghies.'

Swiss Music.—No doubt many suppose that Swiss Music.—No doubt many suppose that People gathered upon the side-walk in crowds.

This was altogether too great an indignity, and filled the cup of our traveller's annoyances to overflowing. He turned fiercely towards which the dog, with a blunt oath, attempted to kick him. The cur was altogether too nimble, and as he leaped aside to avoid the punishment he had earned, barked more furiously than before. The man's anger knew no bounds; the more the dog barked at him, the more anxious he appeared to be to succeed in kicking him. The figure they cut, as the terrier capered into the middle of the street, the man after him, the dog yelping, and his antagonist swearing louder and louder, was ludicrous in the extreme.

Swiss Music.—No doubt many suppose that

Swiss Music.—No doubt many suppose that

Back again! went, wondering what else I had got to learn; for I thought I knew all about the clock, quite as well as my father did.

People gathered upon the side-walk in crowds.

ced themselves against the wall and shock their sides bravely, and the boys yelled out, in great delight, "go it, old fellow, go it while you're young."
The man who was making so laughable an exhibition of himself, soon discovered that the dog was altogether too agile for him, and gave up the chase in despair. It was not until then he observed that in his anger he had made a fool of himself. He hastily drew down his hat over his hrow and walked rapidly away. brow and walked rapidly away.

When our merriment had subsided, we could not help thinking how much this little incident

resembled human life, that is, the life of many specimens of humanity. If the man, whose story we have told, had only walked quietly on his way, and taken no notice of the outcry of the cur, no matter whether the cur was governed by wanton or malicious motives, he would have excited by his conduct neither laughter in others, nor diminished his own self-respect. So in a thousand things in life. He who persues his own path fearlessly and calmiy, withoutheeding the puerile assaults of those who cannot in any possibility effect his destinies, will act a part dictated by good sense and wisdom. 'Tis passing strange, that in a life so brief as this, when it is in the power of each one to add to the other's enjoyment, there should be many curs. The business of one half his conduct neither laughter in others, nor diminthe people of this world seems to be to render the remainder uncomfortable and unhappy. There might be some slight extenuation if by making others miserable they could add to their own hap-piness; but no such result follows their labors. piness; but no such result follows their labors.—
Indulgence in their own malicous propensities world, not only annoys others, but keeps themselves in time to given fort. The true way to manage these curs, is to pass them quietly by—their yelping is altogether innecuous. The moment you meddle with them, you find yourself in the identical position of the man who attempted to kick the dog, laughed at and derided, without the balm of self-approval in compensation.

myself world, in compensation.

THE HEART,-Trifle not with the human heart. It contains a thousand delicate springs; if you break one of which, it is not in the power of man to restore it again. If you are loved and cherished, be not indifferent. If you cannot repay that love, treat it not with contempt. There are thousands repining in sorrow and solitude, that a word, or a look, might have saved from misery and made

The flower when crushed will send perfume,
The riven tree may sprout again,
And spring will raise to live and bloom
Bleak autumn's melancholy train;
But human hearts, whene'er they feel
The frostr of unrequited love,
No earthly power the wound can heal,
Till death the malady remove.

TRY-KEEP TRYING .- "I can't," has ruine TRY—KEEP TRYING.—"I can't," has ruined many a man—has been the tomb of bright expectation and ardent hope. Let "I will try" be your motto in whatever you undertake, and if you press conward, you will steadily and surely accomplish your object, and come off victorious. Try—keep trying—and you are made for this worked.

Serenity of mind is nothing worth, unless it has been earned; a man should be susceptible of passions, and able to subdue them.

From the New York Sun A Real Conversation.

"Sir," said a poor ragged, and rough looking man, upon whose countenance traces of sorrow and extreme suffering were visible, to an individual whose sleek and seemly ensemble betokened plenty and happiness, "sir, I am famishing. Will you assist me? Will you give me the means of procuring food and a night's lodging?"

"Go along, my man, I have nothing for you.—You can go to the alms house, I suppose. I'll give you a line to the Alderman."

"Sir," said the poor man, "I'd rather not go to the alms house. I only desire a temporary relief, I expect work in a day or two."

"Oh! well, scratch along, my man; you are not so badly off as one would imagine."

"I am absolutely starving. I'm sure you won't miss a quarter of a dollar."

"Bless my soul do you think I gather my money

"Bless my soul do you think I gather my money from trees? Go along—don't be pertinacious; now do take yourself oil, there's a brave man."

"You owe me money, sir, I would not remind you of the fact sir, only that hunger makes me des-

"Owe you money!" exclaimed the sleek man, stepping back a space or two—"You are mad."
"No, seven years ago I worked for you. You

"Oh! ah! an old score. Oh that's quite another matter. Did it ever strike you that I have taken the benefit of the Act—gone clean through? credi-tors are no one now?—can't touch me!"

"Yes sir, I earned that money by hard labor.—
You reaped the benefit of that labor, are rich, while
I am the poor wretch you see. You owe me that
money, sir, in spite of all bankruptcies."
"I never do anything illegal. What is legal is
honorable. The law says I don't owe you a cent."

"Honor says you do, and of the two honor generally tells more truths than law," said the mendicant, evidently displeased.

"You are getting wearisome. Will you be kind enough to step out of the way."
"You call yourself a christian."

"I am a christian, I flatter myself a deacon."
"You are esteemed a pious, honest, trust-worthy gentleman."
"I am as good a one as can be found in the

whole religious community."
"Then the dominions of the Evil One can boast of purity when compared with such communities, and the society of thieves is cemented by more real honor. Your respectability, honor, piety and jus-tice are comprised of your broadcloths and fine

words, and go no further. Keep your money. I'd starve before I'd touch a copper of it."

Some time ago the above conversation actually took place in Broadway, near the American Museum. Some time ago, the mendicant—now a stove dealer, in tolerable business—employed his oppressor, reduced to want, as a porter, and after deductfriend, all formed a strange problem. The face of matters was wanderfully changed by quite a simple incident. We had not absolutely determined, in our mind, the nature of his wanderfully changed by the control of the bill, generously presented it to the fallen Pharisee.—
This is an absolute fact. with such remarkable transactions and singular reverses. Retributive justice sooner or later overtakes the evil doer, and the ingenuity of man knows not how to avert the merited and never failing

clock, quite as well as my father did.

"Humphrey," said he, "I have taught you to know the time of the day, I must now teach you how to find out the time of your life. All this was strange to me, so I waited rather impatiently to hear how my father would explain it, for I wanted sadly to go to my marbles.

"The Bible," says he, "describes the years of man to be three score and ten, or four score years. Now life is very uncertain, and you may not live a single day longer; but if we divide the four score years of an old man's life into twelve parts, like the dial of a clock, it will allow almost seven years for every figure. When a boy is seven years old, then it is one o'clock of his life, and this is the case with you; when you arrive at fourteen years, it will be two o'clock with you; and when at twenty-one years, it will be three o'clock, should it please God thus to spare your life. In this manner you may thus know the time of your life, and looking at the clock may, perhaps, remind you of it. My great grandfather, according to his calculation, died at twelve o'clock; my grandfather at eleven, and my father at ten.— At what hour you and I shall die, Humphrey, is only known to Him to whom all things are

Never since then have I heard the inquiry, "What o'clock is it?" nor do I think that I have ever looked at the face of the clock, without being reminded of the words of my father.

I know not, my friends, what o'clock it is with you, but I know very well what time it is with myself; and that if I mean to do any thing in this world, which hitherto I have neglected, it is high time to set about it. The words of my father have given a solemnity to the dial plate of the clock, which it never would have possessed in my esti-mation, if these words had not been spoken. Look about you, my friends, I earnestly entreat you; now and then ask yourself what o'clock it is with

RESPECT DUE TO PARENTS,-Not only the

RESPECT DUE TO PARENTS.—Not only the young are apt to forget the respect due to parents, but oftentimes we see children of older growth forgetting those who have reared them from infancy, and by their waywardness causing their parents to shed tears, when it should be their duty to give them reason for smiles.

There is no sight which is so revolting to an upright man, as to see youth disrespecting gray hairs; but when we find a man, arrived at theage of discretion, neglecting his silver-haired parents, and treating them with contempt, no one word is forcible enough to express the feeling which naturally arises in every honest breast.—The very idea that the babe, whose care has caused them so many sleepless nights, should in later years prove a curse instead of a blessing, and repay its parents for all their love by unthankfulness, makes one almost wish that the parent's malediction might be upon him. Yet how often do we see cases in which the child forgets the respect due to his mother, and is regardless of his father's wishes?

Children! learn in early age to respect your parents, and to obey them in all things; struggle not against their authority, but by yielding while young, you will derive honor when older, and never forget that commandment which says, "Honor thy father and mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

CHEARING WET &

Friday Morning, April 17, 1846.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Election Day-Thursday, 23d of April. JEFFERSON COUNTY-(WHIG CANDIDATES.)

WM. B. THOMPSON, ANTHONY KENNEDY ANDREW HUNTER, JAS. A. FITZSIMMONS, L. B. WASHINGTON. FREDERICK-(DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.)
WILLIAM WOOD, | JAMES H. CARSON.

CLARKE & WARREN-[DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.]

MORGAN COUNTY. J. C. BARNEY, (D.) | J. W. BREATHED, (W.) PAGE-(DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.)

Col. JOHN McPHERSON, | Capt. A. F. GRAYSON. LOUDOUN-(DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.) Col. JOHN LESLIE, Capt. JNO, MATTHEWS. | EDWARD HAMMATT.

Eq., (D.) as a candidate to announce ALFRED MOSS, Esq., (D.) as a candidate to represent the Senatorial Dis-trict composed of Loudoun and Fairfax Counties, in the next Senate of Virginia.

RAMEY, (W.) as a candidate to represent the District composed of Loudoun and Fairfax counties, in the next Senate of Virginia.

The Election.

On Thursday next, 23d inst., the election for Delegates, and in some of the counties for State Senators, will be held. The election is one of importance in every aspect in which we may view it. A U. S. Senator, to fill the place now so unworthily occupied by Wm. S. Archer, will be chosen next winter. The Convention question will be again before the Legislature-a revision of the Criminal Code will come up-the Education question will be again broached, and divers other matters of interest to the people, and of momentous importance to the western division of the State, will have to be acted upon. As to the political complexion of the Legislature, we cannot for a moment doubt but it will be thoroughly Democratic. Virginia has nobly sustained herself when the signs were less auspicious than the present. Can she do less now? A President of her own choice is at the Federal head, slowly, but effectually, introducing those reforms in the administration of the Government which she so much desires. And will she not record her voice in approval of those great principles of which she has long been the firm and unwavering advocate?

In this county there is no opposition. All the candidates, (six in number,) are Whigs. Between them, politically, so far as we know, there is no difference. Who are to be the successful candidates, is a matter of much speculation, and produces no little crimination among our Whig friends. The Democratic party will not interfere in this family quarrel. Those who may vote at all, will be governed by personal considerations, having indeed but little interest in the result, whatever way it may terminate. We wish all the candidates, and their respective friends, a safe deliverance from the toils, difficulties and disappointments, that will beset their path until the election is come and gone.

The Education Bill.

We regret, exceedingly, that some should attempt to urge objections to the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, to establish District Schools in some of the counties of the State. sions, be as we would have desired it; yet we apprehend that no sufficient reason can be assigned why it should not be adopted by the county. No one can deny but that the effects of it if adonted and carried out with the proper zeal and energy, would be in a few years most beneficial in a social, political, and moral point of view. It is true that it provides for an additional tax, and as some would say, a burden upon the people. Surely such as advance this objection forget the heavy tax to which they are subject every year for the education of their children. We undertake to affirm no objection could have less foundation .-Instead of increasing our burdens, it will have the contrary effect, particularly after the first year .-The increase of taxation, we feel abundantly authorized to say, will fall far short of the amount now paid by parents and guardians for tuition fees. But admit, for the sake of argument, that our taxes would be increased to an amount exceeding our present outlay for education. This excess, at most, can be but slight. And who would be operated upon by such considerations as these, to withhold his assent to a system which, it is admitted on all hands, will so greatly diffuse the rays of knowledge to every corner of our county, or of the State, it matters not how benighted it may be or how heavily the hand of poverty has been laid upon it?

We hope that every man will not only peruse the Act, but will study it,-consider it in all its bearings,-reflect how grossly deficient our school system is at present, and what a vast improve ment this act, (although not pretended to be perfect,) may have upon it. We are sure after due consideration, no man claiming to be a patriot or philanthropist, could vote against it. While under our present system, imperfect at best, the leading object for which it was designed is rarely accomplished, under the operation of this act, a good English education is guarantied to all who will receive it. The School Commissioners would be men of our own choosing; and the duties which would devolve upon them are plain and specific .-Our teachers would be competent and suitable men and we would have a sure guarantee in the penalties prescribed by the Act, for the performance of their duties. And above all, we would have in a few years, the satisfaction of being surrounded by a community, every member of which would have the ability to acquire knowledge for himself to fully inform himself of, and duly appreciate his placed under contract for construction before the 30th of July, 1847, the provisions of this bill shall social and political rights and privileges, as well as his moral and political obligations. The Act may be susceptible of amendments, but let us give it a trial, and then we will be able to see where and what amendments are most needed. We hope, therefore, that the Act may be unanimousadopted by the people of Jefferson, on Thursday

The Foreign news by the Pilot Boat Romer, is ive days later than that which was brought by the Northumberland. "Cotton had improved one eighth of a penny owing to advices from the U. States. Wheat was from one to two pence a bushel higher. Flour a shilling better, and a large demand." This will be grateful news to

The Romer brings intelligence of a fatal collision between the Military and populace of ill-fated Ireland-some four or five persons killed and some 100 seriously wounded in the fray. There is news also of a revolution in Poland-40,000 Poles were under arms, determined upon Liber-

Nothing from the Government of England touching the Oregon difficulty, and the effect which it is to produce upon the relations between the two countries. The English press maintains its usual tone of insolence, but as that will neither spill any blood nor break any bones, it any quarter.

Congress --- Mr. Webster. The last week has been principally devoted to personal, violent, and vindictive accusations, against men who enjoy high eminence in their respective stations. On the course of Mr. Webster, his speech, &c., the Washington Union very justly remarks :-

Mr. Webster devoted a large portion of his speech to a criticism on Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, of the House, and Mr. Dickenson, of the Senate.—We leave it to our reporter to catch the spirit and form of his expressions. He was not content with defending himself; but he carried the war into Africa. It was the severest, bitterest, and cathing attack we have heard in the Senate .-But it did not exactly suit the dignity of that grave and distinguished body. The invective was vio-lent and impassioned; but it wanted the splendida bilis of the classic poet. It was rather the hacking of the handsaw than the piercing incision of the polished Damascus. The orator condescended freely to employ such choice epithets as "thing," "creature," "carricature of mind," &c., "thing," "creature," "carricature of mind," &c., which would much better grace any other lips, and any other place, than the lips of a Senator of

the United States.

We are sorry indeed to perceive that there was no dignity in the passion of the honorable Senator, and that his vehement indignation was not relieved by a single burst of magnanimity. It appeared as if the whole urn of Xantippe were emptied at once on the floor of the Senate chamber. esson of Hamlet to the players seemed entirely orgotten by the orator. tempest, and whirlwind of (his) passion," he never acquired and begat a particle of temperance that might give it smoothness. The attack was severe, and striking, and caustic enough; but upon the whole, it was not worthy of Mr. Webster's acknowledged abilities. Place it alongside of Lord Chatham's indignant and dignified reply to Walpole, and every reader of taste must be struck

at once with the contrast.

Mr. Webster peremptorily contradicted the charges which had been made against him, and boldly defied the production of any evidence to sustain them. But he did not altogether remove the impression which he combatted, and which his own exhibits were calculated to produce—that, under his ministry, the federal government had interfered with the State jurisdiction in the case of McLeod—by the employment of additional counsel to assist in the defence, &c., &c.

A Difficulty in the M. E. Church. Pursuant to a notice read from the pulpit of the

M. E. Church, in Warrenton, Va., on Sunday morning, 5th of March, the members of that society met at the church on Tuesday evening, the 7th instant, when J. G. Kirby was requested to preside and W. B. Carr to act as secretary. Afer prayer by the Rev. B. H. Berry, the object of the meeting was briefly stated and a series of resolutions adopted, in which the decision of the Baltimore Conference on the division of the church, is unanimously protested against.

We have been requested to copy the proceedings in full, but can only find room to-day for the following resolutions :-

Resolved. That inasmuch as the larger portion of the territory of the Baltimore Conference lies in slaveholding States, that Conference in our oninion, acted unwisely in deciding to remain under the jurisdiction of the Northern Church; believing as we do, that this branch of the M. E. Church in the United States, will first repeal the Plan" which provides for our peaceable separation and then pursue such measures as will disturb and agitate said Conference, and finally force

to secession or abandonment of its principles. Resolved, That we are unshaken in our deternination of adhering South, that we believe our future peace and prosperty requires it, that, in order to avoid all agitation we deem it best to act ow and dispose of the question immediately, and that we are in favor of transferring this Circuit to the Virginia Conference in accordance with the

Resovled. That a convention of delegates from all the circuits and stations in the Baltimore Conerence, disposed to adhere South is desirable, in order to secure concert of action, that we recom redericksburg as a suitable place and the first of May as a proper time for said convention to assemble, and do hereby request our circuit convention to appoint delegates to attend said conven-tion in case it should be held.

Col. W. R. Johnson, the Napoleon of the Turf, and John S. Skinner, Esq., editor of the Farmer's Library, are both at New Orleans, and share the notices and compliments of the press.

A live Sloath is now to be seen at the Amercan Museum, New York.

Green Peas and Asparagus appeared in the Charleston and Savannah markets last week .-Last week, and this too, we had frost, and that is more than our Southern neighbors can boast of.

WARLIKE .- We observed on Saturday a quantity of stocks for muskets, just sawed out in the rough, in process of transfer from the Baltimore and Susquehanna depot to that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and learned by inquiry, that they were from York county, (Pa...) on their way to Harper's Ferry, (Va.) We merely mention this fact as a hint to Queen Victoria, to "keep shady." Baltimore Sun shady."-Baltimore Sun.

RACES .- The Cumberland, (Md.) Races will ommence on the 26th of May, on the course of Joseph Sprigg, Esq., about three miles from that

Railroad bill was taken up in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and discussed on Friday and Saturday, the pending question being the amendment to the first section as amended, which provides that in case three millions of dollars be subscribed to the stock of the Pennsylvania Railbe null and void. The yeas and nays being de-manded upon the adoption of this amendment, it resulted as follows:—Yeas 50, nays 43.

The adoption of this amendment appears to give great satisfaction to the Philadelphians, and the North American hails it as equivalent to a defeat of the measure, asserting that Philadelphia must-and shall comply with the requisition of the Leg-islature within the time specified. Affray at Charlottesville, Va.

DEATH OF A STUDENT .- We learn by Tues day's Richmond papers that a riot occurred in Messrs. Raymond & Co.'s Menagerie, exhibiting at Charlottesville, between the students and the keepers, which resulted in the death of one of the students. The following letter to the Enquirer seems to be an authentic account of the "During the performances, and just as one of

the managers had entered the cage with the lion, tiger, leopard and cougar, some of the audience approached near the cage, and were cautioned by one of the men attached to the Menagerie not to do so, as serious consequences might ensue to the person in the cage with the wild beasts.— Some words ensued between the keeper and one or more of them pressing on the cage, when one of the latter struck the keeper twice with a cane or stick, and he struck in return with a stick, and levelled two or three persons, one of whom never afterwards spoke a word, and died last night at about 12 o'clock; his name is Glover, from Alabama. Two others were seriously injured, and are now at the Monticello House, Messrs. Johnwill not be productive of much uncasiness in son and Williamson, and another, Mr. Waring,

less injured.
"While these things were taking place, the elephant entered the crowd, throwing his probos-cis about, to drive the people from the ring. Cries of horror arose on all sides; some were paralysed with fear, and could not move, or be moved by their friends. Men, laying as it were, dead on the ground; the huge elephant driving out the people; the keeper in the lion's cage; men pale with fear; the women shricking; children and servants crying out that the wild beasts had broken from their cages, and were upon them, and each person anxious to make his escape, presented a scene which few would desire to witness .-No damage was done to any person, except what resulted from a blow given by one of the keepers. The magistrates have committed to the jail three persons belonging to the menagerie, to undergo urther examination

The Enquirer states that the man who struck the fatal blow escaped and secreted himself until Monday morning, when he was recognized in the cars at the Junction, was instantly arrested, and brought down a prisoner to Richmond.-His name is said to be John J. Bailey.

Meeting at Pittsburg.

The question of the Right of Way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Pittsburg, and the resistance it meets with at Harrisburg, has produced a tremendous excitement in Western Pennsylvania. A meeting was held in Pittsburg on the 8th instant, which was numerously attended by citizens from fifteen counties, forming one of the greatest gatherings ever witnessed in that place. Nearly one hundred officers were appointed and resolutions passed, severely censuring Philadelphia for her suicidal selfishness in opposing the measure, and authorizing efficient steps to be taken to effect the passage of the bill. One of the resolutions makes arrangements for obtaining from owners of lands releases in favor of the Right of Way, to be tendered to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Numerous addresses were delivered, and the meeting adjourned to assemble again on the 4th of July, giving three hearty cheers for the Right of Way.

SANTA ANA .- The Washington Union of Friday last, says :- "A member of Congress has addressed us a note, this evening, stating that he was satisfied that Santa Ana is, before this time, in Vera Cruz, and either victorious, or that he has suffered the penalty of his boldness; and also that the Mexico-Texan army will never reach the Rio Grande, and if they do, will not fight our army."

THE POTOMAC FISHERIES .- The Port Tobacco Times of Thursday, says :- "We learn that the fisheries on the Potomac are doing well, considering the earliness of the season. They are catching from 30 to 40 thousand herrings at a dip; and also are doing well in the shad line. Herrings are selling at from 3 to \$4 a thousand; and shad at from 6 25 to \$6 50 a hundred."

THE RESULT IN CONNECTICUT .- The Hartford Times, of Saturday evening, gives us the result of the election in Connecticut. In the House, Democrats 98. Whips 78. Democratic majority 20. There are 44 members to be elected. The elecwas to take place on Monday.

PITTSBURG .- Burnt District .- Last Friday was the anniversary of the great fire in Pittsburg.— The Post of that city, commenting on the same speaks of the numerous warehouses, founderies, stores, dwellings, &c., numbering some seven or eight hundred, which has gone up since that dreadful day, when ruin stalked wildly abroad, desolating nearly one half of the fair city." It occurred on the 10th April, 1845.

Pauline, the slave of New Orleans, who was guilty of such cruel treatment to her mistress and er little daughter, some twelve months since, was on the 28th ult. hung according to sentence.

Tax on Coal .- The Pennsylvania Legislature proposes to tax coal. The colliers are quite in-lignant at this, and protest in strong language gainst it. They ask why on the same principle the Legislature does not tax iron ore, limestone marble, wheat, rye, and all other products?

Mr. SLIDELL.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 2d inst., says:—The impression has been produced by letters received yesterday from Vera Cruz, that the St. Mary's will bring Mr. Slidell immediately to the Balize, instead of Pensacola. His arrival will, therefore, be anxiously expected until the St. Mary's makes her appearance.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL .- From the Georgetown Advocate we perceive that the business doing upon the Canal is quite extensive.— Indeed, upon the whole line the business is increasing in a most flattering manner, and there is a want of boats to do the required amount of transportation. We learn from a gentleman from Hancock that immediately after the signing of the guaranty bonds for transportation last year, some fears were entertained at that place that the amount there guarantied would not be come up to; but those fears have vanished, and the merchants of Hancock are satisfied that that place will "put in" more than its proportion; or, in other words, they could with safety have signed guaranties to a heavier amount. This year, we think, the Canal will be able to make apparent its prospective usefulness and value as a profita-ble public work.—Hagerstown News.

JACKSON THE PEDESTRIAN .- This great runner JACKSON THE PEDESTRIAN.—In sgreat runner says he will give any man that can be produced a half mile in twelve, or three quarters in twenty, for any amount above \$500. Or if any gentleman will bet him \$1000 to \$700, against his running eleven miles in one hour, he will remain and close the match, and run it about the middle of May, either at Philadelphia or Baltimore.

FRAUDS IN FLOUR .- The annual report of the New York Inspector states that 26,968 barrels of flour were weighed in the city of New York, and found short 159,836 pounds, equal to eight hundred and fifteen barrels! Of the flour inspected in Albany, there were 98 barrels "light weight," and 50 barrels with "false tare."

INDUSTRY AND GOOD HUMOR .- An hour's industry will do more to beget cheerfulness, sup-press evil humors, and retrieve your affairs, than a whole month of monning. Convention Meeting in Berkeley

On Monday last a very large meeting of the people of Berkely was held, to take into consider

the pleasure of being present at the ceremonies in the Church, but learn that most interesting and

We were somewhat in error in stating last reek, that the man who was found dead in the Shenandoah river, near Mrs. Lewis' Mill, was a white man. After a rigid scrutiny by the Coro- to declare their approbation of it. Has circumner's Jury, they found the following Verdict-"That the said man, unknown, came to his death by drowning. Clothing, drab linsey pants, vest, and sack coat-striped linsey wrapper, leather suspenders, blue cotton leggins, and coarse shoes. Nothing in his pocket but a wooden comb. About 5 feet 6 inches in height, and the body in a state of putrefaction. Supposed to be black.

We learn from the Coroner, S. W. Lackland, Esq., that there is little doubt but the man found was a negro belonging to Judge Nichols of Richmond, who was in the employ of Mr. Wm. Castleman, of Clarke county.

At the late commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, the legree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon 164 students, among whom we find the names of I from Virginia. J. Gregg Gibson, of Jefferson, and Martin P. Scott, of Fauquier, are among the graduates. The address to the students was deivered by Dr. Wm. Gibson, Professor of Surgery.

We are indebted to the Hon. Thos. H. Bayly, for his speech on the Harbor Bill, and in reply to the Hon. C. Hudson, of Mass., on the Corn Prade of England. This speech of Mr. Bayly's is a masterly production. He reviews the Tariff question in all its bearings, and shows, conclusively, the gross injustice done to the Agricultural inerest by high Tariffs.

We perceive that Mr. Godey has purchased the establishment of Arthur's Magazine, which will be united to the Lady's Book, and the subscribers of the former will be supplied with the latter after the April number. This is a change which we are sure will be received with satisfaction by every one of the present subscribers to Arthur's Magazine.

Senator Houston, of Texas, was to have spoken on the Oregon question on Wednesday, and Thursday was set apart for taking the vote The House resolutions were to have come up first, and we hope they have been adopted.

Virginian) to announce Col. JOHN I. JOHNSON, as a candidate to represent the Counties of Clarke and Warren, in the next House of Delegates.

The Spring term of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and chancery for Berkeley County, will commence on Monday the 27th inst.

FIRE AT NEW YORK .- On Friday morning bout half past 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the four story building in the rear of 4 and 6 Little Green street, occupied by David Melville as a manufacturing jeweller, and John P. Waters, ornamental engraver—the whole of which, with its contents, was destroyed. The front buildings on Green street were not much injured.

A DIFFERENCE IN OPINION .- The money article of the London Times, of the 4th of March says: "The rejection by the government of the United States, of the proposition to refer the Oregon question to arbitration, took the city completely by

The editorial article of the London Times of the same date, says: "The rejection of the re-newed proposition for terminating the Oregon dis-pute by arbitration, has not taken any one by sur-

It appears from an account kept by Mr. Noland at the turnpike gate, that 14,644 beef cattle, 2683 sheep and hogs, and 124 drove horses, have passed this town within the year ending the first of this month. During the year 1845—29,961 beef cattle were weighed at the scales in Baltimore, so that very near one half of the beef consumed in that city passes through this place. As a large portion of the draves are two nights in this county, their expenses, in Jefferson, including toll, and the bills of their drivers going and coming, are little, if at all, less than \$3000 per annum, without count-ing the bridge tolls at Harpers-Ferry.—Free Press.

A SPLENDID PRESENT TO THE PRESIDENT.— We have been shown a splendid Duplex Gold Watch, manufactured entirely in this city—the first American made watch we have ever seen intended as a present from the manufacturer, J. Y. Savage, Esq., of Fulton street, to James K-Polk, President of the United States. It is a beautiful specimen of American workmanship—the handiwork of a good Democrat—and it will doubt-less be received by the Chief Magistrate with the less be received by the Chief magnitude with the same feelings which have dictated the idea of pre-sentation. Mr. Savage is a native of North Caro-lina, the State in which Mr. Polk was born. [N. Y. Globe.

SLANDER:—A bill has passed the Massachu-setts Senate, to abolish the distinction between written and spoken defamation of character.— Every person who shall defame another by words, will be punished by fine, or imprisonment in the common jail or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. The truth of the matter charged as slanderous is allowed to be a sufficient justification for defamatory words.

400,000 to 500,000. Of this number of children, one in fifteen, or more than 25,000 are still born; more than 30,000 inherit from their parents a diseased constitution, and a majority die young.

MR. EDITOR:—Many of the voters of Jefferson ounty would like to be informed why it is, that, while little railroads, small turnpikes and unnavipeople of Berkely was held, to take into consideration the most efficient means for procuring a revision of the Constitution. Lewis B. Willis, Esq., acted as President, assisted by four Vice Presidents, &c. Chas. J. Faulkner, Esq., explained the object of the meeting, and for more than an hour gave an eloquent and logical argument in fayor of Reform.

Among the resolutions adopted by the meeting, was one recommending that a Convention, of the friends of Constitutional Reform should be held on the 1st day of September next, in the town of Staunson, and that one hundred delegates be appointed from the county of Berkeley to attend said Convention,

Procession of Sons of Temperance.

The Procession, &c. of St. Thomas Division, Sons of Temperance, at Harpers-Ferry, on Monday last, was of a most imposing character. From 280 to 300 Members of the Order, were in attendance. Wm. S. Elgin, Esq., acted as Chief Marshal, and under his direction the Procession moved through the principal streets, accompanied by the new Amateur Band of H. F. We had not the pleasure of being present at the ceremonies in the Church, but learn that most interesting and the interest of our provided the interest of our magnificent and central improvements that may come in the slightest degree in competition with it, whether benefit all its broakers and shallows, is to bear upon its broakers and shallows, is to bear upon its broakers and shallows, is to bear upon its listing to make the interest of our magnificent and central improvements that may come in the slightest degree in competition with it, whether benefit all its broakers and shallows, is to bear upon its listing the candidates for the Legislature, nothing has been said of a certain great mammoth road, running along our Northern and notice from some of the candidates for the Legislature, nothing has been said of a certain great mammoth road, running along our N also know, that the rock-bound Shenandoah, with all its breakers and shallows, is to bear upon its the Church, but learn that most interesting and eloquent Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Schnebly of Hagerstown, and Vanderford of Baltimore.

The Razor Strop Man.

SMITH, the celebrated Razor Strop man, was at Harpers-Ferry last week. He will be in Chaplestown we learn an Monday next and will be the first harvests of the Valley of Virginia. All these things, we know, have been made perfectly manifest by the orators who have touched upon them. Even Smithfield is to become an inland town, of trade and importance, the radiating point, as it were, to a wholesome and well digested system of internal improvement. And yet, while all Charlestown, we learn, on Monday next, and will these things have been so extensively expatiated upon, illustrated and exemplified, the Baltimore of our vicinity can buy.

The baltimore are few more left," which the good citizens of our vicinity can buy.

The baltimore are few more left, which the good citizens of our vicinity can buy. say, or heard of one saying, in any public manner, that he was in favor of our granting the right of way to that Company. We know there was a time, when some of the candidates hesitated not stances and opinions so changed as no longer to render it necessary? I know it is said that the Company no longer seek the right of way-that they will never apply for it again; but believe me, sir, this is all a delusion. It is a cherished object with them, and will never be abandoned so long as there is the slightest probability of attainng their end. They are too sensible of their own interest, too sensible of the great advantages that would thereby result to them and the city of Baltimore, too sensible of the stream of wealth that would be attracted from the West, to flow through Virgininia, and empty itself into their own State. Virginina, and empty itself into their own State. These things, we say, are but too plainly seen and appreciated, ever to be abandoned while there is the slightest hope of securing them. And here the question occurs—Will Virginia grant their request? Will she cast from her, and transfer to another State these wast and inestimable advantages? Will she be so blind to her own interests—to the interests of her citizens at large, as to onen this fountain of wealth, not for her own benefits. open this fountain of wealth, not for her own fit, but to pour its tribute into the lap of another

It was not our purpose, Mr. Editor, to enter into any discussion of this question of the right of way. We think it must at once strike the minds of the tain such a proposition. There are some things that strike our minds so forcibly as not to require a single argument to prove their truth. Grant them their request—pemit this foreign corporation to pass, almost, I may say, through the centre of the State, as they seek to do, to the Ohio river, and we at once close the door to any extended system of improvement in Virginia. You offer the state of the state of the system of the state up all its great natural advantages for trade and an extensive intercourse with other States, to the modest demands of a foreign corporation, who can have no possible sympathy, affinity, or interest with or in our affairs, further than they can be made to subserve its own selfish ends. You open made to subserve its own selfish ends. You open the door to a vast trade with Ohio and the adjoining States, a golden harvest, I may say, not for the benefit of our own Virginia, but to flow on through us, and empty itself into an adjoining State.—Why not secure this trade—this rich harvest for ourselves? Why permit it to pass us by and accrue to the benefit of another State? Why sir, suppose a chain of central works, completed and in operation, from Richmond to the Ohio river, either by a completion of the James River & Kanawha work, or a Railroad connection with it We are authorized (says the Winchester nawha work, or a Railroad connection with it, which would be more desirable, and a line of packets established from Boston to Norfolk, which in the natural requirements of trade, we doubt not would be the case, does not the plainest mind at once perceive the advantages that would result from it? Do we not at once perceive that the great trade of the West, which Baltimore is now seek-

ing to secure, through the instrumentality of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, would all flow to Richmond and Norfolk, and build up our own cities; and by increasing the wealth of the State and its taxable property, give us still further and greater facilities for more extensive improvements? Do we not see that such a work would be the great thoroughfare, the channel of communication tween the West and South-west and the Atlantic cities; and that Richmond and Norfolk would be the points where the reciprocal exchange of the odities of the West and East would naturally be attracted? Do we not see that this route would be the shortest, easiest, and most expeditious for the travel between New Orleans and the Eastern cities? Let Virginia awake to her inter-ests—let her arouse herself, and throw off the lethargy which has so long smothered her ener-gies—let her establish this one central work, and ve hesitate not to say, for we do not deem it at all a visionary prediction, that in a few short years, Richmond will be a Baltimore and Norfork a Boston. We have all the elements of greatness, if we only avail ourselves of them. Our capa-cities for productive wealth, and commercial intercourse are unsurpassed. It is true that we have only in a partial degree availed ourselves of these great natural advantages, but will we always be thus heedless of our interests. Will we for-ever close the door upon all possibility of future action, and tamely transfer these great interests and elements of wealth into the hands of a foreign corporation? Fellow-citizens of Jefferson, will you be instrumental in doing this work? Are you willing to strike a blow at the very heart of our Virginia, whom we all so love and honor?— Are you willing to cast your votes for any man, to represent you in the Legislature, until you know what are his views in this respect? all know that are his views in this respect? We all know the former opinions of some of the candidates—let us enquire what they are at present.—On this question let there be no voting in the dark. Let the candidates speak out—let there be no shuffling. Great and important interests are at stake, not sectional, but belonging to the whole State, and God forbid that we should criminally State, and God forbit and heedlessly pass them by.

A VIRGINIAN.

any positive knowledge of the present views of any of the candidates, but was dictated by a thorough conviction of the importance of the subject and its claims upon the consideration of the peo We have not treated it as a sectional ques ple. We have not treated it as a sectional question, bearing upon particular portions of the State, but as one by which the whole commonwealth, as a State, is to be deeply and vitally effected. Since, however, writing the above, we learn that several of the candidates—three, I believe—on Saturday last, addressed the voters of the Shepherdstown precinct, and gave their views upon the question. We wish not, by what we have written to influ-We wish not, by what we have written, ence the vote of any man in the county, but we do wish that a subject of so much importance, should at least receive a passing consideration at the

The above communication was written without

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-Ninth Congress-First Session

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 7, 1846.

Senate.—The orders of the day were called for at an early hour, on motion of Mr. Ashley, and the morning business was unimportant.

Mr. Webster took up some omitted points in that part of the Washington treaty which related to the North Eastern Boundary. He held in his hand the opinions of Palmerston, Douglass and Napier, all condemning the Treaty for the cessions made to the United States. He did not intend to read these opinions to balance those of Peel and others. He was free to confess that overstatements had been made on both sides.—All he claimed for the Washington Treaty was, that there had been no concession on our part, for which a full equivalent was not received. He complained that the concessions on our part were mentioned by gentlemen upon the other side, and not stated by gentlemen where the concessions were to us. The surrender of Rouse's Point was regarded as an act of great importance to us; and the history of the last war, as well as the examinations of Captain Talcott and Commodore Morris, found that the site was of immense importance to us. In closing this heaven of the sub-Morris, found that the site was of immense impor-tance to us. In closing this branch of the sub-ject, Mr. Webster said he feared that much of the prejudice which had arisen upon this subject, sprung from a desire not to award too much cred-it to those who had negotiated the Washington

Treaty.

The Caroline and McLeod affair was then the subject of debate, and all that related to this sub-ject, was given with the greatest minuteness and interest. Mr. Webster dwelt upon the fact that all this had occurred under Mr. Van Buren's Administration. The Caroline was destroyed in 1838, and Mr. McLeod was arrested in 1840.— The burning of the Caroline was arcested in 1840.—
The burning of the Caroline was an act avowed by authority and justified. Gen. Harrison was for calling the British Government to account for this act, and for giving up McLeod, if it could be done, because the act was avowed. He was for holding the lion and not the lamb responsible for

hat was done.

Mr. Webster in a short time passed to the Mc-Lead imprisonment and the allegations made by Charles Jared Ingersoll in his Oregon speech in the House of Representatives. These statements Mr. Webster pronounced an absolute, downright, and entire fabrication and falsehood. One little and entire fabrication and falsehood. One little monosyllable which some men were base enough to deserve, but which gentlemen disliked to use, was eminently his. Hydrostatic pressure had no power in condensing steam equal to the author of this speech in condensing falsehoods. Mr. Webster remarked that he could conceive of no motive for such maliciousness. He did not even know that there was malice in the creature or thing. It was a moral obtuseness, a native want of perception, that will not enable him to distinguish between truth and falsehood. The man seemed, to use a term of mechanics, to have a screw loose. The whole machine was crazy, ricketty, and disjointed. And so Mr. Webster, with many more remarks of the same kind, left Mr. Ingersoll, closing with the remark that a more foul and blackmouthed sbullition was never ejected

from any thing standing on two legs.

Mr. Dickinson's endorsement of this speech was spoken of with a most marked and emphatic

Mr. Dickinson was denounced for endorsing a miserable, contemptible and calumnious speech, dragged from the gutters, and drawn from the ditch. He had pronouced it to be false, and yet the Senator from New York had endorsed the falsehood, when told it was false. He complained of this, and the manner of complaint was most pointed and effective. The concluding points of the Treaty were rapidly reviewed by Mr. Web-

ster.
Mr. Dickinson of New York closed in a few words, and gave notice that he would speak to-

House of Representatives .- The House, im mediately after the reading of the journal, resum-ed the consideration of the Cumberland road bill, which it finally rejected. The House then again passed into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Senate bill to provide for one regiment of mounted riflemen, and for the establishment of mlitary stations on the route to Oregon. A debate followed on the natu-

WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1846. SENATE.—Mr. Dickinson of N. Y. offereda replaints which may have reached him since the treaty of Washington, in reference to the Right of Search on the Coast of Africa.

Mr. Dickinson asked that the resolution should

be adopted to-day, and no objections being heard it was adopted.

Several adverse reports were then taken up

An interesting passage-at-arms then took place between Mr. Cass and Mr. Webster, touching certain delicate points of international law involve

ed in the McLeod case. Then, Mr. Dickinson, in a speech three hours, repelled the assault of Mr. Webster made yesterday. He said that the speech of Mr. Ingersoll had been made and published to the world three weeks before he, Mr. D., appended the extracts to his speech, which was published in pamphlet form. He, Mr. D., thought the charges made by Mr. Ingersoll most extraordinary, and his motive in appending them to his speech was, that if they were not true they might be contra-dicted. Having disposed of this branch of the subject, he proceeded to notice all the other ful-minations of Mr. W., and argued that the latter might have fully accomplished his object, in set-ting himself right before the country, without having lessened his dignity and abusing the courtesy of the Senate by gross personal abuse. He referred to the fact that Mr. W., three days before he spoke, and without being in possession of the floor, announced that he would speak on such a day. This being the case, and Mr. W. having called the public together in the expectation of day. This being the case, and Mr. W. having called the public together in the expectation of an entertainment, it was perhaps natural that the Senator should feel bound to render his "exhibition." tion" as interesting as possible; and although it was rather mortifying to be held up to ridicule, yet he, Mr. D., was willing that so humble an individual as himself should contribute to the

amusement of the public. Mr. Dickinson addressed the Senate until five o'clock.
Mr. Webster rose and Mr. Mangum at the same time. The President gave the floor to Mr. Mangum, and the Senaté adjourned.

House of Representatives .- The House was engaged, during a sitting of many hours, in a discussion on the Senate bill to provide for the or-ganization of a regiment of mounted riflemen.

THURSDAY, April 9, 1846. SENATE.-The discussion on the resolution of-SENATE.—The discussion on the resolution offered by Mr. J. M. Clayton was resumed. Messrs.
Atchison, Clayton, Allen, and Calhoun took part
in this discussion; and Mr. Allen was about to
enter on a reply to some remarks of Mr. Calhoun,
when he was interrupted by Mr. McDuffie, who
suggested the propriety of taking up the special
order. The subject was then again passed over
informally, and Mr. Mangum addressed the Senate on the special order, taking occasion to fulminate a general denunciation of the administration.
Mr. Bagby has the floor to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—As soon as the
fournal was read, Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, chair-

journal was read, Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, introduced a series of resolutions, calling for the items of exa series of resolutions, calling for the items of expenditure from the secret service fund since March 4, 1841, with copies of all correspondence, etc., which he said would show that Mr. Webster, when Secretary of State, had applied a portion of this fund for the purpose of procuring the release of Alexander McLeod, and adjusting the north-eastern boundary question. Also that Secretary Webster was guilty of malversation, corruption, delinquency, and misdemeaner, a convic-

ruption, delinquency, and misdemeanor, a convic-

the motion.

Mr. Dromgoole in substance exonerated the Whig party from the charges involved, or the responsibility of the conduct of Mr. Webster in the particulars alluded to. In the course of his remarks he denounced the Administration of John Tyler as the most corrapt of any since the formation of the government.

tion of the government.

Mr. Bailey of Va. defended Mr. Tyler, and reminded the party to which Mr. Dromgoole belongs, that had it not been for Mr. Tyler, the U. S. Bank bill would have passed, and then Mr. D. could not have brought forward his Sub-Treasury bill. He then gave his reason why he thought the information called for by the resolution could not be obtained.

Mr. Hilliard, without pretending to say that Mr. Webster was without his faults, made an eloquent appeal in his favor, and of his high standing as a statesman.

as a statesman.

Mr. Winthrop was very severe upon Mr. Ingersoll, and asked if the charges, were true, why they had not been brought forward before.

Mr. Ingersoll said he never heard of the char-

ges until yesterday.

Mr. Winthrop resumed and made some remarks relative to the injustice of applying to Mr. Buchanan, a political opponent of Mr. Webster, for the

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, eloquently and forcibly opposed the resolutions upon principle.— He argued that a precedent of this kind once established, of exposing the secret movement of the government, would be attended by the most disas-

trous consequences.

Mr. Adams contended that Mr. Webster was Mr. Adams contended that Mr. Webster was not now responsible to the House for what he had to done when Secretary of State. The secret service money was always at the disposal of the President, and if any body was to be impeached, it was John Tyler and not Mr. Webster.

Mr. Yancey was very severe upon Mr. Webster. He compared him to a mud turtle, and that he had disgraced himself by his recent abusive exhibition in the Senate. In the course of his remarks he alluded rather warnly to Mr. Hilliard.

marks he alluded rather warmly to Mr. Hilliard, as one who had undertaken to defend Mr. Web-

Mr. Hilliard rejoined, and in the course of his remarks he said that abroad in Europe, the name of Webster stood next to that of Washington him-(This statement was received by loud his-Mr. H. said that those who had the audacity to thus endeavor to suppress the free expres-sion of opinion, could not succeed.

After further discussion of an explanatory

character, the previous question was moved and seconded. Some amendments having been rejected, the question recurred on the adoption of the resolutions of Mr. Ingersoll, and they were, with a slight modification, agreed to by a vote nays 28.

A resolution was adopted granting the use of the Hall to-morrow evening, after the adjourn-ment of the House, for an exhibition by the Deaf and Dumb.

Several other matters having been disposed of, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 10th, 1846. SENATE .- After the transaction of the morning business, Mr. Fairfield made a reply to some por-tions of the remarks of Mr. Webster in vindication of the treasy of Washington. Mr. Webster made a brief rejoinder; and then Mr. Bagby ad-dressed the senate in an able speech in favor of

House of Representatives. The Rev. Mr. Milburn opened the business by prayer, in which he besought God that the turbulent passions of men might be brought into subjection to the laws of

love and peace.

The House adopted the resolution introduced by Mr. Bayly, calling for certain information in the case of Alexander McLeod. A debate then took place on a motion to reconsider the vote of yes-terday on the adoption of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll's reso-lution. This motion was finally laid on the table and the residue of a long day was spent, without final action, on the bill to raise a regiment of mount-

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1846. SENATE. - The resolution of Mr. Clayton, calling on the President for copies of any recent Ore-gon correspondence, was taken up, and after some explanations, adopted by a vote of 26 to 18. It is thought the correspondence will be forthcoming next week, after which the Senate will have no excuse for delaying action any longer. They have all spoken, and if they have not courage enough to give the notice, let them say so.

The remainder of the day was devoted to execu-

House of Representatives .- Mr. Winthrop made a personal explanation relative to some remarks of his on yesterday respecting Mr. Webster. He now denied that Mr. Webster had or was receiving bounties in any shape from the manufacturers; but he admitted that several persons in Boston personally unknown to Mr. Web-ster, had settled a handsome annuity upon him, in consideration of his zeal in defending the maritime interests of the country.

Mr. Yancey desired to know the names of the

donors.

Mr. Winthrop said he had not the "right of search" to inquire into, or to give information relative to the private affairs of any man.

Mr. Yancey then made a speech in justification of his speech of yesterday against Mr. Webster. This matter having been disposed of, the House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to raising one regiment of mounted riflemen. The bill had been reported from the committee of the whole with an amendment providing that the officers should be taken from the line of the regular army, and the House had concurred in it. This

Mr. Cobb made a warm speech in favor of the re-consideration and against the amendment.— He was answered by Mr. S. Jones, after which the motion to reconsider was negatived, and the bill passed.

morning, the question pending was to re-consider

Washington, April 13th, 1846. SENATE .- Mr. Allen made some remarks, to the effect that it would be very convenient to San-ators to have some day fixed for taking the vote on the Oregon notice resolutions. He suggested Thursday of the present week. He also gave no-tice that when the Senate should come to a vote, would move to lay on the table the resolutions of the Senate Comittee on Oregon relations, in order that the House resolutions might be first

acted upon.

After some discussion of a conversational character, between Messrs. Johnson, Webster, Hane-gan and others, the matter was dropped, with the understanding that the voting shall commence on

Thursday.

General Houston gave notice that he will give his views on the Oregon question on Wed-

Mr. Huntington then took the floor on the Ore

gon resolutions. He was in favor of the notice if accompanied by an expression of a desire for an onorable compromise.

The remainder of the day was devoted to Ex-

House of Representatives .- Some unimpor

tant matters having been disposed of, the House went into committee of the whole, and took up the bill to protect the right of American citizens in Oregon, until the termination of the joint ocin Oregon, until the termination of the same.

Cupancy of the same.

This is the bill which Mr. Douglass, from the en of the work of the manufacture of the work of the manufacture of the work of the manufacture of the work of the wore

tion of which would remove him from the Senate and disqualify him altogether from holding any office under the United States.

Amidst great uprear and excitement, Mr. Vinton suggested that the resolution had better lie over, in conformity with the usual course in calls for information of this character.

After some brief remarks from Messrs, McKay and Ingersoll, relative to a point of order, the previous question was moved by Mr. Brinkerhoff, but the first section provides that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the laws of Iowa, so far as the same may be applicable, are hereby extended over all that portion of the territory of the U. States, which lies west of the Rocky Mountains; and also over all that portion of the intermediate country west of the Missouri river. tory bill.

The first section provides that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the laws of Iowa, so far as the same may be applicable, are hereby extended over all that portion of the territory of the U. States, which lies west of the Rocky Mountains; and also over all that portion of the intermediate country west of the Missouri river, and between the 40th and 43d parallels of latitude.

Provided, that this act shall not be so construed. and between the 40th and 43d parallels of latitude. Provided, that this act shall not be so construed, or executed in such a manner as to deprive the subjects of Great Britain of any of the rights and orivileges secured by the 3d article of the treaty signed October 20, 1818, and continued in force by the treaty of April, 1827, until said treaty tipulation shall cease by virtue of the notice provided for in the second article of said last menioned treaty.

vided for in the second article of said last mentioned treaty.

Sec. 2d, provides for a district court, and the appointment of a Judge, under the same regulations as those of Iowa.

Sec. 3d, provides for the appointment of justices of the peace, and other ministerial officers, for the due execution of the laws, provided that any subject of Great Britain who shall be arrested under the provision of this act, for crime alleged to have been committed within the Territory of the United States, west of the Rocky Mountains, while the same remains free and open to the vesthe United States, west of the Rocky Mountains, while the same remains free and open to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the United States, and of Great Britain, pursuant to stipulations between the two powers, shall be delivered up for trial, on proof of his being such British subject, to the nearest and most convenient authorities, having cognizance of such offence by the laws of Great Britain.

having cognizance of such offence by the laws of Great Britain.

Sec. 4th, provides that provision shall hereafter be made by law to grant to every white person, male or female, over 18 years of age, 320 acres of land, and to every white person under that age 160 acres, who shall have resided in the territory five consecutive years, to commence within three years from the passage of this act.

Sec. 5th, provides for the appointment of Indian agents, for the regulation of trade and inter-course with the Indians, etc.

Sec. 6th, authorizes the President to cause to

be erected such block houses, stockades, etc., as shall be necessary for the protection of emigrants, settlers and traders.
Sec. 7th, authorizes the President to raise two

regiments of mounted men for the protection of settlers, etc.

settlers, etc.
Sec. 8, provides for a mail route from Missouri to the Columbia River.
Sec. 9th, appropriates \$300,000 to carry the provisions of the bill into effect.
Mr. Martin moved a long amendment to the first section of the bill, but it was subsequently

After some brief remarks from Messrs. Wentworth and Rockwell, the floor was taken by Mr. Adams. He expressed his regret that so great a portion of members in both branches should now portion of members in both branches should now be in favor of relinquishing our rightful territory down to 49. For his part, however unpalatable and imprudent it might be fee him to say it, he must state that his views had not changed in the least. He was still for insisting upon our claim to 54 40, (cries of "hear, hear.") He then went into an able examination of the whole subject from the beginning, and shewed conclusively that by the treaties of 1818 and 1827, Great Britain by omitting to insert as she had previously, the by omitting to insert as she had previously, the word "settlement" had clearly abondoned and forfeited all right to a settlement in the disputed

territory.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Burt, Thompson, Houston and others, until the commit-

Several executive communications, in answer to resolutions, were received and ordered to be printed. The expected answer to the resolution relative to Mr. Webster was not among them.—
It will probably be received to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 14. SENATE.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the Oregon notice resolutions.

Mr. Westcott having the floor, spoke at some length in favor of the notice, and of our title to the

whole of the territory up to 54 40.

After a few explanatory remarks from Mr. Mc-Duffie, the remainder of the day was devoted to

Executive business.

House of Representatives.—On motion of

Mr. McKay, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill reducing the duties on imports and for other purposes—the "Tariff bill."

Mr. Stewart moved the rejection of the bill.— After considerable tumult the motion was rejected by a great majority. The bill was then read twice and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. McKay gave notice that he will move to fix
a day on which the bill shall be made the special

order.

After the rejection of various other reports, the House adjourned.

## Variety.

LEGAL DECISION .- The St. Louis Circuit Court has decided that where a bankrupt subsequent to his discharge in bankruptcy, promises orally or otherwise, to pay a debt, the moral obligation res-ting upon him is sufficient consideration to sup-port his promise. A COMMON CASE .- Mr. Bryant, late one of the

editors of the Louisville Courier, says he has scuffled with poverty from his youth up, and were he now relieved from it, it would be a sort of deprivation." His case is not a singular one. THE BLADENSBURG DUEL.—At the Prince Gearge's County Court, on Tuesday last, Thos. F. Jones, Esq., of North Carolina, appeared to answer the charge of killing Mr. Johnson, of the same State, in a duel at Bladensburg, last winter. The recognizance was respited, on application of Mr. Jones' counsel, to the next term of the Court.—The bail is for \$5000. The principal in the sum of \$2000.

THE LONDON CONVENTION .- The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at their late session, appointed the Rev. Robert Emory, President of the Dickinson College, a delegate to the convention to be held in London, in August next, and as one, to represent the American Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The fine weather we have had for the last three weeks has been auspicious. The Germantown (Pa.)

vicinity of the Mining Companies of Allegany, is rapidly going-ahead. The Civilian says, "buildings are going up—and stores being opened, and all is life, bustle, and activity."

THE CHEROKEES.—The editor of the Cherokee Advocate asserts that in proportion to population, there are fewer men among the Cherokees who cannot read and write either Cherokee or English, than are to be found in any State of the Union.

SINGULAR CASE .- The Cincinnati Times says that an individual named Nathan Vanskiver, living in Covington, Ky., while shaving, on Thursday last, had his throat cut by his little girl, who,
in suddenly and violently opening the door, drove
the razor through and through the jugular vein.

DUFF GREEN.—Gen. Duff Green is again in
New York, with the intention, it is said, of starting

a new daily paper.

The Chors.—Very favorable accounts are given of the wheat crops in the Western counties of

#### The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET—

Reported weekly for the "Spirit of Jefferson," by William Ratliff, Flour and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 15, 1846.

DEAR SIR—Our Flour market for the last week has been very uniform: Sales of several thousand barrels on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at \$4.75—on Sunday, we received the New York papers, with a few days later accounts from Europe, which was thought by some to be favorable, and on Monday holders generally asked a higher price, but yesterday, there were sales again at \$4,75. Super flour from Stores is quoted at \$4.75, and from Cars \$4.62k.

GRAIN—Red Wheat is worth \$1.05 to 1.10; white Corn 63 cents, yellow Corn 65; Oats 40; Rye 80; Flax-seed \$1.20; Cloverseed \$5 to \$5.50; White Beans \$1 to \$1.25; Potatoes is worth \$1.08.75.

Pointoes is worth \$1 to \$1 25; Dried Apples \$1 124 Pointoes is worth \$1 to \$1 25; Dried Appies \$1 121; Dried Peaches \$2.75

CATTLE—The offerings were small on Monday last; the average sales were at about, \$3.40—Hoge are dull, sales at \$4.62 to \$5; the demand is light Western Bacon is rather firmer—sales of assorted at \$5\$; Lard, in kegs, 7; cts at 4 months, in bbls \$6\$ to 7 cts; Whiskey, in the hid 23 cents, in bbls \$24

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

At New York, on Monday, the cotton market was dull, the sales amounting to only 400 bales at steady prices.—
There was only a moderate business done in flour; the principal sales of Western Canal were at 5 43‡; a few lots sold at \$5 37‡, and several parcels for home use at \$5 56; Alexandria, Petersburg, Baltimore, Georgetown, &c., was quoted \$5 13‡ a 5 25; New Orleans Corn sold at 67 cents; no sales of Rye or Wheat, the market was well supplied with both. Whisky dull at 22 cents.

At Philadelphia, on Monday, there was but little export enquiry for flour, and no sales where made public; holders uniformly asked \$4 81‡ for standard shipping brands. Brandywine Corn meal sold at \$3,25, Pennsylvania firm at \$3. No sales of wheat. Corn sold at 62‡ a 63 cents for Southern yellow, and 61 for white.—Oats scarce. But little doing in whisky; bbls. 22, and hinds. 21‡ cents.

MARINED.

On the 5th inst, by the Rev. James Sanks, Mr. John E. Chapman to Miss Mary Jane Rhulman, all of Harpers-Ferry, Va.

In this place, on the 9th inst, by the Rev. Thomas Wheeler, Mr. Wm. Milles to Miss Amanda Dillow—both of Jefferson.

On Tuesday, the 31st ult, by the Rev. Thomas Birkby, Mr. John G. Phillips to Miss Elizabeth J. Oxley, all of Loudoun county.

On Thursday the 2d inst, by the Rev. A. H. H. Boyd, Mr. George Glaize to Miss Harrier Rimker, daughter of Mr. Casper Rinker, all of Frederick county.

On Saturday last, at the advanced age of 91 years, Mr. Peter Shæffer, for the last fifty or sixty years a resident of Martinsburg.

Sometime in October last, at Floydsburg, Kentucky, Mrs. Martin Ellen Griffith, wile of Mr. George W. Griffith, and daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Howard of Jefferson county, in the 30th year of her age.

On the 13th instant, after a painful illness of several weeks, Mrs. Jane Amanda Gallaher, wife of Mr. Sidney S. Gallaher of Charlestown, in the 28th year of her age. The deceased was sensible to the last moment, and gave gratifying evidence of her appreciation of the great sacrifice made by the Saviour for the redemption of an erring world. An anxiety for the welfare of her three infant daughters was uppermost in her thoughts, proving that a mother's love can only be extinguished with this itself.

[Four of the family of the deceased—the mother and three sisters, have been taken off by the hand of Death, in less than 16 months.]

On Saturday night last, Herry, daughter of Edward

n less than 16 months.]

On Saturday night last, HETTY, daughter of Edward and Charlotte Hooper, of Martinsburg, aged 16 months

# Miscellaneous Notices.

The Candidates for the Legislature will address the Voters of the Smitnfield Precinct, on Saturday the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

By The First Quarterly Meeting for Jefferson Circuit, will be held in Charlestown, commencing on Saturday the 30th of May.

Elder Thomas C. Braxton will preach, God willing, on the third Lord's day, and Saturday before, in April 17.

Elder Thomas C. Braxton will preach, God willing, on the third Lord's day, and Saturday before, in April 17.

at the Zoar Church, for the last time, when and where he wishes to make a full explanation why the building of a house of worship in Charlestown, as contemplated, will be abandoned.

April 17.

The Rev. J. J. Suman will hold a Protracted Meeting in Smithfield, commencing on Friday, (to-day,) at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered on the Monday following.

April 17.

By Divine permission, the Rev. Joseph T. Massey will preach at Kabletown, on Sunday the 19th of April, at 11 o'clock, A. M. April 10.

If you are ailing with a mild Cough, a Executive business.

House of Representatives.—On motion of Mr. Boyd, a resolution was adopted, which provides that all debate in committee of the whole on the bill for the protection of American settlers in Oregon, shall cease at 2 o'clock on Thursday.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the shove bill.

Mr. McKay, from the committee of ways and

numerous testimonials of cures in cases deemed incurable. We publish NO STATEMENTS Of cures that are not STRIOT-LY TRUE. R. Dunlap & Son, merchants, Cherry Valley, N. Y., relate a cure of Asthma that had withstood medical treatment for years. Dr. Frelight, of Satigerties, N. Y., says he cured Liver Complaint, of four years standing, that would not yield to the usual remedice. Abraham Skilman, M. D., of Boundbrook, N. J. says it is the best medicine for Consumption, IN EVERY STACE, that he has ever known. We might refer you to hundreds of cases, had we room, that would convince all of its great virtue.

ATA fresh supply of the Genuine Balsam, received and for sale by JOHN H. BEARD, Charlestown.

## Attention, Artillery!

YOU are hereby ordered to parade, on Saturnext, 18th instant, fully armed, equipped, &c., for inspection. As it is a legal parade, a full attendance of the members will be expected. J. W. ROWAN, Capt. By order, April 17, 1846.

# REMOVAL.

JOHN T. COWLEY, TAILOR, RESPECTFULLY makes known to his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his tailor shop to the room lately in the occupancy of Mr. James Clothier, opposite the Valley Bank, where he will be pleased to receive calls from his old custemers and as many new parts to make. He pladges ones as may have garments to make. He pledges himself to render general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom—and to work upon such terms as cannot fail to please. He thanks the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and assures them that he will not be unmindful of their kind.

# REMOVAL.

The Latest Fashions.

THE undersigned, Merchant Tailor, has removed his establishment to a neat room, a part of the late store house occupied by Mr. E. M. Aisquith, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he has on hand a handsome and varied assortment Tolegraph says, the grain crops wear a very promising appearance. They have stood the winter admirably. Accounts from other quarters also treak encouragingly of the wheat fields.

Frowthere Mb.—This place, situated in the program of Allegrapy is suitable for all seasons, and is prepared to make up garments in the best and most fashionable style.

Let the public continue their patronage, and which is the program of Allegrapy is suitable for all seasons, and is prepared to make up garments in the best and most fashionable style.

fashionable style.

Let the public continue their patronage, and see whether he cannot prove worthy his name, and always be ready to make his friends feel neat and comfortable.

JAMES CLOTHIER.

Charlestown, April 17, 1846.

## NOTICE.

AVING learned that there is a report in circulation that I have, or am about leaving this country for the West, I take this method of contradicting said report, and of informing the Farmers and public generally, that I am at all times prepared to attend to their calls in my branch of business.

Berkeley County, April 17, 1846,—3t.

FRESH PORTER and Salad Oil, for sale by April 17. KEYES & KEARSLEY. JUST received and for sale 20,000 prime Pine Plaistering Laths, by S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

April 17, 1846.

A CARD.

DOCTOR JOSEPH D. HUMPHREYS, having located himself at "Sylvan Retreat," (the residence of his father,) offers his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood.—
In all cases requiring consultation, the services of Dr. G. F. Mason will be obtained, without additional consultation, without additional consultation, without additional consultation. ional charge.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers are now receiving a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Queensware, which they offer to sell at small profits. They respectfully invite their friends and the public generally, to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

April 17, 1846. GIBSON & HARRIS.

New Goods. THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced receiving his spring supply, and as his goods have been bought on the best terms, feels confident he will be able to please all.

April 17. JAMES J. MILLER.

New Goods.

WE are receiving our supply of Spring and Summer Goods, which we invite our customers and the public to call and examine, as we are confident they will-compare with any brought to this market.

MILLER & TATE. to this market.
April 17, 1846.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpeting, &c., &c.

Carpets, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Carpets, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c.

A complete assortment of elegant carpeting of beautiful patterns from the celebrated Kidiminister manufacture. Also, leather and hair travelling-trunks, carpet bags and all other articles usually found in a shoe and hat store; all of which will be disposed of wholesale or retail, at prices to suit the times. I respectfully ask the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and the public generally to call and examine. ARNOLD S. STEPHENS. Harpers-Ferry, April 17, 1846,

New Goods in South Bolivar. THE subscriber most respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he is receiving his spring supply of New Goods,

Which is composed of a great variety, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices. I intend as my motto, small profits and quick returns. I will sell goods as cheap as they can be purchased in Harpers-Ferry, or in the county, for Cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

I respectfully invite all-persons in want of great bargains, and desirable goods, to CALL. I deem it unnecessary to particularize my stock, but assure my friends that it is large and well-selected.

South Bolivar, April 17, 1846—6t.

NOUNCE.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM J. STEPHENS, of Harpers-Ferry, Va., having associated in his business, Mr.
JOHN WELLS, late of Baltimore City, takes this
method to make known to the public the foregoing
fact. The business of the establishment will be conducted under the name and firm of STEPH-ENS & WELLS. The senior partner makes use of this opportunity to express his thanks to a liberal public for past favors, and solicits for the firm, a continuance of the same, flattering ourselves, as we do, from our experience in business, to be able to please all who may favor us with a call.

STEPHENS & WELLS.

Harpers Ferry, April 17, 1846.

STEPHENS & WELLS' Merchant Tailor and Ready Made CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

CORNER OF POTOMAC AND SHENANDOAH STREETS, HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

THE undersigned would make known to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, and the public in general, that they have just returned from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a new and splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Facklessell Goods such the top of Gentlemen's Facklessell Goods such that the contract of the contract o men's Fashionable Goods, which have been selected with great care, and comprise, in fact, the taste and fashion of the three great cities of the Union. Their Stock now consists in part, as fol-

CLOTHS—50 pieces of French, English and American Dress Cloths, various colors, and prices, as follows, viz:—\$2 75, 3, 3 25, 3 75, 4, 4 25, 4 50, 5, 5 50, 6, 6 50, 7, 7 50, 8, 8 50, 9, 10, and

12 per yard; CASSIMERES—110 pieces of French, Eng-CASSIMERES—110 pieces of French, English and American Cassimeres, almost every variety of pattern and quality, and prices as follows, viz: 75, 874, \$1, 1 121, 1 25, 1 371, 1 50, 1 621, 1 75, 1 871, 2, 2 25, 2 50, 2 75, 3, 3 25, 3 50, and 4 dollars per yard;

VESTINGS—140 patterns of French, English

and American Vestings, of almost every variety of style—prices as follows, viz: 25, 371, 50, 621, 75, 871, \$1, 1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2, 2 25, 2 50, 2 75, 3, 3 50, 4, 5, and 6 per yard; TWEEDS AND SUMMER CLOTHS—20

pieces of French, English, and American Tweeds and Summer Cloths, various colors and qualities, prices as follows, viz: 37½, 50, 62½, 75, 87½, \$1, 1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2, 2 25, 2 50, 3, 3 50 and 4 per

LINENS AND DRILLINGS-20 pieces of Inkens AND Deficiency of the pieces and Drillings, plaid, striped and plain—prices as follows, viz: 12½, 15, 18½, 25, 31½, 37½, 44, 50, 62½, 75, 87½, \$1, 1 25 and 1 50 per yard.

Boots, Shoes and Hats. A good assortment of gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Hats, quality good and prices low. Also, a good assortment of ladies' and children's Shoes, good and cheap.

Ready-made Clothing.

A large and general assortment, consisting of Cloth, Cassimere, Sattinett, Tweed and Linen Coats, from 2 to \$20; Cloth, Cassimere, Sattinett, Drilling and Linen Pants, from 1 to \$10; Vests, a great variety, both in pattern and price; Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats; Pocket Handkerchiefs, extra quality, Suppendere, do. Shirts Shirts collars quality; Suspenders, do.; Shirts, Shirt-collars, Bosoms, Drawers, Socks, and a general variety of such articles as are generally found in a Gentle-men's Furnishing Store; and as we are determin-ed to sell bargains, and to be beat by no man, we respectfully ask a call from the public, and feel satisfied that their most sanguine expectations will be more than realized.

satisfied that their most sanguine expectations will be more than realized.

We have also received the latest French, English, and American FASHIONS, and are prepared to make up to order, the most Fashionable Garments at the shortest notice. Good Fits warranted.

STEPHENS & WELLS.

Harpers-Ferry, April 17, 1846.

Wanted, Immediately!

A NY quantity of Oats, Corn, Rye, Flour Casks, Hoop Polls, Potatoes, Lard, Rags, Feathers, Bees-wax, Beans, Wool, Soap, Eggs, Butter, Laths, &c., &c., for which the highest market price will be given by S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

April 17, 1846. BACON.—Old Bacon Hame for sale by March 27. CRANE & SADLER. RAYMOND & CO.'S MENAGERIE.



THIS Splendid Collection of WILD ANI-MALS, from the New York Zoological In-stitute, will open for exhibition in Charlestown, On Tuesday, the 28th Day of April, FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

All the most prominent and rare specimens of Natural History will be found in the collection, many of which have not heretofore been exhibited in the United States.

The science of Natural History opens a wide field for curious investigation, nature shows itself under such a diversity of forms, and dispositions in the brute creation, that close observation of them is always a matter of instruction and amuse-ment. It is needless to say, that a visit to a well ment. It is needless to say, that a visit to a well arranged Menagerie, is the only opportunity that the greater portion of a community enjoy, of beholding the fiercer, and more formidable portion of nature's works. Its advantages are apparent. There, entirely free from danger, and almost at one view are beheld the most ferocious monsters, so terrible to the countries which they inhabit;

Carpeting, &c., &c.

S. STEPHENS, a few doors west of the Pay Office, (opposite side,) Harpers-Ferry, offers for sale 100 packages and cases of the above goods, direct from the manufacturers, comprising a complete assortment of men's, boy's and youth's kip, seal, calf and morocco Boots. Do. do. monroes, do. do. thick brogans. Women's calf, seal and morocco walking shoes and runrounds.—
Gaiters and half gaiters, black and light colors, of Philadelphia manufacture. Also, misses and children's gaiters, bootees, walking shoes, slippers, &c., in every variety.

HATS.—My assortment of gentlemen's elegant and fashionable hats is complete, viz: extra Russia, Silk, Cassimere and Paarl, together with those more remarkable for their beauty or singularity of form.

The Exhibition of this Menagerie is rendered intensely interesting by the Wonderful and Unvariety of form.

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Admittance 25 cents; children half price. For particulars see bills and pamphlets.

New Spring Goods, Just Opened and Ready for Examination, in North Bolivar.

THE undersigned has just returned from the Eastern cities with a cheap and well select-Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-Ware, Glass and Queens-Ware, Tin and Wood Ware, all of which have been purchased at reduced prices for Cash, and he flatters himself that he can sell at prices lower than heretofore known in this county. All who will call and examine his Stock cannot help but give him credit for keeping Cheap Goods. All are respectfully requested to call and see for themselves. His stock is assorted, and as complete as any in the county. Country dealers will do well to call before purchasing, as they will find bargains that they will not meet with at will find bargains that they will not meet with at all times. His stock consists in part as follows:

Plain and figured Sattin, Silk, Scotch Plaid and

Plain and figured Sattin, Silk, Scotch Plaid and Merino Vestings;
English Tweeds, Black Summer Cloths;
Striped and plain Gambroons, bl'k Bombazines;
Bl'k Alpacca, Gloves and Hosiery of every description; Swiss, Book, Mull, Jaconett, Cambric, plaid and striped Muslins; figured and plain Bobbinett and Swiss Muslins;
A beautiful assortment of Bobinette, Thread and Cambric Edgings and Insertings;
Balzarines, French Berages, Lawns, Calicoes;
Silk Hdkfs, Linen do., Ladies' Silk Points;
Artificials and Ronnet Ribbons;

Artificials and Bonnet Ribbons; York Gambroons, Blue Drills, Nankeen, Fancy Linen Drill, Brown do., Brown Linen, Checks, Bed Ticking, Sheeting, brown and bleached Muslins, do. do. Drillings, Osnaburgs, 3-4 and 4-4 wide; Bagging, a spiendid article.

Groceries. Best N. O. Sugar and Molasses, Baltimore Sugar

Best N. O. Sugar and Molasses, Baltimore Sugar
House Molasses;
A beautiful assortment of Coffees, Y. H. and Imperial Teas; Rice, Cheese;
A prime lot of Bacon;
Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, great variety; a handsome assortment of Hardware, Tin-ware, Wood-ware, Glass and Queens-ware, &c., &c.—all of which will be sold upon the &c., &c.—all of which will be sold upon the April 10, 1846.

Delinquent List will be name of the weeks, and persons who dislike seeing their names so published, are now informed that they must settle up immediately, to prevent its appearance.

Persons in my district are informed that I shall remain in Charlestown every Friday, hereafter, in order that persons who want to settle may have an opportunity of doing so.

April 10, 1846.

Lime.

North Bolivar, April 17, 1846.
P. S.—Country Produce of all kinds, taken in exchange for Goods.
W. M.

Just Arrived! THE undersigned having just returned from the Eastern Cities with their Spring and Summer Supply of Foreign and Domestic DRY

Their stock consists in part of Blue, Black, Olive, and Brown Mackintosh and Coddington Cloths, Silk and Wool Mixtures Summer Tweeds, and black and fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets, Jeans, Drillings, &c., Russia Sheeting Sattinets, Jeans, Drillings, &c., Russia Sheeting, Linens, a great variety, bleached and brown Cottons, bagging, and 5-4, 6-4, and 12-4 bleached Sheetings, Checks, Tickings 8-4, table Diaper, Crash, Ginghams, brown Holland, selesia silk serge, pink, black, green, and brown Cambricks and Ginghams, and giraph Lawns, coat Gingham, and ½ dozen graduated lawn Robes, ½ dozen piecea French Gingham, ½ doz. pieces French Lawn, Alpacca, black and fancy Silks, 3 pieces linen Cambric, bird eve Diaper, and braze Scarfs, ze-Alpacca, black and fancy Silks, 3 pieces linen Cambric, bird eye Diaper, and braze Scarfs, zephyr shawls, shades, parasols, parosoletts, &c., Ribands, Gause, satin and plain linen cambric handkerchiefs, Chimizetts, and silk crape Alpacca, shepperd Plaids, shadd Swiss Muslins, fancy Bertrands, and silkties, Jaconet, lace Muslin and lilse Thread, bobin Edgings, Tapes, Galloons, and buttons, trimmings, silk fringes, prints of every variety, patentthread, linen cambric handkerchiefs for 12½ cents, Florence brade, neapolitan, straw

gipsey and other bonnets.

HARDWARE.

A general assortment, 20 kegs nails just re-

QUEENSWARE. tea setts lustre China, A large supply of Glassware, Stoneware, &c. 1 hhd. N. O. Sugar, GROCERIES.

N. O. Molasses, Boston Syrup do Adamantine, sperm, mould, and dipped candles,

1 box choice tea,
Fruit, Confectionary,
1 box oranges, 1 do lemons,
200 lbs. candies, assorted,
Figs, prunes, raisins, almonds, cocoanuts,
Cedarware, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils,
and Dye Stuffs,
Stationery, &c., all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.
S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.
April 17, 1846.

Company Notices.

The Lectown Company will meet at its usual place of parading, on Saturday the 25th of April.

The Smithfield Company will meet at its usual place in Smithfield, on Saturday the 25th of April.

The hour of Parading in each case is at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Colonel,
J. W. ROWAN, Adj'l.,
of the 55th Regiment, Va. M. April'3, 1846.

Trustees' Sale.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed on the Sth day of November, 1843, by Edward Fitzpatrick, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson, the undersigned, as Trustees, will sell at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of April next, a certain lotat Harpers-Ferry, known as number 39. There are upon the premises two comfortable and convenient Houses.

Terms of Sale.—Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars Cash, the balance in two equal phyments, at 6 and 12 months, with interest—the deferred payments, to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustees.

MICHAEL DORAN, & Trustees G. B. WAGER. March, 13, 1846—1s.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Superior County, pronounced 20th day of Decembers 1845, in the suit of Samuel Howard's Adm'r, &c., Plaintiff, against Joseph T. Daugherty's heirs, &c., Defendants, the undersigned, as Special Commissioners of said Court, will proceed to sell at the Court-house, in Charlestown, on THURSDAY the 23d day of April, 1846, so much of the Land of Abraham Isler, as may be required to satisfy the sum of Five Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1840, as found by the Commissioner's Report, in said cause, and specified in said Decree; and also the sum of Fifty-five Dollars and forty cents, costs of said suit. The said said Decree; and also the sum of Fifty-five Dollars and forty cents, costs of said suit. The said Land which we shall proceed to sell, being the same conveyed by Abraham Isler to Isaac R. Douglass and Joseph T. Daugherty, in trust to secure to Benjamin F. Beeler a certain sum of money therein mentioned, which Deed bears date 15th March, 1836, and is duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson. For a more particular description of said Land, see Deed filed in the Bill and proceedings in said said.

The Terms of Sale, by said Decree, are onethird Cash, one-third in six months, and the bal-ance in twelve months. The deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and be secured by bonds with good personal security; and the title to be retained until all the purchase mo-

ney is paid.

CHARLES B. HARDING, | Special WILLIAM LUCAS, | Com'rs. March 27, 1846-ts.

To my Customers and the Public generally. THE subscriber most respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has associated with him in his Mercantile busihe has associated with him in his Mercantile business, his brother Jacob Koonce, and the business will hereafter be conducted in the name and firm of David & Jacob Koonce. They intend, as their motto, small profits and quick returns. They will sell Goods as cheap as they can be purchased at Harpers-Ferry or in the County, for Cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. Feeling thankful for the liberal patronage already received, I hope my friends and the public will patronize me in my new connexion.

me in my new connexion.

DAVID KOONCE.

Harpers-Ferry, April 10, 1846.

Great Attraction!

THE subscribers are now receiving their Spring supply of NEW GOODS, which is composed of a great variety, and will be sold at unheard of low prices. They respectfully invite all persons in want of great bargains and desirable Goods, to call. We deem it unnecessary to particularize our Stock, but assure our friends that it is large and well selected.

D. & J. KOONCE April 10, 1846.

THE undersigned, intending to remove to the new Office on the Market-house Square. late the property of Dr. Stuart, will rent for the ensuing year, the Room now in their occupancy. Possession given in a few days.

LUCAS & WASHINGTON.

April 3, 1846. -To Delinquents. NOTICE is hereby given, to all those who have not as yet settled their Taxes, that the Delinquent List will be made out and published in a few weeks, and persons who dislike seeing their names so published, are now informed that they must settle up immediately, to prevent its appresented.

HAVE just burnt a kiln of first-rate Lime, which will be sold in any quantity for Cash.

April 10, 1846—3t.

C. G. BRAGG.

DANCING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open on Thursday, 16th April, at Capt. Sappington's Hotel, (Back Parlor,) in Charlestown, a DANCING SCHOOL, for young Ladies and Gentlemen. The most fashionable Dances will be taught, and every effort will be used to make his pupils thoroughly acquainted with this necessary accomplishment.

TERMS—Five dollars per Scholar, for thriteen lessons. In Those wishing to join the class are requested to make early application.

New Spring Goods. JUST received at the New Store, a full and large assortment of Brown Goods, such as Brown Muslins, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 wide; Osnaburgs, do. do do do Twilled Cotton Bagging, 20 and 24 inches ;

Jefferson County, Sct.

A T a Court continued and held for said County, on the 17th day of March, 1846:
Samuel Ridenour, George W. Ranson, Gerard D. Moore, Charles G. Stewart, and William S. Lock, or any two, or more of them, are appointed to superintend the Election, at the Court-House of this County, on the fourth Thursday, in next month, of two persons to represent this County, in the next House of Delegates of this Commonwealth. John Wysong, David Bilmyer, John M. Jewett, Daniel Cameron and William McMurran, or any two or more of them, are appointed to superintend the election at the separate Election District of this County, at Shepherdstown, on the same day and for the same purpose. Mann P. Nelson, Samuel Cameron, James Grantham, William Grantham and John H. Smith, or any two or more of them, are appointed to superintend the election at the separate Election District of this county, at Smithfield, on the same day, for the same purpose. Isaac Henkle, George B. Stephenson, Gerard B. Wager, Geo. Mauzy, and William Smallwood, or any two or more of them, are appointed to superintend the election at the separate Election District, of this County, at Harpers-Ferry, on the same day, for the same purpose. A Copy—Teste,

T. A. MOORE, Clerk.

March 27, 1846. 150 Bushels of Oats,

WHICH will answer for seed, for sale by April 10. JNO. J. LOCK & CO.

ON hand a complete assortment of good green ceries. Also, Herring and Superior Codision for sale low by F. DUNNINGTON, April 10, 1846.

GOODS, take this opportunity of offering to the public a better and cheaper Stock of Goods than ave ever before been offered in this market .-

requested to make early application.
HENRY GAYLORD. April 10, 1846.

Time sends an axe and chops them down,
And straightway introduces
The young aspirants to the town,
To be of different uses.

Men bore the very heart from one,— Its soul the iron enters:— It stands, while tears in rivers run, The pump where business centres.

The other gets a human form,
And almost human passions,
And, snugly shelter'd from the storm,
Shows off the tailor's fashions. This block would now be greatly shocked
"To "recognize" the other,
Though once their loving arms they locked,
As brother locks with brother.

Thus ease and honor they're denied
Who serve the best of uses,
While stately stand, in pampered pride,
The gaiters made by gooses.

A poetical "lovyer" not long since, sent the following to Sally Ann, his ladye-love: TO SALLY ANN.

Soft is the down of the butterfly's wing, Soft is the whisper when lovers speak; Soft is the light which the moonbeams fling But softer by far is my ladye-love's cheek SALLY'S REPLY.

Soft am taters all smash'd up, And mush are soft as soft kin be; But softer be's that silly pup, Vot writ that varse to me! Go it, Sarah! never mind your bonnet!

GOOD LITERATURE.—The following letter wa received at the Albany post office, "a day or two

August the town; New Orleans, 1845.

My Dear Magery:

I commined this letter yisterday. If it don't come to hand, you may conclude that I've gone to Mexico. Tell Barney Stewart that his family is

all dead entyrely, except the old cow. I'd write you more, but as there is no means of sending this, I'll jist let it go as it is. Remember me in your prayrs, and also to the Immits.

No more at prisint, from your husband, if alive. Felix McGraw. And if dead, God rest

P. S.—If this letter don't reach you, you must not wait for another, but write me immediately, and let me know how you are coming on.
N. B.—I've concluded not to send this letter

after all, so you can jist answer it or not at all as it pleases you. Give my love to the children. No more at prisent.

Duelling.—Two musquitoes one morning met on a leaf in a garden. Both were filled with the blood drawn from their last nocturnal depredations. They were silent and "dumpy," cross and savage. One of them ran out his sting, and wiped it on his fore leg. The other thrust out his sting and pointed it towards the first musquito. This was considered an insu't, and so the offended musquitations in to the other and says: to steps up to the other and says:—
"Did you turn up your sting at me?"

"I ran out my sting;—you can apply it as you choose," was the answer.

"Sir, your remark savors of rascality," said

"Hah!" exclaimed the other, "a downright insult! No gentlemanly musquito will submit to such treatment without satisfaction. Draw villian and defend yourself!"

They rushed together, and running one another through the body, they died honorable deaths.

"HANDS OFF."-A young damsel was going to a party, when her mother charged her to keep the beaux at respectable distance. "You may let them converse with you if you please, but make them keep their hands off." Miss went to the party, and some young men were there with very pretty mouths, and red lips, out of which came sweet words. She was highly delighted with one gallant who told her she was as sweet as rock candy, and appeared disposed to give ample proof that such was his opinion, by sipning the delightthat such was his opinion, by sipping the delightful nectar from her pouting lips. He put his arm around her neck, in order to detain her for that purpose, when she repulsed his advances, and cried "hands off sir!" He then began to sue humble for the privilege of kissing her on one cheek. " C yes, you may kiss me as much as you please," said she-"but mamma says you must keep your hands off."

FAIR HIT AT ELECTIONS. Some one tells the manner in which elections are conducted :-- A man was some years since elected to Congress man was some years since elected to Congress from a certain district, who was fotally unqualified, in every respect for the position. A friend at Washington once asked him—"How the deuce did you manage to be elected, sir?" "I stole a pig." "Hey—what—how? Is the stealing of pigs considered a qualification for Congress?" "No—but as soon as it was know, the papers on 'tother side took it up, and of course ourn had to defend me. A great noise was made about it —we called it an attempt to destroy the spotless reputation of an innocent man for party purposes; the people got roused, and I got in."-At the next election his opponent was elected. His friend meeting him one day, asked him how it happened? "Oh, blast the feller," he replied, "he smelt the rat, and got the start of me. He stole a

WHO WOULD NOT BE AN EDITOR .- That ar editor's life is laborious is conceded by those who practically know anything about it; that his position is responsible, many a luckless editor has been taught to feel by men of every other profession and trade, from a lawyer to a cooper; that unreasonable demands are made alike upon his physical and mental powers might easily be testi-fied upon oath; and worse perhaps than all, an editor's like "women's work" is never completed. Yet barring all these drawbacks, some editors are lucky fellows and receive their share of the good things of this life on terms perfectly satisfactory to themselves. An exchange brings us one of these instances, which reminds one too of the old

The happy editor of the Hingham Patriot has not only, in spite of his being an editor, persuaded a pretty girl to take him "for better for worse," which were bliss enough for one life, but his lady neighbors, in admiration of the mutual courage of the contracting parties, have sent in a few dona-tions toward the house fixings of the adventurous couple. The editor announces that he will keep his office opened "a few weeks longer," to receive farther donations, and acknowledges already the receipt of the following, viz:—A handsome centre table; a parlor stove; a set of Chinaware; a solar lamp; a handsome carpet; crockery wars in abundance; nest of boxes; pails and buckets, together with a variety of small articles,

[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

ROBBED .- The New York office of V. B. Palmer, newspaper agent, was robbed on Friday night of \$84 in bank notes, and a draft for \$118.

Speak no svil of the dead, that the good you yourself do may live in the memory of mar

Two things are embarrassing; to be silent when we ought to speak, and to speak when we ought to be silent.

Moderation may be considered as a tree, of which the root is contentment and the fruit re-

Some one said to Lord Chesterfield, he wondered that the Pope was not horsewhipped for his abuse. Lord Chesterfield answered, "What was every body's business was nobody's."

The ancient Romans had a law kept inviolate, that no man should make a public feast except he had provided for all the poor in his neighborhood.

PROFESSIONAL.

LAWSON BOTTS, WAN TA YOMBOTTA Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.

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.

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON. appointed at Law. R ESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the public. He may be found in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia. Nov. 28, 1845.

A CARD.

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

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

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

August 29, 1845—tf.

Dr. J. G. HAVS OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, Bolivar, Virginius, and the surrounding country. He may generally be found at his Drug Store when not professionally engaged. Harpers-Ferry, March 13, 1846.

SAPPINGTON'S

THREE-STORY BRICK MONDA,
WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT,
CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

Cabteb's botel.

Bevod-Etlew

THE very liberal encouragement which the pub-lic has extended to this Establishment indu-Lic has extended to this Establishment induces the Proprietor to hope that he may continue to deserve and receive a continuation of that patronage, and pledges himself that neither exertion nor expense will be spared in his efforts to please.

A new and comfortable hack and horses kept for the accommodation of the public.

ISAAC N. CARTER, Proprietor.

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

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

suit the times.

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

MARBLE.

THERE is now in the care of George W. 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 con-sented 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

any work in the Stone Cutting line furnished at short notice.

WM. LOUGHRIDGE.

Leitersburg, Washington County, Md.)

March 6, 1846—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FRANCIS DUNNINGTON having leased for a number of years, the Brick House at the junction of the Martinsburg Road and Shepherdstown Turnpike, known as Walper's Cross Roads, gives notice to his friends and customers general-ly, that he will

Remove his Store from the old stand at Kerneysville Depot, one mile further down the Turnpike, to the aforesaid Brick House, on the 1st of April next.

He will be happy to greet his friends at the New Store, where he assures them that he will do all in his power to sell them goods cheaper than

His facilities are greater than they ever were and his yearly expenses being very materially re-duced, make it unnecessary to add large profits to cover expenses. is glad of this opportunity of returning

his thanks to his many friends for the patronage and kindness bestowed upon one, who came so lately among them an entire stranger, and he promises to put forth all his energies to merit a continuance of their custom, which has heretofore er, Robert G. Russell and Susan his wife, Joshus en so liberal. Kerneysville, March 13, 1846-tf.

customers on a short credit. Harpers-Ferry, March 13, 1846. Codfish and Mackerel,
OR sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY.
March 6, 1846.

Servants Wear. JUST received a large lot of Goods suitable for servants.

12 pieces 7-8 heavy twilled Osnaburg, 12 " 4-4 " plain
16 " Penitentiary plaids,
20 " 4-4 Brown Cottons,
6 " No. 1 Burlaps,
6 " Blue Drills.

Our stock of goods is large and well selected and we offer them on accommodating terms.

BOTELER & JÖHNSON.

Berryville, March 20, 1846.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinetts. WE have on hand a large stock of Cloths,
Cassimeres and Cassinetts, which we will
sell low to make room for spring goods.
BOTELER & JOHNSON.
Berryville, March 20, 1846.

HEWS' Bone and Nerve Linament, just re-ceived and for sale by J. G. HAYS. March 13, 1846.

Carroll's Western Exchange



WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

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

E. H. CARROLL.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 9, 1846.

P. S. The public generally are invited to give me a call.

E. H. C.

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

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

All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to.

WILLIAM CROW.

Charlestown, Dec. 5, 1845. "The Whole of Oregon or None!"

WHILST some of my neighbors would pur we a temporizing policy, either as regards the rights of the Union, the claims of their Customers, or the wants of the Farmer, Fam for a bold strike, and a "masterly" activity in discharging my duty 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 im-plements 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 am willing to turn a hand with any son of Vulcan, here or elsewhere. And from my experience in this branch of the business, I hope I nay continue to receive the liberal encouragement

heretofore extended.

Thankful to all my customers for the support of 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. cop

The Farmer's Friend.

THE undersigned begs leave to return his thanks to those old and tried friends who have so long patronized the shop at present under his management, and would say to them, that for the future, it shall have more claims than ever for their support. As to his work, it has stood the test heretofore, and it cannot nor shall not in the fu-ture, 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.

17 Timber, and all kinds of Country Produce, will be taken in exchange for work at cash prices.
ALFRED O'BANNON.

[F. P. copy

Virginia, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Cir. cuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, for the month of March, in

Aquilla Davis, Garland M. Davis, Administrator quilla Davis, Garland M. Davis, Administrator of Leongrd Y. Davis, deceased, John Humphreys, Executor of Joseph W. Davis, deceased, Garland M. Davis, Administrator of William R. Davis, deceased, and the said Garland M. Davis as Administrator of Thomas W. Davis, deceased, and the said Garland M. Davis as Administrator of Samuel Y. Davis, deceased, and the said Garland M. Davis as Administrator of Colembine R. Davis as Administrator of Colembine R. Davis deceased and the said of Clementius R. Davis, deceased, and the said Garland M. Davis as Administrator of Nancy Buckmaster, deceased, PL'TFS, Buckmaster, deceased,

AGAINST -Zachariah H. Worthington, Executor of William Worthington, deceased, John Humphreys and Mary his wife, Achsah Davis, vidow of Leonard Y. Davis, deceased, Nancy W. Davis, Mary Ann Davis, Eleanor Davis, Susan W. Davis, Achsah C. Davis, William W. Davis, Josep W. Davis, Henry G. Davis, and James Davis, Garland M. Davis, Minor Hurst and Sarah his wife, Samuel A. Buckmaster, James H. Du-tro and Elizabeth his wife, Daniet Warner and Juliet his wife, Lucy Worthington, Nicholas A. Randall and Mary his wife, Clotworthey Burney and Harriet his wife, Catharine L. Davis, wife of said William W. Davis, Henry A. Cox and Susan his wife, Julia A. Worthington, Eliza A. Worthington, Eliza Gaither, widow of Henry Gaither, deceased, Robert G. Russell and Susan his wife, Joshua Owing and Ellen his wife, Joseph, Charles, Reuben and Thomas Worthington, Tilghman Hilliary and Ann his wife, the said Zachariah H. Worthington in his own right, and Edward Colston, Sheriff of Berkeley Coun-ty, Committee Administrator de bonus non with the will annexed of Joseph Wilson, deceased,

IN CHANCERY. THE Defendants, Zachariah H. Worthington William W. Davis and Catharine L. his wife Samuel A. Buckmaster, James H. Dutro and Elizabeth his wife, Daniel Warner and Juliet his wife, Lucy Worthington, Nicholas A. Randall and Mary his wife, Clotworthey Burney and Harriet his wife, Henry A. Cox and Susan his wife, Julia A. Owing and Ellen his wife, Joseph, Charles, Reu-ben and Thomas Worthington, and Tilghman Hil-liary and Ann his wife, not having entered their DR. HAYS has opened a New DRUG and MEDICINE Store, adjoining the Stores of Mr. Philip Coons and John G. Wilson, Esq., and directly opposite the U. S. Benal, where he is now opening a well selected stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Garden Seeds, &c., all of which he will sell low for Cash or to award. Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Garden Seeds, &c., all ed and supplemental Bill of the Plaintiffs: and of which he will sell low for Cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-House in the said town of Charlestown. A Copy—Teste, ROBERT T. BROWN, CFk.

March 13, 1846-2m. Iron. Iron!

HAVE just received another supply of Hughes' justly celebrated fron, such as Plough Irons 5-8, 1-2, and 3-4 inch round; 1½, 1½ inches square, for Harrow Teeth, &c. Horse shoe and nail rod ditto, which, together with the stock on hand before, make the assortment complete. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can supply them with any kind of Iron they may wish

BENJAMIN L. THOMAS.

Halltown, March 27, 1846.

Groceries, Groceries! UST received, a superior lot N. O. Sugars, which will be sold at reduced prices, 8, 9, & 10 cents; also, a fresh lot Rio Laguyra, and St. Domingo Coffee, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\), 8, 10 & 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents; 6 barrels New Orleans Molasses; 1 chest Gunpowder Tea, very superior; and all other articles in the grocery line, on hand and for sale cheap, by JOHN J. LOCK & CO.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

CONSUMPTION Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitts, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Disorders of the Liver, and Lungs, Broken Constitution. &c. &c.

stitution, &c., &c.

THIS "Celebrated Remedy" has now, by its intrinsic virtues, acquired a celebrity which can never be shaken by the many quack. "Nostrums" with which the country abounds. The public are fast learning that this is the only remedy that can be relied upon for the speedy and permanent cure of all Diseases of the Lungs. It is interally sweeping Consumption from the land; wherever it is introduced and becomes known, all others dwindle into insignificence. The public have been "humbugged" long enough, and now resort to a medicine which the testimony of the most eminent physicians in the land has placed beyond the reach of criticism. It requires no bolstering up, by publishing columns of forged critificates—but it is enough to let the public know where it can be obtained, and one trial will convince all of its great efficiency in curing those distressing diseases above named, which have baffled the skill of the most learned practitioners for ages heretofore. stitution, de, de.

named, which have baffled the skill of the most learned practitioners for ages heretofore.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY was the first preparation from that valuable tree which was ever introduced to the public, and simple proof is afforded of its success by the country being flooded with "Balsams," "Candies," and "Mixtures," of Wild Cherry, not one of which is prepared by a regular physician, although they have assumed the names of respectable physicians to give currency to their "Nostrums." Therefore the public should be on their guard, and not have a worthless mixture palmed upon them for the original and genuine preparation, which is only prepared by DR. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

HENRY S. FORNEY, AGENT.

Shepherdstown, April 3, 1846—eow 1y.

REMOVAL.

Charlestown Refectory. HE undersigned has removed from the build-

ing recently occupied by him, cross corner from the Bank, to the House adjoining the Store of Mr. J. Miller, and opposite the Post Office. The patronage heretofore so kindly bestowed upon him, has induced a renewed and more vigilant effort to establish a Refectory in Charlestown, worthy the encouragement of her liberal citizens. At his present location, (besides many additions that are to be made.) he will continue to been on that are to be made,) he will continue to keep on hand at all times, a large and general assort-

Candies, Fruits, Cakes, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., &c.,

will be offered on the most reasonable terms His candy is of his own manufacture, and is war-ranted to be equal, if not superior, to any ever of-fered in this market. II On hand, a fresh supply of the very celebrated Medicated Hoarhound Canof 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. Cakes will be furnished to families for parties, &c., at the shortest notice, and at prices but little above the first cost of the materials.

The ladies and gentlemen of the town are re-spectfully invited to call at my Establishment, as he will take pleasure in ministering to the appetites of the most fastidious. JOHN F. BLESSING.

To Farmers and Millers. LINGHA

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 undersigned 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. Pink Syrup for Coughs or Colds, INFLUENZA, Sore Throats and Weak Lungs.
This preparation, which has been so celebrat-This preparation, which has been so celebrated years back, for the cure of this distressing complaint, is now offered to the public for the low price of fifty cents a bottle. Persons having symptoms of either of the above complaints ought immediately to purchase a bottle of this article, as it is a sure preventative against any Cold, Cough, or Influenza. Dealers in this article knowing the great sale, which it always has in the fall and winter, have been laying in large quantities

of this valuable and cheap remedy.
Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown.
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

Jan. 30, 1846. DR. Zollickoffer's Vegetable Purgative and Alterative Pills, an excellent article.
Dr. Zollickoffer's Worm Remedy, which is free

from all injurious properties.
Dr. Zollickoffer's Female Health Restorative.

Harpers-Ferry, March 27, 1846. Enst India Hair Dye, FOR COLORING THE HAIR PER-FECTLY BLACK OR BROWN.

THIS preparation will color the coarsest red or grey hair the most beautiful black or brown. There is no mistake about the article at all, if used according to directions; it will do what is said of it. Out of ten thousand bottles that have been used, not one has been brought back or any fault found with it.

Sold wholesale by CUMSTOCK & Co., 21 Cort-land street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 17, 1846.

Fresh Groceries.

SUGAR, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Pepper, Soap, Candles, &c., all of which were ordered "just before the rise." Persons in want of Groceries of any kind will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell at reduced prices for the cash.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

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

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

Fresh Supply of Garden Seeds,

UST received and for sale, a fresh supply of
Garden Seeds, by J. G. HAYS.

Harpers-Ferry, March 27.

Spring Style of Hats. ONE case of the very best Beaver, just received and for sale by
March 27. CRANE & SADLER.

HEALTH! HEALTH! HEALTH!

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

OF all the diseases incident to our climate there
is none so universal and at the same time so in-

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

The proprietor in offering this preparation to the public, would embrace the opportunity to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits, and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may repose full confidence in its cu-

to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may repose full confidence in its curative powers. Since its first preparation he has had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; but he was determined not to offer it to the public until he had become thoroughly consinced of its efficacy. He now confidently offers it as a remedy without a parallel for the cure of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION and its kindred diseases.

and its kindred diseases.

CONSUMPTION of a tuberculous character CONSUMPTION of a tuberculous character from time immemorial has been deemed incurable and considering its frequency and fatality, it is not surprising that new remedies and new systems of treatment should from time to time be brought under the notice of the profession and the public. Almost every organic and inorganic substance, in an endless round of combination, has been used with the hope of checking this scourge of our race, many doubtless believing that in the progress of medical knowledge, we should at last obtain the mastery over Consumption; and, in the use of the Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptha, this object is happily attained.

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

a few of those who have been restored to health by its powerful agency.

Let the following speak for itself:

"I have used Thompson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptha for some time in my practice, and have found it the most efficient remedy I have ever used in Consumptive cases, chronic catarrh, &c., when great irritability, with weakness of the pulmonary organs, existed. The rapidity with which it acts is greatly in its favor where dyspnœa or oppression exists, which is imwhere dyspnœa or oppression exists, which is im-mediately relieved by it.

"In Pulmonary Consumption it can be used with confidence, being applicable to every form of that disease, and I consider it a medicine well worthy the attention of physicians, and exempt from the imputation of empiricism. M. CHAMBERS, M. D. Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1844."

IJA fresh supply of the above celebrated Com-pound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptha, received and for sale by E. M. AISQUITH, Dec. 12, 1845-eow6m.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY 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 Cham-bers, a Parlor, Dining-room, Kitchen, and three Sleeping apartments for servants. Adjoining the Dwelling is a comfortable 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 best remedy ever produced to restore and preserve health. Also, the Imperial Vegitable Pills or Imperial Purgative, to be had at the Drug and Apothecary Store of

JOSEPH G. HAYS.

Harners Form March 97, 1846.

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

acres, to suit purchasers. The Terms of Sale (which will be accome dating) made known, by application (post-paid) to Messrs. Webb & Markell, and John K. White, in Shepherdstown, or to the undersigned, Charles town, Jefferson county Virginia.

WM. LISLE BAKER.

Feb. 27, 1846-2m. "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, 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. Feb 27, 1846—tf.

HAVE just received

5 pieces Burlaps Linen, No. 1, 2, & 3,

10 " heavy twilled Cotton,

10 " 3-4 7-8 & 4-4 Osnaburgs, do.,

10 " best striped and plaid do.,

1 bale plain brown do.,

For sale at very low prices by

March 20. WM. S. LOCK. Spring Goods.

For Sale,

1000 POUNDS unwashed Wool, in good order, cheap for Cash, or in exchange for good paper, if application be made immediately to

WILLIAM S. LOCK. March 27, 1846.

SPADES, Rakes, Hoes & Shovels, just received by THOS, RAWLINS, March 27, 1846.

THE CITY TRADE.

CHARLES C. REINHARDT & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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

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

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

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

Charles Street, near Baltimore Street, DALTIMONE.

MESSRS. HOPKINS & FIELD having leased the above establishment, are now ready to receive visitors, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and that of the Virginia public especially.

The house has undergone a thorough repair, and no pains nor expense will be spared to render it a desirable abode, to all who may favor us with their support.

A. M. HOPKINS,

Late of Sanderson's.

WM. FIELD,

Late of Bucks County, Pa.

Late of Bucks County, Pa. Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845-1y.

ALLEN PAINE, No. 310 Baltimure street, Baltimore,

Plated Steel, Brass and Japanned Saddlery, Coach and Harness Furniture—both of his own manufacture and English Ware, imported by

Silk, de. de.

Articles for Coach-Makers.

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

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

and examine his Stock.

Orders promptly attended to.

All kinds of PLATING done at the shortest

BEGS leave to inform the public generally, that

FREE EXHIBITION.

PLUMBE National Daguerrean Gallery and

Photographic Depots, Photographic Depots,

E STABLISHED in 1840, and awarded the Medal, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautiful colored Daguerreotypes, and best aparatus ever exhibited.

205 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, adjoining Campbell's Jewelry Store.

Campbell's Jewelry Store.
Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
No. 251 Broadway, New York.
75 Court street, Boston. 136 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. 176 Main street Cincinnati.

13 Main street, Lexington, Ky. Corner 4th and Chesnut streets, St. Louis, and roadway, Saratoga Springs.

Portraits taken in any weather, in equisite

Apparatus, Instructions, and all Materials fur-Any editor disposed to copy and take pictures in

helm Sprenger, AGAINST Gerard B. Wager, Adm'r of Frederick W. Sprenger, dec'd.

agreeably to the Act of Assembly of the 18th 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 Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

Naccordance 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.
G. B. WAGER, Adm'r.
Feb. 27, 1846—8w.

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

times and then complain that they are not back.

A bottle will cure them.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock Co.,

21 Cortland street, New York, and by

J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,

A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

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

MERCHANT'S HOTEL.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

AS on hand a large and very general assortment of

ALSO, Saddle Trees, Hog Skins, Buckskins, Buff and Scarlet Cloth Saddles, Three-Cord

Dealers from the country are invited to call

Baltimore, Oct. 17, 1845-tf. Grocery, Liquor and Produce STORE. B. F. WILLIS,

3 doors North of Mr. John Lawson, Alex. D. C.,

D he has taken the above Store and Ware-house, where may be found a GENERAL AS-SORTMENT 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 obtain, in every case, the highest market price for all articles entrusted to his care.

March 6, 1846—\$2.

449 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

payment, can please do so. March 20, 1846—6m.

irginia, to wit: IN the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chan-cery, for the County of Jefferson, January 9th, 1846, Wilhelmina Jungeart Sprenger, and Carl Wil-

IN CHANCERY.

Extract from Decree made on the 9th day of January, 1846.