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NUMBER 24.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF

THE TREASURY.
of Mr. Walker upon the finances, prove resting document. It scarcely admitabridgement, and indeed a large portion of he tariff we publish entire. Upon other wave reduced the language of the report to a teral statement of facts; that portion of it which has not been so abridged, being contained in inverted com-TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

31,335,731 00

50,462,170 08

\*55,241,212 09

**932** 000,000 00

4,779,042 01

\$45,781,784 51

December v, 1846. \( \)
n obedience to the "act supplementary to the act to blish the Treasury Department," the undersigned rectfully submits the following report:
The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year endthe 30th June, 1846, were as follows: Receipts and Means. \$26,712,667 87 2,694,452 48 92,126 71

Add balance in Treasury 1st July, '45 Total means
The expenditures during the same fiscal year amounted to the sum of

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the
1st July, 1846, of 9,125,439 08
The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal
year ending 30th June, 1847, are as follows: Receipts, viz:

From customs, 1st quarter, by actual refor the 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters, as esti-\$6,153,826 38 21,681,904 69 Total from customs From sales of public lands, From miscellaneous sources 27.835.731 00

Total receipts, exclusive of Treasury notes and loans
From Treasury notes, under set of July 22, 1846, \$5,000,000 00
From loan under same act 5,000,000 00 Add balance in Treasury 1st July, 1846,

Total means as estimated Expenditures, viz : The actual expenditures for the 1st quarter, ending 30th September, 1846, a-14,088,661 27

mount to
The estimated expenditures
for the public service during the other three quarters, from 1st of October,
1846, to 30th June, 1847,
are as follows; viz:
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous

5,310,022 61 Army proper, including vol-19,579,437 83 rateers
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.,
Indian department

Indian department
Pensions
Interest on the public debt
and Treasury notes
Redemption of the residue
of the loan of 1841
Treasury notes which are
yet outstanding and payable when presented
Naval establishment 1,036,986 82

Excess of expenditures over 4,779,042 01
The estimated receipts, means, and expenditures for the fiscal year commencing the 1st of July, 1847, and ending 30th June, 1848, are as follows, viz:
From customs for the four quarters \$28,000,000 00
From sales of public lands 3,900,000 00
From miscellaneous sources 100,000 00

Total revenue Deduct deficit on 1st July, 1847

Total means for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1848 Expenditures.

1,643,772 18 1,498,612 62

The expenditures during the same period, as estimated by the several Departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy, and Postmaster General, viz:

The balances of former appropriations which will be required to be expended

which was to the in this year in this year Permanent and indefinite appropriations asked for this year Specific appropriations asked for this year \$724,284, 31 -3,340,144 72 41,717,355 48

Total estimated expenditure 45,781,784
This sum is composed of the following particulars:
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellars and miscellars are particulars. Army proper Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia,&c, 1,672,16 Indian Department
Naval establishment
Interest on public debt 1,246,913 00

Deduct total means for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848

27,220,957 99 Excess of expenditure over means lat July, \$18,560,726 59

"This excess is based on the assumption that the whole amount of five millions is outstanding of the Treasury notes authorized by the act of 22d July, 1846, under a new authority now requested to be conferred by Congress to issue the same; but as the whole amount cannot be outstanding at the same time, on account of the number of notes cancelled before a new note is issued, the excess of expenditures over means on the 1st of July, 1848 should be estimated at nineteen millions of dollars, which will cover all expenditures, including that of the war, if continued up to that

The Secretary urges the importances, from experience, of keeping a balance of at least four millions of dollars in the treasury, to supply the mints with bullion for coinage, and for the prompt payment of public creditors. It is accordingly shown that a loan to cover the excess of expensions. ditures should be for twenty three rather than nineteen millions of dollars, unless additional rewenue is raised by some new provision of law.— As one of the means for augmenting the revenue. a duty of 25 per cent on tea and coffee is pro-posed. In this connection a table is introduced which shows the importation of tea for the last year to have been 16,891,020 pounds, being in value \$3,983,337; and of coffee 124,336,054, being of the value of \$7,802,894; making an aggregate of \$11,786,231, on which a duty of 25 per cent, after allowing for decreased consumption, would, it is considered, as a safe estimate, produce \$2,500.000.

produce \$2,500,000.

It is proposed to levy this duty, so as to go into effect not later than the 1st of January next.—
Otherwise the usual large importations of tes and coffee in the spring, and the importations which would be made in anticipation of the law, namely, of coffee from Cuba and St. Domingo, and other ports, and of tea from the bonded warehouses of Europe, would contribute nothing to the revenue of the country; while the stock on hand, as well as that thus brought in free of duty would be augmented in price when the duty should be levied, nearly in the same proportion as if the duty

The sum of \$550,000 for supplying deficiences of revenue from postage, and also \$200,000 for Postages of Congress and of the Executive Departments, are included in the above sum.
The sum of \$554,000 for supplying deficiency in revenue from postages, \$275,000 for postages of Congress and Elizabetic officers, and \$117,750 of the debt assumed by the United States for the cities of the District of Columbia, are included in the above sum.

had gone into effect at once. Such a delay then is spoken of; and as two-thirds of the revenue is would only enable a few individuals to amass collected at New York, a branch there would inlarge fortunes at the expense of the people, while the Treasury for several years would be but little benefitted. Such is shown to have been the uniform effect of the postponement of the operation of laws imposing new or additional duties. The reduction of the loan from twenty three to nineteen millions, with the imposition of the duty on tea and coffee, towards meeting the payment would, it is conceived, favor the negotiation of the loan to an extent, that in twenty years, would save a large amount of the tax to the people; whereas if no such duty is imposed, the circum-stances under which the loan is asked would probably subject the government to serious loss in the negotiation, or leave it involved in embarrassments alike injurious to the credit and honor of

The advantages of negotiating the loan for a it is suggested that the power be reserved to pur- triple and quadruple issues of bank paper." chase the stock at any date prior to the expiration of twenty years, which is named as a suitable term for the loan. Thus the advantages of a long and short term are, to some extent, combined. The first half of the loan should be negotiated in the spring, payments being required only as the money is needed; the remainder, if wanted, should be negotiated in the succeeding summer

on the same conditions. A statement is communicated of all Treasury 10th August last, amounting on the first of this month to \$17,446 31.

The amount of principal of the public debt, paid since the 4th of March, 1845, up to the 1st of the present month, was \$1,680,605 02, and of interest \$1,528,042 62; making an aggregate of \$3,-208,647 64, of which, except \$513,600, was incurred before the 4th March, 1845.

The amount of Treasury notes issued under he provisions of the act of the 22d July last, \$3,the provisions of the act of the 22d July last, \$3,- ducts, our tonnage and commerce are rapidly 853,100; of which the amount of \$1,766,450 augmenting, our exports enlarged, and the price bore an interest of one mill per cent, on every enhanced; exchanges are in our favor, and specie hundred dollars, and \$2,086,650 an interest of is flowing within our limits. The country was five and two fifths per cent. per annum.

tion, above par, there was received into the Treat business. Whilst agriculture, commerce, and sury, up to the 1st of the present month, \$3,461,- navigation, released from onerous taxes and rethe stock bears interest only from the time of the actual deposit of the money in the Treasu-ry. The public debt of every description, includ-its of manufactures may be in some cases someing principal and interest, amounted, on the 1st what diminished, but that branch of industry, now of the present month, to \$24,256,494 60; of reposing more on its own skill and resources, is which \$17,788,799 62 was contracted before the still prosperous and progressive. New manufactories are being erected throughout the country, since that date \$6,467,694 98, inclusive of \$320, and still yield a greater profit, in most cases, than 000 of the Mexican treaty indemnity debt, assumed by Congress at its last session.

"Commerce between nations is but an exchange ed by Congress at its last session.

the 30th June, 1846, than the receipts during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1845. That high duties most of the fabrics she would sell in this decline was progressive, and arose from the exchange; her specie would rapidly diminish, and prohibitory character of the specific duties, is such a commerce must languish and decline.—proved by the table herete annexed, (marked G.)

She might still, from necessity, purchase a portion from which it appears that, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1844, the excess of revenue products; but a necessity equally stern and resistible from exhausted means would soon complete by specific over ad valorem duties was pel her to reduce her purchases and price, and \$31,860 74; whereas, during the fiscal year end- thus diminish the balance demanded from her in ing 30th June, 1845, the ad valorem exceeded the specific duties \$1,737,379 57, and during the last able commerce with England, the barriers must kept the prices on the 30th July and 1st of Defiscal year the ad valorem exceeded the specific duday more prohibitory, the revenue under the tariff high duties on our part we could realize but little of 1842 must have continued to sink so rapidly as permanent advantage from the repeal of her corn soon to have caused a great deficit, even in time laws. Such high duties would continue in force. of peace, and thus have required ultimately a re- as against our farmers, the British corn laws sort to direct taxes or excises to support the gov- nearly as effectually as though they had never

The duties collected at the ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, during the first five days of December, 1846, under the new tariff, amounting to \$416,802 97; and, during the first five days of December, 1845, under the old tariff, \$208,374 50. This rate of augmentation, it is not supposed will continue; but that the revenue from duties this year will reach the amount estimated now, and in my report to the Senate of the 16th July last, at \$27,835,731, is, for the reason therein stated, fully believed.

"Herewith are transmitted the regulations, marked H, adopted by this department in obe-dience to the provisions of the law of the 6th of August last, establishing the constitutional Treasury. It will be perceived, by reference to these instructions, that this Department has proceeded to carry into full effect the intentions of Congress in the enactment of this law, and the rules established in relation to Treasury drafts have rendered it impossible that they can ever be converted into a circulating medium. Th however, is defective in some of its details. appropriation is made by the law for the payment of the salaries of the assistant treasurers or the additional salaries of the treasurers of the mint, nor for the compensation of the examining agents authorized by the law, and whose services are so necessary under its provisions for the security of the public money. The provision for incidental expenses is wholly inadequate. The number of clerks, also, is insufficient to transact the public business under the provisions of this law, and, it is thought, ought to be augmented from ten to twenty, more than five times the latter number having been required to transact the same busi ness when these moneys were kept, transferred, and disbursed by the banks. No adequate security is provided by law for the

security of the public money in the hands of dis-bursing agents; and whilst transfers are required to be made from place to place of specie, no appropriation is made by this law to pay the expen-ses of these transfers, or to enable disbursing agents to pay the public creditors at all times an places with punctuality and dispatch. The pow-ers of this Department in relation to that portion of the public moneys which must be paid on the other side of the Atlantic, or in any foreign country, through the medium of agencies existing, or to be created there, and by the operation of foor to be created there, and by the operation of foreign bills of exchange, are not sufficiently defined by law. This authority, which experience has shown to be necessary at all times, is now rendered of the highest importance by the payments and disbursements required to be made in so many portions of the republic of Mexico, and many of them so distant from any depository. The great object in these cases would not be to circulate paper among our troops in Mexico, but to facilitate the obtaining and transferring specie there for circulation, through the operation of foreign exchange, on terms highly advantageous to the Government. It being the anxious desire of this Department, even for beneficial purposes, never to exercise any doubtful powers, the propriety of some more clear and adequate provisions on this subject is submitted to the enlightened consideration of Congress."

ion of Congress."

In connexion with the amendments proposed to the treasury bill, the establishment of a branch mint at the city of New York, is held to be impor-tant. The perfect security of gold and silver coin in the mint and branch mints of the United States

crease the security of the public money. The re-coinage of the large amounts of foreign coin entering that port is shown to be desirable, and would be thus facilitated.

"If the specie now flowing within our limits remains in foreign coin, it may find its way not into circulation, but into the vaults of the banks, where t might be made the basis, as often heretofore, of bank and paper expansions, and, if so, rninous re-valsions could not fail to ensue. It is important to all the great interests of the country, but espe-cially to manufacturers, that the currency should not be redundant or depreciated, and excessive imquence into the country. In connexion with the Constitutional Treasury, a branch of the mint at New York would be most useful in converting the foreign into American coin, encouraging therelong rather than a short term are shown; while by its circulation among the people, instead of

The remarks of Mr. Walker upon the important subject of the new tariff which here follow. we publish entire, without abridgement in a single passage. They are of a character which should command the careful and dispassionate perusal of every man in the United States; and although the subject has been elaborately argued by the press, it will be found to possess a vivid interest in the notes paid under the provisions of the act of the close, home, practical and earnest reasoning of Mr. Walker's pen. It breathes, moreover, a mild and liberal spirit, is free from dogmatism, and eminently characteristic of republican statesmanship.

"We are beginning to realize the benefits of the new tariff, many imports having been warehoused new tariff, many imports having been warehoused in anticipation of the new duties, and some already great city of New York would become (what she paid. By free interchange of commodities, the formow is for the States of this Union) the great mart reign market is opened to our agricultural pronever more prosperous, and we have never enjoy-Of the five millions loan authorised by the act of the 22d July last, and negotiated at six per cent. at par, or as was the case with a small porcurency, but is an actual increase of wealth and strictions, are thus improved and invigorated,

"At the date of the repeal of the tariff of 1842 of their respective products, specie liquidating the revenue was declining. The receipts under it into the treasury were less by the sum of \$845, and the last fiscal year, terminating on sales for specie only. Thus if England opens her been repealed. Before the repeal of those laws, the advocates of our protective policy conceeded that, if England would open her markets for our breadstuffs and provisions, we should receive her fabrics in exchange. Now her markets are thus opened to these products, and the friends of a pro-tective tariff, abandoning their former position, would still arrest by high duties the exchange of English fabrics for our breadstuffs and provisions. If the reduced duties are continued on both sides, so as to permit a reciprocal interchange of commodities, the foreign market now opened for our breadstuffs and provisions must be maintained.

"Our farmers now have and must retain our home market; with or without the tariff, because breadstuffs and provisions cann it profitably be im manufactures by a high tariff bear no comparisor in number with the people of the world, whose markets are lost in whole or in part by high duties. Nor is it chiefly the farmers, but the mer-chant, the ship-builder, and ship-owner, the seaman, and the thousands of laborers in the marts of low duties, there must be increased competition of our foreign commerce, that furnish much the larger portion of those who are driven by a high tariff from existing pursuits into manufactures, tariff from existing pursuits into manufactures, and consuming as they all did, our own breadstuffs and provisions, as well before as after this change of their pursuits, no additional market is thereby lute loss, so far as the machinery of the manufac-turer, which consumes no breadstuffs or provisions, is substituted for the manual labor engaged in ag-riculture, commerce and navigation. The numriculture, commerce and navigation. increased at all) more than one tenth by the dif-ference between the tariff of 1842 and that of 1846, and of that tenth more than one-half would not have changed from agricultural pursuits. In the mean time, when commerce and navigation flourish under low duties, a larger number of consumers of breadstuffs and provisions are diverted to those pursuits from agriculture than would be driven from it into manufactures by high duties. Nothing; then, is gained in a home market to the farmer by high duties, whilst the markets of the world are lost or diminished. The population of the world is now one thousand millions, increasing at the year of not less than the world. ing at the rate of not less than ten millions pe annum, with but little augmentation any where of breadstuffs and provision, except in our own country; yet our farmers are asked to abandon this immense market in the vain attempt to create an adequate home market by sacrificing agriculture, commerce and navigation for the benefit of

manufactures. "Experience is against the protective policy. In England, after a long trial and ruinous results, it is abandoned, and here, under the tariff of 1842, the price of breadstuffs and provisions fell, and have now risen with the reduction of duties and the opening of a foreign market. From a long peace, Europe is becoming so densely populated that her poorer soil and more uncertain climate affords a less adequate supply of food from year to year for her rapidly increasing population.—Under a system of low duties and a reciprocal interchapes of commodities it will be the terchange of commodities, it will be the interest, not only of Great Britain, but also of most the continent of Europé, to take a larger supply of food from us; but by arresting this exchange of their fabrics for our products, it becomes their interest, and in fact a necessity, to look for and encourage markets elsewhere, and also by extraordinary means and high governmental bounties, to drive

capital into agriculture there, to supply the wants of their people, unable to purchase our products, for which, by high duties, we demand payment in specie. If we receive the fabrics of Europe in exchange for our products, it will be their interest to encourage and enlarge that commerce, and it must go be received to encourage and enlarge that commerce, and it must go be received to the commerce of their experts of home manufactures for foreign imports. Under a system of low duties all our experts of the policy of the commerce of the c must go on rapidly augmenting until our country becomes the granary for Europe, and our export there of food shall even exceed that of cotton, great as that is destined to be under a system of low duties. With this enlargement of our export will come a correspondent increase of our imports and a great augmentation of the revenue of the Government and the prosperity of the people. There will be a greater number more profitably engaged would take its place on our list of exports to for in agriculture, commerce, and navigation. The increased number and prosperity of those classes, constituting four-fifths of the whole people, will enable them greatly to extend their purchases; and the manufacturers, by the increased ability and means of our own people, will derive, in a series of years, a greater benefit than by destroying the ability of their customers, by excluding their products, from the foreign market, and depriving them to that extent of the means, to purchase at nome or abroad.

"If the ship-builder constructs and the navigator freights more vessels; if the farmer sells more breadstuffs and provisions, and the planter more cotton and at better prices; if the merchant transacts a larger and more prosperous business; if the seamen increase in number and receive better wages; if the working classes employed in connexion with trade in our American marts of fo-reign commerce are increased and rendered more prosperous, they must all be enabled to purchase more of our own manufactures and at better prices. Under such a system of reciprocal interfor the commerce of the various nations of the earth. Located nearer the centre of the com-merce of the world than any European city, she York as a market for breadstuffs and provisions, whilst New Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and our other great commercial marts would move onward in an accelerated progress, augmenting the demand for agricultural products as well as for foreign and domestic manufactures. This is the true method of building up a home market for the products of all our industry. This is the most equal, just, certain, and permanent, as well as the most effectual and comprehensive protection and encouragement, not only of manufactures, but also of agriculture, commerce, and navigation, and the labor connected with every branch of Ameri-

can industry. "Table 1, hereto annexed, shows that the agfected prices; but then there are opposing causes, such as the enormous freight, low exchange, &c., which exports must always look which, in the absence of reduced duties, must have must be disastrous in its effects. fits of commerce and navigation, more than onehalf would be employed in purchases of domestic fabrics, which, in the absence of those augmented means and profits, could not have found a market at fair prices at home and abroad. Whilst vast sums have been and still are being expended by the construction of railroads, canals, and other improvements to transport our products to our great seaboard cities, when they reach those points the farmer and planter, instead of finding the ocean as a highway, prepared to carry their crops free of all toll or tax to all the world; met the laws of their own government closing in whole or part that highway to those markets for their products, by heavy duties on nearly all the fabrics that can sold in exchange.

"The labor employed in agriculture, commerce, and navigation is as much American labor as that engaged in manufactures, with less of machinery as a substitute. As you depress these three great suits is diminished. The labor thus deprived of employment is thrown into the power of the manu-facturers, and must enable them to bring down more revenue than the act it superseded, and more wages to the lowest point which will afford a scanty subsistence; whereas, if agriculture, commerce, and navigation are improved, as the result

our rapidly increasing agricultural products, but and not according to the system of specific duties it is for all our manufactures, and for a vast and minimums, by which the per centage of taxaamount besides, which is imported yearly abroad. Let us enlarge the market for our own manufactures at home, by removing taxations and restrictions from agriculture, commerce and navi-gation, and with augmented means, those engag-ed in these pursuits will furnish a larger and better home market for our manufactures, than they can ever derive in a series of years by diminishing the profits of other pursuits by high duties and onerous restrictions.

manufacturer, and to effect injuriously the means of those who purchase must eventually diminish the profits of those who sell the manufactures.— By extending our own commerce, agriculture, and navigation; by increasing the profits of those en-gaged in those pursuits; by relieving them from heavy taxes, and opening to them unrestricted ex-changes with all the world, a far larger and better, and more permanent, and eventually more profita-ble home market, will be secured to the manufacturers, than they can ever derive from dimin-ishing the means of their customers engaged in pursuits. When the farmer and the merchant and navigator are most prosperous, they will purchase more of American as well a foreign manufactures. In this manner labor un-taxed and unrestricted by legislation, will find its way into the most natural channels and prosperpursuits, and the aggregate wealth of the whole nation will advance most rapidly. Thus, whilst a large and profitable market, not dependent on legislative bounties or restrictions or taxes, will be built up at home for our own manufactures, the foreign market for them will be extended by freer

export of our manufactures last year amounted in value to \$9,569,349, which must go on rapidly augmenting under a more liberal com-mercial policy. Such of our manufactures as, from their interior location or other causes, do not require high duties, constituting far the larger por-tion of the whole, are especially greatly injured by the protective system, and the higher the duties the greater the resulting injurious effects. They are injured both in the home and foreign market.

ernment and the prosperity of the people. There will be a greater number more profitably engaged would take its place on our list of exports to foreign countries.
"It is as unwise and unjust as it is repugnant to

equal rights and republican principles, to force, by

legislation, any class of the community to buy from or sell only to another. High duties are equivalent to a legislative resolve that the farmer shall buy and sell only in the home market, and not to any extent in any of the other markets of the world. Such a system necessarily brings into conflict the interests of the various classes com-posing the Union, and one class is depressed for the benefit of another. But by opening all the markets at home and abroad to all our people engaged in every pursuit, agriculture, commerce. tagonist interests, would soon all be united and harmonized in advancing together the public welfare. Such a tariff must soon satisfy all classes and all branches of industry, placing this great question on a permanent basis, taking it, as well as all pursuits of business, out of the arena of politics, and out of the struggle to advance or depress rival political parties or aspirants. So long as it is sought to advance particular branches of industry at the expense of others by high du-ties, the tariff will be a source of never-ending political agitation; rendering uncertain all the pursuits of business; defying all calculation as to the investment of capital; fluctuating with every would go on augmenting until she had surpassed them all, and within her own limits and suburbs them all, and within her own limits and suburbs elevation or downfall of political parties. No tariffever can be permanent which forces the American bearing to the benefit of any class or portion stuffs and provisions than the whole number whom a protective tariff would drive from agriculture to manufactures. Such would be the effect on New may be prescribed by law. Such a system, although it might for a time obtain a transient victory, cannot ultimately and permanently be sustained by the American people.

The British corn laws and our tariff of 1842 were identical in principle, although applicable to differ-ent imports. In England the effect was by the corn laws to build up a home market for agricultural products at the expense of manufactures .-Here the effect wrs, by protective duties in favor of manufactures, to impair the market abroad for our surplus agricultural products. In England it was called the protection of agriculture; here the protection of manufactures. In England the blow aimed at manufactures; here the injury was inflicted on agriculture, commerce, and navigation. To build gregate value of cotton, rice, wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, and barley was, on the 30th of July, 1846, under the old tariff, \$493,331,906, and on es on the exchange of our exports in foreign marup an adequate home market here for our vast and the 1st of December, 1846, when the new tariff kets, was as impossible as it would be to establish went into effect, \$609,287,565; making an aggregate difference in the price of \$115,955,659. It is true that the failure of certain crops in Great British exports, and agricultural products the Britain and the continent has to some extent af- chief American exports, and any restriction upon the exchanges of either in the foreign market, to which exports must always look for a purchaser,

"The ruinous consequences of the protective fiscal year the ad valorem exceeded the specific du-ties \$2,663,534 94. As the specific duties, in pealed, and our duties reduced, so as to permit an their practical operation, were becoming every exchange of her fabrics for our products. With of those who sustained it heretofore under the lead of its own former most able and distinguished advocate; and now, when it has failed abroad, after reducing millions there to want and misery, we are asked, after its overthrow there and here, to re-establish at home the condemned and abandoned British protective policy. At the very time, when the markets of Great Britain are opened to are desired to prevent their operations in favor of those products by high or prohibitory duties on the only fabrics for which they can be exchanged. "There yet remains tobacco, one of our impor-tant staples, on which heavy duties, not for pro-

ection, but for revenue only, are still imposed in England; but if our present commercial policy is maintained here, it is not doubted that even on his article the present high duties will be reduced, with the progressive advance there and throughout the world of the more liberal and enlightened system of unrestricted exchanges.
"It is believed that the tariff of 1846 will vin-

rapidly advance the business and prosperity of the whole country. The duties are imposed only for revenue to support the government, to bring money into the Treasury, and not to enhance pri-ces or to advance particular classes or pursuits at the expense of others. The duties are assessed on all imports in exact proportion to their value tion invariably rises as the value of the article is depressed, and sinks as it rises in value, thus uniormly discriminating in favor of the wealthy few, and against the toiling millions. No adequate reason has ever been advanced why all duties should not be imposed on all articles in proportion to their real value. As to frauds, our m and public officers are as familiar with the foreign as with the home price current. The duty being onerous restrictions.

"The great body of American consumers, not engaged in manufactures, are the customer of the verned by the price at the one port from which the abipment was made, is much more easily as-certainable than the home value, which is different

"No apprehensions are entertained by this de-partment of imposition by fradulent invoices or false valuations. It is fully believed that a system of fair and honest valuation can and will be estab-lished by increased vigilance at home and abroad, by making one customhouse and one set of appraisers a check upon the other, thus establishing uniformity throughout the Union, and finally subjecting the whole to supervision here under the nmediate direction and superintendence of this department. It is believed that the aggregate revenue under the new tariff, exceeding that under the old, will demonstrate that the government has any event that has occurred since the adoption of not lost by fraudulent invoice or false valuations the constitution." under the system of duties ad valorem, and that the duties will be collected according to the actual value of the imports, which it is not pretended, nor was it designed they should be under a system of minimum or specific duties. It is respectfully submitted that the new system, so just and equal in all its purposes, should have a fair trial. those who oppose it as erroneous, ought to desire that it should be fairly tried. If it fails, as they believe, it can then be abandoned, and the old system restored; but if the new tariff succeeds, as is the confident belief of this department, it will be

ed as axiomatic truths incorporated into the policy of the two greatest Powers of the world, and moving onward to the great and final victory of universal peace and unrestricted commerce.

In connection with the finances, the reduction and graduation of the prices of the public lands in favor of settlers and cultivators, is suggested as a means of augmenting the revenue. A vast amount of the public lands subject to sale, and a long time in market, might thus be made available, as apparent from an application of the principle to the Chickasaw cession; the addition to the wealth of the nation from which is estimated at not less than thirty millions of dollars.

By a communication from the General Land Office, it appears that the quantity of public lands in the Chickasaw cession is 4,316,925 acres, of which 3,681,309 have been sold, at an average price of 91 cents per acre up to the 30th June, 1845, under the treaty graduation by which they were subject to sale, the first year at \$1 25 per acre; the second at \$1; the third at 50 cents; the fourth at 25 cents; and the fifth and all suc-ceeding years at 12½ cents per acre. This, though a lower price and more rapid reduction than was proposed in regard to the public lands, commanded a larger proportional sum in the same period than any other land district in the United States. From official report it apears that if the whole of the public lands in each of the land districts of the new States had been sold at the same rate and within the same period, it would have been at a saving of \$61,990,657. Purchased generally by settlers and cultivators, many millions of dollars have been added by their improvement and cultivation of the Chickasaw cession, to the aggregate wealth of the nation. A graduation bill would increase the revenue from half a million to a milion of dollars per annum; and with a duty on tea and coffee, the loan might be reduced to eighteen millions. If the graduation principle were applied to all the public lands, the revenue would be increased from this source, for many years, several million dollars per annum. It is suggested that by such a measure the wages of labor would be enhanced by affording to our working classes and the industrious poor, certain means, whenever a reduction of wages shall be proposed, of purchas-

ing homes for themselves and families.

The removal of several onerous restrictions in the pre-emption law is proposed, and especially the extension of its just and salutary provisions to the unsurveyed land to which the Indian title has been extinguished. It would carry settlers to these lands in advance of the surveys as well as the sales, and thus increase the value of the remaining lands, and largely augment the proceeds of the sales

The sales of that portion of the public lands containing copper and other ores is also proposed; and from the adoption of all these measures, it is concluded that the revenues would be so augment-ed that the loan might safely be reduced from twenty-three to seventeen millions of dollars.

Upon the subject of the warehouse system, we present the remarks of the Secretary of the Treasury without abridgment, as one of general interest to our commercial relations :

"The large majority by which this law passed, and the highly beneficial results already accomplished, clearly indicate that it may be regarded as a part of the settled policy of the country.—
That it would have been more advantageous if there had been no limit to the time for retaining goods in the warehouse, is the belief of this De partment; but the measure having been adopted in its present form as a compromise of conflicting opinions, no recommendation is submitted to dis-turb that compromise. It is believed, hereafter, that this great measure will vindicate itself so clearly by its results that amendments may be when the markets of Great Britain are opened to obtained by very general consent at a future pe-our products by the repeal of her corn laws, we riod. Both as a means of augmenting revenue, and increasing the commerce and prosperity of the country, it is a most important measure.

Under its beneficial influence our own great commercial cities will soon rival, and ultimately surpass, the largest marts of European commerce, augmenting most rapidly the wealth and busines of the whole country. Important as it is to agriculture, commerce and navigation, manufactures also will derive from it in a series of years great advantages. The benefits in augmented means accruing to those concerned in agriculture, com-merce and navigation, arising from the warehouse bill, will enable them to purchase more of our own manufactures, whilst that interest will not be so seriously affected as it has been by auctions and forced sales of foreign merchandise. Most of these goods, under the warehouse bill, will wait in store for a purchaser, instead of forced sales in our market because goods cannot be warehoused. As this bill will also render our commercial cities immense narts of assorted cargoes, where merchants from all the world will eventually come to seek a sup-ply, our own manufactures will often be bought as a part of those assorted cargoes by purchasers that never would have been found in the absence

of such a system.
"In Liverpool and its suburbs, the number of bonded warehouses is estimated at five hundred, and in London and other parts of the British empire at many thousand. These immense strucures, stretching along their fine docks and mighty basins, a single warehouse often covering many acres of ground, and storing throughout the year, assorted cargoes of several hundred millions of dollars in value, invite to these marts the merchants and commerce of the world. Indeed, this is one of the great means by which England has built up vast commerce; and for a long series of years her whole people, whether for or against protection, acknowledge the important benefits of this system. Here the advantages would ultimately be still greater, inasmuch as our chief commercial cities are already nearer than those of Europe to the centre of the territory, population, and commerce of the world, and are destined, at no distant day, Atlantic and Pacine snan we with our possessian isthmus, which, combined with our possessian isthmus, which, combined with our possessian can be a small revolutionize in our fasions on the Pacific, would revolutionize in our fa-vor the commerce of the world, and more rapidly advance our greatness, wealth, and power than

any event that has occurred the constitution."

It is deemed important that the revenue lawa should be extended over Oregon, not only as a means of collecting duties, but to defeat the introduction of foreign merchandize from Asia or elsewhere, which might afterwards be brought free of duty into other parts of the Union. Liberal donations of tracts of land, are suggested as induced ments to farmers and emigrants; and anticipations of the control of the ments to farmers and emigrants; and anticipation indulged of a populous territory and a rapidly is creasing commerce and large revenues according

the confident belief of this department, it will be a triumph of justice and of equal rights reflecting the highest honor on our free institutions.

"It is remarkable that all the able and philosophical writers on this great question, both in Europe and America, unconnected with party or politics, and influenced only by a regard for truth

more brilliant, as well as more economical, than the reflecting lights. The organization of a board

without expense to the Government, has taken place, as the most efficient means of combining information upon the subject.

The coast survey is making rapid and satisfactory progress, and the fruits of the work are realized in the production and circulation of maps and charts of different parts of the coast. The loss of Lient. George M. Bache of the Navy, with ten of the petty officers and seamen from the deck of the survey brig Washington during a hurricane on the 8th of September, while engaged in the exthe 8th of September, while engaged in the ex-ploration of the Gulf stream, is alluded to, with a warm testimonial to the services and merits of that valuable officer. The department also expresses strong approval of the conduct of the surviving officers and crew of the Washington, by whom she was finally brought into port.

"Having now presented, in regard to the sub-ject entrusted to its supervision by the two Houses of Congress, the views of this department, it is gratifying to know that to them belongs the power to correct all its errors, and, under the guidance of an all-wise and gracious Providence, to advance all the great interests, the honor, welfare, and glory of our beloved country.
"R. J. WALKER,"

"Secretary of the Treasury."
"Hon. John W. Davis, Speaker of the House of Representatives."

#### General Intelligence.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD .- The report of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad has been published, from which it appears that the original number of shares, 6,000, amounting to \$300,000, was subscribed in three days. The number was after-wards increased to 60,000, making a capital of \$3,-000,000, of which, however, only 1,747 shares were taken. \$2½ per share, amounting to \$19,-367,50 was paid in, and surveys commenced, the expenses of which have amounted to \$18,932.— The report then goes on to state, that failing to receive that aid which they expected from the Baltimore and Ohio company, they recommend a suspension of operations. The stockholders have passed a resolution directing that a correspondence be opened with the Chairman of the Commissioners for procuring subscriptions to the Central Railroad, with a view to a connection with that work, either by the Central route through Harrisburg, or the southern route to the Cumberland Valley Railroad at Chambersburg.

FIRE AT SMITHLAND, KY .- The Gibbon House, in Smithland, Ky., was burnt, on Sonday evening, the 6th inst. It was the finest structure in that

ENDORSING PAPER.-In his message to the Missouri Legislature, Governor Edwards adverts to the too common practice of endorsing paper, which frequently involves many an innocent man in bankruptcy and ruin, and suggests that the law should be to require a man to get the consent and signature of his wife before he can place his property in such jeopardy. The Governor is of opin-ion that a man's best adviser and counseller is

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Navy,

in place of Geo. Bancroft, resigned.
William H. Vesey, of New York, to be consul
of the United States at Antwerp, in place of

Francis J. Grund, resigned.

Land Offices.—Thomas J. Mulhollan, receiver of public moneys at Champagnole, Arkansas, vice Albert F. Rust, resigned. Peter G. Kemp, receiver of public moneys at Greensburg, Lonisiana; vice G. W. Womack, resigned. Henry Niel, register of the land office at Batesville, Ar-kansas, vice John Miller, appointed in the recess deceased. William G. Flood, register of the land office at Quincy, Illinois, from the 8th of January next, when his present commission will expire.

INTERCOURSE BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND BAL-TIMORE .- The Pittsburgh Gazette of last Tuesday remarks, that freights on the route to the east via Monongahela Slackwater, Brownsville, Cumberland and railroad to Baltimore, have advanced 10 cts. per 100 lbs. Bacon, lard, butter, cheese, &c., are now quoted 95 cents through, including all commissions. This, it is believed, will be the regular rate through the season, and if there is any change, it will probably be a decline. Feathers are taken at \$1.25, through. The route from Brownsville to Cumberland is abundantly supplied Every thing that comes to hand is sent, forward without delay. The forwarders on the line are careful to have every thing put through direct, and in good order.

HEALTH INSURANCE .- A company has been formed in Norwich, Conn., for the novel purpose of insurance on health. It has been chartered by the legislature of that State, and is styled "The New England Health Insurance Company."-The capital stock is two hundred thousand dollars which is divided into shares of 25 dollars each and every individual who may be insured shall have the privilege to become a subscriber for one share. The premium for a year's insurance is four dollars, and four dollars a week will be paid to the insured when so sick as to be unable to attend to his ordinary business or occupation.

MARBLE SUGAR .- The Salem (Mass.,) Gazett says that the pulverized white sugar, now used in families, contains in every pound of sugar two ounces of pulverized marble. When used dissolved, it deposits a sediment of clay or mortar. On a post mortem examination of the body of a man who lately died of it, his bowels were found to be completely McAdamized and pipe-clayed!

MURDER IN PLATTSBURG .- A most revolting murder was committed in Plattsburg, N. Y., on Monday evening last, says the Troy Whig, by one John Levere, a Canadian, upon his own wife!— He had taken her into his wagon for the purpose of visiting a friend some four miles from the village, and when about three miles out he deliberate ly murdered her by smashing her head with an axe! He is in jail to await his trial next month.

SERIOUS FIRE IN TRENTON, N. J .- We learn by the Trenton News, that a serious fire occurred in that city Tuesday night, in the axe factory of Bird & Weld, which communicated to Sager Brister's mill. The loss may not exceed \$8000. principally covered by insurance. Bird & Weld were insured in the Etna Company, of Hartford, Conn., and Sager & Brister in the Frrnklin Com-pany, of Philadelphia. Sager & Brister were insured to the full amount of their loss.

AMERICAN SHIPPING .- There were built in the United States, from the 1st of January, 1845, to the 30th of June, 1845, 26,794 vessels of all kinds, with a tonnage of about 4,080,000 tons.

SINGULAR GOOD LUCK .- A correspondent from Havana to N. Orleans La Patria, says that the grand prize of the Royal Lottery-the \$100,000, was drawn by fifty negroes, most of them slaves. They had joined to buy three whole tickets, and gave one dollar each for that purpose. Fortunately one of those tickets was the number 3997, and on the morning of the 18th they found that each of them had won \$3,000.

CHERAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL .- The George-

town Advocate, of recent date, says: "It is currently reported in town, and we think it probable from the several different creditable sources from which we have heard it, that reli-tance may be placed upon the report, that the Con-tractors for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, have succeeded in obtaining the morey necessary to carry it on to completion. It is possible that there may be some conditions connected with the obtaining of the money, such as the resumption of payment by the State of Maryland, &c. &c. still we cannot but hope, that there is good foundation for the report of the main fact that the money will be obtained."

# Spirit of Jefferson.



CHEARLESTOWN a

Friday Morning, December 25, 1846.

MEETING ON MONDAY.

An adjourned Meeting of the citizens of Jefferon county, to aid in the organization of the Volunteer company now being raised in this county, was held on Monday. It was numerously attended, and marked throughout by a zeal and enthusiasm worthy of its object. Col. BRAXTON DAVEN-PORT presided, and JOHN A. THOMPSON, Esq., acted as Secretary. The Committee appointed at a former meeting to procure aid for the Volunteers was enlarged, and we hope the new as well as the old members of the Committee, will go to work efficiently in carrying out the purpose for which hey were appointed.

At the call of the Meeting, the Hon. Wm. Lucas took the stand, and briefly, though forcibly, urged upon the meeting the necessity of discarding all political differences, and every man acting as became an American citizen and a lover of his country. The causes of the war (as he very properly argued) were proper matters of investigation at the proper time and place, but now there was but one question, and every man was in duty bound to act accordingly. He was followed, at the call of the meeting, by Messrs. N. Carroll Mason, John A. B. Harding, Alex. R. Boteler, R. Hume Butcher, Wm. C. Worthington and C. B. Harding, each of whom delivered most pertinent and patriotic addresses. And though the speakers embraced prominent gentlemen of both political parties. there was a careful observance to introduce nothing that would give offence to the other. All seemed to be actuated by but one motive, and the most ardent and anxious desire that the war should be prosecuted with zeal, and the honor of our Flag maintained.

#### TREASURY REPORT.

Considerable space is occupied in our paper of o-day, with furnishing an abstract of this highly nteresting and able Report. For this abridgement of a Document that would have filled at least one entire copy of our paper, we are indebted to the enterprising and indefatigable editors of the Baltimore Sun.

We hope this Document will be read by every man who has an opportunity of doing so. The Free Press" undertakes to designate it, together with the message of the President, as mere elecloncering clap-traps. Whatever may be its opinion of the merits of these documents, it is a matter of no great moment to enquire. The discreet and reflecting men of all parties can read and determine for themselves, and that is all we ask.

#### THE VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. Rowan's company is nearly ready to take up the line of march. An election for officers was held on Thursday, but the result was not ascertained at the time of putting our paper to press. Capt. R. has some as fine looking recruits as will be found in the Virginia Regiment, and if they fail to render a good account of themselves, we shall be disappointed in the estimate we have placed upon them. Some are gentlemen of experience in military affairs, practical good sense, and possessing a soldier's heart. Those who pur- has erected. pose joining, and have not as yet done so, will w have but a few days longer to decide.

erto untarnished glory.

#### 1812 AND 1846.

It seems to us that the peace patriots of the present time have poorly read the history of their prototypes of 1812, or that they are strangely deaf to its warnings. At that time, the Anti-war party, n some sections, enjoyed a temporary and infamous popularity; but its leaders have lived ever ince under the execrations of an outraged people. No better fate will follow those who attempt to war is over, and the "sober second thought" in the ascendant, the traitor will reap his retribution. A North Carolina editor dissuades the people of know how foul a thing a tory is, nor what it takes to expiate the offence:

" Citizens: Rashness is not patriotism-the fear of the charge of cowardice is not bravery—sustain-ing your President, right or wrong, is not prudence —to abandon your wives and children, "during the war," is not affection—to desire to kill distant people who are fighting for their country, their homes and their firesides, is unchristian. Beware that THE WICKEDNESS OF THE RULERS DOES NOT FALL UPON THIS PEOPLE!"

#### OHIO.

Wm. Bebb was inaugurated as Governor of Ohio on the 12th instant. He goes for the unconditional repeal of the "Black Laws," so as to give to the negroes equal rights with the whites in their testimony before courts of justice, the common schools, &c.

In his Inaugural Address, he recommends to the General Assembly of Ohio to appoint Commisioners, with full power to make settlement both with Virginia and Kentucky, by seperate compacts, of the questions of boundary, and also of the use, navigation and jurisdiction of and over the Ohio river, or the settlement of either of these questions.

#### IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Franco Americain, a Spanish paper pub ished in New York, of Monday, contains the following paragraph, which we give for what it is worth:-

" A merchant of New York has shown us a let ter written on the 17th of November, which states that the elections have taken a turn decidedly favorable to peace, and that the propositions made by the U. States will be very probably taken into serious consideration by the new Congress. We will add that the gentleman who has communica-ted to us this intelligence, states that he has full confidence in the character and sources of infor-

#### mation of his correspondent." THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The Advices by the Cambria, has had a good effect upon our Grain Market. Prices have gone up, and we think must continue to do so, until flour reaches \$5 or \$5 50.

THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.

Mr. Webster is said to have claimed, in his great dinner speech at Philadelphia, the honor of perfect consistency on the tariff question. He declared that "one of the first laws of Congress was an act to protect the manufacturing interests," (not exceeding ten or fifteen per cent duty!) I hold to these principles, (exclaimed the orator.) I learned them when I was young. I held them when I was elder, and I shall hold them till Providence sees fit to terminate my life. And yet this consistent politician made the following declaration in the speech which he delivered in Congress in 1824, in reply to Mr. Clay :-

"Gentelmen tell us that they are in favor of domestic industry. So am I. They would give it protection and so would I. But, then, all domestic industry is not confined to manufactures. The employment of agriculture, commerce, and navigation, are all branches of the same domestic industry. They all furnish employment for American capital and American labor; and when the question is whether new duties shall be aid for the purpose of giving further encourage ment to particular manufactures, every reasonabl man must ask himself both whether the proposed new encouragement BE NECESSARY, and whether it can be given WITHOUT INJUSTICE to other branch es of industry. It is desirable to know, also, somewhat more distinctly, how the proposed measure will produce the intended effect. One great object proposed, for example, is the increase of the home market for the consumption of agricultural products. This certainly is much to be desired; but what provisions of the bill are expected, wholly or principally, to produce this, is not stated. I would not suggest that some increase of the home market may not follow from the adoption of this bill but ALL provisions have not an equal tendency to produce this effect. Those manufacturers which employ MOST LABOR create, of course, most DE-MAND FOR ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION; and those CREATE LEAST, in the production of which CAPITAL AND SKILL ENTER as the chief ingredients of cost

"If all the nations adopted it, (the protective system,) then they would be prosperous in the pro-portion in which they abolished intercourse with each other; and the less commerce, the better.— The laws of Spain are bad, because they are restrictive, partial, and prohibitory. The general sense of the age sets in strong current in lavor of freedom of commercial intercourse, and unre-strained individual action. Men yield up their notions of monopoly and restriction slowly and reluctantly, but they cannot stand the general tide

Mr. Clay having challenged any man to produce a country where manufactures had flourished without protective and prohibitory laws, Mr. Webster replied:

"There is a country in which the progress of manufactures has been far more rapid than in any other, and yet unaided by prohibitions or unnatural restrictions. The country, the happiest which the sun shines on, is our own. The wooller manufactures of England have existed for centuries, and have had every legislative aid. Ours, on the contrary, are but of yesterday; and yet with no more than the protection of existing laws, they are already at the point of close and promis-ing competition. We have no need, then, to imitate the 'clumsy helps,' with which governments have sought to enable the ingenuity and industry of their people to hobble along,' In the cotton manufactures also we are competing with the English; I venture to predict that, in a few years, t will be thought wonderful that these branche of manufactures, at least, should have been thought to require additional aid from government. The best apology for laws of prohibition and laws of monopoly will be found in that state of society, not only unenlightened but sluggish, in which they are most generally established."

Twenty-two years have made a wonderful difference in Mr. Webster's opinions. This is, however, of little consequence. What we regard as of far more importance is the truth of the principles which he advocated in 1820, at Boston, and in 1824 in Congress, and which he repudiates now. They will stand the test of truth and of time .-We defy Mr. Webster himself to shake, with all his sophistry, the adamantine column which he

### "MORAL TREASON."

Capt. Alburtis' Company is full, and he will, we corder,) we charged that the National Intelligenpresume, leave Old Berkeley for head quarters in | cer, and some other Whig papers, were guilty of a few days. Virginia, though she has been lag- "moral treason," by their factious opposition to gard in the work, will yet we hope do her duty, the Mexican war. We were rebuked for this, by in a manner befitting her ancient fame and hith- a correspondent of the Richmond Whig, who thought it very hard if one could not indulge his spleen against the Administration, to the detriment of the public service, without bringing even a suspicion upon his patriotic motives. Now, we will let the Intelligencer itself define "moral treason," and then we ask if that paper in 1846, is not amazingly like the picture drawn by itself in 1812.

"There are other ways of aiding an enemy than by deserting to its standard. Those serve him quite as effectually who seize every opportunity No better fate will follow those who attempt to dishearten the patriotic armies of our country, embarrass the government in the prosecution of this war. They are registered; and when the view (and it can be with no other) facts are discolored and perverted, to the country's injury, those who are concerned in such detestible conduct are guilty of a moral treason, at least, though their of is perhaps, not cognizable by law. And that State from volunteering. Hear him; and if really, when we see the infamous conduct, in this you can forbear to despise, pity him. He don't respect, of certain clerical and editorial personages, we cannot but violently suspect they want nothing but the power to serve the enemy in any way that would not put their lives in jeopardy."

#### THE DOCUMENTS.

On Tuesday, in the House of Representatives, a message from the President of the United States was received and read, communicating the instructions and orders to Gens. Taylor, Worth and Kearney; Commodore Sloat and Stockton, called out by the resolution of the House of the 15th inst The message is accompanied, by reports from the War and Navy departments, and communicates all information called for, or necessary to a thorough understanding of the whole subject.

The President states that no instructions have been given but clearly recognized by the laws on nations, and necessary for the secure occupation conquered territory-such as are author rized, by beligerent rights, to be carried into effect by naval and military officers. Among the documents are reports from several highly meritorious

Some of the acts of Gen. Kearney are not ap proved, and have not been recognized by President, but if any unauthorized power has been assumed, the President believes that it has been done from patriotic motives, and says that the evi can be remedied without harm, as soon as cir cumstances will permit.

Col. James Gadsden-Brigadier General. The Cheraw (South Carolina) Gazette of the 15th

"We take pleasure in informing our readers that Colonel James Gadsden, President of the South Carolina Railroad Company, has been appointed Brigadier General by the President of the United States. General Gadsden is to take command of the regiments of Volunteers from the States of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Col. Gadsden has a high reputation for talents military skill and chivalrous bearing. If the above statement be correct, the regiment will be most ably commanded .- Richmond Enquirer.

The Order of the Sons of Temperance has been in existence about four years—the whole number of the members in the United States is 60,000.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We have failed to hear from our Richmond cor respondent the present week. The proceedings, however, are so barren of interest, that he may not have deemed it necessary to tax our readers with their dry details.

The election of Judge was the occasion for one of our Representatives, Mr. Hunter, making his debut. In sustaining the nomination of Mr. Marshall of Frederick, he is said to have made a very strong and pertinent speech, and one that will give him rank among the prominent men of the

Several days have been occupied in passing bill concerning the appointment of Field Officers us your names for the next number, and it will be for the Virginia Regiment. The House and Senate have disagreed, and a Committee of Conference has been appointed. The Governor, with the concurrence of his Council, will, we think, be eventually authorised to make these appointments. Should vacancies occur on the field, by resignation, death or otherwise, they should be filled by the Regiment itself.

Considerable debate occurred in the House on bill granting "Amnesty" to persons who had offended under the Anti-Duelling Act. Messrs. Scott of Fauguier, Thompson of Jefferson, and Irving of Cumberland, supported the bill in a forcible and earnest manner-and Mr. Mosby of Campbell opposed it.

After various propositions to amend, by Mr. Dorman and others, the House refused to order the bill to its engrossment, by a vote of 47 to 73.

A Joint Resolution was proposed by Mr. Hunter, to authorize the payment of School quotas to certain counties; but this being amended in the Senate, the House laid it on the table to await action upon a bill now pending.

The Senate has adjourned until the 6th of Jancess until after Monday next. Maj. Thompson one of our Delegates, arrived home on Tuesday, and Mr. Hunter, we presume, will endeavor to spend a day or two in the County during the holyday. The time for the meeting of the Legislature should be changed until the 1st Monday in January. There is scarcely any thing ever done until fter that time.

#### ELECTION OF JUDGE.

On Tuesday of last week, the Legislature of Virginia proceeded to the election of a Judge for the Court of Appeals in place of Mr. Stanard, dec'd. The Enquirer thus refers to the distinguished gentlemen put in nomination, and the ultimate choice of the Legislature :-

"The distinguished gentlemen in nomination were William Daniel, Esq., of Lynchburg, sus-tained by Messrs. Stoyall of Halifax and Cook of Roanoke; R. C. L. Moncure, Esq., supported by Mr. Holladay; Judge James H. Gholson of Petersburg, nominated by Mr. Syme; James M. Whittle, Pittsylvania, sustained by Mr. Tunstall; Jas. Marshall, Esq , of Fred'k, pressed by Messrs. Lee and Hunter of Jefferson; and Wm. Green, Esq., of Culpeper, whose claims were advocated by Messrs. Slaughter, Strother and Scott of Fau-quier. We are free to say that each of the nomiees was fully worthy of the high station, and their respective recommendations were advocated by their friends in nomination speeches, which vere worthy of the occasion. On the first ballot Mr. Daniel led his competitors—on the 2d he re-ceived just one-half of the whole number of votes cant. On the 3d ballot the contest was (as we had previously calculated) narrowed down to Messrs. Daniel and Moncure, and it resulted in he election of Mr. Daniel by 20 majority. The Judge elect is two well known to the people of Virginia, for us to add a single word in his commendation. He is universally popular, and we hazard but little, when we predict that his talents, high character, energetic and industrious habits vill prove him to be a most valuable member of our highest judicial tribunal."

#### FUNERAL OF RINGGOLD.

Tuesday last was the day fixed upon for the funeral solemnities of the lamented Ringgold. The respect she has shown towards the remains of this distinguished officer. A graphic description of the ceremonies is given in the "Sun" but we have room only for a few paragraphs :-

The Funeral Ceremony.—At an early hour on Tuesday morning, the different streets of our city were thronged with members of the various miliary corps hastening to their rendezvous; and citizens to view the solemn pageant. All the flags were displayed half mast, and in most instances, were ahrowded with crape, which, together with the badges of mourning, worne by all the military, proclaimed the nature of the approaching ceremony, and marked the busy scene with due solemni-ty, by at once calling the minds of the beholders to the gallant dead for whom a city mourned.— Soon after the strains of soul-stirring music from the various fine military bands, heralded companies and battallions as they moved to take the positions in the line of the procession; which was formed in Broadway, East Baltimore, at 10

About 12 o'clock the coffin was placed upon plendid Egyptian funeral car, which had been pre pared for the occasion so as to receive the coffin black velvet pall presented by the citizens of New Orleans. Upon the coffin was placed the hat and plume, uniform and sword of the deceased, also a beautiful small national flag and the offerings of flowers presented by the ladies visiting the remains

The car was drawn by six splendid white horses clothed with fine black cloth, trimmed with white The military escort, consisting of the Independent Blues, Independent Greys, Maryland Cadets and Ringgold Infantry, were drawn up on Canton avenue, and received the remains with due ceremony, and escorted them into the line of the pro cession. The numerous bells in the neighborhood of Broadway were tolled during the forming of the procession, and its moving was announced by the firing of minute guns, thirty in number, from Fairmount, by the Junior Artillery.

The line was formed in Broadway, the right rest

ing on Alice Anna street. First came the Eagle Artillery, Col. Kane, making a very imposing appearance, their guns being drawn by the beautiful dun horses of Messrs. Welsh, Mann & Delavan's

The procession arrived at Greenmount at thirty minutes past one o'clock. The solemn funeral service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Johns, Pastor of Christ Church; after which the Rev. C. C. M. Roberts, of the M. E. Church, delivered an impressive prayer. The military then fired three rounds of musketry, the whole battallion firing in unison.

About fifty Volunteer Companies, among them Major Harris' Potomac Dragoons, were present, and gave a most imposing appearance to the solemn procession. Thousands of citizens and strangers were also in attendance.

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS .- We learn from the Boston papers that Captain Webster's company was mustered into service on Thursday, and Capt. I. H. Wright's company on Saturday. The Post states that the recruiting for the rocket and howitzer corps has been so successful that but few more men are wanted to complete it.

The Union of Tuesday night states that the Hon. I. S. PENNYBACKER, U. S. Senator from this State, is detained from his seat on account of

THE NEW YEAR.

The next No. of our paper will be issued on the first day of the New Year. What time could be more propitious for a score of new patrons?— There are many, we know, respectable, and they of course wish to be considered intelligent, families who take no newspaper.. A little effort on the part of our friends would serve to introduce our paper into many such circles. Again, there are many of our political opponents, who, in all justice we think, have been borrowing our journal long enough. Act upon a more liberal principle, and f the paper is worth reading, you should be disposed to pay for at least one year in three. Give

#### FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

We have never seen so much taste displayed on the part of our fancy dealers, as they have done during the present season, in getting all things needful for the approaching Holydays. Messrs. Beard, Stewart, J. J. Miller, Rawlins, Blessing, &c., have Books, Toys, notions of all kinds and character, which curiosity alone should induce our citizens to call and examine. The season is one peculiarly adapted for presents, and from the choice variety that is offered, even the most fasidious can select an appropriate Keepsake. For the little ones, the attractions are irresistible, and those who are blessed with a dozen or more of them, may as well yield up their purse at once.

To our friends, one and all, we wish a happy Christmas. Unlike the Printer, we hope they may have an abundance of the good things of this world, but few cares and a contented heart.

#### ALBERT HART.

This brave soldier, the standard bearer of one of the Baltimore Companies, and who was wounded at Monterey, passed through Harpers-Ferry on uary, and the House, we suppose, has taken a re- Tuesday, in company with his wife, for his native

> Mr. Hart (says an exchange,) is a sailor by profession and has been in every quarter of the globe. He had heard the roar of artillery before the storming of Monterey, having served under Lord Cochran around Cape Horn, engaged in the Patriot service, and was for a long time a prisoner in Campeachy, then commanded by Gen. Bravo. When troops were called for to embark in the war against Mexico, he was among the first—perhaps the first man in the city of Baltimore to enroll his name as a Volunteer. Upon the forming of the Battallion, and the selection of the brave and lamented Col. Watson to command it, Hart was appointed by the Col. to be standard-bearer of the battallion. He waited upon the Secretary of War and the President of the United States in person, and requested that his wife might be permitted to accompany him. This request was granted, and Mrs. Hart was the only woman who accompanied the battallion from the District of Columbia to the Brazos. She continued with the army—was at the siege of Monterey, and is now in company with her husband ministering to his wants.

#### FIELD OFFICERS.

The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday says-"The Governor and Council have as yet made no appointment of Field Officers of the Virginia Regi ment of Volunteers. We understand, however, that they have decided that the disabilities of the officers of the Regiment."

#### J'ANGLO SACSUN.

That Boston is the "City of Notions," of hum ugs in science, religion and arts, is we believe so universally conceded, that none call in question its title to that honor. The latest, and to our mind the most singular, and most ridiculous " no tion" ever started, is a paper neat and beautiful in its typographical appearance, bearing the title at the head of this paragraph. In its own language, it is "Divoted tu dj difyuzen ov nolej and nez, pru dj mldium ov fonotipi, or djtru sistem ov spelin wurdz; dat iz, just az de ur pronunct," The whole sheet, in size as large as our own, has House of Representatives, for copies of the in-Monumental City has done herself honor, in the its editorials, advertisements and all, in this, to us

at least, biroglyphic language. P. S. Since the above was written, we find that this paper is conducted on the principle of the to sound) Society, which, (the editors say,) is doing good service in the great fight of literary reform." Those who have a love for the curious, and nothing of moment to occupy their attention, would do well to call at our office and examine this sheet.

#### CORPORATION LAWS.

It would be well for some, if not all our readers, f they would examine the code of laws recently enacted, and set forth in a manner that all may understand, by the Corporate authorities of Charlestown. We learn that a rigid enforcement of them will be made, irrespective of persons or color. The Laws will be found on the fourth page of today's paper.

MR. EDITOR :-- We should all feel pride, and I doubt not that we do, in the Company to be raised in our County, for the Mexican War; and in order that they should reflect credit upon themselves, ynd honor upon the county from whence they go, suitable officers of experience should command the same. Permit me to call the attention of the Company, upon their election of officers, to one who has experience in military affairs,—who has served his country during the last war-is now a volunteer in this Company, and who I doubt not will discharge with bravery and honor his duty, let him be where he will. I refer to John A. B. Harding. I trust he may be made an officer in the conquered provinces by Almerican can citizens, should be the policy of the government. The resolutions, it is said, will also suggest the expediency of taxing banking corporations, brokers, notes, bills of exchange, &c. &c. the Company from Jefferson. He deserves this honor at their hands, from his knowledge and experience in military tactics, as well as from his ready devotion to the interest of his country in the present crisis. Sonie of made man

#### For the Spirit of Jefferson.

The thanks of every supporter of the American War, are eminently due to GEO. W. SAPPINGTON, of this town, for the liberality and kindness extended by him, to the numerous Volunteers in the County who rendezvous at his Hotel. We trust that every volunteer who arrives will make his house his home, until the Company is complete, for the accommodations are ample, and the welcome sincere. We hope and trust that for this act of generosity he will receive, as he deserves, the hearty thanks and continued honest support of every patriotic lover of his country.

### A CITIZEN.

DONATIONS TO THE VOLUNTEERS .- The booksellers of Richmond have presented to the volunteers nearly 200 useful and entertaining volumes, for their instruction and amusement whilst in barracks. The Virginia Woollen Company have contributed to Captain Scott's Richmond company one hundred and forty-five dollars' worth of scarlet flannels for the men.

Snow .- At Cumberland Md., the late, fall of spow was from 12 to 18 inches deep on a level.

SPEECH OF MR. THOMPSON.

The debut of Mr. THOMPSON, one of the Delegates from this county, in the Legislature of Virginia, is said to have been very creditable, and elicited the warm congratulations of his friends. Though both the Delegates from this county are opposed to us, politically, we are proud of having its interest and its honor committed to such able

The subject under consideration being the engrossed bill granting a release of the disabilities heretofore incurred by all persons under the act for the suppression of Duelling, and the question

for the suppression of Duelling, and the question being on the passage of the bill—

Mr. Thompson, of Jefferson, asked, if the Convention which framed the Constitution had intended to make these disabilities permanent, why did they not engraft such a provision in the Constitution? This subject was ably, powerfully and conclusively discussed in that Convention, which was an assembly of more and than probably ever before met in Virgina; and it thought it politic to make the dependent of the politic to make the dependent of the politic to make the dependent of the probable of the probab

ion; and left it to their successors, the new tatives of the various ages to come, and of various a stages of society, to say whether these disabilities should be perpettal. In the performance of legislative duty, the Legislature had enacted the present law. It was a wise law—demanded by the spirit of the times and by humanity—and being a wise law, should not be repealed. No one would pretend to advocate its repeal. But now that many years had rolled round since its passage, the period of relief had arrived. Duelling was made by the law the worst of crimes; and he admitted it was better suited to an age of barbarism than to this age of intelligence and christianity.

Therefore it should be suppressed. But the crime of duelling differed from all other crimes in this: that public sentiment, which governs a man in spite of himself, and the sentiment of that house sanctioned it. Then, sir, should every man who had the spirit of chivalry, the spirit to uphold the honor of the Commonwealth, be made to suffer these disabilities forever? Some of the purest spirits of Virginia—men who would do honor to themselves and to the State, and would be benefactors to society, were under the bans of this law ---many of them under the influence of that public sentiment to which he had referred. The period had arrived for an act of amnesty. Humanity called for it; mercy called for it. It was a general act, without any regard to politics; and there could be no danger of its being used for political purposes. He thought the argument of the genleman from Campbell on this point wholly fallacious. He hoped and believed the bill would be

[The reporter has here given only the substance of Mr. T.'s remarks, intending to write out his notes more fully, when time permits.

### PUBLIC MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, (from the 4th Dec. 1846.) held at the Court-house, on Monday the 21st Dec., 1846, for the purpose of forwarding the enrollment of volunteers for the Mexican service, Col. BRAXTON DAVENPORT was called to the Chair, and John A. Thomson appointed Secretary. Spirited and patriotic addresses, at the enthusiastic call of the meeting, were delivered by

Messrs. Win. Lucas, N. Carroll Mason, of Clarke John. A. B. Harding, Alex. R. Boteler, Wm. C. Worthington, R. Hume Butcher and Charles B. anti-duelling act of the State do not apply to the Harding.

Upon the motion of Mr. A. J. O'Bannon, to increase the Committee appointed at the former meeting, to thirty, the following gentlemen were added, viz:—Jas. D. Gibson John Kennedy, Robert Lucas, Wm. G. Butler, Gerard B. Wager, Fontaine Beckham, Dr. Mann P. Nelson, Francis

Yates, John H. McEndree, Thomas Rawlins, Alex. Boteler and John A. Thomson.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were directed to be furnished to the respective presses

of the county, and the meeting adjourned.

BRAXTON DAVENPORT, Pres't. JOHN A. THOMSON, Sec'y.

#### Correspondence of the Baltimore Sur

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1846. I learn that the call upon the President, by the and Commodore Sloat and Stockton, in regard to the establishment of civil governments in the conquered provinces of Mexico, will be communicated to-morrow. It will then be seen, I now American Phonographic (or writing according predict, that those instructions were strictly in accordance with the law of nations, and that the course of the President will be as fully vindicated

as his warmest friends could desire. The Texan Navy question has not yet been brought up in Congress, but probably will be in the course of this week, when a bill will be introduced, incorporating the officers of the late Texan Navy into the Navy of the U. States. Of the justice of the claims of the officers of the Texas Navy to prompt and favorable action on the part of Congress, all, it seems to me, should be satisfied, who have given the subject a careful exami-nation. The President is believed to be in favor

of the passage of such a bill. I learn that a distinguished democrat from the southwest, will the ensuing week introduce, in the House of Representatives, a series of resolurelation to the present war with Mexico-declaring that the war is not a war commenced for conquest, but to drive off trespassers from the American soil—that no treaty of peace should be con-cluded with Mexico which does not provide for the payment of the claims of our citizens and a full emnification for the expenses of the war-that

sufficient territory has already been secured to the U. States for full satisfaction—that the war is approved by the people, by whom an honorable peace is demanded and expected—and that, should not Mexico at an early day manifest a desire for a peaceful and honorable termination of the controversy, an armed occupation, with a view to the settlement of the conquered provinces by Amerias a means of increasing the revenue, instead of imposing a duty on tea and coffee, as suggested in the annual report of the Secretary of the sury. These resolutions, when introduced, will no doubt create not a little interest and excitement in the halls of our national legislature.
J. F. H.

We are indebted to A. M. CRIDLER, of Harpers-Ferry, for a box of "Caction Aromatise." This is a neat and pleasant little preparation, for removing the noxious flavor in the mouth, occasioned by medicine, cigars, tobacco, whiskey, &c.

Mount Savage Inon Works .- We are happy to be able to announce, upon unquestionable authority, says the Cumberland Civilian, that the rumor of the stoppage of the Mount Savage Iron Works is unfounded. Every part of these extensive works is in full operation and the best feelings exists between all the parties concerned. The narmony now existing between all parties interested cannot fail to secure success. For the week ending on the 5th of December, the two Blast furnaces turned out two hundred and ten tons of pig iron, which is about their usual average

ANOTHER REQUISITION .- A requisition from the War Department has been made on Gov. Shunk of Pennsylvania for another Regiment or Battalion of Infantry, to join the first at Pittsburg immediTwenty-ninth Congress-Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1846. SENATE.—Mr. Ashley introduced a bill to establish a permanent general pre-emption system in favor of actual settlers, which was referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Breese introduced a bill to reduce and gradu-

Mr. Breese introduced a bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands, which was referred to the committee on public lands.

He also gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill authorizing the States to tax U. S. lands from the time of sale.

Mr. Cameron moved that the Senate proceed to the election of a Chaplain, which was agreed to, and the balloting resulted:

Mr. Slicer, 22—Methodist Episcopal.

Mr. Dewey, 10—Unitarian.

Mr. Tustin, 9—Presbyterian.

Mr. Gurley, 4— do.

No choice—23 being necessary to an election—there was a second ballot: Slicer 24; Dewey 9; Tustin 7; Gurley 7.

Mr. Slicer, was accordingly chosen, and the Senate went into executive session and shortly after adjourned.

after adjourned.

House of Representatives.—This being pe

House of Representatives.—This being petition day, a number of petitions and memorials were presented; among them one from Mr. Culver, from the Society of Friends in Washington county, New York, asking for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which was laid on the table. Also, by the same gentlemen, from Friends of the same county, asking that wars may be terminated by means other than arms, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Affairs.

Mr. Seaman gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the payment of French Spoliations committed prior to 1801.

Mr. Pollock, of Pa., asked leave to introduce a resolution, to the effect, that, in lieu of the tax on tea and coffee, for the purpose of increasing the revenue, the committee on ways and means be instructed to bring in a bill to repeal the tariff act of 1846, and restore that of 1842.

of 1846, and restore that of 1842.

Objection being made, he moved a suspension of the rules; and the yeas and nays being taken, the matter was disagreed to—yeas 73, nays 110.

The House went into committee of the whole; the question pending being on the resolutions to refer the various topics of the President's message to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Gentry, of Tenn., contended that the war now existing was one of invasion, the President's

now existing was one of invasion, the President's avowal to the contrary, and that the President in his message seeks to make the people believe a

lie as to the claim to boundary.

Mr. Kennedy of Indiana replied, and held the Whigs responsible for the spilling of every drop of blood which had been spilt. Had they not given Mexico reason to believe that they would endeavor to thwart their own government, the re-sistance on the part of the Mexicans would not have been so stubborn.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1846.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

House of Representatives.—In the House the private calender was taken up. Among the bills passed, was that for the relief of the heirs of Sergeant Champe, who was sent by Gen. Washington to secure the traitor Arnold and to save

ington to secure the traitor. Arnold and to save the unfortunate Andre. It allows a sum equal to the commutation pay of an ensign. A large number of private bills were disposed of.

During the day, Mr. Boyd reported a bill from the committee on Military Affairs, to increase the pay of the army, and to grant bounty lands. The first section increases the pay of all who have served or may serve in the war, as regulars or volunteers, two dollars a month. The second, a hundred and sixty acres are allowed, in addition, to three and six months volunteers, to be located on lands which have been ten or more years in market. The third, to those who serve during the ket. The third, to those who serve during the war the same quantity, to be selected from any land subject to entry at the date of their warrants. The fourth confines the lands which may be due on account of those who were killed in battle, or have died from wounds, to their widows, chil-

dren, or parents.

The bill was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and will probably come up on Monday or Tuesday.

An adjournment took place at an early hour.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1846.

The Senate was not in session to-day. House of Representatives.—The business of the House was unimportant and uninteresting. Leave was asked by Mr. King, of Georgia, to pre-sent a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce

of Savannah, praying the aid of Congress to re move obstructions in the Savannah river, but objections being made by Mr. Payne, of Alabama, the House refused to suspend the rules. The private calendar was then taken up, and the bill under consideration, when the House adjourned vesterday, in relation to the Wyandot lands in Ohio, was referred to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

A protracted debate ensued on the bill of the last session, for the relief of Alvin C. Goell, which continued until nearly 3 P. M., when the House adjourned, without having made any progress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1846. SERATE.—Mr. Barrow offered a resolution calling on the President to report whether an officer or agent of the Government had been sent to Havana to see Santa Anna, when there; and for a copy of any correspondence on the subject.

The Senate adjourned at one o'clock.

House of Representatives .- The Speaker announced that the bill for admitting lowa into the Union, was the first business in order.

Mr. Gentry asked, and after some opposition obtained leave to make a personal explanation, relative to the contradiction made in the Washington Union of the remark attributted to Mr. Buch anan, about cutting off his arm before signing ar Oregon treaty on the boundary of 49 degrees.—
Mr. G. said that he felt authorized to repeat the charge that Mr. B. used those words; and that were he to call upon certain public men, he would be able to substantiate the charge. The matter here dropped.

Mr. Broadhead offered a resolution calling on

the Secretary of the Treasury to specify the arti-cles on which he thought duties could be increas-ed, and how much they could be increased. Mr. Thompson offered a preamble and resolu-

tion, declaring the readiness of the country to make peace, when Mexico was prepared to, and would come forward to acknowledge the wrong she has done, and agree to pay the cost of the

The house next proceeded to consider the Iowa

ITEMS OF NEWS .- The Hon. David John was on Tuesday last, elected Governor of South Carolina without opposition, and William Cain, Lieutenant Governor.—Some fellow recently blew up a powder magazine in the little Island of St. Pierre. A large number of houses was destroyed, and several persons were killed.—Upwards of three millions bbls. of flour, nearly three millions bushels of wheat, a million and a half bushels of corn, and nearly the same of barley, were received at Albany during the navigation of the canal

GREAT FORGERIES IN NEW YORK .- The Tri

Great Forgeries in New York.—188 Trbune of Saturday says;—
Forgeries on some of the interior banks to the
amount of \$600,000 have been detected. They
were committed by a butter dealer belonging to
Delaware county, by the name of Scudder. Of
the forged paper the Catskill Bank has about \$12,000, the Tanners' Bank \$12,000, the Panters' Bank \$20,000, the Delhi Bank some \$10,000.
The operation was performed by taking city ac-Bank \$20,000, and the Delhi Bank some \$10,000.
The operation was performed by taking city acceptances and checks dated some days ahead, pretending that they were received in payment for butter, to those banks and getting the money on them. In one case Scudder gave a note for \$10,000 or \$12,000 as collateral which had six forged endorsements on it.

THE LAST RICHMOND AFFAIR.—The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday last says:—"The examination of Mr. Dotts, was resumed yesterday before Recorder Pulliam. After the hearing of evidence, including that of Mr. Botts, Lambert was sent on to a called Court to be held next Thursday, being bailed in the sum of \$2,000."

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

On the 10th November, Santa Anna transmit ted to Mexico, where it was published in the Gov-ernment Diaro, the subjoined interesting corres-condence between Gen. Taylor and the Mexican

Head-Quarters Army of Occupation, Montercy, Nov. 5, 1846.

Sir,—In the Convention agreed upon on the 24th of September, it was conceded that the American forces should not pass a stipulated line before the expiration of eight weeks, or until they should receive orders or instructions from their government. In conformity therewith I have the honor of apprising you that my government has directed me to terminate the cessation of hostilities, and accordingly consider myself at liberty to pass the designated line after the 13th inst., by which date I presume this communication will have reached your hands at San Luis Potosi.

I have been informed that several Americans, who were taken prisoners at China and other points are now at San Luis, detained as such. I trust you will deem it an act of justice to release these men and allow them to rejoin the forces under my command. HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

command.
When the convention was entered into to which I have referred, I entertained the hope that the terms in which it was conceived would open the terms in which it was conceived would open the way for the two Republics to agree upon an honorable peace; and, acting upon this conviction, I at once released the prisoners of war who were in my power, among whom were three officers. At that time I did not know that there were any American prisoners who had been sent into the interior. I trust that my conduct will be deemed a sufficient ground to instify you in yielding to a sufficient ground to justify you in yielding to this request and to the dictates of humanity to wards the American prisoners who I am told are

at San Luis.
In case Major Graham, the bearer of this communication, reaches your headquarters, I take the liberty to commend him to your courtesy, and I shall be pleased to receive by him your reply to this communication, whatever it may be. I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant.

Z. TAYLOR, Major General of the Army of the United States, To Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Commander in Chief

LIBERATING REPUBLICAN ARMY, ) San Luis Potosi, Nov. 10, 1846. Senor General: At 10 this morning, by an offi-cial communication of the Governor of Coahuila of the 8th instant, I received your letter of the 5th of the 8th instant, I received your letter of the 5th apprizing me of your intention, by order of your government, of breaking the convention agreed upon at Monterey, on the 24th of September last, and passing on the 13th of the present month the line therein designated, by which date you supposed I should receive your communication.

Believing that the terms stipulated in said convention should be religiously observed by both parties, I have taken no step which should tend to vacate it; but in view of the obligation you deem

cate it; but in view of the obligation you deem imposed upon you by the orders of your govern-ment, I confine myself by replying, that you can, when it pleases you, commence hostilities, to which I shall correspond accordingly.

In regard to the American prisoners, let me say

ere are only seven of them at this post, a list of

there are only seven of them at this post, a list of whom is annexed; and, relying upon your representation in regard to the release of several Mexicans, I have determined to respond to your generosity by doing the same to the seven referred to, whom the commissary of this army will supply with \$70 for their sustenance upon the road.

You remark that when the convention was entered into at Monterey, you entertained the hope that the terms in which it was conceived would open the way for the two Republics to agree upon an honorable peace. Laying out of the question whether that convention was the result of necessity or of the noble views now disclosed by you, I content myself with saying, that from the spirit content myself with saying, that from the spirit and decision manifested by all Mexicans, you should banish all idea of peace while a single North American in arms treads upon the territo-North American in arms treads upon the territory of this Republic, and there remains in front of its ports the squadronwhich makeswar upon them. Nevertheless, the extraordinary Congress will assemble in the capital towards the end of the present year, and that august body will determine what it shall judge most suitable for the honor and the interests of the nation.

Major Graham has not arrived at my quarters.

Had he done so, he would have been received in

Had he done so, he would have been received in that he done so, he would have been received in the manner due to his rank and employment, and in conformity with the wishes expressed to me in his behalf by you.

I have the honor of offering the assurances of

my distinguished consideration. God and Liber-ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA. Senor Maj. Gen. TAYLOR General-in-Chief of the

Army of the United of the North. The following is a list of the prisoners whom Sergeant Muriano Hernandez conducted to San Luis Potosi, and who have been set at liberty by

Gen. Santa Anna:— Charles W. Tufts, John Harrisman, Edward F.

Fecny, Henry P. Lyon, James Q. Read, Elisha Puett, Thomas Gillespie. Two of the men thus saved were Texans, who, it was supposed at Monterey, among their com-

rades, were dead. On publication of these letter, the Mexican official journal remarked as follows:—

By the communications which we this day insert,

our reader will learn that Gen. Taylor has declared that he is about to recommence hostilities upon the Republic. The moment has arrived—the result is close at hand of a terrible conflict which is to decide the future lot of the nation.

The enthusiasm of our army is great; it is determined to fall or triumph, and we trust it will know how to avenge with honor the Mexican blood which flowed at Matamoras and Monterey. The whole world is contemplating this struggle; its eyes are fixed upon our Republic whose rights and prerogatives as an independent and sovereign nation have been audaciously and perfidiously trampled upon by the United States of the North. If the Republic rises with the emergency—if by the elastic impulse of all its citizens it shall chastise its enemies, and if by force of arms it makes its international rights respected, from that day forth the fate of Mexico will be eternally fixed, since it assures its independence, its respectabili-

THE "RIGHT OF WAY."-The President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have, on the recommendation of President McLane, called a meeting of the Stockholders in February. They recommend to the meeting the sanction of a subscription of \$600,000 to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, to be expended on that part of the road between Pittsburg and Smithfield, (near the Maryland line,) provided the Pittsburg and Connelleville Company will give a pledge that no connection shall be formed with the road, with-out the consent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and further, that the toils on the Pittsburg and Connellsville road shall conform to those on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The former company is also to be required to show that their portion of the means for completing the road to the Maryland line will be furnished as may

According to the Baltimore Patriot, this impor-According to the Baltimore Patriot, this important movement is hailed by the citizens of Baltimore as an indication that the work of making
the road to the Ohio River is about to be commenced and prosecuted with energy.

We understand that the question af the "right
of way" through Virginia will still be warmly
pressed upon our Legislature this session.

THE LAST RICHMOND AFFAIR .- The Richmo

#### Arrival of the Steamer Cambria.

15 DAYS LATER EROM EUROPE. The Cholera in France-Dononfall of the Republic of Cracow-Advance in Cotton, Flour, Corn, de, de. The steamer Cambria arrived at Boston on

Wednesday morning, after a passage of little over twelve days from Liverpool. She brought to

twelve days from Liverpool. She brought to Boston 78 passengers.

The most prominent political news by this arrival, is the obliteration of the Republic of Cracow, the last remnant of Poland, by the combined powers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

The cotton market has been very excited. The Manchester trade feel very indignant at the present movements, supported by speculators only.—
Upwards of 28,000 bags being taken by speculators since Tuesday last, at a rise of three-eights of a penny.

tors since Tuesday last, at a rise of three-eights of a penny.

The English ports are to be opened.
Indian corn is quoted at 56 a 58 shillings per quarter. American flour had advanced one shilling per barrel, in Liverpool, closing on 3d inst., with a downward tendency.

Twelve of the Royal family of France have died of the cholera. This plague is extending

westward. Fourteen thousand persons have died of it in Bagdad. The cholera has also appeared

The Spanish papers call on France and England to establish a monarchy in Mexico, to save that country from falling into the American

Union.

Ireland is enjoying more tranquility, and landlords have adopted efficient and successful measures for the relief of the people.

Gen. Flores, the South American renegade, is
reported to have sailed from Spain with one thou-

sand monarchists to conquer the Republic of

The steamer Great Britain is still on the rocks Belgium has opened her ports until Oct. 1st, 1847, and the export of food is positively prohibited.

The Pope has authorized the people of Rome to organize their own local police, which is deem-

ed an immense concession.

The Queen of Portugal is in a critical position The Rebellion is very general, and it is supposed that she will be compelled to abdicate. Fresh troubles have broke out in India. The British are preparing for new conquests. England has protested against the occupation of Coacon.

Parliament meets 19th of January.

ITEMS OF NEWS .- Major General Patterson now at Tampico, in command of the American forces there, amounting at the last accounts to about 2,000 men, and being constantly augmented by fresh arrivals.—General Jesup, Quartermaster General of the United States Army, has left ter General of the United States Army, has left New Orleans, it is said, to visit, in the line of his duty, Port Lavaca Brazos Santiago, Tampico, and probably Vera Cruz.—The General Court of Va., has decided in the case of the Rev. Dr. Plummer, against the legality of the tax on the salaries of the ministers of the gospel.—The trial of Tyrrell, for arson, arising out of the murder of Miss Bickford, is set down for the 11th of January, at Boston.—A Mr. Byram, of Kentucky, having refused as a juror to convict a colored we. having refused as a juror to convict a colored woman for murder, a meeting was called in his county and he was desired to leave.—The prize money accraing to the various prizes taken at To-basco and Tampico, amounts to \$220,000, of which government gets one-half and the officers and seamen the other.—A bill to give the peo-ple (instead of the legislature) the right to elect the electors for the President and Vice President, has been rejected by the Senate of South Carolina, by the adoption of a motion to indefinitely postpone it—ayes 26, nays 16.—The St. Louis papers state that the founderies of that city have received orders from the government for one hundred tons of bombshells.

A PATRIOT .- A young man who went off with nesday, was worth, it is said, a fortune of \$150, 000, which he left to shoulder a musket as a private soldier, and share the hardships of a soldier's

FAILURE IN LONDON.—The papers by the Caledonia announce the failure of the house of Harman & Co., of London. Its liabilities amount to £550,000. It is thought that is. 6d., or 2s. to the pound will be paid to the creditors.

FLOUR IN NEW YORK .- The Commercial Advertiser of Saturday says:

The navigation of the river being now probably closed for the season, and the flour coming down from Albany being all here, and there being so many and so varying reports as to the quantity of flour now on our market, we have taken some pains to ascertain what the stock is, to the end that those interested in the matter may not be

From the best information that we can obtain, the stock of all kinds of Western flour here does not at the present time exceed 400,000 barrels. from which should be deducted 100,000 barrels for that which is already sold for shipment, and is going on shipboard as fast as vessels can be procured to take it. This will leave a stock of not over 300,000 barrels against 550,000 barrels at the corresponding period of last year, thus showing a deficiency in the stock of December, 1846, of 250,000 barrels.

OPERATIONS IN THE GULF.—The New Orleans Picayune thinks there is but little doubt that operations of the most vigorous nature, although the plan is still unknown, are shortly to be commenc-ed in the gulfand on the coast of Mexico. After enumerating the movements at the North the Picayune says:—
"To prove still more unquestionably that some

thing is brewing, it is known that Lieut. D. Por-ter arrived in our city yesterday from Washington, empowered to recruit immediately five hundred able-bodied seamen and a large number of landsmen for the squadron. Lieut. P. is a son of Com. Porter, and one of the most active officers in our Navy. Another thing we can state, which we have learned from good verbal authority, which is that only twelve lieutenants in the Navy could recently be found, to answer a requisition from Com. Conner, when he had called for fifteen—no more than the former number being unemployed at the Northern stations. We are not, at this writing, prepared to state at what point our entire naval force is to concentrate, but our readers may rest assured that stirring scenes will soon be enacted on the Mexican coast."

TERRIBLE STORM .- St. Johns (N. B.) was visited by a most furious gale of wind, accompanied at intervals by rain and snow, on the 26th ult., which continued to blow with more violence than has been known there for many years—not even excepting the dreadful gale on the 31st December, 1819. Several vessels in the harbor were much damaged. In the city, trees were torn up by roots-the roofs of some houses were unlifted, and in some very much exposed places the dwellings looked like complete wrecks—the glass in the windows being shivered like so much paper.

Tax on Ministers.—The case which was carried into the courts of Virginia, by the Rev. Wm. S. Plumer, D. D., on the part of a number of the clergymen of Richmond, and which involved the question, whether under the constitution and existing laws, a tax can be levied on the salaries of ministers of the Gospel, has been finally decided by the General Court, against the legality of the

THE PARKERSBURG CASE .- The General Cour THE PARKERSBURG CASE.—The General Court of Virginia has ordered the discharge of the three citizens of Obio, who had been arrested for kidnapping slaves from Virginia. 'A majority of the Court decided that the offence was committed beyond low water mark on the Obio and therefore not within the limits or jurisdiction of Virginia.

MURDER OF GEN. TAYLOR'S NEGRO .- A negro boy belonging to Gen. Taylor was murdered at Monterey by two Mexicans on the 2d Novem-ber. He was in a field procuring a load of corn, when the two fellows set upon biny with knives and murdered him on the spot.

and in box orestacked to evene office

#### The Markets.

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

General Produce Dealer, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING.
December 23, 1846.

December 23, 1846.

Dean Sta:—Since last week there has been but little done in flour. On Saturday last we received accounts from England, which are considered favorable; but shippers will not come up to \$5, the price now held at.—Sales of City Mills flour yesterday at \$4 874. Receipt price from cars unsculed.

GRAIN—Red Wheat 1 03 to \$1 06, which is some six cents advance for prime. Corn has improved—sales of new white and yellow at 57 to \$9 cents. Oats 33 cts.

SEEDS—Cloverreed \$450 for prime; Flaxseed \$1 25.

BUTTER—Roll Butter 10 to 12 cts, keg do. 8 to 10 c.

LARD—In kegs 8 cts, in bbls. 71 cents.

SALT—G. A., in racks \$1 50, fine \$1 75.

PLASTER—\$2 50 per ton.

HOSS—Live Hogs 4 75 to \$5, which is an advance; killed hogs for family packing, will bring 4 75 to \$5.

CATTLE—Sales at 2 to \$2 25 on the hoof.

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

MA ARRESTAN

On Monday evening last, on the Rock in the Potomac river, by Rev. Nelson Head, Mr. Armstrap M. Honns to Miss Hannah Near, daughter of David Near, all of Harpers-Ferry.

Harpers-Ferry.

On Tuesday morning last, in Shepherdstown, by Rev.
J. A. Seiss, Mr. Connad R. Starky, of Charlestown,
to Miss Carolline W. Kennedy, daughter of the late
Thomas Kennedy, Eeq., of the former place.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Dutton, Mr.
WILLIAM TAYLOR to Miss Mary Walker, all of this

WILLIAM PAYLOR to Mass MARY VALERS, at the place.
On the 10th inst., by the Rev. T. D. Hereden, Mr. John C. Dowrlie, of Loudonn county, to Mrs. Octavia Richards, of Fairfax county.
In Darkesville, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. D. Ball, Mr. Payra Custen to Miss Matilida Lewis, all of Berkeley county.
On the 3d instant, by the Rev. J. P. Bausman, Robert S. Perdleton, formerly of Berkeley county, to Mary A. Peelffer, all of Baltimore.
On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Winter, Mr. Wm. H. Miller to Miss Margaret Wilson, all of Berkeley county.

At Ashton Hall, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Dole, Mr. Charles T. Butler to Miss Virginia T., youngest daughter of the late Hon. Thos. Van Swearingen, all of Jefferson county.

Jefferson county.

In New York, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. S. L. Southard, Join Jacob Astor. Jr., to Charlotte Augusta, daughter of Thomas S. Gibbes, Esq.

In Zanesvillo, Ohio, on Wednesday, December 9, 1846, by the Rev. Mr. Smallwood, Lieut. Thomas Jordan, U. S. army, to Kate, third daughter of the late Capt. Edmund Kearney, R. N., formerly of Key Grove, N. Jersey.

# DIED,

At Loydsville, Belmont county, Obio, Nov. 25th, after a lingering and painful illness of upwards of 12 months, Mrs. Junia Ann Shaw, wife of Mr. John Shaw, formerly of Jefferson Co., An, and daughter of the late Peter Coontz, dec'd, in the 43d year of her age.

At Harpers-Ferry, on Wednesday night the 16th inst., Mr. James A. Firzsimmons, aged about 34 years.

The remains of Mr. F. were interred by the Members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, (of which Institution he was an efficient and active member,) in the Catholic burial ground.

# Miscellancous Notices.

Meeting of the Committee A meeting of the Committee.

A meeting of the Committee appointed to take up collections in aid of the Volunteers from this county, will be held at Sappington's Hotel, Charlestown, on Friday, Ist January. It is expected every member of the Committee will in the meantime procure as many subscriptions as possible, in order that the aggregate amount may be known on that day. It will be necessary, also, that the subscriptions be collected as soon as practicable—by the time of meeting, if it can be done.

Dec. 25.

The Fourth Quraterly Meeting for Jefferson Circuit, will be held in Smithfield, commencing January 2d, 1847.

The Rev. John Smith and Noryll Wilson, are expected to be present.

Dec. 25.

307 By Divine permission, Elder A. C. Hooten will breach at the Opequon Meeting House, on Tuesday the ith, and at Zoar, on Thursday the 7th January, 1847.

Dec. 25, 1846.

The Rev. Mr. ISRAEL will preach at the White House Chapel, on Christmas day, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Dec. 25, 1846. 607 The Rev. Mr. Wheeler will preach in the M. E. Church, Charlestown, on Christmas day, 11 c'clock, A. M. Dec. 18, 1846.

THE AGE OF IMPROVEMENT

One of the most important discoveries of the are in ameliorating the condition of this large class of suffering humanity, consumptives, is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. What time establishes and consecrates, what experience adopts and confirms, what all men in all places unite in saying is good and valuable, is so, no doubt. A popularity of this sert fixes in society its roots so deep and so strong, that time cannot destroy it. The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, has overcome the prejudices of all respectable and sensible men, and the article has taken a stand among the ble men, and the article has taken a stand among the first class of discoveries and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the diseases for which it is recommended.

We cut the following from the Bellows Falls Gazette,

of January, 1846. WISTAR'S BALSAM.—Notwithstanding our aver-WISTAR'S BALSAM.—Notwithstanding our aver-sion to puffing, as many do, everything that comes along in the shape of Patent Medicines, and the fact that we scarcely ever take medicines of any kind, yet we feel that we should be doing injustice to the community by withholding longer the favorable opinion we have of Wistar's Balsam, in cases of colds and pulmonary com-plaints. Having witnessed its good effects in several in-stances, we believe it to be an excellent article. OF A fresh supply of the above Balsam, on hand and for sale by J. H. BEARD, Charlestown.

A. T. CONE. M. D. & D. D. S., Formerly of Massachusetts, and late of Baltimore. OFFERS his professional services to the citi-zens of Charlestown, where he will be on the first of next week. Dec. 25, 1846.

### first of next week.

NEGROES FOR HIRE. IN Smithfield, on Wednesday the 30th of this month, a number of Men, Women, Boys and Gir's will be for hire for the ensuing year. Those who hired of me this year will please be prepared to

take up their bonds on that day.
Purchasers at the sale of Mrs. F. M. Willis are pereby notified that their notes will be due on the 14th of January next, and prompt payment is expected. THOMAS H. WILLIS. Dec. 25, 1846.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as admin-istrator of the estate of Robert Macfarland, deceased, is desirous of making arrangements to pay the claims against it. In order to do so, it is necessary that the amount due be ascertained immediately. Therefore, all persons holding such claims, will please present them properly authenticated. JNO. M. MACFARLAND, Adm'r. Dec. 25, 1846-3t.

### J. H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY requests his friends and the public in general, to call and see his CHRISTMAS PRESENTS &c., Before they make their purchases, as he has a great variety and very cheap. Dec. 25.

Phœnix Division, No. 13, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, at Elk Branch, will have a procession on their 1st Anniver-

They respectfully and cordially invite all members of neighboring Divisions to be present and participate with them on that occasion. Several distinguished Speakers are expected to be present. Elk Branch, Dec. 25, 1846.

Christmas and New Year's Gifts. CHAS. G. STEWART has just received from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, a large and well selected stock of Goods, suitable for presents, all of which will be sold at lowest

Administrator's Notice. THE undersigned having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Philip Mc-Bride, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate, to come forward and make payment. Those holding claims against the payment. Those holding claims against the estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated. This notice it is hoped will not be disregarded, as it is desirable that the Administration account should be settled at as early a day as practicable. ASAPH WILSON, Adm'r. Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 25, 1846. NEGRO MAN FOR SALE.

THE advertiser has for sale an active, sprightly NEGRO MAN, about 24 years of age, and who is a valuable farm hand. He will not be sold out of the county. Enquire at Dec. 25, 1846. THIS OFFICE.

Stephens' Boot, Shoe, Hat and Cap STORE.

AM now receiving large additions to my stock of the above goods, suitable for the present season, to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited, viz., Gentlemen's fine Calf, Morocco, Kip, Seal, water proof, and coarse Boots; Boys, youths and children's Boots; Men's, Boys, youths' and children's shoes; Ladies' and Gentlemen's gum elastic over shoes and sandals; together with all kinds of Ladies and Misses walking shoes, slippers, Bootees, &c., of city and northern manufacture.

Hats and Caps.

A large assortment of fashionable Moleskin, Beaver, Russia, and cassimere Hats, and new style Caps for Men, Boys', youths' and children, to all of which I invite the public to call and examine; which will be disposed of wholesale and retail at the lowest possible prices.

A. S. STEPHENS.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 25, 1846—4t.

#### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday the 11th day of Jan-uary, 1847, if fair—if not, the next fair day at the late residence of John T. A. Washington,

Farming Stock and Utensils, elonging to the estate of said Washington, consisting in part of the following articles:

number of Work Horses, Milch Cows, and Stock Hogs, Road Wagons, one two horse do., and Cart, Har-

Road Wagons, one two horse do., and Cart, Harrows, Ploughs, &c.

One first rate Watkin's Fan, good and new,
One two-horse Carriage also New, and Harness,
A good Carpenter's Bench with screw,
One hundred and ten Acres of Wheat in the
ground, in three fields, to be sold seperate and
by the acre,
A quantity of Corn.
ALSO—A variety of

#### Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of \$5 and upwards, the purhaser giving bond and approved security. Sums

Sale to commence early in the day.

BENJ. F. WASHINGTON,

Ex'r of Jno. T. A. Washington, dec'd.

Fine Cutlery, &c.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of Ladies' Pen
Knives, of the best quality and warranted to cut every thing but Love; also, a variety of fancy articles, perfumery, &c., suitable for Holyday presents, for sale by THOS. RAWLINS.

ON Monday the 28th of December, înst., 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,

OR the ensuing year, (asingle man preferred)
an energetic man, of industrious, sober and

HIRING.

business habits, and high character, to assist me n managing my Farm, and purchasing Wheat. Dec. 18, 1846. JAMES L. RANSON.

Valuable Jefferson Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale his 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 Out-buildings consist of a Smoke-house, Negro Houses, Stabling, &c.

There is a great variety of TIVAT EDICED 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 few cases of sickness having ever occurred, arising from its local situation. is of the best limestone. From its location,—being convenient to all the improvements, so that all the produce raised upon the farm cen 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 prepared to accept a price that would make the pur-chase a valuable investment, even as a speculation, to any disposed to engage in such an 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.

ESTRAYS.

STRAYED from the subscribers residence near the "Bloomery Mills," sometime in August last, two YEARLING STEERS, white and spotted. A mark in the right ear, swallow-fork and underbit. In the left ear a crop. Any information as to these Yearlings will be thankfully received.

GARLAND D. MOORE. Dec. 18, 1846-3t.

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.

For the Holydays.

HAVE just returned from Baltimore, with a choice assortment of Candies, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Curon, &c. just suited for the ap proaching Holydays. Also superior French Con fectionary, in fancy boxes; all kinds of TOYS for children, and many other "notions" unnecessary here to particularize. Give me a call.

A fresh supply of the superior Medicated Candy, highly recommenced for Coughs, Colds, &c. All description of Cake, made in the latest and

nyst approved style, always on hand, and offered over 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 Silfer's
Tavern, Petersville, Md. All persons having
dogs to enter will please attend, as their entrance
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.

" Spirit of Tefferson," 1847 MONTHS. May days JUNE. 30 days JULY. 31 days. November 30 days.

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAS,

SEND ON YOUR ORDERS! GEORGE W. PEACHER, at his Lottery Of-

Washington county, Md., is selling every week prizes varying in amount, but well worthy of attention. Tickets in any of the Lotteries drawn by D. Paine & Co., can be had on application either personally or by letter. All communications confidential. Prizes cashed on presentation 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 scheme is offered for the next week:—

Maryland Consolidated Lottery; CLASS 10, FOR 1846.

To be drawn at Baltimore, on Thursday, January 1, 1847. 75 Number Lottery—14 drawn ballots.

SCHEME! \$20,000 10 5,000 20 2,327 20 1,750 20 1,000 280 150 125 61 4005 &c., &c., &c., &c.,
Making in all 21,535 prizes, am'g to
Tickets \$5—shares in proportion.

I 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. DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. M. CRIDLER has just returned from the A . East, with a fresh and well-selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, &c. Those in want will please give him a call, as in his Store they

will find every thing which belongs to the Drug-business. Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 18, 1846. Fancy Articles, Toys, &c.

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.

R AZORS.—A beautiful assortment of Razors iust 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. MILLER. Fancy Notions, Perfumery, &c. HAVE just received from Philadelphia, a very

A large supply of Fancy Notions and every va-riety of French Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Purae Silks, splendid Reticules, Purses, Beads, Olls, Fancy Boxes, &c., &c.

I take pleasure in saying to the Ladies that they will have a variety to select from now, of elegant articles, such as I have never before offered, particularly among Colognes and Extraots—some of the most fashionable and genuine. I expressly

nvite all to examine them.

J. J. MILLER. Dec. 18. Books for the Holydays! J. MILLER has received a large and choice assortment of new and elegant Books, auitable for the approaching Hollydays fall 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 col-ored plates, instructive and amusing games, &c.. Together with a general assortment of Miscella-neous Books, all of which he offers much below the regular prices. Dec. 18, 1846.

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 Charlestows, every Friday to receive Taxes.

JOHN W. MOORE, B. S. Sept. 18, 1846—tf.

For J. Makes.

50 BUSHELS of Potatoes, for sale by J. M. BEARD

FOR the approaching Holydays, I have a beautiful and choice assortment of Funcy Articles, of almost every kind, just suited for the ladies as Christmas presents. Also Toys, and many little notions for the children. Give me a call. Dec. 18, 1846.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLER.

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

At 82 00 in advance—\$2 50 if paid within the year—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

37 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.

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

SOURCE STATES AND A SECTION OF THE STATE OF STATES AND A STATES AND A

#### STEPHENS & WELLS,

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

A Choice Selection o 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 respectfully ask a call from the public, and pledge themselves to use every exertion to give satisfaction. 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 o arms, will be constantly in advance, where the The highest character for courage and physica

ability will be required for admission. \$2 paid to citizens for each recruit. 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 quanti-ty 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 wo-man, well qualified as a cook, washer and ironer. JOHN J. H. STRAITH. Charlestown, Dec. 11, 1846.

TO ALL CONCERNED.

THOSE persons knowing themselves indebted 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 wice—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 theo weeks only. December 4, 1846. two weeks only.

A VALUABLE Negro Woman, about forty five years of age, who can be well recommended for character and qualifications. For particulars enquire of THE EDITOR. Nov. 27, 1846.

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 14 in. wide and 4 in. thick to 2 in. wide, 4 thick—round and square from 4 in to 14. 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.

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. THE PRINTER.

Dec. 4, 1846. CASH FOR NEGROES. FITHE subscriber is anxious topurchase 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 be-fore 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.

Great Bargains for the lively Dust,
Or, the Punctual customer Pil Trust!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson County, that he has commenced 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.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 9, 1846—3m...

VIRGINIA HOTEL.

THE subscriber has leased for the ensuing year, that large and commodious "White House" at Harpers-Ferry, known as the VIR-GINIA HOTEL, and 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 inferior to no other in the Valley of Virginia. On his TABLE will be found all the delicacies the marginal transfer of the country of the co rable will be found all the delicacies the market can produce, and in his BAR the choicest Liquors that can be procured. Charges will be moderate, and his old friends and the public generally are invited to give him at least one call.

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

JOHN ISH.

rival of the Cars. JOHN Harpers-Ferry, Va., July 3, 1846.—tf. FRESH SAGE—for sale by December 11. J. H. BEARD.

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 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 neir 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. PHILADELPHIA:

D. K. MINOR, of New York, Proprietor. JAS. M. SANDERSON, of Phil'a. Assistants. GEO. P. BURNHAM, of Boston, Sept. 25, 1846-1y. 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, Jef-

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 gen

oral variety is always kept to please the palate Oct. 23, 1846. J. F. BLESSING.

FRESH OYSTERS.

GEORGE B. MONROE, thankful for the liberal support extended towards him during the two last seasons, informs the citizens of Charlestown and neighborhood, that he has again opened his OYSTER ROOM, at the old stand, three doors East of the Court-house. He will at all times keep on hand the best Oysters the Baltimore market can afford, which will be served up in a style to suit the taste of the most fastid-ions epicure. By giving him one day's notice, he will furnish Oysters by the Can to any who may prefer receiving them in this way.

He solicits a call from his old friends and as

many new ones as possible, as it shall be his constant effort to render entire satisfaction. Oct. 23, 1846.

JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

THE subscriber calls the attention of his customers and the public generally; to his large stock of COARSE BOOTS & SHOES for Servants. Also, a variety of Gentlemen's
Fine and Kip work;
An assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Kid Slippers,

Morocco and Leather Walking Shoes;
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 & Shenandoah Manufacturing Company," to the importance of paying in the instalments promptly, as he is prosecuting the work of the Building of the Factory with all possible vigor, and will require the means as fast as the Instalments are desirable articles, and still a further decline in 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 pla-ces appointed by the Board of Directors for paying, are, Office of Discount and deposit of the Bank of 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 framed 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 self 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 CRANE & SADLER. October 23.

Corn and Oats, 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.

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

FANCY Velvet Caps for children.
Oct. 23. MILLER & TATE. Oct. 23. 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 Spurs, Buckles of all descriptions, Trunk Locks, &c.

THOS. RAWLINS. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a boy in a country store. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. Kabletown, Nov. 6, 1846.

SHOE FINDINGS—A large assortment, just received and for sale by Nov. 6. THOS. RAWLINS.

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

THOS. RAWLINS. Nov. 6, 1846.

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

A LMANACS.—Comic and Hagerstown, A manace, for sale by Dec. 4. CRANE & SADLER. G ROCERIES.—Brown, Loaf and Lump Su G gars, Coffee, Rio and Java, prime Molasses, Rice, extra good Tea, Black Tea, very good,

GIBSON & HARRIS.

SAPPINGTON'S

THREE-STORY BRICK 图OT图品。 WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA. October 24, 1845.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. THE undersigned has just replenished from the Markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, his Drug Store and Baltimore, his Drig 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.
Physicians and others wishing their Medical Prescriptions filled, can have it done on the best of the control of t filled, can have it done on the best terms, and in

the most correct manner. J. H. BEARD.
October 16, 1846.

THE undersigned has moved from the Ware-House lately rented from Mr. Shepherd's Heirs, into his own large new Stone Ware-House, and is still prepared to forward

LENGUS.

To Farmers and Millers.

GRAIN AND FLOUR, to the District Markets, or to purchase, or make liberal advances when received. WM. SHORTT.

Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1846-tf. To the Farmers and Millers.

THE 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, or to purchase, or make liberal advances, when received.

THOMAS G. HARRIS,
Jan. 23, 1846—tf.

Cooking Stove for Sale. 100 2, Hathaway's Cooking Stove will be sold low. Apply to F. W. RAWLINS. Charlestown, Nov. 6, 1846.

Wanted. HE highest market price will be paid for L 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.

Bargains for the Ladies. S the season has advanced, I will sell my en A stre stock of Mouselains and Cashmeres a cost. Among them may be found some of the richest and most fashionable of the season. Call soon and get the choice.

J. J. MILLER,

Tobacco, Spuff and Segars. UST received, another supply of Tobacco Suuff and Segars, of most superior quality at reduced prices. J. J. MILLER. and at reduced prices. November 20 Stoves, Stoves.

HAVE just received a large assortment of Stoves, which I will sell jow for cash. Extra Heavy Shoes. CASE extra heavy Negro Shoes, for Winter for sale low by J. J. MILLER.

for sale low by Axes, Axes. UNT'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. COÁL, 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.

prices. Come soon and examine them. Nov. 6. J. J. MILLER.

Do you use the Weed? UST 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 veral 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 cents per pound. THOS. RAWLINS.

New Goods. HAVE just received and now opening a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Building materials, Saddlery, Shoe Find-ings, Carpenter's and Cooper's Tools, Castings, Stoves, Clocks, Wood-ware, Sieves, Brushes, Stationary, House keeping Utensils, Groceries, of all 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.
Oct. 30. THOMAS RAWLINS.

Fancy Articles.

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

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

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

BOOKS.—Just received, a further supply of School and Miscellaneous Books, making my stock very desirable, to which I invite the atten-Nov. 6, 1846.

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

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

G UM ELASTIC Door Springs, 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 Dec. 4. CRANE & SADLER. PREMIUM BLANKETS.—A few pair of ex-tra heavy, American made. Nov. 20. E. M. AlsQUITH.

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

A XES.—Extra heavy and warranted. Nov. 27. E. M. AISQUITH. BLANKS, OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE THIS OFFICE.

Virginia, Jefferson County, sct:

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 Charlestown, James Smith, Sam'l Moore, Daniel Hefleborer, George Rissler, Wm. R. Raum, Samuel R. Atwell, Charles Hardy, John Allemong, Mary R. Woods, John K. Woods, L. C. J. Chipley and Jane R. his wife, Susan S. Woods, Elizabeth Kearney, and Uriah B. Kearney, Sellman & Crook, Kelly, Ball & Co., Jas. C. Sellman, John V. Emack, Griffin, Yateman & Co., John H. Duvall & Co., Hopkins & Hull, Wyeth & Norris, R. C. Mason & Son, Walkins, Dungan & Rust, C. Levering & Clark, Pendleton, Riely & Co., Wm. Bridges, McVeigh & Brother, William T. Daugherty, Enos A. Daugherty and Mary A. Daugherty, Defendants, In CHANCERY.

In CHANCERY. DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY. THE 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. Levering & Clark, Pendleton, Riely & Co., and William Bridges, not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court: It is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on dered that the said defendants do appear here on 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. E 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. GIBSON & HARRIS.

Black Silk Fringe. WIDE Black Silk Fringes; for sale by Dec. 4. CRANE & SADLER.

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,

oct. 23. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN Literary Messenger & Review, 1847. THIS is a Monthly Magazine devoted to every department of Literature and the Fine Arts. It is the union of Simms' "Southean and Western Monthly Magazine and Review," of South Carolina, with The Southern Literary Messenger.

The Messenger has been established more than twelve years,—much longer than any other Southern work ever existed,—during which it has maintained the highest rank among American periodicals. Under its new title it will strive to extend its fame and usefulness.

Its contributors are numerous,—embracing Professional and Amateur writers of the first distinction; so that its pages will be filled with the choicest matter, of great waters.

Nariety,—such as
Reviews, Historical & Biographical Sketches,
Novels, Travels, Tales, Essays, Poems, Critiques,
and papers on the Army, Navy and other National
Subjects.—Party Politics and Controversial Theology are excluded.
Whilst the "Messages and Politics and Controversial The-

South and West. and confidently appeals to them for even a more extensive patronage to the only Literary Journal of long and high standing, in all their wide borders, it is not section.—having always circulated widely in the North and East, and aimed at imparting a HIGHER NATIONAL CHARACTER to our Periodical Literature.

THE THIRTEENTH VOLUME Will commence on the lst of January, 1847; and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it eminently worthy of patronage. Among other things, it will contain a

HISTORY OF VIRGINIA; and arrangements will be made for procuring a regular and early supply of Notices of New Works and other Literary intelligence. Orders for the work can be sent in stones. CONDITIONS OF THE MESSENGER & REVIEW.

 THE MESSENGER AND REVIEW is published in monthly numbers. Each number contains not less than 64 large super-royal pages, printed on good type, and in the best manner, and on paper of the most beautiful quality.

2. The 'MESSENGER AND REVIEW' is mailed on or

2. The 'Messenger and Review' is mailed on or about the first day of every month in the year. Twelve numbers make a volume,—and the price of subscription is \$5 per volume, payable in Advance; nor will the work be sent to any one, unless the order for it is accompanied with the Casil. Of the year commences with the January number. No subscription received for less than the year, unless the individual subscribing chooses to pay the full price of a year's subscription, for a less period. 3. The risk of transmitting subscriptions by mail will be the proprietor. But every subscriber thus

3. The risk of transmitting subscriptions by mail will be assumed by the proprietor. But every subscriber thus transmitting payment, is requested (besides taking proper evidence of the fact and date of mailing) to retain a memorandum of the number and peculiar marks of the notes sent; or subscriptions may be remitted through the Post Masters, according to the present laws.

4. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of a volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year.

5. Any one enclosing a \$20 current bill, at one time, with the names of FIVE NEW subscribers, shall receive FIVE copies of the MESSENGER AND REVIEW, for one year.

year.

6. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first No. of the volume is issued: and after that time, no discontinuace of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will any subscription be discontinued while any thing remains due thereon, unless at the option of the editor.

Editors publishing this Prospectus, with the accompanying Conditions, at least three times and noticing it editorially prior to the 1st of February, 1847, will be furnished with the "Messenger and Review" for one year.

B. H. MINOR, Editor & Prop'r.

RICHMOND, Virginia, Dec. 4, 1846. Mourning Goods.

SUPER black and blue black Alpaccas, Do do bombazines, bombazines, French merino, English and American mourning goods Second mourning do, Black Thibet shawls, Black laces, fringes, Black and blue-black crape, Silk, nett and love vells, iloves, hosiery, mitts, &c., on hand and for sale low by. November 20. J. J. MILLER.

Enacted by the TRUSTEES of Charlestown.

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

Be in enacted and nechand, That if any person or persons, shall throw, or cause to be thrown, any lumber, wood, stone, dirt or any other facumbrance into the streets or alleys, or on the public square of Charlestown, and suffer

offender be a slave, and unless the owner of such slave or some other person for him will pay such slave or some other person for him will pay such slave or some other person for him will pay such slave or some other person for him will pay such slave or some other person for him will pay such slave or some other person for him will pay such slave or some other person for him will pay such slave or some other person for him will pay such slave or some other person for him will pay such slave or some other person shall, by order of the slave or some other person shall, by order of the slave or some other person shall, by order of the slave or some other person shall, by order of the slave or some other person shall, by order of the slave or some other person shall, by order of the slave or some other person shall, by order of the slave or some other person shall, by order of the slave or some other person shall, by order of the slave or some other person for him will pay such slave or some other person shall, by order of the slave or some other person shall, by order of the slave or some other person shall, by order of the slave or some other person shall, by order of the slave or some other person shall, by order of the slave or some other person for him will pay such slave or some other person for him will pay such slave or some other person for him will pay such slave or some other person for him will pay such slave or some other person for him will pay such slave or some other person the sla

recovered in like manner.

Szo. 3d. It is further enacted and declared.

That if any hatter, blue dyer, butcher, or other person, shall throw or pour out any dye stuff, or 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 it collect in a standing or stagnant pool and bewashed any unclean thing about or near the public wells of said town, or put any filth in or near the said public wells, any person so offend-ing shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one, her more than five dollars—to be recovered as aferesaid; 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 than 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 order for persons to remove noxious weeds, or any other thing (which in their opinion may endan-ger the health of the citizens) from io, 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 or 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 forfeit and pay, not 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 mentinned in the foregoing sections, when the same are not removed or abuted by the persons whose duty it is to do so, and after action and recovery of fines for such failure, the Trustees by or-der may direct the Town Surgeant to employ persons and have the same removed, and the expense thereof shall be recevered from the person or persons liable to be fined for such nui-sance—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 An Act to prevent damage by Fire,

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

Sec. 1st. It is hereby enacted and declared, That if any person shall apprehend damage by fire, frem Smith shops or other shops, houses or buildings, without a stone or brick chimney, or store pipe, not sufficiently high or close, or from any other cause, on application to the Mayor or Recorder it shall, and may be lawful, for either eff them, to issue a warrant to any two judicious 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, and if on sich repoort 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 occugive judgment requiring the party defendant to remove the cause of danger by such means to be specified in such judgment, and as the case but if the offenders be minors or apprentices, amay require; and if such defendant shall refuse our neglect to comply with such judgment or case may be or neglect to comply with such judgment or re-quisition, he or she, shall forfeit and pay, a fine of not less than two, nor more than ten dollars -to be recevered 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 re-

SEO. 24. It is further enacted and declared, That any such cause of danger continuing after such proceeding had as aferesaid, 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

SEC. 3d. It is further enacted and declared, That if any person shell carry a candle, lamp any slave keep, to sell, in any street or alley, or other light, (unless the same be in a good out house, stable or elsewhere, in said town, any or other light, (unless the same be in a good lantern) into any stable or out house, having 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 a free person, a fine of one dollar for every such offence—to be recovered as a foresaid; and if the person so offending be a slave, he or she shall be punished with stripes not exceeding ten.

Town Sergeant, and upon proof thereof, the offender shall receive not exceeding 25 stripes; as the discretion of the Mayor or Recorder, the the person so effending be a slave, he or she 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 threw up or roll fire balls, or fire, nor throw about crackers in the streets and alleys of said tewn, 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 offend-er be under the age of 21 years, by warrant, as aferessid; and if the effender be a slave, to receive stripes not exceeding ten at the direction of the Mayor or Recorder, the owner for fifty cents, if in the day time, or if in the night, the 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 any time except when the roofs of the houses are wet or covered with snow, the owner or oc-cupier of the house to which such chimney be-longs shall be subject to a fine of not less than

cupier of the house to which such chimney belongs shall be subject to a fine of not less than one, nor more than five dollars for every such effected, to be recovered as aforesaid.

This act shall be in force from the passage thereof.

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 gan, rifle or pistel, within the said town (except during a military parade or for the purpose of killing mad dogs, or other animals which it may be lawful for the persons shooting to kill, and any person guilty of a breach of this act shall be in force from the passage thereof.

Bec. 2d. It is further enacted and declared.

Bec. 2d. It is further enacted

Corder.
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 lots,
or in the streets or alleys, shall cover the blast
before setting it off, with good and sufficient

the same to remain there for the space of twen- | timbers, and shall give notice before setting off the same, and any person who shall neglect to de so, shall forfeit and pay a fine of one dollar for such offence—to be recovered by warrant as aforesaid; and shall, moreover, se liable to any person who may be injured in consequence of such neglect, for the amount of such injury and

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.

SEC. lat. It is hereby enacted and declared, That if any person shall hereafter run or atrain a horse, mare or gelding, or other riding animal, or ride or drive at an unreasonable gait, either in SEC. 2d. It is further enacted and declared, That when any animal whatevershall die, within the limits of said town, the person or persons owning such animal and knowing of its death, shall, and they are hereby required, forthwith to remove, or cause the same to be removed, at least two hundred yards from the dwelling house of any person, and for failure thereof in removing such animal, the owner thereof shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one, nor more than five dollars—to be recovered as above mentioned. And if any person shall kill any animal, and suffer the same to remain within the limits of the said town, so as to become offensive, the person so offending shall forfeit and size or some other merson for him will now such person so offending. If the offender be a slave, and unless the owner of such slave, and unless the owner of such slave or some other nerson for him will now such slave or some other nerson for him will now such slave or some other nerson for him will now such slave or some other nerson for him will now such slave or some other nerson for him will now such slave or some other nerson for him will now such slave or some other nerson for him will now such slave or some other person for him will now such slave or some other nerson for him will now such slave or some other nerson for him will now such slave or some other nerson for him will now such slave or some other nerson for him will now such slave or some other nerson for him will now such slave or some other nerson for him will now such slave or some other nerson for him will now such slave or some other nerson for him will now such slave or some other nerson for him will now such slave or some other nerson for him declared, That is present shall hereafter run or strain and such scale in the person shall hereafter run or strain and such state the number of any person shall hereafter run or strain and some shall hereafter run or strain and such state is any person shall hereafter run or strain and some or delicited and nor strai

town, whether they be paved or not, he shall be fined not less than one, nor more than five doj-lars, for every such offence—to be recovered as above, of the master, parent or guardish, or of the offender if over the age of 21 years; and if a slave to receive not exceeding ten lashes, by order of the Mayor or Recorder, and the owner

to pay all costs.

This act to be in force from its passage. An Act further to guard against Fire and for other parposes, passed Sept.

12th, 1846. SEC. 187. Be it enacted by the Trustees of Charlestown, That it shall not bereafter be lawful 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 bonfire, and any person or persons so offending shall be fined in a sum of not less than one; nor mere 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

master, as the case may be.

SEC 2D. It is further enacted and declared,
That it shall bereafter not be lawful for any person to break, injure or remove, any of the public 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, (un-less it be to put out fire.) and any person who shall be guilty of such offence, shall be fined 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 citizens of Charlestown has, heretofore, been frequently disturbed—even to alarm—by persons at untimely hours of the night, hallooing and whooping, at the corners of the streets or alleys, It is enacted and declared by the Trustees of said town. That if any person or, persons shall so offend in future, after the how of 10 o'clock at night, he or they shall be liable to a fine of not recovered by warrant, before the Mayor or Recorder, on the complaint of those annoyed, or the Town Sergeant. Should the offender or of-fenders be minors or apprentices, the fine is to

his summons to cause the owner or occu- tion to the Mayor or Recorder, who shall issue pier of such shop or house to appear before him to the major of accordar, who shall issue as werrant, to have such person or persons to answer such complaints, and if upon a full brought before him, and if upon till inquiry, hearing he shall consider the cause complained of and reported on to be dangerous, he shall award execution for a fine of not less than five

> case may be SEC. 3D. It is further enacted and declared, That should any two or more slaves hereafter be assembled in the streets or alleys of said town, at night, drinking spiriturus liquors, or or be found in any of the streets or alleys, or in any unoccupied house or stable, on the Sabbath day, drinking, making a noise, playing cards or othergames, or using profane language, he or they may be arrested by any person or persons seeing them, or by the Town Sergeant, and taken before the Mayer or Recorder, and if it be found that they have been guilty of such con-duct, they shall be punished by stripes not exor Recorder, on their bare back. And should 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. 1st. It is hereby enacted and declared by the Trustees of Charlestown, That it shall hereaf-ter not be lawful for any person or persons, to fly a kite, within the limits of said town, and any with a light attached thereto, the sum of five dollars—to be recovered by warrant, before the Mayor or Recorder, with costs. Should the ef-fender of 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

W. J. HAWKS,
C. R. STARRY,
T. A. MOORE,
G. S. GARDNER,
ADAM WHIP,
WM. S. LOCK,

Charlestown, Dec. 18, 1846.