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

VOL. 3.

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 ex-

year—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the experation of the year.

The paper discontinued, except at the option of the blisher, until arrearages are paid. Subscriptions for a than a year, must in all cases be paid in advance.

This must subscriptions and advertisements must be din advance, or responsible persons living in the laty guaranty the aettlement of the same.

The Advance of the first three inserted at the rate of 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents each continuance. Those not marked on the manufit for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, a charge iccompany. A liberal discount made those who advertise by the year.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

HIS Institution, under the direction of Miss S. F. Helm, commences its next Session

A. S. F. Helm, commences its next Session on Tuesday the 1st day of September.

In this School the constant aim will be, to teach carefully the elementary and more advanced branches of English learning in their proper places, and with all the helps of acknowledged modern improvements. Every possible attention will also be paid to the manners, and to the mental and moral culture of the pupils, which, an affectionate interest, under the influences of enlightened religion and politic accieiv, may suggest.

ligion and polite society, may suggest.
Out of school hours, lessons on the Piano in the rudiments of music, will be given to a few scholars. Also, full instructions in the use of the Guitar.
Terms for the various branches the same as

The School Rooms will be at the residence of Dr. W. F. Alexander. Charlestown, July 17, 1846—8t.

CHARLESTOWN ACADEMY.

THIS Institution, under the direction of the well known and approved instructor, Mr. John J. Sanborn, will commence its next session on the 31st of August, with renewed and more favorable auspices. The interest of the community in its character and prosperity has been greatly revived—the Board of Trustees has been filled up—a considerable subscription collected, and a contract made to build a more commodious and suitable Edifice for the accommodation of the Pupils. It is believed that every reasonable effort will ble Edifice for the accommodation of the Pupils. It is believed that every reasonable effort will hereafter be exerted to increase its advantages, and improve it in every respect, so that it may ever continue to enjoy the confidence of the community, and acquire that consideration and influence which its location should command. Charlestown is one of the healthiest places in the Valley, and Pupils from a distance can be accommodated.

and Pupils from a distance can be accommodated with Board on the most reasonable terms, either with the Principal, or in private Jamilies.

The course of instruction comprises, in addition to the usual branches of English Education, the Latin and Greek Languages, and the higher Mathematics, to any required ex TERMS:

English Department \$20 per annum,
Classical and Mathematical 33\(\frac{1}{2}\) do.

None admitted except those who engage to continue to the close of the session.

For the Trustees, N. S. WHITE, Sec'y.

AT JOHN J. SANBORN respectfully assures those whom it may concern, that Pupils attending exclusively to the studies of the English Department, will receive a full share of his attention.— Whenever the number of Pupils justifies it he will employ a competent assistant.

TReference is most respectfully made to the following gentlemen, all of whom have either patronized the school or are acquainted with it:—Rev. Alex. Jones, D. D., Rev. W. B. Dutton, Hon. I. R. Douglass, Hon. Wm. Lucas, Hon, Henry Bedinger, Dr. Sam'l Scollay, John S. Gallaher, B. C. Washington, Andrew Kennedy, Andrew Hunter, Jas. L. Ranson, Geo. B. Beall, Jno. Humphreys, H. Keyes, Wm. F. Lock, Thos. H. Willis, Cato Moore, Wm. F. Turner, John Moler, and James M. Brown, Esse. M. Brown, Esqs. Charlestown, July 24, 1846.

Bath Boarding House, BERKELEY SPRINGS, VIRGINIA. O'FERRALL & CO.

THIS celebrated bathing and watering place, was opened for the reception of company on the 25th inst. Their means of accommodating company has been greatly increased by which addition they will be enabled to provide amply for 150 persons in the most comfortable style.

In addition to their well known Boarding House, they have leased the Pavilion Hotel, occupied for the last five years by Col. Strother. The location of these two buildings, and the easy access from them to the Ladies' as well as the gentlemens' baths, render them decidedly preferable to any other establishment in the town, and more especially for invalids, each house opening into the Bath Square, and within 50 to 100 feet of the main drinking spring and baths.

The public may rest assured that the comfort of our guests will receive our never-tiring efforts, and to those who are acquainted with us, will, we trust, be a sufficient guarantee to receive a continuance of their patronage.

If Hancock Depot, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is the stopping point for this place, where coaches, &c., are at all times ready to convey tompany to Bath. Bedford water, fresh from the spring, for the accommodation of their boarders.

N. B.—A band of good music is engaged for the season. All communications to the subscribers will be promptly attended to.

The public's ob't serv'ts.

the season. All communications to the subscient will be promptly attended to.

The public's ob't serv'ts,

June 26, 1846—tf. O'FERRALL & CO.

VIRGINIA HOTEL.

THE subscriber has leased for the ensuing year, that large and commodious "White House" at Harpers-Ferry, known as the VIRGINIA HOTEL, and recently in the occupancy of Mr. James Walling. The Hotel will be under my charge from and after ist July.

To the travelling public generally, the undersigned would say, that he takes charge of this Hotel with a determination that it shall be interior to no other in the Valley of Virginia. On his TABLE will be found all the delicacies the market can produce, and in his BAR the choicest Liquors that can be procured. Charges will be moderate, and his old friends and the public generally are invited to give him at least one call.

DINNER will be in waiting, daily, on the arfival of the Cars.

JOHN 18H,

Harpers-Ferry, Va., July 3, 1846.—tf.

Harpers-Ferry, Va., July 3, 1846.—tf. RASS CLOTH.—The ladies will find a few pieces of very cheap grass cloth, for skirts, at E. M. AISQUITH'S. CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day entered into CoPartnership for the purpose of conducting the
FLOUR AND GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS, at No. 22, Commerce street, one door from
Pratt street, Baltimore. They will attend to the
sale of any kind of Produce and Stock, and hope
to merit a share of the public patronage, by strict
attention to the interests of those who consign to
them. JAMES WARDEN,
LAWRENCE B. BECKWITH.

LAWRENCE B. BECKWITH. REFERENCES.

REFERENCES.

Hopkins, Bro., & Co.,
James George, Cashier,
Gwynn & Co.
Thos. H. & W. B. Willis,
Jno. R. Flagg,
A. C. Timberlake,
Geo. H. Beckwith & Co.,
Lewis Fry & Co., Berkeley county, Va.
Baltimore,
Middleway, Va.
Lewis Fry & Co., Berkeley county, Va.
Baltimore,
Warney

Middleway, Va.
Lewis Fry & Co., Berkeley county, Va.
Baltimore,
Warney

Middleway, Va.

LIF We are prepared to make the usual advances on all produce forwarded.

WARDEN & BECKWITH.

NOTICE.

RDERED, by the President and Directors of the Harpers-Ferry and Shenandoah Manufacturing Company, that the Subscribers to the Stock of said Company pay to George Mauzy, Treasurer, or to the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Frederick County, Maryland, or to the Office of Discount and Deposite of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, at Charlestown, the following Instalments, to wit:—Two Dollars per shere on the third Friday in August, inst.; Three Dollars on the third Friday in October next; Four Dollars on the third Friday in October next; Four Dollars on the third Friday in November next, and Four Dollars on the third Friday in December next.

JAMES GIDDINGS.

Harpers-Ferry, August 7, 1846—tf.

N. B.—To prevent mistakes, it is desirable

N. B.—To prevent mistakes, it is desirable that the Stockholders should continue to pay at the places at which the first instalments are paid, without a change of residence should make it necessary to do otherwise.

J. G.

WILLIAM J. STEPHENS

TAKES this method to make known to his country friends, who are indebted to him on note or book account, that he will require payment of the same by the 1st day of September next. Prompt payment is respectfully requested. Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 7, 1846.

Notice to Farmers and the Public Generally.

HAVE purchased the "Adelphia Mills," at Brucetown, for the last several years occupied by me, and have put them in complete order for Manufacturing Flour of the best quality. I respectfully invite all persons having Wheat to dispose of, to give me a call before selling elsewhere, as I will at all times give the Baltimore market price, deducting carriage, &c.

I hope those who offered me wheat last season, which I could not take in, on account of being

which I could not take in, on account of being overstocked, will give me a call before they dis-

pose of their crops.

I now return my thanks to the many just and honorable customers who have patronized me since I have been at Brucetown, and hope by strict attention to business and a desire on my part to please, that they will continue with me at the old

I have yet some few accounts that are not set-tled, and hope those knowing themselves indebted to me on book account, will please call and settle the same by note or otherwise. I wish my cus-tomers, one and all, to bear in mind, that it is my tomers, one and all, to bear in mind, that it is my wish and desire to settle once a year, if not oftener. I will at all times have my books ready for settlement. My motto is, "Short settlements for long friends."

JAMES L. ROBERTS.

Adelphia Mills, Brucetown,
July 31, 1846—3t.

Negroes Wanted. WISH to purchase immediately, from 15 to 20 SLAVES, of both sexes. For such as answer, the highest cash price will be paid.

JOSEPH SHEWALTER.

Near Charlestown, July 31, 1846.

Near Charlestown, July 31, 1846.

To the Medical Profession of the State of Virginia.

In accordance with the joint action of the Medical Society of Virginia and the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, it has been deemed expedient to call a Medical Convention, in the city of Richmond, on the second Monday in December, 1846.

The protection of the interests, the maintenance of the honor, the advancement of the Science and usefulness of the Medical Profession, as well as the establishment of a general acquaintance and fellowship throughout the profession of the State; are the legitimate ends to be accomplished by this Convention. It is moreover thought that circumstances exist prejudicial to the interests of the Profession, and that a remedy can only be found in the united action of Medical men from all parts of the State: Accordingly, every member of the Medical profession in the State of Virginia, is hereby respectfully requested to attend the proposed Convention, and it is hoped that there will be a full representation of each of the the proposed Convention, and it is hoped that there will be a full representation of each of the counties of the State.

The Convention will be held in the Medical

College of the city of Richmond.
R. G. CABELL, M. D., R. G. CABELL, M. D.,
Rec. Sec'y Med. Society, Va.
A. L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of H. Sydney College.

ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN!

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

Gentlemen's Spring & Summer Wear, 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 Cheapest
manner. Gentlemen will find it much to their
advantage, I am sure, to give me a call before
purchasing eisewhere, as I am satisfied that I
have the ability, as well as the disposition to please,
in every particular belonging to the Merchant
Talloring Business. Come and see.
T. I. W. SULLIVAN.
Harpers-Ferry, March 27, 1846.
N. B.—I would ask attention especially, to my

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.

HATS—Just received, a case of Fashionable pearl-colored Cassimere Hats. Only \$2.

June 19.

MILLER & TATE.

SHOWER BATHS.—A few more left of those portable shower baths.

July 3.

June 19.

MILLER & TATE.

WROUGHT NAILS, received by June 26.

S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, AUGUST 14, 1846.

THE MALLY STATES TO THE FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER.

The wind rocks the forest,
The clouds gather o'er;
The girl sitteth lonely
Beside the green shore;
The breakers are dashing with might, with might,
And she mingles her sighs with the gloomy night,
And her eyes are hot with tears.

THE MAIDEN'S LAMENT.

"The dead heart is broken,
And empty the earth;—
To the Wish never more can
The sorrow give birth.
To her Father in Heaven may the Daughter now go
I have known all the joys that the world can bestow—
I have lived—I have loved."

We see that Mr. Latrobe of Baltimore has been appointed Engineer of the Pittsburg and Connels-ville road, and will go to work at once. But, moreover, the Baltimore correspondent of the New York Herald reports that Mr. McLane is expected to return to this country by the steamer which leaves Liverpool on the 4th of Angust.—
He is still the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road and has given his prompt approxi-Ohio Rail Road, and has given his prompt approval of the proposed connection of the Baltimore and Ohio road with the Connelsville road, making a direct connection with the Ohio at Pittsburg from Baltimore. For this purpose he is authorized by the company to obtain a loan of \$3,000,000, so that the work can be immediately commenced; and it is said that he has received the

assurance from British capitalists that any amount that may be required will be forthcoming when called for. Arrangements are now making to survey the route to Pittsburg, and during the next winter the whole route will be put under contract.—Richmond Enquirer.

was checked in his course a few minutes, by get-ting stuck in a marsh, and in the mean time Ryan took refuge in a tree. Having got clear of the marsh, the animal made for the tree, but after trying in vain to uproot it, and tiring himself by tearing up the ground with his horns, he slowly walked off to the company of some cows, which he had left in an adjoining field, and Ryan got out of the tree, and gave a specimen of the tallest kind of running kind of running.

DON'T FORGET .- The Hartford Times says that when a person is stung by a wasp or bee, pro-cure a raw onion as soon as possible, cut it into two parts, and clap the inside of a part on the place. Immediate relief will be the result.

Another Soldier Gone.—Mr. John Felker, one of the very few remaining relics of the times that tried men's souls, departed his life at his residence, near Hagerstown, on Saturday last, in the 90th year of his age. He served steadies ly and faitfully in the ranks during the whole revolution

A Perm at Cape May.—A friend at Cape May writes to us that a young lady was nearly drowned on the morning of the 31st. She was in the ocean bathing, in company with another young female, and remained in so long that they both became quite weak and exhausted. A heavy breaker separated the two girls; but fortunately both were rescued and brought safely to shore, although one of them could scarcely move when taken out of the water.—A life boat is kept continually near the bathers, and in her are ropes, corks and other articles. The utmost precaution is employed. In the case referred to, one of the men sprang out of the boat with a rope, &c. ready to rescue the lady, but a gentleman bather was in advance of him, and promptly rendered the required assistance. A PERIL AT CAPE MAY .- A friend at Cape May

The Tariff.—Major Noah thus, in a very few but pointed words, disposes of the Tariff:

"We occupied a cool hour yesterday—that is, as cool as we could find it—to go over the details of the new Tariff, about which there is so much real or fictitious excitement. It is a very high Tariff as it stands—very high: thirty and forty per cent. on a majority of articles. There is no free trade in this kind of protection, and the manufacturers may well say—'We are glad it's no worse.'

In alluding to the burning of Mr. Dallas in effigy, ne Major says: "A few more such burnings elp to make him the next President."

GRASS FOR MANUFACTURING PUBPOSES .- China Grass for Manufacturing Purposes.—China furnishes a new material for spinning in the shape of its common grass. Several manufacturers in Leeds have lately made most successful experiments with it. This grass possesses all the desirable qualities of flax, but the fibre is longer, finer and stronger. The stuff which has been manufactured therefrom resembles French cambric, but has more than the latter a silky appearance. In China it is customary to use grass for similar nurposses.

ilar purposes. RETRIBUTION.—The reader will recollect that a few months ago, the French in Algiers destroyed a large number of Arabs by sufficiating them in a cavern in which they had taken refuge. The ast accounts from that country represent that as gon as the fact was communicated to the old chief, Abdel-Kader, he caused three hundred prisoners to be immediately shot. A dreadful cetribution!

LETTER FROM GEORGE M. DALLAS. Correspondence between the Hon. George M. Dallas and his Constituents on the subject of his Casting Vote.

We copy the following from the Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, July 29th, 1846. To the Honorable George M. Dallas, Vice President of the United States:

"The dead heart is broken,
And ampty the earth,—
To the Weak ever more can
The sorrow growing the feaver may the Daughter now go;
I have known all itsely on that the world can bestow—
I have known all itsely on that the world can bestow—
I have known all itsely on that the world can bestow—
I have known all itsely on that the world can bestow—
I have known all itsely on that the world can bestow—
I have known all itsely on that the world can bestow—
I have known all itsely on the the control on the property of the control of the United States, we seize the earliest mate of the United States, we seize the earliest mate of the United States, we seize the earliest mate of the United States, we seize the earliest mate of the United States, we seize the earliest.

Flow tear more that the world can bestow—
I have known all itsely on the the self of its grief pines away. Flow tear upon tear;
Human woe never waketh
Dull Death's heavy ear;
Human woe never waketh
Dull Death's heavy ear;
Human woe never waketh
Dull Death's heavy ear;
But still dit he joy that the world can convey, when the heart for the saves transh'd love pines away, Dwells in the grief of love!

The Baltimore and Ohio Right of WayWe fear that Virginia is about to lose forever all the benefit which she might have derived from a large expenditure of money, withinher borders, in the construction of the Baltimore Rail Road to the Ohio River, which would also have given an outlet to an important portion of the State. In refusing the "right of way" to Parkersburg, Virginia will probably be entirely deprived of the advantages of the road. Even Wheeling, we apprehend, will be disappointed in her bright hops, we see that Mr. Latrobe of Baltimore has been appointed Engineer of the Pittsburg and Connelsville road, and will go to work at once. But, moreover, the Baltimore correspondent of the New York Herald reports that Mr. McLane is expected to return to this country by the steamer which leaves Liverpool on the 4th of August.—

We have the honor to be, with g

millions of freemen.

We have the honor to be, with great respect,

your friends and fellow-citizens

[The above is signed by nearly two hundred dred citizens of Philadelphia, and the following is the Vice President's reply.]

WASHINGTON, 1st August, 1846.

Gentlemen:—Your letter dated the 29th of uly, numerously signed by my neighbors and riends, is entitled to the expression of my grateful acknowledgments.

assurance from British capitalists that any amount that may be required will be forthcoming when called for. Arrangements are now making to survey the route to Pittsburg, and during the next winter the whole route will be put under contract.—Richmonid Enquirer.

Enough for the War.—The Charleston, S. C., volunteers addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, a few days since, asking to be placed in a position where they could have the privilege of serving their country. The Secretary says, in his reply: "I have the honor to inform you that it cannot now be foreseen when, if at all, the regiment from your State will be required for active service, as a sufficient force, it is believed, has already been organized and sent forward for the prosecution of the war with Mexico. Under these circumstances, the Department is constrained to decline your patriotic offer."

Chased by a Furious Bull.—On Friday last, James Ryan, of the Stackpoe House, Boston, had a narrow escape for his life. While picking berries in a field, a furious bull attacked him, and ries in a field, a furious bull attacked him, and respect, wound my principles, and incurably wound rushed after him over hill and dale. The animal my country. I claim no praise for it; the fact that it had an appearance of unkindness towards many of the community among whom I was born and have long toiled, made it painful; but it belonged to the place, was evoked by circumstances and became inevitable.

It was inevitable, if for no other reason, because I had openly, in the face and to the knowledge of the whole country, at the moment I consented to be a candidate for the Vice Presidency, promised it to the majority of the people who should elect me. I had assented to the conditions or instructions of the canyass of 1844—assented in writing cover the canvass of 1844—assented in writing and that assent had been disseminated where ever the democratic press could penetrate. I did so more than once; and having done so, scrapulously and rigorously abstained from participating in the election. On no public occasion did it become necessary or proper for me even to allude to the topic of a Tariff. The Presidential candidate, Mr. Polk, in his letter to our townsman, Mr. Kane, very properly took his own particular course. I had no course to take about it, having given a comprehensive pledge to abide by the sense of a majority, and the matter of a Tariff being expressly and emphatically involved in the binding resolutions of those who, without the slightest knowledge, or expectation, or desire on my part, proffered the nomination for my acceptance. As good faith in public men cannot be dispensed with, and is not to be evaded by sophistries, the people, as well south as north, west as east, having taken me at my word and elected me, I have fulfilled the pledge. I should have felt covered with dishonor as with a garment, had I done otherwise. -and that assent had been disseminated where

The two interests of Pennsylvania, about which much anxiety was manifested, the iron and coal interests, will not, I sincerely hope and bolieve, experience the injuries foretold. But is it possible that our upright commonwealth can for one moment demand that an officer, elected by the sufferages of the people of all the twenty-eight States, and bound by his oath and every constitutional obligation faithfully and fairly to represent; in the execution of his high trust, all the citizens of all the Union, should narrow his great sphere and act with reference only to her peculiar wishes? To inculcate such a doctrine to Pennsylvania is something more than useless; it is derogatory to her. The pages of her history are crowded with proofs that she perfectly understands the Federal Constitution, from which and through which she claims to derive no benefit which she is not willing to share equally with any member of the confederacy. To bind or bend a President or Vice President to disregard the general will, and the objects of a national policy, in orderto subserve exclusively her special will and her local policy, would manifest, in my humble judgment, a degeneracy of sentiment to which Pennsylvania never has decended and never can decend.

It is bare justice to the feelings of some of you and of many much esteemed neighbors and political opponents, to say, without claiming for it the slightest merit, that in the powerless position prescribed by the Constitution to the Vice President, as regards matters of legislation, I omitted no effort which personal intercourse and conversation enable me to make, with a view to bring about such charges and modifications in the bill as would compatibly with the paramount purpose of the people, soften its apparent rigors. These efforts failed—failed from causes over which I had no control, and of which I have no right to complain; and having failed, it would be useless, it not wrong, to detail them. They are adverted to

only as an assurance that, personally, I would do any thing honorable and fain to shield a friend or associate from unnecessary harm, while officially, I must and will do my duty with undiscrimina-

I must and will do my duty with undiscriminating inflexibility.

It is not my desire, in this letter of acknowledgment, to vindicate the new and enlarged system of commercial intercourse which the American people have determined to enter upon. Towards that system, however, no observing man can avoid seeing that all Christendom, as if by simultaneous impulse, is rapidly tending. It is the offspring of expanding Liberty and prolonged Peace; and I feel such unwavering confidence in the enterprise, skill, spirit, hardihood and perseverance of my countrymen, than I can not doubt, however severe the sacrifice involved in a beginning may be, that the end of a generous and universal competition must be their triumph over all the rest of the world.

I am, trily and respectfully, your fellow-citi-

I am, truly and respectfully, your fellow-citi-zen and friend,

GEORGE M. DALLAS. To Anathasius Ford, George Gnier, Richard Peltz, John Hentz, William W. Weeks, Esq'rs, and others, Philadelphia.

Taxes for the Support of Government. A tariff for revenue or protection, is a tariff of taxes. The usual term "tariff of duties," means in plain English a "tariff of taxes." The government has resorted to the mode of taxing foreign importations, in order to raise the revenue necessary to pay its ordinary expenses. From these taxes the manufacturers of the United States have received, and will hereafter find, an advantage taxes the manufacturers of the United States have received, and will hereafter find, an advantage which will enable them to compete successfully with the foreign manufacturer. They have grown strong, and accumulated large fortunes within a few years. Our revenue laws have necessarily afforded such protection to the manufacturers, or given them such an advantage, as has enabled them, in many instances, to become rich, whilst the agriculturists have succeeded in getting little more than a good comfortable living. It is not long since that Henry Clay said the manufacturers, when they first commenced their business, and were weak, needed more protection; but now they have taken deep root and do not need so much.

The democratic party, under whose broad po-

need so much.

The democratic party, under whose broad political principles the country has grown up and prospered, are the friends of all industrial pursuits. The party itself is mainly composed of laborers—the "working classes" generally; and to the interests of this class, in securing the extension of suffrage and equal privileges, has the Democratic party ever been faithful. It has not, as the whige have done, attempted to give capital undue advantages over labor; but its efforts have been directed to the general interests of the masses. We ed to the general interests of the masses. We

ed to the general interests of the masses. We trust it will never, as a party, swerve from the great principles upon which it has so long maintained its usefulness and its integrity.

The question of a tariff has been one of contention since the formation of the constitution. In the early part of Gen. Jackson's administration, it became a matter of the deepest interest. Democracy then took the ground of a revenue tariff and no revenue tariff and no government credits, discarding the absurd doctrine of "protection for the sake of protection." It was a principle of right, and the people throughout the country have sustained it. Under it the manufacturing interest will never suffer; but when an interest stands upon an equality with other interests, or rather has an advantage in the faxes laid for revenue, it seems that no more should be asked for it.

The principle of fixing restrictive laws upon general trade, for the especial benefit of particular interests, is thoroughly exploded. Even England, a country that has been quoted often by the advocates of "protection," has seen and leit the folly of it, and has taken a step in advance of free America in this matter.

Our country has been made freer and hamier

America in this matter.

Our country has been made freer and happier by its light taxes, and it should be a principle with us always to avoid taxation as much as possible, levying them only so far as necessity requires.

The Tariff bill of 1842 was a tax bill, not only for revenue, but unnecessarily for protection. It for revenue, but unnecessarily for protection. It discards, in its sweeping provisions, the wholesome principles upon which the people of this great nation, with their diversified interests—embracing the producers and consumers—must prosper and be happy. Mr. McKay's bill embraces more generally the revenue principle, and is a sounder and better bill. We do not look upon it as faultless. It taxes sugar and salt, both necessaries of life. It admits tea and coffee, neither of them necessaries, as free articles. There are them necessaries, as free articles. There are other objections, in some of its details, and it is questionable whether it will nett the necessary revenue for the ordinary expenses of government. On this point however, there is a diversity of opinion. If it should not, of course it will be strengthened in that respect by supplementary legislation. But, as a whole—as a bill looking to just and sound principle, we repeat it comes nearer to the standard of Democracy and of right, than any bill that has recently been presented to the consideration

has recently been presented to the consideration of the country.

High taxes have driven the people of England to desperation, and much blood has been shed in Ireland alone, on account of them. It was the burthen of taxes that called out the Anti-Corn Law League, and thoroughly roused the British people. That government has recently been obliged to listen to the demands of her people.

Before the the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards, public taxes in that country had become burthensome, and created discontent among the people. One of the purest and best of historians remarks that these burthens "led to disaffection"

emarks that these burthens" led to disaffection broughout the land, and prepared the way for its

conquest by the Spaniards."

Mighty consequences have turned upon burthensome taxation. Let not this free and happy. country fall into the error that is fraught with so much evil and danger.—New Hampshire Patriot.

CANADA TRADE.—I'ree Trade Morement.—
The Free Trade Association of Montreal addressed the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the 17th July, requiring that the St. Lawrence be opened to the shipping of the United States—that the high discriminating duties levied in the ports of Canada, on imports from foreign countries, for the protection of British manufactures, be removed—and that "every possible inducement be held out to the inhabitants of the United States to pass their merchandize through" the Canadas. The association urge that much of the trade of the great West, which now passes down to New York, would on account of the advantages of the Canada route, find its way to Montreal, were restrictions removed. They say that the Upper Canada trade is increasing with New York and diminishing with Montreal and Quebec.

Sysulas Duel.—Two billiard players quar-CANADA TRADE .- Free Trade Movement .-

SINGULAR DUEL.—Two billiard players quarrelled recently in France, and the difficulty was agreed to be settled by their throwing billiard balls at each other, at a named distance, with a toss-up for the first fire. The man who won the first fire killed his adversary by the force and accuracy of his aim, the ball taking effect on the head, causing instant death.

NO. 5.

We clip the following from a Cape May correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger:

At the established hour of 11, A. M., preparations for bathing commence; and pretty soon are seen coming from the various houses, some on foot, some in omnibuses and carriages, the queerest looking objects imaginable. You would hardly recognize, in these comically attired individuals, the ladies and gentlemen of yesterday's promenade. All are transformed into the representatives of age and decreptitude; the gay and tastefully dressed dancer of last evening's "hop," is clothed in habiliments rivaling in coarseness and fit those of her servant—some in black gowns, some are in blue, some are in white gowns, and some in gray; and the gentlemen are enveloped in cloaks, which certainly are not donned for warnth, seeing we are enjoying the summer solstice; and all as grave as though laughing at this bour were an indictable offence. Along the bank, above the reach of the summer rides, are arranged diminutive rude shantles, in which the bathers make their final preparations for the reception of Ocean's favors, and into which these drolly equipped persons enter, and having doffed their disguises, they soon emerge in gay and appropriate dresses, like butterflies from their uncouth confinement, ready for the day's sport. It would have warmed your bachelor soul, Messrs. Editors, (if you are a bachelor) to see the grace with which the youthful female portion of the bathers enter upon this heath giving amusement: with their becoming dresses, while exercise is giving roses to the cheek, and elasticity to the limbs; with unrestrained grace and spirits, their bare feet just dimpling the sand, away they plunge into the white capped wave, and with a shout embrace the surf, which seemingly, nothing loth, covers them all over with its kisses.

Some droll incidents occur daily, and some which almost amount to accident. Near to me there entered a heavy, corpulent, puffy fellow, and this was evidently his first bath; very confidently he walked through the

A Present for Gen. Taylor.—We yesterday visited the tinware establishment of Messrs. Robinson & Kramer, on Baltimore street, between Howard and Eutaw streets, to examine a most complete and convenient set of camp utensils, which have been planned and made for a gentleman of Washington city, who intends to present them to General Taylor. It comprises one hundred pieces, consisting of numerous camp kettles, pans, cups, coffee pots, and a magnificent set of castors, with sugar, rea, and coffee caddies. The pans and kettles are all manufactured of block tin, and covered on the outside with heavy copper, presenting a most neat and workmanlike appearpresenting a most neat and workmanlike appearance; but the greatest curiosity about them is the compactness with which they can be put together, occupying an almost incredibly small space—they have capacity sufficient to cook and serve up a dinner for fifty men, and when put together are to be deposited in a pack-saddle for a mule, weighing about fifty pounds on each side, which has been made to fit them, and is a part of the present. The casters are a contrivance of the most ingent The castors are a contrivance of the most inge-nious character, and although quite ornamental, can bear the wear and tear of travel, as well as can bear the wear and tear of travel, as well as camp usage, without either breaking a bottle or spilling its contents. In short, the whole affair is just such a Republican present as will suit "Old Rough and Ready," being both useful and serviceable, as well as quite ornamental, as a part of the furniture of a camp. Messrs. Robinson and Kramer have been busily engaged for some time back in manufacturing camp equipages for various officers of the army, and may justly be proud of the workmanship displayed in this present from a patriotic gentleman of Washington city to the Commander-in-chief.—Balt. Sun.

Age of Animals.—A bear rarely exceeds twenty years; a dog lives twenty; a fox fourteen or sixteen; lions are long lived—Pompey lived to the age of seventy years; a sqirrel or hare seven or eight years; rabbits seven. Elephants have been known to live to the great age of four hundred years. When Alexander the Great had conquered Porus, the King of India, he took a great elephant, who had fought valiantly for the King, and named him Ajax, dedicated him to the Sun, and let him go with this inscription, "Alexander, the son of Jupiter has dedicated Ajax to the Sun." This elephant was found with this inscription three hundred years afterwards. Pigs have been known to live to the age of thirty years; the rhinocerous hundred years afterwards. Pigs have been known to live to the age of thirty years; the rhinocerous to twenty. A horse has been known to live to the age of sixty-two, but averages from twenty to thirty. Camels sometimes live to the age of one hundred. Stags are long-lived. Sheep seldom exceed the age of ten. Cows live about fifteen years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live a hundred years. A tortoise has been known to live to the age of one hundred and seven.

New School. Presbyterians.—From the minutes of the late triennial meeting, just published, it appears that the number of ministers belonging to this branch of the Presbyterian Church in the United States is 1647; licentiates 218; candidates 339; churches 2297; communicants 174,714. Admitted during the past year by profession 7792; by letter 5733. Funds contributed for domestic mission, \$39,368; foreign do., \$51,809; education, \$25,820; theological seminaries \$26,054; for various other benevolent objects, \$111,797.

relled recently in France, and the difficulty was agreed to be settled by their throwing billiard balls at each other, at a named distance, with a toss-up for the first fire. The man who won the first fire killed his adversary by the force and accuracy of his alm, the ball taking effect on the head, causing instant death.

"A good understanding have all they that apply themselves to wisdom's ways."

A MILLIONAIRE FOR CALIFORNIA.—We learn, says the New York Sun, that among the privates of Col. Stevenson's regiment, for California, are several young men of splendid fortunes. One of them is the proprietor of a large property in the interior of New York and sole heir to other estates, the whole valued at a million and a half of dollars. They tried to obtain commissions, but failing in that, they enlieted as privates.



GHLABILIEST OWET a

Friday Morning, August 14, 1846.

Whig Arguments Tested by the Touch-stone of Consistency.

When the new Tariff Bill was taken up in the Senate for discussion, the great hug-bear that was to frighten Democratic Senators from their duty. was its inability to produce sufficient revenue for the wants of the Government. Those great pillars of Protection, Davis, Simmons, Webster, et ceterd, went into elaborate arguments, with facts and figures, as they supposed, to prove this to be so-they held up before the eyes of the people an immense National Debt, a bankrupt Treasury, the movements of the Government paralyzed and the Executive embarrassed in prosecuting our difficulties against the Mexican Government. These things were freely and elaborately descanted upon -Mr. Walker was called on to shew how he expected the Bill to raise a sufficient revenue, and when demonstrated by him, in accordance with their call, they were still incredulous and still condemned it as before. This, however, would not answer their ends. The Bill became a Law, despite the defection of one of our own Senators. and the agents of wealthy manufacturers, with all their "appliances and means to boot." What now is the cry raised by the advocates of Protection? What do we now hear ringing through the land, startling the nation from its repose? Ruin! ruin! ruin! Prostration of American Industry! Our country flooded with the products of foreign workshops! Helpless families turned out in poverty upon the cold charities of the world! A sacrifice of American to those of British interests! All these things are now proclaimed as consequences of the present Bill. Now let us see how these two arguments stand together, for we hold that both cannot be good. We take it that if our country, under the new Tariff Bill, be flooded with goods of foreign importation, as a natural consequence the Treasury must be flooded with a revenue. In proportion as the importation of dutiable articles is increased, so also must the enlargement of the amount of duty received at the Custom-house. A slight increase, we admit, would not produce this result, nor would it have the effect of breaking down our own manufacturers .-But this is not to be the case, According to the Whin Doctors, there is to be a total substitution of British for American goods. Our own workshops are to be closed, and we are to look abroad entirely for our goods. If this be true, how is it that the present Bill will not produce revenue enough? And if on the other hand there be not a sufficient revenue, how are our manufacturers to be broken down? This certainly can only be effected by immense importations, under selling them in our own market. But immense importations bring a large revenue into the Treasury, and here they are met by a contradiction of their former position. Thus much for Whig consistency. We advise these profound logicians, another time to be a little more careful in dove-tailing their arguments. They should at least show tact enough not to permit one peel of their thunder to stifle the roar of another.

Mr. Bedinger's Letter.

As we have heard, since the appearance of Mr. BEDINGER'S Letter to the Editor of the Martisburg Gazette, much said by the Whigs, relative to the accuracy of his calculations as to the per cent. paid upon the " Log Chain" of the farmer, as well as upon other articles manufactured of wrought Iron, we propose here, in addition to his letter, to give a few facts and figures, to convince, if possible, these profound calculators, that they, as well as others, may at least sometimes be mistaken.

Mr. Walker, in his first annual report to Congress, has caused to be compiled, from the returns of the Custom-house, a general statement of the quantity and value of, and duty on, importations during the year ending June 30th, 1845. By reference to that statement, we are enabled to find the gross amount of any particular article actually imported during that year, in reference both to quantity and value, the amount of duty actually paid on the same, under the Tariff of '42, and when specific, the rate per cent. This latter, however, we can all ascertain by knowing the aggregate value of the importation of any article, and the amount of duty paid on that valuation .-Be it remembered that the articles in question all pay a specific duty, that is, so much per pound, and of course there would be no inducement for under valuation by the importer.

Let us take first the case of "Wood Screws," an article of every day use, and in fact necessary to the preservation and safety of our property .-We find that during the year above mentioned there were imported of them 86,668 lbs., valued at \$17,133-on this article there is a duty of 12 cts. per pound, amounting in the aggregate to \$10,-400 16, which will be found to be over 60 per cent. on the value.

Take again, Wrought Nails-amount imported during the same period, 921,269 lbs .- value, \$63,-445, duty 4 cts. per pound. Amount of duty actually paid at the Custom-houses on the above, \$38,850 87, being a duty of slightly over 58 per cent. The duty on "Chain Cables," by a similar item in dispute, "Chains other than cables."-There were imported 264,270 lbs .- valuation \$10,718-duty 4 cents per pound-the amount of over ninety-eight and a half per cent. Thus it will 30 per cent., as the Gazette stated, and as the Whice now assert and maintain, pays a duty of 981 per cent. For every dollars worth of iron in the farmer buys, he must pay in addition 984 cents to the American Manufacturer for the ge of using it. Call you this protection What say you, farmers ? This is but one item of

First Effects of the Tariff of 1846. "The day after the receipt of the news at Boston of the passage of the Tariff, the manufacturers put down the price of their goods from five to ten per cent. At the time this reduction was made, the Agents of the Lowell Companies stated that they did not fear foreign competition under the new Law."

The above is from the "New York Evening Post." The "Intelligencer," while quoting i for comment, does not deny the accuracy of its statement. Now we appeal to the farmers and consumers of all classes—and in comparison with the manufacturers of those articles, their name is Legion-we appeal to them to know whether a law which strikes off five, ten, or even fifteen per cent. from the bounties they are forced to pay to wealthy capitalists for the privilege of wearing those necessary articles of domestic comfort, cottons, calicoes, cloths, &c., should on that account be condemned by the American people? We ask you, consumers, if this be an objection to the new Tariff? Has the Home Market, about which we have heard so much for the last twenty years, increased the profits of the farmers to such an extent, that they are to condemn a law for not allowing them the privilege of paying an increased bounty from their annual surplus, for the benefit of Lowell manufacturers ? Farmers ! it is for you to answer these questions.

We have always heard laid down in political morals, the wise, comprehensive, and humane maxim, "the greatest good to the greatest number." This noble Scion of Liberty first sprung in monarchical soil. We have always regarded it with reverence and awe, and we never expected to see any party in our country, however rash or inconsiderate, attempt to nullify so benificent a principle-And yet how has it been crushed by the Whig policy of Protection! No greatest good to the greatest numbers here. No attempt to benefit the great body of the people. Under the specious name of Protection, we have oppression n its worst forms. The millions are to be taxed. that the few may live in affluence and case. The Government is to take care of the Manufacturers and they are to take care of the people. In short the greatest good to the smallest number is the inevitable tendency of their policy.

We only hope that a still greater reduction will be the consequence of the new bill. As the farmers' profits are reduced one half, while his labors and expenses are still the same, we see no good reason why the manufacturer should not share in this reduction. We can see no good reason for a continuation of such a state of things. It has now been more than thirty years since this vexed question was first agitated in the country .-More modest in their demands, the protectionists at first only asked for asssistance until they could "get out of their leading strings." They asked it not as a right, but as a favor. It was granted them. As they grew older, so they grew bolder in their demands. That which was before a favor was now a right. And so it has continued to the present time, when proud of their strength and power, they flung defiance into the teeth of the people, and grasped at the helm of Government itself. But thanks to a Democratic Congress, a Democratic President, and a Democratic people, this upstart Scion of Monarchy has received a most signal rebuke. We hope it will prove a lesson of profit-that they will henceforth remember that although the people may for a while be oblivious of their rights, the time of vindication will surely and inevitably come. Think of this, gether a vast concourse of citizens.

Missouri, but the Natives are thought to have carried the city and county of St. Louis. monopolists, and humble your proud crests.

Pennsylvania. The Valley of Wyoming was made to figure argely in the "panic" memorials presented to the Senate. The world was informed that every spe-

cies of industry in that portion of Pennsylvania was to be ruined, and the operatives to be turned out, pennyless, upon the world. And, here, we would ask, what has become of the vast benefits which the Tariff of 1842 conferred upon labor? is it not strange that they should not now have some little means to meet the storms of adver-

But to recur to the Valley of Wyoming. We rejoice to see the "Farmer," published at Wilkesbarre, continue to advance such sound sentiments as the following, though paper "ruin" is strewed around it. It exhibits a moral courage which must put down the political panie makers:

"PANIC .- No true Democrat's equanimity is ever disturbed by panics. The process of their manufacture is so well understood—those who fig-ure in them so thoroughly appreciated, and the object sought so perfectly apparent, that men of steadfast minds are never stripped from their balance by such influences. Panics begin and end with their authors. We have had them annually for the last twenty years. They have been of all hues and characters; but chiefly abounding in the fields of finance and politics. Nick Biddle was a famous panic-maker, and was finally the victim of his own postrums. The smaller race victim of his own nostrums. The smaller race of his copyists and imitators might 'profit by his

We feel satisfied that the whole South will sustain the President's veto of the mischievous River and Harbor bill. The Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder, Whig, says:

"The appropriations for Internal Improvements the cleaning out of Western Rivers, &c., make an enormous draft on the public resources. The Democracy of the South have made this expenditure for Internal Improvements a weighty charge upon the Whigs. The stump has rung with Dem-ocratic denunciation on this topic. Well, this bill, just passed by this Democratic Congress, is about as strong a dose of Internal Improvement, in the war of spending money, as could well be gotten up."

The recorder is right. The Southern Demo cracy have always denounced this system, on the broad principles of right, justice, and the Constitu tion. But, though, under the operation of log-rolling, and the union of a few Democrats with the whole Whig party, this odious bill was passed by a Democratic Congress, yet the Recorder will calculation, is over 87 per cent. And now to the take care to observe that it was killed by the veto of a Democratic President, who thereby carried out the wishes of a large majority of the Democratic party, and redeemed his most solemn pledge duty actually paid, \$10,570 80 being a duty of to defend the Constitution. We doubt, not that the "sober second thought" of the people will justify he seen that the farmers' "Log Chain," or any the act. At all events, the friends of just and equal other kind of chain, instead of paying a duty of legislation will have a sure guarantee that for four years to come, the National Treasury will not be drained, to carry on a system of partial, local, wasteful and corrupting Internal Improvements. The Democrats, in defeating Mr. Clay, have achieved this among other excellent results.

What say you, farmers? This is but one item of many more—but one sample of the beautiful operation of that most just, glorious, and protective Act of 1842!

The George M. Dallas, Esq., the Vice President of the United States, is now on a visit to the Warrenton Springs, Va., with his family.

This is but one item of many more—but one sample of the beautiful consultation of the Warrenton Springs, Va., with his family.

This is but one item of many more—but one sample of the beautiful consultation on this important business.

This is but one item of the warrenton Springs, This is but one item of the warrenton Springs, Va., with his family.

The George M. Dallas, Esq., the Vice President Consultation on Tuesday night, on his way to Washington. He was the bearer of the way to Washington. He was the bearer of the way to Washington. He was the bearer of the patition of the "Summit Hotel."—Martinsburg Rep.

When the fire occurred at Fall River, the people tor of the "Summit Hotel."—Martinsburg Rep.

When the fire occurred at Fall River, the people tor of the "Summit Hotel."—Martinsburg Rep.

When the fire occurred at Fall River, the people tor of the "Summit Hotel."—Martinsburg Rep.

When the fire occurred at Fall River, the people tor of the "Summit Hotel."—Martinsburg Rep.

When the fire occurred at Fall River, the people tor of the "Summit Hotel."—Martinsburg Rep.

New York by the Democrats of that city, for the purpose of appointing a committee of two hundred to Work by the Democrats of the fall river people alone to relation to the fire occurred at Fall River, the people tor of the "Summit Hotel."—Martinsburg Rep.

New York by the Democrats of the fall river people alone to relation to relation to the fall river people alone to relation to the fall river people

Richmond Enquirer.

The County of Loudoun seems to be excited to an unusual degree on the subject of Education.— The special School Bill was not acted upon there at the last spring's election, but adjourned unti April next. Hence, the efforts of its friends and opponents, are most active and energetic. The cation Society of the County, with its worthy and intelligent head, S. B. T. CALDWELL, Esq. are at work vigorously, correcting errors, combat ting prejudices, and diffusing facts, figures and statistical evidence of all kinds, in order to convince the people of the necessity of its adoption The opposition are strong in numbers, and respectable in influence, but we hope they may be induced to withdraw their opposition, and join the advocates of so liberal and just a policy, as a general System of Free Schools

Meetings are being held at every precinct and public place in the county. Some of the ables and best speakers have volunteered their services to push on the Ball of Education, always giving to the opponents of the measure an opportunity of

We had the pleasure of being present at one of these meetings on Saturday last, at Harmony. A very considerable number of persons were in attendance, embracing more than a hundred of the ladies of the neighborhood. The President of the County Society, (Mr. Caldwell,) presided, and introduced to the meeting, Messrs. Chas. B. Harding, o Charlestown, John A. Carter and Samuel M Janney, of Loudoun, and Dr. Joseph E. Snodgrass. of Baltimore, as the speakers for the occasion .-The best evidence that they all discharged their duty creditably is, that the large auditory retained their positions and exhibited the greatest interest, from the beginning to the close of the exercises, being more than four hours. At the close of the meeting, a vote of thanks was unanimously ten-

dered Messrs. Harding and Snodgrass, for their

interesting addresses upon the occasion. Another meeting was held at Leesburg on Monday, (Court-day.) Messrs. James C. Baker, of Winchester, John A. Carter of Loudoun, and Dr. ten. Snodgrass of Baltimore, spoke on the occasion. Mr. S. M. Janney read an Address to the people of Loudoun, on the part of the Education Society, which abounded in facts demonstrating the necessity of a general system of Education-the advantages to be derived from the School Bill now before the people of Loudoun-and its neculiar adaptation to that county. This address, from what we heard of it, will shed a vast deal of light on the Education question, and, as in most particulars, it will be adapted to Jefferson as well as Loudoun, we shall lay it before our readers at an

We are requested to say that a meeting of the Education Society will be held at Snickersville, on Saturday next, (15th inst.) Robert P. Swann and Geo. W. Bradfield, Esq.'s are the Speakers appointed for the occasion. R. Hume Butcher, Esq., of this place, is also invited to be present.

Dedication of a new Church. The Rev. Thomas H. STOCKTON, D. D., of Philadelphia, will participate on Sabbath next, in among the greatest of our pulpit orators, is known

Monday next is the day fixed upon for the first meeting of the Education Society of Jefferson. it seems that the favor of the people of Matamo A Constitution, &c., will be reported for its con- ras is to be disputed by a spirited advocate of the sideration. Several speeches, explanatory of the cause of Mexico. A new paper, called "The Lib-Bill proposed to be carried into operation, may be eral," has just been started at Matamoras. It is expected on the occasion.

Trial for Murder.

The examining trial of a man by the name of Ridgway, for the murder of an old man by the name of Reed, in Loudoun county, a few weeks ago, took place in Leesburg on Monday last. He was sent on for further trial at the next term of the Superior Court. The evidence, so far as we heard it, corresponded with the statement heretofore given through our paper.

Silk Culture.

Since the Morus-Multicaulis bubble blew over. we have heard but little as to Silk Culture in this section of Virginia. That it will one day become an important item in the product of our State, we do not entertain a doubt. Where the experiment has been made properly-with moderation at the commencement, and reason and common sense in its prosecution—the effort has proved entirely successful. We were thoroughly convinced of this fact, by

an examination of various specimens of Silk, The New Orleans Bulletin contains the followmade on the farm of Mr. CALDWELL, of Loudoun. A year or two ago, the New York Institute awarded him a Silver Medal for the best specimen of Silk, made from the common Mulberry. And we have now in our possession a skein of Silk, which for smoothness of texture, finish and strength, equals any we have ever seen. This was manufactured on the common reel by Miss SALLY ANN CALDWELL, and reflects great credit upon her skill, patience and perseverance, in its accomplishment. We should be glad to chronicle like evidences of skill and industry on the part of our young ladies of Jefferson,

Sous of Temperance Procession, &c. We learn, for we had not the pleasure of being present, that the Procession, the presentation by the ladies of a beautiful Banner, &c., &c., of St. Thomas Division, Sons of Temperance of Harpers-Ferry, came off in a good manner, and proved highly interesting to the numerous persons in attendance. The Rev. Mr. HARKEY, of Fredericktown, Md., was the Speaker for the occasion. His address was listened to with great interest, and we have heard it pronounced a most able and eloquent

last the Procession of Gratitude Lodge, I. O. O. F. came off at Hedgesville. Notwithstanding the oppressive heat of the day, there was a large turn out pressive heat of the day, there was a large turn out of the Order. The procession being formed, was escorted to the grove south of the town, by the Independent Blues of this place, where, after an appropriate prayer, the members of the Order, and citizens present, were addressed by M. Torham Evans, Esq., of Cumberland, in an able and eloquent Oration, suitable to the occasion. After the conclusion of the ceremonies in the grove, the procession returned to town, where the members of the Order generally, and the blues, were entertained sumptuously by Mr. Henderson, the proprietor of the "Summit Hotel."—Martinsburg Rep.

The Great Western, bringing six days later intelligence from England, arrived at New York on Monday. Her news is not of much importance. eculations are various as to the prospect of the approaching harvest. Apprehensions are felt that the frequent rains of last month have done material injury. The Grain Market, though not brisk, has somewhat improved. The potato disease, which caused so much commotion last year, has re-appeared this year in various parts of England and Ireland. The result has been to increase the demand for Indian corn, and necessarily to improve the price. Ireland will be the recipient of a large quantity of Indian corn, and to the starved peasantry of that unfortunate country, when they become used to it, it cannot fail to prove a God-send.

The French Spoliation Bill. We publish to-day, the Veto Message of President on the French Spoliation Bill. It will satisfy, upon perusal, every reasonable man, as to the correctness of the President's position. The Whig press, as usual, are out in full blast against the Veto. Whilst they are predicting bankruptcy and ruin to the Government, they are using every means to cripple its condition, and embarrass its

The mails bring partial returns of the elections eld last week, but they are of so contradictory a haracter that we find it impossible to give them detail, and therefore will merely give a condens d summary of what appears to be reliable.

Indiana.—The result of the election in this State is still a matter of doubt. The Indianapolis Journal, (Dem.,) states that forty-three out of eighty-seven counties have been heard from, (one half the State,) and the result is a Whig gain on overnor of only 427, according to the footings of

the Journal.

In the Legislature, according to the Journal, there is a Whig gain on the Representative list of twelve, and a Democratic gain of one thus far, if the Journal's returns are reliable; showing a net Whig gain of eleven Representatives. There was a Democratic majority in the last House of ten. Thus far there is a Whig gain in the Senate of one, and a Democratic gain of two. The Senate will probably be Democratic again. We believe the State is to be districted for members

of the Legislature this year.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The following is a summing up of all the returns yet received from this

Governor, has received in Pasquotank county a majority of about 300; Perquimans has given him 225 majority; Chowan about 170; Guilford 1,457; Cumberland 21; Moore about 200; Beatie 142; Hertford 160; Halifax 103. Wake gives to Mr. Shepard, the Democratic candidate, 41 majority; Wayne gives 683; Sampson 188; and the town of Wilmington 34.

The whigs have, it is thought, retained a majority in both branches of the Legislature and elected

eir governor. Kentucky.—In Louisville, for the first time in many years, they have elected a Democratic representative. In Jefferson county, one whig and one Democrat. In Fayette, Franklin, Shelby, Barren, Nicholas, Woodford, Clarke, Nelson, &c., whig representatives are elected. Details are useless; as Kentucky is, as usual, thoroughly

whig.
ILLINOIS.—Chicago city gives 900 Democratic the services incident to the dedication of the Methodist Protestant Church, recently completed at Harpers-Ferry. The fame of Mr. S. as one dering details useless.

Missouri.—We have no complete returns from

An Adversary in the Camp.

By a late number of the New Orleans Picayune printed in the Spanish language, and sustains the pretentions of Mexico, in her controversy with the United States. It says that if Mexico wishes to fight, she can easily raise an army of an hundred diers, and would have nothing to fear from a nation whose permanent army amounts to only six thousand men—and the volunteers, however brave they may be whilst fighting for their rights in their own country, would have no valor in a foreign land, whither they had come for conquest. It further says:

hail fell. A number of windows were broken by the hail, in different places.

Down Chatsworth street to Saratoga, down Saratoga to Pine, down Pine to Lexington, and down Lexington street to Run alley, all the cellars are flooded. The sewer at the corner of Chatsworth and Saratoga streets has given way the corner of Lexington.

"Such soldiers are not formed for foreign quest, nor will Mexico ever suffer herself to be conquered. But if, by an unexpected reverse of fortune, Mexico should fall in this struggle, it will be because not a soldier is left to bear a musket in defence of the country. If she do fall, the conquering army will find nothing but the vestiges of a gallant people who refused to survive their country, or wear the bonds of slavery."

IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENTS .- Contempla ted Attack of the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa .ing paragraph foreshadowing events of great magtude on the Gulf, which are believed to be contemplated:—
We learn from a naval officer now at Pensaco

la, that Commodore Conner contemplates making an attack upon Alvarado, immediately. Light draught vessels only can be used in the attack, and the Flirt, now repairing at Pensacola and tak-ing in stores, is to be one of them. She will sail for Vera Cruz on Sunday or Monday next. The writer of the letter from which we obtain this in-formation also states that he heard an officer who is high in command, predict that the Ar is high in command, predict that the American flag would be floating over the castle of San Juan de Ulloa within 60 days. Perhaps preparations will not be completed early shough to reduce the castle within that time, but the expression dropped from an officer of high rank, removes all doubt of the truth of the report that the attack is contemplated.

Flag, published at Matamoras, gives the following extraordinary account of a Mexican punishment for theft, in that town:

for theft, in that town:

"The culprit, with his hands tied behind him, and a chain with a heavy iron ball attached to it, fastened round his leg, was paraded through the streets, and after a sufficient exhibition, was led to the ferry at the crossing of the river, placed in the ferry boat, and when it had attained the middle of the stream, with his hands thus tied and the heavy weight suspended to his leg, he was made to plunge into the rushing torrent. The poor fellow managed, even in this situation, to keep his his head above the water for several moments, and shorten the distance considerably between himself and the shore, but the ball at length fouching the muddy bottom, he could swim no further, and was dragged under and passed into eternity."

Terrible Storm at Baltimore.

On Friday last, Baltimore City was visited b most terrible thunder storm, the following pariculars of which we gather from the Baltimor

Sun, of Monday:—

The Storm on Friday.—On Saturday morning we gave such particulars as we could collect of the damage done by the storm on Friday afternoon. Since then we have learned the annexed additional:—

The Mr. Allen mentioned as having been hurt, is Mr. Henry Allen, carpenter, who resides in Argyle street, not far from the Bank. He was at work on the dormer window of a three story house, about four miles from the city on the Hookstown road. He was knocked down from the window to the ground, breaking his thigh and arm, and it is thought fracturing his skull. He was so badly hurt that he cannot yet be removed to his residence.

The tavern house of Mrs. Russel in Howard

residence. The tavern house of Mrs. Russel in Howard street was struck—the only damage done was breaking about a dozen lights of glass, and some of the glass ware in the bar. A female in the house was knocked down, but soon recovered.

The Farmers and Planters Bank, in South street was struck and alightly injured.

A large sycamore tree, near St. Patrick's church, on the Point, was struck and the top shiv-

ered to pieces.

The dwelling of Mr. Reese, corner of Sharp and Lee streets, was struck and somewhat injured on the chimney. We have heard of numerous instances where

We have heard of numerous instances where the lightning struck, and persons were more or less affected. In one case a dog was killed; in another a cow was killed. Persons were prostrated, their limbs benumbed, &c., but so far we have heard of but one who lost his life. Indeed it would occupy a column to tell of all those who felt the effects of the lightning to a greater or less

The storm will be regarded as a memorable one—none has ever been known like it, though some of the "old ones" think that about seventeen years ago, there was a similar one, which occurred near midnight. Then some dozen places were strack by lightning—during this storm there must have been twice that number.

At the Telegraph office, the scene was sublime and beautiful. A writer in the Patriot, who was

present, says:—"There, by the combination and concentration of electric wires, artificial and natural thunder and lightning, those who could enjoy such a scene had it to their heart's content. The such a scene had it to their neart scentent. The electric fluid seemed to strike the wires both of the Philadelphia and Washington lines, and being conducted to the magnet or instrument, exploded, producing quite a flash, and reports loud as a pistol, one after another in quick succession, for more than a hundred; one of the explosions was as loud almost as that of a cannon. The electricity appeared to come from the wire in a large bal like a bright meteor, and burst, illuminating the whole place with a brilliancy indescribable; and causing a severe shock to all who were in the building. While the storm continued, the reports caused by electricity escaping from the wires, resembled a brisk miniature cannonading, or the cracking of fifty wagoners' whips at a time.—The fulmination without and its visible effects within, made this a truly terrific abode; but the impression, however, is, that danger was really rather averted than otherwise, in consequence of the wires serving to conduct the lightning to the

Another Storm of Thunder, Rain and HAIL.—After a very warm forenoon, our city was again visited yesterday afternoon, by another terrific storm. The elements seemed to be let loose for a time to their utmost. Thunder and light-ning, rain, hail and wind combined to render the scene the more awful. About two o'clock, the gust came up from the north west, preceded by a heavy blow—then came rain, mingled with hail, in a perfect torrent, the wind increasing almost to a hurricane. There was not so much lightning as on Friday, but in the eastern section of the city as on Friday, but in the eastern section of the city the fall of water was much greater than on that day, consequently the cellars, &c., were again flooded worse if anything than before. From the western part of the city, we learn that the fall of water was not so great in that section. Jones' falls rose a little, but Harford rnn was over the falls rose a little, but Harford rnn was over the wall—some damage has been done on the run by the falling in of the walls. The trees and awnings throughout the city bear evidence of the force of the wind, being twisted and torn. We have not learned whether the lightning struck any where in the city. If our atmosphere wanted purifying, the last two storms have been violent enough to do it effects ally

Since the above was in type, we learn that the rain was very heavy in the western part of the city, and that there was quite a large quantity of hail fell. A number of windows were broken by

lars are flooded. The sewer at the corner of Chatsworth and Saratoga streets has given way and is washed out. At the corner of Lexington and Pine streets, the whole pavement is washed into the sewer. At the corner of Run alley and Fayette street, the new tunnel was broken away and a large hole washed in it. This tunnel escaped damage on Friday. In short, in every place where damage was done on Friday, it is worse now; and everywhere where repairs had been made, they have been totally rooted out. At the City Mills, Calvert street is washed out double as much as it was on Friday; and in Gay street near the bridge, the cellars have been filled by the backing up of the water. The pavement in front of the new house is washed into the cellar. At the upper end of Harford run the houses were flooded on the lower stories. Two new houses at Jefferson street are tumbling in, the foundation being undermined. At the eastern end of Caroline street, dwellings and stores are again flooded with the water. The streets all over the city were rendered impassable, and the water came in many places over the pavements and into the cellars and lower stories of houses.

Elections.—State elections were held on Mon-

ELECTIONS .- State elections were held on Mon-ELECTIONS.—State elections were held on Monday, August 3d, in Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri; and will take place in North Carolina and Tennessee on Thursday, August 6th. The remaining elections this year will be held as stated below:

In Vermont on Tuesday, September Maine, Monday, " October Pennsylvania, Ohio, Mississippi,

AMERICAN PRODUCE.—The Corn Law Reform—
AMERICAN PRODUCE.—The Corn Law Reform is producing the happiest results for the masses in England, and so far as the effects have been developed here, as the N. Y. True Sun says, "they have proved eminently beneficial to our own country. By the Hibernia our merchants have intelligence of better returns for the immense shipments of flour which they have been pouring into the British ports, than they had an-

INTEST FROM THE ARMY.

Arrival of the Steamer New York—Disbanding of troops—Return of Alabama volunteers to New Orleans—March of the regular troops to Camar-go—Governor Henderson not expected to live,

The steamship New York, Captain Phillips, a rived at New Orieans on the 1st inst., from Bra-zos Santiago and Galveston, having left the for-mer place on the 29th and the latter on the 30th

schusetts arrived at the Brazos on the 26th ult. We learn that Mr. Lumsden and his party eached Point Isabel on the 24th ult., and the nex lay proceeded to Matamoras.

The American Flag of the 24th, has the follow

The American Flag of the 24th, has the following paragraphs:

A gentleman arrived in town yesterday, from Monclovia, direct, and in a remarkably short time, passing through Candala, Tlascala, Willa, Altama Sabinas, Mier, Camargo and Reynosa, and states that every thing was perfectly quiet on the route, and that the people are expecting the approach of our army. He learned on the road that there had been no further arrival of troops at Monterey.

At Monclovia letters had been received stating that Paredes had arrived at San Louis Potosi, at the head of of 9000 men, but having received despatches, by express, countermarched his command, and proceeded to retrace his steps to the city of Mexico. The reason of this sudden about face is only to be attributed to some pronunciamento at the capitol.

The brig Empresario arrived at the New Orleans Barracks on the 1st inst, seven days from Brazos Santiago, with Capt. [Gen.] Desha's company of Alabama Volunteers who have been ordered to New Orleans to be mustered out of the service according to instructions from the War Department. Six other companies from Alabama, all the Louisians Volunteers and the St. Louis Legion, six months men, are to be mustered out of service by the same authority. Cols. Peyton's and Leatherston's Regiments are not recognized by the Department as being in the service at all.

When the Empressario left, most of the regular troops had gone to Camargo, where it is probable all are by this time. Unless General Taylor has been detained, on account of the withdrawal of so many volunteers from the army, to make new arrangements regarding the disposition of the remaining ones, he has joined the regular army ere this at Camargo.

The Texan troops were about taking up their march for Mier.

Several fine artillery companies had arrived

march for Mier.

Several fine artillery companies had arrived from the seaboard before the Empressario left.

The following paragraphs are from New Orleans Courier of 2d inst.

Governor Henderson was lying dangerously ill at Matamoras at the latest dates—very little hope was, if any, entertained of his recovery.

We are indebted to a gentleman direct from Camargo for the following information.

He informs us that the Rancheros are all back

or getting back to their homes, as fast as possible, and going to work on their ranches again, having abandoned the idea of conquering the United States and subjecting it to their own will.

If such is the case Canales and Carrabajal must have but few troops under their command—re-

have but few froops under their command—report says they have none, as their forces were made up entirely of rancheros. Rumor says that there are not at this time at Monterey more than one thousand or fifteen hundred men, but that they are fortifying it as fast as possible.

It is understood that it is the intention of the Commanding General to remove his quarters, together with the 3d and 4th regiments to Camargo, by the first opportunity.

we understand that the command of Matamoras, after the departure of the troops, will be committed to the charge of Major Clarke; his command as Military Governor will be sustained by four companies of artillery, with a sufficiency of volunteers to maintain his position.

The Mexican Peace Rumors.

The Washington Union, in reference to the umors that a mission from Mexico had arrived in Washington, and that a proposition for peace had been laid before the Senate by the President.

"We are not advised that any mess arrived from Mexico, or that any overture has been made by her to the Government at Washington. What prospect there may be for peace, and at what period it may be effected a undertake to conjecture; though it is certain that the President will make good his repeated declathe President will make good his repeated declarations to conclude a peace, as soon as he can do so consistently with the rights of the United States. But it isquite certain that these public and repeated allusions of the whigs to peace, and their desire to obtain it by relaxing the energetic prosecution of the war, are unfortunately the very worst means to secure the object we desire. If we wish to obtain peace, and to secure the objects of the war, we must talk less and do more. We must war, we must talk less and do more. We must prosecute the war with all our energies. We must see our smaller vessels, which draw less wa. ter, arriving on the coast of Mexico, to which they are destined in the gulf, to blockade the smaller ports, to seize their small towns, and cut off every artery of their commerce. The Mexican mus see their ports in California seized and occupied artery of their commerce. The Mexican must see their ports in California seized and occupied by our squadron and our troops. We must strike other blows at the Mexican strongholds, and their troops, if they will once more remain in the field to measure weapons with us. When Santa Fe, and Coahuila, and Monterey are taken, or about to be taken, by our various detachments, and Mexico can see nothing but commercial distress on the sea-coast—when she sees California about to be lost to her, and her strongest places in Upper Mexico about to be occupied by our arms, she may begin to calculate the costs of this war, and to manifest a more decided disposition to make peace with us by a direct negotiation. But we repeat, the best way to secure a peace is not by talking too much of its attainment. We must advance into her country, satisfy her people by our kind treatment that we do not go among them to plunder their property, to abuse their religion, or to violate their liberties: but that so long as her government refused us justice, war—energetic, continued war—is to be the fortune of her people. It is in this way only that we are to obtain a decided and accountry and the service of the service of the service war in the

MILITARY PROMPTITUDE .- About four we MILITARY PROMPTITUDE:—About four weeks ago we had an account, through the New Orleans papers, of an unfortunate affair at Vicksburg, in a detachment of volunteers, on their way to the Rio Grande, in which a sergeant named Sneed, was killed by R. C. Miller. We now learn from the Tennessee Democrat that Miller has been tried by court martial, convicted of murder and shot. Under the management of the civil tribunals conviction and execution within a year would have been quite as much celerity as could be expected.

FAILURES IN MEXICO.—Looking over some of the latest papers from Mexico, says the New Orleans Delta, we find that the mercantile firm of Messrs. Serment, Fort & Co., and Messrs. Cecilion & Co., both of the Capital, have failed; the first for the amount of \$1,300,000, and the other \$600,000. In Vera Cruz, also, one of the principal mercantile houses had failed to the amount of \$500,000, and several others were expected to follow the example.

low the example.

Monterey.—The Matemoras Reveille mentions one incident connected with the history of Monterey, in Nuevo Leon, which is not generally known. The streets of that city were payed by American prisoners, taken by the forces of Gen. Arredonde from Mier's unfortunate expedition of 1816, and cemented with their blood. These men, who had nobly periled their lives to obtain the independence of Mexico, were taken prisoners, and after being kept at hard labor on the streets of Montercy for months, were taken out and basely shot, by order of the government. There is but one survivor of the expedition, the senior proprietor of the Reveille, from which we obtain the fact.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1846. SENATE.—After the disposal of numerous private bills from the House, the bill reported by Mr. McDuffie, from the committee on Foreign Affairs, authorizing the issuing of letters of marque and reprisal against Mexico, was passed.

The Smithsonian Bequest bill was passed over for want of time to consider it.

About ten o'clock, the Senate went into an Executive session.

Major Laval, of S. C., was nominated as Subreasurer for Charleston, and Ex-Governor Bouck.
N. Y., for New York city.
This morning, on the 8th ballot, Mr. Atchinn was elected President of the Senate pro

em.

The House bill providing for a Territorial govrument in Oregon, was reported from the Terriorial committee without amendment. It took its
lace on the calendar.

A bill was reported from the committee on comerce, authorizing a Collection District in Ore-

essage from the President relative to Mexi-

mportant matters having been dispos-enate at an early hour went into Ex-

by the House, and the bill was returned to the service of rist concurrence in the additional amendments.

The following message was then received from the President of the U.S.

I invite your aftention to the propriety of making an appropriation to provide for any expenditure which it may be necessary to make in advance, for the purpose of settling all our difficulties with the Mexican Republic. It is my sincere desire to terminate, as it was originally to avoid the existing war with Mexico, by a plan just and honorable to both parties. It is probable that the chief obstacle to be surmounted in accomplishing this desirable object, will be the adjustment of a boundary between the two Republics, which shall prove satisfactory and convenient to both, and such as neither will hereafter be inclined to disturb. In the adjustment of this boundary, we ought to pay a fair equivalent for any concession which may be made by Mexico.

Under the circumstances, and considering the other complicated questions to be settled by negotiation with the Mexican republic, I deem it important that a sum of money should be placed under the control of the Executive, to be advanced, if need be, to the government of that republic immediately after their ratification of a treaty. It might be inconvenient for the Mexican government to wait for the whole sum, the payment of which may be stipulated by this treaty until it.

might be inconvenient for the Mexican govern-ment to wait for the whole sum, the payment of which may be stipulated by this treaty until it could be ratified by our Senate, and an appropria-tion to carry it into effect made by our Congress. Indeed the necessity for this delay might defeat the object altogether. The disbursement of the money would of course be accounted for, not as secret service money, but like all other expendi-tures.

tures.

The precedents for such proceeding exist in our first history, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to which I would call your attention. On the 26th of February, 1803, an act was passed appropriating two millions of dollars "for the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expen-States, who shall cause an account of the expanditure thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be," and on the 13th of February, 1806, an appropriation was made of the same amount and on the same terms. In neither case was the money actually drawn from the treasury, and I should hope that the result in this respect may be similar on the present occasion, although the appropriation may prove to be indispensable in accomplishing the object. I would therefore recommend the passage of a law appropriating two millions of dollars, to be placed at the disposal of the Executive, for the purpose I have indicated.

In order to prevent all misapprehension, it is my duty to state that, anxious as I am to terminate the

duty to state that, anxious as I am to terminate the existing war with the least possible delay, it will continue to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until a treaty of peace shall be signed by the parties, and ratified by the Mexican Republic.

LAMES K. POLK. JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, Aug. 8, 1846.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll moved that the Message be

eferred to the committee on ways and means with instructions to report a bill in accordance with the views of the President.

Mr. Dromgoole moved that it be referred to a committee of the whole, which motion provailed. So the Message was considered in committee; with the committee areas with the committee and the message was considered in committee. but the committee soon rose for the purpose of enabling Mr. McKay to offer a resolution to terminate the debate at three o'clock.

About three whole hours were then consum

in taking the yeas and nays on motions to amend the resolution, to adjourn, calls of the House, etc. Finally, at three o'clock, the House took a recess

Evening Session.—At five o'clock, about a score of the members were visible in the Hall, the remainder finding it rather inconvenient to walk up to time, after eating a good dinner and drinking cold water mixed with other things.

The speaker, however, thundered with his

The speaker, however, thundered with his mace and called order. So the tenth part of the quorum present came to order, that is to say they took their seats and talked instead of doing so

of each member shall not exceed a quarter our in length.

After some talk it was decided that a quarter of an hour was too long, and that, considering the hot weather, ten minutes was long enough.

This important matter having been settled, the Senate bill, authorizing the President to issue letters of marque against Mexico, in case she shall set the example, was taken up and referred. The bill to amend the postage law, was also referred. The amendments of the Senate, to the West Point bill were concurred in.

At this time the House was in a perfect uproar, and members appeared to look upon the night session as a holyday. The galleries were well filled, and all the great men entitled to come on the floor were distinctly visible in various parts of the Hall.

Mr. McKay having drafted a bill to carry out the views of the message, by appropriating the two millions asked for, the House went into committee of the whole upon it. (The thermometer in the Hall at this time stood at 90 degrees.)

Mr. White, of New York, was not willing to vote for the bill. When the war commenced, Congress had given the President thirty millions to "conquer peace." This being the case, he was averse now to appropriate money for buying a peace.

Mr. Winthrop argued, that we have territory

a peace.

Mr. Winthrop argued, that we have territory enough already, without buying California, however desirable it might otherwise be. Besides he thought it was taking an unfair advantage of Mexico, to force her to sell it now.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll halled the message as a measure of wisdom and humanity. He would willingly vote the two millions to end the war.

Mr. Grider argued, that the war in the first place was totally unnecessary. If we had wanted California, we could have bought it without spending the immense sums we had in war. He would, however, vote for this bill and hold the President responsible.

Mr. Wilmot thought the President ought to have turnished the House with all the information in his possession, relative to this business. He was averse to legislating in the dark. Besides,

was averse to legislating in the dark. De

reat inagnanimity towards Mexico.

Mr. Adams gave his hearty assent to the bill.

The message of the President was, in the words of a certain gentleman, "refreshing." With regard to slavery there was no necessity for any amendment, as Mexico herself had already abolished it in California.

After in the debate, the amendment of Mr. 'ilmot prohibiting slavery in California in case shall be acquired, was agreed to.

After the rejection of numerous proposed nendments, the bill was reported to the House, then the amendment prohibiting slavery was montred in

when the amendment prohibiting slavery was oncurred in.

After an ineffectual motion to lay it on the table, the bill, as amended, was ordered to be encrossed by a vote of yeas 85, nays 79. The bill was then read a third time and passed without a livision. Its title was amended so as to read "A sill making further provision for the expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations."

A motion to re-consider the vote on the passage of the bill was pergitived—was 76, pays 83.

House of Representatives.—The House was engaged in committee of the whole until a very ate hour upon the amendments to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill. It was finally reported to the House, at near 11 o'clock.

This morning its consideration was resumed, and the action of the committee was confirmed by the House, and the bill was returned to the Senate for its concurrence in the additional amendments.

A motion to re-consider the vote on the passage of the bill was negatived—yeas 76, nays 83.

After a great struggle to act upon other bills, the House, at 11 o'clock, adjourned for want of appropriation bill meet on Monday at 8 o'clock.

The naval appropriation bill have yet to be acted upon.

It is understood that the President has sent a veto Message to the Senate on the French spoliation bill. That body has been in executive session most of the day.

Washington, August 10, 1846. SENATE.—The Smithsonian Bequest bill was assed in the shape in which it came from the

House.

The following Regents of the Institute were appointed on the part of the Sepate, viz: Messrs. R. Choate, G. Hawley, W. C. Preston, A. D. Bache, Richard Rush and Col. Patten.

The vote on the French Spoliation bill was taken up, and the question put: "Shall the bill become a law, the veto notwithstanding?"—The vote was yeas 27, nays 15, which not being the requisite majority of two-thirds, the bill did not become a law.

become a law.

The House bill appropriating two millions to be placed at the disposal of the President for the purchase of California, was taken up and opposed by Mr. Davis until the hour of adjournment arrived. So that the bill fell through for the want of the capacides it.

rived. So that the bill fell through for the want of time to consider it.

House of Representatives.—The House met at eight, with a decided majority of empty benches.

The first business was the consideration of amendments to the Naval Pension bill, in committee of the whole. It was reported to the House management of the amendment of the with a non-concurrence in the amendment of the Senate. The House concurred in the report of the committee of the whole, and the bill was returned to the Senate.

Several private bills from the Senate, to which

here was no opposition, were taken up and passed.
A motion to go into committee for the purpose f considering a bill for the relief of the widow of Alexander Hamilton, was most ungallantly nega-

tived.

Here the uproar was almost deafening, and members kept calling on the Speaker, and waving bills and resolutions in their hands like mad men.

One refractory gentleman suggested that the Speaker had better employ some one to hammer for him, while he attended to the requests of mem-

bers.

A message was here received from the Senate, but objection was made to its consideration on the ground that no quorum was present. [Cries of "there is a quorum, but members wont vote."]

The message from the Senate, being the result of the labor of the committee of conference on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, was finally taken up.

taken up.
Mr. McKay stated in explanation that the committee on conference had not, as was rumored, inserted in the bill the "Mexicant wo millions" bill, although he admitted that such appropriation had

signed by the President.

The House then went into committee on the bill for the relief of Elijah White, which having been laid aside to be reported, Mr. Brinkerhoff moved to take up another bill for the relief of the same individual. This created a real hurricane, and there was a noise like the explosion of ten

housand cider barrels. The committee rose to receive a message from the Senate, announcing the passage of the Smithsonian Bequest bill, and transmitting the report of the conference committee on the Naval appropriation bill.

The report of the committe of conference was agreed to. So the Naval appropriation bill is

The consideration of the bills for the relief of Elijah White, was then resumed in committee, and finally reported with amendments. The amendments of the committee were concurred in and the bill passed.

and the bill passed.

A message was received from the President, to the effect that he had signed the Smithsonian Bequest bill, as well as the general appropriation bill; also the bill making appropriations for certain defensive works. (This bill contains the appropriation of \$30,000 for Soller's Point Flats.)

The Smithsonian bill having passed, it became the duty of the Speaker to appoint, on the part of the House, three Regents, whereon Messrs. Owen, Hough, and Hilliard, were appointed.

Another message from the President was received, to the effect that he had signed the Naval Pension bill.

Pension bill.

The bills for the relief of Elijah White we returned from the Senate with amendments. A ter a fierce struggle, and many voices looking the clock, which indicated a near approach oon, the House went into committee on the amend

A bill was also considered in committee mak-

ing appropriation for carrying out the Cherokee

Finally the House went again into committee, and took up again the bill for the relief of White, but the committee rose in double quick time, for it was within a minute of twelve.

The Speaker then resumed the chair, and in the midst of vocifferous cries of "Mr. Speaker," "order," "sit down there," "I have the floor," etc., etc., that dignitary adjourned the House till the first Monday in December next.

Robbery.—On Friday last (about 12 o'clock A. M.,) was committed one of the most daring robberies we have ever heard of in this place. The Lottery office of A. D. O'Leary was entered and his drawer broke open and robbed of its contents, while he was absent at the postoffice. We hope the outlaw will be yet arrested and brought to feel the iron power of the law.—Fred. Citizen.

lay evening says:-

day evening says:—

"At no period, perhaps, was our naval force in a more efficient state of equipment than it is at this time, under the auspices of the present Secretary. It was early prepared for service in the Mexican war; and it was despatched to every point where it was wanting in the Gulf of Mexico, or the Pacific ocean, for operating against the enemy. We understand that its economy is equal to its efficiency.

The great inconvenience which the department has to sustain arises at this time from the want of seaman to man the vessels; but every possible exertion is making to remedy this defect, and to give the ships that are getting ready for sea the utmost efficiency of which they are susceptible."

VETO MESSAGE.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL. The following is the message of the President iving his reasons for refusing to sign the French poliation Bill. It will be read with interest, esecially by those interested in the fate of the

To the Senate of the United States:

I return to the Senate, in which it originated, the Bill entitled "an act to provide for the ascertainment and satisfaction of claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by the French prior to the 31st of July, 1801," which was presented to me on the 6th instant, with my objections to its becoming a law.

In attempting to give the Bill the careful examination it requires, difficulties presented themselves in the outset, from the remoteness of the period to which the claims belong, the complicated nature of the transactions in which they originated, and the protracted negotiations to which they led between France and the United States. The short time intervening between the passage of the bill by Congress and the approaching close of their session, as well as the pressure of other official duties, have not permitted me to extend my examination of the subject into its minute details. But in the consideration I have been able to give to it, I find objections of a grave character to its provisions.

For the satisfaction of the claims would be considered in the consideration. to its provisions.

For the satisfaction of the claims provided for

it is proposed to appropriate five millions of dol-lars. I can perceive no legal or equitable ground upon which this large appropriation can rest. A portion of the claims have been more than half a portion of the claims have been more than half a century before the government, in its Executive or legislative departments, and all of them had their origin in events which occurred prior to 1800. Since 1802 they have been from time to time before Congress. No greater necessity or propriety exists for providing for these claims at this time than has existed for near half a century; during all which period this questionable measure has never until the present time received the favorable consideration of Congress. It is scarcely probable, if the claim had been regarded as obligatory upon the Government, or constituting an equitable demand upon the Treasury, that those who were cotemporaneous with the events which gave rise to it, should not long since have done justice to the claimants.

were cotemporaneous with the events which gave rise to it, should not long since have done justice to the claimants.

The Treasury has often been in a condition to enable the Government to do so without inconvenience, if the claims had been considered just. Mr. Jefferson, who was fully cognizant of the early dissensions between the Government of the United States and France, out of which the claims arose; in his annual message in 1808 he adverted to the large surplus then in the Treasury, and its "probable accumulation," and inquired whether it should lie "unproductive in the public vaults," and yet these claims, though then before Congress, were not recognised or paid. Since that, the public debt of the revolution and of the war of 1812 has been extinguished, and at several periods since, the Treasury has been in possession of large surplusses over the demands upon it. In 1836 the surplus amounted to many millions of dollars, and for want of proper objects to which to apply it, it was directed by Congress to be deposited with the States.

d with the States.

During this extended course of time, embrac ing periods eminently favorable for satisfying ali just demands upon the Government, the claims embraced in this bill met with no favor in Conembraced in this bill met with no favor in Congress, beyond the reports of committees, in one or the other branch. These circumstances alone are calculated to raise strong doubt in respect to these claims; and especially, as all information necessary to a correct judgment concerning them, has been long before the public. These doubts are strengthened in my mind by the examination I have been enabled to give to the transaction in which they originated.

The bill assumes that the United States have become liable in those ancient transactions to make reparation to the claimants for injuries commatted by France. Nothing was obtained for claimants by negotiation; and the bill assumes that the Government has become many ways re-sponsible for these claims. The limited time allowed me, before your adjournment, makes it impossible to reiterate the facts and arguments by which, in preceding Congresses, these claims have been successfully resisted. The present is a period particularly unfavorable for the satisfaction of The report of the conference committee was hen unanimously concurred in, and the bill was surplus in the Treasury. A public debt of seveyears. We are engaged in a foreign war, uncertain as to its duration, and involving heavy expenditures; to prosecute which war, Congress has, at its present session, authorized a further loan. So that in effect the Government, should this bill be-come a law, would have to borrow money and increase the public debt to pay these claims. It is true that, by the provisions of the bill, payment is directed to be made in land scrip instead of money, but the effect upon the Treasury will be the same. The public lands constitute one of the sources of public revenue, and if these claims be paid in land scrip, it will from the date of the issue, to a great extent, cut off from the Treasury the annual income from the sale of public lands; because pay-ments for the lands sold by the Government may be expected to be made in scrip until it is all re-

If those claims be just they ought to be paid in money, and nothing less valuable. The bill pro-vides that they shall be paid in land scrip, where-by they are in effect to be a a mortgage upon the they are in elect to be a a mortgage too public lands in the new States; a mortgage too, held in great part, if not wholly, by non-residents of the States in which the lands lie, who may se-cure these lands to the amount of several mil-lions of acres, and then demand for them exorbitant prices from the citizens of other States who may desire to purchase them for settlement may desire to purchase them for settlement, or they may readily keep them out of the market and thus retared the prosperiety and growth of the States in which they are situated. Why this unusual mode of satisfying claimants upon the Treasury has been resorted to, does not appear. It is not consistent with a sound public policy. If it be done in this case it may be done in all others. It will form a precedent for the satisfaction of all other stale and questionable claims, and would undoubtedly be resorted to by all claimants; who, after successive trials shall fail to have their claims recognised and paid in money by Congress. The bill proposes to pay five millions of dollars, to be paid in land scrip and provides "that no claims or memorial shall be received by the commissioners" authorised by the act, "upless accommissioners" authorised by the act, "upless accom-

claims or memorial shall be received by the com-missioners" authorised by the act, "unless accom-panied by a release or discharge of the United States, from all other and further compensation than the claimant may be entitled to receive under the provision of the act." These claims are esti-mated to amount to a much larger sum than five millions of dollars, and yet the claimant is requir-ed to release to the Government all other compen-sation, and to accept his share of a fund known to be inadequate.

If these claims be well founded, it will be un-just to the claimants to repudiate any portion of

just to the claimants to repudiate any portion of them, and the remaining sum could hereafter be resisted. The bill proposes to pay these claims not in the currency known to the Constitution, and not to their full amount.

Passed, as this bill has been, near the close of the session, and when many measures of importance necessarily demand the attention of Congress, and possibly without that full and deliberate codsineration which the large sum it appropriates and the existing state of the treasury and of the country demand, I deem it to be my duty to withhold my approval, that it may hereafter undergo the revision of Congress. I have come to this conclusion with regret. In interposing my objections to its becoming a law, I am truly sensible that it should be an extreme case which would make it the duty of the Executive to withhold his approval of any bill passed by Congress upon the ground of its expediency alone. Such a case I consider this to be.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, Aug. 8, 1846. Passed, as this bill has been, near the close

Washington, Aug. 8, 1846.

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY AND MURDER just as he got outside. When the window fell, it struck on the pocket of the skirt, breaking a vial, the contents of which was a preparation to make fire, or poison those whom he wished to make suddenly and noiselessly quiet. The police have the skirt in their possession.

TERRIFIC STORM AT CHAMBERSBURG Wednesday last a severe thunder storm occurred at Chambersburg, Pa. Wm. Waddles, Esq., residing near Mercersburg, was killed, a number of folks, were knocked down, and several houses struck by the lightning during the storm. The dwelling of Mr. R. Wirt was struck and injured whilst the family were at dinner.

On Friday last a young man named Benjamin Bowers, aged about 21 years, whilst with a party of neighbors engaged in fishing near Leitersburg, was, as is supposed, seized with the cramp, and be fore assistance could be rendered, was drowned. After a search of about three quarters of an hour, his body was recovered, when an inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.—Hagerstown News.

SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.—Theschr. Vesper, sailed from New York on the 28th of February last, with a full cargo and several passengers, bound for Kingston, Jamaica, since which time nothing has been heard of her. It is supposed that she was lost in that terrible gale of the 2nd of March, in which John Minturn and other vessels were lost.

Episcopal Church of Frederick Circuit, Md., on the land of Mr. Jacob Keller, two miles from federick in Major Andre's boots, when arrested near Tarrytown. These papers comprise a plan of West Point, its fort and redoubts, a list of men on duty in each place, and the orders of the day in case of an attack. These were signed by the respective officers. In the collection are half a dozen permits and orders given by Arnold to Joshua Andrews and John Anderson, (the fictitious name of Andre.) These papers are about being framed, and we understand a copperplate engraving will be taken of them, which will allow an opportunity of seeing the witnesses of crime, which would most probably, have caused our forefathers to surrender our country's dearest rights and privileges but for the detection and conviction of Andre, through the providential discovery of these papers."

Episcopal Church of Frederick Circuit, Md., on the land of Mr. Jacob Keller, two miles from federick for Mr. Jacob Keller, two miles from Jefferson, about six miles from Jefferson,

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET-Reported weekly for the "Spirit of Jefferson," by Wil-LIAM RATLIFF, Flour and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer, Baltimore.

General Produce Dealer, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 12, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—Our Flour market has been in a very dull state for the last week. Holders are asking \$4 12\for fresh ground, but shippers will not pay that price. The accounts by the Great Western will not help the price. Sales of May and June inspections yesterday at \$857\forall L quote super flour, fresh, at 4 to \$4 06\forall New wheat flour \$4 12\forall Car price \$3 87\forall L quote super flour, fresh, at 4 to \$4 06\forall New wheat flour \$4 12\forall Car price \$3 87\forall L quote super flour, fresh, at 2 tes, for red; white wheat can be last at from 75 to 63 tes, for red; white wheat, suitable for family flour, is very scarce, and a good lot would bring \$1 05 cts. Corn 50 to 52 cts; Oats 23 cts; Rye 60 cents.

would bring \$1 05 cts. Corn 50 to 52 cts; Oats 23 cts; Rye 60 cents.

HOGS—Live Hogs are in demand, and the price has advanced. I now quote at 5 50 to \$5 62½.

CATTLE—The market is pretty, well supplied—the sales on Monday were at about 3 50 to \$5 per 100 lbs., net—quality of the stock fair.

WHISKEY—Has declined, with still a downward tendency. In hhds. 22 cts., in bbls. 23 cts.

WOOL—The market for this article has been dull.—This week the sales have amounted to about 15,000 lbs., embracing all grades, at 22 to 24 cts for washed, and unwashed at 12 to 14 cts.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

At New York, on Monday, the news by the Great Western produced little or no effect upon the market.—
The sales of flour on Monday were limited, and 500 bbls were taken for export at \$4 124. The receipts were to considerable extent, and Oswego and Black Rock could be had at \$4 124. Some Michigan sold at \$4 051 and lots in indifferent order at \$4. Georgetown sold at \$4 184 and Brandywine at \$4 25.

At Philadelphia, on Monday, Flour was quiet, and sales, chiefly good brands, at \$4 25; small sales of old stock at \$3 874. Wheat dull; a cargo of prime Pa. red

MAIRIBIED.

At the Residence of Wm. Kinney, in Staunton, on Tucsday morning the 4th inst., by the Rev. T.-T. Castleman, Dr. Rodent S. Baldwin, of Frederick county, to Miss Lettina. J. Speck, niece of the late James Hagerly, Esq., Consul at Liverpool.

On Tucsday, the 4th, inst., by the Rev. John Winter, Mr. Washington Redesen to Miss Mary Ellen Foreman, all of Martinsburg.

On the 2d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Gordon, Mr. John McCleary, of Augusta co., Va., (formerly of Berkeley county,) to Miss Sarah Elizabarth Gould, daughter of Mr. Wm. Gould, of Queen Anne's county, Md.

On Tuesday the 11th day of August, at his residence in Jefferson county, Va., of paralysis, Col. George W. Homphreys, aged 68 years, I month and 7 days. Col. H. has been one of the most useful, liberal and enterprising citizens of which our county could boast. He has alled very many important offices, both civil and military, and always in a manner creditable to himself, and nighly satisfactory to those he represented. His health was heen on the decline for a year or two past, and at ength he has been gathered hence, full of years and full f honors.

On Saturday last, in the 74th year of his age, Mr. Joun Bolley of this county. On Saturday last, in the 74th year of his age, Mr. John Bolley of this county.

On the 3d of July, in the 71st year of his age, Mr. John Clevenour, sen., of Frederick county—a worthy and excellent citizen, whose blameless life had secured him the respect and good will of all who knew him.

At the residence of her husband, near Mt. Sterling Kennucky, May 2d, Mrs. Hannah Bean, in the 47th year of her age, wife of Mr. William Bean, and daughter of Capt. Bennett Hall of Frederick county, Va.

On the 4th inst. Enwann son of Mr. Zadock Butto.

On the 4th inst. Edward, son of Mr. Zadock Butt-Harpers-Ferry, aged I year, 4 months and 4 days.

"See the lovely blooming flower,
Fade and wither in an kour;
So our transient comforts fly,
Pleasures only bloom to die."

So our transient comforts fly,
Pleasures only bloom to die."

In Berkeley county, on the 6th inst., at the residence of her Uncle, Major Lewis B. Willis, Miss Alcinda S. Swift, aged 20 years 11 months and 20 days.

On the 11th ult., near West Liberty, Logan county, Ohio, Nancy Lavinia, daughter of Mr. Abraham Ellis, formerly of Berkeley county, in the 9th year of her age.

On the 9th ult., in the State of Illinois, where he had been on business, Joseph Hackney, in the 68th year of his age. Mr. Hackney, a member of the Society of Friends, was long a useful citizen of Frederick county.

In Upperville, Fauquier county, Va., Thomas Enward, youngest son of Edward and Emily Cochran, aged 5 years and 7 months.

On Saturday night last, after a short illness of congestive fever, Mr. Benjamin L. Thomas, Merchant at Hallstown, in this county, in the 22d year of his age. Mr. T. was a native of Frederick county, Md., and during his residence in this county bad entwined around him many warm and devoted friends. Honest and upright in his dealings, frank, open and generous in his social intercourse, the fate which has called him hence in the spring-time of life, is most deeply lamented.

Elek Branch, August 9, 1846.

ELE BRANCH, August 9, 1846, ELE BRANCH, August 9, 10-10, O Sons of Temperance, JAMES BURE, Ir., was called to the Chair, and H. B. MILLER, appointed Secretary.

The Chairman, in a few affecting remarks, stated the object of the meeting, when the following resolution were offered and unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED BY THE DIVISION, That we have heard of the decease of our late Brother BENJAMIN 1. THO MAS, with feelings of the deepest sympathy, and the

the decease of our late Brother BENJAMIN I. THO. MAS, with feelings of the deepest sympathy, and that we individually feel it to be our duty to attend his remains to their last resting-place, and testify to the high esteem in which he was held by the members of this Division, by paying the last sad tribute of respect, and performing the last melancholy duty we owe to the departed.

RESOLVED, That we deeply sympathize with the relatives of the deceased, in their bereavement, and that the members of this Division be requested to wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for thirty days, as a token of respect for the deceased.

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Free Press and Spirit of Jefferson, and a copy transmitted to the friends of the deceased.

JAMES BURR, Je, Ch'n.

Miscellancous Notices.

Dedication.

By Divine permission, the Methodist Protestant Church econtly created in Harpers-Ferry, will be dedicated to lie service of Alunighty God, August 16th, 1846. The Rev. Thomas H. STOCKTON, D. D., of Philadelphia, will deliver the dedicatory discourse.

Aug. 7.

82 The Patsayreay or Winchester will meet at the Kound Hill Preabyterian Church, on the 27th of August, at 11 o'clock. The religious services will be held in the Grove during the day, and in the Church at night.

Camp Meeting.

Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting for Berkeley Circuit, Methodist E. Church, will be held on the land known as the "Aldridge Woods," near the road leading to Winehester, about 14 miles from Martinsburg, to commence August 14th, 1816.

The members and friends, from adjoining Circuits and Stations, are respectfully invited to autend. Saturday, August 1st, is the day appointed for arranging this ground, and it is particularly desired that a general attendance will take place, to perform the necessary work.

\$\mathcal{C}\tau All persons are hereby notified, that as the proprietors of the lands adjoining the ground, have secured to the committee the necessary privileges, no persons will be allowed to interrupt the services of the meeting, by vending any articles whatever, on or near the camp.

And all persons are warned not to trespass upon the adjoining farms, by crossing the fields, or injuring the timber or fences.

Camp Meeting.

Camp Meeting. The Leesburg Station will, by Divine permission hold a Camp Meeting on the lands of William Cars Esq., about three miles South-west of Leesburg, to commence on Thursday the 27th of August.

July 17, 1846.

Camp Meeting. There will be a Camp Meeting held by the Methodis Episcopal Church of Frederick Circuit, Md., on the lanc of Mr. Jacob Keller, two miles South of Middletown four miles from Jefferson, about six miles from Frederick To commence on the 28th of August.

July 31.

Personal Property.

WILL offer for sale, on MONDAY the 31st of August, inst., three milles West of Charles town, all of my Personal Property, viz:

Horses and Colts; Some fine Milch Cows, Stock Cattle, &c.; Fifty head of Sheep; Sixty-seven head of Hogs;

Two good Plantation Wagons; One Cart, one Water Car; Bar-shear Ploughs, double and single Shovel do.; Three Harrows; One of Watkins' (of Hagerstown,) best Patent

Wheat Fans, new; 40 or 45 Acres of Corn, by the Acre. Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE, Consisting in part as follows:
Some Good Feather Beds, Bedsteads, &c.;
Mahogany Tables, Sideboard, Chairs, &c., together with a great number of articles not mentioned.

Terms of Sale.—On the above property a credit of nine months will be given, with bond and approved security.

proved security. JOSEPH SHEWALTER.

Rich Woods, Aug. 14, 1846-[F. Press copy.

NOTICE TO FARMERS. HAVING recently become the proprietors of "THE POTOMAC MILL," we respectfully announce to the farming community, that it is now being put into complete repair, and is ready for the reception of Wheat. We have engaged the services of the same ex-

perienced and obliging Millers, who, for many years past, have given such satisfaction to the customers of the mill; and we confidently indulge the hope, that, we will be permitted to retain, as we are resolved to merit, a continuance of the pa-tronage, which has, heretofore, been so liberally extended to this well known establishment.

As we feel no disposition to incur the responsi-positives and risks, which result from all speculations in Breadstuffs, we have determined to buy no wheat whatever, but to confine ourselves, sin and solely, to the Grinding of Grain for others, at the usual rates of toll; guarantying, of course, to stand the inspection of the Baltimore and Georgetown markets.

The commanding capabilities of the Potomac Mill for manufacturing flour upon the most extensive scale, and in the best manner—its convenience to the Canal, and facilities for loading and mence to the Canal, and inclines for loading and unloading boats, &c., are well known to the farm-ers generally, and we reiterate the assurance, that it shall not be our fault, if these peculiar ad-vantages do not continue to be duly appreciated

by them. A. R. BOTELER, BRO. & CO. August 14, 1846-6t.

NOTICE.

THE Mercantile Business heretofore conducted by Benjamin L. Thomas, dec'd, at Halltown, will be continued at the old stand, by the

Halltown, August 14, 1846. A Shawl Found.

On Thursday last, a large Merino Shawl was found on the Turnpike, between Cameron's and Smithfild, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement. The Shawl is at my ouse, near Charlestown.
Aug. 14, 1846, GEO. W. SHOPE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned, on the 10th day of August, 1835, by Richard Hurdle, and of record in the Clerk's office of the County of Loudoun, to secure a certain sum of money therein specified as due to Martin Grace, I shall proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday, 5th day of September next.

A House and Lot,

A House and Lot, in Loudoun County, Va., lying West of the "Short Hill," and fully described in said Deed o Trust. Such title as is vested in me, as Trustee will be conveyed to the purchaser.

Tr Sale will take place on the premises, and the terms thereof be made known on the day of sale. SAMUEL GIBSON, Trustee. July 3, 1846.

LAND FOR RENT. THE subscriber wises to rent out Seventy-five Acres of Land, for Fall Crop. Apply to July 31, 1846—31. WM. HOOFF.

NOTES given at the sale of the late C. W. Aisquith's effect; in Charlestown, in Nov. last, will be due the 28th of this month, and prompt payment will be expected.

N. S. WHITE, Adm'r Aug. 7, 1846—31. of C. W. Aisquith, dec'd.

SIO REWARD. OST, on Monday evening last, between Smithfield and the Opequon Creek, a small RED CARPET BAG, with a steel clasp, containing Deeds of Patent, executed to me and others. Also, a large number of letters of introduction, and private letters, and one sett of Gold Sleeve-buttons, three Gold Studs, &c.

A reward of ten dôllars will be paid for the delivery of the papers. The finder can retain, if he thinks proper, the Carpet Bag and Jewelry.—Any information left at Mr. Geo, H. Beckwith's Store, Smithfield, or Sappington's Hotel, Charlestown, will be thankfully acknowledged.

EPHRAIM W. HALL.

Aug. 7, 1846.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, wishing to reduce their Stock of Goods, will offer to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and the public in general, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinetts, Tailor's Trimmings of all kinds, Linens, Drillings, Domestics, Ready-made Clothing, such as Coats, Roundabouts, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchieis, Scarfs, Suspenders and Gloves; also, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, at greatly reduced prices. Those who are in want of such articles as are mentioned above, will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call, and we feel sure that none will go away dissatisfied or disappointed.

STEPHENS & WELLS.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 7, 1846.

MALE SCHOOL!

WILL open on the 15th day of Septembe Classical and English School,

at my house, near Kabletown, and am desirous of obtaining 8 or 10 Boys as Boarders in my family, I have procured the services for the ensuing year of a gentleman who has been most favorably known as a teacher, during the past year, in this neighborhood. neighborhood.

Terms—For board and tuition for a session

ten months, \$120—one half payable Sept. 15th, and one half on the 1st of March. J. C. R. TAYLOR.

July 31, 1846-6t. BULLSKIN LAND FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale that portion of his Farm lying North of Bullskin run, and adjoining the Shannondale Ferry, containing

About 185 Acres of Land. He will add to it a detached lot of 15 Acres of Woodland, if it be desired by any one making a purchase of the above land.

July 31, 1846—tf: Commissioner's Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree in the Circuit Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, in a cause wherein Martha P. Castleman was Plaintiff and Hiram Reily, Defendant, the undersigned, Special Commissioner, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the Court-house of said county, on the third Monday in Aufjust next, (being Court-day,) all the interest in the Factory or

"Little Falls Mill," situated on the Shenandoah river, now in possession of said Reily, and which he purchased from said Martha P. Castleman, the heir at law of her son, B. S. Taylor, dec'd—said interest being one fourth of the one-seventh of the entire property, conveyed by James Hite and Lydia his wife, to said Reily, by deed bearing date April 1st, 1842, of record, &c.

Terms of Sale :- One-half in hand-the balance in three months, with approved security.

JOHN W. MOORE, Com'r.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS!

July 24, 1846-ts.

Six Thousand Dollars worth of Merchandize at Cost.

THE subscriber, determined to retire from Mercantile trade, will sell his entire stock of goods on hand at cost, for cash, by the yard of

piece, (Groceries excepted.)

The Stock consists of every variety of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Glass, and Queensware, Hollow Castings, Stone, Cedar, Tin, and Crockery Wares.

The stock of Dry Goods consists mainly of the following articles:—Burlaps, linens, brown flax do. of every quality, linen drillings, brown and bleached linen table diapers, Russia and bird's-eye diapers, towel do., brown and black Hollands, Irish shirtings, linen hddfs, linen cambrick, a large Irish shirtings, linen hdkis, linen cambrick, a large assortment of cotton pantaloon stuffs, hankeens, lace and plaid muslins, corded skirts, large stock bleached cottons all prices and widths, bobbinets, brown and bleached shirting and sheeting cottons all prices and widths, plain and twilled cotton osnaburgs, apron checks, bed tickings from the cheapest to the best quality, 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 plaid cottons, cotton bats, white and black wadding, large stock of cotton and silk handkerchiefs; soarfs and cravats, large stock of hosiery of every scaris and cravats, large stock of hosiery of every color and quality, mitts, gloves, black, kid, and colored silk gloves, large stock of gum elastic and other suspenders, brown and bleached cotton drillings, blue, and blue-mixed do., 150 pieces of ginghams, calicoes, alpaccas, mouslins, lawns, and balzarines of every style and quality, 40 pieces clotha, cassimeres, and cassinets, of every color, THE Mercantile Business heretofore conducted by Benjamin L. Thomas, dec'd, at Hall-town, will be continued at the old stand, by the undersigned, one of the partners in the late firm.—
Thankful for the very liberal encouragement extended to the House, whilst under the charge of my brother, it is hoped the undersigned may prove worthy of its continuance.

Those indebted to the late firm are requested to come forward and make settlement, as it is important that the business of the firm should be closed at the earliest possible day.

Halltown, August 14, 1846.

Clotha, cassimeres, and cassinets, of every color, style, quality and price, summer tweeds and summer cloths, woolen plaids, silk velvet, satin, merino, Cassimere and Marseilles vestings of every type and quality, 3-4 and 5-4 Canton fiannels, red and white all wool fiannels, fulled and plaid linseys, ready made overceats, woolen comforts, woolen shawls, 50 pair of fine kid and morocco shoes, a few pair strong boots, a large stock of small goods, such as buttons of every kind, ribbands, hooks and eyes, pins, needles, thimbles, hank and spool sewing cotton, patent threads of all colors and numbers, sewing silks and twist, shoe thread, shoe nails, tapes, writing and lefter shoe thread, shoe nails, tapes, writing and letter paper, wafers, percussion caps, combs of all kinds, laces and edgings, green berage and black not for veils, black crape, wool, palm and Leghern hats, cloth caps, &c.

Confectionary. Candies assorted, raisins, almonds, palm nuts, pe-cou nuts, ground nuts, dates, figs and prunes.

Groceries! Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO GIRL, about 14 years of age, a slave for life, healthy and of good character. For such an one a liberal cash price will be paid. Enquire at August 7, 1846—3t. THIS OFFICE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned, on the 10th day of August, 1835, by Richard Hurdle, and of record in the Clerk's office of the County of Loudoun, to secure SAMUEL II. ALLEMONG. August 7, 1846.

August 7, 1846.

B.F. Bacon, Lard, Rutter, Eggs, Wheat, Flour, Cornmeal, or approved due paper, will be received as eash for any of the above goods.

S. H. ALLEMONG.

N. B. To any person desirous of embarking in Mercantile trade, in Charlestown, I will sell my stock of goods on favorable terms, and will lease my store room and cellar for one or more years.—This room having been lately enlarged and painted anew is the largest and best store room in every respect, in Charlestown, and its location for business inferior to none, being situated on the north side of Main street, and in the centre of the principal business square of the town. the principal business square of the town.
S. H. ALLEMONG.

NAILS; 50 kegs Nails assorted sizes, rec'bo

There is a reaim not made for mirth,
Nor the false shadows of the earth,
Where rainbow glories never fade,
And stars in beauty are displayed,
Whose orbs above our heads shall ride
take islets on the ocean tide;
Where beings that, like shadows ever,
Shall in our presence be for ever.

THE WIFE. Then cherish her dearly,
And love her sincerely,
Be faithful, indulgent and kind;
Make not a slight failing
A pretext for railing,
If such you should happen to find.

O, do not misuse her,
And never refuse her,
hen proper her wishes may be,
And the cost, care and trouble,
Sha'll recompense double. She'll recompense double, By the kindness she'll lavish on thee.

Scancity of Women.—While 1500 milliners are complaining in New York, that men are assuming their business and carrying off their profit, let them turn their eyes to the West and North-West, and see the fortune which awaits them there. The Wisconsin Herald of a late date there. The Wisconsin Herald of a late date says: "There is certainly a great scarcity of women in the lead mines. Any industrious girl here can earn \$400 per annum, besides her board, either as a domestic assistant, or at sewing. It is strange that the girls have not enterprise enough to go where they can earn a comfortable living.—Thousands of amiable, intelligent and bandsome girls are living in penury in the Atlantic cities who, if here, would be provided with comfortable homes."

Louis Phillipe.—If ever man bore a charmed life, it is Louis Phillipe. Eight times he has escaped the violence of assassination—and several times came near being killed by running away of horses attached to his carriage. One of these accidents happened to him on the 27th ult., from which he had a narrow deliverance. One of the eight horses of his carriage fell—the rest in full trot tumbled over it with the postillions pell mell—the car-riage was upheld by instant aid from outriders and the retinue in the court yard of the Tuilleries in which the accident happened. The king manifested no fear, the queen much alarm.

INVENTION OF AN EXTRAORDINARY SCARF Shawl.—A scarf shawl has been submitted to the editor of the London Times, the invention of Messrs. Graham and Smith, of Ludgate street, (late Everington and Graham.) Four colors are so constructed as to fold into twenty different effects; either color can be worn alone, and two effects; either color can be worn alone, and two together, three, or all four, according to the caprice of the wearer. Mr. Robert Keer, of Paisley, is the enterprising manufacturer who accomplished the weaving, in one piece, of this extraordinary shawl, which is announced to be a scientific production of far greater merit than any thing which has appeared in the French exposition of manufactures. tion of manufactures.

ALARMING DISEASE AMONG HORSES .- A fatal complaint has made its appearance among the horses at Hempstead, L. I., and its vicinity, and no less than thirty eight animals have fallen vic-tims to it within the last few days. It is a disease similar to the "blind staggers."

*Ma, said an inquisitive little girl, 'will rich and poor people live together when they go up to

"Yes, my dear, they will all be alike there."
"Then, ma, why don't rich and poor Christians assciate together here?"
The mother didn't answer.

CLERICAL WIT .- A distinguished clergyman, s CLERICAL WIT.—A distinguished ciergyman, a few weeks since, being requested, in one of our churches, to open the service with prayer, but not having been invited to preach, declined, saying that 'if his friend was going to do the mowing, he

might whet his own scythe!' An Irishman who had just landed, said the first bit of meat he ever ate in this country, was a roasted potato—boiled yesterday. And if you do not believe me, I can show it to you, for I have it in my pocket now.

WILL YOU TAKE IT IN CORN.—An amusing scene occurred some time since, in the office of a Justice of the peace of Donelsonville, La. A Kentucky flatboatman had been committed for a Rentucky hatboatman had been committed for a breach of the peace, when a friend of his, after the breaking up of the court, asked the Justice what it would cost to give the Frenchman who had made the complaint a good thrashing. The Justice, who is fond of a joke, replied, "about fifty dollars." The Kentuckian, thinking the answer serious, inquired, "Will you take it in corn?"

'Hog or dog !- that's the question,' as the fellow said when he sat down to a dish of fried sausages.

"I've broke your old rotten wheelbarrew, usin' on't—you'll please to get it mended right off; 'cause I want to borrow it agin' this afternoon." "Friend, it shall be repaired and sent to thee."

Good.—An exchange paper says:—A friend informs us that he could send us a marriage notice, but as the young gentleman does not take the paper, he does not consider editors under any obligations to publish his marriage. That's to the point, but the mystery of it is, how any young lady in this age, could afford to marry a fellow who takes no paper. who takes no paper.

Some city poet has worked out the following elegant specimen of literature and rhyme:

O! Sally 'tis my chief delite,
To gais upon your eyesses brite,
My lav for you by gosh cirpasses
The lav I fele for rum and 'lasses.

"Well, what do you think of Sierra Leone?" said a devoted laborer in the field of colonization to one of his sable listeners after the close of his

lecture. "Sarah Leon? I doesn't know dat gall; 'sides dat, I'se engaged to Dinah, and you can't fool me wid none ob your white gals; no how!" was the the encouraging reply.

the encouraging reply. VERY Cool.—An apparently unsophisticated youth went into one of our refectories, a few days ago, and asked for something to appease his hunger. The keeper gave him a very good dinner, after which the youth said to his friend, "if you ever come up our way, call."

"That won't pay. Your dinner is a quarter."

"Oh, I ain't no money, but if you'll come up to Alleghany county, I'll give you a better dinner for nothing !"

"Why you are very cool."

"Why, yes, I'm a very cool chap: so much so,

"Why, yes, I'm a very cool chap: so much so, that mother makes me stand in the pantry in hot weather to keep meat from spoiling!"

A-JORE FROM THE GALLERY.—An affected singer at the Dublin theatre was told by a wag in the gallery, "to come out from behind his nose, and sing his song like other people."

THE RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION.—'Come up here, William Lound; I want to teach you your lesson,' said a pedagogue in Mississippi, to a Juvenile hater of knowledge as imparted by spelling books.

'I shant,' replied master William:

Why not, str?' asked the sovereign of the school.
'Coz, sir, daddy says that he is opposed to the right of instruction—and so is I.'

The sluggard is a burthen to himself, and a re-proach to good society.

A fop is like a set of new knives and forks; you can't put him to any thing useful without aking away the polish.

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON, 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 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. HAYS

Dr. J. G. HAYS

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.

Carrell's Western Exchange, HARPERS-FERRY, VA. Dining Point on the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. FOR the accommodation of Passengers in the Cars, I will have daily for DINNER, Ham, Beef, Veal and Mutton. Fowls, boiled, roasted and fried, with a plentiful supply of Vegetables

and Pastry. Fare only 25 Cents.

Fare only 25 Cents.

Ice Cream, Cake, Jellies, and Fruit, and every thing the Baltimore market will afford, shall always be in waiting for those that wish good fare, and also to patronize the opposition, where Ladies and Gentlemen have only to pay for what they get. Ale, Wine, Brandy, Gin and Whiskey, for those who may desire them.

My situation is the most convenient at the place, where Passengers cannot possibly be left.

I return my thanks to the many friends that have patronized me, and hope always to merit the same.

E. H. CARRELL.

Harpers-Ferry, May 22, 1846.

Harpers-Ferry, May 22, 1846. SAPPINGTON'S THREE-STORY BRICK 型句思思点。 WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT,

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

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.

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the late firm of J. H.
Beard & Co., are requested to come forward immediately and settle up their long standing accounts. There are many accounts open and unsettled, and it is indispensably necessary that they be closed at once.

J. H. BEARD & CO.
July 17, 1846.

To Country Dealers.

Thave just fitted up, in the best manner, my establishment in Charlestown, for the manufacture of CANDIES, and will farnish Country Dealers on the most favorable terms. I will warrant all articles manufactured by me, to be equal, in every particular, to that of the best City establishments. Orders of any size will be filled at the shortest notice, and on terms that cannot fail to be advantageous to Dealers in this section of Virginia.

JOHN F. BLESSING.

May 15, 1846.

PRUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY Photographic Depots,

A WARDED 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.

Concert Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washing-

Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va. No. 251 Broadway, New York. 75 Court street, Boston.

136 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
56 Canal street New Orleans.
127 Viell Rue du Temple, Paris.
32 Church street, Liverpeol.
176 Main street Cincinnati, Ohlo. 33 Main street, Louisville, Ky. Market street, St. Louis. Main street, Du Buque. Broadway, Saratoga. Douw's Buildings, Albany. Middle street, Portland.

Main street, Portant.

Main street, Newport.

Norfolk, Va.

Portraits taken in any weather, in equisite Apparatus, Instructions, and all Materials funished. March 20, 1846—1y.

Groceries.

THIS way, Farmers! cheap Brown Sugar, Load do., Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Chocolate, and many other things suitable for harvest, at the very lowest prices.

CRANE & SADLER.

June 5, 1846.

Saddles for Sale.

PIVE of the very best and most fashionable
Shafter Saddles, (Hicke' make,) for sale very
cheap for cash or good paper.

June 12.

W. S. LOCK.

Fresh Groceries.

SUPER Brown, lump, loaf, and crushed sugar, just received and for sale by July 17. CRANE & SADLER. VINEGAR.—Pure Cider Vinegar for sale by July 17. CRANE & SADLER.

STONE WARE.—Stone Jars, Jugs and Pitchers of every size, for sale by July 17. CRANE & SADLER.

PRESERVED GINGER—for sale by July 24. J. H. BEARD.

READY-MADE Bags and Twilled Cotton Bag-ging, for sale by July 17. CRANE & SADLER.

BACON-A large lot of Prime Bacon.
GHBSON & HARRIS. CRACKERS, Soda, Sugar and Water Clark-ers, just received by June 20; S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

RICE; 2 barrels rice, just teceived by June 26. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. RICE FLOUR.—Just recieved a case of fresh
ground Rice. E. M. AISQUITH. July 3, 1846.

ADIES Fans and Perfumery of all kinds, at June 5. C. G. STEWART'S.

LAW NOTICE.

NDREW KENNEDY has associated with him in the Practise of Law, his son John Kennedy. One of them will be always found their office in Charlestown.

They will attend to business in all the Courts Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke unties.

ANDREW KENNEDY.

May 8, 1846. JNO. W. KENNEDY.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Charlestown, on Saturday night last, a Negro Girl named Charlotte. She is 18 years old, a bright mulatto, about 6 feet high, rather stout built, has a broad mouth and large teeth, which eet apart; she has a freckled face, very straight hair for a negro, which is not very black. She had a straw bonnet and two Mouslin dresses, but I do not recollect the color of them. She has also several cotton and calico dresses.

I will give \$25 for her apprehension if taken in Jefferson county; \$50 if taken in any other county in the State—in any case to be secured so that I get ther again. DANIEL B. WASHINGTON.

June 5, 1846. [Free Press Copy. \$100 REWARD!

June 5, 1846. [Free Press Copy.

Tobacco, Segars and Snuff.

AVENDISH Tobacco at 25 cents, good;
Oronoko do very cheap and good;
Segars, a prime article, just opened and ready for sale by W. MILLER, Ag't.
N. Bolivar, June 26, 1846.

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 Mar-

tinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charlestown.

All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to.

WILLIAM CROW.

Charlestown, Dec. 5, 1845.

Cheaper than Ever. DARLING'S Grain Scythes for \$1,25, war-ranted; do Grass do at 87 cts., warranted; 2 Cradles and Scythes to suit at \$3.75, do White and black scythe Rifles at 6 cents; Whetstones, best article at 8 cents; Strong Rio Coffee, Molasses, Sugar, and Tea, good and cheap, for sale at both Stores by July 3. F. DUNNINGTON.

Whips and Canes.

ADIES and Gentlemen's Riding Whips;
Carriage do.;
Malacca, Hickory and Whalebone Canes,
June 5. C. G. STEWART.

. Selling off Cheap. A S the season is advanced, I will offer my entire remaining stock of Gentlemen's wear, such as Summer Cassimeres, Vestings, and goods for Summer Coats, at a fraction over cost. I will not keep goods over, if it be possible to dispose of them, even at cost. So gentlemen can get a great bargain by calling on me early.
June 19.
J. J. MILLER.

To Farmers and Millers. ALLE THE THE

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.

Fruit, Fruit.

Boxes fresh Portorico Oranges;
3 do. do. Lemons;
6 do. Muscatell Raisins, just received by
June 26. S. HEFLEBOWFR & CO.

Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfacty evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next Term, and answer the Bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwish branches, will hereafter be conducted at the stand recently occupied by the firm, in my name, and on my own account. Mr. McDaniel being appointed my Agent in carrying on said business, will give to it, as heretofore, his well known skill and industry, so that our old customers shall be accommodated hereafter with the same promptness and fidelity as heretofore.

SAMUEL RIDENOUR.

Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfacty evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next Term, and answer the Bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for 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, Clerk.

August 7, 1846—2m.

Virginia, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the

May 8, (1st.) 1846.

To my old Customers.

To my old Customers.

CIRCUMSTANCES beyond my control having compelled me to adopt a new arrangement for making a living, as shown by the above notice, I respectfully make known to my old customers, that so far as they are concerned, they shall lose nothing by the new arrangement, in being served promptly and faithfully, and upon the most accommodating terms.

My compensation as agent, depending upon the success of the business, I respectfully solicit from the public, the same generous patronage heretofore extended to me. Respectfully,

JAMES McDANIEL,

May 8, (1st.) 1846.

Another Arrival.

Another Arrival. THOMAS RAWLINS is now opening a large additional supply of Goods in his line, to which he invites the attention of the community. June 5, 1846.

Wool, Wool!

WILL take any quantity of washed and unwashed Wool, at the highest market price, in exchange for H. Reily's make of Fulled and Plaid Linseys, Flannels, &c., or for any other kind of merchandise, at the lowest prices.

B. L. THOMAS:
Halltown, July 24, 1846.

Segars, Snuff and Tobacco. JUST received, a complete assortment of To-bacco, at 12½, 16, 20, 25 and 50 cents per pound. Half Spanish, Spanish and Principe Se-gars. Rappee, Congress and Scotch Snuff. July 24. B. L. THOMAS.

TRON.—Just received, an additional supply of small Round and Square Iron—Nail-rods; Plough and Bar Irons of all sorts and sizes.

July 24. THOS. RAWLINS. N hand and for sale, a large lot of Stone and Earthen Jars. JNO. J. LOCK & CO. July 24, 1846.

5 BBLS. No. 1 Herrings just received, by July 24. JOHN J. LOCK & CO. BEST quality Cider Vinegar for sale by July 24. JOHN J. LOCK & CO.

BACON, &c.—Just received, a lot of midling Good New Orleans Molasses; A new lot of Tinware, Queensware, &c.; A superior article of Tobacco for 25 cents; Herrings and Shad at retail, by Lectown, July 2. F. DUNNINGTON.

RLY NETS for Harness horses, for sale at July 3. E. M. AISQUITH'S. VINEGAR-5 bbls. extra good Cider Vinegr June 26. GIBSON & HARRIS.

DEESBURG MACHINE Manufactory.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the put lic that at their Manufactory in Leesburg, the are now fully prepared, with the most experience workmen, and the very best and every necessariaterial, upon the shortest notice; to execute orders for

Threshing Machines, of every description in use; Wheat Fans, Corn Shellers,

Farm and Road Wagons, Ploughs of all kinds;

Ploughs of all kinds;
and especially important to farmers, the Improved Screw Spike Portable
Threshing Machine, with Straw-Carrier, Clover-Huller, &c.,
as may be desired. This Machine has a great advantage over all others, on account of the Screw Spike, which can be regulated for large or small grain, so as not to break the grain; and it hulls Clover Seed as well as any Clover Mill, and at one single peration.

A great number of these Machines are in use in the several States; and for speedy and clean threshing, and with ease to five horses, believed to be unequalled.

The subscribers will make or repair Machines of any other kind whatever. They warrant their work; and should any part of a Machine of their make give way in threshing 1,000 bushels of grain, they will repair the damaged part free of charge. They give place to none in superiority of workmanship and excellency of material, and asssure the public that their work cannot and will not be beat. In proof they offer the following certificates of Loudoun and other farmers, which might be indefinitely multiplied.

WM. YONSON & J. HANVEY.

I hereby certify that I have employed a Wheat Threshing Machine of Mr. William Yonson, to thresh my last year's crop, and I can say that it is the best that I ever had on my farm; in fact it is the most complete and substantial made Wheat Machine that I have ever seen of the spike kind—it runs light, does very speedy and clean threshing. Given under my hand this 3d day of May, 1845.

JOHN LITTLETON.

I hereby certify, that I have purchased of Mr. Wm. Yonson, of Leesburg, Loudoun, county, Va., a Wheat Threshing Machine, and given it a fair and full trial in getting out wheat, and can say, in my judgment, that it is, without exception, the very best Machine I have ever seen; in fact, it is a very complete and substantially made Machine; it runs light, and for speedy and clean threshing it cannot be beaten. Given under my hand this 13th day of May, 1846.

ROBERT LUCAS.

Kerneysville, May 15th, 1846.

I do hereby certify, that I have a Machine made by Mr. Wm. Yonson, (spike open cylinder.) At this time I do say that I have given it a fair and honest trial, and I do say with truth, that it is the best for speed and clean threshing that I have ever seen.

JAMES A. KERNEY.

June 26, 1846—3m.

Virginia, to wit:

AT Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in August, 1846: Cato Moore and Braxton Davenport PLT'FFS, AGAINST

James Hile, Jacob Newcomer, The Bank of the Valley in Virginia, Thomas Hite, John R. Flagg, Andrew Hunter administrator of James Hannah deceased, Isaac Strider, Samuel L. Keyser, William Shortt, Humphrey Keyes, George H. Beckwith and Samuel Scollay, Merchants and partners trading under the name and firm of George H. Beckwith & Co., Samuel Scollay in his own right, Thomas H. Willis, administrator of Thomas Timberlake deceased, John Moore, Edward E. Cooke, Lydia Hite, wife of James Hite, Benjamin T. Towner, Thomas G. Baylor, Joseph F. Abell, Sidney Allen, Joseph Crane, Thomas H. Willis, William C. Worthington, and Ezektel C. Wysłam, Def'ts., IN CHANCERY.

IN CHANCERY. THE Defendants, Samuel L. Keyser and Eze-kiel C. Wysham, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and

AT Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1846:

John P. Heans, John Kelhopher and Mary his wife, and George W. Sappington and Charles G. Stewart, PLAINTIFFS,

George W. Humphreys, John Yates, William Morrow, John J. H. Straith, David Hoveell, and Richard H. Ranson, George W. Ranson and James M. Ranson, Executors of Matthew Ranson, deceased, Elizabeth Davis, Henry T. Dean, Betsy Walker, Lewis Young and Margaret his wife, William P. Easterday and Charity his wife, Abraham Crane and Ann his wife, Richard L. Stone and Sarah his wife, Hiram Ainsworth, John Bennett and Maria his wife, Jabez Smith and Elizabeth his wife, Henry Heans Ainsworth, William H. Cassedy, Mary Elizabeth Cassedy, Ann Catharine Cassedy, and Charles Cassedy, and Charles G. Stevart as Executor of Henry Heans, deceased, William Young and Elizabeth Barnes, Dep'ts, IN CHANCERY.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants, Henry T. Dean, Richard L. Stone and Sarah his wife, Hiram Ainsworth, Jabez Smith and Elizabeth his wife, Henry Heans Ainsworth, — O'Neall, William Young, Elizabeth Barnes, and Charles Cassedy, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next Term, and answer the Bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the IN CHANCERY.

ourt-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste.

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 7, 1846—2m.

East India Hair Dye, FOR COLORING THE HAIR PER-FECTLY BLACK OR BROWN.

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

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

WALTER & CO., cuth Howard Street, BALTIMORE, Commission Merchants, and Dealers atry Produce generally. Liberal adon consignments. Refer to Winchester, V

Messrs. W. & S. Wyman, J. Landstreet & Son, Baltimore, June 26, 1846—6m.

NOTICE.

IN the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chan cery, for the county of Jefferson, May Term 1846: 1846: George Randall, vs. George Randall's Adminis

The state of a decree in the above cause, of the 5th day of June, 1846, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the estate of George Randall, deceased, do present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated, for settlement, on or before the 10th day of September next.

GERARD B. WAGER, Adm'r of George Randall, dec'd.
June 26, 1846—8w.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

ALLEN PAINE. No. 310 Baltimore street, Baltimore,

THE Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday of October, and terminate on the last of May.

The chairs are filled by the following gentle-

HUGH H. McGUIRE, M. D. Professor of Sur-

DANIEL CONRAD, M. D. Professor of Ansomy and Physiology : J. PHILIP SMITH, M. D. Professor of Theo

J. PHILIP SMITH, M. D. Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine:
JOHN J. H. STRAITH, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, and Medical Jurisprudence:
WM. A. BRADFORD, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica.
The Term of Instruction being 8 months, (double the usual period,) will afford ample time to the Student, to revise and keep pace with the Lectures, thus obviating the necessity of preparatory study.
The Student will also have frequent opportunities of attending Clinics, and the very extensive surgical practice of the Professor of that branch, will afford a large field for observation and improvement.

provement.

Every facility will be afforded for acquiring a thorough knowledge of Pratical Anatomy,

The fee for each course of Lectures is 20 dol-

Dissecting ticket 10 dollars. Boarding can be procured in Winchester, Va., at a very low rate, perhaps cheaper than any town in the Union of the same size. the same size.
Individuals desirous of attending the Lectures,

can procure information by applying to any of the Professors.

DANIEL CONRAD, Dean. Winchester, Va., June 19, 1846.

N. B.—An announcement in pamphlet form, detailing the course of each department, and the unusual advantages offered in this school, will be forwarded, on application to the Dean.

Mexico Used Up, in Good Time! W HILST all eyes are directed towards the Seat of War, with the greatest anxiety, hourly expecting to hear of another glorious triumph of the American Arms, Thomas Rawlins would respectfully invite the attention of all persons in want of Time, to his new and splendid stock of cheap Brass Clocks. If you want Good Time, you had better call and try them.

June 12, 1846.

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. SILK Hats, a beautiful and late style;

Beaver do do do.,

Best fine Calf Boots, at \$3 75, (City made;)

A very good article do at \$2 50;

Fine Calf and Goat skin Shoes very low;

Lodies' fine Morosco and Kid Shoes;

Ladies' fine Morocco and Kid Shoes;
Do Slippers at 37½;
Misses' Lasting Slippers 62½;
Children's Shoes, assorted—just received and for sale by
W. MILLER, Ag't.
June 26, 1846.

SECOND SUPPLY:

Quick Trips, Quick Sales and Small Profits.

B. L. THOMAS would respectfully inform the customers of "The People's Cheap Store," and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimere with a second supply of Seasonable Goods, which, in addition to his stock on hand, makes his assortment complete.

As his stock has been selected with reference to style and quality, as well as cheapness, he can guarantee all Goods that he sells to be perfect, and what he represents them; and flatters himself that the experience of those who have favored him with their patronage, will acquit him of any attempt to humbug, in saying that Goods can be bought as cheap at his Establishment as in any other in the county.

Amongst his Stock will be found—
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods;
Groceries, Hardware; Quick Trips, Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Groceries, Hardware; Groseries, Hardware; Glass, China and Queensware; Drugs and Medicines; Hollow, Tin, Cedar and Earthen Ware; Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c., &c. Halltown, June 12, 1846.

Lin's Balm of China.

Lin's Balm of China.

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

The above medicine is sold wholesale by Constock of Co., 21 Cordand street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown.
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 80, 1846.

FANS.—Just received, another supply of those handsome Ivory-handled Fans, cheap.
June 19.

J. J. MILLER.

INSENSIBLE PERSPERATION.



the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION is the great EVACUATION for the impurit the body. It will be noticed that a thick comist issues from all points of the surface, vindicates that this perspiration flows uninteedly when we are in health, but ceases wheare sick. Life cannot be sustained without It is thrown off from the blood and other juic the body, and disposes, by this means, of nall the impurities within us. The blood, but means only work itself pure. The learner ALLEN PAINE,
No. 310 Baltimore street, Baltimore,

H As on hand a large and very general as formand of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Plated Steel, Brass and Japanned Saddlery, Coach and Harness Furniture—both of his own manufacture and English Ware, imported by himself.

Also, Saddle Trees, Hog Skins, Buckskins, Buff and Scarlet Cloth Saddles, Three-Cord Silk, c.c. c.c.

Articles for Coach—Makers.

A Nassortment of handsome Coach Laces, Dawness, Radinett, Patent Leather, Patent Canwass, Indian Rubber Cloth, Drab Cloths, Top Leather, Lamps, Bands, Moss, Elliptic Springs, Turned Axles, Malleable Iron Castings, Oil Clath Carpets, Boos, Bent Fellows, and a very superior article of

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

L'Dealers from the country are invited to call and examine his Stock.

Orders promptly attended to.

All kinds of PLATING done at the shortest notice.

Baltimore, Oct. 17, 1845—tf.

Winchester Medical College.

THE Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the lest of Mean.

The Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the lest of Mean.

body; and even when this is the case, the blood is of so active a principle, that it determines those particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, closers, and other spots.

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

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds and consumptions.—Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the INSENSIBLE PENSIBATION.

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

It has POWER to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous

crofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous rounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heals them.

It is a REMEDY which sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a REMEDY that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the sto-

nach. It is a REMEDY that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines.

CONSUMPTION.

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

consuming them, and expels them from the system.

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

HEAD-ACHE.

The Salve has cured persons of the Head-Ache of 12 years' standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that viming often took place.

COLD FEET

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

The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspiration, and thus cure every case.

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

SORE EYES.

The inflammation and disease always lies back of the ball of the eye, in the socket. Hence, the virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of the inflammation, or it will do little good. This Salve, if rubbed on the temples, will penetrate directly into the socket. The pores will be opened, a proper perspiration will be created, and the discess will soon pass off to the surface.

WORMS.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the each of the counts are proper perspiration will be created, and the discess will soon pass off to the surface.

ease will soon pass off to the surface.

WORMS:

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

It would be cruel, nay WICKED, to give internal, doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless, external one could be had.

RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

Corns.—People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.,

168 South street, New York,

Sole proprietors of the above medicine, to whom all commucications must be addressed, (post paid.)

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION,

CAUTION,
As the All-Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the ablic, that "no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James McAlister, or James McAlister.

ler & Co., are WRITTER WITH A TES UPON EVERY
label." The label is a steel engraving, with the
figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on the face.

Now, we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to be
paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts
of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

A supply of the Ointment received and for sald
by JOHN P. BROWN, Charlestown,
H. S. FORNEY, Shepherdstown,
J. W. & R. R. ROYD, Mastirshurg.

J. W. & B. R. BOYD, Martinsb J. J. MILLER.