

Spirit of Jefferson

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

VOLUME 3.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1846.

NUMBER 16.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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AGENTS.
The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for our paper, and will forward money for subscriptions, &c., or receive any additional notices 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.

- Wm. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry;
- JOHN G. WILSON, do;
- SOLOMON STALEY, Shepherdstown;
- H. H. MITCHELL, Elk Branch;
- JOHN COOK, Zion Church;
- Wm. ROMEYER of JOHN HESS, Union School House;
- GEORGE E. MOORE, Old Farmers;
- JOHN H. SMITH or J. H. GOSMAN, Smithfield;
- EDWIN A. REELEY, Summit-Point;
- DOLPHIN DREW of S. HEFFLEBOWER, Kabletown;
- JACOB BELSER of J. M. NICKLIN, Berryville;
- Wm. THURBERGER, Dr. J. J. JANNET, or J. O. COYLE, Brunston, Frederick County;
- HENRY F. BAKER, Winchester;
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- GEORGE W. BRADFIELD, Spigonsville;
- J. P. MCGEE, Philmont, Loudoun County;
- Wm. A. STEPHENS, Upperville, Frontier County;
- S. P. MARRAS, Hillsboro, Loudoun County;
- GEORGE GILBERT, Romney, Hampshire County;
- GABRIEL JORDAN of W. BAKER, Lantry, Page County.

GIBSON & HARRIS.

HAVING received their FALL AND WINTER Goods, are now prepared to supply their old friends and the public generally, with almost every kind of Goods usually kept in a Country Store. It is unnecessary to enumerate. They respectfully invite a call from all.
Oct. 23, 1846.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening his FALL and WINTER stock of Goods, and can assure his friends that as regards price, he will be cheapest, and as respects style and taste they will answer for themselves.
Oct. 23, 1846.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

WE have now opened our supply of Seasonable Goods, to which we invite the attention of our friends and the public generally. The following comprise a part:

- FANCY GOODS.
- Rich Ombre satin-striped Cashmere, 39¢
- " Figured French do, 39¢
- " Rich-Black do, 40¢
- " Plaids, striped silks, 39¢
- Parisian Cloakings, 39¢
- Mode cul'd French Merinos, 39¢
- Do do Alpaccas, 39¢
- Black do Alpaccas, 39¢
- Gala Hairs, Pekin do, 39¢
- Patent Hair Cloth Skirts, 39¢
- Palo Alto Plaids, rich Cashmere robes, 39¢
- 10-4 super Terkerie Shawls, 39¢
- Black Thibet Shawls, French wadded collars, 39¢
- A large assortment emb'd inside hdkfs., from 62¢ to 2 00.
- 10 dozen linen cambric hdkfs., from 12¢ up.
- Silk, Cashmere and Alpaca Hosiery, 39¢
- Gloves and Mitts, black and cul'd, 39¢
- New Style Ribbons, 39¢

New Style Goods.

WE have recently purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and just received, a lot of very rich and desirable goods for Ladies wear viz: Blue black, black and Fancy Silks, Rich Lama Cloths, Do Mous-de-Laines, Do Paris do, Do do Cashmeres, Do do do Robes, Do do Embroid'd do, Do Spun Silk Plaids, Do Plaid Cloakings and Gala Plaids, Twilled and plain Gingham, SHAWLS—Ombre and Plaid Terkerie Paris Cloth, Victoria, and Blanket Shawls. Also, Ladies Zephyr Spencers, an entirely new and beautiful article, and many other pretty goods, which will be pleased to show to the Ladies, who will be pleased to show to the Ladies, who will be pleased to show to the Ladies.
Oct. 23, 1846.

Fall Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving a large supply of Seasonable Goods.
Oct. 23, 1846.

Just Returned.

THE undersigned have just returned from the Eastern Markets with a large and fashionable supply of FALL AND WINTER Goods, to which they invite the attention of the public. Their recent purchases consist of Black, blue-black, olive, gold-mixture, brown and West of England Cloths; 7-4 Heavy English Doe-skirts; Fancy Cashmeres, a great variety; Palo Alto Tweeds; Palo Alto Plaids, a great variety; Twilled, plaid and plain Gingham; Cashmere and wool Shawls, two dozen heavy Merino Shawls; Hosiery, French Cashmeres; Plaid and plain Cloakings; Oil Calicoes, a great variety of patterns; Bed, Crib, and other Blankets; Four doz. large Blankets for servants; Canton and other Flannels; 2 pieces black Alpaca; Irish Linen; 2 pieces wide Jacquard Table Diaper; Cotton Diaper, Craah, &c., &c. Graduated Cashmere Robes; Calico do; Ribbands, French Flowers, Neck Ties, Furze Silks, Bands, Silk Twist, &c., &c.
S. H. BROWER & CO.
Kabletown, Oct. 23, 1846.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

SUPER Black French Cloths, Fancy and wool-dyed do, Overcoat do, do suitable for business sacks, French blk Cassimeres, Doe skins, Fancy do. The newest and latest styles of Vestings: Cashmere, rich and plain, Vests, Sings, Black and French Silk do, Snaps Black Battin do, Black Thibet do.
Oct. 23, 1846. MILLER & TATE.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

Hark! ah list—a solemn knell
Is striking now from the village bell!
Some soul has passed from earth away—
Some restless heart no more will play!
Thy life has ended, and thy life is o'er,
And count the years of a lifetime.
One hundred years!—And can it be
That thou hast lived a century?
One hundred years!—An age of time
Has struck for thee on the clock of fate.
One hundred years!—Did death forget
That thou on earth didst linger yet?
One hundred years!—And in that time
Great changes have swept over many a clime;
Each heart which beat in youth's fair day,
All warm for thee, has passed away,
And thou alone, of all that race,
Upon this earth hast kept thy place.
Now dull and dim, that eye once bright;
That voice melodious once did speak,
But now 'tis trembling, cracked and weak,
And this alas! it is to be
The lament of a century!
Thy hand all trembling—once so firm—
Thy face all wrinkled—once so young—
Thy ear, which drank love's lowest word,
Is chill and still—no sound is heard.
Oh! never let me be like thee,
The last leaf of a century!

MILLINERY.

MISS ANN R. CRAIG, having received the FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS, is prepared to execute all orders in the Millinery line, at the shortest notice and in the most superior style. She respectfully invites a call from the Ladies of Charlestown and its vicinity, assuring them that she will spare no efforts to please all who may favor her with their patronage.
Charlestown, Oct. 23, 1846—3t.

ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN!

THE subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Gentlemen's FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he invites the attention of his friends and customers, and the public generally. Without enumerating, he would say that anything like Wearing Apparel which gentlemen may want, can be had, of the best and most fashionable styles of Goods to be found in this or any other market. He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that he will spare no pains either in cutting or making garments, and will use every exertion to give general satisfaction. Having received the latest reports of the London and Paris FASHIONS, he is now prepared to fill all orders promptly and in the most fashionable style.
Charlestown, Oct. 23, 1846.

JAMES CLOTHIER.

N. B.—Country Produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.
J. C.

OYSTERS!

THE subscriber has made arrangements to be supplied daily, with
Fresh Oysters,
Which he will serve up at his Rooms, a few doors below Sappington's Hotel, in any manner that may be desired—Fried, Stewed or Roasted.
Oysters will also be disposed of by the Can.—Families wishing to be thus supplied will please give notice the day previous.
Give a call at my establishment, where a general variety is always kept to please the palate.
Oct. 23, 1846. J. P. BLESSING.

FRESH OYSTERS.

GEORGE B. MONROE, thankful for the liberal support extended towards him during the two last seasons, informs the citizens of Charlestown and neighborhood, that he has again opened his OYSTER ROOM, at the old stand, three doors East of the Court-house. He will at all times keep on hand the best Oysters the Baltimore market can afford, which will be served up in a style to suit the taste of the most fastidious epicure. By giving him one day's notice, he will furnish Oysters by the Can. to any who may prefer receiving them in this way.
He solicits a call from his old friends and as many new ones as possible, as it shall be his constant effort to render entire satisfaction.
Oct. 23, 1846.

JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

THE subscriber calls the attention of his customers and the public generally, to his large stock of COARSE BOOTS & SHOES for Servants.
Also, a variety of Gentlemen's Fine and Kip work.
An assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Kid Slippers, Morocco and Leather Walking Shoes, Morocco and Leather Gaiters, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes, &c.
Our prices will be made as low (and terms as good) for the same description of work, as can be had in the country. Give us a call.
JAMES MDANIEL, Agent.
Charlestown, Oct. 23, 1846.

Fashionable Tailoring.

THE subscriber has recently removed to Charlestown, for the purpose of carrying on in all its branches.

The Tailoring Business.

His shop is in the Corner Room of the old Valley Hotel, nearly opposite Mr. C. G. Stewart's Jewelry Store. He will at all times be prepared to execute work in the very best manner and on reasonable terms. Those wishing the most fashionable as well as durable work executed, are respectfully invited to give him a call.
The most ample arrangements have been made for the regular receipt of
FASHIONS, FROM N. Y. and Phila.
Also, the changes that may take place in Baltimore.
The undersigned also takes this occasion to return to his former friends—whilst engaged in business in Smithfield—his most grateful acknowledgments for the liberal support extended towards him. He hopes he may still continue to receive a portion of their patronage, as well as that of the public generally.
Charlestown, Oct. 23, 1846.

Horse for Sale.

A GOOD Family Horse, for sale or barter—A Corn, Pork, Wood or Paper will be taken in payment. Enquire at THIS OFFICE.
Oct. 23, 1846.

Corn and Oats.

WILL be taken in payment for dues to this Office, at the market price. Oct. 23.

GROCERIES—1 Hd. Molasses, 1 do Sugar, 3 lbs. Clarified Sugar, for sale by

Oct. 23. S. HEFFLEBOWER & CO.

STOVES—Some very pretty new style stoves.

Oct. 23. B. M. AISQUITH.

FANCY Velvet Caps for Children.

Oct. 23. MILLER & TATE.

CRANBERRIES—For sale by

Oct. 23. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

General Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

SAFETY OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.

The Great Britain, ashore on the Irish Coast—Her Passengers safely landed—Marriage of the Queen of Spain—an advance in Flour and Corn—The Cotton Market, &c.
The steamer Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at Boston on Tuesday night, 20th inst., from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th inst. The steamship Great Britain, Capt. Hosken, left Liverpool on the 22d ult., for New York, with one hundred and eighty-five passengers, and on the same night, she went ashore at Rathmullen, in Dundrum bay, on the coast of Ireland. The passengers were all safely landed. At the latest accounts she had not been off. Her cargo had been discharged. The particulars of this disaster may be found below.
The surgeon of the Great Britain was the first who landed with the mail bags, with which he proceeded to Liverpool, via Belfast. They were sent on to the United States by the Caledonia. In the course of the following day (the 23d) a large number of passengers proceeded to Warren Point, and others to Down Patrick, with the intention of returning to Liverpool.
The larger number proceeded to the latter place, where the scene of that morning presented one which had to be truly called a "heavy" one. Four horse coaches, and some dozen jaunting cars, proceeded, at the same time on to Belfast, to take passage by the steamer Windsor, which sailed on that day for Liverpool.
A letter dated Dandran Bay, Oct. 24, contains the following:—"The Great Britain remains in nearly the same state as when you left. She is taking a little more water, the pumps were working nearly all day yesterday. They have got the cargo out, and are now discharging the coals on to the beach; there are two steam vessels here, and should Monday be fine, they will try to take her off at high tide. I hear this evening, a heavy steamer is to be here on Monday, with two others, to try if they can move her."
The royal marriages in Spain formed the most prominent points of discussion in the European Journals.
The London Times and the morning Chronicle protest in strong terms against the Monspenser union with the Infanta.
The European Times says the Government seems disposed to do all that it can to meet the end.

In Ireland every means are being taken to find the people employment, which is equivalent to finding them with food; slavery, nevertheless, there have been some famine riots in various parts of Ireland.

There had been large sales of cotton, and prices if anything were a shade higher.

The market for all kinds of produce continued buoyant, and at rapidly advancing prices.

Wilmer & Smith's European Times caution their friends, in this country, against wild speculation, as the money and enterprise of England will find and bring food from every quarter of the earth, if necessary.

The news from the Continent was not important.

THE NEWS FROM CHINA.—The news by the extraordinary express, in relation to the overland mail, was published by the morning papers on Tuesday. The intelligence is of little importance. A variety of reports are in circulation respecting the unsettled state of affairs on the Northwest frontier. The Sikhs, it is said, are determined to re-organize their army; but several of the hill tribes are already so dissatisfied that it is expected that they will refuse to submit. Under these circumstances, Major Raja's Government it is said has already remained at Lahore for a longer period than that originally fixed by the Governor General. Our intelligence from China speaks of the preparations making for the evacuation of Chefoo.

OCTOBER 17.—The sales since Friday amounted to 35,000 bales, 15,000 of which were taken on speculation. No material alteration in prices, but the market has become dull since the receipt of last advices from New York by the Britannia.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Oct. 2d.—Prices continued to advance. From the 18th to the 25th ultimo, there was an active trade in wheat and flour. At our market of yesterday, sales of old wheat were extensive. Irish flour being scarce, would bring rather higher prices.

United States and Canadian, free, upon a fair demand brought 36s. 6d. the former, under bond was sold at 31s. 6d. to 32s. per barrel.

Indian corn is attracting more attention, at an advance in price. Several houses of capital have bought four in bond freely at 32s. and wheat at equal prices.

Acting, it is rumored, upon the supposition that the pressure of want in Ireland will induce Government to open the ports free of all duties, five flour has not realized so high rates. The latest brands 38s. 6d. to 34s.

Indian Corn being since, had reached 50s. per quarter, but is now 56s. and Indian meal, which was 42s. had advanced to 28s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, Oct. 3d.—Best does not demand the ready rate it did a month since. Pork is in small supply, and the demand not so active as was anticipated. The whole of the government contract was taken on the 24th ultimo, 19,000 tierces, at an average of 27 1/2s. 7d. Butter is scarce. If shipped in proper order it would pay well, as Irish butter had advanced from 96s. to 100s.

Lard in bulk, brings 41s. to 43s., while kegs suitable for domestic use would bring 45s. to 48s.

SUICIDE AND MURDER.—Of late these crimes seem to go together. A few days ago we had the Hartford tragedy, and now have a similar case, in Nashville, but among a different class of persons. A fellow named Woodward called at a country store kept by one Hagar, and demanded to purchase some liquor. "What have you to put in?" Hagar refused to sell. "A quarrel ensued, when Hagar brought out a gun and shot Woodward; and being alarmed at the consequences, took a brace of pistols from his bureau, and shot himself through the head. Both were found lying dead near each other; and all this was occasioned by a demand for liquor.

How to do it.—The ladies are very fond of keeping the door-knobs, spoons, plates, &c., in brilliant order. Now, if instead of water and chalk, and such preparations, ladies will use camphor oil and rotten stone, a far brighter, more durable, and quicker polish can be obtained, than in any other way. Camphor is the article used for producing the exquisite polish of the Daguerreotype plates, and nothing has ever been found to equal it.

Saw.—The Portland Advertiser of Tuesday says that the White Mountains, which had been for several days invisible from that city, revealed themselves on the 10th, covered from base to summit with their magnificent winter drapery.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Having been appointed by the Convention of the Friends of Constitutional Reform, lately assembled at Staunton, a committee to address you, permit us as the organ of that Convention, respectfully, yet most earnestly, to call your attention to the consideration of those grievances under which the Western portion of our State are labouring, and of the measures, most likely, in our estimation, to obtain their redress.

The experience of sixteen years has revealed many defects in the new Constitution of our State, defects which have excited the attention, and called forth the complaints of the whole State from the Atlantic to the Ohio.

Within a few years it has been practically shown that the Right of Suffrage, that dearest right of the free citizen—which, above all others, should be ascertained and fixed by the fundamental law of every government, is left by our Constitution in the hands, and to a great extent, under the control of the Legislature; to be, by that body, expanded or contracted, *ad libitum*, according to its own views, to multiply or diminish the subjects of taxation either for the purpose of Revenue, or to promote the ends of public utility. True, the tax which the privilege cannot be taken away from those who are qualified by the Constitution to vote on a frehold. The rights of the freholder are fixed by that instrument. But a large class of non-freholders—heads of families paying taxes to the State, hold their Right of Suffrage entirely at the will of the Legislature; who, by taking the tax off horses, for instance, or slaves, or by imposing it on cattle, sheep, dogs, &c., can make or unmake thousands of voters. If, for instance, the Legislature, having any object in view, should determine to exempt all personal property from taxation, and impose it on the real estate of the State, the Right of Suffrage to freholders would remain. If, on the other hand, they should choose to lay a capitation tax on every citizen of 21 years of age, they thereby, under the Constitution as it now stands, extend the right of voting to every head of a family. This should not be so—and every citizen, in all parts of the State, feels that this fundamental and inestimable privilege should be fixed by the Constitution. Many deficiencies exist in the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government, equally felt in every quarter of the State. The existence of which, has made the cry for Reform so loud and so general.

But on the blue ridge, that part of Virginia West of the Blue Ridge of mountains, the present Constitution imposes grievances which visit them alone, and which, every year, are becoming more aggravated and intolerable.

Until the adoption of our present Constitution, the State of Virginia was one and indivisible—While nature, with a bold hand, had divided her territory with broad rivers and high mountains, her citizens from East and West, North and South, met and embraced as brothers, knowing no distinction of name or interest. The legislative power was unequal, but the inequality was accidental, and not the result of a requiring reformation; it had no tendency to excite any quarrel of the State against another, or to promote rivalry and discord. The Convention of 1829-30 met, and one of its grand objects was to equalize the representation. In the attempt to do so, what has been effected? The State was torn into fragments. The harmony of interest and feeling which had reigned before was forever destroyed—the tall mountains of the Blue Ridge and the Allegheny were converted, by the new Constitution, into the boundary walls of rival and hostile communities. An arbitrary basis of representation for the four rival sections into which the State was divided, was adopted, then approximately equal, but which, it was even then known, must become every day more unequal. Virginia was no longer Virginia—a community of brethren undivided in interest—but the Tidewater section, the Piedmont section, the Valley section, and the Trans-Allegheny section, taught by their sacred Constitution to believe that great and vital interests separated them from each other; and that, in all future time, the principle of self-preservation required them not to foster and promote the glory of each other. The power and prosperity of each section, no longer to be looked upon as the pride of the State, but the ground of struggle to be between these petty sects, for mastery over each other. The demon of the coming discord took the Convention of a sceptre not belonging to Virginia as one proud Commonwealth—the mother of States—but a puny and inglorious sceptre to be contended for between Eastern and Western Virginia. The Convention heard him, and from that moment the glory of Virginia was forgotten. The sectional division was made—the sectional rivalry established, and already the disastrous consequences of that mad rivalry were being felt by the State and her citizens most unfeelingly. That single day in the Convention would justify the call of a Convention for its removal; and all, in every quarter of the State, who love and honor our ancient Commonwealth, should unite in effacing so foul and humiliating a blot from her escutcheon.

Though the West has been, and is destined to be, the greatest and most prominent sufferer from this defect in the Constitution, yet every portion of the State is interested in cutting down those odious barriers—these walls of a disgraceful rivalry, and humiliating discord—and restoring Virginia to her ancient integrity—in making the glory and prosperity and power of the whole State once more the chief desire of all her sons.

West suffers now, and is destined to suffer longer, from the petty jealousy of the Eastern sections. But her present sufferings must come to an end. The progress of wealth and population in Westward and the day cannot be very far distant, when the balance of power will be removed from the East, on any principle of representation that can be adopted. May we not then, the chief sufferers now, but destined soon to hold the preponderance of power in our own hands, appeal to the policy and self love, as well as the generous magnanimity of our Eastern brethren to do justice to us and to themselves, to do justice to the great Commonwealth of which we are all members, by uniting with us at once in the removal of these lines of inviolable distinction? The time must arrive when power will erect her throne on the mountains.

Will it be greater wisdom for the East to foster her young brother, now in his minority, in order to reap the rich harvest of his love and protection, when grown to robust manhood, or to spurn and trample the infant giant—to treat him as a stranger, or our enemy, that his wrath may be kindled when he arrives at maturity? We speak not to the fears of the East. We would address to appeal to so grovelling a motive. But we address ourselves to her wisdom and magnanimity. Should she treat us as her equal, and give us, without regard to natural or artificial boundaries, an equal participation in our common government—should she break down those unequal and odious walls which remind us every day that we are a distinct people—having distinct interests to contend for—then we offer her in return, our

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

love, the cordial embrace of freemen, and all that protection in time of danger at home, or from abroad, which generous freemen can afford to each other. But if she chooses to shut her ears against our just complaints—to assume over us a proud supremacy, and to refuse to us that equal participation in the government which God and nature had awarded to us; then she should not be surprised if the indignation of persons who proceed and from us herself, should be visited upon such injustice. Resistance would only prove us unworthy of the enjoyment of those rights which we claim. Submission—base, cowardly submission, might secure the contempt, and pamper the pride of our Eastern brethren, but at the same time would assuredly convince that brave and liberty-loving people that we were unworthy the name of Virginians—unworthy that they should foster our friendship. Why, then, will she insist on placing us in that dilemma, where we are forced either to contend with her in eternal warfare, or to debase ourselves by an unworthy submission? Are not our broad valleys, and fertile fields—our free mountains and bold hills, all teeming with a rapidly increasing population, worthy of her care? If her respect and esteem—Does not sound wisdom and policy suggest, that such a people should be cultivated as allies and valuable friends—that their spirit should be enlarged and not broken; that their confidence and affection should be secured? Nay, does not the preservation of those very rights about which Eastern Virginia is so sensitive, dictate the policy of preserving Virginia entire; and instead of sowing the jealousy and hatred of one half our own State against the other, as the avowed and immediate cause of the inequality that prevails—of reconciling the whole State to their existence, and binding it together by indissoluble bonds of brotherhood, for their defence against a world in arms? Surely it is enough, that more than half the Union, and all the rest of the world are arrayed against that peculiar interest, in dire and unreasonable hostility. Is it the part of true wisdom, or of rashness, and folly, for Virginia by her policy, to arouse intestine jealousy towards that same interest, by claiming for it a protection at the expense of the just and equal rights of her own citizens.

A protection unknown to the pristine spirit of our government and laws—the republican institutions, and destructive of the rights of the people.

Nearly allied to the objection which has just been discussed, and flowing from the same source, is that of the great and growing inequality of the basis of representation in our Legislature.

When our present Constitution was adopted, that part of the State of Virginia, lying West of the Blue Ridge, had a white population of 319,508, which entitled it to a representation of 56 in the House of Delegates, and 12 in the Senate—giving a constituency to each delegate, of 6758 white souls, and to each Senator, of 26,625 white souls. That part of the State lying East of the Blue Ridge, had a white population of 375,947, which entitled it to a representation of 19 in the House of Delegates, and 4 in the Senate—giving a constituency to each delegate, of 19,786 white souls, and to each Senator, of 93,987 white souls, in the East—making an average inequality of representation in the West, on the basis of white population of 885 for every delegate, and of 4798 for every Senator. Suppose we admit, for the sake of argument, that this was a just disparity, properly accorded to the East on account of her greater wealth and her greater population, and that she properly admitted that the Eastern gentlemen can ask. And then, the question arises, since this disparity was the measure of protection which the East, (having the power in her own hands), chose to require for its property—since the constitution, no doubt, with a view to the constant vibration of property and population in the State, provided the means by which the Legislature might meet and correct these inequalities, by re-appointing the delegates and Senators throughout the Commonwealth, after the year 1841, and at intervals thereafter, of not more than ten years, in proportion to the increase of population, it is not plain, that the framers of the Constitution did not intend that the disparity should be materially increased, and that it is the duty of the Legislature, under the Constitution, to make such re-appointments as would prevent the disparity from being increased. Yet the census of 1840 was taken and showed a white population in the West of 371,745, and in the East of 369,515. Upon the constitutional basis, without having any regard to a change of the proportion of property in the East and West, the white population of the West would have entitled her to a fraction over 56 delegates, and 12 Senators; while the East, with an increase of 9 delegates and 2 Senators, while the Eastern population had increased but one delegate, and one Senator. But in the mean time, Western taxation had increased about thirty thousand dollars, and Western property had increased in value about twenty-six millions of dollars, while Eastern taxation had decreased about \$24,500, and Eastern property had decreased in value about \$20,000,000. Take, then, the ratio of population and property contended for, and the West was entitled by the census of 1840 to an increase of ten delegates and four Senators, while the East should have suffered a loss of at least two delegates and one Senator. Yet no respect was paid to the dependence of the West for an increased ratio of representation, though that increase was proposed by the principle imposed on her, against her will, by Eastern politicians—or, in fixing which, one would suppose Eastern gentlemen had a sufficiently careful eye to their own safety and power. Had the re-arrangement of representation, evidently contemplated by the Constitution, been made by the Legislature, in 1841, the House of Delegates, on the ratio adopted by the Constitution, would now have contained 66 members from the West, and 76 from the East; and the Senate would have contained, on the same ratio, 17 members from the West, and 18 from the East—giving to the East a majority of 11 on joint ballot, instead of a majority of 28, which she now has. On the same ratio of Western increase, and of Eastern decrease, from the year 1841 till the year 1851, which had been exhibited for the ten years next preceding the year 1841, the West, would, on the principle of representation, according to population and taxation, fixed by the present constitution, be entitled, in 1851, to a majority in the Legislature of both Senators and delegates. Yet if the Constitution remains unchanged, and if the Legislature shall persist, as there is every reason to expect it will, in refusing to make a general re-arrangement of the representation over the State in 1851; West Virginia, after that year, with an immense majority of white population, and with a vastly increased ratio of wealth and taxation, will be found still in a minority in her legislative halls, of dead and insupportable twenty-eight. The lives and liberty and property of her citizens must be disposed of and settled there—rights equally dear, and much greater in amount than those of the East—yet she is left powerless to control them—and the government of the State will be in the hands of a minority, both in number and interest. The Bill of Rights solemnly adopted as a part of our present Constitution declares, that all power is vested in the people. Yet under the practical operation of that Constitution, it has been divided, and a minority of the people reigns over the people. Shall it be said that the governed majority

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

is safe in the hands of a ruling minority? The same plea might always be urged in favor of a aristocracy. But our Constitution, whose provisions were dictated and controlled by those who now constitute the ruling minority, declares otherwise—and they are stopped by their own act from urging the argument. Moreover, since government is constituted for the common benefit, and the greatest degree of happiness and safety, why may not those with which they act, they say, to the injury of the majority, without, at the same time, injuring themselves. Two objections, at least, occur to this argument. The first is, that on the supposition of that diversity of interest on their claim of power rests, they may do many things to the injury of the majority, which will not only not injure, but benefit themselves. For instance, it is as much in their power (and there is fully as much danger of their exercising the power) to extend their property from their own territory, as it would be in the power of the majority, with the government in their hands, to tax it unjustly. It is as much in their power to burden those interests which the majority holds distinct from theirs; such as the minerals, the cattle, the horses, which abound in the West, as it would be in the power of the majority to burden their peculiar interests. It is in their power to collect taxes from the whole State, ratably, and apply them when collected, exclusively to the benefit of their section. (Witness the expenditure of seven millions of dollars collected both from the East and West, on the improvement of the James River to Lynchburg, and the stoppage of that improvement at the mouth of the river, which was commenced by the majority appropriated under a delusive plea to carry it to the Ohio.) It is not only unjust, but preposterous and presumptuous for the East to require us to place our dearest rights at her disposal—to repose unlimited confidence in her integrity and justice, whilst she coolly gives as a reason for that sacrifice, her own distrust of her honesty.

But another objection to the argument is, that good motives are not alone necessary for good government. Admitting, then, the best intentions in our Eastern brethren to govern justly—admitting that their own interests would always be promoted with our advantage, yet there is greater wisdom in the majority—a greater and more particular knowledge of the general wants, and of what would promote the general welfare. Two reasons, no doubt, operated mainly with our illustrious forefathers, to induce them to prefer the location of power in the great mass of the people, over any other form of government. One was, that the people being the parties interested and operated on by government, must always honestly desire to preserve it pure; in other words, that they would be more likely to resist any measure which they could see to be unjust, and which they would see to be oppressive, for good or evil, should be other than pure and wise. But another equally prevailing argument, doubtless, was, that the mass of the people, knowing their own wants, could best and most wisely provide for them. If our forefathers were right, then, it is not enough to secure good government, that it should be in the hands of those who have no motive to abuse it. But it must, moreover, be in the hands of those whose wisdom and whose general knowledge of the wants of the governed would enable them to judge and decide aright on the measures proposed. Can we hardly see, necessary, however, to continue time in our hands, and to permit them to exercise their right to equal representation and equal government by a majority of the people? This question was definitely settled before our government was formed, and is plainly recognized as one of its fundamental principles. This right has been invaded, not in theory, but in practice, under that Constitution; and it is now made manifest by the progress of

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN:
Friday Morning, October 30, 1846.

We were in error last week in announcing the death of Lt. F. Thomas, of the U. S. Army. The Mr. Thomas who was wounded at Monterey, and since died, bears the same christian name, but he was a volunteer from Baltimore, and a German by descent.

THE CONVENTION ADDRESS.

On the first page of to-day's paper, will be found the Address to the People of Virginia, put forth by the Committee appointed for that purpose, at the late Staunton Convention. We hope it may receive from our readers that consideration which it so justly deserves. The wrongs, under which the West is laboring, are here plainly, fairly and impartially set forth. The only remedy now to be found, is an entire and radical change in our organic law. This must come; and we believe the day of our deliverance from Eastern domination is near at hand.

OHIO ELECTION.

From the Ohio Statesman, Oct. 19th, we gather that the Democracy of this State have fought well, and made such gains as to deserve credit for a victory. Last year the Senate was Whig by six majority, now they have only two at most. Possibly there may be a tie. In the House of Representatives they had 18 majority, now we have reduced it to eight or ten. On joint ballot their majority was TWENTY-FOUR, it cannot now be more than TEN. CLAY carried the State by more than 5400 majority, BERR's majority will range between one and two thousand only. In regard to the Congressmen we would not have lost any had not the Whigs distracted the State anew. The returns are not complete yet, but there is sufficient to show that there is no good cause for Whig rejoicing.

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICIAL.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvania publishes the official returns of the vote cast for Canal Commissioners throughout the State. The following are the totals of the table:
Power, W. Foster, D. Moran, M. Elder, A. 97,963 89,964 15,424 9,298
Power's majority is thus shown to be 8,999.—The Pennsylvania says:
"In 1844, the entire vote in this State was 331,881,—of which Mr. Polk received 107,535, Mr. Clay 161,208, and Mr. Birney 63,138. In 1846, the entire vote is 304,479—a falling off, in two years, of 137,402."

Of the importance of Monterey as an acquisition to us, there can be no real difference of opinion. That it must prove a very serious loss to the Mexicans may be inferred from the fact that it was the place where the foundries for the casting of copper balls—cannon and musket—are erected. In its vicinity are the copper mines, which excel any other in productiveness, and from these the foundries are supplied with metal for their castings. The city of Mexico contains the powder mills; but the loss of the manufactories of shot and ball must be severely felt.

A GOOD LAW.

At the recent election in Maryland, a vote was taken on the Biennial Session Bill, and carried by a majority of 4,665. Several States have adopted this law, and find good resulting from it. The great fault of our age is, that there is too much Legislation. The meetings of one year serve but to undo that of former years, and at a tremendous cost too, to the people. The people of Virginia are anxious, we believe, to adopt a similar measure to that which Maryland has just sanctioned, and we hope an opportunity may be afforded for expressing their wishes upon the subject.

NEW YORK.

The general election will take place in New York on the first Tuesday of next month. SIRAS WADSWORTH, the present able Governor, is the Democratic candidate for re-election, and John Young is his Whig opponent. Looking at the distinguished services, high abilities and etical purity of the public life of Gov. Wright, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt of his re-election.

The London Economist, one of the most important and enlightened journals of Europe, concludes from a careful view of the whole ground, that no supplies can be looked for from the Continent, and that the United States alone can furnish any adequate resources against the threatened scarcity, and anticipates that a greater quantity of grain and provisions will be shipped from the U. States to Europe in the coming season than in any former one.

WAR RUMORS CONTRADICTED.

The Washington Union, in alluding to the rumor that requisitions were about being made on the Northern States for more troops, and other similar statements in reference to the war, says:
"Whether, or when, the government will call for some volunteers, we know not, and it is possible they have not yet decided; but no such call has been made. As to Capt. Thornton, who is reported in one of the papers as being in New York recruiting men for the service, we know it can scarcely be so, as we had the pleasure of seeing him in this city to-day. This gallant officer comes here to ask the favor of being relieved from that service, and to be sent to the active duties of the camp."
"Another paragraph is going the rounds about some remarks said to have been made in the camp by the gallant Berryman, late Lieutenant of the Trosson. It relates to an attack on Vera Cruz. We have seen it already in about twenty different papers. Lieutenant Berryman was in this city three or four days ago, and we have no doubt has been misunderstood in the conversation alluded to."
"We cannot be mistaken in stating that a vigorous prosecution of the war is the order of the day. But we will not undertake to develop the plan of the campaign. The events will duly develop themselves."

THE POPULAR VOICE.

In Berks county says the Pennsylvania, the whole vote in 1844 was 14,677. On Tuesday the 13th inst., the whole vote was 5786, and the Democratic vote some 300 less than the Democratic majority in 1845, and twelve hundred less than the Democratic majority in 1844. It is an easy thing, at this rate to gain a Whig victory.

HARPERS-FERRY AND SHENANDOAH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

By its ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, That a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of manufacturing iron and steel articles, and also of iron, steel, leather, lumber and lumber, may be established in Virginia, in the county of Jefferson, under the name and style of the "Harpers-Ferry and Shenandoah Manufacturing Company," and that said Company is hereby invested with all the rights, powers and privileges conferred on such associations.

By its FURTHER ENACTED, That the Capital Stock of said Company shall not be less than Fifty Thousand nor more than Three Hundred Thousand dollars—and to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each—and to be raised by subscription; for which purpose Books shall be opened under the superintendence of James Giddings, Jesse Schofield, John Wemyss, Alexander B. Hanson, Calvin Page, Gerard H. Vasey, and Hugh McAlister, or any three of them, in conformity with the rules prescribed by the above recited act.

In accordance with the above recited act, passed at the last session of our Legislature, subscription Books have been opened—a large amount of Stock taken—Directors appointed, and a President chosen. By the persevering and indefatigable efforts of the President, (Mr. GIDDINGS), the building has been commenced, and on Wednesday of last week, the corner stone of this edifice was laid. The occasion was one so novel in this immediate section of Virginia, that no ordinary interest was manifested by those in attendance.—Private enterprise has been created, and has now in operation in our midst, Factories creditable to their projectors and beneficial to the community. But this is a public enterprise—the stock has been taken by the citizens generally of our own county, as well as those of neighboring counties in Maryland. The capital stock of the Company is three hundred thousand dollars, but 60,000 we believe, is sufficient for the present design of the Company. There is yet a small amount of the stock not taken, and as from present indications it is likely to prove a most profitable investment, we should be pleased to see our citizens availing themselves of the opportunity afforded. The payments are so arranged as to place it in the power of almost every one, to procure one or more shares.

The ceremonies incident to the laying of the Corner Stone of the new Factory, were of a highly interesting character. At about 1 o'clock, P. M., the Masonic Fraternity of Harpers-Ferry, with their many visiting Brethren that were in attendance, moved from the Masonic Hall in procession, to the Hotel of Capt. Abell, where they received the President and Directors of the Company, and citizens and strangers who were present. From thence the Procession moved to the Island of Virginus, where the Factory is being erected. Here the services were opened by an eloquent and appropriate Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Head.

The Masonic Fraternity then proceeded to lay the corner stone of the building.—In the stone several plates were deposited, bearing various inscriptions, with the name of the President of the United States, and of the Governor of Virginia, and the names of the following gentlemen, as President and Directors of the Company, viz:—James Giddings, President; Calvin Page, Benjamin Moore, sen., John Moler, Richard Parker, A. B. Hanson, E. Louis Lowe, Adam Ruhlman, George B. Beall, and Thomas H. Whilleu.

On this plate was inscribed the names of the officers of Charity Lodge, and the Grand Lodge of the U. S. Also, various coins, and copies of the newspapers of the county, were deposited in the stone.

John C. Unsel, Worshipful Master, and Edmund P. Hunter and Philip Coons, Pastmasters, applied the plumb and square, and pronounced the corner "well laid, true and trusty."

After the ceremonies of laying the Corner stone were concluded, RICHARD E. PARKER, Esq., on the part of the Company, delivered a most pertinent and eloquent Address. He regarded the erection of this Factory but as the beginning of a new era in this portion of Virginia. With our many natural advantages—the salubrity of our climate, and the intelligence of our citizens—the day could not be far distant when the music of the spindles would be heard at every water-fall along our noble Shenandoah. His remarks upon the necessity of liberal, general education, to the masses of our people, to develop their energies and awaken their enterprise, struck us as being happily conceived and most appropriately expressed.

The Rev. CHARLES A. DAVIS, on the part of the Masonic Fraternity, next took the stand. He said he had made no previous preparation for an Address, but as he always felt bound to give his aid to enterprises of public utility, he could not refuse to act on the present occasion. He chose the scenes which surrounded him, as the foundation for his remarks, and most eloquently and appropriately did he use them.

The President of the Company, (Mr. GIDDINGS), then addressed a few words in conclusion, as to the progress of the enterprise, and their future prospects. After he had concluded, a Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. HEAD, and the assembly was dispersed.

COMFORTS OF THE SEASON.

It is never too late to acknowledge a kindness, if within the lifetime of the parties interested; and the frosty weather brings to mind our neglect to notice last winter a most substantial and seasonable remembrance from Mr. COLBY, of the County of Harrison, to his friends in this city. Mr. P. sent us two Blankets of a quality and texture such as we have never seen excelled any where.—They were thick and heavy, but soft and pliable as could be desired, and have enabled us to bid defiance to the frosts and storms of the season.

We much doubt whether they can be matched, either of foreign or home manufacture, but if any one thinks differently, let him come along with his fabric as soon as he pleases. If Mr. Porter continues to turn out such work as that we speak of, he may challenge the world in a fair competition, and fear nothing. So far, he is A. No. 1, with us.—Free Press.

This calls to recollection that we received a similar favor from Mr. P. during the cold, bleak days of the last winter. They were of so superior a quality, so handsome in their appearance, as well as durable in manufacture, that we could scarce believe they were designed as a present.—But the above remembrance any doubt on this subject, for our friend Porter is by far too kind, to leave us, a poor, lonely old man, to perish with the cold, whilst he takes care of our neighbor, who, in this particular, has so much the advantage over us.

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

The Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix will be found in our paper of to-day. All who are familiar with the accuracy and impartiality with which the proceedings of Congress are detailed in these publications, award Messrs. BLAIR & RIVES the highest credit. Our Whig friends may rest assured that they will be able to obtain through no other means so full and satisfactory accounts of the proceedings of Congress, and they should by all means subscribe for these publications.

THE RICHMOND TRIAL.

The trial of Wm. R. MYERS for the murder of Hoyt, occupied the Examining Court from Wednesday to Monday. Very nearly the same course of proceedings was had, as in the trial before the Mayor's Court. Intense interest has been manifested at every stage of this extraordinary case. The Standard gives the following sketch of the proceedings of Saturday:

Saturday morning was occupied for the most part by a long discussion concerning the admissibility of certain matters of evidence. In the evening, amongst many other letters, two were read that had not before been produced. The first was from Mrs. Myers to the deceased, written immediately before her final departure from the city, enclosing a lock of her hair, and breathing the same devoted self-sacrificing attachment. The other was from witness Mosby, without date, to the deceased, apprising him of interviews with Mrs. M., at the Exchange, and promising him, in view of the dislike of the community towards them both not to "blow him"—This witness was subjected to a long and searching cross examination, which, however, did not seem to impair the consistency of his testimony.

Dr. Cabell testified, as to his treatment of Mrs. Myers at his house, of which she had spoken in severe terms in one of her letters, that she ate in her own room with an open but not a lady; that he had never used the least harshness towards her. He bore witness also to the mildness and deference of Colonel Myers towards her while at his house.

Two new witnesses, Earnato and Gibson, were introduced by the defence. The first testified, that last spring he had seen a carriage—in appearance not a common hack, but the carriage of a city gentleman—in which was the deceased and a lady of medium size, whose veil obscured her features; drive up to and stop at the door of a mullato, Ann White, in a back street of the city.

Gibson testified in the Spring of last year, he had seen deceased and a lady with two white veils over her face, drive up to the door of Ann White in a carriage, which he had since known to be Mr. Wm. R. Myers, that they both got out, and the deceased "rushed" the lady into the house of this Ann White; that he had also frequently seen deceased's horse tied back of this house, and a lady drive up alone, in a smaller carriage and go in.

Some time after nightfall, the evidence was closed. Mr. Mayo opened for the prosecution, and spoke till near 10 o'clock, without finishing. The court then adjourned over to Monday morning.

THE MYERS TRIAL.

FULL ACQUITTAL OF THE PARTIES.—The Richmond Compiler thus notices the proceedings of Monday in this case before the Examining Court: Yesterday the argument in this case was continued and concluded in the most elaborate and able manner. Mr. Mayo concluded in the morning his argument begun on Saturday night. He was succeeded by Messrs. Lyons, G. A. Myers, and Scott, for the defence; and Mr. Mayo closed the argument for the defence a short time after 11 o'clock, P. M. The case was then submitted, and the court stood five to two for acquittal, and the parties were discharged.

The court room was crowded almost to suffocation with spectators, who lingered through the long argument, full of anxiety for the result.—When that was ascertained, such a burst of applause took place as we never heard in a Court of Justice. It was an irresistible impulse of public opinion, roused by the developments of the painful trial which has just been concluded. This entire community rejoices in the result.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1846.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The news received this morning at the navy Department, from the Pacific, is highly interesting. It appears that Commodore Shast, previous to leaving the coast of the Pacific (on account of ill health), planted the American "Stars and Stripes" at Monterey and San Francisco, and that he expected little or no difficulty from the Mexicans in maintaining it there. He left Commodore Stockton in command of the squadron, who was about taking possession of Lower California, with the ships under his command.

The British flag ship Collingwood, 80 gun ship of the line, Admiral Sir George Seymour, had departed for San Francisco and again left for the Sandwich Islands. This was a damper on the hopes of the Mexicans.

Col. Fremont was at the head of some 150 men, in pursuit of General Castro, doing well. All California may be considered as safely in our hands.

SINGULAR CASE.

The Warrenton (Va.) Flag reports the trial of T. B. Warder, charged with the murder of George Smallwood, about a year ago. Mr. Robert E. Scott represented the Commonwealth, and Messrs. James M. Mason, of Winchester, and Samuel Chilton, and B. H. Shackelford of Warrenton, managed the defence. The jury found him guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced him to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, that being the shortest time allowed by law in cases of such conviction. He fled from justice in Missouri, and there attending to all accounts, conducted himself with propriety and uprightness. He must have been strongly impressed with his own innocence, to return to Virginia and stand his trial—and bitter must be his disappointment at finding himself consigned to the degrading penitentiary cell. The Flag says:

"The circumstances as detailed by the witnesses were such as to excite a deep sympathy for the prisoner, and with very many, an ardent wish for his entire acquittal. Mr. Warder's excellent character previous to the melancholy affair which resulted in the death of Smallwood; the mitigating, and in the opinion of many, justifying circumstances connected with his conduct on that occasion; and his voluntary return and arrest, have been made less productive, and at the same time the country has been by the war plunged into expenses that have no end.—This assertion like all the rest, is without any foundation. We state upon authority which cannot be disputed—from an extensive investigation into the receipts and profits of the revenue; made at the great emporium of commerce, New York, and at other points—that the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury of the proceeds of the tariff of 1846, to the amount of twenty-eight millions, is most likely to fall short of the truth. The estimate is now about thirty millions, instead of twenty-eight. The objects of the federal press, however, are obvious. They wish to increase the expenses of the treasury; to make it more difficult to obtain any loans, if the Secretary should attempt to make any; to raise the interest which we should pay; to clamp up the sinews of war; and to swell the clamor of the manufacturers in favor of the keynote which Mr. Clay gave out the other day at Ashland; of 'RESTORATION'—of the tariff of 1842. We trust the good sense of the people, the firmness of their representatives, and the results of the tariff of 1846, will arrest these clamors, and paralyze these efforts."

Extract of a letter, dated September 28, 1846, received at the Department of State, from Charles Gracie, consul of the United States for the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, &c.—"I have to-day to report, that the duties on all kinds of flour, or manufactured grains and legumes, have been taken off for the period of one year, from the 1st October next to the 1st October, 1847, by the governments of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Electorate of Hesse, Grand Duchy of Baden, Hesse Darmstadt, and free town of Frankfurt. The other governments pertaining to the Zollverein, will without doubt, soon proclaim their assent to this measure."

"The crop of grain in Germany has been a very bad one; wheat has not yielded more than 3 1/2 rye, only 3 1/2 barley, about 1/2, and only 1/2 of a common crop, and there not being any stock, either of grain or flour, it will require a considerable amount from abroad, which forced the Zollverein to take off the imports duty, which duty being \$1 40-000 the 100 lbs, makes about 23 dollars on each barrel of flour; the taking off must naturally produce, for the time being, a considerable export of bread-stuff from the United States to Germany; and the neighboring states, France, Russia and Italy, having experienced themselves a diminution in their crop have not long to spare; so that, in fact, Europe must look to this year to the United States for a considerable part of its subsistence."

REV. MR. MAFFITT.—The Detroit Advertiser says that nearly a hundred hopeful conversions have been the result of Mr. Maffitt's preaching in that city for a few weeks past.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The trial of Wm. CLAY, for the murder of JOHN GRAY, at Kabletown, in this county, sometime during the month of October, 1845, came on in our Superior Court on Wednesday week. Some difficulty was experienced in empanelling a Jury, this being the first case tried in our Court under the new Jury Law. On Friday, however, a proper Jury was obtained, and the examination of witnesses on the part of the Commonwealth commenced. This examination occupied the Court until Saturday night, when it adjourned over to Monday. The giving in of the evidence on the part of the defence occupied the whole of this day. The Attorneys on the part of the Commonwealth, were Messrs. Mann R. Page, and D. Holmes Conrad. For the Prisoner, Messrs. Andrew Hunter, Worthington, Lucas, Harding and Thompson.

The pleading in the case occupied the whole of Tuesday and Wednesday, when the case was given to the Jury. No verdict has as yet been agreed upon.

The patience, investigation and labor rendered by the counsel, both for the prosecution and defence, has called for the very general commendation. No case has scarcely ever been tried in our Court so irksome in its details. The speeches of the learned gentlemen were listened to with great attention by those in attendance, and their various points were enforced with zeal and a laudable devotion.

INDIAN CORN.

This article is likely to become one of the most important, as well as most profitable, items of our export. The news by the Caledonia states that the demand far exceeds the supply.

We copy the following from Lyford's Baltimore Journal, as furnishing an exact estimate of the cost and profit to be realized. This was published, however, upon the reception of the news by the Hibernia—advice by the Caledonia state that Corn is worth 56 shillings per quarter, (about \$12,375 U. S. currency), or \$1,375 per bushel.

INDIAN CORN IN ENGLAND.—Market Rates and Profits as per account by steamer Hibernia.—We feel particularly gratified in the Corn business, as might have been supposed from the extent to which we went with our speculative remarks last week. We are more fully convinced in our opinion since, of their correctness, and now offer the following:—

The English practice is to measure Maize, or Indian Corn, by the quarter—a quarter containing 8 Winchester bushels of 60 lbs. each, which amounts to 480 lbs., net weight, and by this standard are prices regulated. The highest quoted price in Liverpool was 48s. per quarter, which is equivalent to \$10 60¢ cents, United States currency.

An average weight of a bushel of Corn in our market is assumed by common consent to be 63 lbs.; hence about 9 bushels are considered as equivalent to an English quarter, as 9x63=477; which is only 3 less than the required weight of 480 lbs., but which it probably sometimes exceeds by that amount. The following, then, is assumed as correct:

Sale of 900 bushels, or 100 quarters, Indian Corn in Liverpool:
900 bushels cost in Baltimore 70c per bushel \$630 00
Freight 2d; prime 5 per cent 135 00
Insurance 3 per cent 18 36
Duty 1s per qr. 22 22
Other petty charges, including landing, wharfage, commission, &c., and commission of 1 per cent on sales. 148 50

Expense of 900 bushels corn laid down and sold in Liverpool 1006 10
Net sales at 48s per qr. 1066 66
Profit 93 44
Exchange 9 per cent 84 11
Net proceeds of 900 bushels in Liverpool \$679 11 (Lyford's Journal.)

POTATOES.

Good Mercer Potatoes cannot be obtained in Baltimore for less than \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel.—At Albany, we perceive by the following from the Albany Argus, they are to be had in abundance at very low rates:

"Potatoes are received here in great quantities by Canal. They sell as they arrive at 25 cents the bushel. They are then selected, and the choice lots forwarded to New York, where they bring a handsome profit."

DEPARTURE OF SANTA ANNA FOR MONTEVIDEO.

By the barque Elizabeth J. Capt. John S. Remington, at Philadelphia, from Havana, 10th inst., we learn that the news received from Mexico at Havana, is of the utmost importance. Santa Anna had taken up his line of march from the city of Mexico to the theatre of War, at the head of 4,000 troops. A decree had been recently issued at the city of Mexico, reducing the duties on all articles of import 50 per cent. The laws prohibiting the importation of certain descriptions of merchandise, had been suspended.

The "New York Express" recklessly and absurdly estimates that "\$80,000,000 have been already expended." It ridicules our means for obtaining loans to carry on the war, and urges as one reason why we cannot make any loan upon good terms, that "the tariff, our great means of repayment, has been made less productive, and at the same time the country has been by the war plunged into expenses that have no end.—This assertion like all the rest, is without any foundation. We state upon authority which cannot be disputed—from an extensive investigation into the receipts and profits of the revenue; made at the great emporium of commerce, New York, and at other points—that the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury of the proceeds of the tariff of 1846, to the amount of twenty-eight millions, is most likely to fall short of the truth. The estimate is now about thirty millions, instead of twenty-eight. The objects of the federal press, however, are obvious. They wish to increase the expenses of the treasury; to make it more difficult to obtain any loans, if the Secretary should attempt to make any; to raise the interest which we should pay; to clamp up the sinews of war; and to swell the clamor of the manufacturers in favor of the keynote which Mr. Clay gave out the other day at Ashland; of 'RESTORATION'—of the tariff of 1842. We trust the good sense of the people, the firmness of their representatives, and the results of the tariff of 1846, will arrest these clamors, and paralyze these efforts."

TREMENDOUS FIRE.—A destructive fire occurred at Apalachicola, Florida, on the 16th inst., laying in ruins the city of Florida. Three houses were destroyed, and at the fourth attempt the villain was shot, and narrowly escaped with his life. The Apalachicola Advertiser of the 17th inst., says:—

About two o'clock yesterday morning, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the cry of fire—on rushing into the streets, three buildings were discovered wrapped in flames, the dreadful element bursting through fire proof windows, doors and roofs, spreading destruction all around. By dint of the greatest exertions on the part of the citizens, our city was, after four hours unceasing labor, saved from utter destruction.

The loss is estimated at from 75,000 to \$80,000.

INDIAN CORN.—The British Government has given orders that the mills at the vicinity of Glasgow, Plymouth, and London, should be put to work for the supply of the starving Irish population. It is expected that these mills will grind 28,403 pounds of meal per day.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1846.

The original plan of operation in Mexico has been lately modified. The plan at first adopted would have divided and weakened our forces.—That plan was probably agreed upon at a time when it was supposed that the Mexicans would make no show of opposition to the invasion. It has since been urged upon the Executive to concentrate all the forces upon one object, and it is asserted today that these necessary changes have been made in the original plan.

It now appears that Gen. Wool is to join Gen. Taylor at Saltillo, moving by way of Coahuila, and leave a garrison there; and that Gen. Kearney is to march to the same point by way of Chihuahua.—a fearful long march.

Gen. Patterson, with a large force, is to be transported to Tampico, and means of transportation have already been prepared. His force will, if found necessary, be ordered to unite with Taylor at San Luis Potosi; and, if not, may be employed in a contemplated attack on Vera Cruz.

If this is the plan, it is a sensible one, and it will prevent the danger, but too apparent, of the utter sacrifice of Taylor's command. After all owing for all the troops left at Tampico, Saltillo, Monterey, Chihuahua, Santa Fe, &c., General Taylor will thus be enabled to meet Santa Anna at San Luis, with a force of seventeen thousand men.

WINTER IS COMING.

The Indian summer is pleasant in October; but the cold nights which we have lately experienced admonish us that winter will soon be upon us; and the following short chapter of advice from the Buffalo Express is not only reasonable, but to the point:

"We are admonished by the lowering sky—the chilly winds—the frosty nights—the pattering rain—the mud—cold fingers, and sundry other unmistakable signs, that winter is at hand, and we should prepare to give him a warm reception.—Brush up your old stores—look up the pipes—change your fires—and order a wood pile. Put on the boots to keep your feet dry—hannels to keep the cold out—never leave home without an umbrella. Winter is coming with his hail, sleet, and snow. Call for the glazier, have every broken pane made whole, or the hole will let in the cold. Caulk up every crevice cranny, for old December blows terribly cold, and is ever in search of some forgotten seal through which to puff his frosty breath. He'll nip the budding plants that have been reared with so much tender care, to break the gloom of winter by their foliage and flowers, unless he is kept without the casement. Prepare your winter before it comes upon you, and then the mastery is surely yours."

THE WHIGS AND THE ARMY.

Here it is then. Gen. Taylor will be pushed forward at once into the country, at least to Saltillo, without provisions or transportation, and thus will the whole American force be sacrificed by the wisecracks at Washington.—Savannah Republican.

Strange that the Whig press have not become sick of their gloomy predictions of defeat to our arms—made with the sinister object of casting odium upon the Administration. They predicted the same "sacrifice" at Monterey, as an inevitable result of the "imbecility" of the War Department; and we would ask, does history record a more brilliant and glorious achievement? So will it be at Saltillo. The Whig journals are destined to be wofully disappointed. The more clamorous they are against the Administration, for expected reverses, so much the more do the glorious triumph of our arms sink the Whig journals in the confidence of the people! They talk a great deal about the mismanagement of the War. We defy them to point to any period, or any people, where so many and so decisive victories have been gained in so short a time—at a moment, too, when, from a protracted peace, our Government was so little prepared to conduct a defensive war, much less a war of invasion, which Mexican insolence and stupidity made necessary.—Rich. Eng.

GEN. WOOL AND HIS COMMAND.

The Washington Union publishes the following extract of a letter from a distinguished officer of General Wool's command, communicated to the Union, dated, San Antonio de Bexar, Sept. 22, 1846.

"The knowing ones here say that we shall have a clever fight before reaching Chihuahua, and some of them predict a defeat. Perhaps, after all, we may reap laurels if peace does not arrest us."

"We are getting on well and harmoniously.—The Illinois volunteers are really good soldiers, and I think will prove efficient."
"Gen. Wool is very popular and very rigid.—He talks plainly to the volunteers, but they seem to like it. The General has exhibited great knowledge of the details of service and a high degree of administrative talent." On the whole, I think we may look forward to an interesting and successful campaign, but it will be one of hardships and privations."

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY AT NORFOLK.

A slip from the Norfolk Herald office, dated on Monday morning, says:—

This morning about 10 o'clock, there was a large crowd, chiefly of out-of-door population, assembled on the platform of the Corporation Ferry, to witness the departure of some colored passengers, who were taken off from the spot in a boat to be put on board a vessel in the stream bound to New Orleans. As the boat was showing off, the crowd rushed down upon the boat attached to the platform, which was supported by some kind of prop beneath, which giving way under the pressure of the weight above, the boat dropped and the persons who crowded it were precipitated into the dock—9 or 10 feet of water! The scene was most distressing to behold; but we are happy to learn that it was no worse. By the active exertions of the numerous persons who had remained on the platform, the sufferers, said to be 40 or 50, were all rescued with the exception of one woman, a free mulatto named Phillis, whose body was recovered, and due efforts made to restore life, but it was extinct. A small white boy is supposed to have drowned also, but it is not ascertained.

A SLAVE CASE.

The captain of a vessel at New York having discovered an runaway slave on board, who had secreted himself during the voyage from Savannah, had put him in irons with a view to take him back on the return of the vessel, but the abolitionists got wind of it and had the slave brought up before Judge Edmonds on a writ of habeas corpus, on Thursday. The Judge placed the boy in the custody of the officer until a further investigation could be had. In the meantime the Abolitionists are creating some excitement by their efforts to have the slave liberated. The boy acknowledged that he was owned in Savannah, Ga. He was brought up on Saturday, but the court being occupied by another case, it was remanded back to prison. On the way to prison the officers were assaulted by 200 negroes, and an attempt made to rescue the slave, in which they did not succeed. Four of the ringleaders were arrested.

COL. WILLIAM R. KING.

Among the passengers on board the Great Britain, at the time she was wrecked, was our distinguished countryman, Col. William R. King, on his return from his mission to France, from which court he has been recalled at his own request. He took final leave of his Majesty, the King of the French, on the 15th ultimo; and we learn from various sources, says the Washington Union, that his departure elicited expressions of the warmest regret. He left Paris on the day following, and embarked at Liverpool in the Great Britain, whose safety has been the source of such deep anxiety. Whilst Col. King's friends will regret this unfortunate detention, they will be rejoiced to learn that he has by his own advice, regained Liverpool, where he was embarked on the 2d instant, in the packet-ship New York, with the prospect of reaching the United States on or about the 1st of November.

LATE FROM VERA CRUZ.

Com. Perry about to take Command.—Capture of a Mexican Schooner.—Preparations to attack Alvarado.—The Mails from the Army, &c.

The U. S. revenue cutter Ewing, Capt. Gay Moore, arrived off the S. W. Pass, on the evening of the 16th instant, from the Gulf Squadron off Vera Cruz. Lieut. Chadwick, of the cutter, reached New Orleans on the 18th, and obligingly favored the Tropic with the following items:

The cutter left the Squadron the 6th inst., and Lieut. Chadwick reports that Gen. Paredes left Vera Cruz on the 2d instant, in a British steamer, for Havana; and was saluted by the castle of San Juan de Ulica. Commodore Comor was still in command of the Squadron, but it was generally supposed that Commodore Perry would assume the command on the first of November.

No further attack had been made by any vessel of the fleet on any Mexican town; but the opinion prevailed that another demonstration would soon be made against Alvarado. A Mexican schooner had been captured by one of our vessels, and the seamen were busily engaged in fitting her out to be employed against the enemy in the contemplated attack at the above named point.

News of the capture of the schooner had reached the Squadron, and imparted the liveliest joy among the officers and crews.

The U. S. steamer Mississippi, from Pensacola, schr. Reefer, and another schooner, loaded with coal, were spoken near Vera Cruz. Fears had been entertained of the safety of these vessels, as they were out of time some twenty days, or more, having encountered severe weather and were blown off for many days. The United States schooner Flirt sailed for Norfolk on the 3d inst.

The health of the Squadron was generally good. No intelligence of interest had been received from the city of Mexico since the sailing of the United States sloop of war John Adams.

The Ewing came to off the Brazos, on the 9th inst., but had no communication with the shore. The steamship Galveston, came off with the mail for the steamer Galveston, but in consequence of the boisterous weather, and heavy sea, she was unable to deliver it, and compelled to return. One of the Rangers of Capt. Walker's company, who had been taken at Matamoros by the Mexicans, made his escape and found his way to the Squadron. He was brought to the Brazos on board the Ewing, and succeeded in reaching the shore, eager to participate in any fight that might come off. Lieut. Chadwick brought up the mail from the Squadron.

The New Orleans Commercial Times contains the following additional items of news from the Gulf:—

No news of the movements of Santa Ana since he had assumed command of the army, or the progress of the measures taken by the Mexican government to make head against the invading army, had reached the Squadron from Vera Cruz. Lieut. Chadwick, to whom we are much indebted for his polite readiness in putting all his information at our disposal, tells us that it was the Captain of the British frigate Commodore, lying at San Carlos, that sent Commodore Comor news of the capture of Monterey.

The Texan Ranger, alluded to below, was taken prisoner on the 6th May last, near Matamoros, and had been conveyed to Tampico, whence he had escaped to Tuspan, where he got a boat and put off to the fleet. The Somers and the St. Mary's were still blockaded at Vera Cruz, the Falmouth and Porpoise Tampico. The Somers had recently been blown off, for 16 days. The Mexican schooner lately taken had been fitted up with 42-pound carronades, and would lead the attack on Alvarado.

They were only waiting the arrival of a supply of coal to go down to that place, and as the cutter met the vessel carrying that article going into harbor, no doubt the attempt on Alvarado has been made. The Commodore daily sent out a flag of truce in the harbor of Vera Cruz, for communication with the shore. The Mexicans inhabiting the shore near Antonio de Lazarda very freely came off, from time to time, with vegetables, fruit, fish, etc., for the use of the ships.

SAN J

General Intelligence.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The following is an extract of a letter from "one of the most intelligent and respectable gentlemen" in the county of York, Pennsylvania:
"And now, what do you think of Pennsylvania? If you think our State is for the tariff of 1849, you are mistaken. We can fog the whigs to-morrow, and to that or any other question. One half of the votes of the State were not polled, from a physical impossibility. The storm as effectually defeated us as a similar tempest tossed the Great Western; and you might as well attribute our defeat to the tariff as the tonning of the steamer to her engine." We laugh at the dismay which our election has crossed abroad.

HEADSTUFFS.—The New York Express says: "It is now well settled, that Great Britain and the continent of Europe will want all the breadstuffs that can be conveyed from this country. Indeed, there will be some difficulty in obtaining vessels to transport the produce at any moderate rate of freight. From present appearance, every thing looks favorable. The great agricultural and shipping interests are both to be benefited by this advance in Europe."

THE BOSTON POST OFFICE.—The Calcutta brought out the mails of the Great Britain, besides her own regular mail. The Transcript says that some 80,000 letters reached the Boston post office at half past one o'clock in the morning, and were assorted in season to send off the New York letters and other matter going through that office, by the Long Island train which left at half past 8 o'clock.

INDIAN CORN.—A letter from London, under date of the 2d, says: "Indian corn is this day at fifty shillings the quarter for the best white corn, weighing 60 lbs. the bushel. This is equal to one dollar and fifty cents per bushel. Barrels of wheat flour 85s. per barrel, weighing 196 lbs.; equal to eight and a half dollars. Fine American wheat 66s. to 68s. per quarter, 62 lbs. of wheat to the bushel; which, allowing the dollar to be equal to four shillings and two pence, gives nearly two dollars per bushel; just twice the price that it bears in the States."

NEW MOVEMENT.—The "Liberty Party" are about to establish a newspaper at Washington, to operate on a great scale. John Q. Adams, Mr. Giddings, and all the great spirits, are said to be interested. The plan is to raise a fund by subscription, of \$30,000 a year for three years, which it is thought will be sufficient. A considerable portion of this large sum, we are told, is already pledged.

A RUNAWAY MATCH.—Quite an excitement was caused on Thursday in New York, from the fact of a "runaway match" having "come off" between a lady who has lately inherited a fortune of some \$300,000, and a broker in Wall st. The lady, among her many amiable qualities and attractions, the Herald says, did not hesitate to accept the hand and heart of the fortunate possessor of so much worth and beauty, and the courtship was not, we understand, two hours on the tapis. The lady did right to please herself in the matter. A relative, who was her natural guardian, had just left the city, to which she states that the property and on his return he will find himself no doubt "greatly relieved" from the responsible duties.

INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS ON THE WEATHER.—The German Schellpost says that the well known natural philosopher, Dr. August, has in his communication in a Berlin paper, to which he states that when an extended portion of the earth's surface is brought by a net of railroad tracks into connection of electrical conductors, the accumulation of electricity in the lower part of the atmosphere is prevented, as the iron tracks effect a constant electrical equilibrium between remote regions. By this means a violent storm is rendered unlikely, and if one should arise, it would undergo a considerable diminution. The doctor states it as a fact, that since Berlin has become the focus of several railroads, there have been no violent storms; and all that have arisen here, had a rapid and gentle termination.

THE LAST OF A FAMILY.—Dr. Weston, of St. Stephen, N. B., says the Portland Argus, an old and respectable inhabitant of that town, came to a melancholy end on Wednesday night of last week. He arose from his bed and went out of doors, and when missed, immediate search was made for him. He was found in a hogweed nest in the ground, which was used as a well-desired. The last of eleven children then died in his house, his whole family having been carried away one by one, by consumption. It is presumed that he accidentally fell into the hogweed, and being very weak, could not extricate himself. He and his last child were buried side by side on Friday.

WORTH TRYING.—A Pittsburg paper states that a field of potatoes was wholly destroyed by the rot, but was permitted to lie over to this season without culture, and it was discovered to have produced a fine crop of potatoes, without a single symptom of disease. Let this fact be looked into.

CAPT. THORNTON.—This gallant officer passed through Richmond on Friday, to join the army in Mexico, the Secretary of War having promptly given him permission to do so, and to re-organize his company for instant service. Success attend him, and may he win plenty of laurels.

IMPEACHMENT.—A notice of impeachment has been served upon Richard A. Buckner, Jr., the Judge who presided at Lexington, Ky., upon the trial of Lafayette Shelby, for the murder of young Horne.

A gentleman named Sidney Lane, of Norfolk, Va., had his pocket picked on Thursday evening of \$4,344, composed of three \$1000 bills of the Merchants Bank, New York, and the rest in Virginia money. He had been at the Bowers Theatre and Bowers Circus during the evening and at one of these places the robbery was effected.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Collector of New York has received a complimentary letter from the British Minister and the Secretary of State, accompanied with a large gold medal for Capt. Barstow of that port, as a testimony from the Queen for his humanity and perseverance in saving the lives of an English crew which had been shipwrecked. Such remembrances always do good.

A STRANGER.—The thundering of cannon, at New York on Monday morning, announced the arrival of the Norwegian sloop of war North Star, Commander Hesselberg, 25 days from Madeira. She carries 20 guns and a crew of 189, officers and men. She lies at anchor in the North River, and the Commercial states is the first man of war of her nation that has ever visited the United States.

NEW GOODS.—I have just received and now opening a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Holding machinery, Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Carpenters' and Cooper's Tools, Castings, Stoves, Clocks, Wood-wares, Sieves, Brushes, Stationery, House keeping Utensils, Groceries, of all kinds, very superior Segars, Snuff, and Perfumery; together with various notions and fancy articles.—ALL CHEAP, to which I would respectfully invite the attention of the community. THOMAS RAWLINS, Oct. 30.

DOMESTIC GOODS.—Brown, and bleached Cottons, domestic flannels, full and plaid linseys, bed tick, apron check, Canton flannels.—Also—Patent Welsh Flannel, white and red flannels, Whitney blankets, negro do, cradle do, &c. Oct. 30. MILLER & TATE.

WELSH FLANNEL.—warranted not to shrink—for sale by E. M. AISQUITH, Oct. 30.

BOBBING EDGING.—a great variety of new patterns—for sale by E. M. AISQUITH, Oct. 30.

WHILE LIFE REMAINS THERE IS STILL SOME HOPE.—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—No Quackery—No Deception. In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to induce them to buy it justly deserved. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so successful, we feel urged to urge its claims to strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Various remedies, it is true, have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been found to do very useful, but all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects, that none has proved so successful as this. For Asthma, Shortness of Breath and similar affections, it may be pronounced a positive cure. It has cured Asthma in many cases of ten and twenty years standing, after physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

By a fresh supply of the above Balsam, on hand and for sale by J. H. BEARD, Charleston.

ON SUNDAY EVENING last, in Hagerstown, Mr. WILLIAM BIRKBECK to Miss ELIZABETH DAVIS, both of that place.

In the Episcopal Church at Bunkerhill, on the 25th inst., a marriage took place, between Mr. ANTHONY E. BROWN, and Miss MARGARET J. BUCKLEY, all of Berkeley Co.

On Thursday evening the 15th instant, by the Rev. W. Y. ROOKER, Mr. WILLIAM H. MORSEHEAD, of Fauquier Co., to Miss ROBERTA E. NEWTON, of Winchester.

On Tuesday morning the 30th inst., by the Rev. Chas. A. DAVIS, P. H. HARRIS, of Bath, Morgan County, to Miss JULIA A. MORRELAND, of Winchester.

On Wednesday evening, 21st inst., by the Rev. J. Clary, Mr. WM. MCKE WARTMAN, one of the Editors of the Rockingham Register, to Miss SARAH R. VAN PELT, all of that place.

In New York City, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Thos. D. Hoover, (now of Georgia), Mr. RICHARD KINGSLAND, of Belleville, N. J., to Miss SARAH, daughter of Roger Peck, Esq., of New York City.

DIED. In this city, on Monday morning the 19th inst., after a protracted and very painful illness, MR. AUGUSTA LEWIS, consort of Richard Henry Ransom, Esq., of Lawson county, (formerly of this county), in the 7th year of his age, at a most highly cultivated, Mr. B. combined eminent degree, all those personal and Christian graces which adorn human nature and smooth the pathway of life. Kind and affectionate himself, he won the esteem and affection of all who knew him. Hospitable and benevolent as he was, he never left his house or door, without a grateful appreciation of her worth. Filled as few fill, the relations of a daughter, a wife, a sister and mother, as well as those of a mistress—her life was a noble and Christian profession and by practice, she was undisturbed by doubts or fears in her last hours. Her death presented a beautiful commentary upon her life—it was calm and peaceful.

On Sunday morning last, GEORGE WILLIAM VANHORN, son of Mr. Abraham Vanhorn, of this town, aged 6 years 6 months and 9 days.

The parents of this child have lost a fond and endeared child—whose young mind was just unfolding itself, and giving great promise, to obtain by the ways of Providence and insurable, and it becomes all to bow to his dispensations with meekness and humility.

Departed this life on the 8th instant, in the hope of a blessed immortality, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. B. Taylor, the Rev. MARY ENGLIS, at the advanced age of 83 years and 2 months.

At the residence of J. B. Hackney, Esq., Green Springs Frederick county, on Monday morning, the 12th instant, CHARLES PEYRON, infant son of A. M. Vanardale, of Marlinton.

Died, on the 12th instant, at the residence of her son, in Jefferson County, Mrs. SUSAN BEVELLY TAYLOR, relict of Bennett Taylor, dec'd, and eldest daughter of the late George Taylor, dec'd, in the 70th year of her age.

This lady, whose brilliant mind and accomplished education rendered her an ornament in polite society, was not less distinguished for her unpretending devotedness to a wife, her tenderness as a mother, her affectionate warmth as a relative, and her firmly established principles of piety. Beyond the number of her strongly attached connections, she has left a widely extending and useful acquaintance, who will long remember and admire her very impressive character.

In Monterey, Mexico, on the 23d of last month, in consequence of a gun shot, wound received through his body, in the battle of the day before, LEUT. JOHN CHAMBERS, of the 1st Regt. of Artillery, U. S. Infantry, deceased was a son of the late George H. Terrett, of Fairfax county, Va., was a young officer of great promise, and universally respected by his acquaintances for his highly noble qualities of the head and heart. He was a brother of Capt. B. A. Terrett, of the Dragons, who accidentally shot himself at Fort Scott, Mo., last year.

At New York on Monday Flour was dull; holders ask \$7 a 65; but 57 was the highest offer made by shippers. Georgetown was held at \$7 a 66. The market was abundantly supplied with wheat, corn, rye, &c. Illinois red wheat sold at \$1.09; Genesee white \$1.14; rye 80 cts.; southern white corn 80 cents; Jersey yellow 65 cts.; measure; Delaware yellow, cut with velvet, 50 cts. weight.

At Philadelphia, on Monday, sales of flour are reported at \$5.50, the market firm, but rather quiet. Pennsylvania corn meal sold at \$3.62. A small lot of rye flour brought \$1.10. Pennsylvania red wheat sold at \$1.10. Mixed 1 1/2 a \$1.15, and white \$1.17. Corn dull, and the only sale was a lot of fair Pennsylvania at 70 cents.

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Congressional Globe and Appendix.

CONGRESS AT ITS LAST SESSION, through the Joint Library Committee of the two Houses, having authorized a large subscription for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, and the Secretary, in resolution, having directed the mode of preparing the report of the proceedings, and authorized the Secretary of the Senate to contract with the undersigned, stipulating that the reports when published, should be printed in the form of a book, and that the Congressional Globe and Appendix should be offered to the public, not only as an authentic, but as an official report of the proceedings of Congress, made under the eye and published by authority of the body.

The undersigned originated the mode of journalizing the proceedings of Congress, which, thus adopted, is to be perfected with the aid and under the supervision of Congress. Their publication was the first and only one that gave each successive step in every measure to both branches of Congress; a brief of all the debates; every important vote; and an Appendix, including at full length all the revised speeches delivered during the session.

The work, as it is now to be conducted by them, will be found a most perfect political history. The Senators from the States and the Representatives from every section of the Union bring with them into Congress a knowledge of all the feelings, passions, and interests of their several constituencies. Public opinion and the public information, as it exists among those they represent, are embodied in them; and in the course of Congress the history of the times is brought to its focus, concentrated, in directing the political movements of the whole country. The impulses thus given through Congress from every quarter reach upon the nation as a whole, and give each successive step in every measure to both branches of Congress; a brief of all the debates; every important vote; and an Appendix, including at full length all the revised speeches delivered during the session.

Having identified ourselves with the plan of advancing the usefulness of Congress by publishing full and authentic reports of its proceedings, and having undertaken without being distracted or burdened by any associated labors of the press; and, thus unencumbered, shall hope to make the new series a step in advance of the former in all points of execution, with a view to accomplish, that we shall be (one or the other) in attendance on Congress, and the reports will not be affected by our party bias. We believe every member of Congress will bear witness that our reports are full and fair.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and printed on superfine double royal paper, with small type, (brevier and nonpareil) in quarto form, each number containing sixteen or more pages, and the whole of the year forming a new series. We are ready, if possible, to give it permanence, and to hand it down, to successors as a standard work, worthy of being maintained and improved. We will enter upon our new undertaking without being distracted or burdened by any associated labors of the press; and, thus unencumbered, shall hope to make the new series a step in advance of the former in all points of execution, with a view to accomplish, that we shall be (one or the other) in attendance on Congress, and the reports will not be affected by our party bias.

The Appendix is made up of the President's Annual Messages, the reports of the principal officers of the Government, the reports of the various departments, and members of Congress written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages during a session.

During the first month or six weeks of a session, there is rarely more business done than will make two numbers a week—one for the Congressional Globe and one for the Appendix; but during the remainder of a session, there is usually sufficient matter for two or three numbers of each week. The next session will be unusually interesting; therefore, we calculate that the Congressional Globe and Appendix together will make near 1300 large quarto pages, printed in small type, in very plain and durable paper. We furnish complete indexes to both at the end of a session.

We have on hand the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last fifteen sessions of Congress, making together fifteen large quarto volumes, which we will sell, unbound, for \$41; or bound, with Russia backs and corners, for \$56. Those who want the back volumes should apply for them immediately, as they are in demand. Congress subscribed for 311 complete sets during the two last sessions. The proceedings of Congress for the last nine years cannot be procured from any other source—Col. S. H. HARRIS, having stopped printing the Register of Debates in 1837.

We will endeavor to print a sufficient number of surplus copies to supply all that may be mislaid, or lost in the press; but subscribers should be careful to send us their paper carefully, for fear that we should not be able to supply all the last numbers.

TERMS. For one copy of the Congressional Globe, \$1 00 For six copies of either, or both, 5 00 Our prices for these papers are so low that we cannot afford to credit them out; therefore, no person need consume his time in writing for them unless he sends the money.

Subscriptions for the Globe and Appendix, will be received at THIS OFFICE.

ON FRIDAY the 13th day of November next, at the late residence of John Boley, dec'd, near Thompson's Depot, Jefferson county, Va., all his

PERSONAL PROPERTY, Consisting of— Work Horses, Brood Mares and Colts; Some first-rate Milch Cows; Stock Cattle, Sheep; Fat and Stock Hogs; Farming Utensils of every description; Five or six hundred bushels of Wheat; Five or eight hundred bushels of Corn;

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE. Terms of Sale.—Nine months credit will be given on all sums of \$5 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond and approved security—all sums under \$5, cash. The Grain and Fat Hogs will also be sold for cash. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

SALE to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. BEATTY BOLEY, Jr., Adm'r.

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ON OCTOBER 30, 1846, at the late residence of John Boley, dec'd, near Thompson's Depot, Jefferson county, Va., all his

PERSONAL PROPERTY, Consisting of— Work Horses, Brood Mares and Colts; Some first-rate Milch Cows; Stock Cattle, Sheep; Fat and Stock Hogs; Farming Utensils of every description; Five or six hundred bushels of Wheat; Five or eight hundred bushels of Corn;

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE. Terms of Sale.—Nine months credit will be given on all sums of \$5 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond and approved security—all sums under \$5, cash. The Grain and Fat Hogs will also be sold for cash. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

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A CARD.

J. H. BEARD respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has replenished his store with nearly an entire new Stock of such articles as are usually kept by him, with many new articles, which he offers very low, and hopes by strict personal attention, to merit a continuance of public patronage. His Stock consists in part as follows:

- Drugs, Medicines, &c. Cream Tartar, Saccharated Opium, Epsom Salts, Sulfate of Magnesia, Sulph. Morphia, Sulph. Quinine, Hydrate of Potash, Pilocarpine, Nitrate of Silver, Extract Colocynth, Precipitated Ex. Bark, Blister Mass, Gum Arabic, Powdered Rhubarb, Castor Oil, Ferric Cal. Magnesia, Iron, Durand's Solut'n Iodide, Iron, Fowler's Solut'n Arnicin, Donovan's Iodine, Arsenical Mercury, Oxalic Acid, Ground Rice Flour, Wafers & Seal's Wax, Blister Plaster, Strengthening Plasters, Cinnamon Bark, Calomel, Swain's Panacea, Cook's Syrup Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Chamber's Prep. Will, Comstock's Ex't Sarsaparilla, Jaynes' Expectorant, Jaynes' Carminative, Jaynes' Hair Tonic, Balm of Columbia, Jaynes' Vermifuge, Morrison's do, Dr. Strath's do, Great Western Panacea, Indian Panacea, Godfrey's Cordial, Do Niaragua, Harem Oil, Harris' Tetter Wash, White Lead in Oil, Do do dry, Venen do, Sennel do, Do White, Chromo Green, Do Yellow, Do Red, Paris Green, Terresdieneans, Turkey Umber, Yellow Ochre, Stone Ocher, Chipped Logwood, Ground Brazil, Do Niaragua, Lined Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Wax Dolls, Kid Dolls, Hair Brushes, Assorted, Clothes do, Razors, Comb do, Nail do, Redding Combs, Side do, Fine-tooth do, Shell Side do, Horn do, Shell Hair Pins, Tuck Combs, Ivory Pocket Combs, Infant Fine-tooth Combs, Pocket Books, a large assortment, Silk Thread and Cotton, Purses, Sealers, Gold and Silver Beads, Glass Mixed do, Pearl Coral do, Snuff Boxes, Gilt Bibles, Do Prayer Books, Do Psalms and Hymns, Do Methodist do, Miss Leslie's Cookery, School Books, assorted, Toy Books, a large variety, Almanacs for 1847, 200 pounds assorted Candy, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, English Walnuts; Prunes, Dates, Ju Jube Paste; Sugar Crackers, Soda Crackers, Water Crackers; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c., &c.

- Patent Medicines, &c. Swain's Panacea, Cook's Syrup Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Chamber's Prep. Will, Comstock's Ex't Sarsaparilla, Jaynes' Expectorant, Jaynes' Carminative, Jaynes' Hair Tonic, Balm of Columbia, Jaynes' Vermifuge, Morrison's do, Dr. Strath's do, Great Western Panacea, Indian Panacea, Godfrey's Cordial, Do Niaragua, Harem Oil, Harris' Tetter Wash, White Lead in Oil, Do do dry, Venen do, Sennel do, Do White, Chromo Green, Do Yellow, Do Red, Paris Green, Terresdieneans, Turkey Umber, Yellow Ochre, Stone Ocher, Chipped Logwood, Ground Brazil, Do Niaragua, Lined Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Wax Dolls, Kid Dolls, Hair Brushes, Assorted, Clothes do, Razors, Comb do, Nail do, Redding Combs, Side do, Fine-tooth do, Shell Side do, Horn do, Shell Hair Pins, Tuck Combs, Ivory Pocket Combs, Infant Fine-tooth Combs, Pocket Books, a large assortment, Silk Thread and Cotton, Purses, Sealers, Gold and Silver Beads, Glass Mixed do, Pearl Coral do, Snuff Boxes, Gilt Bibles, Do Prayer Books, Do Psalms and Hymns, Do Methodist do, Miss Leslie's Cookery, School Books, assorted, Toy Books, a large variety, Almanacs for 1847, 200 pounds assorted Candy, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, English Walnuts; Prunes, Dates, Ju Jube Paste; Sugar Crackers, Soda Crackers, Water Crackers; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c., &c.

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