

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

VOL. 3.

### CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, SEPTEMBER 11, 1846.

### SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WERKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLER.

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

30 No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until arrearages are paid. Subscriptions for less than a year, must in all cases be paid in advance.

DO Distant subscriptions and advertisements must be aid in advance, or responsible persons living in the ounty guaranty the settlement of the same.

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

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for our paper, and will forward money for subscriptions, &c., or receive any additional names to our list that can be procured. The present is a favorable time for advancing our enterprise, and we hope those who may feel an interest in its success, will give us their aid.

Feel an interest in its success, will give us their aid.

WM. J. Stephens, Harpers-Ferry;
John G. Wilson, do.
Solomon Staley. Shepherdstown;
H. B. Miller, Elk Branch;
John Cook, Zion Chuch;
WM. Ronemous or John Hess, Union School House;
George E. Moore, Old Furnace;
John H. Smith or J. R. Redman, Smithfield;
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Dolphin Drew or S. Hefflerower, Kabletown;
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Brucetown, Frederick County;
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WM. A. Stephenson, Upperville, Fauquier county;
Silas Marmaduke, Hillsborough, Loudoun county;
Gabriel, Jordan, Lurny, Page County.

### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Carpet Warehouse,

No. 3, North Gay street, near Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

THE subscriber respectfully calls the atten-tion of the citizens of Jefferson and adjoin-ing counties, to his large and well selected assort-

Carpetings and Oil Cloths, which for beauty, fineness, and durability of colors, cannot be equalled in this city. His Stock consists of the following variety:

Superior three-ply Carpeting;

Do Kiddeminster do.;

Do Extra Super Ingrain do.;

Super Ingrain do.; Extra Fine and Fine do.;

Common Ingrain do.;

Together with a large and splendid assortment of twilled and plain Venitian Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Piano and Table Covers; Oil Cloths of every variety and price; Door Mats, Stair Rods, &c., &c. All of which he offers on the best terms for cash, or to punctual customers on time. THOMAS BECK.

N. B.—A large assortment of Rag and List Carpeting on hand, which will be sold at the lowest possible rates. Persons having Carpet balls or Yarn which they wish wove into Carpeting, can have it done, on the most pleasing terms.

Sept. 4, 1846—4m.

T. B.

GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Merchants to his large assortment of Baltimore, New Jersey and Crown Window Gluss; Lewis, Weatherel's, Coles, Atlantic and Ulster WHITE LEAD; Chrome Green and Yellow; Linseed Oil; Spirits of Turpentine; Sand Paper; Glue; Patty; Copal, Japan and Coach Vatnishes; Paint Brushes; Sash Tools; Artist's Colors and Materials; Ground Paints, all colors, in small cans. Paints, all colors, in small cans.

And constantly receiving from the Factories all the above, with a general assortment of articles usually kept in his line of business, which is

offered at the lowest market rates.

WM. A. WISONG,

No. 2 North Liberty street, Baltimore.

August 28, 1846—1m.

## CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day entered into Co Partnership 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 street. 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. REFERENCES.

Hopkins, Bro., & Co., Baltimore, James George, Baltimore, Gwynn & Co.
Thos. H. & W. B. Willis, Charlestown. Thos. H. & W. B.

Jno. R. Flagg,
A. C. Timberlake,
Geo. H. Beckwith & Co.,
Lewis Fry & Co., Berkeley county, Va.

Baltimore, August 7, 1846—Bm.
LT We are prepared to make the usual advances on all produce forwarded.

WARDEN & BECKWITH.

No. 28, South Howard Street, BALTIMORE No. 28, South Howard Street, BALTIMORE,

LOUR Commission Merchants, and Dealers
in Country Produce generally. Liberal advances made on consignments. Refer to
H. M. Brent, Esq. Cashier
J. H. Sherrard, Esq.,
J. P. Reily, Esq.
Sam'l Jones, Jr. Esq.
Prest B. G. O. R. R.
Messrs. W. & S. Wyman,
J. Landstreet & Son,
Baltimore, June 26, 1846—6m.

Baltimore, June 26, 1846-6m.

Office of the Bank of the Valley · in Virginia.

BILLS and Notes intended for discount or renewal, are required to be placed in this Office at least one day before the regular discount day.

By order of the Board,
C. MOORE, Cashier.

Charlestown, Aug. 21, 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.

PLANE. 10,000 FEET Inch Pine Plank; uality. E. M. AISQUITH.

CHARACTER IS EVERYTHING! Being the substance of an Address delivered Before St. Thomas Division, No. 7, Sons of Temperance of Harpers-Ferry, Ya., on the 12th of August, 1846, by the Rev. S. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HARPERS-FERRY, Aug. 14th, 1846. DEAR BROTHER:—The undersigned were appointed a Committee, by St. Thomas Division, No.7, Sons of Temperance, respectfully to ask of you a copy of your truly excellent and instructive Address delivered before them, on the 12th inst., for publication. Hoping that you will comply with their wishes and our request, we remain yours in the bonds of Love, Parity and Fidelity.

JOS. W. L. CARTY, JOHN G. WILSON, THOMAS W. GREEN.

Committee,

To Rev. S. W. HARREY.

FREDERICK, MD., August 15th, 1846.

FREDERICK, MD., August 15th, 1846.

To Messis. Carty, Wilson, and Green:

Brothers—Your kind note of yesterday, requesting a copy of my Address for publication, has been received, and if you can wait a few days, I will endeavor to comply with your request. The Address was in good part extemporaneous, I only liaving short notes which I used upon the occasion. With the aid of these I will write out as much of the Address as I can recollect at my earliest lesure, which shall be at your service. With my best wishes for your success, I remain yours in the good cause.

S. W. HARKEY.

#### ADDRESS.

BROTHERS:—In the preamble to the Constitu-tion of the Sons of Temperance it is stated to be one of the objects of the Order "to elevate our characters as men." This, together with all our principles, shows that our association properly places a very high estimate upon character; "for integrity with us is of more value than silver and gold." Character is indeed the most valuable thing in the whole world. Even is alleding to the thing in the whole world. Even irreligious men have so regarded it. Shakspeare, an author whom I seldom quote, though he has written many things which are both beautiful and true,

"Good name, in man or woman dear, my lord, is the immediate jewel of their souls; Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, no thing; "Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands; But he that filehes from me my good name, Hobs me of that which not enriches him, And makes me poor indeed."

And again :--

"The purest treasure mortal times afford, Is spotless reputation; that away, Men are but gilded loam, or painted clay." Thus even wicked men confirm the declaration of the Bible, that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor" (the good opinion of the righteous) than sliver and

POLLOCK, a Christian, and one of the sweetest, purest, and most sublime poets that ever struck the sacred harp, has given us the following description of character. After presenting the universe of men assembled at the judgment bar of Christ, divested of every thing but moral character, he says:

, he says:

"Good name was dear to all. Without it, none Could soundly sleesp, even on a royal bed, Or drink with relish from a cap of gold; And with it, on his borrowed straw, or by The leafless hedge, beneath the open heavens, The weary beggar took untroubled rest. It was a music of most heavenly tone, To which the heart leaped, by fully, and all The spirits danced. For honest fame, men laid Their heads upon the block, and while the axe Descended, looked and smiled. It was of price Invatuable. Riches, health, repose, Whole kingdoms, life, were given for it, and he Who sold it durst not open his ear, nor look. On human face, he knew himself so vile."

gem, then, must that be all prize so highly, and what a glorious work that which aims at and results in the "elevation of our

character as men!" BUT WHAT IS CHARACTER?

It is moral worth-those moral attributes or qualities which give an individual real value among his fellow men, and make him worthy of their est teem and confidence. It is not mere reputation or popularity. Bad men sometimes become popular and for a season are praised by all. Hypocrites have at times acted their part so well as to secure an extensive and enviable reputation, when in reality their characters were every thing that in reality their characters were every thing that was wicked. The difference then between character and mere reputation is obvious. The one is "the immediate jewel of the soul," and the other the mere public opinion formed of an individual or this fame. A person may have a good name or reputation for a season without character, and on the contrary, spotless character may be possessed without reputation. A lump of gold may be concealed in the sand and clay, and be none the less pure and valuable on that account; and on the contrary you may gild over a rotten none the less pure and valuable on that account; and on the contrary you may gild over a rotten substance, and make men believe it is all pure metal. A man may be "a whited sepulchre" and have great reputation, and a golden character may be hid in obscurity, or malice may rob us of our good name. Men may "filch from me my good name," but they cannot steal my character. But the us examine the subject a little more But let us examine the subject a little more closely, and ascertain, if we can, what are the elements of good character. Let us analize it, and see of what it is composed—let us dissolve the jewel, and examine its component parts—let us take a part this beautiful piece of mechanism and investigate the whole with care.

We believe the following to be chief elements

of character—PURITY, INTEGRITY, PRINCIPLE, HOMESTY, CONSISTENCY and BENEVOLENCE.

of character—Publity, Integrity, Painciple, Honesty, Consistency and Benevolence.

Purity, or a freedom from vices is a most necessary and important feature of good character.—The gold must be pure, unlike much of the jewelity of the present day, mixed up with foreign alloys; it must not only look like gold, and shine like it, and appear to be it, but it must be the pure metal. The man of character must have on the white robe of moral purity, upon which there dare not be a single spot or stain of sin, which has not been washed away. This moral purity, consists in a freedom from "the works of the flesh" described by the Apostle Paul. He says, "Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these, adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envylings, murders, drunkenness, reveilings, and such like." No person guilty of any of these vices can truly lay claim to character. Nor is it enough that he be thus negatively free from these works of the flesh; but he must likewise possess, at least to some extent, the opposite virtues, which the same apostle calls "the fruit of the spirit," and describes as follows.—"But the fruit of the spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such there is no law." What a splendid constellation of virtues here cluster around the man of real character!

This purity too must reach the heart—the

character!

This purity too must reach the heart—the motives, the desires, the thoughts, the feelings of the inner man. It must not be merely external in the action and appearance, but it must extend to the springs and source of action. Not merely the streams must be pure, but the fountain whence these waters issue must be sanctified.—

This purity too must reach the heart—the may inherit your father's money and estate; but the amount of suffering and sorrow caused by a may inherit your father's money and estate; but the amount of suffering and sorrow caused by a till of licentiousness and sin. Will you not there find hundreds of human beings whose bodies are half rotten with disease while they yet like buy almost any thing else. It will produce you make it like of licentiousness and sin. Will you not there find hundreds of human beings whose bodies are half rotten with disease while they yet like buy almost any thing else. It will produce you friends, office, flattery to your heart's content.—

For a few dollars you can but the puffs of five hundred newspapers in the United States, and acter alone whom you can trust. Any and every called.

a Blessed are the pure in heart; for they shall see God." And here the religion of Jeaus Christ is indispensible. Other means may aid in the elevation of human character. The Sons of Temperance and similar associations may extend a helping hand—yea they may exert a powerful and wide-spread influence is discouraging vice and recommending vice—in keeping men out of the sinks of moral pollution, and in dragging out those who have already fallen in—and this is to correspond, and then you may start out and you be three, that the Spring for a Long can accorded to the sinks of moral pollution, and in dragging out those who have already fallen in—and this is mainly your gent in the sacred influences, or stop short of deep, practical, personal pletty, in our efforts to and warring. We may be consistent members of all the moral associations in the lind, but without true piety, our hearts will still remain unsand pollution. And just so far as our institution of the work is that of acquiring character? It can never be taken from us. Almost out true piety, our hearts will still remain unsand pollution. And just so far as our institution of the work is that of acquiring character? It can never be taken from us. Almost out true piety, our hearts will still remain unsand pollution. And just so far as our institution of the proposition of as with a pen of iron, upon the heart of every Son

as with a pen of iron, upon the heart of every Son of Temperance.

Principle is another important element of character. The only true standard of right and wrong is the law of God; according to this all correct principles are fixed. A man of principle then is one who adopts this only rule of right for the regulation of his conduct, and always endeavors to act according to it. He will ever be found doing right for 113 own SAKE without fear or favor, or regard to consequences. He seeks to know the truth in every case, and then acts according to his best convictions of right, no matter who may praise or blame. He may err, but it will always be an error of the judgment and not of the will—of the head and not of the heart. His mind is never pre-occupied by prejudice, and thus shut of the head and not of the heart. His mind is never pre-occupied by prejudice, and thus shut and blinded to the influence of truth; but is open to conviction, and when convinced of error, immediately yields. Such a man acts not by "fits and starts," from mere impulse or passion, now in this and then in that direction; but his is a steady, consistent, uniform course of right. Self-interest, the only rule of conduct with the great majority, weights less than a feather with him against conscience and right. He does not stop to inquire what will the people say of such or such an act, but the great question is, is it right. O what a jewel such a character is! Who can help admiring it!

Honesty is another prominent attribute of character. "An honest man," says the proverb, "Is the noblest work of God; we add, a Christian man is the highest, noblest style of man. And never pre-occupied by prejudice, and thus shut and blinded to the influence of truth; but is open to conviction, and when convinced of error, im-

help admiring it I

Honesty is another prominent attribute of character. "An honest man," says the proverb, "Is the noblest work of God; we add, a Christian man is the highest, noblest style of man. And by honesty here we mean not merely correctness and justice in all his business transactions; but we mean integrity, uprightness in all the relations of life—honesty of intention and purity of motive. Such a man never deceives you. He is incapable of acting a double part, or in a mean, low, underhanded way. He has no "Yankee tricks." derhanded way. He has no "Yankee tricks," or secret purposes and movements from those which he professes publicly. He never appears to be what he is not. He does not carry a double face, smiling at you with one, like an angel, and plotting your ruin with the other, like a devil.

And plotting your ruin wan.

He is open, frank, generous, honorable.

can never mistake him.

Consistency and integrity are also important elements of character. They give a complete-these and symmetry to it which are very beantliful. Such an individual has correct principles and acts them out. He does not contradict his profession by his practice, and thus neutralize the best doctrines, and destroy his influence. As a Temperance man he keeps his pledge sacredly as a matter of conscience, and is faithful to his obligations. He is not constantly shifting about, that the weather-cock, with every change of the hill requires an hundred years to become great; the Temperance meeting the Temperance meeting but when grown it is the o k and not the willow. Young men may set their mark to become managing the sound of the profession by his practice, and thus neutralize the best doctrines, and destroy his influence. As a Temperance man his faithful to his obligations. He is not constantly shifting about, that the weather-cock, with every change of the hill requires an hundred years to become managing the transfer of the laws which are not of saw the profession by his practice, and thus neutralize the best doctrines, and destroy his influence. As a Temperance man he keeps his pledge sacredly as a matter of conscience, and is faithful to his obligations. He is not constantly shifting about, that the weather-cock, with every change of the hill requires an hundred years to become great; but when grown it is the o k and not the willow.

Young men may set their mark to become manifest the cold chisel, strike out the themalls upon the cold chisel, strike out the beautiful statue; even a Phidias must strike thouse the autiful statue; even a Phidias must strike thouse the autiful statue; even a Phidias must strike thouse and thousands of little blows, ere he can bring out the form that almost bre row. You never hear of his violating his pledge, or "drawing his card" to return to his cups, "like the sow that was washed" to her wallowing

Bensvolence too is an attribute of every good character. To be truly great a man must live to do good—the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number of his fellow men. A Napoleon, a Cesar, an Alexander may be great as men, or as demons rather; but it requires a Washington, a Howard, a Paul to be Divinely great.—Even the man of spotless reputation, who does not live to some good purpose, is but a blank in creation, and all the lustre of his negative virtues will be dimmed. And on the contrary, it is by will be dimmed. And on the contrary, it is by labor for other's weal that they are brightened.—
He most resembles God, who does most good—who consecrates himself, with all that he has and who consecrates nimself, with all that he has and is, most unreservedly to the promotion of human happiness for time and eternity. To instruct the ignorant, reform the vicious, dissipate error and spread truth, discourage and destroy sin and promote holiness, to wipe away the widows tears, and relieve the orphan's woes, to pour the balm of consolation into the wounded heart, and lift up the bowed down is a most Divine work, and gives an imperiabable listers to character. Othe

gives an imperishable lustre to character. O the glory of living to do good!

If anything more is wanting to make this picture of character complete, I would point you to an example radient with celestial virtues. It is an example radient with celestial virtues. It is Jesus Chaist. Here you have a perfect model. In him all possible perfections centre. Study, imitate his character. See him descending from heaven to earth on a mission of love—"He was rich, but for our sakes he became poor, that we through his poverty might be made rich." Strive to have at least something of his spirit of love, humility, meekness, forgiveness, self-sacrifice and zeal. Be pure as he was. Rebuke vice until it withers and dies beneath your frown as he did.—Let your example and efforts, like the sunshine of his smile; cause the blossoms of virtue to unfold their richest beauties and emit their most fragrant odors all around. Gaze upon this glorious pattern until you are transformed into the same image, and you will have character indeed.

But how is character to be obtained? Not by in-

same image, and you will have character indeed.

But have is character to be obtained? Not by inheritance. Many young men suppose that they inherit their parents' virtues, character, and good name, and that they must be respected because their fathers were, without any exertions of their own! Yea they seem to imagine that they can stand upon the shoulders of their sires, and look down with contempt upon those who are laboring and toiling for many years to reach their elevation. How miserably such big little men are mistaken! Poor things!—how low they will sink, if they lave no character of their own when the parent trunk is removed! A father's good name is precious more valuable than rubles; it may aid you; commend you to most favorable notice, but if you have no virtues of your own, you will soon be rejected, and despised the more for the cheat you have practised upon men. You may inherit your father's money and estate; but his character and virtues cannot thus be transferred to you.

How then is character to be obtained? We answer, it must be formed. Correct views and principles must be acquired and virtuous habits formed. And this is mainly your own work—no one can do it for you. In the erection of this temple you must be the architect. Others may aid you by furnishing the brick, mortar, and timbers, but you must be the master workman; nor dare your efforts cease, until the capstone is put on.—You others may furnish the tools, and by their counsels and approbation may encourage your heart and strengthen your hands, but you are the sculptor who must take the rough marble just from the quarry and chisel out the perfect form which almost seems to live and breathe. Others may supply you with the canvass, the brushes, and the paint, but you are the artist who must take this portrait. Many means and helps may be placed in your hands, but a l will be in vain, if you do not work.

but when grown it is the c k and not the willow; Young men may set their mark to become mature early; but they commit a great mistake, inasmuch as they attempt to force the laws which God has established." But though it requires time to form character we would say, be not discouraged. Labor on, long, steadily, perseveringly, and the prize will be yours by and by.—Though the hill be steep and rugged, others have gone before you and reached its very summit, and why nay not you do the same? Look up, and let the immense value of the prize, character. let the immense value of the prize, character, constantly stimulate you.

Now that you may be stimulated to noble and manly efforts for the acquisition of character, let us look for a moment at its immense value and importance. It is character alone that can make you really worthy of esteem. The unworthy sometimes gain reputation, as we have before remarked, and are for a while falsely esteemed; but sooner or later the cheat is discovered, and then they are the more despised for having thus imposed upon mankind. Besides, there is infinite meanness in desiring esteem, of which, in our conscience, we know ourselves to be unworthy.— But virtue and real character are worthy of esteem. They challenge the admiration of all even teem. They challenge the admiration of all even the wicked. Indeed it is not for the world to say teem. They challenge the admiration of all even the wicked. Indeed it is not for the world to say whether they will or will not respect and reverence the good man—the man of character. It is not in their power to despise him. They may fear him—ridicule and slander him; but they connot despise. In their hearts they must reverence him. Now no possessions, talents, accomplishments, or office can do this where character is wanting. The most wealthy man, if wanting in moral principle—if dishonest, miserly, overbearing, or mean, will be supremely despised with all his gold. All the sycophants and flatterers in the universe cannot save him from this doom.—The poor and oppressed will curse him, and thousands will wish for his death that his property may pass into other hands. Nor can the highest office in the world save the man without character. Even the President of the United States, however flattered and carcessed for a season, if discovered to be without moral principle, must be despised by the whole nation. So the most splendid talents, rare accomplishments, and learned education are equally unable to save their possessor, if withal he be wanting in moral principle. And on the contrary the most poor and humble, who possesses real character, must and will to esteemed.

See too from what an amount of shame, mise-

See too from what an amount of shame, mise ry, disease and suffering a virtuous life will save an individual! All know that shame and disease and sorrow are the legitimate fruits of sin. Look and sorrow are the legitimate fruits of sin. Look at that poor drunkard and debauchce. Why is it that in his sober moments he is asbamed of himself and every body else, even his own family? Ah! it is a sense of guilt, a consciousness of wrong that is the cause of that self-loathing and downcast look. And then look at his bloated countenance, blood shot eye, and trembling limbs! Go into the lanes and alleys of some of our large cities and towns, if you would have an idea of the amount of suffering and sorrow caused by a life of licenticusness and sin. Will you not there find hundreds of human beings whose bodies are half rotten with disease while they yet live and move in the world? Now from all this a life of virtue will save men.

Look also at the fact that it is the man of character alone whem you can trust. Any and every

perfect model of "the human form divine" is produced out of the rough block of marble; but how much more noble is that work by which the immortal soul is ornamented with celestial virtues! You call that a fine art by which the beautiful painting was executed, which appears on that splendid banner, this day presented to your Division, by the fair daughters of your village; but what shall we call that art which so beautifies the undying spirit. Brothers! we may all acquire character. This glorious treasure is within the reach of every human being. Shall it not be reach of every human being. Shall it not be ours? Will we not all put forth new, powerful, and persevering efforts to carry out that grand design of our Order "to elevate our characters as men?" Let every Son of Temperance fix his eye steadily on this most claricus nits and describe steadily on this most glorious prize, and determine that he will gain it, or die in the noble work.—
Then indeed will the institution be, as it was designed, a blessing to its members, and a blessing to the world.

# General Intelligence.

Results of Advertising.

The benefits of advertising have been apprecia-The benefits of advertising have been appreciated in many instances by persons whose commodities were of little value and dependent solely upon a spurious reputation for their sale; and hence many persons, associating the demerits of these with the potent means used to render them popular, have imputed to the latter the odium that should only be attributed to the former. The unfairness or injustice of this course is almost too manifest to require comment. If the end he was when they are granted; and without these efforts on your part, you can never acquire a religious character.

Now this great work of forming character always requires time. It cannot be done in a day, or even in many days. And here permit me to introduce a happy quotation or two from an address by the Rev. John Todd. "Character and influence," says he, "cannot be acquired by any one effort, however gigantic. For the same reason that I cannot nourish my body by eating one great meal, nor acquire the character of a scholar by one perfect recitation. It is by a succession of impulses and stimulants that we are to be kept alive and invigorated \*\*\* He would be sorely disappointed who should suppose that any amount of genius or any greatness of mind could take the trough block of marble, and by a single stroke of the mallet upon the cold chisel, strike out the beautiful statue; even a Phidias must strike thousands and thousands of little blows, ere he can bring out the form that almost breathes.

\*\* Few things are valuable which are not of

now a three story manufactory for preparing his medicine, and whole cargoes of it are despatched to every part of the Union. He has expended thirty five thousand dollars in a single year for ad-rertising. Comsteak began with nothing, but, by the sale of his medicines, has been enabled to pur-chase one of the first houses in Union Place, New York, and gives magnificent soirees, &c. Mossit, by the sale of bitters and pills, has amassed a fortune of nearly \$300,000. Sherman, by the sale of lozenges, has emerged from a little shop in Nassan street, New York, and become a buyer of lots and houses by wholesale. And Swaim, of Philadelphia, by the sale of his panacea, has attained to a degree of wealth in all probability exceeding that of any competitor.

of any competitor.

Success in all these cases, be it remembered, (and it is stated without any intention to undervalue the medicines named,) is acknowledged to be the result of the means used to give notoriety to the articles sold, and those means were—news-paper advertising.—Palmer's Road to Wealth.

ANOTHER CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.-A writer in the National Intelligencer says that spirit of Hartshorn is a certain remedy for the bite of a mad dog. The wounds, he adds, should be con-stantly bathed with it, and three or four doses, dimad dog. The wounds, he adds, should be constantly bathed with it, and three or four doses, diluted, taken inwardly during the day. The hartshorn decomposes chemically the virus insinuated into the wound, and immediately alters and destroys its deleteriousness. The writer, who resided in Brazil for some time, first tried it for the bite of a scorpion, and found that it removed pain and inflammation almost instantly. Subsequently he tried it for the bite of the rattlesnake with similar success. At the suggestion of the writer similar success. At the suggestion of the writer an old friend and physician in England tried it in cases of hydrophobia, and always with success.

TOMATO CATSUP .- 1 gallon skinned Tomatoes Tomato Catsup.—I gallon skinned Tomatoes, 4 table spoons of salt, 4 do. black pepper, 2 do. allspice, 8 table spoons of mustard seed. These articles to be bruised fine and simmered slowly in a pint of vinegar three hours; then strained through a hair sieve. To be stewed down to half a gallon of catsup.

The following receipe has been politely furnish.

a gallon of catsup.

The following receipe has been politely furnished by a lady. Tomatoes may be kept for use during Winter in the following manner:

Gather them carefully without bruising; put them in a stone jar, and pour in strong brine, to the top—putting on a light weight to keep them gently pressed down below the surface of the brine. Soak them in fresh water and cook them in the usual way, seasoning to suit the taste, as when fresh from the vine.

A Populous House .- The New Orleans Pica A POPULORS HQUEE.—The New Orleans Pica-yune says, there are no less than five hundred and two regular boarders, in the St. Charles Hotel of that place, besides one hundred and seventy ser-vants and employers; this makes a population of nearly seven hundred, within the walls of a single building—sufficient to form quite a village in the country.

To Make Good Vinegar.—Boil two quarts of good vineger till reduced to one; then put it in a vessel and set it in the sun for a week. Then mix the vinegar with six times its quantity of bad vinegar in a small cask; it will not only mend it, but makes it strong and agreeable.

Appointment by the President,—William G. Moorchead, of Obio, to be consul of the U. States at Valparaiso, in the place of Eben R. Dorr, re-

"BURY ME WITH MY PATHERS."

BURY ME WITH MY FATHERS
BY CHARLES M. CLEVELAND.
On bury me not in the wild wood lone,
Though its quiet is never broken:
Nor yet in a spot obscure, unknown,
Where never a word is spoten.
Oh, lay me not where the wintry blast
O'er eternal plains is sweeping:
Nor in the cavern deep and vast,
Where the famished wolf is creeping.
Not there! not there!

Bury me not in the deep, wild, sea.
'Neath the tempest driven billow;
Where monaters revel in fiendish glee,
Oh make not there my pillow!
Nor yet in the abbey old and grave,
Where pride and pomp are sleeping;
Not with the rich, the great, the gay,
In the cost marble's keeping.
Not there! not there!

I think me now of a quiet place.

I think me now of a quiet place,
Where the willow its shade is showing;
There let the earth my form embrace,
Where the bright green grass is prowing.
O lay me down where my fathers its,
And the loved ones gone before me;
There make my bed when I come to die—
Bright angels shall watch o'er me.
Not there!

In my fatherland is a churchyard lone,
Where Age with Youth reposes,
Their years are marked on the white headstone,
They sleep 'neath a bower of roses.
They laid my mates there long ago,
There rests my sainted mother,
The graves are countless—still I know
There yet is room for another.
Bury me there!

## Miscellaneous.

A Touching Incident .- The New Orleans Commercial Times publishes an extract from a etter written in Memphis, Tenn., relating the fol-owing beautiful incident. The city Marshals had or several days been carrying on a crusade against

the canine race.

"A little girl playing with two favorite dogs, left them for a few moments, and on her return saw the marshal approaching them gun in band. By commands and entreaties she succeeded in getting one of them beyond the reach of danger, (inside a gate) but was too late to assist the other in effect. gate) out was too late to assist the other in enecting his retreat. The marshal had now approached within shooting distance, and took deadly aim
at the dog. For one instant the sweet child hesitated, and the contending emotion of personal apprehensions and love for her playmates, were legibly depicted on her beautiful face; it was but for bly depicted on her beautiful face; it was but for one moment—the next, and with a bound, she had reached her friend, and clasped him round the neck, forming a complete shield to him from the messenger of death, and exclaiming all the time, in the most thrilling accents of supplication, but still with a look of a youthful Pocahontas, 'he's not mad. Mr. Marshal—he's NOT mad.' The marshal brought his gun to the shoulder, came to the 'boilt face and marched off, remarking to a gentleman, that he would not kill THAT dog for all the Mayors and Aldermen in creation. ors and Aldermen in creation.

PRIDE .- There is no vice to which the human PRIDE.—There is no vice to which the human race are so prone, and none so unsuitable to their nature as Pride—that self-love which springs up so rapedly in our souls, and leads us to view our own qualification through a magnifying medium; which gives existence and reality to the phantoms of imagination. Pride commences with our growth and spreads through all our conversation and conduct. She accompanies us through every stage, condition and circumstance, of our terrestial course. She intermingles with almost every action we perform, and nursuit in which we engage. She at-

extensive business in the town of Worcester, Massachusetts, during the past year paid about one thousand dollars for adsertising their goods, and are satisfied by this outlay they have received a rich harvest in return. Brandreth has risen from poverty to be a man of extensive fortune; he has now a three story manufactory for preparing the mouldering body, and when that copy is incorporated with its original dust and these words of vanity are no longer legible, she attempts by escutchleons, and pedigrees, and genealogical legends, to
perpetuate the name which wisdom had perhaps
consigned to oblivion. This is more or less the
foible, this is the deformity, the deep-rooted vice of
all mankind. Pride appears in the cottage as
well as the palace, she sits on the workman's
bench as well as on the monarch's throne; she
struts driving a flock of sheep as well as in marching at the head of a victorious army.

A Lupicacus Mistars.—A story is going the rounds of the press, of a man loosing his life by mistake of the apothecary in puting up a prescrip-tion written in Latin. A mistake not so latal, but from which as good a moral is deducible, is related in a western paper. A Cincinnati grocery house finding out that cranberries commanded six dol finding out that cranberries commanded six dellars per bushel, and under the impression that the
article could be bought to advantage at St. Mary's,
wrote out to a customer, acquainting him with
the fact, and requesting him to send "one hundred bushels per Simmons," (the wagoner usually sent.) The correspondent, a plain uneducated
man, had considerable difficulty in decyphering
the fashionable scrawl common with merchants
clerks of late years, and the most important word,
"Cranberries," he failed to make out, but he did
plainly and clearly read—one hundred bushels Persimmons. As the Article was growing all around
him, all the boys in the neighborhood were set to
gathering it, and the wagoner made his appearance in due time in Cincinnati, with 80 bushels,
all that the wagon bed would hold, and a line from all that the wagon bed would hold, and a line from the country merchant that the remainder would follow the next trip. An explanation ensued, but the customer insisted that the Cincinnati house should have written by Simmons and not per Simmons.

THE NIGHTMARE ON A STEAMBOAT.—A terrible consternation was created on board the Hendrick Hudson, on Friday night, as she was ploughing her way from Albany to New York. All the passengers were soundly asleep, and nothing could be heard but the movements of the engine, when a fellow jumped from his berth, and at the top of his voice cried "fire, fire, fire I we are all gone—all lost!" Instantly every soul was aroused and on deck; terror and confusion ensued, and a scene followed which appalled the stoutest heart; when, fortunately, it was discovered that the alarin proceeded from a passenger who was troubled with the nightmare.

Macklin's Advice to His Son.—"I have often told you that every man must be the maker or marrier of his own fortune. I repeat the doctrine, he who depends upon his incessant industry and integrity, depends upon his incessant industry and integrity, depends upon patrons of the noblest and most exalted kind; these are the creators of fortune and fame, the founders of families, and can never disappoint or desert you. They control all human dealings and turn even vicisalitudes of any unfortunate tendency to the contrary nature. You have a genious, you have learning, you have faduatry, at times, but you want perseverance; without it your can do nothing. I hid you bear this motto in your mind constantly—Persevere."

"MURDER IN A BANK!"—The Boston Travel for stated a few days since that a bill was thrust in to the face of a President in one of the banks, who he killed the intruder on the spot. Out of the announcement the lovers of the horrible have manufactured a "terrible murder in a bank," but turns out that the bill thrust into the face of the bank officer wast that of a musquite!



CHABLESTOWN:

Friday Morning, September 11, 1846.

The Pretended Panic. The following from the last number of the Baltimore Clipper, sounds strangely in contrast with

the dismal forebodings of that journal for the last pervaded the country, consequent upon the passage of the late Tariff. The Country will find, ing the persevering efforts of the "Clipper," and

papers of like character, to produce one:

Ship Building.—On the south side of the Basin, foot of Federal Hill, are some five vessels of different sizes in progress of construction. At the ship yard of Messrs. John W. Brown & Co, is a fine ball a large shorter. the ship yard of Messrs. John W. Brown & Co, is a fine brig, a large schooner, a canal boat, and a vessel intended for a Light Boat at Craney Island, near Norfolk, Va. They are all on the stocks, the hulls nearly all up, and will be completed as rapidly as possible. The fine large barque, intended to ply between Baltimore and Liberia, as a regular packet, is just commenced at the Messrs. Collav's ward, and we learn that an extra Messrs. Colley's yard, and we learn that an extra number of hands will be put to work, in order to complete her within the time contracted for. No other vessels are in progress this side of the Basin, but all appear busy in repairing, and over-hauling old vessels. The south side of the Basin, not only in ship building but in every other kind of mechanical employment, is rapidly becoming one of the busiest and most thriving sections of the city.

Georgia Elections.

The political campaign has already opened in this State. The election for members of Congress takes place on the first Monday in October. The Democrats have nominated their entire ticket-and who can doubt their success, when they present such formidable names for their standard bearers as Cohen, Flournoy, Iverson, Townes, Democracy of Georgia put forth their whole strength in support of these tried and faithful champions, and their triumphant election will vindicate Georgia against the charge of being in favor of a protective Tariff and all the other heresies of the Whigs.

The "Panic" Movement Given Up.

What will be the next pretext? The Baltimore Patriot has at last discovered that the business of the country is going on much as usual, notwithstanding the change of tariff law. This fact, so contrary to all the Whig predictions, is of course to be accounted for. The Patriot, therefore, after an amusingly imaginative description of the spasmodic cry of "ruin" which the Whig politicians started, even before the new tariff became a law, proceeds to explain the subsequent course of public sentiment as follows:

"The sensation among the people, at first caused by the abrogation of the tariff of 1842, has therefore given place to a feeling of manly resolution. We do not hear, then, those cries of distress, those wailings of rain, those apprehensions of universal prostration of trade and enterprise, which every one foresees must result from the operation of the anti-protective tariff that Mr. Polk has inflicted upon the country, because the people have resolved, in their minds, that the bill shall be repealed.

With this feeling, men of business go on with With this feeling, men of business go on with their operations almost as if Congress had not disturbed the tariff. They do not, it is true, engage in new enterprises, but they pursue their old ones, as if confident that the evil work of Congress will be undone in time to save what it now threatens with destruction. Here and there a manufacture may be steamed and the fiese which manufactory may be stopped, and the fires which were about to be lighted in a new furnace are allowed to moulder and go out. But things go on much as they were going on; the laborer is not yet idle, and the industrious have still something for their hands to do."

Here is Whig philosophy with a vengeance .-The new tariff will break up business in the country quite surely. Every one foresees this. Yet men of business conclude they might as well go on for some four years in their various operations in the hope, and under the resolve, that the tariff shall be repealed some time in the year 1850 .-That is the very earliest period at which any man of business can deem the repeal of the present tariff even a possibility. Yet we have here the authority of the Baltimore Patriot, for saying that, during the intervening four years, business is to go on as if nothing had happened. This being the case, even on the showing of the Whig journal itself, we cannot but consider the conclusion which the Patriot derives from it to be entirely logical. That journal is quite right in saying that the friends of the administration do see in such a "quiescent" state of things very ample proof "that the people are content with what Congress has done."-Union.

We perceive by our exchanges, that the democratic press of Pennsylvania is fast getting right on the subject of the tariff; and that our friends in that State however much they may object to some of the details of the new law, have no idea of allowing the cunning whigs to " fan the embers" into a suicidal course. They will give the new bill a fair trial-trusting confidently to their friends, rather than their enemies, to correct errors that may be found in its practical operation. The fact is, the more the bill is examin ed, and compared with the partial and unjust law of 1842, the better it is liked-and we have no doubt, that taken as a whole, it will prove the best tariff law ever framed. At all events, its defects can only be repaired by its friends; its opponents have not the power-and it will be some years before the people will intrust them with it again.

The Agricultural Interest. Why is there no sympathy expressed for the great farming interests of our country? The mberless tongues and presses in the pay of the Whig Tariffites make a clamorous lamentation over the alleged sufferings of a few manufacturers; but where is the first word that has been uttered in condolence with the agricultural classes? It will not be denied that the prices of produce are very low, whilst the quantity produced is smaller than usual. Our farmers, this year, labor under the double evil of having made very short crops of their staples, and received but a triffing consideration for what they did make.— From the South we hear that the prospects of the cotton crop are almost unprecedentedly gloomy, in consequence of the ravages of the cotton worm. But all this matters not with the Tariffites! It is a great ovil, however, when a few manufacturers find their inordinate gains reduced by small amount per centum.— Rich. Enquirer. over the alleged sufferings of a few manufacturUniversity of Virginia.

Pursuant to the terms of an advertisement, rhich has been extensively published, by order of the board of Visitors of the University, the Faa large number of applicants, one young man from University at the ensuing session without charge for tuition fees or for the University dues, and at a reduced rate of board.

Among the appointments, we notice the names of Willoughby Tebbs of Fauquier, Thomas L. Brown of Loudoun, and Talbot Coleman of Stann-

No appointments were made from nine Districts and there yet exists vacancies. This Senatorial District as well as the Berkeley District are among the number from which no appointments have been made. Our young men, desirous of a collegiate education, should eagerly avail themselves month, as to the ruin and distress which already of the advantages offered by the University. Applications from the vacant Districts will be received until the 1st October, at which time the Faculhowever, no occasion for a Panic, notwithstands ty will proceed to fill the vacancies, if a sufficient number of candidates send in their claims support ed by satisfactory testimonials.

Harpers-Ferry Armory.

The Appropriation for the manufacture o Arms at this Armory for the ensuing year is, we earn, (for we have not seen the Appropriation Bill.) one hundred and fifty thousand dollars .-This is less than the appropriation for the same purpose last year by thirty thousand dollars. A large appropriation was made, however, for improvements, the purchase of houses, &c., being in the aggregate we suppose, much larger than

During the last year or two, a vast deal of new machinery has been introduced into the Armory. It serves to curtail the labor, perfect the work, and lessen the cost of the guns manufactured. We have heard good judges declare the machinery now in this Armory to be the most beautifu and the most perfect in the world, for purposes similar to that for which this is used. Its introduction, the beautiful manner in which it is constructed, reflects the highest credit upon the ntelligent gentlemen of the Armory who assisted in its erection. Those of our readers who have not yet examined it, cannot spend a day more pleasantly or profitably, than by an examination Haralson, Lumpkin, Cobb and Turner? Let the of the Armory, and the many natural curiosities presented at Harpers-Ferry.

Patent Wheat Drill.

ALEXANDER BURNETT, Esq., has purchased the Patent Right for Virginia, of Galling's Wheat Drill, a new invention for sowing wheat, and one well worthy the attention of our farmers. Mr. B. and the inventor of the Drill, (Mr. Gatling.) are now in Jefferson, desirous of introducing their machine. Where the experiment has been made, this new method of drilling Wheat has been found preferable, on account of an increase in production, and a great saving in labor, to the old plan of sowing broadcast. The low price of the machine. 25 dollars, will enable every farmer in our county to give the new method a trial. And our far mers should always be willing to avail themselves of every invention which will increase their products and lessen their expenses.

Among numerous evidences as to the capability of the Drill saving time and seed, and increasing the yield, we have room to give only the follow-

The editor of the "American Agriculturist" observes: "We have over and overagain recom-mended that wheat should be sown in drills; for one gets a better crop, and it is not so liable rust. We have usually recommended that the drills should be from six to twelve inches apart." A writer in the 'Western Farmer and Gardener' remarks, that ' many experiments have been made in Pennsylvania, and other sections of the country, as to the relative advantages of planting wheat in drills, and sowing broad cast; and in every instance the result has been in favor of the

drill from five to eight bushels per acre."

EXPERIMENT IN DRILLING.— Mr. Cook, se the Farmer's Companion, (England) 'found that on some rery poor land the drill afforded 16 bush-els, three pecks per acre—the broad cast only 6

'A gentleman drilled 15 acres 9 inches apart. and sowed 15 acres broad cast. The latter was lodged and stained, and saved with great difficulty. The former was not lodged at all. The produce of grain on the drill was 10 to 15 bushels more in quantity, and one shilling per bushel betain a supply of the same of the s

ter in quality.'
'Dr. Noble, of the State of Delaware, drilled about 27 acres, and sowed broad cast 7 acres.-The drilled produced from 35 to 40 bushels per acre: and the broad cast only 271 bushels.

[Farmer's Cabinet, 1845.

A subscriber to the American Agriculturist 1846, tried last year the relative advantages of drilling and sowing wheat broad cast, and gives the result as follows: "When the wheat was ripe, I reaped the drilled patch by itself, and an equa space of ground of the sowed wheat adjoining.— The two lots were thrashed, cleaned, and weighed separately; and although I have not the note of the exact amount of wheat, quantity of ground; &c., yet I perfectly well remember that the result was in favor of the drilled wheat 10 bushels per acre; it being at the rate of nearly 37 bushels, and the sown wheat 27 bushels per acre. The heads on the drilled part were larger, the straw stouter and hearier, andthe grain plumper.'

Important Rumor.

Peace with Mexico-Terms Settled with Santa Ana at Harana .- A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Havana, under date of August 16, states that an agreement had taken place between Santa Ana and certain agents of the British and American governments, concerning the future destiny of Mexico. The arrangement is said to be as follows :

"The Mexican Federal government of 1824 to "The Mexican Federal government of 1824 to be re-established under the gnaranty of the United States; so that, in case of future pronunciamentos, the U. States Government shall have a right to interfere in support of the Constitutional Government. The Rio Grande to be boundary line and the Californias to be organized as a distinct Territory, under the protection of the U. States, but not governed by Americans until the labels. but not governed by Americans until the inhabitants shall think fit to annex themselves, to favor which purper the country will be allowed to carry on a free trade with both Republics, and admit colonists from all countries, and of all religious

NAVAL.—Com. Ap. Catesby Jones has been appointed Inspector of Ordnance, in place of Com. Wadsworth, relieved.

Horse Cholera, -The Cholera among Ho ses is raging violently in New York City and on Long Island. Thirty are said to have died on Saturday, either with cholers or from the effects of the hest.

SOMETHING VERY ODD.—There is a pretty young girl in New York, who exhibits in public the religious dance of the Shakers. A contemporary remarks: "The ease, grace, fulness and beauty with which she moves in the whirling dance is not only unsurpassed but perfectly unapproachable, at least out of the pale of Shakerism." It is a singular mode of making a living.

Brucetown, Frederick County. .

During a hasty visit to this enterprising village, we were much gratified by an examination of the fine Milling establishments of Messrs.

Welch and Roberts. The superiority of the flour made at these mills, is justly appreciated, not only through this section of Virginia, but in almost every part of the country, and commands from fifty cents to one dollar more, than any other brands in the State. Both Mills are now in full peration, and have been recently improved and efitted in many particulars. About eight or ten thousand bushels of wheat is ground annually at the two mills, and affords a fine market for the farmers of Frederick and part of our own county.-We wish to the liberal and enterprising gentlemen who are at the head of these establishments, success commensurate with their deserts.

The fine Woollen Factory of Mesers. John M. & JOSEPH O. COYLE, situated but a short distance from the Mills of Messrs. Welch & Roberts, has recently been refitted in the very best manner.-New Machinery has taken the place of the old, and the capacity of the Mill for increased productions greatly enhanced. The quality of the goods here manufactured are said to be of the most superior quality, and command at all times a ready sale and liberal prices. When further improvements, (which the enterprising owners have in contemplation,) are carried out, this establishment will be one among the best in our State for the number of its spindles.

Mr. GEORGE W. CHAPMAN is now overhauling his Flouring Mill, situated on the same stream as the Mills above noticed, and introducing the latest and most improved machinery in every department. He expec s to be ready for the reception of grain in a few weeks, and intends trying a hand with the best of his competitors in the manufacture of Flour. We doubt not he will succeed, and we

are sure there are none more worthy of success. There are many other establishments in the neighborhood of this village which we might with propriety notice. No section of Frederick county gives so much evidence of skill and persevering industry, as Brucetown and its vicinity. The means which are at command are all used to the best purpose, and if other sections are more favored in natural advantages, the difference is considand frugal, honest industry.

A Rare Opportunity.

Mr. PLUMBE, of the Daguerrean Gallery, Baltimore, is now in our town, and will remain for a week or two only, for the purpose of affording our citizens an opportunity of procuring the most perfect Daguerreotype Likenesses. The superiority of Mr. P.'s Likenesses over all others taken in this way, is so generally known to our readers. that we scarcely deem it necessary to do more than call attention to his advertisement. His room is in the Court-house, and our citizens will of course call and examine his specimens of the Daguerrean art.

Sons of Temperance.

The Address of the Rev. Mr. HARKEY, before the Sons of Temperance at Harpers Ferry, on the occasion of their celebration, will be found in tocitizen who subscribes to the principle that" Char- Ju acter is every thing.

12th of September.

The citizens of Baltimore intend paying due nonors to this day. Arrangements are in progress for a grand display of the Military, &c.

The communication of "A Republican," as to the next Senator from Virginia, was received at the moment of putting our paper to press. It shall have a place in our next.

I. O. O. F .- The annual session of the Grand

Lodge of the United States, commenced in the city of Baltimore, on the second Wednesday of September, the 10th inst. ARKANSAS .- According to the Little Rock Ga-

litically as follows:

Whigs 3 Wrigs 18 Senate, House. Dem. 50

Joint Ballot. 21

From Nauvoo.—No blood has yet been shed at Nauvoo, although the Anti-Mormons were gath-ering, at the last accounts, at Cartinge, and the Mormons and new citizens at Nauvoo were not inactive. COUNTERFEIT NOTES .- The Rockingham Re-

gister notices the arrest of two persons in that place, citizens of Augusta county, for passing counterfeit money. The counterfeits were of the denomination of \$20 on the Bank of the Valley, and are said to be well calculated to deceive the unsuspecting. The Register does not give any description of the note, or where made payable, but it would be well enough to be on the alert.

P. S.—We understand from a gentleman who has just returned from Western Virginia, that these notes are payable at the Charlestown branch, and are clumsy imitations, except the signatures and filling up. It is not likely they will be put in circulation in this quarter. Some portions of Western Virginia have long been injected with counterfeiters, who not only try their hand upon notes, but upon coin also.—Free Press.

SHOOTING IN ARKANSAS .- A difficulty took place in Pine Bluff, Jefferson county, Arkansas, on the 4th inst., between Major General James Yell and Murray C. Woodworth, which resulted in the death of the latter, caused by a pistol shot. General Yell surrendered himself up to the civil authorities, and was tried before an examining court, and permitted to give bail for his appearance, which he immediately complied with.

CURIOUS FACT.—It is a fact not generally known, we presume, that no President of the United States who had sons, was ever re-elected.—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, had no sons, and were re-elected; John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Harri-son and Tyler, had sons, and were not re-elected.

INTERESTING REFLECTION .- It is stated that in twenty-six of the principal medical colleges in the United States, four thousand two hundred and six-ty-five students attended the lectures during the ourse of 1845-46.

HINTS TO THE LADIES .- Ladies who have oc casion to prepare peaches and plums for preserv-ing, will find an advantage in pouring boiling wa-ter over them, which will cause the skins to come

VERY SMALL.—A distinguished politician, al-auding to the size of the State of Delaware, once threatend to put it in his breeches pocket. This was making a sovereign State appear insignifi-cant indeed, but the State of Rhode Island is still less, for a Boston paper says the reason, why the earthquake that broke the old women's china in Massachusetts, did not visit Rhode Island, was that it is not large enough for an earthquake to

The Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad was sold, with its care, engines, and depots, at Norfolk, Va., on Friday last, for the sum of \$62,000—the State becoming the purchaser.

he last steamer, says that there was considerabl of an advance in both the flour and grain market in Baltimore on Monday. The market closed on Saturday very inactive, but quite an improvement was visible yesterday, and some sales were made at a slight advance. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, in reference to the effect of the news in that city, says:—

the effect of the news in that city, says:—

The effect of the foreign news upon breadstuffs has been to enhance their price materially. The private advices received by our merchants have been even more favorable than those by the London and Liverpool journals; and there are abundance of orders received, with no stock on hand to meet them. Every barrel of flour and every bushel of grain is eagerly snatched up as quick as it arrives. The receipts, however, are light, shippers freely offer \$4.37½ for Genessee for export; and sales were made yesterday at \$4.43½, but they were small, holders asking \$4.50, which orders do not warrant.

White Wheat readily commands 95 a 97 cts., and several thousand bushels have been sold at

and several thousand bushels have been sold at those rates. Red Mills bring from 83 to 86 cents, according to quality. Corn is in much demand, and a good quality will bring 68 cents, inferior 66.

Rye is also in request at 69 cts.

Cotton received something of a damper by the

Cotton received something of a damper by the foreign news, and no transactions of consequence have taken place the past two days. There has not as yet been any decline of prices, nor would any have been conceded had the Great Britain sailed on the day appointed; but as the next advices will be delayed till the next Boston steamship, it is more than probable that holders will have to concede a fraction to effect sales during the past formight. As it is the last quotations of the next fortnight. As it is, the last quotations i

The Farming Interest once More. The following, from a late number of Bicknell's Reporter-a reliable business paper, though evidently conducted by a Whig-is doubly interesting as a matter of fact and a subject for refer-

We have more than once expressed the opinion; that the repeal of the British Corn Laws would prove of great advantage to the agricultu-ral interests of this country. In this view we have differed from several intelligent cotemporaries. The new law is now in operation, and in the course of a year or two we shall be able to speak confidently as to its effect. Meanwhile we shall watch the progress of events, and spread the information before our readers. The New York erably lessened by active and energetic enterprise, True Sun says:- Thus far the effects have proved eminently beneficial to our own country. By the Hibernia, our merchants have intelligence of better returns for the immense shipments of of better returns for the immense shipments of Flour which they have been pouring into the British Ports, than they had anticipated; and they have also, large orders for additional supplies.—
The accounts in regard to American products generally are very favorable, but more especially are they so in relation to bread stuff; and large shipments will be immediately made to feed the laboring millions in the crowded cities and teeming, manufactories of once more preserves Engage. ing manufactories of once more prosperous England. During the week last passed alone, there were shipped from this port for Great Britain no less than 17,424 bbls. of flour, 22,377 bushels of wheat, 300 bbls. corn meal, 31,360 lbs. tobacco, 172,492 lbs. cheese, 12,152 lbs. hams, 108,782 lbs. lard, 350 tierces beef, 64,728 lbs. butter, and over 2,000 bales cotton."

The New York express says, that there are new orders in the market for shipments of flour. wheat and rye, and gives the following as the exday's paper. It is well worthy of perusal by every ports for bread stuffs, &c., for the month of

Control (1982) 1982 (1983) 1983 (1982)	GREAT CHARLEST SCHOOL GREAT PROTOCOLDER FOR
Flour,	102,600 bbls.
Corn,	26,259 bush.
Wheat,	100,780 "
Rye,	88,910 "
Lard,	15,251 kegs.
Ashes, Pots,	5,792 bbls.
" Pearls,	857 "
Cotton	21,636 bls.
Beef,	5'730 bb!s.
Pork,	5,587 "

This is a large export for the season, particuarly of Flour, Wheat, and Rye. The following is an extract from the London

orrespondence of the same paper:

The repeal of the Corn Laws will undoubtedly be the means of increasing the consumption of American grain and flour in this country. The Liverpool Journal makes the following remarks in reference to the operation of the new bill "The general talk is that the price of corn will depend solely on what it can be grown for in the rich villey of the Mississippi; that the price will not depend on the supply from the Black or Red seas—the Vistula or Vienna—from Dutchland or Dantzic-the Baltic or Belgium, but on what it Dantzic—the Baltic or Belgium, but on what it can be grown for in America. And why? Because the States can produce enough for a population ten times that of ours. The further talk is that this will cause an increase in wages and a rise in rents. And why? Because if we import corr, we must export manufactures, and if we export manufactures trade will be good, high wages will enable the many to consume beef and multon; and a ready market will soon induce our nutton; and a ready market will soon induce our farmers to 'raise' cows and sheep instead of corn

PROGRESS OF THE PANIC.—The manufacturers in this section of the country, are much displeased with the Whig newspapers for reporting that they are about to cease operations in consequence of the new revenue law, as they say it will have a tendency to divert dealers to other places for suptendency to divert dealers to other places for supplies, if believed. And business men generally, especially such as occasionally need loans, are far from being grateful to them for their efforts to destroy confidence and are ready to exclaim "save us from our friends." In fact, the panic progresses very slowly. Even the whig papers are getting tired of constantly asserting what nobody believes to be true, and now we sumetimes see one of their numbers without a single panic article in its columns. We are not given to prochess, but its columns. We are not given to prophecy, but will venture to state as our opinion, that every branch of manufacturing business in this city and oranch of manufacturing business in this city and vicinity, which is now prosperous, will continue so, after the tariff law of 1846 goes into operation, in spite of the doleful forebodings of the Whig press; and that, within one year from this time it will be generally admitted, that the new law is better than the old one, for the interests of the whole country.—Delaware Gazette.

The Nashville Union very briefly and pertinentshows up the whig party in Congress as fol-

war with our government, by marching an invad-ing army upon our soil and the administration askfor men, and means to repel that invasion, some of the whigs voted against the appropriation, de-of the whigs voted against the appropriation, de-claring that on our part it was an unjust and dis-honorable war, and when the administration asked for an appropriation to enable them to conclude a peace that shall be satisfactory to both govern-ments, they vote against it, declaring that the President proposes to conclude a dishonorable peace—can factious opposition and hypocritical cant go further?

THE REV. JAMES D. McCABE.—We observe by The Rev. James D. McCabe.—We observe by the Philadelphia papers that the gentieman whose name appears above, has been appointed to deliver an oration, at the dedication of the new Odd Fellows' Hall, on Sixth Street, Philadelphia.—The ceremony is to take place on the 17th of this month, when we have no doubt Dr. McCabe will acquit himself with credit.—Rich. Rep.

ICE BY WEIGHT .- The Chrystal Lake Ice Company of New York, furnishes its customers in the city at 183 cents per 100 lbs., delivered at

Old Berks Right!

The "Reading Press" reports the proceedings of a great meeting of the Berks County Democracy, held at Berkley, on the 29th alt. The Press speaks of it as a harmonious and enthusiastic gathering, worthy of the Democracy of "Old Berks." The active men of the party were present and all classes of the community were represented. "The Farmer, the Mechanic, and the Workingman was there; we recognised among them the shoemaker, the blacksmith, the carpenter, and men of every class of the mechanic arts, who claim that equality of protection from government, which the monopolist and capitalist would arrogate wholly to and for himself, at the cost of every other interest,"

WM. HOTTERSTEIN, Esq., presided, and there were numerous Vice Presidents and Secretaries, from all parts of the county. Able and patriotic addresses were delivered, and among the resolu-tions adopted by the noble Democracy of the "Keystone of the Keystone," were the following. They speak for themselves :

They speak for themselves:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in James K. Polk, the President of the United States; the manner in which he has discharged his public duties, increase the people's attachment for his genuine Democratic principles, assured, also, by the best proofs that in him they have not been mistaken.

Resolved, That we regard, with unqualified approbation, the conduct of George M. Dallas; the Spartan firmness and manly independence with which he met the late crisis, increase the people's confidence and attachment for his principal.

people's confidence and attachment for his princi-ples and character. He has been faithful to them, and they will reward his valuable services with

higher honors.

Resolved, That the Tariff Act of 1846, being now the law of the land, enacted by a Democratic majority, is entitled to, and will receive from the Democracy of this county a fair and impartial trial. We consider it far preferable to the act of 1842, inasmuch as it affords equal protection to all classes of our people—the farmer, the mechanic and laborer, as well as the rich manufacturer; but, nevertheless, we pledge ourselves that, in case it should not produce sufficient revenue to defray the necessary and incidental expenses of the government, we will demand and support any such modification as will produce that result.

Resolved, That we hall as the day star of our researches the researchishment of the Indecem-

prosperity, the re-establishment of the Indepen-dent Treasury System; because it contemplates an entire separation of Banks and Government, and makes the Treasury what the framers of the Constitution intended it should be, an Independent Treasury, in which the public money should be kept by the officers of government, responsible to the people, and from which it should not be with-drawn for banking or other purposes, except as provided by the Constitution in consequence of

appropriation made by law.

Resolved, That Iron and Coal being indispensible necessaries of life, the people have an unquestionable right to procure them at the cheapest price compatible with a fair remuneration to the manufacturer and miner; and that it is both impolitic and unjust in the government to impose more duties on them than will afford a just and reasonable protection to these two great and pe-culiarly Pennsylvania interests.

IMPORTANT IF AUTHENTIC.—Rumored advance of 15,000 Mexicans.—The New Orleans Delta of the 28th ult., contains the following statement:—
"We have been informed that one of the U. S. officers who arrived yesterday from General Taylor's camp, on board the steamship Alabama, is bearer of important despatches to our govern-ment. We learn, on what we believe to be reliament. We learn, on what we believe to be reliable authority, that accounts had been received by Gen. Taylor, previous to the sailing of the Alabama, informing him that Gen. Paredes, at the head of 15,000 men, was approaching Saltillo on the 15th. It is supposed that these despatches relate to this unexpected move of the Mexican forces. It was reported at the Brazos that General Santa Ana had been made prisoner by Con.

Conner."

The Picayure of the 28th also remarks:

"By the next arrival from the army we may look for news of more stirring importance than any we have received thence since the capture of Matamoras. We have no doubt that Gen. Taylor is now moving his columns upon Monterey, and the intelligence from that quarter indicates that the reduction of the city will be obstinately contested. Recent arrivals from the mountains report a large force concentrated in and about Monterey, consisting of a goodly portion of regular troc os. Unless these rumors be greatly exag gerated, fresh fields of glory are ripening for the aword. What effect the late revolution in Mexico will have upon the soldiery in the Northern Provinces remains to be seen. These forces must have been collected as a part of the army Paredes designed to take command of. They have been concentrated at Monterey within a few weeks, as shortly after the U.S. Army crossed the Rio Grande spice sent into the interior reported no troops this side of the mountains."

LATER FROM TEXAS—Arrival of the Steamer New York.—The Steamship New York, Capt. Phillips, arrived from Galveston, at New Orleans, on the 28th inst., having left there on the 26th inst. Among her passengers came the Hon. Charles F. Mercer, of Virginia.

The accounts in regard to the cotton crop of Texas are unfavorable. In some parts of the lower country it is represented as a total failure, and though in other portions of the State the planter will do better, the crop will inevitably be

The time is approaching for another congre-The time is approaching for another congressional election in Texas, and the papers are talking of their candidates. The Hon. Mr. Pillsbury, the present incumbent, will be a candidate for reelection, and will be again opposed by Col. Williams, who was a "good second" in the late contest. The local news in the Texas papers appears to us totally destitute of interest here. REVOLTUION IN MEXICO.-Whoever has seen

REVOLTUION IN MEXICO.—Whoever has seen the crimson fire tragedies in our theatres, in the course of which pasteboard governments are toppled down, and painted kings are put up, has seen, in minature, the ever-recurring revolutions that worry and weaken poor Mexico. Her administration is singularly a theatrical one—her armies are theatrical—her statesmen are men of shreda and patches "—and whenever we see the forces of some laborious Richard, or perspiring Wallace, invaded by a premature scene-shifter, we think of the spangled Mexicans, their dwarf soldlers, and their laughable displays on the tented field. Mexican revolutions are among the things indisputable; and the proof of rashness now, is not the prediction of a new one, but the prognostication that there will be none at all. They are as regular as the seasons, and can as easily be anticipated as there will be none at all. They are as regular as the seasons, and can as easily be anticipated as the coming of a thunder-storm. He who attempts to give reason why they have occurred—he who endeavors to solve the causes which have produced them, by any admitted system of ratiocination, will be as wise as he who squares the circle, or effects perpetual motion. Whatever, then, may be the present and popular belief in regard to Santa Anna's recent triumph, we are not disposed to be cheated into any grave speculations on the subject, preferring to be surprised by what may occur, rather than be disappointed in our prophecies.—Pennsylvanian. cies .- Pennsylvanian.

THE MURDERSE EPES.—A letter has been received in this place, dated New Orleans, from Capt. Talbot, one of our Police, who is in pursuit of Epes the murderer of young Muir, stating that satisfactory assurance had been gathered that the fiend had continued his route to Galveston, Texas, under the assumed name of B. Davis of Norti Carolina," which he had borne the entire was from this place. Captain T., not despairing of the nally arresting him, was to leave the day after the date of his letter in pursuit for Galveston.

[Lynchburg Republican.]

From the Alexandria Gazette, Sept. 3.

Retrocession of Alexandria to Virginia.

It is with pride and pleasure we announce that, y a vote of the people of the town and county of liexandria, taken under the provisions of an act Congress, that portion of the District of Columia originally ceded to the General Government. bia originally ceded to the General Government by the State of Virginia, lying South of the Potomac river, has been RETROCEDED to the parent State, and will henceforth again become a component part of the Old Dominion. The vote taken on this subject, which will be found in another column, shows the atrong feeling entertained by those interested, of the justice and policy of this measure, and a degree of unanimity, which is hardly ever obtained on questions of a public nature.

is hardly ever obtained on questions of a public nature.

As soon as fair copies of the poll books are made out, under the direction of the Commissioners for taking the vote, one is to be sent to the President of the United States, another to the Governor of Virginia, and the third is to be deposited in the Clerk's Office of the county. Immediately after the receipt of the official vote, the President will issue his Proclamation announcing the fact, and giving public notice of the change that has taken place.

We congratulate our fellow-citizens upon the

that has taken place.

We congratulate our fellow-citizens upon the happy event which attaches our town to the State of Virginia, and unites its destinies with that Commonwealth. Useless, for all practical purposes, as a portion of the District of Columbia, in returnas a portion of the District of Columbia, in returning to Virginia no injury is inflicted upon the public, and not the slightest inconvenience will ensue to the Government. We become citizens of Virginia, as we firmly believe, for the general good.

We shall have much more to say in reference to our new position, to our duties, and to our interests hereafter. Now is hardly the time, even if we had the opportunity. We can only add, that we trust all our citizens may now be satisfied and contented—that our ardent wishes as our earnest labors shall be directed for the prosperity of Alexdria—and that, as a new era has commenced, our dria—and that, as a new era has commenced, our hopes are strong, that all that has been done will contribute to the general good. To make this so, should now be the effort of every Alexandrian,

Vote on Retrocession.—For Retrocession, 763;
against Retrocession, 222. 541 majority!

GEN. GAINES IN COMMAND OF EASTERN DIVIsion.-We find the following announcement, with the appropriate remarks annexed, in the Portsmouth New Era, of Tuesday :-

We feel a high sense of gratification in announcing that late on Saturday evening this distinguished officer received, through the Adjutant General's office at Washington, his orders from the proper Department to take command of the Eastern Division, fixing his Head Quarters either at New York, Philadelphia, or Troy. He has selected New York as the most important point, and yesterday afternoon, the very first conveyance that left, the Osceola, after his orders were received, found Gen. Gaines on his route to duty.

We believe it would have been more agreeable to him to have been ordered back to the Western Division, where he might have completed his plans of defence for the Mississippi river, but he says it is the duty of the soldier to obey orders, not to question them, and we took leave of him with the proud consciousness that we were in the presence of a brave and ready patriot and soldier, whose only object is to serve his country, and processes applied his honey and like hears and like honey and the says in the says and processes and like honey and his honey We feel a high sense of gratification in announ-

whose only object is to serve his country, and pre-serve unsullied his honor and his fame.

In conversation with the General just previous to his departure, the subject of the late investigation came up, when he expressed himself as ex-tremely grateful to the Secretary of War, for the opportunity he had afforded him, through a Court of Inquiry, to place himself rectus in curia before the American people.

THE PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES SOUTH .-Bagdad, in the woods near Pensacola, contains a cotton factory, and five enterprising citizens of Pensacola have just established another in Arcadia, at a cost of \$60,000. The operatives are all black girls.

The Fredericksburg (Va.) Recorder states that

Mr. Green's new factory, at Falmouth, is now in operation. This is the third cotton factory in that immediate vicinity, and all are in successful ope-

The Wheeling Times learns that a new compa-ny of substantial and business men has been or-ganized in that city, to commence operations in the manufacture of cotton cloths on an extensive scale. The cash capital invested is \$40,000.

PROGRESS OF BOSTON.-A writer in the Cour ier gives a dark picture of the retrograde of vir-tue in Boston. "In the 2d Ward," he says "the overseer and assessor told me, there were over 200 drinking places, many of them kept by low and worthless characters. It is computed that from 600 to 800 rum bowling alleys are in operation, to the ruin of many youths, to say nothing of the boys who are educating for the House of Correction. As to the billiard rooms and gematics they occupy the upper rooms of the bling places, they occupy the upper rooms of the chief corners of many principal streets, and have their bars as the usual appendages of such vile places. And last, though not least, licentiousness abounds as a common accompaniament of the foregoing." Boston is advancing backwards cer-

POTATO CROP .-- A French manufacturer has succeeded (after six years' labor) in producing ex-cellent paper and pasie board, from a substance separated from the potato. The process is a s-

AN UNNATURAL CASE.—Emily Harper, a modest looking interesting young girl, of about 16 years of age, was yesterday arrested, and brought before, Justice McGuire, on the complaint of her own father, who charged her with having robbed him of two hundred and filteen dollars. The circumstances attending this case are of the most unnatural nature, and revolting to the best feelings of humanity. It can hardly be conceived that a father could be induced to prosecute his own child, of so tender an age and sex, under any circumstances, but we are told that this is the fifth timo that the poor girl, whose appearance would indicate a character entirely at variance with the heinous charge, has been thus harassed by her father, and each time discharged, by a different magistrate, for the want of the slightest evidence of guilt. We learn that efforts are making by the friends of the young girl to obtain redress from the father for his determined and repeated persecution of his daughter. The evidence on each examination has, we learn, been the same, and it has been thus repeatedly pronounced of too trifling and flimsy a character to even cast a shadow of suspicion on the girl.—Baltimore Sun.

TELEGRAPH FROM WASHINGTON TO NEW OR-LEANS.—D. Bravo, Esq., proprietor of the com-mercial news room in New Orleans, is now in this city, endeavoring to make arrangements to have the magnetic telegraph extended from Wash-ington, D. C., to the city of New Orleans: The prospects of the enterprise are said to be very good. [New York Express.

THOMAS RITCHIE, Esq.—This venerable man, perhaps the oldest editor in the Union, passed through this place on Tueeday last, on his way to the Fauquier White Sulphur Spriags, where his family now are. He is still active and energetic, if we may judge from the spring and buoyancy of his movements; and from appearances, bids fair to grace the station which he has so long and honorably filled, for many years to come.—This is a consummation which we devoney wish.

[Warrenton Flag

ESCAPE.—One of the white convicts in the Penitentiary, named Phillips, made his escape last evening, while employed at work at the new Court House. He was immediately pursued, but has not as yet been taken. A reward is offered for his apprehension. See advertisement in another column.

We presume that the

We presume that the cause of his escape will be promptly investigated by the proper authorities, and the censure, if any, be allowed to rest where it belongs.—Rich. Enq.

Preparations to meet Gen. Kearney—Seven Thousand Mexican Troops said to be in Reserve—Mexican Spies—Exposed condition of American Supplies—Indians Attacking Government Wagons and Trading Parties—Volunteering against Americans, &c.

A letter from Mr. N. Colburn, our correspondent at Santa Fe, announces his arrival at Independence, in this State, on Thursday last, in twenty-four and a half days from Santa Fe. This journey eclipses in speed any other ever performed between the two points, and shows that very soon it will be stripped of even the character of novelty. From the letter of Mr. Colburn, we gather many facts of interest to our readers, which are here arranged.

gather many facts of interest to our readers, which are here arranged.

Mr. Colburn left Santa Fe on the 3d of August. There were then only 450 Mexican soldiers stationed in Santa Fe, but the authorities stated that they had 7000 men ready to march at a moment's warning to meet Gen. Kearney, and 2000 were expected from the lower country. How far this expectation may be realized, may be judged of from the fact, that Mr. Kennedy, who had just arrived from Sonora, reported that they had there only 300 soldiers; 200 at Chihaahua, and 40 at El Passo.

When Mr. C. left Santa Fe, nothing had been heard of Gen. Kearney's movements for fifteen

When Mr. C. left Santa Fe, nothing had been heard of Gen. Kearney's movements for filteen days previous. It was not then known that Gen. Wool was moving against Chihuahua. About 2000 miles on his route home, he met with eight Mexican dragoons who had been watching the movements of the American forces under Gen. Kearney. They said they had not seen the troops, although they had been in sight of Bent's fort and to the Simarone.

to the Simarone,
Mr. Colburn reached the crossing of the Ar-Mr. Colburn reached the crossing of the Ar-kansas in ten days, being the quickest trip ever made to that point in wagons. He found grass and water scarce. He there met Capt. Worces-ter, of the U.S. Artillery, T. Caldwell and Chas. Bent, only ten days from Independence, and sent by them to Gen. Kearney all the news of which he was in possession. From this party he heard of the murder, on the evening before, of Mr. W. Z. Swan, of Northampton, Mass. He was return-ing, it is stated, from Fort Bent, in Company with Major G. Clark, and was shot from his horse, Major G. Clark, and was shot from his horse, when within seventy-five yards of their camp, by

On the 18th; he met Mr. Turley's company of On the 18th; he met Mr. Turley's company of three wagons, for Toas, and also forty-three government wagons and 54 men. They were laying by for repairs. They had lost fifteen yoke of oxen; many of the men were sick, and they had only two rounds of ammunition. No guard could be placed at night, and they had nothing with which to protect themselves when hunting their oxen.

The Indians were attacking some of the companies almost every night. This detachment of wagons was then sixteen days behind the Army, which Mr. C. learned was subsisting on half a ration of bread and meat, with neither sugar nor coffee! He expressed the opinion that one hundred Mexican soldiers could capture all the supplies of Government stores from the Cotton Wood to Beat's Fort if they only knew their expressed situa-Beat's Fort, if they only knew their exposed situa-tion. It was also stated that the Dragoons had tion. It was also stated that the Dragoons had only fifteen rounds of ammunition with them.—
Mr. C. says the Indians were in Santa Fe, offering their services to Gen. Armijo, on condition that he should let them have the spoils which they might take from the Americaus, but that he had refused to accept the proposition. If he had acceded to it the army might, possibly, have been defeated or their supplies cut off, which would have caused great distress. Major Clark and himself gave them all the powder which they could spare and left them.

Could spare and left them.

On the 15th, he met twenty-two Government wagons, in charge of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Coons, of St. Louis. He learned from them that their camp had been attacked on the night previous, and camp had been attacked on the night provided ano-that they had killed one Indian and wounded ano-ther. That night his camp was attacked at Coon Creek, and an attempt made to run off his stock. From the 16th to the 27th he met parties every

From the 16th to the 27th he met parties every day, all of whom had suffered more or less by the Indians, who seemed bent on stealing their stock, and succeeded in carrying off some.

Mr. Colburn represents trade as extremely dull at Santa Fe. There was a heavy storm of snow in the mountains on the 15th of June, and on the 10th of July he saw large banks of snow. On the 24th of June there was a tremendous hail storm on the St. Charles: some of the stones measured nine inches, and he saw one house which had holes cut through the roof by it.

which had holes cut through the roof by it.

The corn crop was very poor. Mr. C. expresses the opinion that the horses of the mounted men must suffer se erely through the winter, as there was but little surplus grain in the country, probability as exceeding eight thousand bushels when and no corn.

The Navajo Indians were committing depreda-

tions on the Mexicans. They killed one man and wounded another, on the 2d ult., within twelve miles of Santa Fe, and were almost daily running

Mr. Alvares, American Consul at Santa Fe, was in feeble health. Mr. C. records the death, in March last, at Santana, of Dr. Henry Masure, but this must be a mistake, as that gentleman did not leave here until after that period. It has re-ference, doubtless, to a brother, who has been in Mexico for several years.—St. Louis Republican.

J. J. STRANG, THE MORMON PROPHET .- Wm. Smith, Lucy Smith, and the rest of the Smith family, certify that Joe Smith had appointed J. J. Strang to be a Mormon prophet. Mr. Strang, who is in Philadelphia at present, called upon the Ledger and exhibited a number of testimonials, going to prove that the Smith family do certify to that The following letter from Wm. Smith cor-

roborates the other testimonials:

City of Voree, Winconsin, \ July, 28, A. D., 1846. \ To the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints:—Beloved Brethren:—Inheriting, as I do, the office of Patriarch by lineal descent from my progenitors, and having been ordained thereunto by the first Presidency, and being thereby fully in-vested with patriarchal authority, I deem it necessary at this time to address you a few lines for the confirmation of your faith in the great work of the last day. As to the claims of brother Jas. J. Strang, as the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of cated himself and a company of Yankee shoeas the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of
Latter Day Saints, Prophet, Seer and Revelator, I,
entertain no doubt whatever, as his appointment
by my brother Joseph, and his confirmation by angelic administration, is in strict accordance with
the law of God by revelation, for so Jehovah hath
revealed it unto me, and I, therefore, as your
spiritual father, bear witness to you all of the truth
of these declarations; and as God has revealed to
me his appointment of brother Strang to said staof these declarations; and as God has revealed to me his appointment of brother Strang to said station, and the investing him with all the keys and powers of the priesthood, I rejoice that I am able to confirm your faith, for God is now working gloriously for Zion. Come up, bretheren, to Voree, the great gathering place appointed of God, for here the people will have peace, and our Heavenly Father will here give us great prosperity.—

The people are remarkably friendly, and treat us with great kindness. Brethren put your should ders once more to the wheel, and let us show ourselves approved of God by acts of righteousness.

Your Brother.

WM. SMITH, Patriarch of the Church. M. E. CAMP MEETING.—The Camp Meeting, near Leesburg, terminated yesterday morning, on its seventh day. It was very numerously attended, and proved a season of more than common interest. One hundred converts were added to the Church, and a deep impression is believed to have been produced upon the minds of a vast number of others in attendance. There were thirteen ministers present, including several of our excellent local preachers of the Church. Among them were—Rev. Thomas B. Sargent, P. E.; John S. Martin, pastor in charge; Churles A. Davis, of Washington City, Agent of the American Colonization Society for Virginia; Mr. Hayes, of the Loudoun Circuit; Mr. Taylor, of Georgetown; Messrs. Nixon and Cornelius, of the Fairfax Circuit; and Matthew G. Hamilton, formerly of Leesburg,—Loudoun Chronicle.

Arrival of the Steamship Britannia.

15 DAYS LATER FROM EUORPE. Arrival of Hon. Louis McLane—Passage of the Sigar Bill—Effects of the American Tariff in England—State of the Orops—Condition of Ireland—State of the Markets, \$\dagger\$c., \$\dagger\$c., \$\dagger\$c.

The Steamer Britannia arrived at Boston at 10

clock, P. M. Things remained very much as they were on e departure of the last steamer.

the departure of the last steamer.

The Hon. Mr. McLane has returned in her.
The cotton market has been in a quiescent state. The sales on the 18th at Liverpool were restimated at 6000 bales. Speculators have taken 700 American, and have exported 500 bales.—1000 bales consisting of 800 Bahia, were sold at 6, to 6 1.8 d. 100 Peruvian at 6½ a 6½ d.
The market closed in the manufacturing districts with business by no means active. However, news received from the United States will give a new impetus to trade.

The money market is easy, and for business cash can be had very readily.

The produce markets are tolerably active, both as regards the home and the export trade.

American hams are selling at 35s. to 43s—There is a good demand for beef and pork, and late prices are tully supported. Lard, in kegs, is

There is a good demand for beef and pork, and late prices are fully supported. Lard, in kegs, is selling at 35s. to 43s; and in barrels at 35s. to 38s. Cheese of good quality is very scarce at Liverpool. Parcels of indifferent quality have been sold at 35s. to 45s. per cwt.

There have been storms and floods in England, and great falls of rain which have injured the crops severely.

Severely.

The popularity of the new Pope is unbounded.

The Cobden testimonial has reached £65,000.

Indian corn has risen to 32s. per quarter. The accounts of the potato crop appears to

lisastrous. The new Papal tariff makes great reduction on vollen manufactures, cotton goods, sugar and

coffee.

House of Lords.—Parliament is expected to rise about the 28th of August. On the 17th the House of Lords passed the Sugar Bill.

House of Commons.—The destitution of Ireland occupied the House of Commons on Monday. A sum of money has been appropriated to employ the poor of Ireland.

France.—The French Chambers have terminated and market has been the correct of the Chimagon.

nated, and great has been the success of the Guizot ministry. The majority in the new Chamber is expected to be one hundred, and it may possibly exceed that number. The King had opened the Chambers in a short speech. Effects of the American Tariff in England.— Several markets have experienced the effects of the liberal tariff which goes into operation in the United States on the 1st of December. Iron has

United States on the 1st of Determined already advanced in price, and the woollen manufactories of Yorkshire are firm and improving.

State of Trade.—At Manchester there is no State of Trade .- At Manchester there is change to report in the Cloth market since this day week. The favorable commercial news from the United States have made the market what may be called firm in printing cloths of good quality. There is an advance, but a slight one. The de-

mand continues good.

At Bradford the wool market is well supplied with all kinds of combings, and the business doing is barely an average, as the prices are too high to induce the spinners to buy, except to supply immediate wants. Our cotton market has been active, and upon some kinds of goods an advance has been given. The wool market continues inactive, and prices nearly stationary.

active, and prices nearly stationary.

Calhoun and McDuffie.—The sprightly, and agreeable correspondent of the Norfolk Beacon, who writes from the Virginia White Sulphur Springs, gives the following interesting account of these two distinguished Senators, now on a visit to that kemous watering place:

"Three or four times a day the Hon. John C. Calhoun may be seen, walking leisurely down to the spring pavilion, or dining saloon—stopping occasionally to converse with some friend or acquaintance on the route, and again pursuing his way, with the ease, and unpretending dignity of an humble citizen. If the sages and enlightened statesmen of the civilized world were congregated at this place, that man would still hold an enviable and elevated position in their nidst; and yet, there is a simplicity of manner—a freedom viable and elevated position in their midst; and yet, there is a simplicity of manner—a freedom from estentation in his demeanor and deportment, that at once removes every feeling of embarrassment, in those who seek to approach him. In John C. Clahoun are embodied all the elements of moral and intellectual greatness.

Here also is the Hon. George McDuffie—seek-

ing to renovate palsied energies of a shattered frame. Though, physically, a magnificent wreck, still the giant intellect is there; and it is painful to contemplate the premature decay of this noble and gifted son of the South

SICENESS IN MARYLAND.-We regret to learn that a great deal of sickness prevails in different sections of this state, particularly in the lower counties of the Western Shore. The prevailing disease is bilious fever, which although it readily yields to the proper remedies, is nevertheless a heavy affliction, especially to the farmers, who are at this season of the year busily engaged in securing their crops. The continued excessive heatof the weather, together with the great abundance of vegetation, will, we fear, generate an unusual amount of sickness during the present month.—
We are glad to be able to state that so far the city of Baltimore is blessed with most excellent health.

Balt. Clipper. PAUPER LABOR.—A Whig paper now lying before us predicts "ruin to the hatters, shoemabefore us predicts "ruin to the hatters, shoema-kers, &c., of the United States, on account of the low price of foreign labor." In order that our Whig cotemporary may not be wholly without consolation in his fears, we extract the following from a letter published in the Hartfold Courant, written from London, by a Connecticut Whig.— It will be seen that Yankee skill and industry ventures to thrust itself right under the nose of ventures to thrust itself right under the nose of royalty—not having the fear of "pauper labor" before its eyes—and competes successfully with

ty of making such as are made here, they could be afforded at twelve and twenty-five dollars per dozen, and are the best article which is made."

The fact is, most mechanics in England get as good wages as they do in this country.

[N. H. Democrat.

A CARDID WHIG—A FACT.—As a couple of Whigs of this village, in conversation with a Democrat, were mourning over the prospects of the country, because the tariff law had been amended,

country, because the tariff law had been amended, the Democrat asked—

"Why is it that you whigs are always endeavoring to produce a panic, and are prophecying the ruin of the country?"

"Because if it were not for panics, we could not exist as aparty!" artlessly replied one of them.

"Give us your hand, said the Democrat, for you are an honest federalist. I like to meet with such men, and hear them tell the truth."

[Poughkeepsie N. Y. Telegraph.

A line of Steamboats is now carrying passengers from Baltimore to Philadelphia for \$1.

Flattering Republican Sentiments.

The man who maliciously incites the poor against the rich simply on the ground that the former should hate the latter for mere dissimilarity of condition, is a base demagogue; a wretch whose claim upon the protection of society is very questionable. All men would be rich if possible, and no human being ought to feel enmity against what he would, legally, enjoy himself. The abuse not the possession only, of wealth, should engender a dislike of wealthy persons. When wealth enslaves, it becomes despicable, and may, with reason, be condemned.

About a week since, the owner of a large mill in the interior of this State very frankly told us, after an acquaintance of a couple of hours, that he would discharge his 200 employees without the notice of a moment, if they relused to vote his ticket.

icket. "Sir," asked we, "what is your ticket?"

"Whig," was the reply.
"And would you discharge your men because they could not conscientiously think with you if their families were likely to suffer in conse-

quence?"
"I would. They would oppose my interests, and very probably place my family in a starving condition." Here was a frank admission. Here was a fair exposition of real aristocratical Whig views.—And such infamous doctrines are theoretically adcocated and unscrupulously practised by every Whig capitalist in the Union! These Whig manufacturers screw the operatives down to work for the

very smallest compensation, exorting from nine to ten or twelve hours' hard labor daily, but do not allow the compact to end here, as it should. No! they do not consider that the relative duties of employer and employed are comprised in a fair exchange of labor for an honest degree of compensation. They not only wish to purchase, with a stipulated use of the operative's body for a specified length of time, but they insist upon including. stipulated use of the operative's body for a specified length of time, but they insist upon including,
in the compulsory barter, the right to the control
of the poor working man's conscience. They
must have both soul and body. "Be a Whig or
starve," is the motto. "We have the might, and
we mean to establish that as right."

[Harrisburg Union.

"GOING ABROAD FOR CLOTHING."-A Mr. Shen-

herd, a Merchant Tailor of Philadelphia, having a large stock of ready-made clothing on hand, supposed that he might turn the passage of the now Tar if to some account, and accordingly advertised that he was anxious to dispose of his present stock at low rates, in order to make room for a supply which he expected to procure from Belgium, under the new Tariff, at prices less than they could be made for in this country. It was evidently a CLAP TRAP advertisement, such as is frequently seen in the city papers; but the Whigs thought it would be the procure in the city papers. help along in their panic movements, and they are passing it around under the alarming head, "Go-

ing abroad for clothing."

As an off-set, however, to Mr. Shepherd's card one might cite that of Bennet & Co., also of Philadelphia, competitors with Mr S. in the clothing line. B. & Co. announce that they can make and furnish from their establishment "readymade clothing by the ship load or single garment, as cheap as any part of Europe can produce, and better made," and that "American manufacturers are not in fear of any importations from Belgium or any other place."

Verily, Whiggery must be hard run, when it resorts to such a matter as Shepherd's catch pen-ny card, for panic material.—Westchester Rep.

HONEST FOR ONCE !- The Democratic party have been assailed by the Whigs as actuated by a love of the "spoils" alone. But the angry warfare among the Whig journals of New York has brought to light the fact, that the Whigs have no objection to clutch "the spoils." Witness the following frank but quaint admission of the N.

Y. Express:

"Now, with such differences of opinion between us and the men who write for, or maintain, when printed, the Tribune and the Albany Evening Journal, there can be no unity, no harmony. We are only nominally of the same party; we differ, in fact, more from each other than we differ from the common enemy. It is very true, we can, when out of power, seemingly act together, for the sake of 'the spoils' of a victory: but the very moment we achieve a victory, we should disgrace it by attempting to carry out such principles, and be but yearlings in power, then to disband amid the scorn of the community. It is, also, too true, as our Locofoco adversary was hinting, the agreement between us is only on the mere money oness. from the common enemy. It is very true, we can, when out of power, seemingly act together, for the sake of 'the spoils' of a victory; but the very moment we achieve a victory, we should disgrace it by attempting to carry out such principles, and be but yearlings in power, then to disband amid the scorn of the community. It is, alsa, too true, as our Locofoco adversary was hinting, the agreement between us is only on the mere money questions of the day, such as 'Tariffs' and the Sub-Treasury; while the real, solid, permanent and alarming divisions are, as to the structure and organization of society, the laws of property, the relation of man with man; questions which tower relation of man with man : questions which towerhigh above, and throw far into the shade, all Tariffs and Sub-Treasuries."

INSTANTANEOUS STOPPAGE OF RAILROAD TRAINS. -We referred a few days since to an important discovery to produce this effect. Galignani's Messenger has been present at some experiments on a mode railway constructed for the purposé.—
The inventor is an engineer named Alexander, who has been occupied for four years in bringing the invention to perfection. A model train was let off at different rates of speed, from fifteen to twenty leagues an hour, down a very inclined place and set purposes. plane, and yet, notwithstanding these circumstances, the train was checked without the slightest commotion. The break is worked by the con-ductor of the last carriage, by which means the whole of the carriages, instead of striking each other, have a tendency to retreat. As soon as the brakes of the last carriage have taken their position, those of every other carriage in the train act instantaneously, and by another admirable contrivance the locomotive can even at the greatest rate of speed, be detached from the train.—
This is not all. The very act of separating the locumotive provides against accident from its running too far forward, for as soon as it has reached. ed a sufficient distance from the train, say fifty to one hundred yards, it stops. We shall not enter into any technical details of the mode in which all this is effected, for they could be understood by only a few of our readers, but as far as the results are concerned, we feel convinced that the invention is good. The inventor estimates the expense of adopting his apparatus at a thousand francs for each carriage, which is a small sum, if we consider the importance of the object in view.

A commission, appointed by the French Government, have witnessed, and, it is said, approved of he experiment.

CAUSE OF DISEASE AND DEATH .- A Liverpool physician asks the attention of the public in re-lerence to the practice of carrying to the grave the bodies of children who have died of small pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, &c., in common hackney coaches. From the peculiar condition of the blood and other fluid, decomposicondition of the blood and other fluid, decomposition commences immediately after death. The coffin with its decomposing inmate is placed in a common carriage. The same disease that had produced death in the remains thus followed to the grave is contracted by the healthful mourners, and in a few days probably they too are consigned to the tomb. The public hack or carriage which still contains the infectious taint is offered an receptacle for promiscuous passengers, and draps in a few minutes after the corpse has been dislodged, starts off with the unsuspecting passengers either on pleasure or business, thus subjecting them to the same deadly infection. This is a danger that may entirely be avoided by abandoning the practice of carrying the dead bodies of children in a carriage, and substituting hearses for all such occasions.

Wangoner, near the September, by the Rev. B. H. Benton, Mr. Liennon H. Garrea to Miss Louis F. Carrea, all of Loundoun county.

On the 8th of August Inst, Mr. Gilles F. Cook. (formerly of this county, Missouri.

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for all such occasions. EVERY MAN A LAWYER.—The Convention decided yesterday, by a vote of 60 to 17, that any male citizen, of whatever color, of good moral character, and requisite qualifications of tearning and ability, shall be admitted to practice in all the courts in this State. Possibly one of the conditions, if literally construed, may narrow rather than enlarge, the circle of practitioners, or at least exclude some who are now in possession of a diploma.—Albany Argus.

CHURCHES IN NEW YORK .- The following are the number of churches iff that city and the cost of the buildings, according to the official State

naus of 1845 : Preabyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Jews.

Total. \$2,903,000 The number of clergymen in the city according o the census is 282—aggregate salaries \$275,025 or less than \$1000 per annum each, on an ave

A Light of Science and Learning Extinguished It is with melancholy feelings that we have to announce this morning the death of Thomas R. Dew, late President of William and Mary Col-lege. The tidings of his untimely decease will cause to drop a tear from many an eye that was wont to look upon him with love and admiration. He was a Virginian by birth and in heart. He left the county of King and Queen, where a numerous circle of relatives and friends will be soon merous circle of relatives and friends will be soon wrapt in mourning at his decease, and pursued with steady step the paths of learning. He became Professor and President at William and Mary College, and labored for its fame as he did for his own. He had by his own energies acquired erudition, fortune, distinction; and it has been but a few weeks since this paper chronicied his marriage. But in the prime of usefulness and at the threshhold of his greatest happiness, he is cut down!

down! We trust that the hand of some one who knew him well will do justice to his character, his ge nius and his productions.—Rich. Enq.

MELANCHOLY CASUALITY .- Mr. John Wesle MELANCHOLY CASUALITY.—Mr. John Wesley Finch and his wile met with a melancholy death on the 21stinst., near Abingdon, Virginia. They were travelling, and had encamped for the night about six miles west of Abingdon, and were quietly reposing in their carryall, together with a nephew, when the horse, being tethered to the wheel, took fright, turned the wagon bottom upwards, and the two old people were suffocated before they could be relieved. The young man who was with them stees that they were returning from a visit them states that they were returning from a visit in North Carolina to their residence near Dresden Weakly county, Tennessee.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE .- Washington Irving LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—Washington Irving, who will soon return home, will immediately put to press his History of Mohammed, the materials of which he has collected during his residence in Spain, from the Moorish manuscripts and legends. Prescott has ready his Conquest of Peru, which will be followed by a Life of Philip the Second Mr. Bancroft has completed his fourth volume of his History of the United States, which will soon appear. Jared Sparks is engaged in writing a History of the American Revolution. The Hon. John P. Kennedy is engaged upon a Life of Wirt.

CHEERFULNESS .- It is better to tread the path of life cheerfully, skipping lightly over the thorns and briars that obstruct your path, than to sit down under every hedge lamenting your hard fate.—
The thread of a cheerful man's life spins out much longer than that of a man who is continually sad and desponding. Prudent conduct in the con-cerns of this life is highly necessary; but if distress succeed, dejection and despair will not afford relief. The best thing to be done when evil comes upon us, is not lamentation, but action; not to sit down and suffer, but to rise and seek the remedy.

### The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET-From the Baltimore Sun, of Wednesday,

CATTLE-Sales to city butchers at 4 to \$5 25 per

prime white at \$1 14. Good to prime Md. reds sold at 80 to 83 cents, and ordinary to good 75 to 80 cents. These quotations show an advance of 6 to 8 cents since Saturday. A lot of extra prime Md. red sold at 90 cents.—
White Corn \$2 a. 53 cents, and yellow 53 a 54; Oats 28

White Corn 52 a 53 cents, and yellow 53 a 54; Oats 28 a 30 cents; Rys 624 cents.

WHISKEY—In bbls 22 cents, and in hids 21 cents.

COFFEE—The demand has been better for Rio, as shown by the private and public trn a actions since our last weekly report, which amounts to about 6,000 bags, taken at 64 to 74 cents, 6 months.

MOLASSES.—At auction, on Tuesday, 40 casks Porto Rico sold at 27 to 29 cents per gallon, 4 months.

SUGARS—Sales of New Orleans at 64 to 7 cents. At auction, on Tuesday, 108 hids. Porto Rico sold at 26 90 to 37 05 per 100 lbs., 4 months.

WOOL—There has been considerable animation in the Wool market this week, and about 30,000 lbs have been sold as follows; mixed 21 a 22 cents, 4 months; No. 2 at 25; No. 3 at 23; No. 4 at 21; common tab washed at 21, and pulled at 20 cents, 6 months.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

At New York, on Monday, Fleurwas in good demand; Western was taken for export and speculation at \$4.50; common Southern brands were held at 425 a \$4.50. Corn meal in demand for export; sales since the arrival of the steamer at 2.56; 2.75 and \$3, at which latter price it is now held. Genessee wheat in demand at 95 cents.—holders demanding \$1. Sales of Jersey corn at 624 cents; Southern yellow 56 cents. Whiskey 221 a 23.

At Philadelphia, on Monday, fresh ground flour was wanted for shipment at \$1, but holders; in view of the light stock, refused that price, and no sales have transpired; old stock firmly held at 3.75 a \$3.87. Very little wheat arriving; a small sale of Pa. red was made at 85; cents; prime, in store, held at 90 cents—Sales of Penn. corn at 55 cents in store. TRADE AND BUSINESS.

MARIE IED On the 20th August, 1846, at La Grange, Georgia, by the Rev. Thomas Sanford, the Hon. Orlando B. Fick-Lin of Illinois, to Miss Eldzabeth II., eldest daughter of the Hon. Walter T. Colquit. On the Bridge, at Harpers-Ferry, on Monday evening the 7th instant, by the Rev. Nelson Head, Mr. David LLOYD 10 Miss NANOY JANE SHALLWOOD, both of Clarke county.

At Harpers-Ferry, on Thursday evening the 3d im by the Rev. Nelson Head, Mr. Dankel J. Young Miss Maky D. Burr, eldest daughter of Mr. Zadock Bu all of Harpers-Ferry.

On the 27th nit., by the Rev. James Walls, Mr. Tuos S. Baker to Miss Elizabeth C. Diffenderfer, all of Winchester, ...

On Tuesday, 1st September, by the Rev. B. H. Benton, Mr. Leonidas H. Garter to Miss Louisa F. Carter, all of Louisdoun county.

On the 8th of August Inst, Mr. Gilks F. Cook. (formerly of this county.) to Miss Frances C. Fortil—both of Randolph county, Missouri.

At Shepherdstown, on Monday the 24th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH COOKUS, wife of Mr. Michael Cookus, aged 49 years.

49 years.

On the 19th ult., at the City Hotel, in Boonville, Missouri, Mr. James C. Mittenkll., late of Clarke county, Va., in the 22d year of his age.

On Monday, the 1st inst, in Berkeley county, Mrs. Margarer Lisle, consort of the late Robert B. Lisle, aged about 54 years.

On Monday morning last, in Martinsburg, of Congesgestive Fever, Mr. Thomas Springs, son of Mr. Robert Springs, in the 19th year of his age.

Miscellaneous Notices.

By Permission of Divine Providence a Protracted Meeting will be held at Kabletown, under the superintendence of the Rev. John Smith, P. E. There are a number of other Ministers expected to be in attendance, at t will be kept up six days or more.

By permission of Divine Providence a Protracted Meeting will be held at Kabletown, under the direction of the Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commencing Saturday, September 19.

Schingl Commissionary.

School Commissioners. An adjourned meeting of the School Commissioners of Jefferson county will take place on Friday the 11th inst., at which time the whole of the districts will be completed. It is indispensably necessary that those of the Commissioners who were absert at the last meeting should be present at the next.

II. N. GALLAHER, Clerk.

September 4, 1816. AGENCY.

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

Por As the Indian formerly roamed over the mountains of Pert, undouscious of the vast wealth that lay hidden beneath its surface; so, till lately, have we strolled through our native forests, ignorant of the fact that they contain higredients which, in hands skilled by study and experience, form by far the most effications remedy for all kinds of Pulmonary and Live affections known to the world; yet this is true; Wild Gherry bark and Tar have indeed, been used before, but their virtues could not be FULLY APTARCIAND, because they were not FULLY ATTACTED. Dr. Wistar has done this—and his Balvam of Wild Cherry, (which contains also an extract of Tar) is astonishing every body, especially the M. D's, by its wonderful efficacy in Ashma, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, first stages of Consumption, etc. This Balsam is made from materials which NATURE has placed in all northern latitudes as an antidote for discusor caused by cold climates.

"Nature is but the name for an effect Whose cause is God."

Let us not neglect her plainest dictates. Always be sure to get the genuine article, as spurious "Balsams" etc. are affoat.

327 A fresh supply of the above Balsam on hand and for sale by J. II. BEARD, Charlestown.

A CARD.

DR. MASON may hereafter be found at his residence, recently occupied by John R. Flagg, Esq , and next door to the Bank. Charlestown, Sept. 10, 1846—3t.

#### FREE EXHIBITION. Plumbe National Daguerrian Gal-

lery and Photographic Depots, ESTABLISHED in 1840, and awarded the Gold and Silver Medals, Four First Premiums, and the Two Highest Honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, for the most splendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever

exhibited.

At the Court-house, Charlestown, for a few days. 205 Baltimore street, Baltimore, adjoining

Campbell's Jewelry Store.
Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington city.
No. 251 Broadway, New York.
75 Court street, Boston.
136 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

IF PORTRAITS taken in any weather, in exquisite style.
Apparatus, Instructions, and all Materials fur-

September 11, 1846.

NOTICE.

A LI. persons indebted to the estate of Sarah Clark, dec'd, or of Wm. Clark, dec'd, are requested to make payment; and all holding claims against either of them, will please present them. them properly authenticated for settlemen

of Sarah Clark, dec'd, and Adm'r de bonus non of Wm. Clark, dec'd, Sept. 11, 1846—3!\*

MASONIC.

THE Brethren of Equality Lodge, No. 136, propose to lay the Corner Stone of a New MASONIC HALL about to be erected in Mar-MASONIC HALL about to be erected in Martinsburg, on Saturday, the 20th day of September.

The occasion will be honored with a public procession, an Oration and other fitting ceremonies.

All neighboring Lodges and all Brethren in regular standing are cordially invited to join in the ceremonies.

A. S. CHAMBERS,

HIRAM BOWEN,

WM. H. MATHEWS,

W. H. HESLETINE, Committee of Arrangements.
Martinsburg, Sept. 9, 1846.

### WHEAT WANTED.

THE subscriber is purchasing WHEAT for Thomas J. Davis.

An extra price will be given for an extra artiticle of old or new Wheat, delivered in any Ware, house or Boat on the line of the Chesapeake and early. Onto Canal. JAMES L. RANSON. Sept. 11, 1846—tf.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

PERSONS desiring Insurance against loss or damage by Fire, on Houses, Barns, Mills, Merchandize, Furniture, &c. can have it effected in the FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COmin the FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY of Philadelphia, on the lowest terms, by application to JAMES J. MILLER.
Sept. 11, 1846—3t.

Home-made Tweeds, Linseys and Flannels.

W E have just received a large assortment of 3-4 Tweeds, 6-4 Fulled Linseys, 4-4 Plaid do., and 4-4 White Flannels, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. CRANE & SADLER.

Stocking Yarns. COARSE and Fine Stocking Yarn for sale by Sept. 11. CRANE & SADLER.

Plough Irons. JUST received, an assortment of Hughes' double refined iron rounds and squares, large

and small; Full assortment Bar and Scollop Iron ; Horse shoe and nail iron; Plough irons;
Double and Single Shovels, &c., all of which
will be sold very low for cash.
No other manufacture of iron kept for sale.
F. DUNNINGTON.

Walper's ⋈ Roads, Sept. 11, 1846. Dry Goods, Low!

ULL assortment of Dry Goods for sale very A large stock of Osnaburgs, duck, bagging, and cotton yarn, &c., which I will sell unusually cheap.

F. DUNNINGTON.

Walper's Roads, Sept. 11.

Cherry,

Cherry,

A VALUABLE Family Medicine for Consumption, coughs, colds, whooping cough, liver complaint, &c. &c., just received and for J. H. BEARD. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild

Sale by Sept. 11. COTTON BAGS.—A large lot Cotton Bags Sept. 11. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have for sale a stationary Engine and Boiler, of eight horse power, which may readily be run up to ten or twelve horse power. The boiler is 24 feet long and 30 inches in diameter in the clear. Also, a double Saw Mill, of Crosbey's Patent, together with two carriages, Straps, and all the Irous belonging to said Mills, and two Circular Saws, of about 24 inches in diameter, and all the Straps belonging thereto.—Also one of Mr. John Wernwag's make of Stavecutter and Jointers—the whole of which will be sold low for cash or good paper.

SCHOFIELD & MAUZY.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 21, 1846—1m.

J. GREGG GIBSON, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the public. He has become associated, with Dr. J. J. H. Straith, so that he will always have the benefit of his instruction and counsel—unless professionally albent, he may be found at a hours at Dr. Straith's office.

August 28, 1846—3m.

STOO BELVARED

RAN AWAY from the subscribers residence, near Thompson's Depot, Jefferson County, Va., on the night of the alat August, a Negro Boy, named BILL, about 27 years of age, of dark complexion, left hand considerably burned the little finger laying in the palm of the hand. He is about five feet nine inches high—weighing about 150 pounds—stands very erect. He took with him a black cloth coat, a black for hat, and plaid cassinet pantaloons. His other clothing not recollected.

We will give the above reward for his recovery if taken in Pennsylvania or Maryland, and Fifty Dollars if taken in Virginia—to be secured in all cases so that we get him again.

JOHN & JOSEPH SMITH.

Thompson's Depot, Jefferson Co., }
Sept. 4, 1846—31.

#### ESTRAY HOG.

STRAYED from the subscriber's residence, in Charlestown, on the 23d ult., a large white thog, with a few black spots, a slit in the right car and a hole in the left—about 16 months old and in good order. Any information as to this Hog will be thankfully received, and a reasonable reward paid for its recovery, if required.

THOMAS J. BRAGG.

Sept. 4, 1846—3t.

NOTICE.

NOTES given at the sale of the effects of Craven Trussell and the late C. W. Aisquith, at the farm lately owned by Daniel Snyder, will be due on the 16th of this month, and prompt payment is confidently expected.

The Notes will be found in the hands of N. S. White. N. S. WHITE, CRAVEN TRUSSELL.

Sept. 4, 1846.

#### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at the residence of the late Jonathan Burns, dec'd, on THURSDAY the 17th day of September, the following Personal Property, to wit: 8 head of Work Horses, 1 Riding Mare;

8 head of Work Horses, 1 Riding Mare;
2 three-year old Colts;
6 Milch Cows, three yearling Calves;
29 large Hogs, for the pen, 4 sows, 13 shoats;
45 Sheep and Lambs;
13 stands of Bees;
One Corn Barrel;
Two Farm Wagoits, one Wagon Bed;
1 pair Wood-ladders, 1 one-horse Cart;
1 one-horse Wagon, nearly new;
Wagon and Plough Harness;
One Barouche and Harness, nearly new;
The one-half of a six-horse Threshing Machine,
(spike;)

(spike;)

1 Wheat Fan, 1 Cutting Box;

1 Wheelbarrow, 1 Sleigh, 1 Harrow;

Four Bar-shear Ploughs;

Double and Single Shovel do.;

Mowing Scythes, Cradling Scythes;

Rakes and Forks, 1 Water Car; 25 tons of Timothy Hay.

#### Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

Such as Beds, Bedsteads, and Bedding;
Tables, Chairs, 1 Bureau;
One 24 hour Clock, 1 Cupboard;
One Hathaway Cooking Stove;
And all other Kitchen Furniture necessary for

mention.

Terms of Sale:—Nine months credit will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, by the purchaser giving note and approved security; under that sum the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with. family, and many other articles, too tedious to

HARRISON A. ANDERSON, Adm'r. Sept. 4, 1846.

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.

J. C. R. TAYLOR.

July 31, 1846—tf.

Journeyman Coopers Wanted. THE subscriber wishes to employ immediate ly, two steady and industrious JOURNEY MEN COOPERS. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given if application be made iberal wagos will be given if application be madarly.

ABRAHAM VANHORN. Charlestown, Sept. 4, 1846 .- 3t.

Teacher Wanted. A TEACHER, who is well qualified to take charge of an Academy, is now wanted at Wickliffe, Clarke County, Va. The situation is

Trade Wanted. WANTED in exchange for Goods—Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Candles, Beeswax, Rags, Feathers, Wool, Corn, Corn-meal, Flour, Wheat, Oats, or good Paper will be taken in exchange for Goods, at fair cash prices.

WM. S. LOCK. Sept. 4. School Books. A Sthe Schools of our town and county are about to commence their fall sessions, I invite the attention of parents and teachers to my stock of School Books, which comprise every book in common use, and all at lowest prices.

Purniture Dimity.

ON HAND one piece of yard wide Furniture Dimity.

E. M. AISQUITH.

September 4, 1846.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys. JUST received and for sale, a large supply of 3.4 and 6.4 Drab and Mixed Fulled Linseys. Also, handsome Striped do.;
Super Domestic Flannels;
Coarse Stocking Yarn for servants, and
A large lot of Tweeds, Jobe & Co.'s make.
Sout 4. WM. S. LOCK.

Preserves in Bottles.

PRESERVED Crab Apples, do. Prunes;
Apple Jelly, &c., for sale by
Sept. 4.

J. H. BEARD.

Wool Wanted.
WANTED in exchange for Goods, 500 pounds
WM. S. LOCK. Music! Music!!

LARGE assortment of Music at two cents A per page, for sale by Sept. 4. J. H. BEARD.

ONIONS.—Just received, five bushels, large and fine, for sale by E. M. AISQUITH. BAGS:—Several hundred Bags for sale by Sept. 4. E. M. AISQUITH.

OLD BRANDY—Four barrels 3 year old Apple Brandy. E. M. AISQUITH. ple Brandy. September 4, 1846.

C ASTINGS.—Just received, a large additional supply of Castings, such as Kettlee, Pots, Ovens, and extra Oven lids, Skillets, Grid-irons, Dog-irons, Mould Boards, &c.
Sept. 4. THOMAS RAWLINS.

STOCKING YARN,—Coarse Stocking Yarn for servants, for sale by Sept. 4.

He came too late; at once he felt
That all his power was o'er;
Indifference in her calm smile dwelt—
She thought of him no more.
Anger and grief had passed away,
Her heart and thoughts were free;
She met him and her words were gay,
No spell had memory.

No spell had memory.

He came too late! the subtle chords
Of love were all unbound...

No by offence or spoken words,
But by the sights that wound;
She knew that life held nothing now.
That could the past repay;
Yet she retained his tardy vow,
And couldy turned away.

He came too late! her countless dreams
Of hope had long since flown—
No charm dwelt in his chosen theme,
Nor in his whispered tone;
And when with word or smile he tried
Affection still to prove,
She nerved her heart with woman's pride,
And spurned his fickle love.

### The humorist.

A SORRY MAN .- They tell a story about Yankee tailor dunning a man for the amount of his bill. The man said he was sorry, very sorry indeed, that he couldn't pay it."

"Well," said the tailor, "I took you for a man that would be sorry, but if you are sorrier than I am, I'll quit.

"A BARGAIN'S A BARGAIN."-In the town of "A BARGAIN'S A BARGAIN."—In the town of H—, some years ago, (says the Nashua Telegraph) people used to be in the habit of taking hogs to fat "at halves." That is, a person who had a shoat, to saye the tromble and expense of fattening, would let him out to some one better situated for the business, for which he received when fattened, one half of the pork. Mr. B—resorted to this very common method of filling his pork barrel, letting out his hog to fatten to one of his neighbors. The next day the neighbor came back with half a shoat nicely dressed.

"How is this?" said B——.
"O! he is as fat as I want him," was the reply to his enquiry.

Indolence leaves the doors of the soul unlocked and thieves and robbers go in and despoil it of its

A gentleman being overtaken by a shower, sought shelter from the rain in the cabin of a negro fiddler. On entering he found the negro in the only dry spot, the chimney corner, as happy as a clam, fiddling away most merrily. Our trav-eller tried to keep dry, but the rain came in from

all quarters. At length said he,— Jack, why don't you fix your house?" "O, cause 'er rain so, I can't." "But why don't you fix it when it's done rain-

ing?" "O, when 'er don't rain 'er don't want any

EXPERIMENTING WITH THE CURRENCY.—Young-sters about rail roads, have got into the habit of placing silver on the track, to have it flattened by the train as it passes. One of these urchins having made something by the experiment, concluded to try again; the next time, the change adheard to the wheel of the locomotive, and the little operator sunk more than his former earnings. Never mind my little man, older heads than yours have suffered by expanding their capital. suffered by expanding their capital.

[New York Sun.

A TOUGH STORY.—One Sunday, recently, during high mass at 12, in the village of Glentariff, Ireland, three ladies of the Protestant faith were obliged to take shelter from one of those heavy summer showers which so frequently occur in the south of Ireland. The officiating priest, knowing who they were, and wishing to appear respectful to them, stooped down to his attendant, who was on his knees, and whispered to him," three chairs for the Protestant ladies." The clerk, who was rather an ignorant man, stood up and shouted out to the congregation, "three cheers for the Protestant ladies!" which the congregation immediately took up, and gave three hearty cheers, while the clergyman actually stood dumfounded.

Two Yankees, says the Philadelphia Ledger, two or three bottles of wine daily. The last day a dispute arose about the speed of their horses; they at last agreed to enter upon the "profitable contest." The landlord was appointed judge, each one being the rider of his own horse. they were mounted, the judge, like those of the Olimpic games, gave the words, one, two, three and "co." Off they went; and have never been heard of since, leaving the landlord fully compensated by having had the honor to be their judge.

"Good morning, Mr. Jenkins—where have you tept yourself this long time?" "Kept myself! I don't keep myself—I board on credit.

So it is.—The Pittsburg Chronicle is of opinion that it is very foolish for a man to swear at a brick-bat over which he has stumbled. It don't help the corns any.

ANECDOTE .- As a stiff old nobleman lay on his death bed, his chaplain thinking to comfort him's said, "You will be a citizen of a better country." No, never!" stammered the dying man, I am and will be a nobleman."

How is it?-The labor of the country is to be stopped, of course. What does the N. Y. Tribune think of the man who said - "Oh! cuss the Loky Fokys, I'm ruined !- I've made a good living at diggin, cellars, and now cellars ready digged are to be imported."

Kissing .- Dow, Jr., closed a sermon on kissing, with the following quaint advice:

"I want you, my young sinners, to kiss and get married; and then devote your life to morality and money making. Then let your life to morality and money making. Then let your home be well provided with such comforts and necessaries as piety, pickles, pots and kettles, brushes, brooms, benevolence, bread, charity, cheese, faith, flour, affection, cider, sincerity, vinegar, virtue, wine and wisdom. Have these always on hand, and happiness will be with you. Do not drink any thing intoxicating—eat moderately—go about business after breakfast—lounge a little after dinner—chat after tea, and kiss after quarrelling; then all the joy, the peace and the bliss the earth can afford shall be yours until the grave closes were well. ford, shall be yours until the grave closes over you, and your spirits are borne to a brighter and a hap-

REPARTEE .- A dandy once went to a doctor to be bled; the doctor, after some time and trouble succeeded in drawing blood from his trembling arm—whereupon the dandy, after a little of his fear had subsided, raised his head and exclaimed; "Doctor, I think you are a great butcher?" "Aye," said the docktor, "and I have just been sticking

Hore.—You will scarcely find a man in all the ranges of our creation whose tosom bounds not at the mention of hope. What is hope but the so-lace and stay of those whom it most cheers and deludes—whisperings of health to the sick man, and of better days to the dejected—the fairy name of which young imaginations pour forth all the poetry of their souls, and whose syllables float like aerial music into the year of frozen and paralyzed old age! In the long catalogue of human griefs, there is scarce one of so crushing a pressure that hope loses its elasticity, becoming unable to soar and bring down fresh and fair leaves from some far off domain which itself treates.

[Rev. H. Melville. Hope.-You will scarcely find a man in all the

[Rev. H. Melville.] In the United Kingdom of Great Britain there are 300,000 Odd Pellows.

#### Young Ladies Boarding School. BY REV. L. EICHELBERGER, Winchester, Va.

A NGERONA SEMINARY.—The exercises of this Seminary for Young Ladies will be resumed on Tuesday, the 1st September. The instructions of the institution will embrace, as heretofore, the various branches of English, Classical and Ornamental Education. Pupils will have the benefit of the personal instructions of the undersigned, and as only a limited number will be admitted, each pupil will receive such attention as must secure satisfactory progress.

Heretofore, the expense in most institutions, has been so great as to deter parents from sending their daughters from home to enjoy the advantages of good education. Anxious, as far as practicable, that this difficulty should be obviated, young ladies will be admitted into this institution at an average expense, not exceeding \$120 for the scholastic year of 10 months, or \$100 to pupils under twelve years of age, and in case of two or more pupils from the same family, \$100 each, this to include the entire expense of board, washing, light, fuel, and tuition in all the branches of English and Classical education. Reference to circulars, furnished on application to the undersemble either personally or by letter. furnished on application to the under ther personally or by letter.

L. EICHELBERGER, Principal. Winchester, Aug. 28, 1846-3m.

### SCHOOL NOTICE.

MISS C. W. TRUMBULL will re-open her School, for the instruction of young Ladies, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Griggs, in this town, on Monday the 7th day of Septembe

ext.
Miss T. will endeavor to make her School acceptable and profitable to all who may choose to patronize it.

The rates of Tuition are such as are usual in this place, in schools of a similar character.

If desired, Mrs. Griggs will receive into her family a limited number of Young Ladies, as August 21, 1846.

FEMALE SEMINARY. HIS Institution, under the direction of Miss S. F. Helm, commences its next Session on Tuesday the 1st day of September.

In this School the constant aim will be, to teach

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 polite society, may suggest.

Out of school hours, lessons on the Plano in the rudiments of music, will be given to a few scholars. Also, full instructions in the use of the Guitar.

ars. 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.

#### MALE SCHOOL. WILL open on the 15th day of Septembe

next. a Classical and English School, at my house, near Kabletown, and am desirous o 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.

Terms—For board and tuition for a session of ten months, \$120—one half payable Sept. 15th, and one half on the 1st of March.

J. C. R. TAYLOR.

July 31, 1846—6t.

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 hereafter be exerted to increase its advantages and improve it in every respect, so that it may Two Yankees, says the Philadelphia Ledger, took lodgings for about ten days, at a tavern in Lancaster county, and fared sumptiously, drinking two or three bottles of wine daily. The last day and Pupils from a distance can be accommodated with Board on the most reasonable terms, either with the Principal, or in private families.

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 extent.

TERMS: English Department \$20 per annum,
Classical and Mathematical 33\{ do.}
None admitted except those who engage to continue to the close of the session.

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

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

BF Reference is most respectfully made to the following gentlemen, all of whom have either patronized theschool 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. Reall, Jno. Humphreys, H. Keyes, Wm. F. Lock, Thos. H. Willis, Cato Moore, Wm. F. Turner, John Moler, and James M. Brown, Ess. M. Brown, Esqs. Charlestown, July 24, 1846.

## NOTICE TO FARMERS.

HAVING recently become the proprietors o fully announce to the farming community, that it is now being put into complete repair, and is ready

We have engaged the services of the same experienced and obliging Millers, who, for many years past, have given such satisfaction to the customers of the mill; and we confidently indulge the liope, that, we will be permitted to retain, a we are resolved to merit, a continuance of the patronage, which has, heretofore, been so liberally

extended to this well known establishment.

As we feel no disposition to incur the responsibilities and risks, which result from all speculations in Breadstuffs, we have determined to buy no wheat whatever, but to confine ourselves, simply 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 exten-sive scale, and in the best manuer—its convenience to the Canal, and facilities 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

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

CLARIFIED SUGAR, for Preserving, &c.;
Also, other kinds of Preserving Sugars, for
sale by E. M. AlsQUITH. Aug. 21, 1846. BRIEN'S NAILS-50 Kegs assorted, just re-ceived by KEYES & KEARSLEY, Aug. 21, 1846.

VIRGINIA HOTEL.

THE subscriber has leased for the ensuing year, that large and commodious "White House" at Harpers-Ferry, known as the VIR-GINIA HOTEL, and tecently in the occupancy of Mr. James Walling. The Hotel will be under my charge from and after 1st July.

To the travelling public generally, the undersigned would say, that he takes charge of this Hotel with a determination that it shall be inferior 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 arrival of the Cars.

JOHN ISH.

Harpers-Ferry, Va., July 3, 1846.—tf.

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

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

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.

SAPPINGTON'S

THREE-STORY BRICK MOTEL, WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. October 24, 1845.

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

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.

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.

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.

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

He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usualy at his residence in Charlestown. All letters addressed to him will be promptly tended to. WILLIAM CROW. ttended to. Charlestown, Dec. 5, 1845.

To Farmers and Millers.



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 Shephordstown, recently occupied by Mr. William Short, is now prepared to forward Grain and Flour to the District Market, or to purchase, or make liberal advances, when re-ceived. THOMAS G. HARRIS.

To Country Dealers.

HAVE just fitted up, in the best manner, my establishment in Charlestown, for the manufacture of CANDIES, and will furnish 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. NOTICE.

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 Handkerchiefs, 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. away dissatisfied or disappointed.
STEPHENS & WELLS.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 7, 1846. Shad, Herring and Mackerel. No. 1 and 2, just received and for sale, by the barrel or otherwise, very cheap. North Bolivar, Ang. 21. W. MILLER.

STONE WARE.—Just received, a large assortment of Stone-ware, which I will sell cleap.

WM. S. LOCK.

500 LBS, prime family Bacon, on hand and for sale by Aug. 21. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

HATS—Just received, a case of Fashionable pearl-colored Cassimere Hats. Only \$2.
June 19. MILLER & TATE. PHILADELPHIA SYRUP—A nice article for table use, for sale by Aug. 21. KEYES & KEARSLEY. S HOWER BATHS.—A few more left of those

July 3. E. M. AISQUITH. SNUFF.—A fresh supply just received by Aug. 28. THOS. RAWLINS.

PRESERVED GINGER—for sale by

#### LEESBURG MACHINE Manufactory.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the pub-lic that at their Manufactory in Leesburg, they are now fully prepared, with the most experience workmen, and the very best and every necessary material, upon the shortest notice, to execute al

orders for Threshing Machines, of every description in use;

Wheat Fans, Corn Shellers Farm and Road Wagons, Ploughs of all kinds; and especially important to farmers, the Impreserve 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 halls Clover Seed as well as any Clover Mill, and at

Clover Seed as well as any Clover Mill, and at one single operation.

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 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. 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 given again. 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

AGAINST

James Hite, 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 Shortl, 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 Ezekiel C. Wysham, Dep'ts, IN CHANCERY.

IN CHANCERY. THE Defendants, Samuel L. Keyser and Ezekiel C. Wysham, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the 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 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

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 with 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.

lirginia, 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: John P. Heans, John Kelhopher and Mary his wife, and George W. Suppington and Charles G. Stewart, PLAINTIFFS, AGAINST

George W. Humphreys, John Yales, William Morrow, John J. H. Straith, David Howell, 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 Ainson 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, —— O'Neall, (son of Nelly O'Neall, deceased,) and Charles G. Stewart as Executor of Henry Heans, deceased, William Young and Elizabeth Barnes, Dep'rs.,

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 newsof this order be forthwith inserted in some news-paper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Conchouse in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste. ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk. August 7, 1846-2m,

East India Hair Dye, FOR COLORING THE HAJR 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. Our of ten thousand bottles that have been used, not one has been brought back or any fault found with it.

lault found with it.

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

Tin and Sheet Iron Establishment.

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

In order to compete, and that successfully, with work manufactured in the Eastern Cities, he has determined to reduce the price 20 per cent. for eash. And as he uses none but the best materials, he can surely expect the support of his fellow-citizens in preference to sending their orders abroad. If his work does not bear a favorable comparison with any other of a similar kind, he will not ask for more than one trial.

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

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

HOUSE SPOUTING done at the shortest noock, Charlestown.
HOUSE SPOUTING done at the shortest no-

lice, as usual, and at reduced prices.

O Old Copper, Brass or Pewter taken in exchange for work.

F. W. RAWLINS. Charlestown, March 27, 1846-tf.

### Winchester Medical College.

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 Anaomy and Physiology:
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 im-

Every facility will be afforded for acquiring a horough 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.
Individuals desirous of attending the Lectures,

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!

WHILST all eyes are directed towards the V Seat of War, with the greatest anxiety, hourly expecting to hear of another glorious tri-umph of the American Arms, Thomas Rawlins woulderespectfully invite the attention of all per-sons in want of Time, to his new and splendid tock of cheap Brass Clocks. If you want Good Time, you had better call and try them. June 12, 1846.

### SADDLERY HARDWARE.

ALLEN PAINE,

No. 310 Baltimore street, Baltimore, HAS on hand a large and very general as-Plated Steel, Brass and Japanned Saddlery, Coach and Harness Furniture—both of his own manufacture and English Ware, imported by

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

Articles for Coach-Makers. N assortment of handsome Coach Laces, Da-A N assortment of handsome Coach Laces, Da-mask, Rattinett, Patent Leather, Patent Can-vass, Indian Rubber Cloth, Drab Cloths, Top Leather, Lamps, Bands, Moss, Elliptic Springs, Turned Awles, Malleable Iron Castings, Oil Cloth Carpets, Bows, Bept Fellows, and a very superior article of

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

Dealers from the country are invited to call nd examine his Stock. All kinds of PLATING done at the shortest

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY Photographic Depots,

Baltimore, Oct. 17, 1845-tf.

FOUNDED 1840. WARDED the Medal, Four First Premiums, A and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, rereotypes, and best aparatus ever exhibited. 205 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, adjoining

Campbell's Jewelry Store.

Concert Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washing on, D. C.

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75 Court street, Boston.

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127 Viell Rue du Temple, Paris.

39 Church street, Liverpol.

32 Church street, Liverpool. 176 Main street Cincinnati, Ohio. Main street, Louisville, Ky. Market street, St. Louis. Main street, Du Buque. Broadway, Saratoga. Douw's Buildings, Albany. Middle street, Portland. Main street, Newport.

ErPortraits taken in any weather, in equisite Apparatus, Instructions, and all Materials fur-alshed. March 20, 1846—1y.

March 20, 1846-1y. Oil of Tannin for Leather. of this preparation say without any heattation, that it is the best article in use. It will not
not at the tion of this preparation say without any heattation, that it is the best article in use. It will not
only keep harness bright and soft, but will restore
old harness that has been taken poor care of, taking off the crust, and making it perfectly soft and
pliable. It adds to the wear of harness or leather
any
at least 50 per cent. It is an article that comes
cheap, and is worth its weight in silver.
Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry,
Jan. 17, 1846.

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.



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

To give some idea of the sweaper of the INSEN.

mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the INSEN-SIBLE PERSPIRATION, we will state, that the learned Dr. Lewenhock, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuated five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the

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

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and

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

It has POWER to cause all external sores,

scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then neals 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 many and deleterious drugs taken into the sto It is a REMEDY that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines.

CONSUMPTION. It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are with in the system. But we say once for all, that this 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.

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

HEAD-ACHE.

The Salve has cured persons of the Head-Ache of 12 years' standing, and who had it regularly

every week, so that vomiting often took place.

COLD FEET.

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

The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspira-The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspiration, and thus care every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum, no remedy that has been discovered is so good. The same is true in case of Bronchitis, Quincy, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal discases, and Broken or Sore Breast—and as for Chest diseases, such as Asthma Pain, Oppression and the like, it is the most wonderful antidote in the world—for Liver Complaint it is equally efficacious—for Burns, it has not its equal in the world—also Excressences of every

equal in the world—also Excressences of every kind; such as Waris, 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 disease 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

RHEUMATISM.

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

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

JAMES McALISTER & CO.,

168 South street, New York,

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

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.

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

A supply of the Ointment received and for sale by JOHN P. BROWN, Charlestown.

H. S. FORNEY, Shepherdstown.

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

Oct. 3, 1845—cowly.