Defferzon.

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

VOLUME 3.

CHARLESTOWN, JFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1846.

NUMBER 23.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the General Assembly of Virginia:
FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In the performance of a duty enjoined by the Constitution, I present to you the condition of our Commonwealth, and my recommendation of such measures as

are calculated, in my judgment, to improve it.

In the performance of this duty for the first time, I have to regret that I cannot be as full and as precise as to be satisfactory to myself or as seems to be contemplated by the Constituall Reports relative to the public business to be made to you on the first day of your annual session, and I am thus deprived of the assistance they would afford me in the performance of my present duty. Had I possession of these Reports in time, I should not only have my opportunity greatly improved of thoroughly un-derstanding the condition of the Common-wealth, but I should be able to detect errors of fact or of principle if existing, and to make suggestions for their correction, with a force and clearness that I cannot hope now to attain. Our fiscal year has for many years commenced on the first of October—the Penitentiary year likewise commences at the same period—and, by resolution adopted March 19th, 1839, all Internal Improvement Companies in which the State is interested, are, in this particular, put upon the same footing, and are moreover quired to furnish their respective reports "to the 2d Auditor, on or before the first day of November annually." If this rule were made general, and all the public agencies were required to make their Annual Reports up to the 1st of October to be delivered to these to whom he of October, to be delivered to those to whom by law they are directed, on or before the first day of November, and such Reports as are now required to be made to the Legislature should, instead of that body, be required to be made to the Governor, and to be delivered to him on or before the time last mentioned, to be communicated with his Annual Message, it is obvious that he would be more able to see "that the laws be faithfully executed," and to acquire a much more thorough and comprehensive know-ledge of the condition of the Commonwealth, and that his suggestions would be entitled to more weight and consideration, than under present circumstances he can anticipate. And it it should be your pleasure to order that these various Reports should be printed in octavo form, be bound, and laid upon your table on the day on which you assemble, you would have a large amount of information, in a more agreeable and compendious form, of easy and ready reference, which is indispensable to you, and would be of great interest to every citizen. I, therefore, recommend the passage of a resolution, directing your public agents hereafter to make their Annual Reports, in conformity with

these suggestions.
It affords me great pleasure to inform you that the finances of our State are in a highly satisfactory condition. On the first day of October, 1845, the balance in the Treasury was \$106,386 06. On the first day of October of the present year it was \$137,433. By certain laws of your last session, appropriations were made from the Treasury, chargeable upon the then accruing revenue, portions of which, estimated to amount to \$97,000, were undrawn at the close of the last fiscal year. Regarding this sum as a charge upon the Treasury and drawn therefrom, there would have been still left at the period aforesaid, a balance of \$40,-433; and this after promptly meeting every demand upon the Treasury, and paying off \$44,-676 67 of the public debt, which debt was on-ly payable at the pleasure of the Legislature. But many of the charges upon the Treasury are entirely contingent in their character. O such charges many cannot, and none may again recur. And I have the satisfaction to inform you, that, under a rate of taxation annually decreasing for the last three years, after defraying all the charges of government and other permanent appropriations, you will have at your command during the present fis-cal year an estimated surplus of upwards of

\$150,000.
This prosperous state of our finances would seem to call for a further reduction of our Taxes. But instead of such a policy, I earnestly recommend a small increase of them, upon licenses, pianos, clocks and watches, dividends and upon interest, except that payable upon our State bonds.

I also recommend a restoration of the tax on money. Money may be regarded as the most efficient form of property. Not content with ordinary profits, the owners of money generally hold it for the purposes of usury or specula-tion—and I therefore think I may safely assume that there is no portion of the property of the Commonwealth that can with so much propriety be called upon to contribute to the support of the State.

The Literary Fund exhibits the same general features as were presented by the last Annual Report. Although the permanent funds have received substantially, the usual increase from fines, forfeitures and penalties, from sales of runaway slaves, from escheats and derelict estates, from delinquent and forfeited lands and from the Bristol estate, yet the Report will show the material reduction of \$63,630—a loss to the funds resulting from the deprecia-tion of the stock of the Bank of Virginia, and new developed under a law of your last session This fund also sustained heretofore a loss o \$18,050, on U. States Bank stock. This fund since its creation, has at different periods lost heavily on dividends. It still owns 3767 shares of Bank Stock, now worth, it is supposed all its losses and without any corresponding all its losses, and without any corresponding equivalent. I therefore recommend, that the State take this stock on her own account, and

pay to the Literary Fund a perpetual annuity of \$18,790, that sum being an interest of six per cent upon the estimated value of the stock aforesaid; or, that the President and Directors of the Literary Fund be required to exchange it, as they can, at par, for any safe six per cent investment.

The Literary Fund also holds State bonds to the amount of \$1,000,500 50, upon which the State pays an annual interest of \$61,328 39. Why should this relation of creditor and debtor between the State and the Literary Fund be maintained? Wherein consists its utility?—The old idea, that the State might refuse to make such an appropriation, is entitled to but little consideration, and certainly less respect. The day is past, if it ever existed, when Virginia, unmindful of her honor and her duty, would refuse to pay a specified and acknowledged debt, destined too to the education of her own children. I therefore recommend that the bonds in question be surrendered to the State, to be cancelled, and that the Legislature pay The Literary Fund also holds State bonds to to be cancelled, and that the Legislature pay te the Literary Fund, for and in consideration

put an end to frequently recurring and some-times inconvenient enquiries—will to some ex-the interest of the institution. tent diminish the expenses of managing the fund, and assuredly contract and simplify its

accounts.

The education of our citizens, especially the indigent portion of them, has long engaged the attention of our benevolent and enlightened statesmen. Hence spring the University of Virginia, the Primary School system, and the noble lund, to the condition of which I have briefly adverted. Looking to the extent not unfrequently happens that a man of excelof our territory, the sparseness of our popula-tion, and the condition of about two-fifths of it, we may congratulate ourselves upon the amount of good which we have already accom-plished. But much remains to do.

The necessity of education is obvious and urgent. The enlightened, patriotic, and intelligent combine to call upon you, as they have ed in all respects to the same treatment and done upon your predecessors, to adopt some vidone upon your predecessors, to adopt some vigorous and decided system which will place within reach of our whole white population, the blessings of education. In the numerous appeals in behalf of this policy which have within the last three years been made from the forum and the press, it seems to have been assumed that we are the degenerate sons of distinguished sires, and that we must adopt some efficient degraded in his social and political position.—
system of education, to arrest our downward The Penitentiary is to him no punishment. course. This is not true in fact. On the contrary, never, since we took our stand among the nations of the earth, have our daughters been fairer, or our sons more patriotic; never have the blessings of morality, of christianity, and of education, been so highly appreciated, or so extensively diffused. In the anxious consideration which has been

given to this subject, the great difficulty has een in agreeing upon a practical and efficient system. Few can appreciate our difficulties; none can do so who are not familiar with our physical and social condition. But among our difficulties, I am happy to say, indisposition, and I will add indifference, are not to be found. The prevailing wish of our State is to spread the lights of Science into our remotest glens, and into the humblest habitations of the peo-That this will be done there cannot be a poll be opened on the day of your next an nual election, to test the sense of each county upon the District School System—that a majority of the voters of each county, voting at said election, shall decide upon the adoption or the rejection of the system-that, if it be rejected by a particular county, then the districts into which such county may be divided shall severally vote upon its adoption, within their respective districts; the system to be adopted pose is to compel each county to vote upon this system—the best, by far, which I have ex-amined—and when rejected in particular counties, to give such districts thereof as may desire it, all the advantages contemplated by the

The last Annual Reports from our Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, were laid before your immediate predecessors, and embrace all the material knowledge I have of they will secure to the afflicted, soon become noble monuments of our philanthropy, upon which every Virginian may look with pride and

pleasure.

About the first of last September, I visited our Military Institute and found the Cadets in camp. The buildings, in their military dress, the white tents pitched upon an elevated slope and admirably arranged; the corps under arms in neat and appropriate dress, and, as I approached them, deploying into line for my re-ception,-made upon me a most agreeable impression, and assured me that the high character already awarded to this school had been fully earned. A further examination of my fellow-citizens in their quarters, and o he other departments of the institution, which I also made, satisfied me that it had more than net the highest expectations of its warmest friends, and that it deserved and ought to re-ceive the favor of the General Assembly. You will receive herewith the Annual Report of the Board of Visitors and its accompanying documents, for the year 1846; I ask for it your attentive consideration, and earnestly renmend to you its various suggestions.

The Penitentiary calls for your attention he usual Annual Reports in relation therto accompanying this Message. That this es-tablishment, with a very large capital, and two-That this eshundred and twenty-six convicts, kept at "hard labor, and fed upon coarse diet," should not pay a profit, satisfies me that this system is innerently wrong, or there is something very de-

fective in its administration.

The first reform that I would suggest is, in the manner of stating the accounts of the in-stitution. Who now knows its actual pecuniary condition? It draws about fifteen thousand dollars a year from the Treasury—the approoriation for the Public Guard is most strangely harged with the expense of its civic guard. It furnishes annual supplies to the Lunatic Asylums, and to those of the Deaf and Dumb, and of the Blind—and performs a considerable amount of work on the public edifices and grounds, none of which are regulated by contract or adjusted at the Treasury. In this con-nection, I submit herewith a statement, (marked I,) exhibiting various items of expenditure, receipts, &c., for and on account of the Penireceipts, e.c., for and on account of the Penitentiary, from the year 1816 to October of the present year, and also the capital invested in the erection of the Penitentiary up to 1846.—
It is a table full of interesting statistics, and

calculated to enlighten this subject.

I recommend that a stock account be kept, which shall include the cost of all buildings, and fixtures, tools, manufactures and all mate-rials on hand at its commencement; that all expenses of every description, including sala-ries, subsistence, criminal charges and civic or interior guard, shall be paid by the Superintendent by draits on the Storekeeper, and be in-cluded in said account, the whole to be credit-ed by the sales; exhibiting in that form the whole condition of the institution for each and every year. And then, that which is difficult of comprehension would be easily understood, and the actual results would be annually ascer

tained.

The next change I would recom the mode of purchasing supplies for the insti-tution. Let them be purchased by the Super-intendent as the law now permits; but require him to buy them in large quantities, in the

thereof, a perpetual annuity of \$61,328 39.— cheapest convenient markets, upon cash terms by sight drafts upon the storekeeper. The connection with this subject, if adopted, will capital is ample for this mode of making the

In these suggestions, I mean no reflection upon the storekeeper or any officer of the in-stitution. My purpose is to increase the re-sponsibility of each, by separating distinctly their particular duties, and to infuse more vigor

lent character, in a moment of excitement, commits a crime, for which he is made to suffer the penalty of the law. Boys, too, with characters unformed, become inmates of this close association with negro convicts and the vilest and most degraded malefactors, subject-Many of the better are degraded to the level of the worst class of convicts, and only a few, of a firmer and higher style of character, escape the demoralizing influences of the practical working of the system. The first step I would advise in the reformation of this distressing evil, is, to remove the negro convict thoroughly white man, many, I have no doubt, regard their feel so hopelessly his moral degradation. Less

With increasing self-respect, and reviving hope, he would with more alacrity perform his duties, and thus the discipline of the institution would be more easily maintained, and its productive industry, I doubt not, materially enlarged. The will of God has declared the separation of the negro and the white man; and our laws and our feelings approve it. Yet, most remarkable, this fundamental difference is entirely disregarded in our punishments, and a doubt; how and when, it is in your wisdom our black and white are thrown into our Penito decide. I, however, would recommend that tentiary, in all respects, upon terms of the this reformation of our criminal code in rela-

tion to free negroes and mulatoes.
On the 30th of September last, we had in our Penitentiary 226 convicts, 82 of whom were free negroes and mulattoes, 107 white convicts born within Virginia, and 36 born beyond our limits. By the census of 1840, we had in our State, 49,842 free negroes and mulattoes, and 740,968 whites. Yet, the free negroes and muin each district giving a majority of its resident lattoes, constituting about one-sixth of our free voters therefor. In these suggestions my purpopulation (excluding foreigners,) contribute population (excluding foreigners,) contribute largely over two-fitths of the convicts of our penitentiary. By the same census, we had 448,987 slaves. Of this number, fourteen only were transported for offences committed within the past year. The free negroes constitute only about one-tenth of our negro race, and yet they perpetrate about sixth-sevenths of the crimes committed by it. Our criminal statistics develope these results, which I am satisfied are substantially correct. their condition. From all that I have seen and heard, I am satisfied that our munificent appro- hopelessness of his reform, the mischievous intheir condition. From all that I have seen and heard, I am satisfied that our munificent appropriations to these benevolent establishments have been, so far, most judiciously invested.—

By giving to the suggestions of those who supervise them a careful consideration, and continuing to them your fostering aid, they will, is a moral leper is demonstrated. That he will is a moral leper is demonstrated. That he will is a moral leper is demonstrated. That he will is a moral leper is demonstrated. That he will is a moral leper is demonstrated. That he will is a moral leper is demonstrated. That he will is a moral leper is demonstrated. That he will is a moral leper is demonstrated. That he will is a moral leper is demonstrated. That he will is a moral leper is demonstrated. That he will is a moral leper is demonstrated. That he will is a moral leper is demonstrated. That he will is a moral leper is demonstrated. That he will is a moral leper is demonstrated. That he will is a moral leper is demonstrated. That he will is a moral leper is demonstrated. That he will is a moral leper is demonstrated in the moral degradation of the leve needs to interfere and to injure one towards whom we feel anti-questioned, and it may be advisable for your one towards whom we feel anti-questioned, and it may be advisable for your one towards whom we feel anti-questioned, and it may be advisable for your one towards whom we feel anti-questioned, and to injure one towards whom we feel anti-questioned, and to injure one towards whom we feel anti-questioned, and to injure one towards whom we feel anti-questioned, and to injure one towards whom we feel anti-questioned, and to injure one towards whom we feel anti-questioned, and to injure one towards whom we feel anti-questioned, and to injure one towards whom we feel anti-questioned, and to injure one towards whom we feel anti-questioned, and to injure one towards whom we feel anti-questioned, and to injure one towards whom we feel anti-questioned, and to injure one towards whom we feel an tinuing to them your fostering aid, they will, is a moral leper is demonstrated. That he will in addition to the incalculable blessings that n certain sections of our Union, who would kindle into flame our social edifice, cannot be doubted. And thus, it is due to our own quiet and repose—to the preservation of our dearest and most sacred interests, that he should be removed. The right to do so cannot be questioned. The great and eternal law of self-protec-

tion puts it beyond cavil or discussion. In certain sections of our Union the free ne ro is regarded as an American citizen, and enitled to all the rights and privileges of that broud and lofty station. We can send him to hose places. Indeed, I am assured that he will be received with pleasure. Removed by com-munities, his domestic and social ties would be preserved; and emigrated to such communities, while he would be relieved from a most intolerale evil, he would have his prospect of bettering his condition greatly improved

I regard our free negro population as one of our greatest evils, and to get rid of it as one of highest duties. Great as may be the apparent difficulty of accomplishing this desirable measure, it would dwindle into significance, under a bold and decided treatment. But all . now propose is the passage of a law providing that each county at our next annual election, shall have the right to vote upon the question of removing the free negroes, within their respective limits, beyond the Commonwealth that all counties voting affirmatively shall com-municate the fact to the Executive, who shall be required to remove the free negroes within such counties after six or twelve months notice; and that such population shall not thereafter be permitted to reside therein. Such a law, dependent upon the vote of the people within their respective counties, if adopted in a single county-relieving the white man and the slave therein of a great and unmitigable evil, inflicting no inhumanity upon the free ne-gro, but, by placing him in a community entertaining other and it may be more generous views of his rights and capabilities, actually improving his prospect of bettering his condition would commend itself in a very high degree to our constituents, and will, gentlemen, find favor, I sincerely hope, with their representa-Even if the proposed law should not be adopted in a single county, its mere existence, with the power at any time to give it vitality would materially aid us in the management of

would materially aid us in the management of this unhappy race.

I have nothing to report as to the condition of our Lunatic Asylums, for reasons adverted to in the second paragraph of this message.

On the 14th day of May, 1846, Robert Stanard, Esq., a Judge of the Court of Appeals, departed this life. The vacancy created by the death of this distinguished lawyer has not been filled. I offered it to John M. Patton, Esq., who, because of the inadequacy of the salary attached to the Judgeship, declined it. Subsequently, several distinguished lawyers were presented for my selection, each of whom would, I doubt not, make an able Judge. But having been satisfied that the Court would be able to hold its regular sessions, I declined to make the appointment, deeming it better in all respects to have it with you, unembarrassed by my official action.

lating, and there is no hope of improvement under its present organization. I mean no reflection upon the members of this court; but its delays are great, are increasing, and must be diminished. This important result may be attained by requiring the Court to sit as long as there is business to transact; or by adding another I diminished. This important result may be attained by requiring the Court to sit as long as there is business to transact; or by adding another I diminished. This important result may be the consequence of his detention. It is so nominated, in the bond; and he must remain in pr son, discharge the unjust demand, or give the bail required.—

Stitution, they are very imperfectly adapted to a soft and condition; and would be as far North as practicable. other Judge to the Court, and dividing it, giv-ing to one-half of it exclusive jurisdiction over the chancery, and to the other half the like jurisdiction over the common law appeals. as the common law is greatly less than the chancery business of the court, I propose to equalise the labors of the two courts by requiring that court which has charge of the common law docket in Eastern Virginia to hold exclusively the Western Court of Appeals. I throw institution; and such are thrown in daily and out these hasty suggestions with a hope that your wisdom may adopt some plan by which the delays of our highest court may no longer be an intolerable grievance to our fellow citi-

Another reform in this court is of great imsists of four Judges only, and if they divide the appellant is defeated. The law of the case is

restless, in consequence, he would more cheer-fully obey the laws of the institution. ed as authority. In a divided co In a divided court, consisting of three Judges, two of them have not only the power of dismissing the appeal, but of sustaining it finally and forever. Here too the grossest injustice may have been perpetrated. The first great duty their operatives, or to use the pestilent small of the court is to satisfy a defeated suitor that note circulation of other States. This policy he has had a full, fair and impartial hearing.-In the cases stated, and such not unfrequently

profound sense of injury and wrong. In the Inferior Courts, decisions by their equal division, and the accidental position of his requirement may retard the despatch of and the satisfaction of the suitor should not be sacrificed to the mere convenience of the Court.

perior Courts of Law and Chancery would be more acceptable to the people, if the Judges thereof were required to hold the Courts of the different Circuits in some prescribed rotation. Judges are men, with many of their passions and infirmities. Few pass through life without which I am satisfied enmities, few without friendships, and fewer They demonstrate still can rise superior to the influence of these friends, and feel the excitement of every feud therein. It is difficult for any one, however eminent, under such circumstances to hold the scales of justice in fair and equal poise and it is more difficult to satisfy his suitors that he has done so. To do justice is the first duty; the second is to satisfy those interested that justice has been done to them. This can rarely be attained by a Judge who has grown up among those over whom he presides, sharing with them, as he necessarily must, those various affections which pervade all communities. Justice should not only be pure, but unsuspected. Believing that the rotary system relieves the administraion of justice of those unseen influences, which operates at times upon it, I earnestly recom-mend it to your favorable consideration.

The system would be productive of great ad vantage and convenience in suits in which the Judge was concerned before his election, in which he is a suitor, in which he is related to either party, and in which the suitor is his open enemy. Such suits, are usually sent to another jurisdiction, to the great annoyance and heavy expense of the parties therein. But the neessity of a change of venue would not exist

inder the rotary system.

It has been urged against this system, that the Judge is compelled at times, in chancery causes to take the record home with him fo examination; and it is asked, how can his de-cree he entered when he may not return to the ourt for years? This difficulty may be obviated by providing by law, that the decree in the case supposed, may be entered by his successor it may be sent with the record from the General Court, or in such other manner as may

pe provided by law. When I came into office I found Hunter Hill of Nansemond, under sentence of death for the homicide of Robt. R. Smith. He was under reprieve by my predecessor, but for reasons having no relation to his guilt or innocence. I also reprieved him for one month for like reasons Subsequently I was urged to examine the re-cord and evidence in his case. I did not feel at liberty to decline so doing, but undertook with great rejuctance, in consequence of a strong impression that it was a case of cruel and de-liberate murder. My examination of the case, however, resulted in a very different conclusion I became fully satisfied that the criminal was not guilty of murder in the first degree, and that it was my duty to arrest his execution .-But believing him guilty of a high offence, that deserved punishment, I did not feel satisfied to pardon him, and I therefore reprieved him until the sixth day of February next, that the Legis-lature might, if they thought proper, enable the Executive to commute the sentence of death to confinement in the Penitentiary. In this case I have the power to discharge the prisoner from nt, and to free him from all punish ment whatever, and yet for want of the right to use the penitentiary, I am unable to commute his sentence to a term of years therein.— Without legislation I must discharge a man from all punishment whatever, who is not guilty of the crime of which he stands convicted, ac-cording to the evidence before me, but who is guilty of a high crime for which he deserves my official action.

The large amount of public business in the Court of Appeals, is one of the great evils of our government, and must be redressed. The consequence is a delay so grievous as to amount almost te a denial of justice. The ordinary time guilty of a high crime for which he descrives and ought to receive severe punishment.—Ought this state of things to exist? Will not the Legislature provide for it? Laws of the description I now propose have long prevailed in the State of N. York, and I presume exist in other States of our Union.

that a suit is depending in this court is seven years. The business the ein is also accumulating, and there is no hope of improvement under its present organization. I mean no re-

Is this state of the law in harmony with the en-lightened spirit of the age? I think not, and seem to be unnecessary, especially as the acts reach the headwaters of the therefore I carnestly recommend that a law be enacted, providing that bail shall not be demandable in such cases, except upon the oath of the creditor or some person for him, as to the sum bona fide due, and, that the obligor is about to depart this Commonwealth, so that process of execution cannot be served upon him. The quarterly reports of our Banks are herewith communicated. I have not been able to

give to these institutions that examination their istration is in charge of officers of high characportance to suiters. The Court frequently consists of four Judges only, and if they divide the call your attention to those located in the city. One of the great ojects in the creation of banks settled, but not its principle. Practically, and in effect, he has not had the benefit of his appeal, and he loses his cause, and it may be his wre. On no other terms could any bank have whole fortune, because the Court below, from the errors of which he thought he had appealed, city, in which three of them are located, their Abundantly fed, comfortably clad, nursed in sickness, in health worked underately, and for the first time, in all respects, the equal of the yet, being tried before a full court, may be decided otherwise. Again: three Judges consti- extend to branches of the same institution, locondition as decidedly improved. The white tute a court; they may, and frequently do, dif-man, freed from his negro associate, would not fer in opinion. Here, too the law of the case this city the notes of distant branches, as is only is settled, but the case itself is not regard- their daily practice, they supply this community with an irredeemable and therefore depreciated currency—deprive specie of its legitimate character and make it an article of merchanof the Banks is most assuredly in conflict with the true intent and meaning of their respective occur, great injustice may have been done, and | charters, and with the solid and substantial inthe suitor has no doubt, left the court under a terest of the State. As part of the same system, as I am informed and believe, these Banks refuse to collect for Banks in other States. otherwise than in current funds, so that all the suitor may be borne with, because of the checks and drafts for collections are payable convenience of such a practice, and of the pow- in the depreciated currency to which I have aler of appeal; but in the Court of last resort these legal rules are intolerable, and will I nient to men of business—in disregard of sound trust, be reformed. All that you have to do, gentlemen, to correct this great evil is to provide by law that no cause shall be finally additionally additionally and beautiful that which is the policy has been shall be finally additionally and beautiful that the policy has been shall be finally additionally profits on their exchange dealings, and furnishes

udged unless a majority of the Judges of the not even the insufficient excuse of necessity.-Court concur therein. It may be objected that True, it enables the Banks to increase their be true; but the rights an argument in favor of their being allowed to. issue small notes. But, I should regret to believe that such considerations induce the policy in question. But, be the reasons what they may, the facts are incontestible, that the prevailing currency of this city is irredeemable therein.-that specie is at a premium.-that to such extent exchange is enhanced,-and that the Banks pay out this depreciated paper at par. I regard it as a duty of our Banks to put out and maintain a cash currency, and not to pay out as cash the notes of distant branches. legality of such a practice may moreover be questioned, and it may be advisable for you to

Bank to pay its own notes, except when other funds are required. Such a law would make our Banks cautious and healthy, each Bank sending home the notes of the others for payment, all would be kept within safe and prudent limits,-specie would cease to be at a premium,-exchange would decline, and the small notes of other States would instantly disappear. I herewith communicate the annual report

of the Adjutant General on the state of the Militia, and ask for his suggestions a careful consideration. Our Militia System needs great and radical reform. It is a heavy annual charge to the State, with but little if any corresponding equivalent. Its music alone costs upwards of \$12,000 a year, which might be wholly dispensed with, if the present organiza-tion should be preserved, with the exception of volunteer and regimental musters. But I am satistied that the true policy of the State is to adopt an efficient Volunteer System, and some cheap but easy method of enrolment for the mass of our Militia.

I have to inform you of the resignation of Brigadier General Henry B. Woodhouse, late commander of the ninth brigade of the fourth division of the militia of Virginia.

I also communicate the report of the captain of the public Guard and Superintendent of Public edifices. I recommend that this branch of the public service shall no longer be charged with the salaries of the interior or civic guard of the Penitentiary. I-eannot see the proprie-ty of exempting that institution and the obligao pay its own officers, exclusively responsible to, and under the control of its Superintendent. now recommend the sale of a considerable portion of ordnance and a number of our small arms. I am satisfied that they might be disposed of without weakening our defence and at the same time give us the use of a considerable amount of capital now lying unpro-ductive and daily diminishing in value. I also recommend the passage of a law fixing in terms and figures the pay and allowances of the officers of the Public Guard. They are now entitled to the pay and allowances of the offi cers of the U. S. Army, of similar ranks and ocation. I do not regard it as proper or becoming to leave any portion of our liabilities dependent upon the legislation of the United States. We have already sustained a serious loss by the construction put upon the laws of Congress in relation to the subject, that construction being different from that put upon it by our accounting officers, and in which the officers of said guard had long acquiesced. In consequence of this construction of the Courts, you will have to make provision for the pay-ment of a judgment obtained by Lieut. Brown, and a claim preferred by Lieut. Selden, late of the Public Guard.

I herewith transmit the report of our Vac-

cine Agent, explanatory of his branch of the public service. I called for this report that I night form some estimate of the value of this agency to the State, and also of the manner in which its duties had been performed. From a perusal of this report, I am satisfied that this agency is of great public importance, and that the agent has preformed his duty in a highly

satisfactory manner.

The State owns a house and lot in a very dilapidated condition, in the county of Norfolk. It was originally purchased for a hospital un-der our quarantine laws but has not been used as one for many years. It is now occupied by

seem to be unnecessary, especially as the acts reach the headwaters of the passed February 12th, 1819, and February 11th, 1832, seem to provide all the power requisite to guard against the introduction of summit level, if possible, with

its cure. The law providing for the erection of a Court House was carefully considered. The Executive, unanimously concurred in the opinion, that it ought not to be located on the vacant lot attached to the Government mansion importance requires. Although their general Upon examination, the Museum was found to condition is sound and healthy and their adminbe nothing better than a mass of crumbling ru-ins, to fit up which for a court-house, if it could be done at all, would involve an expense fully equal to that of creeting, out of the same materials, as far as they would go, a new and appro-priate building. The public service really re-quired a court-house without delay, and I deemed it my duty to carry out the plain intent and one; neat in appearance, solid in structure, convenient in arrangements, and economical in provements which have been completed or are in progress, I refer you to the report of the su- adequate road, the very best known

in progress, I refer you to the report of the superintendent of public edifices.

Our internal improvement fund has diminished in the past year \$557,598,59. To this may be added our stock in the Winchester and Potomac mil road company and about one third of our loan to it, making in the aggregate \$170,000. The policy which seems to have governed the last Legislature in relation to this company, will I presume be extended to other embarrassed corporations, and the consequence will be a heavy reduction of the nominal amount of our internal improvement fund. I am satisfied, however, that this act was hurried through the Legislature amild the confusion of its closing scenes, and thus escaped that vigilance which it would otherwise have received. That act gives up \$270,000 for an annuity of \$5,000 without any assurance of the payment of received. That act gives up \$270,000 for an annulty of \$5,000 without any assurance of the payment of that small sum, and cannot be accounted for, otherwise than as I have stated. It plainly demonstrates the importance of adopting some precaution against the recurrence of similar legislation. Notwithstanding the serious reduction in the amount of this valuable fund I am happy to inform you that its income is

But our internal improvement fund is wholly inadequate for the prosecution of that system of improvements called for by your constituents, in every part of our beloved Commonwealth, which is indispensable to the full development of our wonderful advantages, and the commencement of which can no longer be deferred without a disregard of those high duties, upon the manly and enlightened performance of which, mainly depends the position which Virginia is to maintain among her sister states. All the elements of greatness are ours. A fertile soil, genial climate, exhaustless mineral wealth, broad and noble rivers, mighty water, territory large enough for an European Empire, a noble people, and to all which may be added, a most fortunate geographical position, present an array of advantages unknown to any other spot of similar dimensions on the habitable globe. Shall we longer delay to use these noble elements of greatness? Shall it be said that we have not intelligence to appreciate, or the spirit to use these incestinable gifts of heaven? That, deaf to the hum of industry, and insensible to the vigorous enterprise which distinguishes other States, we are content to live on in indelence and ease; upon memories that are gone.

In laying my views before you, gentlemen, upon this most important subject, I am very sensible that I may most important subject, I am very sensible that I may nproving.
But our internal improvement fund is wholly inade-

States, we are content to conserve the content to the case, upon menories that are gone.

In laying my views before you, gentlemen, upon this most important subject, I am very sensible that I may be liable to severe animadversion, that I may disappoint some and offend others. But I love my state too sincerely, I am too deeply anxious for her thorough development, to hesitate in the performance of my during the content of t y. I am prepared to incur the responsibility of those vigorous measures which I shall cheerfully recommend and which I sincerely hope you will sanction and ap-ception.

and which I sincerely hope you will sanction and approve.

The age is utilitarian. Whether or not the wonderful discoveries of physical science are the cause or effect of this condition of the world, it is needless to enquire. But the march of improvement is onward,—the most imposing obstructions are readily overcome; time and space are almost annihilated and the most remote parts of the earth are made to feel dependent upon each other, and to recognize to some extent a common interest. Virginia will not consent to give up her rightful part in this mighty destiny. Embracing within her limits two routs of great importance to the Union, and of incalculable value to the country which they pass, the people require an early construction upon them of some improved highway. Virginia has always denied to the Federal Government the constitutional right of carrying on a system of internal has always denied to the Federal Government the constitutional right of carrying on a system of internal improvement. Even if the right existed, Virginia would, I am persunded, resist its exercise, because within the scope of State ability and necessarily involving a large increase of power in the Federal Government. But, let it not be forgotten, that it is easy to be brought to believe that to be right which corresponds habitually with our wishes and our interests, and that if the State refuse to carry out those improvements, it may come to be thought that the power to complete them resides in and must be exercised by the Federal Government. I call upon those then, who

ginia, one and indivisible, who has called us to consult as to her condition, to develops her wealth, to protect her interests and to advance her greatness. Let us select certain great improvements and determine to complete them. Let us concentrate all our ample means upon them. And with patriotism which ennobles the heart that possesses it, let us with cheerfulness and alacrity possesses it, let us with cheerfulness would fill our treasury and pour grand design is consummated.

The great improvements, which I contemplate it is also my design to see carried on. University is also my design to see carried on.

plate, it is also my desire to see carried on, up-on State account. The principle of improve- which would flood our markets, on State account. ment which has long prevailed in our State is rily produce an immense navigat unsound. Experience has proved it. Under Tidewater Virginia would become the delusive idea that the public were to be Her population would build our protected, against improvident investment, by and sail them, and all would feel the protected, against improvident investment, by and sail them, and an would recurred an association with private interests, we have influence of this mighty trade. Vi sunk at least two millions of dollars. Nor is be prosperous, and would soon by this all, such associations frequently embarrass if they do not control the policy of the State. It is an entangled alliance, not in fact beneficial to the State or individual Stockholder, but injurious to both. Let no such associations hereafter be formed. Let the State build such improvements as may be regarded as State Works, and leave the tributaries to spring out of local or sectional necessity, and be the

works of individual enterprize and means. The two great works I have to recommen The two great works? have to recommend to you are rail roads, the one to commence at Buchanan, the other at Gordonsville. The one first named will proceed through the great and in ten years the population of mountain country in Virginia, and perhaps in the world, until it reaches the Tennessee line. From this point, I am satisfied, Tennessee line. From this point, I am satisfied, Tennessee will take up the improvement and carry it on to the Knoxville, and down the Tennessee river to the Alabama line, and that it will be carried on to the city of New Orleans by the intervening States. This great improvement will intersect the Hiwassee railroad in Tennessee, thus tapping the great work running from Memphis, on the Mississippi, to Georgia and North Carolina. Let us give a pledge that this work shall be commenced without delay and prosecuted to its completion. Let us send a delegation to the States through which this route passes, and invoke a simultaneous movement; and we to you are rail roads, the one to commence a

ent and importance, and w

quisite to guard against the introduction of because from that point impromove off down the valleys of the returning bring to the parent s ductions of the West. It is b scheme will have to encounter difficulties. That they are grant; but I do not believe then trous as are apprehended. The heavy ;-greater than on any but enterprise and perseverance ence are invincible, and the equ found in the numerous and imp ges which this route will secure First, it will retain within our S mount of produce which now more. Second, it will carry ment within easy reach of the western Virginia, especially which is now anxious for what the Baltimore right of way. Th

provement. Fourth, it will con our own State the resources i her populaton and put an end to and selfish scheming of a forei Fifth, it will connect us with the ble us successfully to contend world for the trade of the west These advantages may be ours. spensable to our real prosperity dence.

But this work must be co and with it must be associated th its speedy prosecution. This, grain market South of New York not satisfy those parts of Virgin patch, and no Virginian; who and proper spirit the honor and name, will desire to seperate from and unite his business, and of con ments, with another State. In confiection with these views. I communicate the proceedings tion recently held in Staunton.

quest. I communicate those of a The object of this latter meeting the right of way to the Baltim railroad Corporation, through our south as the mouth of the Little This Company has now the right Virginia to Wheeling, but the gr touch the Ohio lower down, not o of the improvements of other State but to be able successfully to co contemplated improvement. I sp when I state, that private capital s well known to business men. suffering from it to a most ruine is now struggling to reform the e

f rival routes. We are not without most unp rience in our State. Pennsylvan ing against it also, in reference this Baltimore and Ohio Railroad And shall we, unconscious of t eelings which should prompt u tion of that policy which will State, and unmindful of that c that should ever govern great p yield to a foreign corporation the trate into the heart of our Sta therefrom her vital blood? I am, tisfied, gentlemen, that your legis will never be illustrated by an act est interests of our State. But xious hope, that you will proceed per despatch to the commencem great works I have recommended connecting the city with the great the West and bringing them with complete them resides in and must be exercised by the Federal Government. I call upon those then, who entertain this view of Federal power, to yield to the spirit of the age and boldly call out now, without another year's delay, the inert powers of the State, for her own renovation and improvement.

In bringing this interesting subject to your consideration, I shall be excused, I trust, for pressing upon you as one of your patriotic duties, that of discarding all local and sectional feelings and interests. It is virginia, one and indivisible, who has called us to consult as to her condition, to develope her wealth, to prosecute the condition, to develope her wealth, to prolong and magnificent course, the

> Nor is this all ; the vast amo pensable element of numbers, an become great; and would then be Virginian most anxiously desire

ENT. This is no fancy sketch.
The result of these important in will prove more striking than I h them. Like causes produce like 1816 the whole real and personal city of New York did not exceed millions of dollars. In 1825 it was one hundred millions of dollars, year the great New York Canal was the great New York C

restate my plans: I propose and Railroad to commenceat Buchproceed to the Tennessee line; ceding all inferior improvements And I propose and recommend sa railroad from Gordonsville be Shenandoah Valley without deta critical instrumental survey of ute, which I have designated, be de. I cannot doubt its practicabiliat Massachusetts railroad overdistance of about two hundred ation of about 1400 feet; and I am believe that more serious difficulave to be overcome in the accomthis great design.

should prevail. Expenditure large enough to disturb the priand provisions. Any expenditure e industry and increase its produc-This excess of production will asual demand, if the proper limit ure be adonted, and these improvehen progress under advantages un-

an expenditure of half a million a be divided between the two works. expenditure will powerfully tend n upward tendency in prices and enstruction of the roads upon terms the experience of the country.ksburg railroads, we should begin of the fruits of our enterprise. my opinion, that the increase of h these improvements would in s produce, would, after the outlay pay the interest upon all the for their prosecution. to provide for the expenditure

ggested by an annual approprie Treasury of two hundred thouand an issue of State bonds for The Treasury can easily be ion to meet this demand upon it. extraordinary charge upon the hall have a surplus on the first of of upwards of \$150,000, which a e of taxation on certain subjects, heretofore mentioned, would swell llars, and thus place our Treasury meet this new requisition. resent no difficulty. Our State best condition, and our bonds y disposed of at par, and under umstances, at a premium to fo-ers. But I have no idea of giving nation, they are a favorite inth our fellow-citizens who already in half of our present debt. I be

eir progress will be fast enough lvantages with which experice are daily benefitting mankind. company, which ambitiously trate Virginia in different direcyears in reaching Cumberland, a slower than that which I proe Legislature may in its wisdom

River and Kanawha Company ou, asking a loan for the payment nt dues. The necessity of this payment of certain outstanding ould no longer be deferred. As the James River alone, its reveshall be extended to the North all be fed by the Southwestern it its revenue will be independent and it will begin to develop its and value. But how is it to ints! Money is indispensible, cannot raise it.

reful consideration of this subject, that the State may, with every pate the occurrence of similar til the improvement shall have soints which I have designated. both will be requisite to place of the James River Company upon safety and independence. And it here that one of the great of the Southwestern Railroad, as stment, will be found to be, under dicious management, that every hout its whole extent, will no self, but will furnish large and es to the canal. As the State the canal, it is obviously the om to complete it to the points every reasonable despatch. most anxiously as to the best n is to recommend an issue the company, from time to time, e needed, to the requisite amount, be guaranteed by the State. I s mode of raising the money, we that when the Southwestern finished, the condition of the means of rapidly discharging

nection of the eastern and connection of the case through the valley of the James of canal or railroad. Canals are the impatient wants of the preroads are projected on both

ulation from 93,000 to 115,000, trade. I should therefore be opposed to the expower having taken the steps which just the short period of four years. ticable and we had the amplest means for its accomplishment. I am equally opposed to the connection of the eastern and western waters on this line by railroad. The canal affords on this line by railroad. The canal affords every reasonable facility to the country through which it passes; and for local purposes the railroad is not required, but by adopting another route, the connexion between the East and the West can be easily attained, and immense local advantages accused to either large portions. cal advantages secured to other large portions of our State. The possible difference be the two routes, in the cost of their construction, will find an ample equivalent in the diffusion of these improvements. But the canal ought to be extended to the point I have stated.—The ed opposite to Matamoras, General Taylor gave work already partially constructed, could be to the Mexican General every assurance of a work already partially constructed, could be finished for a smaller sum than would be requisite to complete a railroad. The whole work, too, would be homogeneous, and could be managed with more facility and economy than a mixed improvement. It would also enable them to put their freights at a lower rate than could b done if the line were composed of portions of canal and railroad improvement.

I have carefully observed this company for years. I am satisfied that its executive government is inefficient, useless and unnecessarily expensive. Its condition is hopeless. the State alone abides the power to preserve its | basely murdered; Porter and a small party met

vitality. In this condition of its affairs, with a similar fate. Other acts of aggression ocan eye alone to their improvement, I recommend that the present executive government of the company be abolished, and that all its duties and powers be transferred to the Board of Pubhe Works, which shall appoint a President, the death of a hero, and the battles of Palo clothed with all his present powers and duties. Alto and Resaca de la Palma, were the conse-It would diminish the expenses of the company several thousand dollars a year, and give it, I am persuaded, a more efficient administration.

You will be informed by the report of the Board of Public Works, of the sale and purchase of the late Portsmouth and Roanoke tailroad, for and on account of the State .-This purchase was made principally with a view of placing the road at the pleasure of the Legislature. The rivalry which had existed between this road, from the day it was opened, and the Petersburg Railroad, had been so dis-astrous, and the loss to the State, both in capital and revenue, so serious that it was deemed a peramount duty on the part of the public agents to acquire the control of this road, that it might not fall into rival hands, and again become an instrument of dangerous and destructive competition. This policy, so just and so the improvement from Gordons-reasonable, was alone, I am persuaded, in the reached the valley of the She-contemplation of the Legislature, on the pasnd in the same time the Southwest sage of the act providing for the sale of the have passed the coal and iron rettetourt, and in the increasing reve-James River canal and the Louisa to a sister State, with which we are united by many ties of interest and affection. It is, therefore, with profound regret that I have to inform you that the Chief Magistrate of North Carolina, in his recent message to the General As-sembly characterized the act referred to, as the 'mere effusion of a jealous and hostile spirit,

without object or meaning."
The Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad, under the name of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, being now the property of the State, furnishes a question full of difficulty. It will not do to revive it as a rival road—to recommend that career, which has already proved so fatal. Nor yet will it be just to our fellow-citizens who are interested in the road, or to the people of North Ctrolina, to leave it in its present condition. Sincerely anxious to protect the interests dependent on the road, and yet bound so to advise that the Commonwealth shall sustain no injury in the premises, I have after much consideration, concluded to recommend the passage of a law that will give the various Railroad companies, or either of them, between the Roanoke and the Potomac, constituting what is generally called the inland route, the right to subscribe for four sevenths of the amount requisite to put it in prime running con dition; and also to put on a line of boats in con which would greedly absorb the And as this money would not be being used, but would perform the same to be removed, at otherwise, in any of the street of the procuration of the Board of Public Works. This plan will re-open this road, as it formerly seat of this road, as it formerly seat of the war Department. It is a source to me year to year and thus building and railways exclusively from our and thus building and railways exclusively from our conjected that these improvements of better the river and uncertainty, and in connexion with set on slowly to their completion.

**And as this money would not be arising out of this road, in any way, to be left to more removed, at of the world upon our State—declaration to the Board of Public Works. This plan will re-open this road, as it formerly of any person, and for failure thereof in remove, or cause the same to be removed, at of the procuration of the Board of Public Works. This plan will re-open this road, as it formerly of any person, and for failure thereof in remove, or cause the same to removed, at of the procuration that the new conditions of any person, and for failure thereof in remove, or cause the same to removed, at of the procuration of the Board of Public Works. This plan will re-open this road, as it formerly of any person, and for failure thereof in remove, or cause the same to determine the well-ughouse of any person, and for failure thereof in remove, or cause the same to determine the well upon the same to deep of such the same to remain will and a void, and made a call possible to more made to the procuration of the Board of the world upon the same to deep of such the same to remain will dear the same to remain will near a fine of not less than one, or make the same to deep of the person the dwell-ughouse of any person shall forfeit on the state two bunders of the war. I promptly issued my reclamation to remove, or call the well as two bunders of the war. I promptly issued my reclamation to remove, or call the same to remain will near a fine of n have a floating money capital nection therewith to the city of Baltimore; each hich would greedily absorb the share of stock to give a vote, and all questions

I deem it to be my duty to call your attention to the state of our shipping interests. With unusual advantages for ship building, and heavy exports to support it, a vessel is rarely built, and is as rarely owned among us. Nearly the whole of our heavy export and coastwise trade is in the hands of those, many of whom, if they objection may be obviated dared would excite a servile war among us. The Timber of our forests is carried to New England, with which to build a marine to transport our produce. Even the oysters of our creeks and rivers, and the pine woods which line the r shores, are borne in bottoms not our own. ises from the shortness of our to our sister States. This untoward condition of our navigation interests is a source of deep mortification. Cannot those interests be in provement has to depend upon proved? Much can be done by individual association. The dawn of a better day, I trust unsettled and precarious. It is is at hand. But legislation may hasten the day when we shall be free from dependence upon other States for the means of transporting out large productions to the markets of the world. To secure this important element of wealth, independence and safety, I recommend a mode rate bounty upon the tonnage of all vessels over 200 tons burthen, built within our limits by mechanics resident therein, and a moderate bounty per ton per annum on all vessels of like di-mensions which shall be built, owned and manned by our citizens.

subject of a convention for the revision of the State Constitution, continues to be one of absorbing interest in portions of our State. es of the right of suffrage, and the powers of the county courts, would alone justify this measure. But regarding other and scarcely less important reforms, to be indispensable, I carnestly recommend the passage of a law submitting the question of a Convention to the people at their next annual election.

It is my duty to remind you of the necessity of providing, by law, for the erection of a suitable building for the preservation of the standard weights and measures furnished by the United States, under an act of Congress, for the use of

served upon me, as the representative of the Commonwealth, requiring her to appear on this day at the Supreme Court of the United States at the instance of one James Phalen, to show cause why judgement pronounced against him by the General Court should not be corrected. This praceeding presents the question, whether the law of Virginia, suppressing lotteries, is in violation of the Constitution of the U. States. I have taken no steps in the premises.

I herewith communicate for your information a letter from Harvard College Library. Deeming its suggestions valuable and its requeste altogether reasonable and proper, I recommend the passage of a resolution to effect its objects. great New York canal is progreat New York canal is progreat New York canal is progreat New York canal is prothe passage of a resolution to effect its objects.

During the past year Texas became a member of our Federal Union. Pending the negotiation which led to this auspicious result, mancanals, were now new ques-co protested against it in the most formal man-be found so hardy as to udvo-ner, notifying our Government that she would advo- ner, notifying our Government that she would

At this time a railroad regard it as cause of war. Upon the passage iction between New York and with the Hudson river. Pennstructing a line of railroad behin and Pittsburg, parallel with
direads are projected on both for by the resolutions and to give her consent to the union. The consular agents of Mexico were also withdrawn. War to the Sabine was d canal navigation. It is also were also withdrawn. War to the Sabine was announced. And such were her various manicontend for the Western festations of active hostility, that Texas called

power having taken the steps which justified our intervention, our troops advanced into the country and quartered at Corpus Christi, west of the Nucces. This post was then held by a body of Texas Rangers, and had been for months; and were ordered there for the protec-tion of Texas against the inroads of the Cumanches. It was a Texan settlement. Texas manches. It was a Texan settlement. Texas had always claimed the Rio Grande as her western boundary. Santa Anna had admitted it. Our most distinguished statesmen had maintained it. Congress had extended the laws of the United States over the whole coun-

try up to this limit; and then, and not unti When they reached this boundary and encamppeaceful purpose. For some time no belliger-ent act was done by the Mexicans. So thoroughly satisfied was our little army that the peace of the two countries would not be disturbed, that the gallant Worth gave up his command upon a point of rank, and tendered his commission to his Government. Up to this moment no belligerent act had been committed by either party. But the hostile intentions of lexico were not long to remain concealed .-Col. Cross, under the confidence of our peace-ful relations, having left our encampment, was guise, marched her troops across the Rio Grande; and commenced the war. The gal-lant defence of Fort Brown, made immortal by quence. These deeds of arms are destine to make a glittering page in the history of our country. They filled the American heart with gladness and with confidence, but unmingled with a disposition to trample upon our beater and wanton foe. Peace was again offered by us, and again rejected by Mexico, without an

factory frontier, to conquer a peace, by pene-trating to the heart of Mexico. It must be highly gratifying to every American that Gen. Taylor was instructed by his Government carefully to avoid, if possible, all collision with the troops of Mexico. And it is no less gratifying to know that this order was strictly obeyed. The peace of the world was not broken by us. Mexico had committed outrage upon outrage, upon us, through a series of years; relying upon her numerical superi-ority, and confident of an easy victory, she

made a bold and daring assault upon our army

effort at negotiation. And nothing is now lef

to us but ingloriously to abandon those fields

which we have so gloriously won; or by a

change in our plan of operations, originally

designed, I suppose, merely to secure a satis

It was in view of these facts that the Conress of the United States, on the 13th May 846, by an act, passed with a despatch and unanimity unknown in our legisl tion, declared hat "whereas by the act of the Republic of Mexico a state of war exists between that Go vernment and the U. States;" and to " proseute" said war authorized the President "to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers not exceed ng fi ty thousand."-Inder this authority I was called upon by the War Department, under date of - May last, to hold in readiness three regiments of volumeers. To put myself in condition promptly to answer a call for immediate service, I, b my proclamation, announced to my fellow-citi zens my readiness to receive a tender of the services of thirty companies of volunteers .-This announcement was responded to in lighly gratifying manner. More than the amount required promptly enrolled, and tendered their services for a twelve months' campaign. These troops were not called into the field; but under date of the 15th November last, by virtue of the authority of the act of 13th May, a requisition was made upon me for one regiment of volunteers, of ten compa-nies for immediate service, and to serve for the

but who is to be permitted to rally under the banner of their State and Country. In the performance of the duties which these calls imposed upon me, I have felt great difficul ty from the want of clear and explicitl egisla tion providing for such emergencies. But deem ing it wholly inconsistent with the pride, character and patriotism of the State to omit to re spand to the calls which have been made upon me from any doubt of my powers, I took the measures I have stated, and also authorized the volunteers to elect their company officers. have not made the appointment of field officers. although it is important that it should be done without delay, not deeming it absolutely indispensable, and regarding it as more respectful o leave the whole matter to your consideration Indeed. I have strong doubts if this case is at all provided for by law; and I have consequently not felt myself at liberty to do more than what seemed urgently necessary, or to go as far as has been done by the Governors of other States. For the purpose, therefore, of putting what has been done beyond all doubt. I recom mend the passage of a law or joint resolution confirming the elections that have been held and the commissions that have been issued in pursuance thereof, and also providing for the appointment of field officers, leaving the ap-

ontest among us is not who is to be excused

ointment of the staff as now provided in the case of militia officers. A considerable portion of the volunteer com panies of this city consists of gallant young men from the country, coming to this city with he patriotic purpose of joining the expedition in which they have engaged, but some of them without the means of supporting themselves until mustered into the service of the United States. I felt myself bound to make a soldier's provision for them. I accordingly directed the Captain of the Public Guard to turnish such as might need it the best accommodations in his power. I am gratified to believe that this arrangement afforded much relief, and helped to spread the fine feeling that has been manifested I have also felt myself bound to take some responsibility in providing uniforms and other clothing for our regiment. It is the only plan by which it could be made to present a uniform appearance, or be furnished with good and sub stantial clothing for any thing like the sum al-lowed by the Federal Government. I would also suggest that a sum of money, not exceed ing \$6000, be appropriated for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the full and complete equipment and comfort of our regiment.
I think that this burden should be borne by the State alone. Other States have promptly assumed it, and you, gentlemen, will, I am sure, cheerfully do likewise.

Some of the finest spirits in our State, are laboring under the disabilities of our anti-duelling law. Already, I believe, some of them have been elected officers of our volunteer force; and others are panting to enter the ser-vice of their country. Although I am fully convinced that, this law has been productive of the finest results, I most respectfully recommend the passage of a law exempting all those who may be engaged as volunteers in our regi-ment, from the disabilities which they may have retofore incurred.

I am opposed to an aggressive war. Our growth will be more effectually promoted by he arts of peace than by the force of arms.—But compelled as we have been into our existbut compelled as we have been into our existing war," by the act of the Republic of Mexico," and necessarily involved in a heavy ex-

enditure in its prosecution, peace should not | be made except upon concessions of territory by the offending power. This mode of endog the war so unnecessarily brought upon us by Mexico, is so obviously, just, that I am satisfied it will receive the decided approval of a free and enlightened people. I am not of those who entertain fears for our institutions from accessions of territory. Happiness and prosperity, not misety and calamity,—strength, not weakness, followed the noble acquisition of the territory of Louisiana. Texas has naturally and happily taken her position in our political brotherhood. And, so far, the elevation and enlargement of the arch of our Union, has not been found to weaken the noble edifice. So far, then, from regarding our probable access sions of territory as dangerous to our republic. consider its extension as indispensable to the reservation and maintenance of the pure prin-

iples of our Federal Union. The last Legislature, by act passed Februa ry 3d, 1846, having agreed to accept the recession of the town and county of Alexandria, so soon as the Congress of the United States shall by law give their assent thereto; and it appearng that the Congress of the United States has given such assent, and that every preliminary condition and formality has been strictly observed, nothing now remains to effectuate the rerocession of the said county but for you to pro vide by law for the extension of our jurisdiction over it. I herewith communicate the officia apers connected with this important acquisi ion consisting of the letter of the commission ers to me, under date of the 3d September 1846 communicating certain documents in relation thereto; also, upon the same subject, a letter from the President of the United States, under date of the 7th September, 1846, with a list o accompanying papers, numbered 1 to 8 inclu-

I have now performed my duty in the best nanner in my power under the circumstances which surround me. But I cannot conclude without a hope, carnest and profound, that you will commence that great system of improve nents without delay, which is so essential to the wealth and greatness of our State, and which would give to you, gentlemen, a noble immortality. And now, may God, to whose love we owe our manifold blessings, enlighten our councils, and teach you the true way to advance the happiness and glory of our below Commonwealth. WILLIAM SMITH.

Commonwealth. ommonwealth. WILLIA EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,) Dec. 7th, 1846.

BT-LAWS Enacted by the TRUSTEES of Charlestown.

To prevent or remove certain Nuisances. Passed Sept. 7, 1846.

BE IT ENACTED AND DECLARED. That if any pers in or persons, shall throw, or cause to be thrown, any lumber, wood, stone, dirt or any other incumbrance into the streets or alleys, o on the public square of Charlestown, and suffer the same to remain there for the space of twen ty-four hours, after notice is given to remove ne same, (such notice to be given in writing by order of the trustees or any four of them.) shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one, nor nore than ten dollars; tobe recovered by war ant before the Mayor or Recorder, and a like ine for every twenty four hours such nuisance shall continue to remain after such forfeiture and recovery had, to be recovered as aforesaid Provided, nevertheless, that this act shall not als to be used for building or other improve-ments, unless the same remains an unreasona-

SEC. 2d. It is further enacted and declared That when any animal whatever shall dre, with n the limits of said town, the person or persons tower, after such forfeiture and recovery, the on his or her bare back, and the owner of such selinquent shall forfeit and pay a fine equal to slave for the time being shall pay all costs. double the amount of the first forfeiture-to be

SEC. 3d. It is further enacted and declared. berson, shall throw or pour out any Jye stuff, other unwholesome matter in any of the streets or public alleys of said town, or shall convey by sink or otherwise any dirty water into any of the streets or public alleys, so that a slave, to receive not exceeding ten lashes, he it collect in a standing or stagnant pool and be-order of the Mayor or Recorder, and the owner come offensive, or shall wash or cause to be near the said public wells, any person so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one, nor more than five dollars-to be recovered as aforesaid; and if a slave so offend, the Master or Mistress of such slave shall pay such fine, or said slave shall be punished at the direction of the Mayor or Recorder, of not less han five, nor more than fifteen stripes-the

Master or Mistress paying all costs. SEC 4th. It is further enacted and declared, That whenever the Trustees shall make an orler for persons to remove noxious weeds, or any other thing (which in their opinion may endan ger the health of the citizens) from in, or around the lot or lots in said town, to a distance from said let or lots of eight feet, that the owner or occupant of said lot or lots, upon notice received, either by publication, or by the Town Surgeant, shall, in a reasonable time, remove o cause to be removed such weeds or any thing that is liable to cause sickness, and for every failure or neglect to do so, shall for feit and pay ot less than one, nor more than five dollars, to be recovered as aforesaid.

SEC 5th. It is hereby further enacted and de-clared, That in all the cases of nuisances mentuned in the foregoing sections, when the same are not removed or ahated by the persons whose duty it is to do so, and after action and recovery of fines for such failure, the Trustees by orfer may direct the Town Surgeant to emplo persons and have the same removed, and the expense thereof shall be recevered from the person or persons liable to be fined for such nuiance-to be recovered as aforesaid, when the expense for such removal does not exceed \$20. and if above that sum, by suit in the County Court of Jefferson.

This act shall be in force from the passage hereof.

An Act to prevent damage by Fire, passed Sept. 7, 1846.

SEC. Ist. It is hereby enacted and declared That if any person shall apprehend damage by fire, from Smith shops or other shops, houses or buildings, without a stone or brick chimney, or having a brick or stone chimney, or stove pipe, not sufficiently high or close, or from any other naving a orice or sione chimsely, or store pipe, not sufficiently high or close, or from any other cause, on application to the Mayor or Recorder and the master or mistress of such slave or slaves or it shall, and may be lawful, for either of the time being to pay all costs.

SEC. 2D. It is further enacted and declared, freeholders in said town, requiring them to view the situation and condition of such shop, house, chimney stove pipe or other cause complained of and make report in writing under their hands. chimney stove pipe or other cause complained of, and make report in writing under their hands, and if on such repeort it shall appear to the Mayor or Recorder who issue said warrant, that such apprehensions are well founded, he shall issue his summons to cause the owner or occu-

ing such removal—to be recovered in the mode prescribed in the first section of this act.

SEC. 3d. R. is further enacted and declared, That if any person shall carry a candle, lamp or other light, (unless the same be in a good lantern) into any stable or out house, having

Hay straw or other combustible matter in them, he or they shall forfeit and pay, if he or she be

offence-to be recovered as aforesaid; and if

shall be punished with stripes not exceeding ten at the direction of the Mayor or Recorder - and the owner of such slave to pay all costs. Sec. 4th. It is further enacted and declared. That it shall not be lawful to throw up or roll fire balls, or fire, nor throw about crackers in the streets and alleys of said town, and the person or persons so offending shall pay a fine of not less than one, nor more than five dollars. for every such offence-the fine to be recovered of the parent, master or guardian, if the offender be under the see of 21 years, by warrant, as aforesaid; and if the offender be a slave, to

receive stripes not exceeding ten at the directhe time being paying all costs

SEC. 5th. Be it further enacted and declared. That if any chimney in said town of Charles-town shall take fire and blaze out at the top at are wet or covered with snow, the owner or occupier of the house to which such chimney beongs shall be subject to a fine of not less than one, nor more than five dollars for every such offence, to be recovered as aforesaid.

This act shall be in force from the passage

An Act to prevent shooting off Fire Arms and to prevent damage by blowing Rocks in the town of Charlestown, passed Sept. 7, 1846.

SEC 1st. It is hereby enacted and declared by the Trustees of Charlestown, That no person shall, hereafter, shoot or fire a gon, rifle o pistol, within the said town (except during nilitary parade or for the purpose of killing mad does, or other poimals which it may be lawful for the persons shooting to kill,) and any person guilty of a breach of this act shall be uned one dollar for every such offence—to be recovered by warrant before the Mayor or Re

cord. r. Sec. 2d. It is further enacted and declared That any person who shall blow rocks within the limits of said town, whether it be in the late. or in the streets or alleys, shall cover the blas timbers, and shall give notice before setting of the same, and any person who shall neglect to de so, shall forfest and pay a fine of one dollar for such offence - to be secovered by warrant as aforesaid; and shall, moreover, be liable to any person who may be injured in consequence of such neglect, for the amount of such mjury an

This act to be in force from its passage. An Act to prevent running or straining

Horses in the streets of Charlestown, and from riding on the side pavements or walks, passed Sept. 7, 1846. owning such animal and knowing of its death, or ride or drive at an unreasonable gail, either nesh il, and they are hereby required, forthwith harness or otherwise, in any of the streets or all pay a fine of not less than one, nor more than slave or some other person for him will pay such five dollars—to be recovered as aforesaid; and fine and costs, the offender shall, by order of the or every twelve hours said dead animal shall Mayor or Recorder, receive such number of be suffered to remain within the limits of said leenes as he may adjudge, not exceeding tifteen.

SEC 2. And it is further enacted and declared, That if any free person shall hereafter ride on any of the side pavements or side-walks of said town, whether they be paved or not, he shall be lars, for every such offence-to be recovered as above, of the master, parent or guardian, or of the offender if over the age of 21 years; and if a slave to receive not exceeding ten lashes, by to pay all costs.

This act to be in force from its passage. public wells of said town, or put any fith in or An Act further to guard against Fire and for other parposes, passed Sept. 12th, 1846.

SEC. IST. Be it enacted by the Trustees of Charlestown, That it shall not hereafter be law ful for any person or persons, to burn tar barrels, boxes or other things, within the limits of said town, making what is commonly called a for fire, and any person or persons so offending shall be fined in a sum of not less than one, nor more than ten dollars-to be recovered with costs, by warrant, before the Mayor or Recorder-if the offender or offenders be minors or apprentices, the fine to be paid by the parent, guardian or

SEC 20 It is further enacted and declared, That it shall hereafter not be law fol for any per son to break, injure or remove, any of the pub-lic ladders, fire hooks or other implements for putting out fire, from the places they are directed to be kept by the Trustees of said town, (onless it be to put out fire.) and any person who shall be guilty of such offence, shall be fixed five dollars, to be recovered as prescribed in the first section of this act.

This act to be in force from its passage. An Act to suppress and prevent disorderly conduct and for other purposes, passed Sept. 12, 1846.

WHEREAS, The peace and quiet of the good frequently disturbed—even to alarm—by perand whooping, at the corners of the streets of alleys, It is enacted and declared by the Trustees of said lown. That if any person or persons shall so offend in future, after the hour of 10 o'clock at night, he or they shall be liable to a fine of not less than one, nor more than five dollars, to be recovered by warrant, before the Mayor or Recorder, on the complaint of those annoyed, or he Town Sergeant. Should the offender or of fenders be minors or apprentices, the fine is to be recovered of the parent, guardian or master, as the case may be, and should a slave or slaves so offend, he or they shall receive not less, than five nor more than twenty stripes on the bare

alleys, remove porches, signs, or do any other mischievous injury, or disturb the peace and quiet of the good citizens, the person or persons thus injured and disturbed, may make applica-tion to the Mayor or Recorder, who shall issue

of and reported on to be dangerous, he shall award execution for a fine of not less than five give judgment requiring the party defendant to dollars with costs, against the person or persons remove the cause of danger by such means to thus offending, if he or they be 21 years of age, be specified in such judgment, and as the case may require; and if such defendant shall refuse gainst the parent, master or guardian, as the

may require; and if such defendant shall reluae or neglect to comply with such judgment or requisition, he or she, shall forfeit and pay, a fine of not less than two, nor more than ten dollars.

—to be recovered by warrant before said Mayor or Recorder, and shall further pay a like fine for every forty-eight hours continuance of such neglect or refusal after such first fine and recovery.

—SEC. 2d. It is further enacted and declared, That any such cause of danger continuing after such proceeding had as aforesaid, shall be deemed a nuisance, and shall be removed or abated by order of the Trustees, and the delinquent shall be liable for all costs and expenses attending such removal—to be recovered in the mode prescribed in the first section of this act. ceeding twenty, at the discretion of the Mayor or Recorder, on their bare back. And should any slave keep, to sell, in any street or alley, out house, stable or elsewhere, in said town, any spirituous liquors, and shall actually sell or bar-ter, to any slave. free negro or other person, Town Sergeant, and upon proof thereof, the of fender shall receive not exceeding 25 stripes, at master or mistress of such slave or slaves pay ing all costs.

This act to be in force from its passage.

An Act to prevent the Flying of Kites

and Balloons, within the limits of Charlestown, passed Sept. 12, 1846. SEC 1.T It is hereby enacted and declared by the Trustees of Charlestown, That it shall haceaf ter not be lawful for any person or persons, to fly a kite, within the limits of said town, and any person so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine of fitty cents, if in the day time, or if in the night, with a light attached thereto, the sum of five dollars—to be recovered by warrant, before the Mayor or Recorder, with costs. Shou'd the offender or offenders be minors or apprentices, the parent, master or guardian, as the case may be, shall be liable for the fine and costs; and should a slave or slaves so, offend, he or they fifteen lashes, on the bare back, at the discretion of the Mayor or Recorder, and the master or

mistress for the time being shall pay all costs.
Sec. 20. It is further enacted and declared, That it shall not hereafter be lawful for any person or persons, to raise a balloon, within the limits of said town, (unless such person exceed in the same,) and any person or persons who shall so offend, shall forfeit and pays fine of not less than two, nor more than ten dollars—to be recovered as aforesaid.

SEC. 3D. All fines and forfeitures recovered by virtue of the violations of this act, and the

acts preceding it, enacted by the Trusteen afore said, shall be for the benefit of said town, and when the same are credited, to be paid over to the Treasurer for that purpose.
This act shall be in force from the passage

WM. F. LOCK, W. J. HAWKS, C. R. STARRY, T. A. MOORE,

G S GARDNER, ADAM WHIP, WM. S. LOCK, Charlestown, Dec. 18, 1846.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

FROM THE ARMY.

The U S. steamer Telegraph, Captain Auld, arrived at New Orleans on the 5th and that "in all this month," it may be inst , from Braz is Santiago by the way of expected, the Regiment will be full and Lavacca. She left the Brazos on the 29th, ready for service. Six companies are aland Lavacca on the 1st icst. The Tele- ready offered and accepted-and we hear graph had on board the remains of the late of an additional company in Petersburg, Major Ringgold and Lieut. Cochrane, in one in Montgomery, and one in Botetourt, SEC 1st It is hereby enacted and declared, That if any person shall integrate run or strain a horse, mare or gelding, or other riding animal, Sheltzer, the Baltimore committee.

SEC 1st It is hereby enacted and declared, That if any person shall integrate run or strain a horse, mare or gelding, or other riding animal, Sheltzer, the Baltimore committee.

presumed to be unwards of 20,000. A. has been selected as the rendezvous for

Cruz simultaneously by sea and land. REGIMENT CALLED OUT.

It will be seen in another column, that he 55th Regiment is ordered to parade in Charlestown, on TO-MORROW. This enrolled. course has been adopted for the purpose of aiding in the formation of the volunteer Corps under Captain Rowan.

SOLDIERS FROM AUGUSTA.

A company of soldiers has been formed in Staunton, to join the regiment of this State. KENTON HARPER, Esq. Editor of the Spectator has been elected Captain. Able and spirited as an editor, we doubt not he will prove himsel! brave and efficient as an officer. Among the CARE OF HER WHILE HE IS AWAY! Lieutenants elected is VINCENT E. GEI-GER, E.q. formerly editor of the Staunton Democrat, which paper was also edited with ability. Thus have both editors thrown down the quill and taken up the sword to battle in behalf of their country.

The Common Council of Staunton have very generously appropriated \$500 towards supporting and fitting out the Volunteer company now raised in the County for the Mexican War, and the adjourned meeting of the citizens on

Effects of a Hurricane.

The Havana Diario publishes the followng list of the houses destroyed or injured in and about that city, by the terrible hurricane of the 10th and 11th October: Houses destroyed, 1275; more or less injured, 1038. Of the former, 36 were of stone, and 1239 of wood; of the latter, the Savenah Republican, after repeated stone, and 1239 of wood; of the latter, attempts, in ascertaining at one point the depth of the Gulf Stream. The length the district of Guanabacoa, there were 10 of the line out was twelve hundred fathpersons killed and 39 wounded, more or oms, or about one mile and a third. less grievously. In Tepaste, where there were 15 coffee plantations, the most of the plants were destroyed with a full third

FOUND DEAD .- We learn that a man amed Benjamin Van Horn was found

of the sugar cane.

PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The following is a copy of a petition which has been in circulation in our community for some days, and will be presented to the Legislature for its action during the next week.

To the Senate and House of Delegates
of the General Assembly of Virginia:
The memorial of the undersigned, residents
in or near Charlestown, Jefferson county, respectfully represent,—
That they form an association under the
name of Wildey Lodge, No. 11, being a branch
of the Independent Order of Odd Pellows.—
The principles and objects of the Order have
been made known to the public through various
changels, and it is presumed are to some extent, known to the members of the General As-sembly. They are, briefly, the cultivation and promotion of the moral, social, and domestic virtues, enjoined by proper regulations and enforced by just discipline. All is well expressed in the significant motto of the Order—Friendship, Love, and Truth. The Order seeks no association with any other, either religious or political. All sectarianism is forbidden under penalties. While the Order seeks to make men better as individuals, it in no manner interferes with their surance of the well meant designs and purposes of the Institution in the character of its memrs-uniting as it does a fair proportion of the virtue and intelligence of society. Among them may be found those well known to the community—men respected and revered as teachers of piety and religion—as defenders of their country's rights against foreign foes—as advocates of its policy and interests in the public councils, and men exemplary in the daily practice of the virtues which adorn human naure. It is admitted that all are not of that character; though it is asserted with confidence that no man, by becoming an Odd Fellow, and being observant of its principles, is less likely to perform properly the duties devolving upon him as regards his Creator, his country, or his

fellow-man.

To enable the different branches of the Order to act with union, and to effectuate more certainly the designs of the Order, it has been deem-

ed expedient to legalize their association by acts of incorporation granting limited powers.

This has been granted to others by the General Assembly, and your memorialists respectfully request a similar grant to them. They therefore pray the General Assembly to grant an act of incorporation, whereby they and their successors, shall be declared a body corporate-as such to sue and be sued-to en force by law the laws and regulations adopted by its members for their government, and for the proceedings of the Order, so as such laws shall be in accordance with, and not contrary to the public laws of the State-to hold Real Property to an amount not exceeding in value five thousand dollars, and personality to an amount not exceeding five hundred dollars, and to all intents and purposes to be and to be taken as a corporation; the corporate capacity to be, however, under such proper limitations and restrictions as the wisdom of the General As-

sembly may dictate and prescribe. And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday says :- We are glad to learn that the Virginia Regiment is rapidly filing up, pleased to learn that several spirited young General Taylor has returned from Sal- men in Gloucester, Mathews, and that re-

ointed force, estimated variously, but It is already known, that Richmond nother, that Gen. Taylor will take a route the battalion from Eastern Virginia. We leaving San Luis Potosi to his right; that understand that Governor Smith has writarrived at Tampico, and having the neces- ten to the Secretary of War, urging that sary forces to carry out his future opera- the battalion from Western Virginia should tions, an attack will be made on Vera also rendezvous in Richmond.

PETERSBURG, VA.

We are told by the last Petersburg Republican that an effort is making to raise another company of volunteers in that town and that several names have been

The same paper mentions an interesting incident. A lady of that place who had been for some time confined to her couch by indisposition, desired a gentleman to visit her, and made known her anxiety to do something for the gallant young men who had volunteered for the "Sir," said she, "I wish to have volunteers called for by the President from the honor of contributing to the purchase of the Flag which is to be presented to the volunteers; and, more if there is a young man in that company who is about to leave a poor, widowed mother behind do let me know her name, and I will TAKE

> MR HIRAM CRANSTON, OF THE EU-TAW HOUSE DANJEROUSLY STABBED .-We regret very much to state that Mr. HIRAM CRANSTON, one of the proprietors of the Eutaw House, was dangerously, if not fatally stabbed, last night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, by a man named Patrick Dawson, alies "Root Beer."

> HAYTI .- An important rumor has just been made.

The Senate of Hayti has promulgated Tuesday determined to raise the sum of a constitution for the republic, doing a-s1200. The Senate is lavish of expressions of regard and esteem to Riche for baving, of his own motion, relinquished a portion of his power.

THE DEEPEST LEAD YET .- Lieutenant Bache, of the U.S. Surveying brig George Washington, whose loss at sea has been so much deplored, succeeded, says

The New York Courier says that the officers of our gallant little Navy attached to the Gulf Squadron, have, with that magnanimity which is characteristic of their profession, determined to present all the prize money now due them to the widow of Lieutenant Charles W. Morris. the officer who fell at the attack on Ta-



CHARLESTOWN a

Friday Morning, December 18, 1846.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We invite the attention of our readers to Gov. SMITH'S Message, published in our paper of today. Though it is not written in that finished Dowell, yet the Message is a bold and original production. The Governor evinces an entire faof the reforms which he recommends, will, we hope, be cordially acquiesced in on the part of the Legislature.

The Governor is somewhat wild and visionary as to the advantages expected to result, from his magnificient internal improvement schemes. They will hardly be carried through, we presume, by the present Legislature.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

This body seems to have gone to work in good earnest. Already considerable business of interest and importance to the State has been transacted. The patriotic course of the Legislature, in appropriating \$10,000 to assist in the organization of the Virginia Regiment of Volunteers, meets the cordial approval of every man who loves the honor and glory of his State. Tuesday last was the day fixed upon for the election of Judge for the Court of Appeals, in place of Mr. Stanard, dec'd. Mr. DANIEL of Lynchburg, or MARSHALL of Winchester, will doubtless be chosen. The 15th of January is the time fixed on for the election of U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Archer. We learn by a letter from one of our political friends in the Legislature, that the contest will be between Gov. SMITH and JOHN W. JONES, former Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A faithful and highly satisfactory abstract of the proceedings in the Legislature, has been furnished for our paper, by " Quid." He promises that his Report shall be continued during the session, for which we, as well as our readers, will of course be duly thankful. In his first letter of to-day, we have omitted an interesting summary of the Governor's Message, having anticipated him in our

THE WAR COMMENCED.

The debate in the House of Representatives at Washington, upon Mr. Garret Davis' call on the President for information as to the governments established in the territories of Santa Fe, California, and other Mexican provinces, captured by our troops, is still continued with warmth. The Whigs have blindly opened the war upon the Administration, and, ere long, will, we predict, (says the Richmond Enquirer,) rue the day they commenced it. The Democratic members are gallantly rallying around the administration and the cause of the country. The Whig speakers have raised the cry of "ty-

rannous usurpations of the Constitution." . They denounce the President as a "King," an "Emperor," who has, without authority of law or Constitution, sent his "satraps, pro-consuls, and tetriarchs," to establish governments, and rule in the name of their Sovereign Lord or Seigneur! And what is the awful crime and usurpation complainher insolence, enforce our just claims, and secure peace, our armies have captured her territory .-That territory must be securely held, and, to effect that object, a provisional government must be organized, subject, however, to the legislation of Congress, who alone can annex and incorporate it into our Union. It is against these provisional arrangements that the Whigs have raised the cry of "usurpations upon the Constitution." In the discharge of their duties, our military officers may have employed language not entirely consistent with the forms of law and the etiquette of diplomacy, but the spirit of their proceedings has conformed to the rights of war, as defined by the law of nations. And it is for this the President is most feroclously assailed as having trampled Constitution and law under his feet !

THE WASHINGTON UNION.

The first No. of the Weekly Union, in its new and improved form, was published on Saturday last. Public expectation has not been disappointed in this paper-it is all, and far more than the publishers promised it should be. Its size (eight R. H. Butcher, pages,) is one convenient for binding, and in the course of the year would make a volume of over four hundred pages. It is published at the low price of two dollars per annum, in advance. There are very many in our community, though they are not politicians by profession, who would be greatly benefitted by subscribing for this journal. The terms are so low, that it is placed within the reach of every one who is desirous of being informed as to the leading topics in the political world .-Through our own journal we endeavor to diffuse as much political intelligence, of interest and instruction to our party, as the limits of the paper will permit. But no country paper, exclusively political, can be supported, except in times of high party excitement. Its readers embrace all classes and conditions in life-and to suit all these varied tastes is it expected to conform. Hence we should be pleased to see the "Weekly Union," in the hands of every man in our county.

The Daily and Semi-Weekly Union has also been much improved. An entirely new set of type have been procured, and, their dimensions extended, making the "Union" now the most beautiful, as it is very generally conceded to be the ablest, paper in this country.

the ablest, paper in this country.

This personal contest originated in some strictures by Mr. Botts in the Standard, upon the official conduct of the Mayor, in forcing Mr. Hudson to close his pistol gallery, as being in contravention of a city ordinance. Mr. John Lambert, (the son of the Mayor,) in the Republican of Friday, under the signature of "Justice," animadverted with severity upon the comments of Mr. Botts—and the latter gentleman, in Monday's Standard, assailed the author of "Justice" with warmth and in terms of strong denunciation. can War is a just one to defend national honor. and punish vile aggressions upon the rights of our citizens, and that no lover of his country has the right to call in question its propriety, we will acknowledge that we have misunderstood the object and import of its commencement and prosecution. | the number.

CONGRESSIONAL.

We are utterly unable to furnish a detailed Report of the proceedings in Congress during the last week. Most of its time, however, has been consumed, by a quixotic attack upon the Administration, for its management of the Mexican War, the Mr. Garrett Davis, and others of the same kidney. This however will end in smoke. The will furnish with pleasure, when requested, should the public interest permit, the authority upon which Com. Stockton and Gen. Kerney acted.

Resolutions have already been submitted in both Houses instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to bring in a bill to increase the pay of nonthe Legislature. commissioned officers and privates, both of the Army and Volunteers, who may serve in the war with Mexico. A resolution was also submitted, which gives to each Volunteer in the Mexican style which marked the production of Gov. Mc- War, 160 acres of public land, unappropriated to other purposes.

There is evidently a strong disposition, in both miliarity with the interests of the State, and many Houses, but more particularly in the Senate, to ameliorate the condition of the volunteers, and to bestow on them some token of the national gratitude. The resolution of Mr. Crittenden to that effect, was very favorably received, and a bill, embodying the substantial part of his views will no doubt be introduced and pass both Houses.

On Monday the standing Committees in both Houses were appointed. In the House, there is but little change from those of the last session .-Mr. Sevier, of the Senate, and C. J. Ingersoll, of the House, are Chairmen of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Lewis, of the Senate, on Finance, and McKay, in the House, on Ways and Means. We shall endeavor to publish the Committees entire in our next.

TREASURY REPORT.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is master piece. It is business and states-manike, and philosophical in the highest sense of the word. It is, if possible, even a stronger document than the Message itself, and reflects the highest credit at home and abroad on the intelligence and patriotism of our public functionaries. We design giving this Report in our next paper, and bespeak for it in advance, that consideration which tso justly merits.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY. Through the kindness of a friend, we have been ermitted to examine a letter from DAVID H. GARRETT, formerly of this town, now a Regular n the U. S. Army. He writes from Monterey, under date of 18th October. In the engagements of the 8th and 9th of May, as well as that at Monterey, he was an active participant, but passed through all unhurt. He gives quite an animated description of these several battles, in his own peculiar style, it is true, but which would have been of much interest to our readers, had they not been furnished before with all the particulars of these brilliant engagements. He describes, also, the march from the Rio Grande to Point Isabel, from thence to Matamoras, &c., with a good deal of minuteness, and which we would like very much to publish did the crowded state of our columns permit. Our young soldier, though he seems to have seen "enough of the elephant," will we doubt not, continue to discharge his duty in a manner becoming the station. He speaks of his return to his native county when his term shall have expired, and we hope he may do so with the lanrels which belong to those who discharge their duty to their country and its institutions, as its de-

fenders on the field of battle. AID TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

The attention of the citizens of Jefferson Couny is invited to the following proceedings of a meeting held at the Court-house in Charlestown, on Friday last, to aid the Volunteer Company now ed of? We are at war with Mexico. To punish being raised to take part in the Mexican War .-Assistance is necessary to expedite the organization, and aid in the equipment of the Company, and it is hoped every lover of his country, and the honor of his State, will contribute liberally .-Gentlemen appointed to take up collections in the several portions of the County, are expected to go to work immediately in procuring aid.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity, held at the Court-house on Friday, December 11, for the purpose of forwarding the enrollment of Volunteers, Col. Branton Daven-rort was called to the Chair, and A. J. O'Bannon appointed Secretary.

Eloquent and patriotic speeches were delivered

by Messrs. BUTCHER, B. F. WASHINGTON and C. B. HARDING; and, on motion of Mr. Butcher it was unanimously Resolved, That the Chair ap point a Committee to consist of as many as he may see proper to select, to take up a subscription, and receive contributions, to defray the expenses of the Volunteer Company to be raised and organized in this County, until they are marched into service. Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed said Committee, viz:

John G. Wilson, C. B. Harding, W. G. Ferguson, Wm. Reid, W. J. Burwell, Joseph Starry, Geo. McGlincey, R. F. Washington, G. W. Sappington, Sr., John Moore, Sr., Sam'l Cameron, P. R. Littlejohn, John H. Beard.

On motion of B. F. Washington, Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet on the third Monday in this month, (Courtday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion, the meeting adjourned BRAXTON DAVENPORT, Pres't.

A. J. O'BANNON, Sec'y.

AFFRAY IN RICHMOND. On Tuesday last, a peronal rencontre took place between T. C. Botts, editor of the Richmond Standard, and Mr. John Lambert, son of the Mayor of the City. Thirteen shots were fired by the two parties, who were within a few feet of each other, viz : a six-barreled revolver by Mr. Lambert, and a six-barreled revolver and one pistol by Mr. Botts, but fortunately none proved fatal .-Mr. Botts was wounded in the hip; his antagonist escaped unhurt.

The Enquirer gives the following as the origin of this difficulty;-

OUR OUTSIDE.

On the last page of to-day's paper, several advertisements, of interest and importance, will be found. Some one or two sales, &c. &c., among

PRINTERS' FEES.

The resolution introduced by Mr. THOMPSON. of this county, in the Legislature of Virginia, authorizing the Sheriffs to collect the Printer's fees in Chancery publications, &c., is one that has been long needed in justice to the fraternity. annexation of New Mexico, New Leon, &c., by The printer's fee is just as much a part of the costs of the suit as the clerks, and whilst the one is always collected, the other has too frequently President is invulnerable to all such attacks, and to whistle for his just dues. Personally, we have no great interest in the matter, as by some means, unnecessary here, to explain, we get but precious few of such advertisements. As the resolution, however, is one of but simple justice to the fraternity, we hope it may meet with the sanction of

We regret to learn, by the following letter from friend in Arkansas, that division and dissension in our own ranks, is likely to result in the election of a Whig to Congress, in the place of Gov. YELL, resigned. We hope our correspondent may be mistaken, but we fear not, as his political information in regard to the State of his adoption, generally proves correct :-

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Nov. 29, 1846. Mr. J. W. Beller-Dear Sir :- I take this opportunity to say to you, that you may prepare your ear to the tune of a Whig representative in Congress from this State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gov. Yell, he having gone to participate in the Mexican War. There is no doubt that Thomas Newton, (Whig.) of Little Rock, will be elected over Judge Pashcall and a Mr. Ross, both disorganizing Democrats. I, for one, shall not regret their deleat, as they were the cause of there being no regular nomination, having declared their determination to run as In-dependent caudidates. The mass of the Democratic party are in open opposition to these disor ganizers, and say they will vote for the Whig can-didate. The Democratic representatives from didate. The Democratic representatives from this county, in the Legislature, say they will support the Whig candidate, and have no doubt of his election. The Whigs here will not consider the election of Newton, under the circumstances, a political victory at all, though it will do for those at a distance to crow over. A Whig representative from Arkansas! It will sound big for them, but their (eathers will fall at the payt election out their feathers will fall at the next election. Judging from the number of emigrants that pass

brough this place for Texas, one might suppose that we would soon have need for more territory. Not only daily, but liourly, can they be seen, (as ly from Missouri and Illinois; there are a great many going from this State likewise. All is peace and quietness at present in the

Cherokee Nation. The Courcil is now in session —Jonn Ross, Chief, present.

BALTIMORE RAIL ROAD.

Great complaint has been made of this Road proughout all this section of the Valley, for the inattention and neglect of the produce destined for Baltimore. At Harpers-Ferry, for instance, we have noticed recently, more than one thousand barrels of Flour, which the road was either unwilling or unable to take away at the time it should have done. Thus, many of our millers and farmers lost the advantage of the market, at the time of its advanced stage. In the present condition of the road, between Harpers-Ferry and Ellicott's, there may be some extenuation for this neglect, yet we hope for the future there may be no reason for similar complaints.

A writer in a late number of the Baltimore American argues against the extension of the Baltimore Road to Pittsburg, on the ground that it is now unable to carry the vast amount of produce which is offered for transportation. We have been requested to copy this article, but in the crowded state of our columns, can only find room for the portion which follows. To those who so zealously advocate the extension of the road, this writer says :

"They are not aware, nor are the citizens of Baltimore, generally, nor the Stockholders, or even the directors of the Company, fully informed that the trade, the present trade, aye, let it be marked, the present trade of the road is so very extensive that it cannot, with all the motive and car power it possesses, perform what is required of it; and this, with its terminus at Cumberland-less than two hundred miles from its beginning.

They are not aware that every point o on the road is at this moment crowded with flour and other produce, but flour principally, ready for market, which the officers of the Company do not hesitate to declare their inabitity to transport .-They are not informed that Cumberland and every oint between that place and Harpers-Ferry are daily sending in their demands for cars, cars, cars, which cannot be supplied-that the accumulation of Flour at Harpers-Ferry has not been less than 2000 barrels at any time in the last two months. exposed on the bare ground to all the inclemencies of the weather; or that at Winchester, whose merchants are depending on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to remove their produce from Harpers-Ferry as fast as it is delivered there, the quantity of Flour has risen to 15,000 bbls., and the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Company are obliged to decline receiving any more for transportation to Baltimore—because of the continual and long delays at Harpers-Ferry, owing to the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio Road can-

not receive it from them at that point.

They are not aware that the merchants in Winchester, and the millers in that vicinity have, through the above named incompetency of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, suffered pecuniary and actual loss, to the extent of fully \$20,000 in the last two months, by depreciation in the value of Flour, all of which would have been delivered in Baltimore, and perhaps in Europe, had the Balimore and Ot io Rail Road been able to transport

it when offered. Let me assure you, gentlemen, I have stated nothing but facts; but do not suppose that Cum-berland and Harpers-Ferry, and the intermediate places of deposit, are the only neglected and suffering points. No. I mention them because the first is the present terminus of the Road, and the latter was the place of rest not a great while ago. Complaints are loud from Harpers-Ferry, a the whole line to Frederick-also from Frederick along the road easterly. In short every point is making the same complaints, and they increase

rather than diminish. And yet talk of going to Pittsburg! Ask the And yet talk of going to Futsourg: Ask the aged cripple on his crutch and cane to walk to Mexico, and join in the stirring scenes of Palo Alto or Monterey! Ask the babe in leading strings to cross the Alps, or traverse the Great Deserts! and then say, "go to Pittsburg." Whether their incompetency is the result of age or infancy I will not undertake to say but the fact of incompetency. not undertake to say, but the fact of incompetency 1 am prepared to maintain. This is their plea.— Ask for relief, they say they are doing all they can do; they can do no more; and yet say extend to Pittsburg! when they cannot do the business already offering. Let them first attend to the interests already confided to them, and they will do

well. Talk of extension afterwards. I will now assert-and I am ready with indispu table proof to establish my assertion—that Win-chester, and all the depots between that place and Harpers-Ferry; that Harpers-Ferry and the various points and mills between that town and Frederick, Md.; that Frederick and the mills and depots in that vicinity, are all in want of cars upon which to send Flour and their produce to market; that they have been, and still are calling aloud for them, and that the Company do not, and say they cannot, furnish them, and this too, to say no-thing of Cumberland, or any point west of Har-pers-Ferry. And still talk of going to Pitts-burg!!!" "A PARTY INTERESTED."

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the "Spirit of Jefferson."

RICHMOND, Monday, Dec. 7, 1846. The first day of the session opened with rainpall. The noxious gas and dusty smoke that rises from the burning of bituminous coal in a thousand furnaces and grates, is kept down by the heavy curtain, and, mingled with the humid air, renders the atmosphere almost intolerable. An oppressive smell of sulphur, too, pervales every thing. It is indeed a dark and dreary day, and as a remarkable coincident, it is just such as has ushered in each session of the last ten years. Notwithstanding all this, the House was crowded at an early hour. It was a more numerous attendance than is usual on the first day. Almost every member was present at roll call.

The House organized at 12 o'clock by re-electng the former Clerk and Speaker, Sergeant at Arms and Door-keepers.

Mr. Carson then moved that a Committee be appointed in conjunction with the Committee of he Senate, to wait upon the Governor and inform him that both Houses were ready to receive his Message. The Committee soon returned and the Message was read by the Clerk. It is very lengthy and embraces many interesting and important topics.

Of course your readers will peruse with care and pleasure so able and interesting a document. Each will comment upon it at their leisure, for it contains much matter for profitable study. It s the ablest Message that has been published for many years, and if all that it recommends could be effected, Virginia would more than realize the expectations of the most sagacious statesmen of her palmiest days. There is a long season of arduous labor before our Legislature, but it is fully competent to the task. I have never seen an abler body of statesmen assembled within these walls .-They will do credit to themselves and to the State.

On Tuesday, the morning opened with a bright sunshine. How unlike vesterday! The House met at 12 o'clock. The Speaker reported several committees, and various resolutions of reference were passed. The other Committees will be reported to-morrow. I think the House will be fully prepared by next week to go regularly to work. Until then, nothing of interest to the general reader will be done.

Yours, truly,

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1846. The House met at 12 o'clock. Immediately after the organization, the Chairman of the Committee on the Militia reported a bill appropriating \$10,000 for the pay and subsistence of the Virginia Volunteers until mustered into the service of the United States. Some discussion took place upon the construction of the bill, as to whether the General Government would be obliged to refund the amount appropriated for this purpose. That question, however, was superceded by the general one, and the House, in a spirit of patriotsm, passed the bill by a decided majority-only one member voting in the negative. The Senate were unanimous. After this a great many resolutions and petitions, of a local character, were offered.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10-This day is very stormy, but the members are all present. - They manifest a determination and zeal to prosecute business, which warrants the confident hope that much will be done during this term to promote the interests and elevate the character of the Old Dominion.

A resolution was offered by Mr. McPherson, to refer a bill calling a Convention, to a Committee, with instructions to report the same to the House. This gave rise to quite an animated discussion, in which several distinguished gentlemen participated. It was laid on the table by a large majority. A resolution was passed, fixing upon the 15th instant for the election of a Judge of the Court of Appeals, and, also, one fixing upon the 15th of January for the election of a U. States Senator.

The petition of Mrs. Heniretta Briscoe, of Jeferson, for a divorce from her husband, John T. Briscoe, was presented by Mr. Hunter. A resolution was offered by Mr. Thompson of Jefferson, referring the important subject of weights and measures to the Committee of Finance. This is a question which has been recently acted upon by Congress, and should be settled by the State of Virginia as early as practicable. The absence of any system of standards has given rise to important and expensive legislation in several of the counties, and to an unfortunate prosecution in your county. After the presentation of other resolutions, of a local character, the House adjourned

FRIDAY, Dec. 11 .- The House met at the usual hour. A message was received from the Senate informing the House that they were ready to go into the election of public printer. The House concurring, the election was gone into, and on for children, and many other "notions"-unnecesjoint ballot, Shepherd, the late printer, received 156 votes, scattering 1.

Mr. McPherson moved to take up his Convenion resolution, which was vesterday laid on the table. This gave rise to some little discussion between some of the friends of a Convention -some thinking the movement premature. The question was put to the House and lost; so the resolution still lies on the table. The delegates from Jefferson voted for taking it up.

SATURDAY, Dec. 12 .- A resolution came from the Senate to adjourn that body from the 16th instant to the 6th January, with the concurrence of the House. .Gen. Dorman observed that several of the Committees were expected to report important bills on Monday and Tuesday next, and, therefore, moved that the resolution of the Senate be laid on the table until that time, when they should hear from the Committees. Carried.

Mr. Hunter offered a resolution calling upon J. M. Patton and Conway Robinson, Esq'rs., to report their progress in the Revision and Digest of the Civil Laws of the State.

Mr. Thompson of Jefferson, offered a resolution that the Committee on Courts of Justice be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the Sheriffs to collect the Printer's fees for Chancery Orders of Publication as other fees are collected by them. '

Mr. Stovall introduced a resolution, to provide for taking the sense of the people generally on the subject of the District School System.

Mr. Carson has introduced a resolution to inquire into the expediency of authorizing Professor Morse the right of way along the public highways for his magnetic telegraph.

The House received an invitation to the Chemical department of the Medical School, this afternoon, to witness experiments with the gun powder Cotton. You shall have an account of the experiments in my next Yours, &c.,

A NEW POSTMASTER.

Mr. ÉDWARD M. AISQUITH, long and favorably

snown to our community, as a Merchant of enter prise, iffdustry and perseverance, has been appointed Postmaster of this town, in place of Mr. Hum-PHREY KEYES. In justice to Mr. K. we deem it proper to state, that his removal is founded, so far s we know, on no other ground than rotation in office. He has held the situation of Postmaster for thirty-three years and d half, has amassed, by his enterprise and business habits, an ample for tune, and the public voice, in view of these facts, demanded a change. We hope, and doubt not his successor will strive to imitate, that unremitting attention to the public duties, and the wants of the community, which has always characterized the conduct of the late incumbent. Mr. Aisquith will not, we learn, enter upon the discharge of his duties until about the first of January.

BEAUTIFUL BOOKS.

Mr. J. J. Miller has just received one of the nost beautiful assortment of Books, of all kinds and descriptions, that has ever been offered in our market. Many of them are specially designed as presents for the approaching holydays, and we invite the young and the old, to call and examine

THE CANAL.

A culvert of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, near the of Point of Rocks, gave way last week. This has occasioned great inconvenience to those carrying produce to Alexandria and Georgetown, and it is said that there are now fifty boats at the Point unable to pass. The breakage, it is supposed, will be repaired during the present week.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET-

BALTIMORE MARKET—
From the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday,
BEEF.—There were 1,030 head of Beef Cattle offered at the scales on Monday, 930 head of which were taken by packers and butchers, at 4 10 \$6.75 per 100 lbs., net. 100 head remain on hand unsold. The market is more active, and previous prices fully sustained.
FLOUR.—There is more firmness in the flour market, with an advance in prices. There were sales of about 1,000 bbis., Howard street brands yesterday and to-day at \$4.75, which price holders are now firm in asking—some refusing to take it. Sales of about 2,000 bbis. City Mills yesterday, at \$4.62, and subsequently 1,000 bbis. At \$4.75, which price is now firmly contended for, and in some instances refused. The receipt price is unsettled.
GRAIN.—There is more firmness in grain, with a slight advance. We note sales of good to prime red wheat at 85 to 95 cents; white wheat is selling at 1 a \$1.10.—Sales of new white and yellow corn at 46 a 43 cents per bushel; oats 31 a 32 cents; rye 634; prime cloverseed \$150. The supply of all kinds of grain is light.
WHISKEY.—The slemand is rather dull. We quote bbis. at 23 cents, and libds, at 21 cents per gallon.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

At New York on Monday, holders of Genessee flour advanced their rates to \$5.50, but 1 do not hear of any sales at that price; a few tots of Ohio and Michigan sold at \$5.374, which may be considered the market price at the close; Georgetown is held at 5.374 a \$5.50.

At Philadelphia, on Monday, holders of flour were sking an advance of 124 cents on Saturday's sales—say \$1.75. Corn meal has improved and is held at \$3.25 for Pennsylvania, with small sales. Sales of 2,500 bushels Wheat at \$1.03 for Pennsylvania red, and a prime lot at \$1.044. There is no demand for Southern. Corn is steady at 51 cents for new Southern, and Oats at 30.—Whiskey is firm at 214 cents per gallon, in bbls., and about 20 in hhds.

ALVERTA TERMENT

In Baltimore on Thursday, 10th Inst., in Charles st. M. E. Church, by Rev. W. B. Edwards, Rev. Thomas T. Wysong, of the Baltimore Annual Conference, to Miss Sarah F. Preston, of Harford County.

At Winchester, Clarke County, Missouri, on the 9th of October last, in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. ELIZA-BETH CHAPLAIN, widow of Jeremiah Chaplain, and danghter of James Nourse, formerly of Berkeley county,

At Harpers-Ferry, on Sunday morning the 14th inst., MARTHA ELLEN, daughter of James and Pleasant O'Loughlin—aged 13 months and 27 days.

Miscellancous Notices.

80 The Rev. Mr. Wheeler will preach in the M. E. hurch, Charlesfown, on Christmas day, 11 o'clock, A. M. Dec. 18, 1846.

By Divine permission, the Sacrament of the Lord's

Jewelry and Fancy Goods. HAVE received in the last few days a very pretty assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and other articles, suitable for Christmas presents-all enviable and glorious a distinction. other articles, someonew, splendid and cheap. new, splendid and cheap. C. G. STEWART.

ESTRAYS.

underbit. In the left ear a crop. Any informa-tion as to these Yearlings will be thankfully re-Dec. 18, 1846—3t.

For the Holydays.

I HAVE just Veturned from Baltimore, with a choice assortment of Candies, Nuts, Raisins, choice assortment of Candies, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Citron, &c. just suited for the approaching Holydays. Also superior French Confectionary, in fancy boxes; all kinds of TOYS can be found in the communication of the confidence of the co sary here to particularize. Give me a call. A fresh supply of the superior Medicated Can-dy, highly recommenced for Coughs, Colds, &c. sentation of the ticket. The followin

All description of Cake, made in the latest and myst approved style, always on hand, and offered lower than private families can make it for Dec. 18, 1846. JOHN F. BLESSING.

Great Sport on Saturday, 26th.

A BEAR BATE will come off on Saturday
the 26th December, inst., at John Shifea's
Tavern, Petersville, Md. All persons having dogs to enter will please attend, as their entranc will be free. Rare sport may be expected. The public generally are invited to be present. A Bullock will be shot for on the same day, weighing 600 pounds.

A Quarter Race, for a Saddle and Bridle, valued at \$25, free for all horses, will be run. General satisfaction will be given to all who may wish to witness the sport. Petersville, Md., Dec. 18, 1846.

Books for the Holydays! J. MILLER has received a large and choice assortment of new and elegant Books, suitable for the approaching Hollydays; all the new Annuals for 1847, Albums and other splendidly illustrated works, with plain and fancy bindings, beautiful miniature editions of the poets, &c.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, with a large and varied collection of new and in-teresting Books for the Young, with plain and colored plates, instructive and amusing games, &c. Together with a general assortment of Miscellaneous Books, all of which he offers much below the regular prices.

Fancy Notions, Perfumery, &c. HAVE just received from Philadelphia, a very large supply of Fancy Notions and every variety of French Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Purse Silks, splendid Reticules, Purses, Beads, Oils, Fancy Boxes, &c., &c.

I take pleasure in saying to the Ladies that they will have a variety to select from now, of elegan articles, such as I have never before offered, particularly among Colognes and Extracts—some of the most fashionable and genuine. I earnestly invite all to examine them.

J. J. MILLER.

ON Monday the 28th of December, inst., the subscriber will hire at Hazlefield, his place of residence, the Slaves belonging to H. St. G. Tucker. All persons indebted by Hiring Bonds, to H. St. G. Tucker, will be expected to come forward prepared to pay them. H. T. TUCKER, Hazlefield, Dec. 18, 1846.

WANTED.

FOR the ensuing year, (a single man preferred) an energetic man, of industrious, sober and business habits, and high character, to assist me, in managing my Farm, and purchasing Wheat. Dec. 18, 1846. JAMES L. RANSON.

Valuable Jefferson Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to

Valuable Landed Estate, situated three miles North West of Charlestown, (the seat of Justice for Jefferson county, Va.,) within half a mile of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, and the Smithfield and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike, and also within four Miles of Kerney's

Depot, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Containing 600 Acres.

The Impromements consist of a commodious DWELLING HOUSE, Containing eleven rooms. The Outbuildings consist of a Smoke-house, Negro Houses, Stabling, &c.

There is a great variety of

TIVEL BOLDE

growing and yielding upon the Estate besides every variety of Ornamental Trees growing in the yard.

The Dwelling commands a beautiful view of the Blue Ridge and North Mountains, and is very healthy, but lew cases of sickness having ever ochealthy, but lew cases of sickness having ever ochealthy. curred, arising from its local situation. The land

is of the best limestone. From its location,—being convenient to all the improvements, so that all the produce raised upon the farm can be easily conveyed to market at little expense,—this estate is one of the most desirable in the county. This land can be divided into two farms, giving

both wood and water to each.

The subscriber respectfully invites a call from those desirous of purchasing land, as he is pre-pared to accept a price that would make the purchase a valuable investment, even as a speculation, to any disposed to engage in such an enter-prise. To a gentleman of fortune, who desires a country residence, an opportunity is now offered

rarely to be met with.

WM. T. WASHINGTON. Near Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., December 18, 1846.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The 55th Regiment of Virg'a Militia is ordered to parade in Charlestown, on Saturday, (To-Morrow,) 19th inst. It is hoped and expected that every officer and private belonging to the Regiment will attend promptly at the time and place designated, so that the Regiment may be formed by half past ten o'clock, A. M. By order of the Colonel, JOHN W. ROWAN, Adj.

55th Regiment V. M.

Charlestown, Dec. 18, 1846.

Officers and Privates OF THE 55TH REGIMENT!

It is known to you that the Governor of Virginia has accepted the services of a Company of Volunteers from the county of Jefferson, to compose, in part, the Regiment required from this State, to serve in the war with Mexico. There are but a few more brave spirits wanting to complete the Company. Many enthusiastic souls have come to the rescue. And many more, ambitious of a soldier's fame, are but awaiting an opportunity to enroll their names upon the list of the avengers of their country's wrongs. Let it not be said that the heroic ardor of Jefferson burns less fervently in the time of war than in peace. Laurels have already been won by volunteers from other parts of the Union; but there is glory still more brilliant in reserve. Who will share it? Which of the patriotic sons of Jefferson will wear the laurels yet to be rept, on perhaps the plains of San Luis Potosi, and, it may be, before the walls of the ancient and renowned city of Mexico itself? The time is at hand. Hasten to the standard of your Country. Let not your Country's call be in vain. Our flag already waves over the heads of conquered thousands. But until an honorable peace in this place, on Sabbath morning next. Preparatory services may be expected on Friday and Saturday of this week.

Dec. 18, 1846.

Dec. 18, 1846.

Dec. 18, 1846.

Dec. 18, 1846. my's Capitol upon a conquered Nation; and proud will be the thoughts and feelings of him who has the courage to be one of those whose valor achieves for their country and for theinselves so

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

A. M. CRIDLER has just returned from the East, with a fresh and well-selected assort-STRAYED from the subscribers residence near the "Bloomery Mills," sometime in August last, two YEARLING STEERS, white and spotwill splease give him a call, as in his Store they will find every thing which belongs to the Drug. business. Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 18, 1846.

SEND ON YOUR ORDERS! GEORGE W. PEACHER, at his Lottery Of-Tickets in any of the Lotteries drawn tion of Tickets. The \$600 prize in last week's Lottery was sold at this office, and cashed on presentation of the ticket. The following brilliant

Maryland Consolidated Lottery,

CLASS 10, FOR 1846. To be drawn at Baltimore, on Thursday, December 24, 1846. 75 Number Lottery-14 drawn ballots.

SCHEME. \$20,000 \$ 5,000 \$ 2,327 1,750 20 1.000 \$ 280 100 4005 61 : &c., &c. Making in all 21,535 prizes, am'g to Tickets \$5-shares in proportion. Apply for Tickets in the above Scheme, to GEO. W. PEACHER,

Agent for D. Paine & Co., Managers. Letters addressed to Harpers-Ferry, Postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Dec. 18, 1846.

Fancy Articles, Toys, &c. POR the approaching Holydays, I have a beautiful and choice assortment of Fancy Articles, of almost every kind, just suited for the ladies as Christmas presents. Also Toys, and many little

Christmas presents. Also Toys, and many litt notions for the children. Give me a call. Dec. 18, 1846. A. M. CRIDLER. "Christmas is Coming."

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.—Parents and others are invited to examine my supply of Beautiful Books for presents to Children. My supply is large and suited to every age. Also, many interesting and new games. Parents, children and all, are invited to come and see them. Dec. 18.

J. J. MILLER.

RAZORS.—A beautiful assortment of Razors just received, also, Pen Knives and Scissors, and a few Steel net Reticules, for sale by Dec. 18. CHAS. G. STEWART.

TRIAL of Myers and others, for sale by Dec. 18. J. J. MILLER.

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

In vain, oh! how vainly, Flows tear upon tear!

Human woe never waketh

Dull Death's heavy ear!

Yet I, the Celestial, what comforts will say,
When the heart in the cell of its grief pines away

For the sweet vanish'd love. Let ever, though vainly,

Flow tear upon tear!

Human woe never waketh
Dall Death's heavy ear;
But still all the joy that the world can convey,
When the heart for the sweet vanish'd love pines away,
Dwells in the grief of love!

STEPHENS & WELLS,

HARPERS-FERRY, VA., AKE this method of making known to their A friends and customers, at Harpers-Ferry, and the county in general, that they have just returned from the Eastern Markets with

A Choice Selection of Goods, in their line; such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Sattinetts, which for style, quality and price they flatter themselves cannot be beat in the

Also, a splendid assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, Such as Over Coats, Dress Coats, Frock Coats, Sack Coats and Coatees, from \$3 to \$30. Also, a large assortment of Vests, Pants, Roundabouts, Shirts and Drawers, cheap and good. They re-spectfully ask a call from the public, and pledge themselves to use every exertion to give satisfac-tion. STEPHENS & WELLS. Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 11, 1846.

WAR WITH MEXICO! WANTED, ONE HUNDRED active, brave young men, to serve with Rocket and Mountain Howitzer Batteries, now preparing by the Ordinance Department for immediate de-In pay, provisions, and clothing, this corps will

be superior to any yet raised, and from the kind of arms, will be constantly in advance, where the hardest fighting may be expected. The highest character for courage and physical

ability will be required for admission. \$2 to citizens for each recrnit. Appl to JOHN SYMINGTON, Major of Ordinance, Harpers-Ferry, Va. Dec. 11, 1846-3t.

MOULD BOARDS.

THE subscriber has on hand, and can furnish Plough-makers and farmers with any quantity of first rate two and three-horse McCormick Mould Boards, most approved patterns.

JOHN H. LIKENS.

Martinsburg, Va., Dec. 11, 1846-3m. SERVANT WANTED.

WISH to hire for the next year a servant woman, well qualified as a cook, washer and roner. JOHN J. H. STRAITH. Charlestown, Dec. 11, 1846.

TO ALL CONCERNED. HOSE persons knowing themselves indebted L to me, and wishing to pay in "Trade," will please deliver it before the first of January next, as after that time it will not be received. During the month of January next, I will call upon those indebted to me for settlement. All accounts not closed by note or cash, will be put in an officer's hands for collection, as I cannot earn my money twice—by paying horse hire and losing time. Dec. 11, 1846—3t. W. J. HAWKS.

DENTISTRY. DR. McCORMICK respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson, that he will visit Charlestown, professionally, on the 14th inst., and remain

December 4, 1846. FOR SALE. A VALUABLE Negro Woman, about forty five

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. WILL be offered at Public Sale, on MON. DAY the 21st day of December next, (Court-day,) before the Court-house in Charlestown, the undivided half of a **House and Lot**, left me on the death of my father. The Lot will is 47 feet front, by 60 feet back, having on it a good and substantial STONE HOUSE, with five rooms well finished, and a Kitchen in the basement. There is also a Smoke-house and Stable on the Lot. This property is situated nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, Charlestown, and the title is indisputable. The half belonging to my brother, H. T. Dean, can doubtless be obtained on the most favorable terms.

"Terms.—One half of the purchase money in

six months, and the remainder in twelve, with bond and approved security, and a Deed of Trust ANN CRAIN. on the property. Nov. 20, 1846—ts.

LAND FOR SALE. HAVE several fine TRACTS OF LAND in this county and in Berkeley, for sale at low prices and on most accommodating payments.
H. ST. G. TUCKER.

Hazelfield, Jefferson county, Va., Sept. 25, 1846—tf. [F. P. copy. WANTED, IMMEDIATELY. THE advertiser is in want of One Thousand good OAK SHINGLES, for which the very highest cash price will be paid. Apply to Dec. 4, 1846-3t. THE PRINTER.

IRON, IRON.

JUST received a handsome assortment of Hughes' celebrated IRON. Also, wagon and carriage tire from 11 in. wide and 8 in. thick. in. to 1 is. Also, Nail rods and horse-shoe Iron, which I will warrant to be of a superior quality and which will be sold low for cash. THOS. RAWLINS. Dec. 4, 1846.

WOOD, WOOD!

WE are in want of WOOD, and those who expect to pay their subscriptions, &c. in Wood, are requested to bring it along immediately. A few loads, at least, would be very acceptable at the present time.
Dec. 4, 1846. THE PRINTER.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

HE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and likely. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give him a call before selling, as he will pay the very highest cash He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Mar-

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

All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to.

WILLIAM CROW. Charlestown, Nov. 20, 1846-tf.

To Wagon-Makers.

I Wish to employ a Wagon and Plough-maker who understands his business. I will give constant employment, or, if preferred, I will rent the shop and tools and furnish him with a good stock of seasoned timber, upon reasonable terms.
THOMAS RAWLINS. Charlestown, Nov. 13, 1846-3t.

A VERY COMICAL NOTION !- The New Orleans Picayune tells a racy story of a Yankee-who had the only barrel of cider in a Southern town and was retailing it out at ten cents per glass. Some-body told him a "glass of cider could be obtained right around here," close at hand, for half the money. He denied it. The assertion was reiterated. A bet was proposed.

"Done," said the customer, and off they started. Sure Enough, "right around here" they found another cider establishment in full blast. A second Yankee had rigged a small shade in the rear of the first Yankee's shanty, had tapped the other

of the first Yankee's shanty, had tapped the other end of the latter's barrel of cider through a board, and was retailing it at five cents a glass to a perfect rush of customers!

COUNT PAGANINI .- From the Parisian correspondence of the New York True Sun, we take the Tollowing:

"Among the 'lions' at present in Paris, is the son of Paganini, who as a child accompanied his father on all his travels. This young man is now in possession of an immense fortune, and is styled De Comte Paganini.' I do not think that the title of 'Count' made the name of Paganini any greater.'

A lady once borrowed a dictionary of an acquaintance; on returning the book, she was asked how she liked it?" "Oh," replied the fair one, the words are beautiful, but I don't thick much of the story, it changes its subject so often.

A celebrated author justly observes that "Agriculture is the nursery of patriotism and virtue aided by science it makes a greatman. All the energy of the hero, and all the science of the philosopher may find scope in the cultivation of a single farm."

NOTICE.

A N application will be made to the next Legis-lature of Virginia, for authority to construct a Turnpike road from some point on the Snickers' Ferry Turnpike to the town of Charlestown, Jefferson county.

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. F. BLESSING. Oct. 23, 1846.

FRESH OYSTERS.

GEORGE B. MONROE, thankful for the liberal support extended towards him during the two last seasons, informs the citizens 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 Bal-timore 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 of 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; A large assortment of Misses and Children's 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 county. Give us a call.

JAMES McDANIEL, Agent. Charlestown, Oct. 23, 1846.

NOTICE.

Office of the Harpers-Ferry & Shenandoah Man- } nfacturing Co., Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 6, 1846. \$ THE subscriber would beg to call the attention of the Stockholders of the "Harpers-Ferry for character and qualifications. For particulars enquire of THE EDITOR.

THE EDITOR.

THE EDITOR.

The stockholders of the St as he is prosecuting the work of the Building of the Factory with all possible vigor, and will re-quire the means as fast as the Instalments are called for. And for the information of distant subscribers, and those who have not paid in their money, he would beg to state that the third Friday in each month, commencing in August, and con-tinuing until December next, are the days appoint ed to pay in the instalments. And that the placesappointed by the Board of Directors for paying, are, Office of Discount and deposit of the Bank of the Valley, at Charlestown, Va; the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Frederick County, Md.; and to George Mauzy, Treasurer, Harpers-Ferry. Oct. 9, 1846. JAMES GIDDINGS, Prest.

Saws, Saws. JUST received, a few of Stead's celebrated Cast-steel Mill, Cross-cut, and Wood Saws, (set, sharpened, and frame'd ready for use.) As I am the Manufacturer's Agent, I can furnish Saws of every description, Plasterer's Tools, Hay and Straw Knives, &c., upon the shortest notice

and at Baltimore prices.

I have on hand also, a very large assortment of Spring and Cast-steel Pannel and Ripping Saws, various sizes, Tenent Saws, Butcher's do., Webb, Compass and Pruning do., which I will sell cheap. Nov. 27. THOS. RAWLINS.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. WE invite the attention of the gentlemen to our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and rich Vestings, which we can sell as cheap as the cheapest. CRANE & SADLER.

Corn and Cats,

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

ROCERIES—1 Hd. Molasses, 1 do Sugar 2 bbls. Clarified Sugar, for sale by Oct. 23. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

S TOVES.—Some very pretty new style stoves. Oct. 23. E. M. AISQUITH.

PANCY Velvet Caps for children.
Oct. 23. MILLER & TATE. SADDLERY, &c.—A large assortment of Saddlery, viz: Steel and plated Stirrups, superior Steel and plated Stiff Bits, Pelham, Snaffle, Gig and Harness do., Chains, Martingal and Halter Rings, supeior Steel and plated Spars, Buckles of all descriptions, Trunk Locks, &c. THOS. RAWLINS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a boy in a coun V try store. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. Kabletown, Nov. 6, 1846.

SHOE FINDINGS—A large assortment, just Nov. 6. THOS. RAWLINS.

PENKNIVES.—Rogers and Wortenholmes Penknives—best assortment ever offered in Charlestown, for sale by Nov. 6, 1846. THOS. RAWLINS.

PLANES—Lhave now on hand a large assortment of Bench Planes, Plough do. Tongue and Groove, Sash, Moulding, Bead, Hollow and Round, Rabbit, &c. THOS. RAWLINS. Nov. 6, 1846.

SALT.-50 Sacks coarse and fine Salt.
Oct. 30, GIBSON & HARRIS.

LAWS IN MASSACHUSETTS .- A law adopted in Massachusetts in 1617, was such that if any young Picayune tells a racy story of a Yankee who had the only barrel of cider in a Southern town and was retailing it out at ten cents per glass. Some-body told him a "glass of cider could be obtained right around here," close at hand, for half the money. He denied it. The assertion was reiterated. A bet was proposed.

"Done," said the customer, and off they started. Sure Enough, "right around here" they found another cider establishment in full blast. A second Yankee had rigged a small shade in the rear of her parents, or in their absence, he should would be sufficient for the building of all the churches and public buildings in Philadelphia, and the quantity of other materials, if converted that the consent of her parents, and fined £15—fees 2s. 6d. The same year, three married women were fined 5s. for scolding.

We apprehend such fines would be of no avail the present time—five shillings would not slop."

The WAY THEY DOIT.—"Eviline! als Eviline!" well-hoss!"

at the present time-five shillings would not stop the tongues of some women, nor fifteen pounds the gallantry of some young men.—Ex paper.

An itinerate preacher, who rambled in his sermons, when requested to stick to his text, replied that 'scattering shot would hit the most birds.'

BALTIMORE TRADE.

B. C. RHODES.

No. 26, South Charles Street, Baltimore, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Ac., HATS-RUSSIA, NU. TRIA CONEY; Straw Goods and Palm leaf Hats, Trunks, &c. IT Printing Papers made to order, of any size.

Rags taken in exchange or purchased at highest cash prices.

Also—Agent for the sale of Dale's Counter

and PLATFORM SCALES. Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846-6m.

SAMSON CARISS, (LATE T. PALMER & Co.,)

No. 140 BALTIMORE St., BALTIMORE, HAS on hand an extensive assortment of FANCY HARDWARE, to which, by arrivals from Europe, he is constantly receiving additions, thereby having always in store, the greatest variety that can possibly be found in this line. All of which he is determined to sell wholesale or Retail, on as good terms and as low as the same can be had in this or any other city.

His stock of Merchandise is in part as follows: Japanned Waiters; Traps; Bread, Cake and Card Baskets and Toilet Setts, of every size and form; Plated Waters; Castors; Candlesticks; Tea Setts; Cake and Fruit Baskets; Britannia Ware; Ivory and common Table Cutlery: Albata Dinner and Descrit Forks, a new article; Brass, Iron Pierced Bronze and French Fenders, with Andirons and Tongs and Shovels, in setts, or pairs to match; Umbrella Stands; Curtain Bands; Chandeliers; Hall and Solar Lamps; Lustres; Girondoles; Fancy Tables and Fire Screens; French Porcelian; India China Toilet Setts; with an almost endless variety (too numerous to mention) of Fancy and Useful Housekeeping articles.

He has also the most extensive assortment of French & German Looking Glass Plates; Mahogany Frame and Toilet GLASSES, Porraitand Picture Frames, Bracket Pier Tables, Window Cornices; Rods and Rings, on hand, or by him manufactured to order, and sold as low as the same can be obtained at any establishment either in this city or elsewhere. He would here invite his friends and the public generally, (before purhasing.) to give him a call. Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846-1y.*

New Piano Forte Ware-Room. No. 151 Pratt St., adjoining the Railroad Depot, Baltimore, Md.



HE undersigned, having obtained the agency for the sale of BACON & RAVEN'S celebrated French action Pianos, of New York, now offers to the public a really superior instrument, which for beauty and durability of finish, brilliancy and richness of tone, cannot be surpassed,-Professors and amateurs who have as yet tried them, pronounce them the very best instruments

The manufacturers being very extensively engaged in the Piano Forte business, are enabled to sell them much lower than the usual prices. Persons desirious of purchasing a real good Piano, and at the same time pay a very moderate rice, are invited to call and T. NEWTON KURTZ. on hand.

There can be had at all times, School Books Stationery and Blank Account Books, of every description, REALLY CHEAP.

By Country Merchants, Teashers and others,

are invited to call and examine my Stock, which is now very large and complete. T. N. K. Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846-1y.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Carpet Warchouse,

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

THE subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the citizens of Jefferson and adjoinng counties, to his large and well selected assort-Carpetings and Oil Cloths,

which for beauty, fineness, and durability of colors, cannot be equalled in this city. His Stock consists of the following variety: Superior three-ply Carpeting;

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

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

N. B.—A large assortment of Rag and List Carpeting on hand, which will be sold at the low-est possible rates. Persons having Carpet balls or Yarn which they wish wove into Carpeting, can have it done on the most pleasing terms. Sept. 4, 1846-4m.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Hat. Cap, and Fancy Fur Store,

No. 132 BALTIMORE STREET. HE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of HATS, CAPS and FANstocks ever offered in this city. All of which will be sold wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. IT Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to examine my stock before purchasing.

JAMES L. McPHAIL.

Baltimore, Oct. 2, 1846—6m.

N. B. Military HATS and CAYS of every descrip-

ion, made to order; also Army and Navy CHAP-

WALTER & CO., No. 28, South Howard Street, BALTIMORE, FLOUR Commission Merchants, and Dealers

R LOUR Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Country Produce generally. Liberal advances made on consignments.

H. M. Brent, Esq. Cashier
J. H. Sherrard, Esq.
J. P. Reily, Esq.
Sam'l Jones, Ir. Esq.
Pres't B. & O. R. R.
Messrs. W. & S. Wyman,
J. Landstreet & Son,
Rallimore, June 26, 1846—6m.

Baltimore, June 26, 1846-6m. A LMANACS.—Comic and Hagerstown, Almanacs, for sale by Dec. 4, CRANE & SADLER.

FRESH SAGE—for sale by

THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT .- Mr. Gliddon makes

the following statement:—

"The granite contained in the great Pyramid would be sufficient for the building of all the churches and public buildings in Philadelphia, and the quantity of other materials, if converted into brick, would build all the dwellings in that the property of the property of the district of the property of the district of the

THE WAY THEY DO IT. -" Eviline! ah Eviline!"
"Well-hoss!"

"Dost thou love me? Delight of my soul?

Pell me, dost thou?"
"Oh, hevings! Don't I?"
"And wilt thou have me—fair angel?" "When, Jaky, when? (With great eagerness.)

To-morrow, sweet one, to-morrow, "Good Gracious! I Wont do nothin' else. IL. B. BECKWITH

JAMES WARDEN.] WARDEN & BECKWITH. COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Hopkins, Bro., & Co., Baltimore, Gwynn & Co., Thos. H. & W. B. Willis, Charlestown. Jno. R. Flagg,
A. C. Timberlake,
Geo. H. Beckwith & Co.,

Middleway, Va. Lewis Fry & Co., Berkeley county, Va. Baltimore, Nov. 13, 1846-3m. IF We are prepared to make the usual advances on all produce forwarded.

SAPPINGTON'S

THREE-STORY BRICK 選及歷歷基 WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT. CHARLESTOWN, JEFEERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. THE undersigned has just replenished from the Markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, his Drug Store in Charlestown, with every article belonging to his line .-They have been purchased at the best houses, and are insured to be of approved quality.

ing their Medical Prescriptions filled; can have it done on the best terms, and in the most correct manner.

October 16, 1846. To Farmers and Millers.

CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE HIE undersigned has moved from the Ware-House lately rented from Mr. Shepherd's

Heirs, into his own large new Stone Ware-House, and is still prepared to forward GRAIN AND FLOUR. o the District Markets, or to purchase, or make

liberal advances when received. WM. SHORTT. Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1846-tf. To the Farmers and Millers.

THE undersigged having leased the WARE-HOUSE, at Shepherdstown, recently occupied by Mr. William Short, is now prepared to forward Grain and Flour to the District Market, Jan. 23, 1846—tf. or to purchase, or make liberal advances, when re-

Cooking Stove for Sale. NO 2, Hathaway's Cooking Stove will be sold low. Apply to F. W. RAWLINS. Charlestown, Nov. 6, 1846.

Wanted.

MILLER & TATE. Nov. 20. Bargains for the Ladies.

S the season has advanced, I will sell my en-A tire stock of Mouselains and Cashmeres at

cost. Among them may be found some of the richest and most fashionable of the season. Call oon and get the choice. J. J. MILLER. Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.

JUST received, another supply of Tobacco. Suuff and Segars, of most superior quality, and at reduced prices. November 20.

Stoves, Stoves. HAVE just received a large assortment of Stoves, which I will sell low for cash.

Nov. 6. THOS. RAWLINS.

Extra Heavy Shoes. CASE extra heavy Negro Shoes, for Winter 1 for sale low by J. J. MILLER.

Axes, Axes. HUNT'S & Sharp's Axes, from 5 to 7 pounds weight; Mann's double bitted do.; Rawlins & Son's do., warranted, for sale low by Nov. 6, 1846. THOS. RAWLINS.

Screen and Riddle Wire. COAL, Sash, Clover Seed, Cockle, Meal and Hair Seives, for sale by Nov. 6. THOS. RAWLINS.

Domestics. BLEACHED and brown cottons, bleached and brown sheeting, do plain and twilled osnaburgs, bed tickings and checks, for sale by Nov. 6. CRANE & SADLER.

More New Goods. I HAVE just received a considerable addition of New Fall and Winter Goods, comprising many desirable articles, and still a further decline in

prices. Come soon and examine them. Nov. 6. J. J. MILLER. Do you use the Weed?

JUST received a large assortment of prime Segars, viz: Plantations, three different brands Regalia, Washington La Norma, Cazadores, Canones, Trabuco, Eagle, Plantellas, Havanna, several brands of Principes, large lot of Spanish and half Spanish, do., very strong—Also, Starr's celebrated Rappee, Maccaboy and Congres Snuff. Garrett's Scotch Snuff, and prime Tobacco at 25 THOS. RAWLINS.

CLASS and Putty, White Lead in Kegs, all kinds of Paints, Oils, Sp'ts Turpentine, &c. Nov. 6. THOS. RAWLINS. Nov. 6.

RICH PRINTS.—25 pieces Rich Fall and Winter Prints, new styles, just received and for sale at reduced prices.

BOOKS.—Just received, a further supply of School and Miscellaneous Books, making my stock very desirable, to which I invite the attention of the public.

J. J. MILLER. Nov. 6, 1846.

STATIONERY.—Just received Bill; Cap, and Letter Paper, Quills, Steel Pens, Pencils, Inkstands, Slates, Wafers, Black Ink at 61 ots. per bottle, Blue and Red Ink.—Also—Hagers-THOS. RAWLINS. Nov. 6, 1846.

SELF-CULTURE .- It is asked; savs Dr. Channing, how can the laboring man find time for self culture! I answer, that an earnest purpose finds time, or makes time. I seize on spare moments, and turn fragments into golden account. A man who follows his calling with industry and spirit, and uses his earnings economically, will always have some portion of the day at command. And it is astonishing how fruitful of improvement a short season becomes when eagerly seized and faithfully used. It has often been observed, that those who have the most time at their disposal profit by it the least. A single hour in the day, steadily given to the study of some interesting subject, brings unexpected accumulation of knowledge. culture! I answer, that an earnest purpose find

VIRGINIA HOTEL.

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

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

Dealers in General Produce,

No. 22 Commerce Street, one door from Pratt.

WILL attend to the sale of Flour, Grain, Produce and Stock, and will promptly execute any orders sent to them. They respectfully invite consignments from the Farmers and Millers of the Valley. erally are invited to give him at leastone call.

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

JOHN ISH. rival of the Cars. JOHN Harpers-Ferry, Va., July 3, 1846.—tf.

Pay up your Taxes.

THE Taxes for the year 1846, are now due, and it is earnestly desired that those indebted will promptly discharge the claims against them. I will attend at my office, in Charlestown, every Friday to receive Taxes.

JOHN W. MOORE, D. S. Sept. 18, 1846-tf.

New Goods. HAVE just received and now opening a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Building materials, Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Carpenter's and Cooper's Tools, Castings, Stoves, Clocks, Wood-ware, Sieves, Brushes, Stationary, 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.

Fancy Articles. T HAVE just received from the Eastern Markets, a choice and well selected assortment of Fancy Articles, embracing in addition to the va-

rieties usually kept at my store, many new and useful ones, which will be offered on the lowest terms. My assortment of Toys is very complete, but no time this week for particulars.
Oct. 16, 1846. JOHN H. BEARD.

Virginia, Jefferson County, sct. NOVEMBER TERM, 1846,) Of the County Court. \$ Samuel Young, PLAINTIFF AGAINST.

Samuel H. Allemong, N. S. White, Trustee, the Valley Bank at Winchester, the Valley Bank at Charlestonen, James Smith, Sam'l Moore, Dan-Charlestown, James Smith, Sam't Moore, Dan-iel Heflebower, George Rissler, Wm. R. Raum, Samuel R. Aivell, Charles Hardy. John Alle-mong, Mary R. Woods, John K. Woods, L. C. J. Chipley and Jane R. his wife, Susan S. Woods, Elizabeth Kearney, and Uriah B. Kear-ney, Sellman & Crook, Kelly, Ball & Co., Jas. C. Sellman, John V. Emack, Griffin, Yateman G. Sellman, John V. Emack, Griffin, Yaueman & Co., John H. Duvall & Co., Hopkins & Hull, Wyeth & Norris, R. C. Misson & Son, Watkins, Dungan & Rust, C. Levering & Clark, Pendleton, Riely & Co., Wm. Bridges, McVeigh & Brother, William T. Daugherty, Enos A. Daugherty and Mary A. Daugherty

IN CHANCERY. H. Defendants, Sellman & Crook, Kelly,
Ball & Co., James C. Sellman, John V.
Emack, Griffin, Yateman & Co., John H. Duvall
& Co., Hopkins & Hull, Wyeth & Norris, R. C. Mason & Son, Watkins, Dungan & Rust, C THE highest market price will be paid for Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Onions, Beans, Rags, Tallow, Wood and Pork, or any produce the farmer has for sale, in goods at fair prices.

Nov. 20.

MILLER & TATE the first day of the next February Term of this Court, and answer the Bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in this county for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

A copy-Teste. T. A. MOORE, Clerk.

Nov. 27, 1846-2m. Something New for Overcoats. JUST received several pieces of twilled French Cloth, expressly for Overcoats, to which we

call the particular attention of the gentlemen.
Oct. 23. CRANE & SADLER.

Shawls and Cashmeres. TE invite the Ladies to examine our Stock of Shawls, Cashmeres, Plaids, Mouslins, Calicoes, Linen Hdkfs., Edging, Lisle, Bobbin and Thread, Alpacca, French Merinoes, Bombazines, Kid Gloves, Mitts, and in fact every thing that makes our stock large and equal to any in the county, all of which will be sold on liberal terms. Oct. 30. GIBSON & HARRIS.

Fashionable Hats and Caps. ATEST style Beaver, Silk and Wool Hats, Gents and Boys' cloth, glazed, fur and hair caps, for sale by CRANE & SADLER.
Oct. 30.

Drugs and Medicines.

RS. WRIGHT'S Peters', Brandreth's and other Pills, just received;
White Lead, Whiting, Coperas, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mace, Saltpetre, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Cloves Termick, Glue, Alcohol, Japan Varnish, Copal Varnish, Linseed Oil, Winter Sperm Oil, Fish Oil, Caster Oil, Nerve and Bone Lineament, Borax Gum Arabic, Quinine, Blue Stone, Spirits of Turpentine, British Oil, Lytherage, Laudanum, Lamp Black, Rhubarb, Opodeldoc, Ess. Lemon, Ess. Cinnamon, Ess. Peppermint, Starch, British Lus-tre, Monumental Soap, Toilet Soap, Coat Plaster, Camphor, Cassia, Oil of Almonds, Oil of Lemons, Worm Killer, Paragoric, Cordial, Venitian Red Spanish Brown, Crome Green, Crome Yellow, Ivory Black, &c., received and for sale by Oct. 23. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

ROCERIES.—Brown, Loaf and Lump Su gars, Coffee, Rio and Java, prime Molasses, Rice, extra good Tea, Black Tea, very good, Cheese—for sale by Oct. 30. GIBSON & HARRIS.

SOMETHING NEW.—Another new Patent Blind Hinge and fastening—Also, a new Pa-tent Gate Hinge and fastening, for sale by Nov. 6, 1846.

GUM ELASTIC Door Springe, a new article, for sale by THOS. RAWLINS. Nov. 6, 1846. BLANKETS.—A large lot of white and col-

ored Blankets, for servants, for sale by ec. 4. CRANE & SADLER. Dec. 4. REMIUM BLANKETS .- A few pair of extra heavy, American made. Nov. 20. E. M. AISQUITH.

A IR TIGHT STOVES—For sale by Nov. 6. KEYES & KEARSLEY. SALT-50 sacks coarse and fine Salt. Nov. 13. GIBSON & HARRIS.

A Nov. 27. E. M. AISQUITH. BLANKS, OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE THIS OFFICE.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON

JAMES W. BELLER,

(OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK,)

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

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

32 Distant subscriptions and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guaranty the settlement of the same.

32 Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those not marked out he manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Carrell's Western Exchange, HARPERS-FERRY, VA., The Regular Opposition Dining

HOUSE. FOR the accommodation of the Passengers in The Cars, I will have OYSTERS and other Delicacies of the season served up daily, in a superior style, where Ladies and Gentlemen can get what they want, and only pay for what they get. My situation is the most convenient on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, where passengers cannot possibly be left. I return my grateful thanks to the many thousand who have patronized

THE OPPOSITION During the last year, and hope always to merit in E. H. CARRELL. their favors. E. H. CARRELL. Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 9, 1846. P. S. For the better accommodation of Ladies,

I have fitted up an additional Dining Room for them and those travelling with them, which is attended by female servants exclusively. THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

No. 105 CHESTNUT STREET, Between Third and Fourth, D. K. MINOR, of New York, Proprietor.

JAS. M. SANDERSON, of Phil'a.

GEO. P. BURNHAM, of Boston, Assistants.

Sept. 25, 1846-1y. Great Bargains for the lively Dust,
Or, the Punctual customer Pil Trust!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson County, that he has com-

menced the business of Cabinet-Making, on the Island of Virginius, at Harpers-Ferry, and is ready to fill every order with any article in his trade, on the cheapest and most accommodating terms. He hopes by strict attention to business, and by promptly turning out such work as cannot fail to please, to merit a large share of public patronage.

P. E. NOLAND.

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variety.—such as
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