



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

VOLUME 3.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1847.

Triday Pumber of Land

## SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WERKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLER,

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

At \$2 00 in advance—\$2 50 if paid within the year—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the exyear—or 53 00 19 not paid until after the expiration of the year.

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

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

27 ADVERTIEMENTS Will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square for the first three insertions; and 25 cents for each continuance. Those nor marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted untilforbid, and CHARGED ACCORDINGLY. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

### CITY ADVETISEMENTS

JAMES M. HAIG,

No. 133 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, SIGN OF THE GOLD TASSEL, MPORTER and Manufacturer of Fringes,
Tassels, Gimps, Odd Fellows' and Masonic
Regalia, Flags, Banners, &c. Dealer in Buttons,
Tailors' Trimmings, Cords, &c. Fancy Goods in
every variety, wholesale and retail. Baltimore, Feb. 5, 1847-1y\*

LEWIS A. METTEE, MERCHANT TAILOR, NO. 13 LIGHT STREET,

(Near Fogg's & Thurston's Fountain Hotel.) ENTLEMEN'S Garments made in a superior manner. Making, Cutting and Trimming done on reasonable terms, with neatness and Baltimore, Feb. 5, 1847-6m.

SMITH & BROTHER,

No. 32 South Charles Street, Baltimore, HAVE for sale a large lot of CLOCKS and LOOKING GLASSES. Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to purchase of us, as we sell exclusively for cash, and as a matter o

course, can afford to sell very cheap. We always pack up Looking Glasses so they can be carried to any part of the United States safe and sound. Feb. 5, 1847-3t\*

STEAM MARBLE WORKS, Ridge Road, above Spring Garden Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

THIS establishment is erected on an improved plan, and by the aid of Steam Power, manufactures all kinds of Marble Work in a superior style, and at the lowest prices for Cash.

The largest and best assortment of Marble Mantels ever offered to the public may be seen at the Ware-Room, to which the attention of

purchasers is respectfully invited.

Imported Garden Stauary and Vases of the most tasteful designs and patterns, made of the finest and handsomest description of Italian Mar-ble; Tiles for Flooring, imported, and always on hand, and for sale at the most reasonable prices. all Marble Cutters can be supplied at all times with any number of finished Mantels or Table Tops, at reduced wholesale prices; and the Trade will be furnished at the shortest notice with all kinds of Marble in the block, or cut to sizes for JOHN BAIRD.

Ridge Road, above Spring Garden St. Philadelphia, Feb. 5, 1847.—\$5.

Important Information to all MERCHANTS.

PHILADELPHIA is well known to stand unrivalled in the trade of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES, &c. The most extensive Manufacturers are

SLEEPER & FENNER, who have prepared the largest and best assort-

Silk Parasols and Parasolettes ever offered to the Merchants of America. They will not say they are "the largest and cheapest in the world," but they will say they have the best assortment in the United States. As they have adopted every improvement in machinery, manufacture mainly by steam, and have carried the division of labor to a great extent, they are prepared to offer lower prices than ever before. Those merchants who will favor them with an early call and examine their stock will be satisfied. Those and examine their stock will be satisfied. Those who are not coming to the city, but who will entrust their orders to S. & F., per mail, shall be convinced that they are faithfully executed. Every article is at the lowest net cash price, from which

no abatement is made. mah a Small profits, large returns, and the mutual in-terests of buyer and seller, on a broad scale, is the object and basis of this long established house. 126 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

### WILLIAM A. DROWN'S UMBRELLA, PARASOL, PARASOLETTE

Sni Shade Manufactory.

No. 86 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM A. DROWN invites Southern and Western Merchants visiting Philadel phia to examine his stock of Umbrellas, Parasols phin to examine his stock of Umbrellas, Parasols
Parasolettes and Sun Shades, which will be found
the largest and most complete assortment of de
sirable New Goods in the market, embracing every
variety from the lowest price to the finest quality.
Owing to the great reduction in some materials
of which I have availed myself, I can offer induce

ments to purchasers that cannot be found else My prices will be found the lowest in the city, Goods warranted of the best manufacture Philadelphia, Feb. 5, 1846. a groled escente

LAWRENCE B. BECKWITH. Commission Merchant and Deale in General Produce,

Wo: 22 Commerce Street, one door from Pratt,
W H.L attend to the sale of Flour, Grain, Produce and Stock, and will promptly avantage. duce and Stock, and will promptly execute any orders sent to him. He respectfully in vites consignments from the Farmers and Miller of the Valley. REFERENCES. World

Messrs. Gwyn & Co., Haltimore. Thos. H. & W. B. Willis, Jno. R. Flagg. and Charlestown H. Keyes, John Brandwolf of J. L. Ranson, mind the one for A. C. Timberlake,

Geo. H. Beckwith & Co., Middleway, Va.

Lewis Fry & Co., Berkely county, Va.

John E. Page, Esq., Clarka county, Va.

W. I. Clark, Esq., Winchester, Va.

John K. White, Shepherdstown, Va.

Baltimore, Jan. 8, 1847. A. C. Timberlake,

### General Intelligence.

Convention of Wood Growers.—Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Va., the celebrated Theologian, has written a letter for the papers, in which he recommends the assembling of a Convention in Steubenville, Ohio, on the second of February next, by the wool-growers of the West, for the purpose of devising means for the protection of that important interest. Mr. C. is himself engaged in the business to a very great extent.

Products of the U. Statss.—Judging from the exceedingly favorable weather throughout the planting, sowing, and harvesting season of 1846, we should think, says the N. Y. Herald, that the aggregate product last year was about twelve and a half or cent, treater than that of the year prea half per cent. greater than that of the year prebushels, equal to 23,973,300 barrels of flour, and of corn, 470,136,375 bushels. Estimating the home consumption at the rate of one barrel of flour per head, the aggregate consumption of the United States would be equal to twenty millions of barrels, the total leaving a surplus of 3,973,000 barrels for the total foreign demand. Four million business of wheat would be required for seed; this would reduce the flour for exportation to 3,173,000 barrels. This is about double the quantity ever shipped from this country.

Business Prospects.—The New York Sunsays that the influx of specie from Europe is giving an unusual impetus to all kinds of business, and the best features of the movement is the solid foundation on which it rests. Prices of food, it is true, are advancing, but there is plenty of work for the poor and bright prospects for the farmer. All the spare hands of the large cities will now be wanted in the country, and no man willing to work should remain idle in the cities a single

MORTALITY IN N. CAROLINA .- The Norfolk Herald states that much sickness exists in the neighboring counties of North Carolina, and a neighboring counties of North Carolina, and a large number of deaths have occurred. Among the dead is Mr. Matthews, editor of the Old North State, published at Elizabeth City. The Washington Whig announces a marriage, and in the obituary list of the same paper is a notice of the death of the bridegroom, six days after, and a male relation of the bride.

Divorces .- The Governor of Pennsylvania, in his late message, alludes to the frequency of di-vorces granted by the Legislature. In the last 30 years, 148 divorces have been granted, and of this number 40 in the last two years. Two years ago the Legislature imposed a tax on divorces, and the amount realized from that source in 1846

DEATH OF LIEUT, BOTTS,-Information has been received by Jno. Minor Butts, Esq., of the death of his son, Lieut. Archibald B. Botts, of the U. S. army. Lieut. B. graduated at West Point in June last, and but recently joined his regiment in Mexico.

REMARKABLE.-It is one of the most remarkable results of the famine in Ireland, where Indian own has measurably taken the place of the potato, that the corn was selling considerably higher than the best wheat; 70s, per quarter being the price for Indian corn, and 60s, per quarter for wheat! The greater ease and greater variety of ways of preparing Indian corn for food, may account, in part, for this preference.

ber of barrels inspected by them in the year 1846, was upwards of 177,000. This is more than a barrel for every family in the State. Gloucester has the largest inspection—nearly 43,000 barrels. Boston has 18,000, and Newburyport and Welfleet, a little larger number. This vast amount is independent of the very large amount of mackerel sold without barreling.

Peter C. Brooks, of New England, is said to be worth \$7,000,000; J.P. Cushing, \$2,000,000; Abbot Lawrence \$2,000,000; Amos, at \$1,500,000; and William, at \$1,000,000; T. H. Perkins \$1,500,000; the three Appletons \$1,000,000; each; Jonuthan Philips, R. G. Sliaw, and Wm. Sturgis, the same sum. Twenty:two millions of dollars owned by thirteen men.

SAGACITY OF A HORSE .- A most astonishing instance of the sagacity of a horse was related to ns a day or two since. A gentleman of this city, the present owner of the late Major Ringgold's favorite driving horse, (Jerry) whilst driving him along the road, about two miles from the city, he suddenly halted in front of a blacksmith's shop, and commenced to kick most furiously. The gentleman got out and examined the gearing, and could discover nothing wrong. He retook his seat, and endeavored to urge him on, but he kicked even more violently than before. This behavior was a matter of some astonishment, as he had been used as a driving horse for many years, and never before had committed an unruly not. After looking about carefully, to see if there was any thing to annoy him, it was perceived that one of his shoes was off. He was taken into the blacksmith's shop, the shoe replaced, again harnessed to the vehicle, when he started off as kind as ever, seeming perfectly satisfied with the restoration of his shoe.—Patriot.

THE PRINTING OFFICE .- The Hon! SIMON CAM ERON, himself i printer, sent the following to the Columbia Typographical Society of Washington, at its recent celebration:

"THE POOR BOY'S COLLEGE The Printing

at its recent celebration:

"Time Poor Boy's College—The Printing Office:—Industry, intelligence, integrity and perseverance will ensure distinction and honesty to its greatness."

"There is more truth than poetry in this sentiment." The Printing Office" says the N. X. Globe, has indeed proved a better "college" to many a "poor boy"—has graduated more useful and conspicious members of society—has brought out more latent intellect and turned it into practical, useful channels, has waked up more mind, generated more active and elevated thought—than many of the literary colleges of our country.—How many a drone or dolt has passed through one of these colleges, with no tangible proof of his fitness to graduate, other than his manimate piece of parchment, himself, if possible, more manimate than his leathern diploma. There is something in the very atmosphere of a printing office, ealculated to wake up the mind and inspire a thirst for knowledge. A boy who commences in such a school, will have his talents and ideas brought out, if he have any, if he has no mind to be drawn out, the boy himself will be driven out.

Business.—There is nine hundred hands now at work at the Gosport navy vari.

Business.—There is nine hundred hands now at work at the Gosport navy yard.

A new pin making machine has been invented recently, which receives wires by thousands at one end, and throws out pins by hundreds of thousands at the other, papering them as they appear.

TIONAL REFORM.

Mr. Enron: - Judging from the proceedings of the late Staunton Convention, and other signs of the times, I presume we are not to get a State Convention until after the taking of the next census. Well, well, as it will not be long before that computation of noses takes place, I am perfectly willing to fall in with the arrangement, as recommended by the delegates to said Staunton Convention, and cease my efforts to bring about a Convention until after the taking of such census. Indeed, Mr. Editor, upon calm reflection upon this matter, I think the most enthusiastic friends, of Constitutional Reform among us will prefer haultvious. Upon this calculation, which we consider a very safe one, the total production of wheat in the United States, in 1846, was about 119,866,500 because such census will doubtless have a salubecause such census will doubtless have a salu-tary effect. Yes, it will, in all probability, be the ances under which those labor, under our present organic law, who occupy the western portion thereof. And will therefore prompt the former, in a spirit of magnanimity, to go into Convention, to create a new, or so remodel our old Constitution,

that their grievances may be removed. But, Mr. Editor, it is not only this unequal representation in the Legislature, that the Western Democracy of the Old Dominion wish to see done away by a fundamental law. They are also anxious—extremely anxious, that this law should, as in most of the other States in the Union, secure to the people themselves the election of their Governor, as well as all their county functionaries, such as Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Constables, &c., &c. It is certainly no credit to the State, in a republican point of view, which gave birth, and holds within her bosom, the ashes of the immortal Jefferson, the father of American Democracy, to have, I had almost said, a more Aristrocratic Constitution than any other State in the Union: to have a fundamental law which has created and fastened upon the body politic, in each of her counties, a political excrescence, in the shape of selfcreated bodies, who have the power of perpetuaing their own existence, in all time to come, by he appointment of those Justices of the Peace, irrespective of the will and wishes of the people, in whom, and by whom alone, in a Republican land, this appointing power should reside and be exercised. But Mr. Editor, as I before said, nowithstanding these grievances, and this anti-Republican state of things, I am willing to wait patientuntil they are legitimately removed by the proper authorities. And are you not also, Mr. Editor, thus willing to wait? I know you are. I know you are no disorganizer, though you, like myself, A DEMOCRAT.

ORIGIN OF NEGRO SLAVERY

Mr. Bancroft, in the first volume of his history THE MACKEREL FISHERY.—A very few people are aware of the magnitude of this fishery in Massachusetts, says the Boston Daily Mail. By the return of the inspectors, it appears that the number of harrels inspectors, it appears that the number of harrels inspectors, it appears that the number of harrels inspectors are not of the same Saracens in Sicily and Spain. In England, the Anglo-Saxon nobility sold their servants as slaves to foreigners. The Portugese first imported negro slaves from Western Africa into Europe in 1442. Spain soon engaged in the traffic, and negro slaves abounded in some places in that kingdom. After America was discovered, the Indians of Hispaniola were imported into Spain and made slaves. The Spaniards visited the coast of North America, and kidnapped thousands of the Indians, whom they transported into slavery in Europe and the West Indies.

Columbus himself enslaved 500 native Ameri cans, and sent them to Sparn, that they might be publicly sold at Saville. The practice of sellng North American Indians into foreign bondage continued for nearly two centuries. Negro slave-ry was, first introduced into America by Spanish laveholders, who emigrated with their negroes A royal edict of Spain authorized negro slavery in America in 1503. King Ferdinand himsel sent from Seville 50 slaves to labor in the mines In 1511, the direct traffic in slaves between Africa and Hispaniola was enjoined by a royal ordinance. Las Cassas, who had seen the Inlians vanish away like dew before the cruelties of the Spaniards, suggested the expedient that the negroes, who alone could endure severe toils, might be still further employed. This was in 1518. The mistaken benevolence of Las Cassas extended the slave trade which had been previous-

Sir John Hawkins was the first Englishman that engaged in the slave trade. In 1652 he transported a large cargo of Africans to Hispaniola. In 1567 another expedition was prepared, and Queen Elizabeth protected and shared in the traffic. Hawkins, in one of his expeditions, set fire to an African city, and out of 8000 inhabitants succeeded in seizing 260. James Smith, of Boston, and Thomas Keyser, first brought upon the colonies the guilt of participating in the African slave trade. In 1645 they imported a cargo of

negroes from Africa. Throughout Massachusetts the cry of justice was raised against them as maletactors and mur-

For the Spirit of Jefferson. STAND BY THY COUNTRY'S QUARREL. AARON BURR AND HIS DAUGHTER.

STAUNTON CONVENTION—CONSTITU-

py v. o. spran.

Stand thou by thy country's quarrel,
Be that quarrel what it may;
He shall wear the greenest laurel,
Who shall greatest zeal display.

Stand thou by thy country's head,
In the council and the field,
That no shame may come upon her,
Who the right can never yield.

Stand by those who stand by duty,
With good aim and high intent,
Asking right, nor seeking booty—
Trossing God for the event.

When compelled to strike and measure
War's inevitable blow,
Wide unfurl the strength and treasure
Of the nation on the foe.

Let him heed who rules dissembling...
Let him quall who dares dely...
"Till his haughty hordes at and trembling...
"Till his flag of truce shall fly; What though party names divide us, Love of country prompts, us all,
And the carnest minds that guide us,
Do but wait that country's call.

Is it virtuous, is it valiant,
To be wronged and not repel—
Nor with means and measures salient,
Justice nobly to compel?

Let not Freedom rue her quarrel, Dealing a divided blow; But with Victory's foughten haurel, Rise triumphant oler the foe. All the strength of nations blended, Cannot make her legious fly, If they stand as they contended In the days that have gone by

With her fame in Wisdom's keeping, And beryouse in Valor's hand, Giory's harvest waits their reaping, With war-scythe and battle-brand.

Then with patriot glance arriving,
At the issue and the alm.
Stand thou by thy country's striving,
Proud and jealous of her fame.

# Miscellaneous.

THE TOLL GATE. We are all on a journey. The world through which we are passing is in some respects like a turnpike—all along which Vice and Kolly have erected toll gates, for the accommodation of those who shoes is all to the accommodation of those who choose to call as they go—and there are very few of all the host of travellers, who do not occa-sionaly stop a little at some one or a nother of them —and consequently pay more or less to the toll gatherers. Pay more or less, I say, because there is a great variety as well in the amount as in the kind of toll, exacted at these different stopping

Pride and Fashion take heavy tolls of the purse —many a man has become a beggar by paying at their gates—the ordinary rates they charge are heavy, and the road that way is none of the best. Pleasure offers a very smooth, delightful road in the outset; she tempts the traveller with many fair promises, and wins thousands—but she takes without mercy—like an artful robber she allures till she gets her victim in her power, and then strips him of health and money—and turns him off, a miserable object, into the very worst and most rugged road of life.

Intemperance plays the part of a sturdy villian. He's the very worst toll gatherer on the roadardently wish to see the day when it can be said in truth of Virginia, "She has a fundamental law ney and their health, but he robs them of their brains. The men, you meet in the road, ragged and ruined in fame and fortune, are his visiters

And so I might go on enumerating many others who gather toll of the unwary. Accidents sometimes manners it is true, along the road, but these who do not get through at least tolerably well, you may be sure have been stopping by the way lat some of those places. The plain common sense men, who travel straigh forward, get through the journey without much difficulty. a bout

This being the state of things, it becomes every one, in the outset, if he intends to make a comfortable journey, to take care what kind of company he gets in with: We are all apt to do a good deal ascur companions do—stop where they stop—and pay toll, where they pay. Ten chances to one, hen, but our choice in this particular decides our

Having paid due regard to a prudent choice ompanions, the next important thing is, closely to observe how others manage to mark the good or ill that is produced by every course of life—see how those who do well, manage, and trace the cause of evil to its origin in conduct. Thus you will make yourself master of the information most necessary to regulate your own conduct. There is no difficulty in working things right if you know

is no difficulty in working things right if you know how—by those means you learn.

Be careful of your habits. These make the man. And they require long and careful culture, ore they grow to be a second nature. Good habits I speak of. Bad ones are more easily acquired. -they are the spontaneous weeds, that flourish rapidly and rankly without care or culture.

PROPARITY .- Young men, do you realize the bad influence you exert, when you make use of profane words? There are scores about you, who are more or less influenced by your language and conduct. When they hear profane words from your lips, they catch the language and make use of the same, whenever they would express themselves withsome warmth. What is more unpleasant to the east hear profane language. ant to the car than profine language? We hear it in every lane—before every door, in all places. And remember, you may have been the means, in some degree, of this abominable practice. The following lines, though common, are no less true—and we wish they could be reiterated in your ears and give you no peace, till you forsake the practice of using profane words:

"Maintain your rank—vulgarity despise—"

To sweat is neither brave, polite nor wise; you would not swear upon a bed of death—

Reflect—your Maker now may stop your breath."

was raised against them as malefactors and murderers; the guilty men were committed for the offence, and the representatives of the people ordered the negroes to be restored to their native country at the public charge. At a later period there were both Indian and negro slaves in Massachusetts: In 1620 a Dutch ship entered James River and landed 20 negroes for sale. This is the epoch of the introduction of negro slavery in Virginia. For many years the Dutch were principally concerned in the slave trade in the market of Virginia. PRINTING OF THE THERTETH CONGRESS.—
The board of officers to whom the duty is assigned by law, on Monday awarded the contract for the first four classes of the printing of the next Gongress to Messrs. Wendell & Van Benthuysen, of Albany, N. Y., and the fifth class to Messrs. Tippin & Streeper, of Pennsylvania—these gentlemen having been the lowest bidders for the work.

The Condant of the raide, the ground whitened with the hones and sinews of millions who, have perished ignobly in the march of life. They resisted the selves, and sunk at the ourset. Take warning by them. Could their bones live, and breathe and speak, how earnestly would they appeal to you. They would compel you, as it were, to pursue a virtuous course, that your end might be joy our and not degraded.

CATHOLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Catholic Almanac for 1847, says that the number of priests in the United States is eight hundred and thirty-four, being an accession of 98 in one year; and also that there are 812 churches, 72 of which were erected during the past year. In addition to this number, there are 577 stations, visited by clergymen, but as yet without any commodious place of worship.

Ous and not degraded.

Pourreness.—Teach your children politoness: It does more towards forming amiable dispositions than all the moralizing that can be forced into their ears. As a nation, we of the United States are more deflictent in the graceful contrelles of life, than many others not near so fast advanced in civilization in other respects. It is said that the high states are forced into their ears. As a nation, we of the United States are more deflictent in the graceful contrelles of life, than many others not near so fast advanced in civilization in other respects. It is said that the high states are more deflictent in the graceful contrelles of life, than many others not near so fast advanced in civilization in other respects. It is said that the high states are more deflictent in the graceful contrelles of life, than many others not near so fast advanced in civilization in other respects. It is said that the high states are more deflictent in the graceful contrelles of life, than many others not near so fast advanced in civilization in other respects.

dosia. The rise and fall of Burr in the affections of his countrymen, are subjects of deep historical interest. At one time we see him carried on the wave of popular favor to such giddy heights that the presidency seemed almost within his grasp, which he only missed to become the second offi-cer in the Republic. He became Vice President of the United States. How rapid his rise!! and then his fall:—how sudden, how complete!! In consequence of his due! with Hamilton, he became consequence of his duel with Hamilton, he became a fugitive from justice—is indicted for murder by the Grand Jury of N. Jersey-flies to the South—lives for a few months in obscurity, until the meeting of Congress, when he comes forth and again takes the chair, as President of the Senate. After his term expires he goes to the West, becomes a leading spirit in the scheme of ambition to invade Mexico: (very few will now believe that he sought a dismemberment of the Union) is brought back a prisoner of State to Richmond. is brought back a prisoner of State to Richmond, charged with high treason—is tried and acquitted—is forced to leave his native land and go to Europe. In England he is suspected and retires to France, where he lives in reduced circumstances, at times not being able to procure a meal of victuals. After an absence of several years he finds means to return home; he lands at Boston without a cent in his pocket, an object of distrust to all. Burr had no tidings of his daughter since his departure from home; he was anxious to hear from her, her husband and her boy, an only child in whom his whole soul seemed bound up. The first news was that his grand child died while he was an outcast in foreign lands, which stroke of Providence he felt keenly, for he dearly loved the boy. Theodosia, the daughter of Burz, was the wife of Governor Allston of South Carolina. She

was married young and while her father was near the zenith of his fame. She was beautiful and accomplished, a lady of the finest feelings, an ele-

gant writer, a devoted wife, a fond mother, and a

most dutiful and loving daughter, who clung with a redoubled affection to the fortunes of her father as the clouds of adversity gathered around him, and he was deserted by the friends whom he formerly cherished. The first duty Burr performed after he arrived here, was to acquaint Mrs. Alls ten of his return. She immediately wrote back to him that she was coming to see him, and would meet him in a few weeks in New York. This let-ter was couched in the most affectionate terms, and is another evidence of the purity, and power of woman's love.

In the expectation of seeing his daughter in a few days, Burr received much pleasure. She had become hisallon earth. Wife, grandchild, friends and all were gone; his daughter alone remained to cheer and solace the evening of his life, and to welcome him back from exile. Days passed on— then weeks were lengthened into months, yet naught was heard of Mrs. Allston. Burr grew impatient, and began to think that she too had lieft him, so apt is misfortune to doubt the sincerity of friendship. At length he received a letter from Mr. Allston enquiring if his wife had arrived safe, stating that he had sailed from Charleston some weeks before, in a vessel chartered by him

the last refuge of the afflicted, became extinct when years had rolled on, and yet no tidings of

the loved and lost one were gleaned. Burr lived in New York, until the year 1836, we believe, when he died. The last years of his life were passed in comparative obscurity. Some few old friends who had never wholly him, were, his companions; they closed his eyes in death and followed his body to the grave, where it will rest till the trump of the Almighty shall call it into judgment.

Such is a brief sketch of the latter part of the

strange and eventful history of Aaron Burr .-None of the family, now live—it has become ex-tinct—and his name but lives in the history of his country and in the remembrance of those who know himpy odd ni manalb of b

EDITING A PAPER.

Many people estimate the ability of a newspa-per and the industry and talents of its Editor, by the quantity of editorial matter which it contains It is comparitively an easy task for a frothy wri-ter to pour out daily, columns of words—words, upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in "weak, washy, everlasting flood," and his com-mand of language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions; and yet his pa-THADED MATTER ever so largely, to that imposed on the judicious, well informed Editor, who exercises his vocation with an hourly consciousness of its responsibilities and its duties, and devotes himself to the conduct of his paper with the same care and assiduity that a sensible Lawyer bestows upon a suit, pra humano, Physician upon a pa tient, without regard to show, or display! Indeed, the mere warring fart of editing a paper, is but a small portion of the work. "The industry is not even shown there. The care, the time employed in selecting is far more important—and the tact of a good Editor is better shown by his selections than anything else; and that we all know, is half the battle. But as we have said, un Editor ought to be, estimated and his labors understood and ap-

to be estimated and his labors understood and appreciated, by the general conduct of his paperita tons—its temper—its uniform, consistent course—its principles—its aims—its maniness—its dignity—its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved, is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the newspaper establishment, which most Editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they can find time or room "To WRITE AT how they can find time or room "TO WRITE A

How to no it. What a pretty little child that is, said the schoolmaster to Mrs. "Its countenance is so expressive Why, maddin, how very much it looks like you!" Our schoolmaster said he never had a better boarding place after that aper from the Jefferson Volunteers, 11 Was

Not can do anything if you will only have matience. Water may be carried in a sieve, if you want till it freezes. He to a year radical a stuck

A HEBREW WEDDING JO

The history of every nation is fraught with romantic incidents. England has the gtory of her Alfred, Scotland of her Wallace, her Bruce, her Many and her Charles Stuart, Ireland her Fitzgerald, France her Man with the Iron Mask, and Marteer Antoinette, Poland her Thadeus, and Russia her Siberian exiles. But we very much doubt whether any exceeds in interest, the singularly touching story of Auron Burr and his highly accomplished, beautiful and devoted daughter. Theorems are provided in this country, is our houses doubt the first and fall of Burr in the affections.

an opportunity of being present on the occasion, the Minerva Rooms in Broadway, were engaged, a practice generally prevailing in Europe, and worthy of imitation in this country, as our houses are so small, that few beyond the family circle can be accommodated at a marriage festival. The ceremony was to take place in the afternoon, and the carriages continued to arrive with the ladies and gentlemen until 3 o'clock. The gentlemen repaired to the large saloon, which was brilliantly illuminated with gas.

In the afternoon prayers were said by the offi-ciating priest, and the ceremony of singing and witnessing the contract then took place, the bridegroom only singning the various obligations in use since the Babylonish captivity. That concluded, a canopy of crimson damask was opened, and held by four young gentlemen, wearing the ensignia of gentlemen, and from an opposite door the bride entered, dressed richly in white satin, her head or namented with white flowers, from which was suspended a rich veil, which covered her face,—A troop of bridesmaids, dressed in white, followed in her train, together with her mother and a large number of ladies, dressed for the occasion. The parties placed facing each other, sustained at each parties placed facing each other, sustained at each side by parents and friends; the priest holding a glass of wine in his hand, chaunted the marriage ceremony with becoming solemnity—when the bridegroom, taking a ring from a waistcoat pocket, exhibited it to those around him, to satisfy them of its genuine character, saying in Hebrew, as he placed it on the forefinger of his bride, "Lo! with this ring do I wed thee, according to the laws of Moses and Israel."

Then each testing the wine over which the blest

Then each tasting the wine over which the bles sing had been said, the bridegroom dashed the glass to pieces, in proof of the instability and insecurity of all earthly blessings, and the usual congratulations and embracings of parents, relatives and triends took place. The whole party then retired to one of the saloons to partake of various refreshments. About 7, dinner was announced, and the tables, spread with every thing choice and substantial, with all the luxuries that could be procured, and the richest wines, was soon sur-rounded with the gay throng, the bride and groom seated at the head of the table. All drank their health and happiness. The song, the jest, the merry glees made the welkin ring, until the flour-ish of trumpets announced that the band was in the orchestra, and the whole party rose and retired to the ball-room, where dancing was kept up until a late hour—ices and refreshments being amply served in the course of the evening.

At midnight, a carriage conveyed the happy pair to their home, while the invited guests continued to dance in work and how the

"Until the morn, in russet mantel olad,
Walked o'er the brow of you high eastern hill."
This was a gay and agreeable Hebrew wedding, where a great number were hospitably entertained, and the whole ceremony was so very impressive, that their wedding-day will be the theme of conversation and a day of jubilee for the rest of their lives. So Jacob married Rachel, Moses married Zipporah, and King Ahasuerus

AN ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

FROM AN ADDRESS BY HON, HORACE MANN. "It were better, far better that the athlest and on purpose to convey her to New York. Not receiving any tidings of her arrival, he was anxious to learn the cause of her silence. What had
occurred to delay the vessel? Why had it not
arrived? These were questions which Burr could
ask himself, but o one could answer. ask himself, but o one could answer.

The sequel is soon told. The vessel never arrived. It undoubtedly foundered at sea, and all on board perished. No tidings have ever been heard of the vessel, the crew, or the daughter of Aaron Burr—all were lost. This sad bereave—ed and refined and purified, neither opulence, nor ment was all that was required to fill Burr's cup, power, nor learning, nor genius, nor domestic of sorrow. "The last link was broken" which sanctity, nor the holiness of God's altar can be bound him to life. The uncertainty of her fate sale. Until the immortal and god-like capacities but added to the poignancy of his grief. Hope, of every human being that comes into the world are deemed more worthy, are watched more tenderly than any other things, no dynasty of men, no form of government, shall stand upon the face of the earth, and the force of fraud that would seek to uphoid them, shall be but as fetters of flax to bind the flame. Let those who are jeopardized or lost by fraud or misgovernment—let those who quake with apprehension for the fate of all they hold dear—let those who behold and lament the descration of all that is holy—let rulers whose counsels are perplexed, whose laws are violated or evaded—let them all know that whatever of ill they fear or feel are but the just retributions of righteous Heaven for neglected childhood. Remember then, the child whose voice first lisps to-day, before that voice shall whisper treason or thunder sedition at the head of an armed band.— Remember the child whose hand first left its tiny bauble, before that hand shall scatter fire-brands and arrows of death. Remember/those sporting groups of youth in whose halcyon bosom there sleeps an ocean as yet scarcely ruffled by the pas-sion which soon heave it as with tempest strength. Remember that whatever station of life they may fill, these mortals—these immortals are our care. Then should we devote, expend, concentrate ourselves to the holy work of their improvement. Let us pour out light and truth as God pours out per may be a meagre and poor concern. But rath and sunshine. Let us not seek knowledge what is the toll of such a man who displays his us the luxury of a few, but dispense it as the bread thanked matter ever so largely, to that imposed of life. Let us learn how the ignorant may be instructed, the innocent preserved, the vicious reclaimed. Let us call down the Astronomer from the sky, the Geologist from his subterranean explorations. Summon if need be, the mightiest intellects from the council chamber of the nation. Enter cloistered halls where the scholiast muses over his superfluous annotations, dissolve conclave and synod, where subtle polemics are vain-ly discussing their barren dogmas. Collect what-ever talent or erudition, or elequence, or authority this broad land can supply, and go forth and teach the people. For in the name of the living God it must be proclaimed, that licentiousness must be the liberty and the violence, and chicanery the law, and superstition and craft the religion; and self-instructed indulgence of every sensual and an-

hallowed passion the only happiness of that pe who neglect the education of their children. who neglect the education of their children.

'Hour.—A man's house is his earthly paradise. It should be, of all other spots, that which he leaves with most regret, and to which he turns with most delight.' And in order that is may be so, it should be his daily task to provide everything convenient and comfortable, and even the tasteful and beautiful should not be neglected.

"A few snany pictures in simple frames shriped." A few precloss volumes—the wealth of the mind; Ani here and there treasured some massem of art. To kindle the fancy or soften the heart; Thus richly serrounded, why, why, should Treasure Oh! am I not happy—most." happy at home!" "
The programe puts wood on the first, flour in the

Wempersuce puts word on the first, four in barrel, ment in the fub, vigar in the body, in gence in the brain, and spirit in the whate a position of man.—Bacon. osition of man. Bacon, and and the torgal



QUABLESTOWN:

Friday Morning, February 12, 1847.

MEETING ON MONDAY. Our Democratic friends will bear in mind the meeting on Monday. Among other business of interest and importance, Delegates to the Convention proposed to be held in Winchester on Tuesday, 2d day of March, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, will be appointed. Berkeley, as will be seen by reference to proceedings in another column, has already taken action upon this subject, and appointed her Delegates. The other Counties of the District will doubtless be represented, and we hope the Convention may assemble with the hearty concurrence of every member of our party throughout

The Whig champions are already in the field. They declare, in advance, their determination to contest every inch of ground. Our only course, then, to insure success, is harmony in our deliberations-union and concert of action-and a noble resolve to sacrifice our private griefs or our personal predilections, for the common good of the whole party. We are to have no child's play in the spring contest, and we envy not the position of that Democrat who shall lend his name or his influence, to sow dissension and discord in our ranks. The complexion of the next Congress may depend upon the result in Virginia. How important, then, that in every Congressional District throughout our State, the united efforts of the whole party should be brought to bear? Let this be done, and the Old Dominion will again and again be shown forth, in all her ancient glory.

At the meeting on Monday, we hope there may be a full representation from all parts of the county. The appointment of Delegates to similar Conventions has sometimes been done by County meetings, and at others by Precinct meetings .-We shall not undertake to advise as to either mode. Whatever course the meeting on Monday may recommend, will doubtless be dictated by a desire to obtain a fair and unbiassed expression of opinion, as to who shall be the nominee for the next Congress.

The Address of our present Representative, the Hon. HENRY BEDINGER, is before the people He frankly declares that he will serve you again should he be selected for the office; but if there be another to whom the Convention may deem proper to award the honor, he will cheerfully acquiesce. Let us, then, as Democrats, who love and cherish the principles which we believe to be so intimately allied with the preservation of our Government and her free institutions, meet together in a spirit of unity and concord, determined to do no act, or countenance no measure. which may serve to check the onward progress of Republican principles.

REPUBLICANS OF VIRGINIA.

You will find below (says the Richmond En quirer of Friday last.) the proceedings of a meeting of the Republicans in the General Assembly, solved that it is expedient to call a Convention of private life,) be stigmatized as "creatures?" the party, for the purpose of organizing our forces to maintain; you have your principles and policy to support-nay, involved by Mexico in a war. we have to uphold the honor of our flag by a vigcrous and successful prosecution of the war .-There is every motive with you to carry the State in the Spring, which could animate the bosoms of patriots. Let us, who are held responsible for the administration of the government and the prosecution of the war, keep in our hands the power of conducting them. Let us cast to the winds all other questions but these which teach us how to beat our opponents, and appropriate the victory to the uses of our country. To accomplish this it is indispensable that we renew our organization and bring every man to the polls. Remember, but the next year and we have again the Presidential election upon us. Let us then prepare for it in time. Let us beg your co-operation in this important work, and although many counties cannot send their delegates, there are many that can, and we urge them to do so. Let us guard against the fatal effects of too much confidence in our strength.

At a meeting of the Republican members o the General Assembly, convened in the Senate Chamber, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 2nd.
On motion, Robert A. Banks, Esq., of the county of Madison, was called to the Chair, and Wm. F. Ritchie appointed Secretary.

Mr. Wallace of Fauquier, moved the adoption of the following resolutions: Resolved, That it is expedient to call a Conven

tion of the Republican party of this State, to be held in this city, on the 19th day of this month, and that such counties and towns as are not represented in the General Assembly, by members of the Republican party, be invited to send delegates, or appoint proxies, to attend the same.

Resolved, That a committee of 13 members be

tion, on the 19th inst., such resolutions as they

may judge proper.

The above resolutions were adopted, and the Chair appointed the following gentlemen as the

committee under the second resolution:

Messrs. Wallace of Fauquier, Spark of Southampton, Stovall of Halifax, Stringer of Wood,
Tyler of Prince William, Bocock of Buckingham,
Jones of Chesterfield, McMullen of Scott, McPherson of Page, Sloan of Hampshire, Morris of Cabell and Wayne, Tate of Smythe and Bare of Rock-

The meeting then adjourned.

ROBERT A. BANKS, Ch'man.

WM. F. RITCHIE, Sec'ty. We would respectfully suggest to the Demo-cratic Meeting to be held on Monday next, the propriety of appointing Delegates to represent son county in this Convention. Organization is necessary to insure our success throughout the State at the next spring's election, and nothing will serve better to concentrate our efforts than the holding of a State Convention.

HONORS TO GEN. TAYLOR AND OTHERS .- The House of Delegates of Virginia, on Monday, passed a series of resolutions, complimentary to Gen.

Taylor and his army, and also voting swords to Gen. Taylor and Colonels Payne and Garland.

doubt whether they got off.

THE VOTE OF THANKS.

The "Free Press" of yesterday, in a manne uite "unique and refreshing," has attempted, with very poor success, to extricate itself from the dilemma into which its eagerness to condemn the Administration, and its zeal to bring obloquy and disgrace upon the Mexican war, have placed it. The exceeding dignity of its tone, compared with the empty balderdash of last week, is amusingly ridiculous. With a solemnity, amounting almost to awe it holds over us the rod of its indignation, and gravely lectures us for our unheard of wickedness This latter is certainly a cutting rebuke, coming from the "Free Press." But to the Resolution

It will be remembered by those who read the article of the 'Free Press' in controversy, that no distinct reference was made to one of the amendments more than to the other. The infamous amendments of Messrs. Farran and Thompson' is the expression. Seeing such a term as "infamous" applied to the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, we immediately set about to find the proceedings of that day, in order to ascertain what these infamous amendments were; and the indignation we then felt and still feel, that any one professing to have an American heart in his bosom should apply such a term to such a resolution, simply vindicating as it does, our course in the Mexican war, may be judged of by reference to our last week's paper .-Such feelings, we believe, would spring up in the heart of every-man who loves his country more than he does her enemy. Truly may the "Free Press" say, "we shall not discuss that point at present;" and, let us add, that unless it shall change its tone, its temper and its language, it had

better not discuss it in the future either. But let us come to the other amendment, which constitutes, according to the "Free Press," an "infamous outrage." What is this exceedingly wicked and heinous thing.

"PROVIDED, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed into an approbation of the terms of the Capitu-lation of Monterey." This is now the hook on which the "Free Press" seeks to hang its defence for its unenviable position of last week. A week's reflection has awakened the conclusion in its mind, that it is not "infamous," really speaking, to say that we are engaged in a just war, forced upon us by Mexico; that we are vindicating the honor and rights of our country, and that we have suffered repeated insult and outrage at her hands! Oh, no! a week's reflection, we say, has convinced it of its error in this. Truly do we congratulate ourselves, that our hastily written article has brought about such wonderful reformation in the "Free Press."

But, to the proviso; the "infamous" proviso which is now to shield the "Free Press" from the indignation which its article so justly elicited.

Suppose the proviso, in express terms, condemned the articles of capitulation at Monterey, is it infamous," we would ask, for Congressmen or any one else, to disapprove an act of Gen. TAY-LOR? Is he infallible, that it is "infamous" to question the propriety of his acts?

We all know that the terms of the capitulation of Monterey were disapproved of, not only by the Administration, but by a large majority of the army, and as we verily believe, by a large majority of the people. But this is a subject which we have not time or room to discuss at present. We can, however, when necessary, give our reasons for disapproving of them. We only wish to ask now, supposing these terms, under the circumstances, are the best we could have obtained, is it "infamous" to disapprove of them, and should those disapproving them, (high-minded and honorheld in the Capitol on the 2d inst. They have re- able members of Congress, as well as citizens in

for the Spring elections, and once more unfurling we disapprove of both the resolutions as well as the flag of their cherished principles. You have the amendments, in their connection with the vote your ascendancy in Congress, and the Legislature of thanks. By themselves, however, we entirely requiring the bold and lofty daring of the soldier approve of the latter. A simple vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor, " his officers and men," such as passed the Senate, we doubt not, would have passed without opposition through the House. But got who voted for that resolution, and while up, as the resolutions were, for party purposes and making the invidious distinctions which it does, between Gen. T. and the other distinguished Generals of the army, by voting the former a gold medal, we think in such a form it should have been defeated.

What the "Free Press" means by our bidding fair to rival our kin-predecessors" we neither know nor, care; but if by that term, (not in our dictionary,) it means itself, we can only exclaim, Heaven preserve us from such a calamity!

We might refer to other portions of the "Free Press's" dignified homily, but we have neither time, room, nor inclination. We here let the matter drop for the present.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

That the united wisdom of the House of Repre entatives, failed to discern in the vote of thanks o General Taylor, the "infamy" and disgrace which the "Free Press" has heaped upon them, a little incident may serve to show. It will be rerecollected that Mr. Cocke moved to strike out the word "thanks," and insert "censure," and his motion was rejected by a vote of ayes 1, nays 117! Mr. Cocke himself being ashamed to vote for his own resolution.

We shall not presume to say as to who is the best interpreter of the resolutions of Congress, or to whom Gen. Taylor would be most willing to commit the keeping of his honor and his fame, the entire House of Representatives, or the editors of the "Free Press." Our readers can come to their own conclusion on the subject.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH. A writer in the Alexandria Gazette, who hails from Fauquier, suggests the improvement of the Shenandoah River by locks and dams, in the way the Rappahannock has been improved, as a measure of decidedly more interest to the public than any improvement which has been proposed. He argues that the whole route from Harper's Ferry to Port Republic, 100 miles, could be improved in this way for the sum of \$300,000, and the North Branch of the River for \$200,000 more. It is also stated that the Rappahannock Company have already sold water power to the amount of \$15,000 more than one-seventh of the whole cost of their

work. The writer thinks much more could be realized in this way on the Shenandoah, and that there would be a great enhancement in the value of lands within the range of the improvement.

[ Winchester Republican. We have received no tidings, since our last paper, from the Jefferson Volunteers. It was exected that they would have embarked for Mexico on Monday last, but we are inclined to

GENERAL TAYLOR, AND THE WHIG PARTY.

The Editor of the Petersburg Republican has anticipated us somewhat in the article which follows. But as he has said, what we intended to say, in a manner so just and forcible, we cheerfully accept it as our own. GENERAL TAYLOR.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

Since the Waterloo defeat in 1844, and that unfortunate and "hasty plate of soup," the rapidity of whose deglutition indicated the palpable presence of an enemy both in "front and rear," the Whig Press in the country have been at a loss to select some man who might be an availailable candidate for the Presidency in 1848. Their object does not seem to have been so much the benefit of the country as the benefit of the Whig party. Any thing, any man, so the Democrats are overthrown. This seems to have been their motto and their design. So absolutely desperate is their cause, and so perfectly forlorn their hopes, that they have positively been reduced to the necessity of dragging from the Army a man, an honorable, a sensible, a patriotic man,—who, until the idea was suggested to him, in all human probability, never dreamed of attaining greater eminence than that which he would naturally derive from the faithful discharge of the duties of a General in the Army of the United States! General Zachary TAXLOR seems to be the man, and, if his opinions on political subjects are known to the majority of those who are aiming to give him prominence as a Presidential candiate, they have been very unkind to the rest of the world in not giving publici-

ty to those opinions.

A deep seated and undying hatred to the administration and the principles of the Democratic party, has apparently brought about this result, now every act of that administration and that party which does not bestow the most superlative amount of soft soap upon General Taylor, is mis tion, to cast improper odium upon him, and to destroy his prospects, for breaking down, what is elegantly termed, "THE Succession!" sons for these untair, unjust and unwarranted con-clusions have about as little foundation in fact as the lunatic idea that a railroad can be built from the earth to the moon! Until this intimation was thrown out by our Whig friends, we supposed that the administration had a most exalted opinion of Gen'l Taylor's patriotism and valor, nor did we ever dream that any difficulty were, or would be, thrown in his way so as to bring him into disrepute before the American people; nor do we now believe that any such thing has been done. We fear the fact is just this; the Whigs look upon Gen. Taylor, who has won several brilliant vic-tories of late, as the *last* of their "Mohecans," and as, so far as they know, he possesses no qualifications for the Presidency, save indomitable courage, they are determined under the cry of persecution to endeavor to use him as an instrument for defeating the Democrats. It cannot be their love and esteem for the man, for they know nothing of him save in a military point of view but it is their eternal hatred for the Democrats that nerves them in this amusing and novel con-test. What has Gen. Taylor done that deserves the admiration of the Whigs more than of Demo-

the admiration of the Whigs more than of Demo-crats. What particular service has he rendered to the country which so admirably qualify him to be the special pet of the Whig party? Does the history of the country prove that that party are more ready and prompt than the other in award-ing to gallantry and valor their just deserts?— Why then, should they set themselves up as the bosom, family friends of Gen. Taylor, and the peculiar guardians of his reputation? It does seem strange, passing strange; that such a state of things should exist in this country. But the qualification to that vote of thanks

which passed the lower House of Congress the other day, seems to be, in the estimation of the Whigs, the crowning act of ingratitude and un-thankfulness. Well! And has it come to this, that a man cannot express his honest sentiments about another man's conduct without rendering himself liable to the charge of dishonesty and un kindness! When and by whom was this code of political morals adopted? It is one of the most preposterous proposition that ever emanated from the mind of erring man, and it should receive no encouragement from any quarter whatever. It is perfectly compatible with our sense of propriety and justice, to commend a man for his "courage, skill, fortitude, and good conduct" in storming a As for ourselves, we do not hesitate to say, that | city under disadvanthgeous circumstances, and at | to be ruined." the same time not to commend him for the terms which he accepted in the capitulation of that city. the other laying aside the implements of war, an calling into action the faculties of a vigorous intellect and a sound judgement. This distinction was no doubt made by the members of Congress could not approve of the terms of capitulation they would not withhold their flattering tribute t the gallantry and skill which forced that capitula tion. And for exercising their unquestioned rights and bestowing their thanks in this manner they are openly charged with endeavoring to de stroy General Taylor's prospect for the next Presidency! With the same propriety and fairness is might be charged that the Administration were

more notice upon this idle fancy than it deserved, and we will, therefore, make our adieu.

COL. HAMTRAMCK. This gentleman, recently appointed to the command of the Virginia Regiment, being on a short visit to his family and friends in the neighborhood of Shepherdstown, was tendered a Public Supper through a Committee appointed for that purpose which he accepted. We have been furnished with the following notice of the proceedings:

COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER. In pursuance of previous arrangements, between thirty and forty gentlemen assembled at the Globe Hotel, and at about half past eight o'clock sat

down to a supper prepared in the best style of that well known establishment. Col. Charles Harrer presided on the occasion, assisted by Dr. RICHARD PARRAN, and An-THONY STROTHER, Esq.

After the cloth was removed, the following

toast was proposed by the President which he ac-companied with appropriate remarks.

"The Health of Col. J. F. Hamtramck: May he and those under his command be guided, directed and protected, by that Great Captain who governs

all things, and may be and they be allowed to re-turn in safety to his and their family and friends." This toast brought the Guest of the evening to his feet, who replied eloquently and with deep The whole evening exhibited a continued scene of festive enjoyment, and the company seperated at a late hour, each gratified that it had been his

privilege to be present on the occasion. PARDON OF WM. CLIP.-Upon the petition of a arge number of citizens of the county of Jefferson, jurors, witnesses, and others, the Governor of the State has pardoned Wm. Clip, who was convicted at the last term of the Superior Court of this Coun-

ty of manslaughter, and sentenced to the Peniten-

tiary of the State for three years.

The Massachusetta Legislature have, by the large vote of 95 to 59, postponed indefinitely a vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor. 'As the Union's correspondent well remarks, "If a 'Locofoco' Legislature, instead of one where there are scarcely enough of us always to call for the 'yeas and nave, had done this, what a yell of Federal patriotism there would be!"

Then we should hear all sorts of clamor about Democratic "hostility" and "malignity" to a Whig General!

THE TARIFF OF 1846.

This equal, just and necessary measure for the

The Hon. ANDREW STEWART, the great Tariff champion from Pennsylvania, has taken a new tact. The ruin that was to follow in the train,the misery that was to stalk abroad-the Factories that were to be closed-by the operations of this Tariff, are no where to be found, and now forsooth, it is a Tariff of protection, and affording a monopoly to New England.

Mr. Stewart, it seems, has been recently on a visit to the North, and thus writes to a friend in Ponnavlvania .

"The tariff of '46, as I said last winter, instead of destroying monopoly, has established it in New England—it has checked investments every where else, broke down the weak, and stopped the new beginners in the Middle, Southern and Western States, where they must have protection to help them forward. But in New England, where they have unbounded wealth, skill, capital invested and machinery in operation, they can and will go on; machinery in operation, they can and will go on; and perhaps there never was a time when more capital was being invested in manufactures than there is at this moment in New England—they are erecting them not by the foot, but by the mile. I saw a whole city building up in the midst of a snow storm—not a hand stopping or descending from the house-tops. Three or four incorporated companies, with three or four millions of capital, all at work erecting factories by the dozcapital, all at work erecting factories by the doz-en, and houses by the hundred—one machine shop 1,000 feet long, and a single factory the floors o which would cover seven acres of ground-another which will consume the wool of 800,000 sheep annually, and one of cotton which will employ 1800 girls—and countless others going up or commencing in this new city, on the Merrimack, half way between Boston and Lowell, not yet named. In Lowell they are opening a new race or canal, at the cost of a half million, to drive a new set of factories built and building, perhaps equal in power and extent to those already in ope-

This needs no comment at our hands. hand him over to our friends of the "Free Press." who have filled column upon column, in setting forth the blight and desolation which has prevailed throughout the New England States since the passage of the Tariff of 1846.

CHEERING PROSPECTS. The Richmond Enquirer thus notices the busi

less prospects of the country :-The manufacturers are in a full tide of success In every direction, almost every branch is increas-ing—factories are running day and night, and all have enough to do, with orders in advance. Millions are being invested in this department of busi-ness. The leading Tariffites admit "there never was a time when more capital was being invested in manufactures than at this moment in Nev England."

Commerce is expanding her wings with nev life. The freight and passage money on the Hi-bernia, in her last trip, amounted to forty thousand dollars—and vessels are in the greatest demand. Specie is coming into the country by millions, and every thing indicates a sound and general nation-

al prosperity.

But, said the Whigs, the national credit is bankrupt, and the Government, under "Locofoco mismanagement and imbecility," cannot raise a dollar. But here, again, the Whig, politicians have "missed a figure," in their patriotic prophecies; for the N. Y. Tribune, a true blue Whig

paper says: "We understand that the Secretary of the Treasury has received bids for twelve millions of loan, which is all he needs at present It further appears that the loan of five millions negotiated last November by the "Locofoco" Sec retary of the Treasury, was the only loan effected at or above par by this Government, or any other Government, during a war of any considerable

magnitude or duration.

If the present be a specimen of "ruin," we doubt not that the nation will agree to continue

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

This publication, together with the " Appendix," is fast gaining the confidence of the whole country, for its full and impartial reports of the proceedings of Congress. The low price at which Messrs. Blair and Rives publish these works, (\$1.00 a piece.) place them within the reach of every citizen who feels disposed to obtain an accurate report of the doings of Congress. By the following notice it will be seen that the publishsent immediately :-

At the commencement of this session, expecting that the debates would be very useful and in teresting, (and they have come up to our expec-tations,) we printed several thousand surplus copies of both the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for the purpose of supplying all persons who might subscribe during the session with complete copies of either or both. We will be able to furnish the back numbers to all who subscribe before the 4th of next March.

February 6, 1847.

BLAIR & RIVES.

POOR IRELAND! The distress in Ireland is frightful. There Relief Works-but it is not more than a drop in the bucket, in alleviating the universal misery .simple and touching appeal " to the ladies of expenditure within its borders. America." A few of the generous Friends in Philadelphia have already remitted over seven thousand dollars in money and provisions. iberal dealer in New York has presented 50 to 100 barrels of corn meal, which a ship owner has agreed to convey to Ireland, free of freight. This generous charity has been followed up by more than one noble-hearted lady of the Empire city. These examples of pure and disinterested philanthropy are green spots on the cold desert of life. But they are mere temporary palliatives for an evil, whose root is found in a bad system of Government. That must be reformed, before Ireland can ever cease to be the wretched object

of universal pity. CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS. Among the names recommended by our Democratic friends for Congress, I see the name of Dr. THOMAS S. PAGE, of Berkeley. He has been ecommended to our support by those who know him best-I mean his immediate neighbors and fellow-citizens, who have confidence in his firmness and consistency as a Democrat, and in his ability and capacity to represent them in Congress. One word, then, to the Democrats, in his behalf. To harmonize our party, and to bring our strength to bear, we must have a new man for our candidate. This, every reflecting member of the party must admit. And if Berkeley desires Dr. age's nomination, the Democrats of Jefferson can, with great propriety, yield to their wishesas Berkeley democracy has stood firm and on the increase since the days of Andrew Jackson, JEFFERSON.

The Union says that Gen. Gaines, in his own letter to the Secretary of War, admits the fact that the much talked of letter of Gen. Tayfor was written to him (Gen. Gaines.)

Quite an animated contest is now going or sterest of the whole country, has been attacked at among the office-hating Whigs, as to who shall all points and in all ways, by the Wing party.

far, and it will doubtless continue to be the case, it has stamped with falsehood all the evil prediction. Esq., has been prominently presented through communications in the "Free Press" and "Windows and "Windows and "Free Press" and "Windows and "Windows and "Free Press" and "Windows and "Windo chester Republican." A communication, however, in yesterday's Free Press, proposes the name of Anthony Kennedy, Esq., as one better suited than any other, to unite the support of the Whigs of the District. Messrs. Conrad of Frederick. Faulkner of Berkeley, and Hunter of Jefferson have also been spoken of for the office. A White Convention, most possibly, will be held, to rule of the numerous aspirants.

ANNIVERSARY BALL.

A Ball will be given at Capt. Sappington's Ho tel, Charlestown, on the 22d inst. The gentlemen who have been selected as Managers, and the acknowledged taste and skill of the Captain in getting up such entertainments, is a guaranty that it will be emphatically a feast of reason and the flow of soul. The Ladies of not only Jefferson, but the neighboring counties, are expected to be present in considerable numbers.

THE CANAL BONDS.

Memorials are being sent into the Legislature praying for the guaranty by Virginia, of \$300,000 of the Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. Both the Delegates from this County, are, we learn, in favor of the measure. A friend informs us that Mr. Thompson, is using his most active exertions to insure its passage.

Those of our readers unacquainted with the

similar to the Great Britain, and is shipped rigged. As this is a sort of experimental trip, and at an As this is a sort of experimental trip, and at an unfavorable season, too, the agents allow her at small escort. He is to remain at the latter place least twonty-three days, we understand. BERRYVILLE & WINCHESTER ROAD

An Act to increase the Capital of the Berryville Turnpike Company, and authorizing a State subscription of two-fifths of such increased capital. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the Berryville Turnpike company be and are hereby empowered, in general meeting, to augment their capital stock five thousand dollars, and direct the President and Directors to take and receive subscriptions therefor, at such time and place as

Be it further enacted. That the Board of Public Works be and are hereby instructed to subscribe for two thousand dollars, being two fifths of the said additional capital stock, agreeably to the act entitled" an act prescribing certain general condi tions on which future subscriptiens to the capital of joint stock Companies shall be made on behal of the commonwealth," passed February the elev-enth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

This act shall be in force from its passage. Passed February 4th, 1847.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

After an able and elaborate discussion of the Bill granting the Right of Way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Parkersburg, it was, on Saturday last, indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 66 for, to 56 in opposition.

The Richmond papers of Monday, furnish the following, in connection with the Right of Way: After the bill, granting the "right of way," had been indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 66 to 56, Mr. Hunter, who had voted in favor of the postponement, moved a reconsideration, but subsequently withdrew it, when Mr. Sheffey, of Augusta, called up his resolution, which read thus:

"Resolved.—That leave be given to bring in a bill, providing for a change of the prescribed route

"Resolved.—That leave be given to bring in a bill, providing for a change of the prescribed route for the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-

road through Virginia to the city of Wheeling."

The resolution was adopted, and the committee

as a competing measure with it, and a general discussion on the merits of the two may be ex-

The Enquirer thus alludes to the present pros pect, of the passage of a modified bill :

It will be seen that the bill for the incorpora ers are still able to furnish such orders as are tion of a new company for constructing a Railroad from the Potomac to the Ohio, has been defeated by a vote of 66 to 56-but as Mr. Hunter, of Jefferson, voted with the majority to enable him to move a reconsideration, the majority present was in reality eight only; and as eight of the twelve absentees are believed to be in favor of the right of way, and 5 or 6 others of the above majority be satisfied with the compromise route to Fishing Creek, the friends of the right of way expect still to secure their point in having the road made through Virginia, instead of driving the Baltimore

Company to Pittsburg.

Relying as we do upon the assurances and evi dences which have been given that that Company will abandon the Virginia route altogether, unless re said to be half a million of men on the Public | the present Legislature shall offer them a law very favorable in its provisions, we sincerely something may yet be done to secure to our citizens of the Northwest the advantages of the road Some Quaker ladies in Cork have addressed a and to the State at large the benefits of such an

If those who voted against the indefinite postpone plan, we think it has a fair prospect of success. The majority last session against the right of way was twenty-nine-now, only eight.

The Richmond Whig, in noticing the rejection of the bill says:

We have always been opposed to this grant, though not without some doubt in regard to the correctness of our opinion. Our opposition has been based exclusively upon the apprehension that it might be a formidable and dangerous rival to our own Central line—an apprehension the force of which has been much weakened by farther investigation and reflection, as well as by the fact that the Central improvement itself seems to have been arrested, before one-third of the distance has been accomplished, and with but a faint prospect of its prosecution (at least beyond the Valley,) for years to come. Under such circumstances, we abould scarrely have regretted the great of the hould scarcely have regretted the grant of the

should scarcely have regretted the grant of the Right of Way—which was on Saturday last, defeated by a majority of en.

It is certainly due to that portion of the people of the Northwestern counties, who have so long and so earnestly petitioned for this measure, that the Legislature, which has denied it, should furnish them with another outlet to market. Whether the Baltimore Company will defer its final selection of a route another year, with the hope that tion of a route another year, with the hope that next winter the Legislature may be found in a more pliant mood, or will at once prosecute its work on some one of the routes open to it, we are not able to say.

"RIGHT OF WAY."-In the House of Delegates on Monday, the Speaker announced the following committee under Mr. Sheffey's resolution, relative to a route for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling:—Messrs. Sheffey, Edington, Hunter, Strother, Lee, Mayo and Haymond.

The Hon. John W. Jones, (the present Speaker of the House of Delegates,) will not be a ndidate for re-election.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

SANTA ANNA REPORTED TO BE SHOT. The New Orleans Picayune, extra, of the 2d inst., dated at 1 o'clock, P. M., brings dates from Antonia Lizardo up to 20th ultl One letter states that the Mexican Congress on the 8th ult., after a stormy and exciting session, approved the first section of "bill authorizing the government of Mexico to raise fifteen millions by the hypothecation or sale of certain property and goods of the church. Santa Anna opposed the bill, and his opposition so exasperated the soldiers that they had shot him. The correspondent, however, expresses the opinion that the report needs confirmation, but many circumstances renders it not mation, but many circumstances renders it not improbable. Such has been the fate of many of prdecessors. Santa Anna's army was great distress. The passage of the above law certainly produced great excitement in Mexico. The churches were closed and every indication of mourning and of resistance has been evinced by those who support religious establishments.—
The Mexican Congress and Mexican press was every where thoroughly aroused in favor of an active and vigorous prosecution of the war.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

Important News-Return of Gen. Worth and his

Important News—Return of Gen. Worth and his Command to the Hrazos—Gen. Taylor at Montercy—Arrest of Gen. Harney—Movements of Gen. Scott—Mexican Outrages, c.

The New Orleans papers have dates from the Brazos to the 31st ult. by the U. States steamer Alabama, which made the trip in 56 hours. We copy from the Picayune.

By far the most important news is the arrival at the Brazos of Gen. Worth with his command. He arrived there on the 23d ult. by way of Camargo. The News says that Gens. Scott and Worth are to have command of the main and regular army which is now concentrating at Tampico or my which is now concentrating at Tampico or at some place in the neighborhood. The new re-Those of our readers unacquainted with the proposition before the Legislature, will find the subject fully set forth, by reference to our paper of the 29th ult., in the communication of "A Virginian."

THE EXPECTED STEAMER.

The new iron steamer Sarah Sands is now in her twenty third day, if she left Liverpool on the day appointed. She is propelled by a screw expected. Lieut Kearney had arrived with his expected.

ompany the day before. From the News we also learn that Gen. Taylor in command of the volunteers. His orders to this effect proceed from Gen. Scott, who now holds

the chief command.

Gen. Wool was in command at Saltillo or in the neighborhood, retaining his original force, 3000 men. Col. Harding and his regiment from Illinois—a.

part of Gen. Wool's command—are spoken of in the highest terms. The discipline of this regiment is said to have been carried to an almost in-credible degree of perfection. In fact the whole of Gen. Wool's army is represented as composed of excellent troops, in whose valor and good con-duct every confidence may be placed.

The country from Reynosa to Camargo and Mier, and through to Monterey, is filled with ma-Mier, and through to Monterey, is filled with marauding Mexicans, robbing and murdering wherever they can do so with impurity.

Gen. Scott and staff still remained at Brazos but it was thought would sail in a few days for Tampico. The news brought by the McKim that

Gen. Taylor had returned to Montery is confirmed. From Tampico we have dates to the 26th ult... brought by Maj. Morris. He informs us that Gen. Patterson arrived there on the 23d with 4500 men. Gens. Twiggs, Quitman and Pillow were along-

troops all in good health.

The above is all the intelligence of importance we can find. The arrival of Gen. Worth, with his division, at the Brazos, is of moment, as it would prove almost conclusively that an immediate attack upon Vera Cruz, by land, is contemplated. We shall soon hear of stirring events.

The following items we copy from the N. O.

Delta: The Louisiana and Pennsylvania volunteers have been ordered, as they have arrived at the Brazos, to the island of Lobes, south of Tampico, at which place it is supposed Gen. Scott will con-

quiring his presence.

The resolution was adopted, and the committee to bring in the bill, will be announced to-day, (Monday.)

Mr. Hunter's "Compromise" will be called up a composition measure with it and a green of the place by 800 Mexican cavalry, but this is denied at the Brazos.

FARMERS' BANK.

At the first meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Farmers' Bank at Winchester, on Thursday, 28th ult., Thos. B. CAMBELL was elected a Director to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James M. Mason, and Robert L. BAKER, was elected President. The Board now consists of:

Robert L. Baller, President. Directors. Geo. F. Washington, P. Williams, Tho. B. Campbell,

J. Senseney, Geo. W. Baker. WEVERTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY .- We earn from the Hagerstown Torch Light, that this company, located in Washington county, has een fully organized by the election of officers.-A sufficient amount of stock has been subscribed to enable the company to commence operation. and the building of a dam across the Potomac, together with the opening of the necessary race will will be immediately commenced. One site has been purchased by a Northern gentleman, who in the Spring will commence the erection of a large and extensive Manufacturing establishment; and it is anticipated, that before that time, several other sites will be disposed of. As the water power, at this place, says the Torch Light, is one of the most valuable and extensive in the whole Union, we may safely look forward to the day, when an important manufacturing town will be built up within the borders of our own and neighboring county.

GAMBLING .- In the lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, a few days since, a Bill was passed unanimously, for the suppression of gam-bling. The bill makes gambling a penitentiary offence, and authorizes the officers of the law to break open houses to search for gambling apparatus, upon the oath of any person made for the purpose before a Justice of the Peace, and also subjects the offender to heavy fines for the breaches of the law. The bill also provides, that if any person shall invite another to a place of gambling, he shall be held personally responsible for all los-ses the person thus invited shall sustain, and be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars.

The Washington Union says that of the en regiments of volunteers recently called out, the two from Pennsylvania, one from New York, one from South Carolina, one from Mississippi, and the one from Louisiana are hastening to the

Much the largest portion of the Virginia regient are on their way.

The other regiments are nearly organized and will probably proceed to their place of destination Correspondence of the "Spirit of Jefferson."

RICHMOND, Feb. 8, 1847. DEAR Sin:—The whole of the week before last, and of last week, was consumed in the discussion of the "Right of Way" bill. Several gentlemen spoke at great length upon it.—Messrs.
Duncan, Stephenson, Hunter and Scott in favor
of, and Messrs. Haymond, Edgington and Strother
against it. It was moved by Mr. Edgington to postpone it indefinitely, which was carried by a majority of 10. Mr. Hunter presented a substitute, and Mr. Sheffey submitted a resolution to refer the subject to a select committee to report a Bill of Compromise. This new Bill will be in early this week.

To-day, the House went into the election of

To-day, the House went into the election of Brigadier General, and Mr. Millison of Norfolk, was elected without opposition. He is the gentleman, I understand, who married in your County, a daughter of the late Judge Parker.

On Saturday, Mr. Anderson offered a resolution repealing that abominable statute which reduces the pay of members to two dollars per day, after 75 days. To-day it came up on its second reading, and gave rise to much amusing discussion. To get rid of it altogether and at once, the rules were suspended to admit it to its 3rd reading, and on its engrossment it passed by a very large. and on its engrossment it passed by a very large majority, so that obnoxious "starvation law" no longer disgraces our statute book. "The act, how-ever, does not take effect till the next session of

the Legislature.

A bill was brought, in by the chairman of the committee on Road and Internal Navigation, this morning, to guarantee \$300,000, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds, to enable that Company of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds, to enable the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds, to enable the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds, to enable the Chesapeake and Chesapeake pany to complete that great work to Cumberland. This is a measure in which your County as well as the entire Valley, has a deep interest, and your Delegate, Mr. Thompson, presented a petition this morning, from citizens of Frederick, Fau-quier, Shenandoah, &c., asking the passage of the bill.

The Tax Bill is now under consideration and a good deal of discussion was had upon that clause which taxes pistols, bowie-knives, &c. You shall hear further as it progresses.

Yours &c., QUID.

## CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-ninth Congress-Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1847. Senate—The Vice President presented the credentials of the Hon. Presley Spruance, elected a Senator by the Legislature of Delaware for 6 years from the 4th March next.

Mr. Badger presented the credentials of the Hon. W. P. Mangum, re-elected a Senator by the Legislature of North Carolina, for 6 years from the 4th March next.

4th March next. Mr. Dix, from the military committee, made a report that the Senate insist upon the army bill in the shape in which it passed that body.

The report was adopted, and Messrs. Dix, Crittenden and Cass were appointed a committee of conference on said bill.

The committee on finance reported the appro-priation bill for West Point Academy, with an

The Senate then took up the three million bill,

which is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repro sentatives of the United States of America in Con-gress assembled, That a sum of money, not ex-ceeding three millions of dollars, be, and the same ceeding three millions of dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of defraving any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in order to bring the existing war with Mexico to a speedy and honorable conclusion, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may

Mr. Berrien addressed the Senate at considerable length, and offered the following amendment of which he had before given notice:

of which he had before given notice:

At the end of the bill add the following proviso:

Provided always, and it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of Congress in making this appropriation, that the war with Mexico ought not to be prosecuted by this government. ment with any view to the dismemberment of that republic, or to the acquisition, by conquest, of any portion of her territory. That this government, ever desirous to maintain and preserve peaceful and friendly relations with all nations, and particularly with the neighboring republic of Mexico, will always be ready to enter upon negotiations with a view to terminate the present un happy conflict, on terms which shall secure the ust rights and preserve inviolate the national honor of the U. States and of Mexico. That it is especially desirable, in order to maintain and preserve those amicable relations which ought preserve those amicable relations which ought always to exist between neighboring republics, that the boundary of the State of Texas should be definitely settled, and that provision be made by the republic of Mexico for the prompt and equitable adjustment of the just claims of our citi-

zens on that republic.

After Mr. Berrien had proceeded in his remarks, he gave way to Mr. Cass, to enable him to offer the following as a substitute for his (Mr. B's)

amendment. Provided, And it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of Congress in making this appropriation, that as by the act of the Rethis appropriation, that as by the act of the Republic of Mexico a state of war exists between that Government and the U. States, agreeably, to the declaration made by this Congress on the 13th day of May last, therefore the interest and honor of this country require that the said war be vigorously prosecuted to a successful termination, and that a reasonable indemnity should be obtained from Mexico for the wrongs she has committed towards the government of the United States.

And it is further declared that the nature and extent of such indemnity are proper subjects in the first instance, for Executive consideration, when negotiations for peace may be opened be-

when negotiations for peace may be opened between this country and Mexico, subject to the action of the Senate on the question of ratification.

Mr. Berrien then resumed and concluded his remarks, and the Senate adjourned.

remarks, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—On motion of Mr. Cobb, the House, in committee of the whole on the State of the Union, resumed the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and Mr. Root, of Ohio, addressed the committee. At the conclusion of his remarks, the committee proceeded to vote on the amendments, and several were adopted, considerably increasing the amount of appropriations, but all legitimately belonging to the bill, and adopted without much opposition.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar, Mr. Winthrop in the chair, and several bills were considered, which the committee rose and reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1847.

SENATE. - After the presentation of numerous

SENATE.—After the presentation of numerous petitions on various subjects,

Mr. Dix presented a series of joint resolutions of the Legislature of New York, setting forth that no peace with Mexico can be regarded as honorable to the United States, which shall not secure full indemnity for the aggressions of that power, and that in case of the acquisition of any new territory, slavery ought not to exist therein.

The consideration of the three million bill was then resumed.

then resumed.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., having the floor, gave his views at great length, in opposition to the course pursued by the President. He thought it strange, that after Congress had granted him full means for prosecuting the war to a successful termination, he should now ask three millions

House of Representatives .-- Mr. The W. Newton appeared at the bar of the House,

and presented his credentials as a member of the

and presented his credentials as a member of the twenty-ninth Congress, from Arkansas, in the place of Archibald Yell, (now serving as a Colonel of volunteers in Mexico,) and asked that the oath to support the constitution might be administered, and he be permitted to take his seat.

Mr. McKay, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to provide for the payment of any interest falling due on public debts. The bill was read twice, considered in committee of the whole, referred to the House, read a third time and then passed, all within the space of about five minutes.

Mr. Wilmat

Mr. Wilmot presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, and against the introduction of slavery into territory acquired.—
Referred to the committee of the whole and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1847. SENATE.—The bill amendatory of the general postage law was made the special order for Monday hext.

Several unimportant matters having been dis-

posed of, the Senate resumed the consideration of the "three million" bill.

Mr. Morehead spoke at some length in opposition to the bill. He complained that the bill did not explicitly state what the money was for. The appropriation of this money, without knowing what it was for, would be establishing a most dan express presented in conclusion by called upon erous precedent. In conclusion, he called upon he President to send a confidential message to oth Houses, stating how the money was to be

expended.

Mr. Calhoun then obtained the floor, and on his

motion the bill was informally passed over.

Mr. Dix made a report from the conference committee upon the disputed amendments to the ten regiment bill. The report is a sort of compromise relative to the appointment of officers. The President is required to appoint the field officers while Congress is in session, but he is permitted to appoint company officers in the recess, subject to the revision of the Senate at its next session.

After a debate upon this feature of the report, the Senate refused to agree to it. Yeas 17, nays 23. The remainder of the report was concur-

Mr. Benton gave notice that he will, to-morrow ask leave to bring in a new bill. The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives .- The three million bill, reported some time since by Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, chairman of the committee on foreign relations in the House, and similar to that report-

relations in the House, and similar to that reported by Mr. Sevier, in the Senate, and now under discussion in that body, was then taken up, being the special order of the day.

Mr. Ingersoll made a very able speech in favor of the bill, and in explanation of its objects—expressing the opinion that the passage of the bill would lead to negotiations, which would end in a permanent peace before the 4th July next. He opposed the introduction of any amendment, involving the question of slavery, as premature, until the territory was actually acquired—simple occupation not giving us a title, until after action by Congress.

ongress.

Mr. Wilmott offered his amendments, prohibiting the extension of slavery to territory now free, acquired or to be acquired, and in support of his amendments expressed his views at length. He denied the charge of abolitionism, and desired to say to the respectable editor of the Union, for whom he entertained the highest respect, that he (Mr. W.) was no nearer being an abolitionist than he (Mr. Ritchie) was a Hartford Convention Federalist: He was in favor of a strict adherence to the compromises of the constitution, but if his vote could prevent it, slavery should never be extended to an inch of territory in which it does not exist.

Mr. Strong, of N. Y. followed, in opposition to Mr. Wilmott's proviso, and in favor of the bill without amendment. His constituents were in avor of granting all means for the proper and rigorous prosecution of the war, and opposed to ugging in questions which have no carthly bearng, and calculated only to embarrass and defeat measures of the administration.

Mr. Chipman next addressed the committee, in support of the bill and in opposition to the proviso. The committee rose and reported progress.

## General Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF CAPTAIN S. H. WALKER .- Capt. Walker, whose gallantry on the Rio Grande is in the mouths of all the people, arrived in Baltimore on Saturday evening from Washington, bringing with him some thirty recruits for his company of mounted riflemen. His quarters are at present at the Mansion House, corner of Fayette and St. Paul's streets. We understand he proposes to re-main in the city about a week, when he, with his comrades, will take his departure for the theatre of war via the western route.-Balt. Sun.

Among the recruits obtained in Washington by Capt. Walker, for his new company, we notice the names of Benj. B. Chambers of Harpers-Ferry, James R. Phillips of Fauquier and Thaddeus Bell of Culpeper county, Va.

General Wallace, the Senator from Fauuier and Prince William, declines a re-election. We regret the loss of so staunch a Democrat from ar public councils.

PUBLIC PRINTING .- The National Intelligencer states that the Board of Officers to whom the duty is assigned by law, on Monday awarded the contract for the first four classes of the Printing of the next Congress to Messrs. Wendell & Van Benthuysen, of Albany, New York, and the fifth class to Messrs. Tippin & Streeper, of Pennsylvania-these gentlemen having been the lowest bidders for the work.

The Intelligencer adds: "We wish all the parties as well as we can "We wish all the parties as well as we can wish to persons whom we have not the pleasure of knowing; but nothing future is more certain to our minds than the heavy loss which they will sustain by the performance of the contracts which they propose to enter into, and which to a certain extent they would sustain had they Printing Offices already established here for the purpose, in houses that are rent-free."

SHAD .- The editors at Richmond were feasted on fresh shad this week. They say its more than the "oldest inhabitant" has done so early in the

THE STORM AT RICHMOND .- The storm o Wednesday week, was very severe at Richmond, Va., the wind blowing for several hours almost a purricane. The Times says:

We learn that very serious damage was done to several houses in the city. The gale, in one instance of which we have heard, tearing off a zink roof, and in another bursting in the gable end of a gentleman's dwelling. Part of the roofing of Mr. J. H. Grant's factory; Messrs. Greaner & Son's factory; Messrs. Binford & Porter's cabinet warehouse, and Messrs. Hooker & Bioren's commission house, on the Basin, was blown off. The roofing of the Capitol was partly blown off. The steeple of the 2d Baptist Church was forced from its perpendicularity, and represented a leaning tower. This was said to be owing to the want of fastening for one of its braces, which being sepplied yesterday all is right again. The street walks were covered with pieces of slate, and it is a little wonderful that no one was injured by them in their descent. Tress, fences, and chimney tops were blown down in considerable numbers. We learn that very serious damage was done

SMITHFIELD TURNPIKE.—Mr. Hunter has pre sented in the House of Delegates, a petition signed by two hundred and twenty citizens of Jefferson and Frederick counties, asking an amendment to the charter of the Shepherdstown and Smithfield Turnpike Company so as to authorize the exten-sion of said road to the town of Winchester.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Berkeley County, held at Billmire's Hotel, in Martinsburg, on Monday the 8th day of February, 1847, for the purpose of considering the propriety of holding a Convention to nominate a suitable gentleman to be voted for at the next Congressional election, Capt. Amos Williamson was, on motion of Col. Nadenbousch, called to the Chair, and Maj. Israel Robinson appointed Secretary.

On motion of Capt. J. W. Gray, it was Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the subject of calling a Convention.

tion.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said committee:—J. W. Gray, Col. J. B. A. Nadenbousch, Lewis Grantham, John Ellis, George H. McClure, Moses S. Grantham, and Jonathan W. Thatcher.

The committee having retired a short time, came that meating and reported the following pre-

nto the meeting and reported the following pre-

into the meeting and reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The period of another Congressional election is nearly at hand, and it being in accerdance with the usage of the Democratic party
of this Congressional district to hold a Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for
Congress; and several of its presses having suggested Winchester as the place, and the 2nd day
of March next as the proper time for holding said

Convention—
Resolved, therefore, That the Democracy of Berkeley, here assembled, fully concur in the propriety of said suggestion, and respectfully recommend it to the consideration of their Demoratic brethren of the other counties composing this dis-

On motion of Col. Nadenbousch, the follow ing gentlemen were appointed a committee to nominate delegates to represent this county in the proposed convention:—J. W. Gray, Lewis Gran-tham, John Ellis, John H. Likens and David tham, John Ellis, John H. Likens and David Speck, who reported the following list of delegates, which was unanimously approved by the meeting: To represent Gerardstown Precinct—Richard D. Seaman, John Sincendiver, George Vanaker, Jeremiah Hawkins, Col. Jacob Sincendiver. Back Creek—Maj, Israel Robinson, Robert K.

Robinson, Nathan Everhart, Daniel Stuckey, Sr.,

David Stuckey.

Hedgesville—P. Mussetter, Benj. Speck, Sebas-tian Poisal, Harrison J. Seibert, John Zorn. Falling Waters—Tillotson Dugan, Jacob M. Seibert, Andrew Crisswell, Wm. McGeary, Amos

Williamson.

Martinsburg—Geo. H. McClure, John B. A. Nadenbousch, Wm. H. Mong, Washington Mason, Jacob A. Small.

Resolved, That the delegates from the county

of Berkeley are hereby recommended to ascertain the wishes and feelings of their Democratic fellow-citizens of the several precincts of the county, and vote accordingly in said Convention. Resolved, That in the event of a failure in the

nomination of a candidate of their choice, it be recommended to them to promote as far as they can, a spirit of harmony, concession, compromise and devotion to the general good of their party. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the Democratic papers of this District and in the Richmond Enquirer.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be

given to the Chairman and Secretary.

AMOS WILLIAMSON, Ch'n.

ISRAEL ROBINSON, Sec'y.
THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.—Yesterday our streets again exhibited the pageantry and cere-monials belonging to a soldier's funeral. The spectacle of Ringgoup's obsequies has hardly passed away before the citizens of Baltimore are called upon to pay the last honors to the remains of Warson and Ridgely. None can say that she has not contributed her share to the sacrifice she has not contributed her share to the sacrifice called for by the nation's cause. She has given of her best, of her bravest. They were given, full of life and ardor and spirit; they are returned to her, cold and inanimate; but their remains are cherished as precious relics.

The day was beautifully propitions for the appointed ceremonies. The array of the procession, both military and civil, was very imposing, and included a vast multitude, while, the side-walks, thronged by an observant crowd, and the windows.

thronged by an observant crowd, and the windows, filled with fair spectators, presented an accompaniment of still life to the moving columns which passed with music and banners along the streets The emblems of mourning on the various stand-ards and insignia, with the sable hearses and the solemn blasts of mournful music from the full bands at intervals as the procession advanced, imparted an impressive aspect to the scene well

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER TUSCALOOSA .-Horrible Details.—We gave some particulars on Saturday of the explosion of the boilers and the burning of this boat, when in sight of Mobile.— The number of persons supposed to have been lost was between thirty and fifty, but the books having been burnt and the clerk killed, the number could not be ascertained. The New Orleans Picayune contains the following additional particulars: When about ten miles above Mobile, two of

When about ten miles above Mobile, two of the boilers of the Tuscaloosa burst with a tremendous crash, tearing the forward deck, the pilot house, social hall, and other portions of that section of the boat to atoms, killing all or nearly all on the watch at the time, besides several of the officers and passengers. It was noticed, by some of the passengers, that a terrific peal of thunder burst over the boat at the time, many confounding the din of the elements with the explosion of the boilers, and thinking the steamer was riven the boilers, and thinking the steamer was riven

by lightning.

Instantly all was coefusion on board. The la dies' cabin, and all the after part of the gentle-men's cabin, were uninjured, and thither such as had life in them were borne, loud shrieks and groans attesting their agony. The tempest still raged with as great violence as ever, and the boat was drifting about at the mercy of the storm.— Suddenly, to add to the terrors of the scene, it was announced to the survivors that the vessel was on fire, and that there were some thirty kegs of powder on board! Again consternation fell

upon all on board.

A rope was attached to the stern of the boat, and by this the affrighted passengers let them selves down into the water, fortunately here but three or four feet deep. Scarcely had they all reached this strange place of safety—women standing in mud and water and holding aloft their children water and the strange of dren exposed to the pitiless storm—when the powder exploded with a tremendous report that was heard across the marsh and water, as far as Blakeley, tearing what was yet left of the unfortunate boat to atoms.

A more dreadful scene of disaster and death

cannot be imagined—women calling aloud, above the shrieks of their children, upon husbands and brothers, to know if they were still alive; the ag-onizing shouts and groans of the wounded; the wind howling a frightful requiem over the dead; while ever and anon the fierce lightning would for a moment bring out in bold relief the awful situation of the survivors.

ADULTERY AND MURDER OF A HUSBAND, rumored in town, that Mr. Dowden, a Baptist lergyman, living in Spencer county, was mortal-wounded one night last week, by his own wife! ly wounded offe night last week, by his own wife! The circumstances attending this outrageous affair, according to the rumor, is, that from several causes Mr. D. had been led to suspect the fidelity and chastity of his wife. He started off as his wife supposed on a preaching tour of a week or more; but he returned the next night, lighted a candle and went into his bed-room, where he found a man in bed with Mrs. Dowden. Mrs. D. immediately jumped out of bed, went to a bureau, and got from a drawer a large butcher knife, with which she stabbed her husband three times in the stomach and bowels—wounding him mortally.—He made not the least resistance—apparently determined to let her who had so basely betrayed his bonor, and destroyed his peace, also to rid him of life.—Shelby News, 3d.

There are eight vessels now leading at Norfolk

There are eight vessels now loading at Norfolk ith Corn for Europe, which will carry out 157,

AUTHOR WILLIAM

AUGUSTA COMPANY.—The Augusta De

publishes a Muster Roll of the Augusta Company, containing the names, birth-place, occupation and age. The number is 80; birth-place, Virginia 70, Pennsylvania 3, Tenuessee 1, Kentucky 1, Ireland 4, Germany 1. Their occupations are Engineer 1, Lawyer 1, the remainder being made up entirely of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

Defection of Volunteers.—Two of the companies of the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers have determined not to enter the service.—One of them, the Rowan company, have dishanded and gone home; the other, the Mecklenburg company, have resolved to offer their services to the President as Dragoons in the regular army. The cause of this defection is said to be the action of the Legislature in voting the money to the volunteers, and dissatisfaction with the field officers.

A HICKORY NOTION .- The Ball room of the nex and spacious edifice recently erected in Washington city, by Blair & Rives, called "Jackson Hall," is furnished with fifteen large beautiful settees, the wood of which was entirely derived from the "hickory pole" which formerly stood in front of the Globe office in that city. We are requested to state that a meeting of the

Democrats of the Winchester Precinct will be held at the Court House on Saturday next, for the purpose of electing delegates to the District Conven-tion, proposed to be held on the 2d day of March next, for the nomination of a candidate to repre-sent this District in the next Congress of the Unied States .- Winchester Virginian.

Big Day's Jos .- The Cincinnati Signal is in ormed that a house in that city made seventy-five housand dollars in one day, by the advance of lour occasioned by the Hibernia's news.

No Kentucky Senator Yet.—On the 2d inst., in the Kentucky Legislature, there was no further balloting for a United States Senator. The Senate passed a resolution to drop the lowest candidate on each ballot, until an election was had, but the House of Representatives refused to concur in the resolution, and in consequence of this disagreement, and the time occupied in the consideration of the proposition, no ballotings

It is said that Webster asked Walker the other day, when the Mexican war was likely to end?
"When the leaders of the Whig party shall come
to the support of the country," replied Mr. Walker, a remark which owes all its bitterness to its truth, since what most encourages the foe to per-sist in hostilities, is the mad fury of faction here

### The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKETdeported weekly for the "Spirit of Jefferson," by WILLIAM RATLIFF, Flour and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer, Baltimore.

Baltimore, Wednesday Morning, February 10, 1846.

Dear Siz:—Our Flour market for some days past, has not varied much; sales on Thursday last, at 5.75 a \$5.874; on Friday, Saturday and Monday considerably more sold at \$6, with the market firm yesterday at that price. Car price \$5.874. Receipts large. City Mills Flour \$6. Corn Meal (kilin dried) \$5.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat by wagons have been considerable, and prime reds sell at 1.22 to \$1.28. Corn has declined—sales yesterday and to-day at 82 to 85 cts, and close dull at 82 cts. Receipts by wagons very heavy. Oats 33 cts. No Rys in market.

SEEDS—Cloverseed has advanced—4.75 to \$5; prime-seed very scarce. Flaxseed \$1.25.

BACON—Sides 9 cts, shoulders 74 and hams 10 cts.

LARD—9 cts in kegs and \$1 in bbis.

HOSS—Live hogs are selling at 6.25 to \$6.75, according to quality. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING,

ng to quality.
CATTLE—Have advanced—the average sales on Monday about \$3 25.

WHISKEY—In bbls 29 cts—in hhds 28 cts. The de-

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

At New York, on Monday, Flour was dull, as in contequence of the scarcity of freight, shippers cannot purchase without the privilege of storing. Western may be quoted at 6 87 s. 37; 1100 Genesee sold at \$6 87 s. 500 bbis Baltimore at \$6 50. 8,000 bushels Genesee Wheat \$1 10. 1,000 bushels Long Island yelfow corn 98 cents; 7,000 bushels Jersey do. 98 ctato \$1.

At Philadelphia, on Monday, Flour was in fair demand, and about 1500 bbis sold at \$6. Corn meal was selling at \$450. Prime white wheat for shipment, \$1 50. Rye 85 cts. Pa. yellow Corn 85 cent.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, Mr. John Chamberlin to Miss Ann C. Sharpf, daughter of Mr. John Sharff,—all of this county.

On the 4th inst., in Washington county, Md., by the Rev. Mr. Seiss, Mr. Bartholomew Rosenberger to Miss Margaret Watson,—all of this county. On the evening of 4th February, at "Rose Lawn," Frederick, Co., Va., by the Rev. W. Y. Rooker, EDWARD MCCORNICK, Esq., of Clarke county, to Miss Mary E. Straibling, daughter of Dr. Tallaferro Stribling.
In Frederick, Md., on the 2d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. John W. Grantham, of Smithfield, to Miss Phere A. Larue, daughter of Mr. Samuel Larue, of Clarke county.

Clarke county.

In Spickersville, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. G. T. Massey, Mr. James M. Howell to Miss Martia C. Huppman.

Near Lovettaville, on the 28th ult., by Rev. M. L. Shu-ford, Mr. John Monealey to Miss Mary Cathabine Everhart—both of Loudoun county.

# DIED.

On Monday evening last, after an illness somewhat protracted, and one of extreme suffering, Mrs. Many CATHARINE BRAGG, wife of Mr. Thumas J. Bragg, of this town, in the 24th year of her age.

Near Shepherdstown, on the 31st of January last, Mrs. RERECCA JANE LOMAN, wife of Mr. John B. Loman, and daughter of William and Rachael Callahan, aged 21 years and 7 months.

Near Urbana, Champaigne county, Ohio, on the 14th f January last, Mrs. Mary Conklys, wife of Mr. Hen-y Conklyn, dec'd, of this county, in the 73d year of her

age.
At his residence in Winchester, on Sunday the 31st ult., of pulmonary disease, Mr. Enward Haines, in the 44th year of his age.
On Sunday last, in this county, of Consumption, Mr. John B. Duke, aged 76 years.
On Tuesday the 2d inst., in Berkeley county, Mr. Preer Crim, aged 94 years.
The deceased was a soldier of the Revolution, and his remains were interred with the honors of war, at Smithfield. Lt. Samuel Sensendiver was commander of the escort, and Col. Jacob Sensendiver Marshal of the day.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

No To meet the heavy expenses incident to a Printing Office, we hope our patrons will bear in mind that we nust needs look to them. There are many who would nder us an essential aid, without feeling the slightest render is an expension inconvenience themselves, if they would but discharge their indebtedness, small though it may be, individually. Monday next, (Court-day,) will afford an opportunity to ur country friends for giving us a call.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. A Meeting of the Democratic party of this county will held at the Court House on Monday the 15th Februa-next being Court-day.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. A Democratic Meeting will be held in Smithfield on Saturday evening the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is desirable. Feb. 12.

CAMBRIDGE, VL. June 18, 1846.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle,—Dear Sir: for several years past, my usual good health has been occasionally interrupted by spells of coughing, produced by colds; a year ago last winter I was brought to the verge of the grave by a very severe cough accompanied with pains in both sides, between the shoulders, &c., which, with long continued night-aweats, and other alarming symptoms, reduced me so low that my friends despaired of my recovery. I consulted physicians, and tried the various remedies of the day, but none of them cured ma. At last I procured Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and it saved my life. I have not enjoyed better health for many years; therefore I can recommend others who need it, to try it.

37 A fresh supply of the above Balsam, on hand and try it.

SAMUEL BENTLEY.

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

THE Ladies who have not supplied themselves with Cashmeres, Shawls, Hosiery, &c., &c., would do well to call and see our stock that we are selling off, to amuse ourselves, and to accommodate our friends. GIBSON & HARRIS. Feb. 12, 1847.

FOR BENT.

THE undersigned has Four Houses for Rent.

Also—1 English Wagon-bed for sale, for which he has no use.

Also—300 bushels of Potatoes for sale.

JOHN BURNS, Sr.
Opequon Creek, Berkeley co., Va., {
Feb. 12, 1846.

### JOHN WM. FINLEY. Produce and General Commission MERCHANT.

No. 26 Commerce st. Wharf, (four doors below Pratt st.) Baltimore,

WILL devote particular attention to the sale WILL devote particular attention to the sale of FLOUR, CORN, WHEAT, MILL FEED, PORK, WHISKEY, and all articles of the growth and manufature of the country.

Having had several years experience, he hopes to be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may confide their property to his care.

IT Liberal advances made on Produce.

REFERENCES. Baltimore—Messis. Alex. Brown & Sons; J. Hopkins, Brothers & Co.; Reynolds & Smith. Baltimore, Feb. 12, 1847—3t.

### PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to remove to the Western Country, will sell at public sale, on TUESDAY the 2nd day of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day the geafter, in Jefferson County, on the farm belonging to Mrs. Alexander G. Gordon, adjoining the farm of Hierome L. Opie, Esq., the tollowing property, viz: Six work Horses and two Colts; Six head of superior milch Cows; Fifty head of stock Hogs, among them are several excellent brood Sows with Pigs; Two first-rate Wagons nearly new, one a low plantation Wagon, the other a heavy Road Wagon;

Six setts of Wagon Gears—also, Six setts Plough Gears; One Cart;

Two Barshear Ploughs; Four Shovel Ploughs; One Harrow;
One Wheat Fan, nearly new;
Several Bee Stands;
Household and Kitchen Furniture;
Thirty bushels of Potatoes, and Corn by the

barrel; 1000 lbs. of Bacon, besides a variety of other ar

TERMS OF SALE .- For all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required, all sums ex-ceeding that amount a credit of nine months will be given; purchasers giving bonds with approved security. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock.

Feb. 12, 1847. URIAH LOCK.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, at the "Potomac Mills" near Shepherdstown, on MONDAY the 1st March, next, the following PROPERTY, viz: 2 Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding; Corner Cupboard, 1 Safe; Half dozen Windsor Chairs, 1 Bureau; Also—3 Hogs, 1 Cow, I Colt;
Half barrel Vinegar;
Between 6 and 800 lbs. Bacon, and a lot of good

Also, KITCHEN FURNITURE—such as

Pots, Ovens, &c., and many other articles not necessary to enumerate.

Terms of Sale:—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; for all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required.

JOHN B. LOMAN.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

THE Sale of a crop of Wheat supposed to be
4 or 500 bushels; Timothy Hay, a Stack of
Oats, the property of John Sharff, and heretofore
advertised for sale by me, has been postponed until Saturday the 20th inst., when it will be offered
to the highest bidder, for cash, at his residence
near Leetown, Jefferson county.

The above property is sold to satisfy an execution in my hands against said Sharff in favor of
Thos. Buck, Jr. BENJ. LUCAS, D. S.
Feb. 12, 1847.

To John Moler.

## FREY'S VERMIFUGE,

TO DESTROY AND EXPEL WORMS! MANY pages could be filled with testimonials
Certifying the astonishing and beneficial
effects of this medicine. The following exhibit
its merits in a variety of cases.

Market Street Bridge,
Baltimore, Dec. 6, 1845.

My child was troubled with a tickling in the

throat during the night—on giving her Frey's Vermifuge a wad of 10 or 12 worms (8 or 10 nches long) and also some separate, came from

WM. BERSH.
Clayton Township, Perry Go., Ohio, April 11, 1844. I certify that I gave to my child Frey's Verm fuge, and in about six hours after taking it, eighty worms were discharged. Previous to taking it, the child had every appearance of spasms.

WM. STONEBRAKER.

WM. STONEBRAKER.

Hagerstoin, Washington Co., Md., }

April 24, 1844. {

I hereby certify that Mr. G—, of Hagerstown, about 40 years of age, experienced unusual appetite and unpleasant sensation about his breast generally at 11 o'clock, A. M. One bottle of

generally at 11 o'clock, A. M. One bottle of Frey's Vermituge brought from him fifty two worms some unusually large (eay half an inch in diameter and 20 inches long.)

DANIEL KING. The above successful remedy is sold by JOHN P. BROWN, A. M. CRIDLER,

Feb. 12, 1847-eow4t. Harpers-Ferry. Domestics, Domestics. FARMERS and others will look this way for large stock of Domestics, as follows:

Large stock of Domestics, as follows:
40 pieces 7-8 plain Osnaburg Sheeting,
40 do Milled do for Pants,
1 Bale 4-4 Brown Cottons,
40 pieces blue do., from 10 to 25 cts per yard,
20 pieces Wiley and Penitentiary Plaids,
Knitting Cottons, Bats, Boss, Threads, Buttons,
and every variety of merchandise to suit the ap
proaching season. oaching season. We can say our stock is unusually large, and purchased in person by one of our firm, on the most fair terms, and will be sold at the smallest

dvance, to good men on time. Call and see-n charge for showing.
Feb. 12. GIBSON & HARRIS. Groceries.

HD, New Orleans Sugar, (extra good,) Loaf and Lump do., 1 barrel fresh Rice; prime Cheese, Green and Black Teas. GIBSON & HARRIS. Feb. 12.

Cigars and Tobacco. 1000 VERY Extra Cigare, Tobacco, prime for 25 cents. Feb. 12. GIBSON & HARRIS. Feb. 12. Cloths and Cassimeres.

FEW ends of Black French Cloths and Cas simeres, just ready for sale. Feb. 12. GIBSON & HARRIS.

30 PIECES Calicoes, new styles, just rec'd Feb. 12. GIBSON & HARRIS.

C ARDEN SEEDS.—A large and well seeds lected assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds just received and for sale. I deem it unnecessary to enumerate, as my supply is as general as an in the Valley.

J. J. MILLER.

for Rent on the first day of April next.

For terms, &c., apply to Joseph M.

Brown.

RICHARD WILLIAMS. Feb. 5, 1847-3t.

FOR SALE.

HAVE one or two extra horses for sale, which I will sell low, as my object is to reduce the number of my horses. I have one which may be called a family horse, rides well and works well, which I would sell; or, I would sell merely a plain work-horse or two.

I shall have 50 or 60 bushels of Potatoes for sale in the spring—suitable for the table or seed. Feb. 5, 1847—3t. R. S. BLACKBURN.

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving an unusual large Stock of Goods, suitable to the season. Feb. 5, 1847, GIBSON & HARRIS.

CUTLERY. WE have now on hand a large variety of Cutlery, consisting of Pen Knives, Scissors and Razors of all quanties and prices. Feb. 5. CHAS. G. STEWART & SON.

. FOR RENT. THE House and Lot belonging to Mrs. Martha Lee, on the road leading from Charlestown to Kabletown, about four miles, from the former place, will be for rent for the ensuing year. Possession given on the first day of April next. Apply to N. S. WHITE.

Charlestown, Jan. 29, 1847—3t.

FOR SALE. A VALUABLE negro woman is offered for sale to any one who wants to purchase for his own use. She is young, healthy and active.—For Particulars enquire at THIS OFFICE.

Jan. 29, 1847—3t.

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

Jan. 22, 1847—8m.

### PUBLIC SALE

THE subscriber, desirous of renting out his Farm, will offer at public sale, on Tuesday the 2d day of March next, the following property:

he 2d day of March next, the following property:
6 First-rate Work Horses;
Several head of young Cattle;
A number of Sows and Pigs;
6 sets Wagon Gears, Housings, &c.;
1 first-rate Road Wagon, with English bed;
Barshear and Shovel Ploughs, Harrows, &c.;
2 Log Chains, one Fifth-chain;
Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes Forks, &c.;
Plough Gears, &c., and many other articles unecessary to mention.

Plough Gears, &c., and many other articles unnecessary to mention.

Also—1 Negro Woman, about 28 years old, and two children, a girl and a boy.

Also—About 60 acres of Wheat in the ground. Terms of Saie.—On the Negro Woman and Grain, a credit until the first of September next, on the other property, a credit of nine months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.—for all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the required. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

ISAAC SHOWALTER Feb. 5, 1847.

### TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from George Castleman and Jane his wife, to the undersigned, recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson on the 21st day of September, 1841, and executed for the purpose of securing to John H. McEndree the payment of the sum of money therein mentioned, in the manner therein specified—of which sum there appeared to be still due, on the 1st day of April, 1846, the sum of \$1300 22, (there being interest up to this date on the aforesaid sum,) according to the receipts of payments produced to me by the said George Castleman, and a statement thereof furnished to me by said McEndree, which correspond,—I shall ofby said McEndree, which correspond,—I shall of-fer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, or on such credit or terms as the parties concerned may direct, in front of the Court-house door in Charlestown, on FRIDAY the 26th day of February, 1847, Five-Eighths or Shares, (or so much of the same as may be necessary to pay the debt,) and all the right, title, claim and demand of the said George Castleman and wife, in the said five shares, (which is understood to be the absolute interest in fee) of and in that certain

TRACT OF LAND. Lying and being in the County of Jefferson, State of Virginia, which descended to the heirs of William McEndree, dec'd, and the whole Tract containg 93 Acres and 2 roods, more or less. The five of the six shares herein advertised to be The five of the six shares herein advertised to be sold, (there being eight in all,) being five of the six shares conveyed by the said John H. Mc-Endree and Ann Eugenia his wife, and Sarah McEndree, by Deed, dated the 24th of August, 1841, to the said George Castleman, on record in the same Office, and are the same shares assigned the same Office, and are the same snares and to said John H. McEndree and Sarah McEndree, (4 to said John and 1 to said Sarah,) in the report and plat of division between the heirs, on record in the same Office of the County Court of Jeffer

The said four shares, which have the improve-The said four shares, which have the improvements thereon, containing, as will be seen, 24 acres, 1 rood and 22 poles, and the said share of Sarah McEndree, 19 acres, the other share of the 6 shares conveyed by the Trust Deed, and known on said plat as the share of Nimrod McEndree, has been sold by the said George Castleman, with the consent of the said McEndree, to H. L. Opie, Esq. WM. LUCAS, Trustee.

Feb. 5, 1847.

New Goods.

Feb. 5, 1847.

Feb. 5, 1847.

WE have just received a full and general assortment of Domestic Goods, to which we invite the attention of the farmers and others in want of such Goods. The following comprises a Heavy twilled Osnaburgs, for negro pants, Best 4-4 brown Muslins,

7-8 plain Osnaburg, Penitentiary Plaid Cottons, American Nankeens, Bleached, unbleached and mixed knitting cotton. All of which we will sell as cheap as any in the lace. MILLER & TATE.

Great Sacrifice in Goods. WE have on hand a large stock of fashfoolable

WE have on hand a large stock of fashionable Mouslins, Cashmeres, Winter Silks and Sattins, Calicoes, Ribbons, &c., which we will sell at very reduced prices, as we are anxious to close them out before we make our spring purchases. Ladies who wish to purchase a handsome dress, can now buy it at a great sacrifice. Please give us a call. MILLER & TATE.

Fresh Groceries JUST received, a general supply of Fresh and cheap Groceries.

J. J. MILLER:
Feb. 5, 1847.

DOMESTICS.—4-4,7-8 and 3-4 heavy Brown
Muslins; 3-4, 4-4 heavy plain and twilled
Osnaburgs; Penitentiary and no Penitentiary
Plaids, Burlaps, knitting Cotton, and a general
supply of Goods for the approaching season. 1 For
sale very low by piece or otherwise, by in to the
Feb 5, 1847.

MORRISON'S PILLS Genuine, for Male Feb. 12, 1847.

WELL-A-DAY.
Love comes and goes,
Like a spell!
How, no one knows,
Nor can tell! Now here, now there,
Like the lay
Of harps in the air!
Well-a-day! Should love depart,

Now here, now there,
Then away!
None dreampt where;
Well-a-day! Not a tie
Binds up the heart
Till we die!
Now here, now there
Sad we stray! Love should be true Life is all care! Well-a-day! As the star, Such in the blue Sky afar!

## Varietn.

Man.—We find the following rich morsel in one of Dow Jr's "Short Patent Sermons."
"Man looks upon life just as he does upon wo-

man; there is no living without them, and he can't live with them. He will run after them, and rath-er than be held, he will lose his coat-tail and character; he kisses them for love, and then licks them for leading him into trouble. So with life—he partakes of its pleasures, and then curses it for its pains, gathers boquets of bliss, and when their blossoms have faded, he finds himself in possession of a bunch of briars; which is all owing to a little incident that occurred in Paradise when man was as green as a tobacco worm, and unsuspicious as a tree in a thunder storm. He was told to in-crease and multiply, and so he accordingly increased his cares and curses, multiplied his miseries, and peopled the world with a parcel of candidates for perdition, and I am one of them."

CONNUBIAL HOORS AND EYES.—Amelia Simher wrongs as follows :- " I married Simcox eight years ago, at which time my gowns were fastened by eight hoooks and eyes. Now, sir, you will reidily perceive that no woman can completely hook and eye herself. Whilst a spinster, she obtains the aid of her sister, cousin, mother, or Betty the maid. When she becomes a married woman, the hook-and-eye duty naturally devolves upon the husband. For the first year of my marriage, Simcox, like an affectionate husband, hooked-and-eyed the whole eight; the second year he somewhat peavishly restricted himself to seven; the third to six; the fourth to five; the fifth to four; and so on decreasing, until this morning, the anniver-sary of our eighth wedding day—when you would have supposed him possessed by the dearest and fondest recollections, he dropped another hook and eye, intimating to me that for the term of his na-tural life, he should restrict himself to one—the hook and eye at the top. As I know, Mr. Editor, you have a crowd of female readers, I thought it a duty I owed to my sex to warn them, through the medium of your columns, of the craftiness, and I may say it—the selfishness of man. They will, I hope, take warning by my condition, and ere they enter in matrimony, stipulate for a due perfor-mance of toilette attentions on the part of their husbands. Whilst in our pride, we women remember that marriage has its bonds, let not the men forget that it has its Hooks-and-Eyes."

Cream may be frezen by simply putting it into a glass vessel, and then placing the whole in an old bachelor's bosom. Don't believe it.

There are just two hundred and forty bones in the human body, the way people are made now-a-days—how many had Adam?

An old woman who sold ale, being at church, fell asleep during the sermon, and unluckily let fall her old fashioned clasp bible, which making a great noise, she exclaimed, half awake. you jade, there's another jug broke!"

A man very much intoxicated was arrested and sent to "durance vile." "Why didn't you bail him out?" asked a bystander. "Bail him out?" exclaimed the other, you couldn't pump him out!" [Weekly Fountain.

During the late flood at Dayton, Ohio, says the Louisville Journal, a spectacle incongruous and queer presented itself. "A hig and very dirty hog, seeking refuge from the water, belook himself to a fine feather bed, and curled himself up in it, and snoozed away for several hours mos luxuriously."

Yes, Mr. Chairman, said a modern political orator, 'I repeat the declaration-I do not believe there is a man, woman, or child in this house, who has arrived at the age of fifty years and upwards, but has felt this truth thundering through their brains for centuries.

MATRIMOXY.—It is seldom that people take such a philosophical view of the necessity of mutual accommodation, as that taken by a rustic Highlander, previous to joining hands in wedlock. "Nou, Shannett," says he, "mind ye maun pe the water when I pe the fire, and I pe water when you pe the fire."

New Cure For Love .- A romantic incident occurred in one of the Islands of Scotland, which became the subject of judicial investigation. A ploughman became deeply enamored with the charms of a milk maid, of course rosy and fair, of a wealthy farmer. His addresses were rejected, and the disappointed swain, full of melanicholy, and vengeance, procured a strong cord, went out to the barn, and-tied all the cows' tails together.

Too Ban!-The fellow who wrote the following verse ought to be darned, that's a fact.

How queerly does a lady feel,
A walking in the street,
When she's award her stocking heel
Makes visible her feet,

She lifts her foot up awkwardly, And puts it down again,

And tries to pass that none may see,
But labors all in vain.

Why should Prince, Albert feel jealons of one of our American Generals ? work agidy

Because Taylor has his arms around Victoria Brow 'EM UP!-" Don't talk to me about your

gun cotton," said an acquaintance to us yesterday,
"I'll put my wife against any invention in the
world for blowing people up; if the government
could get her to sit down opposite to San Juan
d'Ulloa, the Mexicans would leave instanfer." Reveille. IDLE DAUGHTERS .- "It is," says Mrs. Ellis "a most painful spectacle in families where the mother is the drudge, to see the daughters elegant

ly dressed, reclining at their ease, with their drawing, their music, their fancy work, and their reading; beguing themselves of the lapse of hours, days, and weeks, and never dreaming of their responsibilities; but as a necessary consequence. their responsibilities; but as a necessary consequence of the neglect of duty, growing weary of their useless lives, laying hold of every newly invented stimulant to rouse their drooping energies, and blaming their fate, when they dare not blame their God, for having placed them where they

"These individuals will often tell you, with an air of affected compassion, (for who can believe it real?) that poor dear mamma is working her-

self to death.

"Yet no sooner do you propose that they should assist her, than they declare she is quite in her element, in short, that she would never be happy if she had only half as much to do."

AGENTS.

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

WM. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry;
John G. Welson;
Solomon Staley, Shepherdstown;
H. H. Miller, Elk Branch;

SOLOMON STALEY, Shephoruscown;
H. H. Miller, Elk Braneb;
John Cook, Zion Chuch;
Wm. Ronemous of John Hess, Union School House;
George E. Moore, Old Furnace;
John H. Smith of J. R. Redman, Smithfield;
Edwin A. Relly, Summit Point;
Dolfrin Darw of S. Heffledwer, Kabletown;
Jacob Isler of J. M. Nicklin, Berryville;
Wm. Timberlark, Dr. J. J. Janney, of J. O. Coyle,
Britectown, Frederick County;
Henry F. Baker, Winchester;
Gol, Wm. Harmison, Bath, Morgan County;
John H. Likens, Martinsburg;
George W. Bradyield, Snickersville;
J. P. Megerti, Philomont, Loudoun county;
Silas Marmadure, Hillsborough, Loudoun county;
Silas Marmadure, Hillsborough, Loudoun county;
George Gilbert, Romney, Hampshire county;
Grorge Gilbert, Romney, Hampshire county;
George Gilbert, Romney, Hampshire county;

AGENCY.

V. B. PALMER, whose offices are S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore; N. W. corner Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia; Tribune Buildings, New York, and No. 12 State Street, Boston, is the agent in those cities for the "Spirit of Jefferson," He will receive and forward promptly, Subscriptions Advertisements, &c. and is fully authorized to receive payment for the same.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS! TOHN T. LITTLE would respectfully inform the public that he has just returned from Bal-timore, and is now receiving a choice lot of

Seasonable Goods, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for all kinds of Country Produce, for which the highest market price will be paid. Shepherdstown, Jan. 1, 1847-3m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the General Assembly of Virginia, at the present Session, for an amendment of the charter of the Shepherdstown and Smithfield Turnpike road company, so as to extend the said road from Smithfield to Win-

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Mar tinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charlestown.

All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to.

WILLIAM CROW.

Charlestown, Nov. 20, 1846-tf. Valuable Jefferson Land for Sale.

HE 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

OMORCE PRUIT growing and yielding upon the Estate besides every variety of Ornamental Trees grow-

The Dwelling commands a beautiful view of the Blue Ridge and North Mountains, and is very healthy, but lew cases of sickness having ever ocis of the best limestone. From its location,—being convenient to all the improvements, so that all times keep on hand the best Oysters the Baltimer converged upon the farm can be easily conveyed to market at little evenes. This extensions the converged to market at little evenes. curred, arising from its local situation. The land 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 purchase a valuable investment, even as a specula tion, to any disposed to engage in such an enter-prise. To a gentleman of fortune, who desires a country residence, att opportunity is now offered rarely to be met with.

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

Spring Goods. THE subscriber has just received a large lot of Domestic Goods, for servants wear; such as Penitentiary Plaids, Twilled Cotton, Brown Colton—Also, assorted Knitting Cotton.
Jan. 22 1847. E., M. AISQUITH.

DRIME NEW CROP SUGAR.-Just rec'd a fresh stock of Groceries-new crop Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Spice, Candles, &c.
Jan, 22, 1847. E. M. AISQUITH.

S EA BISCUIT.—Just received a barrel of Sea Biscuit—also fresh Water Crackers. Jan. 22, 1847. E. M. AISQUITH.

Cheap Goods. ovods

HE subscriber has on hand, a full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and other Winter Goods, and being desirous to reduce them, before he lays in his supplies for the spring trade, will offer great Bargains. All who wish to buy will find it to their interest to give him a call— My rule is not to keep goods over. Jan. 15. J. MILLER.

House and Lot for Sale. THE House and Lot formerly occupied by Jan. 15, 1817. Apply to E. M. AISQUITH.

Toys for Children.

WE have on hand one of the largest stocks of Toys for children of any age. Give us a call CHAS. G. STEWART & SON.

Jan. 8, 1847. Improved, wode to CACHOU Aromatise, for diffusing an aromataste and smell occasioned by nauseous medicines, smoking and using snuff, liquors, &c. Prepared by John Meakin, Druggist, &c., No 511, Broadway, New York, and for sale by

A. M. CRIDLER,
Sign of the Golden Mortar.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 20, .... DOMESTICS—7-8 heavy twilled Ornaburgs.
4-4 Brown Cottons, 4-4 fine brown do, 3-4
Penitentiary Plaids, Checks, and Tickings, for sale by CRANE & SADLER.

January 29.

FRESH ORANGES.—Six Boxes fresh Cranges, Dates, Prunes, Almonds, Filberts, with a general assortment of Fruits and Confectionary, Jan. 29 1847. Odlar F. BLESSING.

SHOE FINDINGS—A large assortment, just received and for sale by Nov. 6. THOS. RAWLINS. GUM ELASTIC Door Springs, a new article for sale by THOS. RAWLINS.
Nov. 6, 1846.

WE have been permitted to copy the following letter from a lady of the highest respectability in Boston to her, soil, a young merchant, doing business in Baltimore. The article the old lady alludes to, we believe, is HANCE'S HOAKHOUND SYRUP AND CANDY, which is doing wonders in the way of curing Asthmas and Coughs.—N. Y. MIRROR.

Dear Thomas, you know my affliction,
The cold that I caught at a dance,
So I beg you will send me a bottle.
Of HOARHOUND, extracted by HANCE.

Mrs. Johnson, I dare say you knew her,
And the story will sound like romance,
Has been cured of her cough of long standing,
By buying some Syrup of Hance, There's the doctor, too, bless the old fellow,
For his health went a travelling to France.
And came home to be cured of consumption.
And lays it to Hoarhound and Hance.

Mrs. Martin, your father's first cousin, Lay two or three days in a trance; And the first thing she said upon waking, Was" send for some Hoarhound to Hance."

I yesterday sent for the doctor,
Who said, "I can see at a glance."
There's but one thing can cure your disorder,
And that is some Hoarhound from Hance."

So you see, dearest Tom, my condition,
If you would my enjoyments enhance,
Do not fail to forward to morrow,
A bottle of Syrup from Hance. Do not trust it by William, nor Peter, T

For fear of some ugly mischance, or what shall I do dearest Thomas. If I get not the Hoarhound from Hance. One bottle for me, and another

Mrs. Brown was bent double with coughing, But now she's as straight as a lattee; And the change has been wrought, she assures me By taking the Hoarhound from Hance.

As I went to the store but last Friday,
Mr. Butterman eved me askance,
And whispering said, "Mrs. Davis,
You must send for some Hoarhound to Hance." Mrs. Pitts, who subscribes to the Mirror,

In that journal encountered by chance, ery lucky, the first advertisement, Had been seen in our village from Hance. I remain, my dear Thomas, as ever, Your mother in love's fond durance, And if you would keep me here, darling, Pray send me the Hoarhound from Hance.

STEPHENS & WELLS,

HARPERS-FERRY, VA., TAKE 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

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

OYSTERS! WHE 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 gencial variety is always kept to please the painte.

eral variety is always kept to please the palate.
Oct. 23, 1846.

J. F. BLESSING.

FRESH OYSTERS.

EORGE 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 ious 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.

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 ferson county. Oct. 23, 1846.

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

soon and get the choice. Nov. 20. J. J. MILLER, Tobacco, Snuff and Segars. JUST received, another supply of Tobacco, Sunff and Segars, of most superior quality, and at reduced prices. J. J. MILLER.

November 20.

Stoves, Stoves. HAVE just received a large assortment of Nov. 6. THOS. RAWLINS.

Extra Heavy Shoes. 1 CASE extra heavy Negro Shoes, for Winter, for sale low by J. J. MILLER. Nov. 6, 1846.

Axes, Axes. HUNT'S & Sharp's Axes, from 5 to 7 pounds weight; Mann's double hitted do.; Rawlins & Son's do., warranted, for sale low by

Nov. 6,1846. THOS. RAWLINS. Screen and Riddle Wire. COAL, Sash, Clover Seed, Cocklo, Meal and Hair Seives, for sale by Nov. 6. THOS. RAWLINS,

Domestics.

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

More New Goods.

I HAVE just received a considerable addition of New Fall and Winter Goods, comprising many desirable articles, and still a further decline in Prices. Come soon and examine them.
Nov. 6. J. J. MILLER.

Do you use the Weed?

UST received a large assortment of prime JUST received a large assorting to plants Segars, viz; Plantations, three different brands Regalia, Washington La Norma, Cazadores, Caralle, Plantellas, Havanna, se-Regalia, Washington La Norma, Cazadores, Canones, Trabuco, Eagle, Plantellas, Havanna, several brands of Principes, large lot of Spanish
and half Spanish, do., very strong—Also, Starr's
celebrated Rappee, Maccaboy and Congres Snuff.
Garrett's Scotch Snuff, and prime Tobacco at 25
cents per pound.

THOS. RAWLINS.

Nov. 6, 1846.

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.

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

The Regular Opposition Pining
HOUSE.

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

THE OPPOSITION During the last year, and hope always to mericir favors. E. H. CARRELL.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 9, 1846.

P. S. For the better accommodation of Ladies have fitted up an additional Dining Room for them and those travelling with them, which is attended by female servants exclusively. SAPPINGTON'S

THREE-STORY BRICK 图》思思点。 WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA. October 24, 1845.

JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY. THE subscriber calls the attention of his cus-

The subscriber data state generally, to his large stock of COARSE BOOTS of Also, a variety of Gentlemen's Fine and Kip work;
An assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Kid Suppers,

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 as a call.

JAMES McDANIEL, Agent.

Charlestown, Oct. 23, 1846, ald

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

JOHN H. LIKENS.

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

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. (

IRON, IRON.

JUST received a handsome assortment of Hughes' celebrated IRON. Also, wagon and carriage tire from 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) in. wide and \(\frac{2}{3}\) in. thick, to 2 in. wide, \(\frac{1}{3}\) thick—round and square from \(\frac{1}{3}\) in. to 1\(\frac{1}{3}\). Also, Nail rods and horse-shoe from, which I will warrant to be of a superior quality and which will be sold low for cash.

Dec. 4, 1846. THOS. RAWLINS.

To Farmers and Millers.



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

GRAIN AND FLOUR,

to the District Marsace, liberal advances when received. WM. SHORTT. to the District Markets, or to purchase, or make Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1846-tf.

To the Farmers and Millers. MHE undersigged having leased the WARE HOUSE, at Shepherdstown, recently occu-pied by Mr. William Short, is now prepared to forward Grain and Flour to the District Market, or to purchase, or make liberal advances, when reeived. THOMAS G. HARRIS. Jan. 28, 1846—tf.

Cooking Stove for Sale. O 2, Hathaway's Cooking Stove will Nos. Apply to F. W. Charlestown, Nov. 6, 1846. F. W. RAWLINS.

Wanted.

THE highest market price will be paid for Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Onions, Beans, Rags. Tallow, Wood and Pork, or any produce the far mer has for sale, in goods at fair prices.

Nov. 20: MILLER & TATE.

Fresh Groceries. GENERAL assortment of Grocerics just re-ceived and for sale by Nov. 6. CRANE & SADLER. Black Silk Fringe.

WIDE Black Silk Fringes; for sale by Dec. 4. CRANE & SADLER. Hew's Linament for Rhenmatism, A L Rheumatic persons have very good rea-son for rejoicing, that they can obtain an ar-

ticle that will set all rheumatic complaints at de-We wonder that people will suffer a moment with this distressing and excrutiating pain when they can find a certain cure in this preparation. The certificates that the proprietors have, would astonish the most incredulous. Patients, who have been laid up for years, and who never expected again to be about, in health or without crutches, have been almost miraculously raised from their bed of pain, and restored to their friends sound in their limbs and entirely free from pain of any kind. This is no fiction, but fact, and thousands who have used it can testify to its usefulness. Beware of counterfeits.

Sold wholesale by Constock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, Jan. 17, 1846.

SADDLERY, &c.—A large assortment of Saddlery, viz: Steel and plated Stirrups, superior Steel and plated Stirrups, superior Steel and plated Stirrups and Halter Rings, superior Steel and plated Spurs, Buckles of all descriptions, Trunk Locks, &c.

Nov. 6.

THOS. RAWLINS.

TATIONERY.—Just received Bill, Cap, and Letter Paper, Quills, Steel Pens, Pencils, Inkstands, Slates, Wafers, Black Ink at 6½ cts. per bottle, Blue and Red Ink.—Also—Harers.

per bottle, Blue and Red Ink,—Also—Hagers-town Almanacs. THOS. RAWLINS.

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

PREMIUM BLANKETS.—A few pair of extra heavy, American made. lov. 20. E. M. AISQUITH. Nov. 20. TRIAL of Myers and others, for sale by Dec. 18. J. J. MILLER.

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

STEEL BEADS—For knitting Purses and Reticules, for sale by Feb. 5. CHAS, G. STEWART & SON. BLANKS, OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE THIS OFFICE. A IR TIGHT STOVES—For sale by Nov. 6. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.

HE subscribers announces to the public that THE subscribers announces to the public that their establishment is now open for the reception of company. They have made extensive arrangements for the accommodation of visitors, and pledge themselves that every effort will be made to render it both pleasant and agreeable to their guests.

BUSHROD TAXLOR,
BUSHROD TAXLOR,
Winchester, Va., Jan. 22, 1847.—2m.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having, on the 1st day of January, 1847, entered into co-partnership, intend continuing the Jewelry Business at the old and long established stand of Charles G. Stewart, under the name and firm of CHARLES G. STEWART & Son, where they will be pleased to see all their old friends and as many new ones as may find it convenient, or to their interest to give them a call.

CHARLES G. STEWART,

GEORGE L. STEWART.

Owing to the above change in my business I trust all those having accounts will call and set-tle, either by note or cash, as I wish to close up my old business with as little delay as possible. CHAS. G. STEWART. Jan. 8, 1847.

Winchester Female Academy.

THE Twelfth Annual Term of this Institution will commence the first Monday in January, 1847, in which will be taught the various branches of a thorough English Education, and also the Greek, Latin, and French Languages. Music and a variety of Ornamental branches will also Mr. Pry will give instructions in French, and Mr. Scherman in Music. These gentlemen are considered very competent Professors and are strictly attentive to their duties.

TERMS PER SESSION FIVE MONTHS.

For Board and Lodging, per Session, \$62 50 Tuition and English Branches, \$12 50 Latin and Greek Languages, French Language.

Music per quarter, wour a mi go Use of Piano for practising, per session, 2 50
The year will be divided into two sessions.—
Scholars may enter any time during the session, and will be charged from entrance to the end of

the term:

The location of this Academy on Fort Hill is very pleasant, and no pains will be spared to develope, discipline and improve the minds of the pupils, and also to inculcate correct moral sentiment and rectitude of conduct. The patrons are particularly invited to visit

the School at any time and become acquainted with its discipline and method of instruction. JOS. BAKER, Principal, Winchester, Jan. 1, 1847-3t.

Garden Seeds, RAISED by the Society of Shakers, New Le-banon, Columbia county, New York.

The following are selected with peculiar care being the choicest kinds of the different varieties and as such they will recommend themselves. White, Red and Yellow Onion, Long White Parsnep,
Long and Short Orange Carrot,
Round Spinage, Early Cucumber,
Early Cluster, Cucumber, Extra Long and Long

Green do,
Large Watermelon,
Long Muskmelon, and Nutmeg do,
Winter crookneck Squash, Sweet Polato, Winter Sugar and Summer crookneck do, Rutebaga or Sweedish Turnip, Early Flat and Flat Field do,

Early Flat and Flat Field do,
Short top scarlet Radish, scarlet turnip, long salmon and black winter do,
Double Peppergrass, Vegetable Oysler,
Early curled, early Dutch, Ice Coss and cabbage
head Lettuce,
Early Turnip, Yellow Sugar, White Sugar, and
Long Blood and Mangle Wutzel Beet,
Early Frame and Large Marrow fat Peas,
Early China Bush Beans.

Early China Bush Beans, Early Canada and sweet or sugar corn, Early York, early sugar loaf, early cauliflower, drumhead winter, green savoy, and red dutch

Cabbage, White solid Celery, curled Parsley, English Sage, Summer Savoy, Sweet Pepper, and Bell do, Large Tomato, Asparagus, Saffron &c. &c.
The above, together with many other Fresh
Seeds have just been received and for sale by

ds have just been received and for sale by

A. M. CRIDLER.

Sign of the Golden Mortar. Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 29, 1847. PENKNIVES.—Rogers and Wortenholmes
Penknives—best assortment ever offered in
Charlestown, for sale by
Nov. 6, 1846. THOS. RAWLINS.

Watches, Jewelry, &c. THE uncersigned have lately received from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, a choice selection of Goods in their line, among

which will be found Gold and Silver Lever Watches, every variety; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Guards,
Do do Breastpins, latest fashion; Ladies' Gold and Stone Necklaces and Bracelets;

Jan. 8, 1847. June View 1, .. 181, 8 insk. Allen's Revolvers of other A FEW of the above, suitable for those intending to visit Texas and Mexico, for sale by CHAS. G. STEWART & SON.

of the General Scottrong of de FINE Engraving, full length, of this distinguished man, just received.

Right of Labor, COLTON'S Rights of Labor, price 25 cents, just received and for sale by Jun. 8. J. MILLER.

PHELP'S Map of the United States, Mexico and California, handsomely ornamented, price 25 cents, for sale by J. J. MILLER.

Jan. 8.

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 sell cheap.

Nov. 27. THOS. RAWLINS.

MONEY TO BE SAVED: The proprietors of this preparation say without any hesitation, that it is the best atticle in use. It will not only keep harness bright and soft, but will restore old harness that has been taken poor care of, taking off the crust, and making it perfectly soft and Round, and the same of the wear of harness or leather the same of the pliable. It adds to the wear of harness or leather at least 50 per cent. It is an article that comes cheap, and is worth its weight in silver.

Sold wholesale by Comercon & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by

J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,

A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

Jan. 17, 1846.

BLANKETS.—A large lot of white and col-ored Blankets, for servants, for sale by Dec. 4. CRANE & SADLER.

BALTIMORE TRADE.

B. C. RHODES. No. 26, South Charles STREET, BALTIMORE, WHOLESALE DEADER IN

Boots, Shoes, Broguns, A.C., HATS\_RUSSIA, NU. TRIA CONEY; Straw Goods and Palm leaf Hats, Trunks, &c. Printing Papers made to order,

Rags taken in exchange or purchased at highest Also-Agent for the sale of DALE'S COUNTER

and Platform Scales.
Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846—6m. SAMSON CARISS,

(LATE T. PALMER & CO.,) No. 140 BALTIMORE St., BALTIMORE, HAS on hand an extensive assortment of

FANCY HARDWARE, to which, by arrivals from Europe, he is constantly receiving additions, thereby having always in store, the great est variety that can possibly be found in this line. All of which he is determined to sell wholesale or Retail, on as good terms and as low as the same can be had in this or any other city.

His stock of Merchandise is in part as follows: Japanned Waiters; Traps; Bread, Cake and Card Baskets and Tollet Setts, of every size and form; Plated Waters; Castors; Candlesticks; Tea Setts; Cake and Froit Baskets; Britannia Ware; Ivory and common Table Cutlery; Albata Dinner and Desert Forks, a new article; Brass, Iron Pierced Bronze and French Fenders, with Iron Pierced Bronze and French Fenders, with Andirons and Tongs and Shovels, in setts, or pairs to match; Umbrella Stands; Curtain Bands; Chandeliers; Hall and Solar Lamps; Lustres; Girondoles; Fancy Tables and Fire Screens; French Porcelian; India China Toilet Setts, with an almost endless variety (too numerous to men-tion) of Fancy and Useful Housekeeping articles. He has also the most extensive assortment of rench & German Looking Glass Plates; \$62.50 Mahogany Frame and Toilet GLASSES, Por-16 62 dow Cornices; Rods and Rings, on hand, or by 8 00 him manufactured to order, and sold as low as the 12 00 same can be obtained at any establishment either in this city or elsewhere. He would here invite his friends and the public generally, (before purchasing,) to give him a call.

Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846—19.\*\*

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

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

of the day.

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

T. NEWTON KURTZ.

There can be had at all times, School Books, Stationery and Blank Account Books, of every description, REALLY CHEAP. Country Merchants, Teashers and others, are invited to call and examine my Stock, which is now very large and complete. T. N. K. Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846—19.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Hat, Cap, and Fancy Far Store,

No. 132 BALTIMORE STREET. THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of HATS, CAPS and FANOR FURS, comprising one of the most complete stocks ever offered in this city. All of which will be sold wholesale and retail, on the most reasonaole terms. Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to examine my stock before purchasing. JAMES L. McPHAIL.

Baltimore, Oct. 2, 1846—6m.

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

tion, made to order; also Army and Navy CHAP-PEAUX. J. L. McP. PRUMBE

NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY Photographic Depots,

WARDED the Medal, Four First Premiums, A WARDED the Medal, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautiful, calored Daguer-reotypes, and best aparatus ever exhibited.

Concert Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washing-

127 Viell Rue du Temple, Paris. 32 Church street, Liverpool. 176 Main street Cincinnati, Ohio. 33 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
Market street, St. Louis.
Main street, Dn Buque.

Broadway, Saratoga,
Douw's Bulldings, Albany,
Middle street, Portland, Main street, Newport. Portraits taken in any weather, in equisite

Apparatus, Instructions, and all Materials fur-ished. March 20, 1846—1y. THE FRANKLIN HOUSE, No. 105 CHESTNUT STREET, Between Third and Fourth, D. K. MINOR, of New York, Proprietor,

JAS. M. SANDERSON, of Phil'a. Assistants. Sept. 25, 1846+1y.

VIRGINIA HOTEL.

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

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

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

Harpers-Ferry, Va., July 3, 1846.—tf.

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. the present time. THE PRIN

WOOD, WOOD!

A XES.—Extra heavy and warranted.

Nov. 27. E. M. AISQUITH.

Campbell's Jewelry Store. Gold and Silver Pencils;
Gold and Sione Earrings.

Give us a call, and see if they are not cheaper No. 251 Broadway, New York.

75 Court street, Boston.

136 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. than you ever saw such goods offered at. of the CHAS. G. STEWART & SON. 56 Canal street New Orleans,