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

VOLUME 3.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1847.

NUMBER 37.

### SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLER.

OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEX BANK.

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

33-No papar discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until arrearages are paid. Subscriptions for ess than a year, must in all cases be paid in advance.

Distant subscriptions and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guaranty the settlement of the same. BTADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$100 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and CHARGED ACCORDINGLY. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA VEGETA-BLE OR BLOOD PILLS. FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD!

BALTIMORE. July 29, 1843. This is to certify, that I was afflicted with violent pain in the breast and right arm, which I suppose proceeded from the impure state of my blood. I was recommended to take Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills, and after taking one box, the pain was entirely removed from the box, and arm. I found them extremely gentle in their operation, and would recommend them to every

peration, and would recommend them to every person in want of a mild purgative.

PATRICK ROCHE,

No. 23 Conway st., between Howard and Eutaw.

IN PURCHASING THESE PILLS, let me add

PONE WORD OF CAUTION.

Always ask for HANCE'S PILLS, and purchase of none but those advertised as agents, and if convenient call and see the proprietty himself.

venient, call and see the proprietor himself.
For Sale by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Bahi-more st., and corner of Charles and Pratt sts., Bal-

PRICE 25 Cents per Box, of FIFTY PILLS EACH, for Hance's Genuine Pills, or 5 for \$1.

HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HORE-HOUND—FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting of Blood Pain in the Side and Breast, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases aris-

ing from a disordered condition of the lungs or neglected Cold. The following sonnet was addressed to the proprietor by a Young Lady who was cured of Consumption:

Ho! ye who pant, with failing breath, And pine away, and die; HANCE shall "put away" your death, And light, anew, your eye.

How sweet it saelts upon the tongue,
How grateful to the breast!
A glorious theme for poet's song,
Southing his cough to rest. HANCE! favored of the Gods, art thou!

A blessing to thy race, Let laurels flourish on thy brow And wealth, those laurels grad

When heroes are forgotten; kings Defunct; or, ceased to reign; Glory, for thee, shall flap her wings; Thou conquerer of pain.

Price 50 cents per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$2.50.

Prepared and Sold by SETH S. HANCE,
108 Baltimore st., and corner Charles & Pratt sts.

J. P. BROWN, Charlestown, JOSEPH ENTLER, Shepherdstown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry; and DORSEY & BOWLEY, Winchester.

# Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between E. P. MILLER & E. S. TATE, under the name of MILLER & TATE, was dissolv ed on the 4th day of the present month, by mutual consent. The books, bonds and papers of the late firm are in the hands of E. S. Tate, who is fully authorised to settle up the business of the late firm. MILLER & TATE. March 12, 1847.

E. S. Tate,

HAVING purchased the entire interest of E. P. Miller, in the late firm, will continue the business at the old stand, where he will be happy to wait on the customers of the old firm, and as many new ones as will favor him, with their cus-March 12, 1847.

ROCK COTTAGE FOR SALE. HE heirs of the late Sarah Clark being desirous of going West, offer for sale the Farm on which they now reside, containing

110 Acres, 3 Roods and 32 Poles, by accurate survey. As regards locality and fer-tility of soil, it is not to be excelled by any in the county of Jefferson, and perhaps no farm in the State is similarly situated in regard to water facilities. The fields are watered by running streams through each—there is a good Saw-mill on it, and in addition to this, there is fall sufficient for a flouring mill, woollen factory, distillery, or any kind of machinery that capitalists may desire. The stream is sufficiently strong at all seasons to turn any or all of the above mentioned works, and to any per-son desirous of investing capital in a small landed estate a favorable opportunity is offered. The farm is situated two and a half miles South of Charlestown. Letters addressed to B. F. CLARK, at the above named place, will receive attention.

LT Lancaster Tribune is requested to copy three months for \$5 00, and send one copy of the paper to advertiser and the bill to this office for collection.

# THE DEFOR RENT.

THE property at Bedington, Berkeley county recently occupied by John T. Cookus, as a Dwelling and Store-house, is for rent the ensuing year, commencing on the first of April next. Probably no stand is better as a Country Store. It has been occupied as a Store nearly twenty years. For terms apply to the undersigned, near Charlestown, Jefferson county. deraigned, near Charlestown, Jefferson county Mr. Cookus, on the premises, or Mr. McLeary, a Bedington, will show the property to any one de sirous of renting.

BRAXTON DAVENPORT.

Feb. 18, 1847. [Martinsburg Rep. Copy.

HOUSE and Lot in Charlestown now occu A pied by Mr. James McDaniel.
H. KEYES, Agent,
for P. H. Hooff.

SAPPINGTONS THREE-STORY BRICK MOTES, WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT,

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA. October 24, 1845.

ORRISON'S PILLS—Genuine, for sale

#### THE MERMAID.

PROM THE GERMAN OF DORTHE The sea-wave falls—the sea-wave flows;
On lonely rock the fisher lies,
In clear, cool stream his hook he throws,
And views the bait with wisful eyes;
And as his silent task he piles,
Behold! the waves apart are flong,
And where the circling eddies rise,
A. Mermaid's form hath upward sprung!

And soft her tones and sweet her song;
"O, fisher! why my train decoy!
With craft of man, still wise in wrong.
Why seek to change to death their joy!
O! wist thou knew what tasks employ.
What bliss the tribes of occan know,
No more could care thy days annoy.
But peace be sought those waves below!

"And seek not aye the glorious sun,
And beauteous moon, our wat'ry rest?
And springs not each its course to run,
Waye-washed in tenfold glory dressed;
And charms not thee in occan's breast,
This nether heaven of loveliest blue?
Charms not thine own fair forms imprest
In liquid limning soft and true!"

The sea-wave falls—the sea-wave flows—At length around his feet is flung.
He starts—the flame within him glows.
That erst on love's embraces hung!
And sweeter yet the sea-maid sung.
And sought, half-met, the charming shore;
Her arms around her victim flung—
And ne'er was seen the fisher more!

## General Intelligence.

At the late session of Congress, a bill was pas sed admitting Wisconsin into the Union as one of the independent States of this Confederacy. At the next Congress there will be a representation from thirty States.

The organization of a new Commonwealth, (as the Baltimore American remarks,) is a matter of such ordinary occurrence in our part of the world that no special observation is attracted to it. Like bees we swarm off and hive. Each new community sets up for itself according to the laws and usages derived from the parent stock, with such modifications as circumstances and increased ex-

perience may suggest. From a Union of Thirteen States we have grown to be a Union of Thirty States, and we are still growing; according to Mr. Calhoun's estimate there is room for some twelve States more in the territory now balancing to the control of the c territory now belonging to us-without reckoning any which may become ours hereafter by conquest or purchase. This estimate seems too small. The States to be formed must have very large dimensions in order to occupy all the vast region between our present Western frontier and the Pacific.

The growth of our Union may well be viewed with that sort of profound satisfaction with which one regards the spread of freedom and civilization by the arts of peace and industry—a feeling enhanced by the glorious prospect of nationality held hanced by the glorious pro out by such a progress in such a region. The idea of a dissolution of the Union, never any thing better than a chimera, will by and by become so ridiculous as to be unfit to serve even as a bugbear. The affinities which drew the Thirteen Colonies together in a common struggle; which kept them together through the war; which made dentity of race, of language, laws and usages, and night week. The sessions of the Conferen confirmed by the powerful influence of geographical associations, are stronger now than they were in 1789-far stronger-immeasurably stronger. Every year adds to their sirength and begets new affiliations. Behold with what tenacity-with what eager cleaving, the Atlantic sea-board presses to join itself to the Valley of the Mississippito open channels of communication by which one circulation of vitality may course freely through both. So it will be with the Pacific slope when it is gemmed with States. For the great Mississippi valley, sublime no less in its unity than in its vastness, is the body of this Union. The strip of country from the Atlantic to the Alleghanies, on the one hand, and the strip of country between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific, on the other, are mere appurtenances-the wings of the gigantic body-the fins of the Leviathan.

Within that system, then, of geographical affinities and unity, comprehended by the Mississippi and its dependencies, we can go on to increase the number of States in our Union not only with safety but in accordance with inevitable tendencies; and each addition, instead of weakening the cohesive power of the Union, will strengthen it, by new ligaments, new fibres of sympathy, new

#### MORE RUIN. The Washington Correspondent of the Balti-

more Sun gives the following account of the working of the new Tariff Bill. What has become of the predictions of ruin which were to ensue from the repeal of the oppressive Tariff act of 1842? "The receipts at the New York Custom house last week averaged more than \$100,000 a day .-There is but very little doubt as to the correctness it the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the revenue from customs. The esimate will rather fall short of, than exceed the actual sum received. Instead of \$28,000,000, which the Tariff of 1846 was expected to yield per annum, it will probably produce a revenue con-siderably exceeding \$30,000,000, and make, in a measure, amends for the loss of the new revenue bill, imposing a duty on tea and coffee, and an ad-ditional duty on coal and iron. Neither need we fear that the demand for breadstuffs, on which the ncreased imports are predicated, will soon diminish in Europe. The potato crops of 1847, are not likely to succeed in Ireland, or the continent of Europe, any more than in 1846. It is the opinion of the best agriculturalists, that in order to obtain good, fresh crops of potatoes, they must be raised from the seed; but the latter is as scarce a commodity, that it has been sold in Germany, for instance by the ounce; showing that, if the prininstance by the ounce; showing that, if the principle be correct, we must expect another general potato rot, all over Europe, and a consequently large demand for our Indian corn. There canno be a doubt, in fact, that Indian corn will, by degree become one of the staple cammodities of the world become one of the staple cammodities of the world, on which the populations of Europe will be as much dependent for food, as on our cotton for raiment. With the article of primary necessity at our disposal, we shall, in the end, succeed in colonizing Europe, instead of fearing to be colonized by her manufactures."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT HEDGESVILLE.

The proceedings of the Democratic Meeting at Hedgesville on Saturday last—Capt. B. T. Hedges, in the Chair, and Jacob Ferrell, Sec'y.—came to hand too late for insertion in to-days paper. We will have to satisfy our friends at that precinct with a mere synopsis of its proceedings. Resolutions were passed ratifying the nomination of Mr. Bedinger; appointing a committee to notify the people in the vicinity when Mr. B. will address them at Hedgesville;—inviting Col. Col-ston or any other Whig who may choose to take up the glove, as the representative of his party, to meet Mr. B. on that occasion.

There was also a resolution as the sense of that

meeting, that the Democratic party of this county nominate no candidates for the Legislature at the ensuing spring election-also a resolution on behalf of that precinct calling a county meeting of the Democratic party at the April Court.

The following gentlemen compose the commit-tees of notice and reception, viz: Maj. Robinson, R. Coburn, S. J. Strayer, T. Butler, B. Speck, David Speck, Plunmer Musseter, David War-wick, G. V. Snyder, Alfred Windham, and Jacob Hull.—Martinsburg Republican.

NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION. In obedience to a resolution of the late Medical Convention of Virginia, the following gentlemen have been appointed delegates, and alternates, from the Congressional Districts in the State, to the National Medical Convention to be holden in Philadelphia on Wednesday, 5th May, 1847.

W. A. PATTESON, Pres't.

J. A. Forbes, Secretary.
J. A. Leitch, Assistant Secretary.
1st District—Wm. Selden, Norfolk, delegate; John H. Purdie, Smithfield, alternate. 2d District-J. F. Peebles, Petersburg, delegate; Geo. Mason, Brunswick, alternate.

3d District-Nathaniel T. Green, Danville, delegate; Thomas H. Averett, Halifax, alter-4th District-George P. Holeman, New Can ton, delegate; William S. Morton, Stoney Point,

5th District-Thomas Massie, Albemarle, deegate; James A. Leitch, Charlottesville, alter-6th District-Jos. M. Sheppard, Hanover, dele

gate; Thos. Nelson, Richmond, alternate.
7th District-G. L. Corbin, Warwick, delegate;

9th District-Frederick Horner, Warrenton, delegate; John R. Edmunds, Upperville, alter-

10th District .- A. S. Baldwin, Winchester, delegate; J. J. H. Straith, Charlestown, alternate. 11th District-F. T. Stribling, Staunton, delegate; Peachy R. Harrison, Harrisonburg, alter-12th District-John II. Griffin, Salem, delegate;

15th District—John C. Campbell, Wellsburg, delegate; Matthew Houston, Wheeling, alternate.

17 The newspapers printed in Norfolk, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, Winchester, Charlestown and Wheeling, are requested to copy.

MARYLAND ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHO-DIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—List of Appointments.
This body, which has been holding its sessions in the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md., for the and necessary-those affinities, springing from in- past week, closed its deliberations on Tuesday were characterized with harmony and christian affection. Below we give a list of the appointments made on the last day of the session. President-Eli Henkle.

Stations-Alexandria-S. B. Sutherland. Central Baltimore—Dr. F. Waters. Cumberland —Wm. T. Darnin. East Baltimore—J. J. Murray. Georgetown-William Collier. Harpers-Ferry—John Roberts. Ninth st., Washington— Levi R. Reese. West Baltimore—Josiah Var-den, P. L. Wilson. Wilmington—T. L. McLean. First M. P. Church, Washington-J. C. Davis .-

Charleston, S. C .- S. Keener Cox. Circuits .- Anne Arundle-R. S. Norris, Oliver Cox. Allegany—David Wilson. Accomacy —Wm. Fisher, Jas. T. Waite. Baltimore—A Baker, John McClelland. Concord-H. Roman one to be supplied. Cecil—N. Lemon. Caroline
—L. A. Collins. Cambridge—D. E. Reese,
Wm. I. Dale. Clearfield—to be supplied. Carlisle—Frederick Sweitzel. Deer Creek—Jno. Elderdice, S. D. Norwood. Dorchester—D. A. Shermer. Frederick-H. P. Jordan. Howard —1. Webster, Jas. W. Smiley. Huntington—J. K. Helmbold. Jefferson—Richard Adkinson.—Kent—W. Robey, J. M. Henkle. Liberty—Jas. M. Elderdice. New Market—Geo. D. Hamilton, Jessee M. Shreve. New Town—D. T. Ewell, W. Reineck. Pipe Creek—J. Morgan, T. D. Valliant P. William—to be supplied. Potomac—T. M. Bryan. Queen Anne's—T. M. Wilson, J. A. McFaden. Snow Hill—to be supplied.— Sussex-Wm. T. Wright. Talbot-J. W. Everest, T. A. Moore. Union-L. W. Bates, Hamilton Day. Williamsport-D. Collier, D. W. Bates. Missions .- Greenville-W. D. Hamilton .ewis-one to be supplied. Smyrna-George

F. Stier, J. S. Reese, T. J. Ward, and A Eversole, left without appointments at their own request. J. A. Jackson, superannuated.

Gov. THOMAS-Singular Development .-A very singular developement has occured in regard to the origin of the libel suit between Governor Thomas and Mr. Benton. It will be remembered that there were produced certain letters addressed to the late Senator Linu, signed Sarah McDowell, which excited jealous and re vengeful feelings in Mrs. Linn, and were the cause of the suspicions which she entertained of Mrs. Thomas, then Miss Sarah McDowell, as having estranged from her the affections of her husband. The contents of these were communicated by Mrs L. to Gov. Thomas. It has now been proved by singular accident that these letters were genuine, but, that they were not written by Mrs. Thomas but by a female of less enviable reputation, named Sarah McDowell. The proof of this fact has been brought to light by the administrators of this Sarah McDowell, now recently deceased. It is contained in papers left to their charge among other effects. It is said that Col. Benton was deeply affected when he was shown the evidence of the singular mistake and delusion under which all the parties to this unfortunate dispute had been acting.—Wash. Cor. N. Y. Courier.

The Hagerstown Torchlight says there is settlement of Mormons in the vicinity of Green-castle, Pa., which has existed for two or three years past. The head of this community, which is gradually diminishing, is Sydney Rigdon; he is called a prophet.

BANK CLOSED .- The Farmers' and Millers Bank at Hagerstown, has shut up shop.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

Famine heretofore known to modern civilization rather from the teachings of history than from experience, is wasting the nations of Europe.-France, Belgium, Scotland, and especially Ireland, are suffering the ravages of want. In Ireland the calamity seems to be greatest, the means of relief most remote and uncertain. The failure of the potato crop, and the want of other supplies have brought millions of her people to the verge of starvation. The food of her wealthy neighbors, who would otherwise cheerfully hasten to her relief is absorbed in feeding their own destitute poor. Our virgin land, happy in its abundance, can alone supply her great want. Indeed the other nations of Europe must resort to our markets to suply their necessities. The Roman daughter from her full bosom nourished her famishing parent; Amerithe same lovely spectacle.

In Ireland the work of death has already begun. Strong men have sunk beneath the wasting effects of starvation, or wandering wildly in the open fields, have died of exhaustion. Mothers with their infants in their arms, children crying in vain to their parents for bread, have met the same fearful doom. Hospitality is extinguished, the sweet charities of this life are suspended, the natural affections of the heart have given way to the fierce and selfish cravings of hunger. Among a people heretofore warm-hearted and hospitable to the veriest stranger, accustomed to set apart from their scant supplies a portion for the destitue, parents are now repulsing their own offspring from their doors because they ask for bread. The dead, in many cases, lie in the habitations of the living,

In view of such a picture of wretchedness, Vir ginia will not consent to be a laggard in the noble and benevolent work of giving relief to the suffernation be. But can Ireland be called wholly foreign to us? How many citizens of this country, natives of that Isle, are now toiling on our works of internal improvement, cultivating our soil as its sovereigns, and adorning every walk of life among us. It is the country of these, our fellow-citizens in which famine is making its dreadful havoc.—
It is in the land of Montgomery, the soldier of Washington, who in storming Quebec achieved the second brilliant exploit of the Revolution, that forms, stalwart as his own, are drooping from the exhaustion of famine. It is in the Isle of Burke, whose eloquence in our carliest troubles, slook the Parliament of England in advocacy of our rights that lips touched by nature with fire like his, are now thin and pale with hunger. It is in the native place of Emmet and Gratten, that hearts fired with benevolence and patriotism and love of liberty like theirs, are withering with starvation. It is in that Emerald Isle of the ocean, lately vocal with those Irish melodies which move our hearts and give love delight to our social hours, that voices once uttered to their music are harsh with hunger. It is in that country on the opposite shore of the Atlantic already annexed to America by the ties of kindred and gratitude, and love, that and, I doubt not, a pious man, charitable and kind,

template the scene from our happy homes, smiling with plenty and God's choicest blessings, is the dark and darkening prospects before the people of Ireland. How awful, how frightful must that prospect seem to those who are beneath the cloud of God's inscrutable judgments; who feel the bitterness of the curse and cannot escape it; who see death in its most terrible form, with slow but certain strides approaching them, and cannot avoid it. Horrible! horrible is the doom, and well may the unhappy ones pray for fever, pestilence and death to hurry them from their miseries to the grave. Despair broods over millions of our fellow beings-our friends-our kinsmen; and beneath the dark pall the Angel of Death is walking and will walk for seven months. The solemn and startling cry of those perishing millions has come across the ocean to us. We cannot but hear it. Shall we hear the cry and not answer it with large gifts of charity? Virginians! the great Giver of all good has blessed yourland with abundance; and has thereby anabled you to imitate after man's finite fashion his own infinite mercy. Let it console you in your sorrow for Ireland, that you are afforded an opportunity for the noblest exercise of the best virtues. The sweetest relief to pictures of suffering is the benevolence that ministers in their midst. 'The brightness in the dismal scene around the pool of Bethsada was the Augel which stirred the waters. What lovelier shape can irginia now present than that of a ministering Angel to Ireland? The instructions accompany this address, will show you what direction to give to your charities. Our duly is to entreat that they shall flow in abundance. Let us do our full part to prove to the world that the land of liberty s the land of benevolence. Teach your children to rejoice in foregoing their toys for their little suf-ferers beyond the ocean. Let mothers contribute from their ample store to feed the famishing mothers of Ireland. Let the fathers bestow i portion of their abundance to assist the famishing fathers of that Isle in feeding their starving fami-lies. Let all who call themselves Virginians, and would be worthy of the name, eagerly seize the opportunity now presented of restoring hope and joy to the hearts of thousands, by spreading boun-tifully before them the means of sustenance grown in the land of Washington.

Permit us to suggest, that in every county town in the Commonwealth a central Committee be appointed to receive contributions of the people.— Let those committees appoint additional commit-tees in each county. Let the clergy and the Ladies co-operate with their wonted noble work of charity. The central committees, in addition to subscriptions in money, will receive contributions of flour, wheat, meal, corn and clothing, (for the Irish are naked as well as hungry.) Contributions in provisions or clothing should be sent to the nearest town, to be forwarded thence from Richmond, Petersburg, Alexandria, Winchester, Staunton, Wheeling, Lynchdria, Winchester, Staunton, Wheeling, Lynghburg, Charlottesville or Danville. Provisions and clothing sent to the care of the Messrs. H. W. & J. J. Fry & Co., Richmond, or of the Mayor of either of the above named cities or towns, will surely reach the shores of Ireland and will be judiciously distributed amongst the sufferers.

All money collected should be remitted to Wm. H. McFarland, Esq., the Treasurer of the Virginia relief fund. The money will be expended in the purchase of American produce to be ship-

ped to Ireland, or will be remitted in bills of Exchange, if desired by the contributors. Regular Reports will be published in the Richmond papers of the receipts of the relief fund.

We will merely add, that this systematic charity should continue till the Irish harvest in Sep-tember. Let not the streams cease to flow so ong as human beings are famishing with want.

Very respectfully, HUGH W. SHEFFEY, WM. H. McFARLAND, C. C. LEE, O P. BALDWIN, Committee. SIDNEY S. BAXTER,

#### APPALLING.

A city paper of this morning has the following icture of wretchedness, vice, and woe. If the picture be not overdrawn, and if in that one buildalone there are eighty apartments similarly occupied, surely, in the matter of vice and misery, it is time for us to look at home. No "wretched hovel" or "crowded purlieus of European city" ca, the daughter of Europe may now present the hovel" or "crowded purious of Europe may now present the hovel" or "crowded purious of Europe may now present the ened by the fact that there is every thing in our institutions, and in our own representations of existing circumstances, to make the facts more astounding. But we give the narrative: -N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The OLD BREWERY.—We have paid another visit to the mansion of misery, and we must say that we have nover before seen so much unalloyed suffering. We went at midnight, under protection of police officers, and were lighted on our way by torches, which we carried in our hands.—

The room itself was more filthy than a sty; in the fire place were a few burning embers, above which hung a kettle with a cabbage cooking in it, unneeded, unblessed and unburied, whilst starva-tion and gaunt, loathsome pestilence, add daily to the numbers of the dead. ed being, it appeared, had been engaged in a fight with some brute of a man, who had so severely bruised her face that one whole side was literally ers. She will never hear with a cold heart and closed hand the appalling cry of a whole nation for food, foreign and trans-Atlantic though that to have become so debased as to have bartered her virtue for bread. The poor mother burst into "Mother, are you crying? Don't act like a fool, mother.'

The couch, to which this pair were to retire afer their midnight meal, was a pallet of straw, which was wet with liquid mud, that came oozing brough the stone walls, for we were in a cellar. woman told us that her husband was on Blackwell's Island, and that she had had seven daughters, every one of whom had died in girlhood, but utterly abandoned to every vice. She mourned their unhappy fate, but looked upon it as a matter of course, for they could not starve.

ROME, THE POPE, AND THE ARTS .- We have been permitted to examine a letter from a young painter, of Pennsylvania, studying in Rome, which, contains, in addition to much artistic gossip scarcely calculated for publication, some acbracing little that is new, are yet interesting:

"When I came to Rome (says he) GREGORY XIV, was in the apostolic chair, an amiable prince, Would we could speak of it as past! But alas! it is not only existing but increasing; and not till their own resources arrest its their harvest will their own resources arrest its frightful progress. Fearful even to us, who conparently without any prospect of their being removed. The old Pope died; and, during the conclave, many rumors agitated the city; and, even when it was announced that Cardinal MASTAI FERETTI was appointed to succeed him, the world knew scarcely what to think. The accession of the new Pope was a revolution. I speak not of The above rem religion-and perhaps the Government, after all has not greatly changed—but the thousand small restrictions, common in all the Italian Governments, have disappeared. We, and all of us, have permission to go and come as we please.-The study of no work of art is unattainable by us, and we are unrestrained, as in no other capi tol of Europe. Many of the English and Americans have seen the Pope, and it is said he is very courteous to them. Of transatlantic affairs, he is well informed. The people now begin to laugh at their old terror, Austria, and seem twice as contented as they were. Pius IX. is a great man, certainly, and if he lives long will do much for the civil government of his people, if he does

"There are many civil engineers in Rome seeking employment on the new railroads. I have heard some of them are Americans. If I were not of 'the gentle Tuscan craft,' I would like to build a railroad along the Via Appia.— Think only of one of Norris's large engines mov-ing 'where the car climbed the Capitol.'"

Much more of this sort is contained in the let-

ter, which, we regret, it is out of our power to give in full .- U. S. Gazette.

Good Day's Work .- On one day last week the Postmaster General decided no less than two hundred and sixty eight cases. Fifty five of these related to mail routes, requiring close investigation. Sixty-two new post-offices were established; four old ones revived. One hundred and twenty-two postmasters appointed, chiefly to fill vacancies created by resignation; seven offices discontinued; sites of six offices changed and names of nine altered. In addition to which several letters written with his own hand, were despatched to sundry parts of the Union. Truly, Cave Johnson, and his indefatigable assistants and clerks, find public office any thing but sinecures.

The beautiful residence erected by the taste and liberal expenditure of John Bonaparte, at Bordentown, on the Delaware, in New Jorsey, is

to be sold at auction next June. This is one of the most complete and perfect estates in this country, and in its arrangements, plantations, garden and mansion, is ready for the mmediate enjoyment of any gentleman of taste and fortune, who may desire such a delicious re-treat, ready made to his hands.

The house, large and spacious, is built of stone and brick. The Park, containing, 274 acres, is completely enclosed, admirably planted, and divided into wood and lake, pasture and arable land, in

### Miscellaneous.

When the hum of business has ceased in a opulous city; when fainter and still more faint populous city; when fainter and still more faint grows the laugh and the revelry, and the heavy tread of the straggler upon the stone pavement has a solitary and unearthly sound; when hushed is every inurmur, and midnight broods over the palace and the hut, who, in that still moment, when from turrett and from tower peals the passing hour, has not been startled by the cry of "all is well" from the guardian watchean of the sight. is well" from the guardian watchman of the night, and been soothed and calmed by the magic of the sound?

All is not well—with the young mother as she leans over the fevered couch, and wipes the death damp from the tevered couch, and wipes the death damp from the marble brow of her only child—nor with the votary of pleasure as he prays for the dawning of light, hoping to assuage the pain caused by the intoxicating cup, and a monitor within which tells him of damning and accursed deeds of days gone by—nor with the oppressor of the widow and the orphan, as he remembers the agonizing supplications of his victims—nor with the states may as he helpeds the secrets of with the statesman, as he beholds the sceptre of power the statesman, as he beholds the sceptre of power and the diadem of glory passing away forever—nor with the gambler in the gorgeous saloon, as deeply quaffing spiced wine, he seizes with gaunt and jewelled hand the dice-box, and dashes aside the pleasures of home. And, Oh! the heart there of his wife, broken, and which clung to him and will found a ling to him to the last. and will fondly cling to him to the last. To all these, that cry sounds like a funeral knell—and brings neither hope nor consolation when the last hour of man has been numbered, and his life flickers in the socket. Happy the person who can look calmly back to the past, and putting that question to his soul, hear the gladdening, the heart cheering response from the unerring moni-

THE GOOD WIFE .- How much of this world's happiness and prosperity is contained in the com-pass of these two short words.! Her influence is nmense. The power of a wife, for good or evil, is altogether irresistible. Home must be the seat of happiness, or it must be forever unknown. A good wife is to a man wisdom and courage, and strength and hope, and endurance. A bad one is virtue for bread. The poor mother burst into confusion, weakness, discomfiture and despair.—
tears, and wept as if her heart was broken. The only comment which the daughter made was firmness, decision, energy, economy. There is no outward prosperity which can counteract in-dolence, folly and extravagance at home. No spirit can long resist bad domestic influence.— Man is strong, but his heart is not adamant.—He delights in enterprise and action, but to sustain him he needs a tranquil mind and a whole heart. He expends his whole moral force in the conflicts of the world. His feelings are daily lacerated to the utmost point of endurance by perpetual colli-sion, irritations and disappointment. To recover his equanimity and composure, home must be to him a place of repose, of peace, of cheerfulness, of comfort, and his soul renews its strength and again goes forth with fresh vigor to encounter the abor and troubles of the world. But if at home he finds no rest, and there is met with bad temper, sullenness, or gloom, or is assailed by a discontent. complaint and reproaches, the heart breaks, the spirits are crushed, hope vanishes, and the man sinks into total despair.—Louisville Democrat.

the hearts of thousands are palsied by the touch of that most horrid and degrading of all calamities, gaunt, pestilential, madening famine—the wasting, the loathsome, the appalling calamity which overwhelms man in his strength, woman in her loveliness, and children in their innocence.

and, I doubt not, a pious man, charitable and kind, but so hemmed in by prejudices of education and station, that the eternal city seemed likely to remain as it has long done, far behind the average progress of Europe. We artists live among ourselves, and but rarely have means of knowing the sentiments of the Romans or their transfer. GIVE Your Boys A TRADE.-Franklin says, ing, whether mercantile or what is called a liberal profession, or what is really mercantile. And a greater day will it be when more of them shall choose the latter-to become respectable merchants rather than second rate lawyers, or doc-

> The above remarks were suggested by a little anecdote we heard lately. A young man born heir lately of a large estate, was, at the age of fifteen, régularly apprenticed to a respectable and scientific mechanic, for the purpose of learning what is sometimes sneeringly called a trade.— There was no necessity for such a step, but the fa-ther chose to dispose of his son, often repeating young man became a master of his trade and had the supreme happiness (and earth can offer none more perfect) of supporting his aged father by his skill and industry; for the great fortune to which he had been born heir, was by misfortunes, all lost. Moreover, while performing this sacred duty, his talents, industry, and integrity finally won for him fame and fortune.

THE Rose AMONG THE THORMS.—A pious man, who lived deeply grieved and afflicted in the midst of his persecutors, once walked sadly up and down his garden, almost doubting as to the care of Providence. As if held fast he stopped before a rose-bush, and the spirit of the rose thus addressed him; 'do I not give life to a beautiful plant? a bud of thanksgiving (full of sweet perfumes,) to the Lord, in the name of all the flowers, his offering of incense. And where do you find me? Among thorns. But they do not sting; they p.otect and give me my juices. Thy enemies do likewise; and should not thy spirit be more and firmer than a fading flower? The man went away strengthened; his soul became a cup of thanksgiving for his enemies.

VIRTUE.-The everlasting hills will cramble to dust, but the influence of a good act will never die. The earth will grow old and perish, but virtue in the heart will be ever green and flourish throughout eternity. The moon and stars will grow dim, and the sun roll from the heavens, but true religion and undefiled will grow brighter and brighter, and not cease to exist while God himself

A LADY'S AGE .- A lady the other day was A haby's Age.—A lady the other day was asked by an envious female acquaintance, her age. "Really," said she, "I do not know, but I must be about thirty."—It is very extraordinary, replied the other, with a sacer, "that you do not know your age." "I never count my years, said the lady; "I am not afraid of dosing a single year; none of my female friends will rob me of one."

THE BETTER WAY.—The sons of the poor die rich—while the sons of the rich die poor.—What encouragement to toil through life in acquiring wealth to ruin our children! Better to go with our money as we go along—educate our sons—ensure their virtues by habits of industry and study, and let them take care of themselves.

Faith is the spring of all energetic action. Men throw their souls into objects only because they believe them to be attainable and worth pursuit.

They have a Dutch Theatre in Canton—Myn-heer Von Piggydehoggydeporkydesausage, the principal star.

Republican Central State Committee.

Republicans of Virginia! In obedience to a resolution of the Republican State Convention recently held in the city of Richmond, the Central State Committee appointed by that body beg leave to address you. As their organ, we call upon each of you, fellow citizens—we call upon the Committees of Vigilance appointed by that Convention to be active—to make every exertion to effect a thorough organization of the party, and thus ensure the triumph of principles we have so long and so ardently cherished. We will endeavor faithfully to present the issues which agitate the country—we invoke a calm consideration of the country-we invoke a calm consideration of the position we occupy—and we rely with confidence that you will sustain, as you have done in times past, those who have been loyal to the measures you approve. We are on the eve of an election involving all these principles and measures, the result of which may determine questions deeply affecting the character, honor and prosperity of

The Republican party in this State boldly pro-claimed their principles every where before the last Presidential election, and relied upon the candidate of the party to carry out their will; and we are happy to proclaim now, that every princi-ple avowed has been faithfully maintained, and every pledge given fully redeemed, so far as the constitutional power of the President enabled him

The entire separation of the financial concerns of the Government from banking institutions, was the anxious desire of the Republicans of that day. The passage of the act for the establisement of an Independent Treasury, having for its object a constitutional currency, at least so far as relates to the fiscal affairs of the Government, has accomplished, to a great extent, that desideratum; and, though a period most unpropitious to the initiation of such a measure has succeeded its adoption: though war, and all the embarrassments consequent upon it, have intervened—yet its friends are satisfied that it will accomplish all the objects con-templated by its passage, and will confer enduring benefits on the country. That it will have the effect of infusing into the circulation a larger portion of gold and silver, cannot be doubted. The Banks must be prepared to meet the increased demand for specie occasioned by the wants of the Government. To do this, they must keep their circulation within limits which will prevent those expansions and contractions of the currency which experience has proved to be so highly detrimen-The Federal Government cannot entirely control the national currency while the State Governments exercise the power of chartering Banks. But it is their duty to comply with the requirements of the Constitution, at least in their own receipts and disbursements. To accomplish this, an entire separation from the Banks is indispensable; and if those institutions are thereby rendered more circumspect, the general currency must be materially improved. The necessity for a National Bank, so perseveringly insisted on by our opponents, is at length abandoned, and the views and policy of the Democratic party on this great question have been approved by the nation. It is our duty, then, to sustain those who would substitute a constitutional treasury for the agency of an irresponsible monied corporationwould limit the issues of a paper currency, and increase the circulation of gold and silver as the only safe representative of property, and the only sure means of preserving a sound circulating me-

In accordance with the proclaimed will of the people, the odious Tariff of 1842 has been repealed, and a Tariff for revenue adopted. It is peculiarly important that tshi great measure should be fair-ly tested. Thus far, it has fully answered the most sanguine anticipations of its advocates, and we cordially congratulate the country upon its success. But the full benefit of the measure can only be secured by time and experience. The protective system, in its operation on the various por-tions of the Union, was grossly unequal. It was most oppressive on those who were least able to bear the burthens it imposed. The duties on some articles were exorbitant, and on others most un-Specific duties, without reference to value, were imposed. In many instances, fic-titious minimum valuations of imports were assumed greatly exceeding their actual cost and value. This principle of taxation, so odious in itself, was made to discriminate against the poor and the laboring classes, by the heavy duties it imposed on the coarser fabrics and on articles in-dispensable to their wants. It operated on them with peculiar hardship and severity. A large por-tion of the community are unaware of the amount of duty they pay, because it is included in the price articles they consume. Hence, specific duties and fictitious valuations, so insidious in their operation, are best designed for enormous and fraudulent exactions upon the people. But the ad valorem principle of the new Tariff bears fairly and equally on all, and is perfectly plain and intelgible. It is the principle which all our State Governments have adopted, is familliar to the people and just in its operation.

The affect of the Tariff of 1842; in enriching the manufacturers at the expense of all other classes, is no less astonishing than it was unjust. It amounted, indeed, to a system of legalized plunder. The enormous duties it imposed on imported arti-cles constituted but a portion of its burthens.— The price of the domestic article being enhanced in proportion to the duty on the import, the amount of tribute paid to the home manufacturers depended on the amount consumed of domestic articles of the like quality. Accordingly, it has been stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in a report to Congress, that while twenty-seven millions of dollars had been paid to the Government in one year on imports, fifty-four millions had been paid to the protected classes in enhanced prices of similar domestic articles. The Southern States paid a very large and undue proportion of this tribute, which long proved a severe trial to their patience. forbearance, and loyalty to the Union. Its disas-trous effect upon the whole South was visible in the general decline of their agriculture and commerce. Reference to periods of the high duty and low duty systems will show that our exports have invariably diminished or increased according as the one system or the other has respectively prevailed. Under the compromise act, the Southern States were gradually recovering from the blight of an oppressive Tariff. The violation of that act by the Tariff of 1842, was succeeded by a re-action against them. But we are encouraged in the belief, that the revenue Tariff now in force, aided by a liberal system of free trade, will tend to their speedy recuperation.

As a financial measure, it has fully realized the calculations of its friends. A recent communicaa considerable increase of revenue under the new Tariff, and corroberates the experience of the government, which shows that taking population into consideration, more revenue has always been yielded by low duties than by the opposite system.

These gratifying results have been attended by the continued prosperity of the manufacturers.— The Federal panic-cry of "ruin" has proved a false alarm, and is rapidly subsiding. Under a prospect of fair and reasonable profits, old manu-factories are not only kept in operation, but have been enlarged and new enterprizes are in progress. The fact is established, that the incidental protection of a Tariff for revenue affords sufficient en-

the two Governments had proved unavailing, and the two Governments had proved unavailing, and difficulties seemed only to increase with procrastination. "It was easy to perceive, however, that the increasing population of Oregon, the necessity for an established government, and other causes, would be attended with irreconcilable difficulties, and lead to collisions which would inevitably embroil the two countries. The temporary expedient of joint occupancy for a limited period, which would readily have been renewed by the British Government, would have relieved the present Administration from embarrassment and responsibility. But the duty would have devolved upon some succeeding administration of bringing the subsucceeding administration of bringing the sub-ject to an issue, attended, too, with greatly increas-ed difficulties with the lapse of time. The Presied difficulties with the lapse of time. The President, therefore, deemed it his duty to recommend that notice should be given to Great Britain for the termination of the joint occupancy of the territory. In doing so, he frankly communicated his opinions. The subject was taken up by Congress, and in pursuance of a resolution of that body, the notice was given-the issue was made-and in deference to the advice of a very large majority of the Senate, the terms which were offered by Great Britain were accepted. They were deemed more favorable than any to which the British Government were ever before willing to accede were honnorable to the United States, and highly satisfactory to the nation. This important question, which threatened the peace of thetwo countries, and perhaps of the world, is now settled, leaving no longer any question of controversy whatever between the United States and Great Britain. To the wisdom, firmness and patriotism of our Republican Administration, the nation is eminently indebted for the consummation of an event so much

Previous to the inauguration of the President Congress had passed a joint resolution for the admission of Texas into the Union. That resolution was but the echo of the voice of the American people, who, by the election of Mr. Polk had proclaimed their opinion as to the expediency of that important measure. Texas had been a member of the Mexican Confederacy of States. But when Mexico violated the Constitution which bound them together, and established a new Government, to which she required the other States o conform, Texas declared her independence, and resisted the efforts of Santa Anna to coerce herinto submission. Her triumph was complete .-At the memorable battle of San Jacinto she routed her invaders, captured their chief, and established her title to independence. Having sustained that independence for many years, it had been acknowledged by the most powerful nations. So-vereign and free, she asked to be admitted into our Union. In anticipation of the result, Mexico threatened war against the United States. But the American people recognised no just claim on her part to control the action of the Government of Texas, or of the United States, upon this impor-tant measure. Texas was admitted into our Union by the almost unanimous consent of her As soon as the final action of Congress was known, Mexico emboldened, as she no doubt then was, by the expected rupture between Great Britain and the United States on the subject of Oregon, determined to execute her threat. The Mexican Minister at Washington demanded his passports; and the American Minister who had been deputed to Mexico to settle all differences between the two countries, was contumeliously rejected. Instead of listening to overtures for accommodation, Mexico prepared to enforce her claim to Texas—not to the Nueces only, but to the whole territory. She claimed the Sabine as her boundary. Her armies were ordered to the Rio Grande; and, before intelligence could have reached the Mexican Government of the advance of our army from Corpus Christi, where they had been on the West side of the Nucces since August 1845, orders were issued to the Mexican forces on the Rio Grande to attack the American troops in Texas, wherever they could be found. Was the President, charged with the defence of the entire country, passively to allow Texas, then an integral part of the Unton, to be overrun and devastated by a ruthless foe? Had he permitted it, he would have been false to the Constitution, false to Texas, false to every sense of honor and duty. He would have deserved, and would have receiv-

ed, the execrations of his countrymen. Instead of conduct so pusillanimous, he ordered the troops at his disposal to repel invasion. The gallant execution of the order resulted in the splendid victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. But the order to Gen. Taylor, to advance from Corpus Christi, was not issued until the 13th of January, 1846, the day after official intelligence had been received at Washington that our Minister would be rejected, that there was no hope for negotiation, and that every thing indicated an approaching collision of arms. Under this state of things, our Government would have been justified, if we had no other causes for hostilities against Mexico, to have ordered our troops to seek and attack her armies. But the spirit of moderation which has ever characterized the American government in her intercourse with Mexico, dictated a more forbearing course. Our commanding General was ordered to act on the defensive, and to proceed only to the Rio Grande. That river was the Wes-

tern boundary of Texas. It had been the South-

western limit of Louisiana at all times until Tex-

ed and denominated by the factionists of that day "Mr. Madison's War." It was declared to be so unrighteous and unholy that it did not become a

as was ceded to Spain. It has ever since continued the South-western boundary of Texas, and been recognized as such by all the acts, records and proceedings of that Republic, and even by the proclamation of the Mexican General, Woll, in June, 1844. But whether it be the true boundary or not, Texas has come into the Union claiming Mexico has preferred war to negotiation, and compels us to maintain it by arms. Never, until attacked on Texan soil, did the forces of the United States become the assailants. result, so honorable to the skill and valor of our troops, is fresh in the memory, and grateful to the pride of every American patriot. The war was forced upon the United States, and the consequen

ces must rest with the aggressors. Congress did not even deem it necessary to make a declaration of war. They declared, by an overwhelmning vote, that war existed by the act of Mexico. Its ong proved a severe trial to their patience, vigorous prosecution is called for by the people. It is demanded by every consideration which can address itself to the honor, the patriotism, and the wisdom of the nation. It will prove the surest and most economical means of restoring peace. If properly sustained, the present Administration will be able to bring the war to a speedy and ho-

norable termination. Unfortunately, however, much has been done since the commencement of hostilities to give hope and confidence to the eneagainst them. But we are encouraged in my, and to paralyze the arm of our own Government. The spirit of faction has been at work The war has been denounced as unjust and aggressive on the part of the United States; and no effort has been spared to render it unpopular. But the war of the Revolution was denounced in the same manner, and its heroes and patriots were branded as rebels. The war of 1812 was denounc-

moral and righteous people to rejoice at our vic-tories. The present war with Mexico is called "Mr. Polk's War"—is pronounced to be unpro-voked, iniquitous and designed for conquest. The millions it is to cost, the loss of life and health with which it is to be attended, and all the inevitable evils of war, are displayed in bold relief, and made fruitful themes of reproach and lamentation. In spite, however, of all these jeremiads and of all tion of a Tariff for revenue affords sufficient concouragement to the manufacturers, without subtracting from the agricultural and other classes, the hard earnings of their industry. A new era now dawns upon the country. The principles of free trade are advancing. After a severe strugge, they have obtained a signal triumph over the spirit of monopoly; and the working millions are no longer tributary to a privileged class, who would control the Government and trample upon the aniministration, more inspiriting to Mexico by far than the proclamations of Santa Anna, we trust and believe that the war will ternament exportance who will support its prosecution with a vigor which will coerce Mexico into terms, that are fair and honorable. 'We desire not to degrade a sister republic. Acting on the defensive in the commencent, conquest was no abject then, nor is it now, with the American Government.—But indemnity for the wrongs we have received assaults upon the administration, more inspiriting

would control the Government and trample upon the people.

The satisfactory adjustment of the Oregon controversy with Great Britain, is another subject of congratulation to the friends of the Administration and to the whole country. Frequent attempts to settle by negotiation the conflicting claims of the settle by negotiation th

a period of deep excitement, created by the defeat of the Army Bill, and the delay of Congress in providing for the prosecution of the war, a communication, over the signature of "Vindicator," not written by the editor, was published in the "Union." The writer denounced the course of those who he charged had defended with ability and zeal "the cause of Mexico" on the floor of Congress. He adverted, in indignant terms, to the proceedings of the Legislature of Massachusetts and North Carolina, in whose halls of legislation, he asserted, "the Mexican cause had triumphed." He commented with severity on the course of the Senate in regard to the army bill and course of the Senate in regard to the army bill and pronounced the defeat of that important measure "another Mexican victory." The language, though obviously figurative, was highly offensive to the Senate. They deemed it necessary to de-scend from their elevated position as law-givers for a mighty nation, to vindicate their character as patriots. They pronounced the anonymous publication as a "public libel" on the character of the Senate, and expelled the editor of the "Union" from the privileged seats in their chamber, for permitting, through the medium of hi press, the free expression of individual opinion on their public conduct. They sought to vindicate the character and dignity of their body by degrading the Editor, and by holding him up in all time to come as a memorable example for the intimidation of all conductors of the press who may be similarly situated. Yet, the people are told that this is no infringement of the freedom of the press, because the Editor of the "Union" is as free now as ever to publish whatever he pleases. But would the Editor of the "Union," if allowed again a privileged seat, or any other Editor who may hereafter be allowed a similar privilege, consider the liberty of the press to be untrammelled while expulsion from the Senate Chamber would be the penalty for any omission to weigh carefully not only his own words, but every figurative expres-sion in communications written for the press?— Is punishment for any offence no abridgement of he liberty of the offender, because he may repeat the offence, if willing to incur its penalties?. The Sedition Law itself was equally defensible on such grounds. Unlike the resolution of expulsion, which was ex post facto in its effects, for an undefined offence, and afforded the accused no opportunity for defence, the Sedition Law defined the misdemeanor, prescribed the penalty, and secured a trial to the accused. Would the defenders of he vote of expulsion contend, that the Sedition Law was no abridgement of the freedom of the press, because the violators of that law had the option to obey it or incur its penalties? It has always been understood that penalties are inflicted not so much for vengeance as for the prevention of offences. If the latter was the object of the Senate, it could have no other effect than to infringe the liberty of the press. If vengeance was their object, it did not become the dignity of the Senate.. If they designed to assail the Administration through an attack on its accredited organ. hey have been signally foiled by the rebuke of an indignant people, and the increased popularity of the distinguished Editor. The standing of Tho-mas Ritchie is elevated. As a private man, in all the relations of life, his reputation is spotless. a public man, he is well known throughout the State and the Union. A long life, untiringly and successfully devoted to the advocacy of Repu principles and the best interests of the country. speaks his eulogium. But highly as we apprec ate his private virtues and eminent public service, it is not for him we speak. He needs no defender. He stands erect, fearless and invulnerable. But, we invoke the serious, the deliberate reflection of

the people on the assault through him on the free-dom of the press.

Republicans of Virginia! This is no time for inaction. The highest interests of the country are in danger. You have soon to decide whether the great measures which embody your principles and illustrate the records of the twenty-ninth Congress, shall stand upon the statue book-whether the national honor shall be preserved by a vigorous prosecution of the war-and whether the Republican Administration which you aided to bring into power shall be sustained. Much depends on you at the approaching elections. Never were your exertions more imperiously demanded by the magnitude of the stake, and by the zeal and strength of the opposition. The eyes of the nation are upon you. Will you be indifferent at such a time as this? Will you permit rivalries and jeal-ousies to mar your prospects? Will you allow a multiplication of candidates to ensure your defeat?

ted by her long cherished principles.

JOHN RUTHERFOORD,

WM. F. RITCHIE, ROBT. G. SCOTT, S. D. DENOON, WM. B. HAMILTON, N. M. MARTIN, JNO. B. YOUNG, THOS. H. ELLIS, CHAS. F. OSBORNE, JOEL B. BRAGG, JAMES BOSHER, DANIEL TRUEHEART, RICH'D O. HASKINS, JOHN WOMBLE,

State Central Committee. Richmond, March 18, 1847.

# General Intelligence.

Col. Hays .- This gallant Texas Ranger has arrived at Washington. The citizens of Mont-gomery, Ala., gave him a public dinner a few

lays ago. EPPES, THE MURDERER, ARRESTED!-The New Orleans Commercial Times of the 10th inst., states that this notorious person was arrested in that city on the preceding Monday by Capt. Winter, of the Second Municipality Police. He arrived in New Orleans in the steamship Galveston,

from Texas. WALKER'S COMPANY .- This gallant officer has informed the Cincinnati Enquirer, that his company was undergoing regular drill every day at the Newport Barracks, but not on horseback as the horses and equipments are not yet ready. It will take about a month he thinks, before his men will be well enough drilled for active service.

MECHANICS FOR MEXICO .- The Nashville Union, of the 9th instant, states that Major Anderson, U. S. quartermaster, is now in that city and wishes to engage, for six months, for service with the army in Mexico, a number of laborers, boat-builders, carpenters, blacksmiths, and wagon-makers. The pay of the laborers is \$25 per month. The

pay of mechanics is not stated. PORTABLE Houses .- A new invention has been described at length in an exchange. It is a "portable cottage," the manufacture of which is carried on in Cincinnati. The builder has a "depot" devoted to the construction of these locomotive dwellings, and advertises to sell them at \$130 each, and put them on any desired lot in the bargain.

The Planet Mercury is now visible at sunset for about two minutes. This is a chance to see it not often presented. A celebrated German as-tronomer lamented on his death-bed that he had never seen the planet Mercury.

CENSUS OF NEW ORLEANS .- It appears from he census of New Orleans, which has just been taken, that the total population of the city, with the exception of the slaves in the 3d Municipality, is 92,399, showing a decrease since 1840, of about 8,000 persons.

MATRIMONIAL MARKET .- Our fair readers may find the following statistics for 1846, just reported to the Massachusetts Legislature, interesting. The whole number of marriages in the state was
Between Bachelors and Maids, 3,831

"Widows, 137

"Widowers "Maids, 503

"Widows, 215

Condition not marriage.

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHLABILIESTOWN 8.

Friday Morning, March 26, 1847.

FOR CONGRESS, HON. HENRY BEDINGER.

MINATED BY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, MARCH FOR THE LEGISLATURE. WHIG NOMINEES .- JEFFERSON COUNTY. JOHN A. THOMSON, JOSEPH McMURRAN.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES-FREDERICK COUNTY. ALGERNON R. WOOD, Esq. JOSEPH B. HACKNEY, Esc.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

The Address of the State Central Committee vill be found in our columns of to-day. It deserves at the hand of every reader a careful consideration. It sets forth in clear and concise terms the great issues in the coming contest, and the neessity of bringing forth every effort, using every means, to insure a triumph for our principles and of such paramount importance are in jeopardy.

WHIG CONVENTION. The Whig Convention which met at Winches er on Friday last, nominated ANTHONY KENNEDY, Esq., of Jefferson, as the Whig candidate for Congress in this District. There were about fifty Delegates in attendance from the several Counties of the District. Robert Y. Conrad of Freder ick, was chosen President, and John M. Jewett of Jefferson, and Joseph S. Duckwall of Morgan, Secretaries.

The friends of Mr. Faulkner were not willing to let his name go before the Convention. They had seen, possibly, that even if he desired, which we do not believe he did, a Convention nomination, there was but little prospect of getting it, from the complexion of a portion of the Delegates. His friend, Col. Hunter, of Berkeley, therefore asked that his name be withdrawn from the Convention. JOHN S. GALLAHER, Esq. had also previously withdrawn his name, through the Richmond papers.

Mr. KENNEDY, we suppose, will enter the canrass with considerable zeal. As to the result, we have no fears of that. The Democratic party have it in their own hands-and what little difference of opinion may have heretofore existed among us—whatever of strife or personal teeling result of the election, but with almost any other may have been heretofore engendered—is fast rive name than that of Anthony Kennedy of Jefferson nay have been heretofore engendered—is fast giving way, and but one or two more such speeches as Mr. Kennedy delivered in Charlestown on Monday week, will make our party a unit.

FROM SMITHFIELD.

We have received from the Smithfield Precinct communication, which, upon consultation with many of our Democratic friends, we have deemed best to postpone until next week. In doing thus, we have but exercised a discretion given us by the writer of the communication referred to.

MR. BEDINGER.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns, we have not room to reply to the attack of the "Free Press," on this gentleman, in regard to his vote. on the Army Bill, and the Bill increasing the pay Other States may vacillate and falter; but Virginia of Volunteers. We think it can be made manifest that the "Free Press" has not given that searchselves upon the record to prove this fact.

COL. JOHN F. HAMTRAMCK. Col. Hamtramck, commanding the 1st Virginia Regiment, Lieut. August, adjutant of the same, and Lieut. Howe, adjutant 4th U. S. Artillery, arrived in New Orleans on the 11th instant, on the steamboat Cincinnati. They left on Saturday week for Point Isabel. Monthly Pay of the U. S. Army Officers.

Major General, 8376 | Assistant Quar. 198 Brigadier General 246 | Com. Gen. of Subsis 183 Adjutant General 183 | Assistant do 162

First Ass't Adj Gen 141 | First Com Subsis

Second do	98	Second do	.98
Inspector General	183	Paymaster Gen	208
QuartermasterGen	246	Paymaster	125
Assistant do	183	Surgeon General	208
Deputy Quar Gen	162	Surgeons	149
Quartermaster	141	Ass't Surgeons	125
ORDNA	NCE D	EPARTMENT.	
Colonel	193	Captain	98
Lieut Colonel		First Lieutenant	81
Major	141	Second Lieutenant	81
Mour	TED	DRAGOONS.	die.
Colonel	183	Captain	106
Lieut Colonel		First Lieutenant	89
Major	141	Second Lieutenant	89
	ERY A	ND INFANTRY	13.15
Colonel	166	Captain	78
Lieut Colonel		First Lieutenant	69
Major	129	Second Lieutenant	64
The sum total o	f the	appropriations for the	Ar-
my for the fiscal ye \$31,177,679 96.	ar be	ginning July 1st, 18-	17, is
	100000	THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS .- Most of the Districts in Virginia will be contested by the Whigs. The following gentlemen are already announced: Democrats. Whigs.

Sam'l Watts, Dis. 1. Arch'd Atkinson, 1. Arch'd Atkinson, Sam'l Watts,
2. G. C. Dromgoole, G. W. Bolling,
3. W. M. Treadway, T. S. Flourney,
4. T. S. Bocock, H. P. Irving,
5. S. F. Leake, W. L. Goggin,
6. J. A. Seddon, J. M. Botts, 7. T. H. Bayly, 8. R. T. L. Beale, J. J. Jones, W. Newton, J. S. Pendleton, 9. No nomination, 10. H. Bedinger, 11. Jas. McDowell, Anthony Kennedy, A. S. Gray, W. B. Preston, 12. A. A. Chapman, 13. F. McMullen, 14. R. A. Thompson, J. M. Stephenson, 15. W. G. Brown, No nomination. The canvass has been already commenced in several of the districts.

The Hon. HENRY BEDINGER was in Page on Monday last. The day was a very inclement miles out of the State; and one cent and a hal one, and we have not as yet been able to learn whether an opportunity offered of addressing his fellow-citizens. He will be in Hampshire on the first day of the Superior Court, 10th proximo, when he will expect to give an account of his stewardship. The candidate of our opponents, (Mr. Kennedy.) will possibly be at Romney, also. (Mr. Kennedy.) will possibly be at Romney, also, ents postage is paid in advance. on the day above designated.

The communication of "S," has been necessarily crowded out this week. It shall have a place in our next.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Enquirer of Tuesday, states that both Houses of the Virginia Legislature would adjourn on the evening of that day. Resolutions of thanks had been presented to the Speakers, and the en-rolled bills were being signed preparatory to adjournment.

FROM THE ARMY.

The mail of yesterday brings no confirmation of the rumors, in reference to the perilous position of the Army. For our own part, we have doubted from the first, whether there is a shadow of foundation for the whole statement. So far, Santa Anna has shown that he has no disposition to. fight, and will not do it, can he possibly avoid an encounter.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The foreign news by the late Steamer, will be found in another column. By reference to our Commercial head, it will be seen that an advance has already taken place in nearly all kinds of Produce.

FROM PAGE COUNTY.

The Hon. HENRY BEDINGER addressed the people of Page on Monday last. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and the very best spirit prevails throughout the county, as will be seen by the following extract of a letter which we have received from that county :-

"LURAY, Page County, March 22d, 1847. "I have just seen published in the Free Press, an article counted upon by our Whig friend, as todivision in the Democratic party in the county of Page. Now, sir, will he be informed by one who has a little better opportunity of knowing the feelings and sentiments of the people of Page victory for our cause. Let none falter then, when | than he has, that we were never more united upon such important issues are at stake—and measures any one man than the Democrats of this part of the Tenth Legion are upon the Hon. HENRY BED-INGER, the nominee of the Democratic Convention; and we are fully prepared to give modern Whig-gery and old-fashioned Federalism such a majori ty for Mr. Bedinger as will make all the old Coons tremble. And if a clean majority of 600 for Bed-inger in this county will be needed by him, we will freely give it to him. Mr. Bedinger this day addressed a large concourse of people at the Court-house, and such an enthusiam as was manifested by all of his Democratic brethren in Page I

am sure I never have seen before.
"We are told that the Winchester Whig Convention has brought forth a candidate. We say let him come!—and let him come to Page—Then From the N. O. Picayune Extra, March 15, 12 M. he will know how much to count upon our divi

RELIEF AT ELK BRANCIK

We are gratified to learn that upwards of Four Hundred Bushels of Corn, and about Seventy Dollars have been subscribed by those residing in the neighborhood of Elk Branch, for the suffering in Ireland and Scotland. This donation is quite large, and reflects great credit on those who have participated in this laudable enterprise.

For the Spirit of Jefferson. MR. EDITOR :- I congratulate you, and through

you, the Democrats of the tenth Congressional District, upon the Whig nomination for Congress. In no event did I entertain any fears as to the county, the Whigs may have made some show of fight. With his name, however, while they may be able, and no doubt will whip in a large portion of their party, yet I am satisfied it will be an up hill business all the time. After his avowals on Monday the 15th instant, there are few even of the Whig party, unless I am much mistaken, will give to him a cordial support. They may vote for him as the nominee of the party, but few, I imagine, will desire to be considered by doing so, as endorsing his sentiments. I would believe that there is too much self-respect, too much love of consistency, too much patriotism with at least a portion of the party, to wish to be represented in other operations, he is in an extremely critical Congress by a man, who, upon one of the most situation. important questions of the day, would take his stand by a Webster, of anti-war, blue-light memory, an Adams, an Ashmun, and a Giddings.— They, in despite of the nefarious wrongs committed, of the oft repeated insults thrown in our teeth, of the outrageous and unprovoked attack upon and murder of our fellow-citizens by Mexico have of our fellow-citizens by Mexico, have ble standing in our country, but whose name has since become a by-word and a reproach! If you wish to take your stand upon the federal ground of 1812, vote for Mr. K. and your doom is fixed!
March 21st, 1847. WILLIAM.

TRADE UPON THE CHESAPEAR AND OHIO CA-NAL .- A correspondent of the National Intelligencer states that it will be gratifying to the friends of the Chesapeake and Obio Canal to know that, notwithstanding the work is yet incomplete. it not having reached the point at which the great business in coal and iron is to begin to be done, the trade in agricultural productions has greatly increased. Having access a few days ago to the official reports, he noted that the following mentioned quantity of flour had been transported on the canal within the last five years, viz :- In 1842, 151,966 barrels; 1843, 156,242 do; 1844, 172,-7.96 do.; 1845, 170,566 do.; 1846, 234, 672 do.

CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES .- The Washington Era contains an estimate, taken from the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, of December 10, 1846, of the quantity of each of the following staples, raised in the United States during the year 1846, with the value of each production, according to the prices they bore in this market on the 1st of December last, viz:-

Cotton, 760,0000000 lbs., worth \$73,150,000 Dats, 179.528,800 bushels, worth Rice, 97,741,500 lbs., worth Barley, 5,676,600 bushels, worth Rye, 29,892,500 bushels, worth 23,465,612 Wheat, 117,202,800 bushels, worth 121,011,891 Corn, 459,666,900 bushels, worth 314,871,820 The six companies of the Virginia Regi-

margo on the 2d March. The communications of "A Republican," were received at too late an hour for insertion in to-day's paper. We shall give place to his favors

ment, under Lieut. Col. Randolph, arrived at Ca-

in our next issue. NEWSPAPER POSTAGE. -The postage on a newspaper of un ordinary size is now as follows:— When sent from the office of publication by the publisher to a subscriber, to be paid on delivery, one cent for any distance within the State; or cent for any distance not more than one hundred for any distance out of the State over one hundred miles. Transient newspapers, not forwarded by editors to subscribers, must be pre-paid, three cents each for any distance. It is therefore necessary under the new post-office law, that a per-

THE CAPITOL OF MICHIGAN .- The Legislature of Michigan has passed a bill removing the Capi-tol of that State from Detroit, and 'locating' the seat of government at Lansing, in Ingham County.

Latest from the Rio Grande

More Authentic Information-Preparations at the Brazos-All Communication with Gen. Taylor's Army cut off—A Requisition for Fifty Thousand Volunteers—Camargo and Matamoras Threatened—General Taylor supposed to have reached Monterey.

The steamer Palmetto, at New Orleans from Gaiveston, 12th Inst., brings advices from Brazos Santiago to the 7th inst.

The following letter, dated the 7th inst., published in the New Orleans Times, throws more light on the still obscure and uncertain intelligence from the theatre of war:

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, March 7, 1847.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, March 7, 1847.

Gentlemen: This place, during the past few days, has been the scene of unusual excitement, esused by the disastrous news from Monterey, respecting the perious position of Gen. Taylor and his division of the army, at Saltillo—I will endeavor to give a short summary of the best information obtained from Camargo.

It appears positively certain that Gen. Taylor was attacked in his position at Ague Nueva, on the 22nd February, by a force variously estimated at from 15 to 23,000, commanded by Gen. Santa Anna in person, and that being unable to maintain his position, had returned to Saltillo, covering his wagon train—not, however, without several conflicts with the enemy in which he repulsed them with severe loss on their part. The last express from Capt. Montgomery, Ass't: Quartermaster at Monterey, to Capt. G. H. Crossman, Ass't. Quartermaster at Camargo, left the former place on the 23d, being the last communications received from Monterey. From that period all communication has been

From that period all communication has been out off by the enemy's forces occupying Marin and other small towns and villages between there and Gsmargo. The last official news from Gsmargo represents that Col. Morgan, 24 Ohio regiment, left Ceralva for Monterey on the 24th, after destroying all the stores and public property which he could not earry with him. Humors have since reached here, that he had fallen in an engagement with the enemy, near Marin, and his command est to pieces: of this, however, there is no certain instelligence.

The steamer Rough and Ready arrived at the mouth of the river, on the — instant, from Camargo, and the Captain of which reports as follows, viz: that they expected an attack on that place every hour, and that when he was wooding at Reynosa distincly heard a cannonading from that direction.

P. S.—Dates from Camargo to the stress of the stress.

tion.
P. S.—Dates from Camargo to the 4th received;
no attack had been made on that place, up to the
4th instant. No communication had been had
with Generol Taylor, since the 22d February; it is
reported that he succeeded in reaching Monterey
with a heavy loss, and the loss of of six pieces of
artillery. Nothing official, however, is known—all
rumor.

The impression in Matemoras is that Gen. Taylor had fallen back on Monterey, but they know nothing authentic on the subject. The tenor of our previous advices leads us to a different opinion.
The Galveston Plag discredits the reports that

the Mexicans baye crossed the Rio Grande.

FORT HARNEY (Brazos,) March 6, 1847. Editors of the Picayune - In the absence of anything like authentic information from above, we have many rumors, and some of them are exceedingly unpleasant. Nothing has been heard from Gen. Taylor since the 22d, except from Mexicans, and little reliance can be placed upon their statements. On the 22d Gen. Taylor was atacked by the Mexican army in force of about 5,000, Agua Nueva, twenty miles beyond Sal-

Gen. Taylor fell back to Saitillo, and there another engagement took place, with severe loss to the Mexican army. Gen. Taylor ordered every thing to be destroyed which could not be taken along, and fell back to the Rinconada, twenty-five miles this side of Sultille, at which pass a body of 5000 Mexicans were stationed. The movements of Gen. Taylor this side of Agua

Nueva are Mexican accounts.

Everything is conjecture in relation to what pas happened to Gen. Taylor and our little army, in consequence of all communications between Camargo and Monterey being cut off. It is evident that in consequence of so much of Gen. Taylor's force being withdrawn from him for

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

By the annexed letter from Col. Cartis, com-

ing examination of the records, which truth and denounced in unmeasured terms, the war with washington, making a requisition on the President of the United States for fifty thousand six just, unholy and unrighteous, and so has Mr. Kenmonth volunteers. All communication has for nedy! Mark this ye Democrats and patriotic several days been cut off between this place and whigs! and remember that the lapse of near forty years has not served to wipe out the stain of antiwar federalism that sunk so deep in infamy, in 1812, a party which theretofore held a respectaof troops, and I anticipate they will be recog-

As fast as any considerable force can be ac-cumulated, let them be forwarded to Brazos Santiago. All troops, as far as practicable, should be armed before loaving the United States, and the officers commanding companies should take in charge ammunition enough to distribute, in case of emergency, forty rounds at least.

Very respectfully, your obed't servant, SAMUEL R. CURTIS, Col. Com'g. To the Governor of Louisiana.

The New Orleans Tropic says that the Govarnor of Louisiana expresses his readiness, with his accustomed patriotic fervor, "to pull off his coat and go to work to raise volunteers, and he hopes all good citizens will aid him."

# Latest from Tampico.

The Approach of Gen. Scott to Vera Cruz-Preparations to meet him-Hard Fighting Expected. Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune

TAMPICO, Feb. 28, 1847-8, P. M. Whether or not there be a battle any where else, however, it reems to be protty certain that we shall have one at Vera Cruz, and before we gel to Vera Cruz. It is known here that the enemy are preparing to give us a warm reception on landing. In the rear of Anton Lizardo they have built strong fortifications, too far for the guns of our squadron to bear upon them, but in

reach of the point of landing.
On these fortifications very heavy guns are mounted, and other arrangements are made and being made, to make a desperate stand against the landing of our troops. It is also to be expected that the city of Vera Cruz is in a condition to make hlody resistance. But a few days, I hope, will tell the tale, and make all speculation unnecessary. Who doubts the issue?

TAMPICO, March 2, 1847. TAMPICO, March 2, 1847.

The brig Ann Still sails this morning for your city, and though I have but little to say, I will give the last rumor. News reached here yeaterday that Gen. Minor, leading the advance of Santa Anna's forces sgainst Gen. Taylor, with 500 men, had attempted to surprise Gen. T. by a night assault, but that he met with a total disappointment. The whole force, was defeated. disappointment. The whole force was defeat-ed-how many killed and made prisoners not stated precisely, but they were essentially whipped.

# From Santa Fe.

Confirmation of the Assassination of Gov. Bent and the Americans at Taos.

Gov. Bent and the Americans at Taos.

The St. Louis Republican of the 11th, 1878 that
Lieutenset Albert, and Mr. H. Hoffman, of Baltimore, reached St. Louis on the 10th. The editor
of the Republican says:
"We have not seen either of those gentlemen, but
we understand that Mr. Hoffman expresses no
doubt of the correctness of the news from Taos, of
the insurrection and murder of Gov. Bent, and of
other Americans then there. The informationcame to him from different sources, and all agreeing in the 'details; and at Bent's Fort, where the
news of the murder had previously been received,
they were satisfied of its correctness.

RICHMOND, March 20, 1847. More than half the business of the session has con compressed into the last two days, with barely a quorum in each House, and not less most of them only read by their titles, and doubt-

less full of inaccuracies.
I cannot now keep pace with their enumeration, and will therefore only refer to those of most interest to our own region, and some of a general character.

The bill establishing the "Bank of Martinsburg," was lost in the Senate on Friday, after earnest support by Messrs. Sloan and Gallaher, and opposition by Mesars. Woolkfolk, Thompson and Witcher-syes 8, noes 10.

On Saturday, its friends induced Mr. Garrett to move a reconsideration, and, rallying some of the absentees, had the vote re-taken, without debate, and carried-syes 12, noes 10.

The bill amending the District Free School System for the Counties of Jefferson and Frederick, was passed by the Senate to day, amidst the crowd of business. It so smends the system as to limit the amount of taxation, and proposes to submit the question of its adoption to the voters on the fourth Thursday in June next. It requires the vote of two-thirds to adopt it.

The Senate has passed the bills incorporating Wildey Lodge of Odd Fellows at Charlestown, and the Lodges at Leesburg and Warrenton, for bepevolent and educational purposes.

The bill to incorporate the Berryville and Charlestown Turnpike Company, only reached the Senate on Friday, and is now among some forty or fifty on the table. Mr. Woolfolk has declared that he will not suffer any bill having an appropriation clause, to pass without a quorum, and this state of things being likely to exist on Monday, I fear the bill will be lost.

The bill authorizing the Smithfield and Shepherdstown Turnpike Company to extend their Road to Winchester, is also on the table of the Senate, and may share the same fate.

A bill for establishing the Electric Telegraph from Washington through Virginia is passing to and fro between the two Houses, and may also be lost for the want of a quorum.

The bills in hand cannot be enrolled and examined before Tuesday evening, so that day may be considered the period of adjournment. A bill to increase the capital stock of the Cacapon and North Branch Turnpike Company, was passed by the House; also a bill to estab-

lish the Alexandria Savings' Institution. The bill incorporating the Harpers Ferry and passed by the House.

A bill has been passed by the House, providing for the connection of the James River & Kanawha Canal with the Tide water at Rich.

The bill to encourage the education of teach-

ers, by endowing certain Colleger, was lost in the House, after much debate.

A bill regulating the fees of Pilots, and one establishing a new inspection of Tobacco in Richmond, were passed by the Senate, after carnest debate.

The talk of an Extra session has ceased.

Mr. Woolfolk of the Seaste declares he means to raise at the polls in Virginia, the issue of Reped or No Repeat, of all the laws appropriating money for Interval Improvement. He com-plains of the prodigality of the Legislature, and cays Four Millions have been appropriated.

### Arrival of the Hibernia.

FOUR WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Corn Market Firm-Decline in Flour-No Change in Cotton-State of the Money Murket, &c.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston on Saturday evening from Liverpool, having sailed on the 4th inst., thus making the trip in about sixteen days, and bringcommercial news:

COTTON MARKET -There has been some revival in the trade, with a considerable inquiry for exporters and on speculation, and the prices generally have been slightly in lavor of holders. The market however, closes quietly, and no change can be made in the quotations of

CORN MARKET -The corn trade has been in a very fluctuating condition during the month of February. At the time of the sailing of the Cambria, the price of meal continued to give way, occasionally rapidly, until from the commencement of the reaction, the reduction amounted altogether to from 8s. to 10s. per quarter, and flour 7s. to 8s. per barrel. It might be that this decline under the actual position of supply and demand, was too ra pid, or commenced too early; or that the nature of the discussions in l'arliament renewed the confidence of holders, and warned the lears of buvers -Towards the close of last mouth renewed confidence was observable, and buyers again came forth from Ireland in conse-

Since the upward move again commenced, there has been an advance on wheat of from 4d. to 6d. per 70 lbs., and in flour of about 3s. 6d. per bbl. and oat-meal remains steady, but don't sell freely. Indian corn has of late given way from 1s. to 2 shillings per 48 lbs., and beans 2s. to 3s. per quarter. At our last market, the prices paying were for general runs of American meal, 11s. to 12s. per 70 lbs. For American Flour, sweet, 39s. to 42s.; some 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. per barrel. Indian corn, white, 69s. to 70s., and yellow 72s. to 73s. per 480 lbs. Egyptian beans 45s. to 50s. per quarter. Irish oats 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d. per 45 lbs.

As to stocks, we make no comment .-No duties are now payable, so that they are not so well ascertained, but as far as regards demand the last market closed steady, although with less buoyancy than might have been expected. Various reasons and opinions are affoat as to the possible supplies of breadstuffs which we can procure during the present season of famine and distress, based on the most re-

cent intelligence from America.

We believe that there is good cause to expect that from the opening of the last eight or ten days, the receipt of corn, flour, &c., will be light, and this added to the continuence of considerable exports to Ireland, has caused the market to have a very firm aspect, and prices have since returned as regards wheat and flour. In-dian corn is still continuing in great re-quisition, and demands the high price of 69s. to 72s, per quarter for white. Oth: er kinds of corn are cheaper.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND THE

As the Baltimore Argus very opportunely says, those who will refer to the Message of President Polk and the able report of Secretary Marcy at the beginning of the late session of Congress, and to subsequent messages from the President urging than 200 bills have been passed within that time, immediate action on the several measures deemed necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the Mexican war, must admit that nothing was left undone on the part of the government, to meet any and every emergency. The call for the ten regiments of regulars and the loan of nineteen millions, were expected to be favorably answered without even a week's delay, and the administration flattered itself that the additional troops called for, would be mustered and on their way to the seat of war long before the close of the session. But how were these propositions, received by the opponents of the administration? Our readers well remember that the first two weeks of Congress were consumed by such men as Gentry, Gar-rett Davis, Giddings, Ashmun, and a dozen or two more patent Whig patriots, in delivering long speeches full of denunciations of the President for bringing on the war," characterizing the war as ing that it "was execrated and condemned by a large majority of our people." After these numerous speeches, so well calculated and intended to inflame the passions of the Mexicans, and to excite them to deeds of daring of which they would otherwise have been incapable, had been delivered and scattered broad-cast over both the United States and Mexico by the anti-Polk newspapers of the two countries, the Whig party for a time settled down into something resembling repose. At length, Senators Clayton and Crittenden in one House and J. R. Ingersoll in the other, being admonished by the patriotic feeling of the country that Gentry, Davis and other " Horsguns" of their party had made an injudicious move in denouncing the war and their government in such violent terms, concluded to take the back track, and declare that " the Whig party were in favor of prosecuting the war, and that they would willingly vote all the supplies of men and money that were required." But unfortunately for the government, if not for those Whig gentlemen, those supplies of men and money ought to have been voted the first fortnight of the session, if they designed or wished both to be at the command of the government in time to supply Gen. Scott and protect the posts already secured in the enemy's country, and their recantation of the errors, or renunciation of Alexandria Rail Road Company, has also been the treason of Gentry & Co., were made rather

> Late however, as that renunciation was made and those hopes excited in the public mind that the Whigs would properly stand by their country, we would willingly excuse it. if they had after wards faithfully redeemed their promises, and expedited the passage of the necessary war measures. This they did not do! Instead of it, they delayed the passage of the loan bill some four or five weeks, and they delayed the passage of the ten regiment bill designed for the supply of Gen. Scott, or the reinforcement of Gen. Taylor with additional troops, till near the end of the session. To insure this long delay; every possible irrelevant question was brought into the discussion, and the discussion prolonged to the utmost extent of their power-a discussion calculated and certainly designed for the encouragement, comfort and aid of their country's enemies, and not for their speedy conquest and humiliation. In addition to inspiriting our enemies by delaying a timely supply of additional troops to meet and overcome their advancing columns, they chaered and rejoiced their hearts by refusing to levy the taxes necessary to raise the means for paying the govraged constituency of true patriots. They insti- Wm. Reynolds. long ago. From that day to this, they have been it would appear by the recent intelligence from Saltillo, Monterey and other posts on and near the Ric Grande, that they have been serving them to some purpose. If the reports from that quarter are to be relied upon, their delay of the passage of the army bill and other war measures, has exposed and very possibly delivered into the hands of our enemies, several of the posts heretofore in our all parties to act understandingly. With regard possession, and a large amount of the property of to the Virginia termini, he stated that it was the our government. Should the reports be verified original purpose of the company that its main line by future mails from that quarter, the country should reach the Ohio through the territory of that State. This was an object that he had almust hold the Whig party responsible for all our reverses and disasters, and for every drop of with reverses and disasters, and for every drop of American blood that may be shed in an unequal contest. They turned a deafear to all the patriotic appeals of the "Washington Union" and otic appeals of the "Washington Union" and other Democratic newspapers, and laughed at the upbraidings of patriotic men for their inconsistencies and delays, and granted nothing that the government asked until after the eleventh hour .-Then on their heads should the vengeance of the people be visited for whatever ills that have or

# may befal any portion of our gallant army.

SHENANDOAH RIVER IMPROVEMENT. At a meeting of the citizens of Warren county, held at the Court House on Monday the 15th February, to take into consideration the expedirepruary, to take into consideration the expediency of adopting some measures for the improvement of the navigation of the Shenandoah River, Robert M. Marshall was appointed Chairman, and Thomas N. Ashby, Secretary.

The object of the meeting, having been explained, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

adopted:

RESOLVED, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chuir, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the President and Directors of the Shenandoah Company, and ascertain upon what terms they will unite with the people generally, in measures for the better improvement of the River, and that the said Committee shall make report thereof to an adjourned meeting.

The Chairman appointed the following persons to constitute said committee wit. Giles Cook.

The Chairman appointed the following persons to constitute said committee, viz:—Giles Cook, N. Ashby and Morgan Johnston.

RESOLVED, That the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke, Page, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Fauquier, and Rappahannock, be invited to hold meetings and co-operate with us in efforts for said improvement.

RESOLVED, That the Editors of papers in Winchester, Charlestown, Woodstock, and Harrisonburg, he requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

RESOLVED, That this meeting adjourn to meet again at April court.

at April court. ROBT. M. MARSHALL, Ch'n. THOS. N. ASHBY, Sec.

Wages Must go Up.—The Brooklyn journey-men house carpenters, at a meeting held at the Brooklyn Garden, unanimously resolved to de-mand \$1 50 per day on and after the 22d day of March. The masons are also on a "strike."

GENERAL TAYLOR IN PERIL.

The recent intelligence from Gen. Taylor's army communicating the knowledge of his critical situation, without any definite statement of results, has excited in this community, and doubtless throughout the country, feelings of the most for the next year, was announced, as follows

intense and painful anxiety.

The Union of Saturday night says—" We learn the Union of Saturday night says—"We learn that no official intelligence giving any confirmation to the rumors of a ballle, has been received at the War Department;" and the Intelligence of this morning, gives only the one days later intelligence, by the latest New Orleans papers, to be found in our columns to day. The various reports have the battle to have begun on the 22d of February. The contradictory statements throw some doubt over the truth of the report, but we nevertheless incline to the oninion that a battle has been fought. incline to the opinion that a battle has been fought One thing is certain that General Taylor's little army of not more, probably, than 6000 men, all told, were in a tight place, rendered so by the withdrawal of troops by Gen. Scott, who is much censured for so doing. The N. O. Delta says:

"To Gen. Scott will be assigned much of the

blame. But there are other authorities who de-serve more of the odium of this most culpable remissness than Gen. Scott. It is to the outrageous neglect and utter want of patriotism in the Congress which has just closed its inglorious career, we are to ascribe the weakened state of our army "unholy, unrighteous and infamous," and declar-ing that it "was execrated and condemned by a large majority of our people." After these nution of the war. They asked for means and men, but Congress had other matters more important to attend to. Contemptible personal squabbles, idle and profitless debates, long speeches and endless discussions for Buncombful results, miserable intrigues for the Presidency and factious contentions engrossed their whole time and attentions until a few hours before they adjourned, when a few of the measures advised by the President at the very opening of the session were hurriedly passed. Let not the people forget these things, and let their verdict upon these unfaithful servants be one of lasting condemnation and banishment from their face and

It appears by the N. O. Courier that Gen. Taylor was much chaffed at Scott's "taking the wind out of his sails," as he expressed it; but he would call for no reinforcements, determined to prove that he was still a match for Santa Anna

with the troops left under his orders. The Courier of the 13th is informed he preparing to advance, some days ago, and offer battle to Santa Anna. If there has been a fight, Taylor and his men entered into it with most determined feelings, and we doubt not it has been sanguinary enough. The sentiments expressed by Gen. Taylor, remind us of the language used by one of Shakspeare's heroes, when he found himself in a tight place:

"If we are doom'd to die, we are enow To do our country loss; and if to live, The fewer men the greater share of honor."

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BAL-TIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD .- An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad took place in Baltimore, on Monday, and was very fully attended. Edward Kemp, Esq., was in the chair. The direct object of the meeting was to receive the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to take the requisite measures to obtain a subscription from the city and the citizens of Baltimore towards the stock of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail-

The report signifies that the committee, on meeting, considered it inexpedient, in view of the recent action of the Pittsburg and Connellsville company, to do any thing in reference to the contemplated application to the City Council for aidit recommends the extension of the road to the Ohio by the best available route; refers to that covered by the Pittsburg and Connellsville charter as the most desirable route now open; and, believing that to be still practicable, urges the employment of the undivided means and energies of the company to the prosecution thereof; and ing intelligence 28 days later than previously received. We subjoin the Tele.

graphic report of the Patriot, giving the suggests a reliance upon the city should any con-

The Hon. J. P. Kennedy rose and expressed gated the Mexicans to hostilities by their violent declamation against the annexation of Texas, and the construction of the Pittsburg and Connellstelling them in as many words, that they were a ville road. He had ever been for the Pittsburg race of miserable cowards if they did not make war upon us for that act, and since that war has been acceptable, route through her territory to any going on, they have only been persisting in the Ohio. He then moved the appointment of a comanti-American course which they commenced mittee of five, to proceed immediately to Pittsburg, to ascertain any and all particulars, as to faithfully serving the Mexican government, and Connellsville Railroad.

Mr. McLane, the President of the company rose, he intimated, merely to say a word or two lest his silence should be construed into an approbation of the report of the committee, or the resolutions which had first been offered. He approved those now submitted by Mr. Kennedy, and considered them important with reference Gen. Taylor and his gallant army to terrible perils, ture action. He spoke with that sort of frankness with regard to the purposes of the company, which ought to remove any doubt and to enab ways held steadily in view as first in its importance

never abandon. When the proper time arrived, he would ente into an elaborate statement of all the views and purposes, motives and designs by which the Board had been actuated; at present he would only advert briefly to the subject. He held, and had always regarded, a road from Cumberland to Pittsburg entirely compatible with a road from Cumberland to Parkersburg. There was no antago-nism necessarily existing between them; each would be equally advantageous to diverse sections of the west, and each was equally desired. But a road to Pittsburg and a road to Wheeling were not compatible; if the company was to decide upon one terminus, and direct its "undivided resources" towards the completion of one road to one terminus, and that was to be either Pittsburg or Wheeling, then Wheeling was, beyond ques

tion, the desirable point. Gentlemen had not perhaps examined the law lately passed by the Virginia legislature; it was by far the most favorable enactment we have ever obtained from her; it has removed every restriction, except the route, and left us with to go to Fish Creek with the consent of Wheeling. If then one route was to be chosen, Wheeling should be the terminus.

NORFOLK CORN MARKET .- The Norfolk Herald states that the shipment of corn from that port to different ports in Great Britain, between the 11th of February and the 13th inst. (a period of thirty days) amounted to 285,860 bushels; of meal, to 8,625 bbls., and of flour, to 530 bbls.—giving freights to five ships, five barques, six brigs and two schooners, which have cleared within the freights to five ships, five barques, six brigs and two schooners, which have cleared within the time mentioned. Besides these, there are remaining in port, loading or to load for Europe, principally with grain, eight ships, seven barques, six brigs, and one schooner, estimated to take on board 402,000 bushels corn, 14,000 bbls. flour, and 4,000 bbls. meal.

Upwards of 30 new houses are contracted to be built in Smyrna, Del., the ensuing year, notwithstanding the "ruinous" tariff of '46.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

After a session of considerable interest, and anusual harmony in its deliberations, the Baltimore Conference adjourned on Saturday last .-THE LIST OF APPOINTMENTS,

Baltimore District.—John A. Collins, P. E. Baltimore city, Littleton F. Morgan, James H. Brown, B. F. Brooke; Charles street, William B. Brown, B. F. Brooke; Charles street, William B. Edwards; Fayette: street, A. A. Reese, William H. Pitcher; William street, Robert S. Vinton; Columbia street, Thomas H. W. Munroe; What coat, William O. Lumnsden; Summerfield, Thomas B. Sargent; Emory Chapel, Samuel V. Blake; Strawbridge (Howard street.) George A. Coffey; Sharp street and Asbury Station, Isaac Collins; Baltimore city Mission, Dan'! Hartman; Sailors' City Bethel, (to be supplied;) Baltimore Circuit, Francis McCartney, John M. Jones, J. L. Gibbons, sup.; Woodbury, Thomas T. Wysong; Patapsco Station, Oliver Ege; Severn, Thos. McGee, Penfield Dall, James Bunting; Annapolis, Wm. Hirst; West River, Robert Cadden, E. E. Allen, J. W. Richardson, sup.; Calvert, Ephraim Collum, J. M. Grandin; Bladensburg, Amos Smith, F. H. Richey, Wm. R. White, Wm. Edmonds, sup.; St. Mary's, Thomas B. Lemmon, Wm. L. Murphy; Charles, Wm. S. Baird, (one to be supplied.) Murphy; Charles, Wm. S. Baird, (one to be supplied.)

Assistant Book Agent, New York, Chas. B. Assistant Book Agent, New York, Glass B.
Tippett. Colonization Agent, William Evans.
North Baltimore District.—Edwin Dorsey, P.
E. North Baltimore, John Bear, J. S. Martin,
E. F. Busey; East Baltimore, S. A. Roszell, F.
M. Mills; Dallas street, Zane Bland; Caroline Miss; Dallas street, Zane Bland; Caroline street, George Hildt, John Morehead; German Mission, John Swahlen; High street, Robert M. Lipscomb; Seamens Bethel, Hezekiah Best; Great Falls, Sam'l Keppler, Otis H. Tiffiany; Hereford, William Hank, Charles A. Reed; East Harford, Wm. T. D. Clemm, Chas. McElfresh; Havre de Grace, Andrew Jamison; West Har-ford, Solomon F. McMullen, (one to be supplied;) Castle Finn, Elisha D. Owen; York, Joseph France; Wrightsville, J. H. Torrance; West-minster, J. Larkin, John S. Gorsuch; Liberty, Jonathan Monroe, Wm. F. Mercer; Montgomery, Wm. H. Enos, William T. Cross; Rockville, D. Thomas. Jonathan Maclay, B. Barry, sup.; Pa-tapsco Circuit, Richard Brown, John W. Bull.

Potomac District.—William Hamilton, P. E. Alexandria, Joseph Merriken, Jas. H. March, D. Steel, sup.; Foundery and Asbury, N. J. B. Morgan, M. A. Turner; Wesley Chapel, Henry Slicer; McKendrean Chapel, T. M. Reese; Ebenezer, Wm. Prettyman, J. M. Hanson, sup.; Ryzer, Wm. Prettyman, J. M. Hanson, sup.; Ry-land Chapel (to be supplied;) Georgetown, Thos. Sewall, Wm. Taylor; Leesburg, Job Guest; Fairfax, M. J. Hamilton, J. W. Kelly; Loudoun, S. S. Roszell, T. C. Hays; Warrenton, G. D. Chenowith; Stafford, Wm. G. Eggleston, R. D. Chambers; Fredericksburg, J. Lanaham; Northern Neck, A. G. Chenowith, Thomas Myers, Samil Smith

Rockingham District .- Benj. N. Brown, P. E .; Rockingham, Geo. W. Israel, F. Israel, jr.; East Rockingham, T. H. Busey; Staunton, John Bow-en; Augusta, S. Hilderbrand, M. L. Pugh; Lexington, S. Register, O. B. Wirgman, Jos. Sprigg, sup.; Fincastle, John P. Phelps, (one to sup.;) Salem—Philip Rescorl; Christiansburg, T. Hildebrand; Floyd, David Wolff; Newcastle, A. Bland, E. G. Jamison; Monroe, J. L. Gilbert, John W. Start; Lewisburg Station, W. Krebs; Lewisburg Circuit, J. McK. Riley, M. L. Hawley; Covington, T. A. Morgan, M. N. Taylor; Sweet Springs, Wm. II. Wilson; Huntersville, James M. Clark; Woodsboro', T. F. McClure; Deer Gald, Jacob Montgomery; Greenbeller mission. field, Jacob Montgomery; Greenbrier mission, J W. Hedges.

Winchester District .- Henry Tarring, P. E. Winchester Station, Norvell Wilson; Winchester Circuit, Wm. Wicks, F. C. Tebbs; Front Royal, James Sanks, Robert Smith; Jefferson, Henry Furlong, Jas. H. Waugh; Harpers-Ferry Henry Furlong, Jas. H. Waugh; Harpers-Ferry, Nelson Head; Shepherdstown, W. L. Spotswood; Berkeley, P. D. Lipscomb, Wm. Pentz; Hillsborough, J. A. Henning, E. A. Duling; Bath, G. W. Deems; S. Branch, C. Parkinson, John W. Ewing; Moorfield, A. A. Eskridge, John W. Wolf; Franklin, J. W. Osborne, one to be supplied; Wardensville, D. Ball; Woodstock, L. N. Monroe; Springfield, S. S. Fish, one to be supplied.

Carlisle District.—Alfred Griffith, P. E; Robt. Emory, President of Dickinson College; Carlisle Station, B. H. Nadall; Carlisle Circuit, T. F. Wheeler, F. J. Boggs, Wm. Butler, sup.; Bloom-field, W. H. Coffin, J. R. Durborrow; Newport, R. T. Nixon, J. Thrush; Mifflin, F. Dyson, one to be supplied; Shippensburg, J. M. Green, one to be supplied; Greencastle, Jonah Forrest; Chambersburg, Eldridge R. Veitch; McConnells-Chambersburg burg, James Watts, W. A. McKee; Hagerstown, Elisha B. Phelps; Boonsboro', George G. Brooke, Thomas Cornelius; Frederick city, John Smith, W. Hoover; Frederick circuit, Horace Hol land, Thomas Fulton; Gettysburg, Thomas Tannyhill, Robert S. McClay; York Springs, James Bradds, W. M. Memminger; Berlin Mission, Jos.

N. Spangler. Huntington District .- John Miller, P. E .: Lewistown Station, Mayberry Goheen; Lewistown circuit, Wesley Howe, F. Gerhart; Huntington, J. A. Gere, Thomas Barnard; Warriors Mark, Geo. Berktresser, W. H. Laney; Birmingham, J. G. McKeen; Hollidaysburg, G. Guver; Williamsburg, W. S. Lee, P. S. Waters; Con-cord, Geo. Stevenson, Alexander E. MacClay; Shirleysburg, James Stevens, C. Graham ; Trough Creek, Robert Beers, Sam'l Bayard; Bedford Elisha Butler, Alfred Wyles; East Bedford, Jacob Gruber; Frostburg, David Trout, one to be supplied; Cumberland, James Sewall; Allegany, F.

r. H. Switzer, A. D. F. Crawford. Northumberland District .- Samuel Brison, P. Danville, P. D. Deese; Danville circuit, S. L. M. Conser, James Turner; Berwick, A. Britton, J. S. McMurry, Thomas Bowman, sup.; Bloomingdale, J. W. Tongue, W. Gwynn, sup.; Luzerne, G. H. Day, John Lloyd; Northumberland, W. R. Mills, J. W. Elliott; Milton, H. G. Dill, J. F. Pearce; Williamsport, John Guyer, C. McClure; Lycoming, James Ewing, one to be supplied; Jer-sey Shore, J. A. Ross, N. S. Buckingham; Lock Haven, J. W. Haugawout; Belfonte, T. Mitchell, J. P. Simpson; Clearfield, John Stine, one to be upplied; Penn's Valley, E. Welty; Sinnamo-Mission, James Campbell.

Carolina street station, Baltimore, is fixed as the seat of the next Conference, to meet on the 8th of

From the Boston Daily Bee There is much tampering with the fearful maindy, Consumption, and numberless alleged remedies exist, which are but so many obstacles in the way of the proper treatment of the disease. The following letter from a highly respectable gentleman of this city, corroborates our previous impressions, that Wistar's Balsam was none of these nostrums.

Bosrov, April 14, 1846.

BOSTON, April 14, 1846.

Dr. Seth W. Fowle:—Dear Sir, I have been induced, at the suggestion of many of my friends, to make known to the public, through you, the great benefit I have derived from the use of the medicine called "WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," in the hope that others suffering with lung complaints may find the same relief from its use that I have done.

The latter part of last summer and in the fall, I suffered greatly from a severe cough, pain in the side, difficulty in breathing, loss of appellies, and other symptoms which indicated a rapid decline; three of the most learned and intelligent practitioners in the city pronounced my case consumption, and stated to me that nothing but a change of climate could be of the least possible benefit to me, as my lungs were in a very inflamed and diseased state. At this time, in hopes that I might find some temporary relief for my cough, I bought a bottle of the Balsam, which not only gave me the relief that my falling strength required, but seemed to give me new life and onergy.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN PAGE.

At an unusually large meeting of the Democracy of Page county, assembled at Honeyville according to previous notice; on Saturday the 20th instant, on motion of Col. Andrew Keyser, GEO. KITE, Esq., was called to the Chair, and DAVID M. DOVALL appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by Col. Andrew Keyser, J. W. Freeman, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolutions, accompanied with some appropriate remarks :-

WHEREAS, It is right and proper that the peo-ple, when assembled in their sovereign capacity, should give an expression of sentiment upon subshould give an expression of sentiment upon subjects that effect their national character; and whereas, we are now engaged in a war with Mexico, which has been forced upon us by repeated indignities offered our national honor, and by an overt act of war by that Republic, and believing it to be the duty of every patriot in our country to sustain its vigorous prosecution, to the end that we may conquer an honorable peace—tlerefore, Resolved, That the course pursued by the Administration in the presecution of the war with Mavico is in strict accordance with a high sense.

Mexico is in strict accordance with a high sense of national honor, to which every friend of his country should give his sanction and extend all the aid in his power, until it shall have been brought to a happy termination, Resolved, That we have the most implicit con

fidence in the ability of the Administration, no only to further prosecute hostilities with Mexico vigorously, but to prosecute every national enter-

ple, or the glory of our common country.

Resolved, That those of the Federal party who have taken a stand against the Administration in the prosecution of the Mexican war, and who de-nounce that war as "iniquitous, unrighteous and unjust," have exhibited, as they did in the last war, an anti-national feeling, and evinced that they are hostile to American interests and American honor, and are desirous of extending "aid

and comfort" to the enemy.

Resolved, That the expulsion of Thomas Ritche, from his privileged seat in the Chamber of the U. S. Senate, was an act of tyranny designed to stifle the liberty of the press—to prevent an ex-position of the anti-American sentiments of cerain Senators and to break the organization of the regular Democratic party with a view of promo-ting the interest of the leader of the "balance of power" party for the next Presidency; and that it deserves the unqualified condemnation of the whole Democracy.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are

hereby tendered to the Hon. Henry Bedinger for his faithfulness as a Representative and his firm adherence to the true principles of democracy.

Recolved, That the action of the late Convention held in Winchester, in presenting to the District the name of the Hon. Henry Bedinger for Congress, meets with the cordial approbation of this meeting. Col. Keyser made an able and eloquent speech

n their support, after which, the vote being taken,

ney were unanimously adopted.
On motion of Col. Keyser, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Winchester Virginian and the Spirit of Jefferson, with the request that the Rockingham Register and Sentinel of the Valley, copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE KITE, Ch'n.

DAVID M. DOVALL, Sec'y.

ARRIVAL OF THE SPECIE.-The steamer Hi ernia brought over \$1,500,000 in specie. It is expected that not less than five millions in specie will arrive at New York from Europe during the present week. Several of the packet ships over due have £80,000 each on board.

WHITE-WASHING,-It is said that a pint of var ish, mixed with a bucket of white-wash, wil give it in a great degree the qualities of paint— and it will withstand all kinds of weather. As this is the season for white-washing, a knowledge

# The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKETweekly for the "Spirit of Jefferson," by WIL LIAM RATLIFF, Flour and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 24, 1847.

DEAR Sin: -The accounts per steamer Hibernia, up March 4th, has strengthened our Flour market. Sales were sales at 5 75, 5 87‡ a \$6. Some 4,000 bbls, sold at the last named price. The orders I think are large. I quote super at \$6, fine 5,50 to \$5 62‡.

GRAIN—Red Wheat 1 25 to \$1 30. Yellow Corn 8‡ nts, which is an improvement of 6 to 8 cents per bushel; white do 80 cts. Oats 46 cents. Cloverseed 4 25 to 84

621 per hushel. BACON—Assorted 81 cents. LARD—In bbls 91 cts and in kegs 10 cents.
SALT—G. A., in Sack \$1 25, which is a decline fine Salt \$1 50.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

NEW YORR, March 23, 8, P. M.
The commercial news by the Hibernia continues to ave a favorable effect on our market, the private mer antile letters being still more favorable in regard to flound grain than the newspaper reports.

The stock of flour in the market is small, and consecuted to the consecutive for the consecutive for the favorable was the favorable for the flour in the market is small, and consecutive for the favorable for the flour in the market is small, and consecutive for the flour in the market is small, and consecutive for the flour in the market is small, and consecutive flour in the market is small, and consecutive for the flour in the market is small, and consecutive flour in the market is small in the in t

The stock of flour in the market is small, and consequently buyers cannot be brought to the terms of purchasers, and the operations are small. About 2000 bbls. of Oswego and Genessee were sold at §725. In southern brands little or nothing was done, but holders were firm at §6.75 for Georgetown, and §6.50 for Baltimore city mills and Alexandria.

There was considerable demand for Indian meal, but holders generally ask §5.12, and purchasers offer but §5. About 5,000 barrels were sold at the latter figure.

The demand for corn continues active, and huyers and sellers come together more freely. The sales amounted to 50,000 bushels of yellow southern, Jersey and northern, at 95 to 98 cents per bushel.

In cotton, nothing has yet been done. Parties appear neither disposed to buy nor sell. Holders, however, appear to fear a decline, and the tendency may be considered downward.

When prices raise ship, owners always increase the price of freights also. The packets ask 9s. and 30d.—Some arrangements have been made at 7s. 6d. a 8s. and 27d. a 28d.—the market is, however, unsettled.

At Washington, D. C., on the 18th instant, by Rev Mr. French, Wm. CAREY JONES, of New Orleans, to ELIZA PRESTON CARRINGTON BENTON, eldest daughter of the Hon. Thos. 11. Benton, of Missouri.

MAINIBIE IND

In Leesburg, on Thursday the 18th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Gilmore, Mr. John W. Hawkings to Miss Mary Willer, all of Loudonn county.

On Thursday the 18th instant, by the Rev. Patterson Fletcher, Mr. EZRA SNYDER, of Frederick county, Md., to Miss Catherine Miller, of this county.

On Thursday the 18th instant, by the Rev. Patterson Fletcher, Mr. Wm. J. Joy to Miss Ann Rebecca Sul-sen, all of this county.

On Tuesday, 16th inst., by the Rev. Alexander Jones Mr. Joseph W. Dillow to Miss Margaret Ann Ott all of this county.

# Miscellaneous Notices.

COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE. The Committee of Vigilance for Jefferson County, are equested to meet at the office of Maj. O'Bannon in Charlestown, on to-day, (Friday,) at 21 o'clock, Business f importance will be acted on, and a full attendance of he Committee is desirable. March 26, 1846.

The semi-annual rent of Pews in the Presbyterian Church will be due on the 1st of April. Payment may be made to Charles G. Stewart. Any persons wishing to rent Pews for the ensuing year, will also call on Mr. Stewart for all needed information.

Church Notice.

The Fair.

The Ladies of the Old School Presbyterian Church in Shepherdstown, will hold a Fair in the "Odd Fellows" Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday the 7th and 8th of April next. On each day a dioner and sppper will be set, and refreshments may be had at any hour, for the purpose of raising money to aid in building a Church.—All persons interested or disposed to contribute in this way are respectfully invited to attend.

Shepherdstown, March 19, 1847.

FOR RENT.

THE two SHOPS, nearly opposite the Post Office, possession given immediately. En-quire 8f, THOS. RAWLINS: Charlestown, March, 26.

PUBLIC RENTING

Valuable Property at Harpers-Ferry

Valuable Property at Harpers Ferry:

The undersigned, as Special Commissioners, acting under a decree rendered in the cause of Fouke, Trustee, vs. Gibson's Executor, will proceed, on Saturday the 27th day of this month, (March, 1847.) in front of the premises, at Harpers-Ferry, to rent for one year, commencing on the first day of April next, that VALUABLE PROPERTY, late the property of Margaret Gibson, dec'd, now occupied by Messrs. Carrell, Gibson and Cridler, including the improvements recently erected; connecting the original building with the Railroad platform.

The renting will be at public auction; to the highest bidder—and the lessees will be required to enter into written agreements, with good security, to comply with the terms of renting—among which is the requirement that the rent be paid quarterly. Renting to take place about 1 o'clock, P. M. WM. C. WORTHINGTON, ANDREW HUNTER,

March 26, 1847.

Commissioners.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned as Trustee, on the 28th October, 1841, and admitted to record, by Carter Williamson and wife, for purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to sell, on Monday the 19th of April nbxt, (Court-day,) the Patent Right of a valuable

Smittt Machine, n the States of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, which etters patent were obtained by Edward Fitzpatrick, on the 14th November, 1835, and conveyed and assigned by the said Fitzpatrick to Alburtis Childs, and by said Childs to Lysander B. Childs,

and from the said L. B. Childs to Lysander B. Childs, and from the said L. B. Childs to Carter Williamson, as will more fully appear from the Indentures to be exhited on the day of sale.

Terms:—Twelve months credit from the day of sale. Bond with approved security will be required.

CHAS. B. HARDING,

March 26, 1847.

Trustes.

FOR SALE.

HAVE for sale a choice lot of POTATOES, Lauitable for seed or table use—Also, best Timo-thy HAY, on reasonable terms. JAMES L. RANSON.

March 26, 1847-3t. HOUSES TO LET.

I WANT, at Cedar Lawn, a good farmer with a small family; one of unexceptionable character and known habits of industry. None other need

apply.

Also, at the same place, a garderner who understands taking care of, and handling shrubs and trees. To each, a House and garden, with other privileges, and fair compensation will be allowed.
I also want, at Gap View, a good Carpenter and fence builder, who can have constant employment at fair wages. He will be allowed a House and at fair wages. He will be allowed a House an other privileges. JAMES L. RANSON. Frederick Citizen and Examiner copy 3 times.

For Rent;

March 25, 1847-tf.

TIE Store Room recently occupied by Samuel H. Allemong—it is in good condition, and in a central part of the town. Possession given on the 1st of April, 1847. Also, a House on Main Street-possession immediately. March 26, 1847—3t. WM. R. RAUM.

Fresh Lime. WE have for sale a kiln of fresh burnt LIME. near the residence of Mrs. Engle, on the Charlestown and Smithfield Turnpike, JOSEPH & WM. ENGLE.

March 26, 1847-3t. Commissioners of Election.

T March Term, 1847, of the County Court A T March Term, 1847, of the County Court of Jefferson, the following persons were appointed to superintend the election at the several precincts in the County, on the Fourth Thursday in next month, (April,) of two persons to repre-sent this county in the next House of Delegates of this Commonwealth, and of a person to repre-sent the District of which this county forms a part, in the next House of Representatives of the Uni-

At Charlestown-George Wm. Ranson, Sam'l on Friday and Saturday at \$5 874; on Monday there' Ridenour, James M. Brown, Gerard D. Moore, and Francis Yates, or any two or more of them. At Middleway—James Grantham, Sam'l Cameron, George Murphy, Ambrose C. Timberlake, and Meredith Helm, or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown—John M. Jawett, James A. Chapline, Alex. R. Boteler, David Bilmyre, and Joseph Entler, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry—Gerard B. Wager, George B. Stephenson, Wm. J. Stephens, George Mauzy, and Richard Henderson, or any two or more of

em. A Copy—Teste, March 26, 1847. T. A. MOORE, Clk.

Hair Brushes. WE have just received a small lot of very superior Hair Brustes, direct from a New York Manufactory, and for sale low by C. G. STEWART & SON. March 26, 1847.

Iron Iron! JUST received from H. Hughes & Co. a lot of superior IRON, such as Plough and Bar Irons, Horse-shoe Rods, Nail Rods, small round and square Iron, warranted to be of superior quality, at reduced prices. THOS, RAWLINS.

POTATOES-60 bushels Potatoes for seed or table use. E. M. AlsQUITH. March 26, 1847.

POTATOES—An excellent article, for sale E. S. TATE. March 26, 1847.

FOR SALE—A first-rate Travelling Trunk,

Notice to all Concerned? THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him to come forward and make arrange, ments to pay the same prior to the first of April. at which time he will leave Smithfield, and will also leave the notes and accounts of those who disregard this notice in the hands of proper officers for collection.

A. C. TIMBERLAKE:

March 19, 1847—3t.

Mercer Potatoes just received. A LL persons in want of SEED POTATOES can be accommodated with the Real Mercer, by calling on the undersigned, or R. S. LITTLEJOHN, at Harpers-Ferry.

March 19, 1847—3t. JOHN GIBSON.

Just Received,

A SPLENDID assortment of Hair Brushes, from 25c up to \$1,124. Also, a lot of White wash Brushes from 31 to 75 cents. Paint Brushes, assorted sizes, all of the best, to be had at the sign of the Golden Mortar, at Harpers-Ferry, March 19, 1847. A. M. CRIDLER:

East India Hair Dye, FOR COLORING THE HAIR PER-FECTLY BLACK OR BROWN.

THIS preparation will color the codresest red or grey hair the most beautiful black of brown. There is no mistake about the article at all, if used according to directions; it will do what is said of it. Out of ten thousand bottles that have been used, not one has been brought back or any fault found with it.

fault found with it.

Sold wholesale by Cunstock & Co., 21 Corts, land street, New York, and by

J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,

A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

THE BANKS OF OHIO. They say that afar, in some bright sunny climes,
There are beautiful rivers and streams,
Whose murmurs are soft as a poet's sweet rhymes,
Or the sound of sweet missic in dreams;
They may be as bright as their own native lands,
And gush 'mid the bright flowers free,
That stands on their margins in radiant bands,
But the banks of Ohio for me!

Two read of bright streams in the land of the vine,
Where the myrtle and orange tree bloom,
In fancy I've roamed on the banks of the Rhine,
When the ceason of vintage had come—
And I've wandered by streams that were given to fame
By the deeds of the brave and the free,
By other's as lovely, that knew not a name,
But the banks of Ohio forame.

We are scattered abroad who so often have stray'd
On the banks of Ohio's pure wave,
And some of the dear ones are silently laid
'To rest in the damps of the grave;
And some are still loft who remember the hours
When we wandered unfettered and free,
When we dream'd that life's pathway was covered with
flowers—

Oh! the banks of Ohio for me! I know that beneath the bright sky's azure cope
Flows many a glorious stream,
But to me thou art written all over with hope
And illumined by memory's beam.
They may sing of the rivers whose fame has grown old,
Of the beauty of lake and of sea,
But when all their brightness and witchery's told.
The banks of Ohio for me.

### Darietn.

"I'm off!"-There is a moral in the following incident which may prove beneficial to some o

our fair readers:—

"A young man went to pay his addresses to a very pretty girl whom he had seen abroad, neat as a pink, and mild as a summer evening—all smiles and dimples. Going in unexpectedly one day, he heard the voice of his charmer an octave above, and at least a demisemiquaver too rapid, for good nature. Standing a moment, he saw her pass,-those silken tresses, in wild disorder, Streaming like a meteor through the troubled air, -slip shod-the heel of one stocking half torn off. It was not the dishabille of industry, but the garb of the slattern. Amazed, the lover gazed a moment, then crying, "I'm off," took his departure

"Such a girl-so neat in public, so sweet before company—I look upon as a piece of veneered work, a thin covering of beautiful stuff, put on for show, concealing the rough and unsightly ma-terial of which the article is mainly formed."

AN INDIAN SQUIRE -The Indians on the Tonewando reservation, New York, had given great trouble to all the neighborhood with their petty and vexatious law-suits, and great complaints on the subject being made known to De Witt Clinton, then Governor of the State, he appointed one of the tribe to act as Justice of the Peace in all cases to which Indians were parties. Some six months after, the magistrate who had been most uncommoded by these Indian suits, met his brother squire, and very naturally asked him how he got along in his new employment, and whether there was as much business in that line as for-

merly. "Spose not," said the Indian, "only two cases yet."

"Only two cases in six months," replied his neighbor in surprise; "let us hear how you man-

"Well," said the new squire, "Tom Silverheels sued Nicholas Obale for assault and battery. It was a clear case, so I directed the plaintiff should have thirty lashes, and the defendant fifty lashes too, and the witnesses five lashes apiece, and or-dered the constable to pay the costs. I have had

JUST REPARTEE.—"Paddy, my jewel, why don't you get your ears cropped?—they are entirely too large for a man."
"And yours," replied Pat, "are too short for

A Scotch pastor recognized one of his female A Scotch pastor recognized one of his female parishioners setting by the side of the road, a little fuddled. "Will you just help me up with my bundle, guide mon?" said she, as he stopped.

"Fie, fie, Janet," cried the pastor "to see the

like o'you in such a plight? Do you know where all the drunkards go?"
"Ay, sure," said Janet, "they just go whar a drap o'guide drink is to be got.'

"Jonathan, does you love beef and dumplins?"

Somebody says that " vows made in storms are forgotten in calms." A chap at our elbow, who has a wife and halt a dozen daguerreotypes, says Smoothing irons, two setts of knives and forks; that " vows made in courtship are considered practical jokes in matrimony.'

A village pedagogue, in despair with a stupid boy, pointed at the letter A and asked him if he knew it. "Yes, sir." "Well what is it?" "I know it very well by sight, but rot me if I can re-member the name."

IF How little do we think of the dead. Their bones lie entombed in all our towns, villages, and neighborhoods. The lands they cultivated, the houses they built, the works of their hands, are always before us. We travel the same road, walk the same path, sit at the same fire sides, sleep in the same rooms, ride in the same carriages, and dine at the same table, yet seldom remember that those that once occupied these places

QUARTERLY COURT OF JEFFERSON .- An Act changing the time of holding the May Quarterly Term of the County Court of Jefferson County, passed March 9th, 1847.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that the quarterly term of the County Court of Jefferson county, at present held on the third Monday in May, shall hereafter be held on the third Monday in June. This act shall be in force from the passing

"Look here, Sambo; you got dat quarter dollar you owes me?"
"La! Cuff, no-money so scarce, so many

stopperages in Mobile, there ain't no money in O, sho, Sambo, what de nashun you got to do

wid Mobile? Nigger, pay up."
"Well look here, Cuff; me heare massa tell more dan twenty men dat same tale, and I am't see no gentleman treat him like you do me. Act like a gentleman, if you is a nigger."

STUNTED MINDS .- There are scores of men who are just as ignorant at fifty years of age as when they completed their minority. They take no pains to look into what they do not comprahend, and hold on tenaciously to all their old-fashioned and long exploded ideas. Such men possess, in an eminent degree, barren and stunted You cannot reason with them-they are confident they are right and nothing can turn

"I'm tired,' said the wheel; " who spoke?' asked the hub: 'hold your tongue,' said the carriage.

Significant.—The Poughkeepsie Journal, giving a description of a great Railway celebration in that quarter, says "the supper being upon strict temperance principles there was of course no danger encountered of explosion or running off the track and the cars stopped, and passengers separated at an early hour!"

COUNTERFEIT PATENT MEDICINES -Wm. H Millitt, has been arrested in New York, on com-plaint of Seth W. Fowle, of Boston, for counter-feiting the medicine called Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, together with the bottles and labels for the same. Mr. Fowle affirms that in the year 1844 he purchased the right to compound and vend the same medicine of a Mr. Butts, and that in such purchase and in the pursuit of the business connected with it he has expended the sum of \$50,000. Millit was held to bail on the charge.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. MARYLAND— Farm. & Mech. Bank Farm. & Mech. Bank at Frederick dis Chambersburg, at Frederick dis Patapsco, parallel dis P dis S. CAROLINAdis Charleston, 1 dis
Charleston, 1 dis
Differs Carolina, 1 dis
N. CAROLINA, 1 dis
GEORGIA—
dis Savanah, 1 dis
dis LOUISIANA—
dis New Orleans 1 dis
RAIL ROAD ORDERS, 10
dis SPECIE, par
dis Philadelphia Banks, Harrisburg, Columbia, Middletown, Northumberland, Reading, Pottsville,

FOR HIRE.

FOR the balance of the year, a valuable House Servant Woman without incumbrance. En-March 19, 1847.

LAW NOTICE.

A. J. O'BANNON, AS removed his office to the one lately occupied by Lucas & Washington, over the east end of the Market house. Business entrust-ed to him in this or the adjoining counties, will, as heretolore, receive prompt and efficient attention Charlestown, March 19, 1847—3m.

ESTRAY COLT.

STRAYED away from the subscribers residing two and a half miles from Shepherdstown, about the 20th of September last, a bright bay COLT, one year old this Spring. He has a small star in the forehead—no other marks recollected. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will return him to either of the undersigned.

ROBERT A. LUCAS,

March 19, 1847. JOHN LUCAS.

Spring Fashions of Hats for 1847.

J. L. McPHAIL, 132 Baltimore st., between Calvert and North streets, is prepared to furnish his customers and the public generally, the different styles of HATS for the coming season. He has just received, by direct importation, 6 cases of FRENCH HATS, of superior material and finish. Baltimore, March 19, 1847.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING. THE undersigned, thankful to his friends for the eucouragement he received for the year past, hopes, that by reducing his prices, he may add many new ones to his list. He may still be found at his old stand, ready to furnish, at the shortest notice, any article in his line, made of the best materials.

SHAFTER SADDLES, Of the best quality, will be sold low;

Best Kip Collars, padded, at \$1,62½—cash \$1,50;

Do without pads, \$1,37½—cash \$1,25.

In short, all kinds of work will be sold as low

as can be bought any where in the country. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

ADAM WHIP.

Charlestown, March 19, 1847-3t.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS. PERSONS who wish to purchase cheap goods would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to reduce my stock to make room for an early supply of spring goods. E. S. TAPE. spring goods. March 19, 1847.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. THE undersigned by virtue of a Deed of Trust

Half dozen do. with cane bottoms; Four or five tables; 3 stands;

China-ware, Crockery-ware, dishes, pots, jars, kettles, tin-ware, &c. Also-Seven hundred pounds of Bacon, a quantity

of Lard, and 2 Shoats, sold to satisfy rent. Terms of Sale .- For all sums of \$5 and over a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved personal security; for all under \$5 the cash will be required. WM. L. BAKER, Trustee.

March 5, 1847. P. S. The House now occupied by Davis Everett, will be for rent after the above sale takes place, and possession given on the 1st day of April following. WELLS J. HAWKS.

FOR SALE.

THE advertiser has for sale a superior family horse, well broken to harness—also a complete and well finished buggy, nearly new, which he will sell low. Apply at March 12, 1847. THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of the firm of the under-signed, will terminate on the first of April next—therefore, those having unsettled accounts are requested to come forward and settle the same previous to that date, without fail.

They take this opportunity to return their thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to them since they have been in business. WM. JOBE & CO.

Shannondale Factory, March 12, 1847.

Turnpike Notice. PASS Tickets for the Turnpike will be sold hereafter by the Treasurer on the following

For \$1, \$1 10 cents will be given in Tickets For \$5, \$6 00 will be given in Tickets; For \$10, \$15 00 in Tickets.

The privilege of passing the middle gate, toll free, is only allowed to those travelling on the Leetown road: those leaving the road and coming on again on either side of the gate must pay.

JOHN YATES, Pres't.

Feb. 19, 1846. S. C. & H. Turn. Com.

Wheat and Corn Wanted.

HE subscribers are anxious to purchase any I number of Bushels of Wheat and Corn, for which they will pay the highest Cash price on delivery; or, if the farmers prefer it, they will haul it from their Barns, as they keep teams for haul it from their Barns, as they keep teams for that purpose. Farmers, look to your interest, and give us a call before you dispose of your produce. M. H. & V. W. MOORE. IJ Plaster, Salt, Fish, Tar, &c. always on hand to exchange with the farmers for their produce.

Old Furnace, Febuary 26, 1847.

WHITE WASH BRUSHES, just received and for sale—all sizes and prices. rch 19. E. S. TATE. March 19.

CLOVER SEED.—Superior quality for sale by J. J. MILLER.

30 PIECES Calicoes, new styles, just rec'd Feb. 12. GIBSON & HARRIS. LONG flandle Shovels, Spades, Garden Rakes Hoes, and four prong Forks, for sale by March 19. CRANE & SADLER.

TABLE OF DISCOUNT, BALTIMORE. | CITY ADVETISEMENTS

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE undersigned having associated themselves for the prosecution of the Hardware Business, are prepared to offer their friends and all who may call on them an Entire New Stock, which has been selected with the greatest care, from the European and American Manufacturers.

Our Stock, in part, comprises the following articles, viz:

Knives, Scissors, Needles, Razors, Saws, Axes, Files, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Guns, Curtain Bands, Tea Trays, Fire Irons, Cast Pots, Ovens, Kettles, Spades, Shovels, Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Chains, Nails, Iron, Steel, Tin, Wire, Cop-Forks, Chains, Nails, Iron, Steel, Tin, Wire, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Lead Pipe, Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, &c.; Stoves, Grates, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Harness and Saddlery Mountings; Eliptic Springs and Axles, warranted; Patent Leather, Painted Cloth, Coach Lace, Lamps, Hubs, Bows, Hub-bands, Mallable Castings, and all Goods usually kept in Hardware Stores, which we offer wholessle and retail at our pow Grante front wholesale and retail at our new Granile front Ware-houses, sign of the Gilt Plane, at the Southeast corner of Bridge and High streets. Entrance, first door from the corner in either street.

MUNCASTER & DODGE.

Georgetown, D. C., March 5, 1847. STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

Ridge Road, above Spring Garden Street, PHILADELPHIA.

HIS establishment is erected on an improved plan, and by the aid of Steam Power, manu-factures 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.

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 Monuments, &c. JOHN BAIRD, Ridge Road, above Spring Garden St.

JAMES M. HAIG,

No. 133 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, SIGN OF THE GOLD TASSEL IMPORTER 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 of Thurston's Fountain Hotel.) GENTLEMEN'S Garments made in a superior manner. Making, Cutting and Trimming done on reasonable terms, with neatness and

Baltimore, Feb. 5, 1847-6m.

Important Information to all MERCHANTS.

PHILADELPHIA is well known to stand unrivalled in the trade of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES, &c. The most extensive Manu-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 executed to him by Davis Everett to secure a certain sum of money due Wells J. Hawks, will proceed to sell on Friday the 26th of March, at the and examine their stock will be satisfied. Those "Darn'd if I don't, Sewke—but a hot dumplin aint nothin' to your sweet, purty, tarnel, nice red lips, Sewke."

"O, lor, go away, you Jonathan."

"Drocced to sell on Friday the 25th of March, at the residence of said Everitt in Charlestown, the property mentioned in said deed, consisting of "Five Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding;"

"One dozen plain chairs;

"All dozon de mithestown 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 trust 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.

Small profits, large returns, and the mutual interests of buyer and seller, on a broad scale, is the object and basis of this long established house. 126 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 5, 1847-84.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.

THE subscribers announces to the public that their establishment is now open for the reception of company. They have made extensive arrangements for 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 TAYLOR, guests. GEO. W. SEEVERS.

Winchester, Va., Jan. 22, 1847 .- 2m. WHO WANTS MONEY? GEORGE W. PEACHER has now open, and will continue during the present year, his Lottery Office, opposite the Harpers-Ferry Bridge, Washington county, Md. Tickets in any of the Lotteries drawn by D. Paine & Co., can be had on application either presentally or by letter. had on application either personally or by letter. All communications confidential. Prizes cashed on presentation of Tickets, and already has it been his good fortune to have sold at least one prize in every scheme drawn since the establishment of this office. The citizens of Jefferson and the ad-

be disposed to try their luck. D'Letters addressed to Harpers-Ferry, Postage paid, will be promptly attended to. GEO. W. PEACHER, Agent for D. Paine & Co., Managers.

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-un-less professionally absent, he may be found at all hours at Dr. Straith's office. Jan. 22, 1847-3m. LAND FOR SALE.

I 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.

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

New Spring Goods. AM now receiving a new and general supply of Spring Goods, comprising every article in demand for this season, which have been selected with great care and at lowest prices, and which I will offer as low as they can be bought at any house in this place, either for cash or to punctual dealers on time. I invite my customers and the public to examine them. Feb. 26. J. J. MILLER.

STEEL BEADS—For knitting Purses and Reticules, for sale by Feb. 5. CHAS. G. STEWARP & SON. NITTING COTTON.—Every color and Feb. 26. J. J. MILLER.

Valuable Jefferson Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to

Valuable Landed Estate, ituated 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 BRICK. DWELLING HOUSE,
containing deven rooms. The Outbuildings consist of a Smoke-house,
Negro Houses, Stabling, &c. There is a great variety of

TLUAN EDLOND growing and yielding upon the Estate besides every variety of Ornamental Trees grow-

ing in the yard.

The Dwelling commands a beautiful view of the Blue Ridge and North Mountains, and is very healthy, but few cases of sickness having ever occurred, arising from its local situation. The land is of the best limestone. From its location, being convenient to all the improvements, so that all the produce raised upon the farm can be easily conveyed to market at little expense,—this estate is one of the most desirable in the county. This land can be divided into two farms, giving

both wood and water to each.

The subscriber respectfully invites a call from pared to accept a price that would make the purchase a valuable investment, even as a speculation, to any disposed to engage in such an enter-prisc. To a gentleman of fortune, who desires a country residence, an opportunity is now offered rarely to be met with.

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

Saddle and Harness Manufactory.

HE undersigned, thankful for past favors, takes this method to inform his friends and the pub-lic generally, that he has made arrangements to be supplied with the best of Baltimore Leather, for the manufacture of all articles in his line. He will make to order and keep constantly on hand, Saddles of all kinds; Trunks large and small, of the most approved patterns; Wagon and Carriage Collars; Coach and Buggy Harness, Brass, Silver and Japanned Mountings, Carpet Bags, Valices, Raw hide waggon whips, Riding Bridles; Bitts, from 12½ cents to \$3,00. Martingales, English worsted Girths, &c.

Having employed competent workmen and made arrangements to work none but the best of Leather in the manufacture of the above named articles, he invites all in want of articles in his line, to call and see for themselves.

Collars can be furnished to Sadlers or others at D'Repairing done at short notices.

JOHN BROOK.

Jan. 29, 1847. [Free Press Copy 3t.

Carrell's Western Exchange, HARPERS-FERRY, VA.,

The Regular Opposition Dining HOUSE. FOR the accommodation of the Passengers in the Cars, I will have OYSTERS and other Delicacies of the season served up daily, in a superior style, where Ladles and Gentlemen can get what they want, and only pay for what they

get. My situation is the most convenient on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, where passengers cannot possibly be left. I return my grateful thanks to the many thousand who have patronized THE OPPOSITION During the last year, and hope always to merit neir favors. E. H. CARRELL. Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 9, 1846. heir favors. 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 NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS! the public that he has just returned from Bal-

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.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, 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 prompt stended to. WILLIAM CROW. attended to. Charlestown, Nov. 20, 1846-tf.

JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

HHE subscriber calls the attention of his customers and the public generally, to his large stock of COARSE BOO'TS of SHOES for Servants.

Also, a variety of Gentlemen's Fine and Kip work;

An assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Kid Slippers, joining counties will please bear in mind that there are "a few more left" whenever they may A large assortment of Misses and Counties of Ladies Gatters, Kid Morocco and Leather Walking Shoes;

A large assortment of Misses and Counties Gatters, Kid Morocco and Leather Walking Shoes;

A large assortment of Misses and Children's Gaiters, Boots, Shoes, &c. Our prices will be made as low (and terms as good) for the same description of work, as can be had in the county. Give us a call.

JAMES McDANIEL, Agent.

Charlestown, Oct. 23, 1846. Hew's Linament for Rheumatism,

A LL Rheumatic persons have very good reason for rejoicing, that they can obtain an article that will set all rheumatic complaints at defiance. We wonder that people will suffer a mo-ment with this distressing and excrutiating pain when they can find a certain cure in this prepara-tion. 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 withou 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,
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.
Jan. 17, 1846.

Garden Seeds.

JOHN H. BEARD has just received a very large supply of Garden Seeds, from the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, New York, and from the extensive establishment of E. Risley & Co., embracing every variety of seed that may

> Voters, Attention. OUSE-KEEPERS who want to secure a

Vote, can now do so by paying \$3 for a BRASS CLOCK, warranted. Also, just received, Brass Eight-day and Thirty-hour Clocks, very cheap and warranted. Feb. 19. THOS. BAWLINS.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

MPOSITION having been practised upon the public by a spurious article bearing the name of "Judkins Ointment," the proprietor, C. Herstons, recommends the following communication:

Some years back, Nathan Shepherd, informed the public in the newspapers, that he was the original discoverer of Judkin's Ointment, and had taken out a new patent thereon in his own name, having in the first instance assigned as a reason for so doing, "that many persons would try to for so doing, "that many persons would try to make it, and would not be able, and the Ointment make it, and would not be able, and the Ointment be propagated in this adulterated state, in some degree resembling the genuine Ointment." As complaints have been made repeatedly of this being the case, to the subscriber, who is still legally concerned, it is due to the public that they should be cautioned on this head. C. HERSTONS

Here follows a few out of many instances, dis-

closing the fact:

BALTIMORE, January 10, 1846.

MR. C. HERSTONS: I have been using Shepherd's P. S. Ointment in my practice for a number of years, for sores of various descriptions and have no hesitation in appending my name to its value. GIDEON B. SMITH, M. D. value.

BALTIMORE, October 23, 1844. MR. C. HERSTONS : Last winter I received a small wound in one of my feet. I sent to a Druggist for a pot of Judkin's Ointment, but unfortunately the article obtained was spurious. In using it my foot kept getting worse, until I became incapable of attending to business—was confined to bed, and had to send for a Physician. Had I not got relief I might have been ruined .-The subscriber respectfully invites a call from those desirous of purchasing land, as he is prefind is prepared by you, now called Shepherd's Patent Specific Ointment. On applying the first plaster an alteration in a few hours took place—the wound soon became in a state of amendment, and it effected a perfect cure. From delicacy, I forbear to mention the name of the Druggist from whom I bought the spurious Ointment, but think the public ought to be made acquainted with the fact. The one I deem very valuable, the other ought to be discountenanced.

E. C. THOMAS, Market street, west of Pine.

From William McJilton, Esq.,
BALTIMORE, January 10, 1846.
Mr. C. HERSTONS: Although the reputation of Shepherd's Patent Specific Ointment has been so long sustained by the public, I feel it a duty to add again my approbation to its well earned merit

—it ought not to be lost.

A grand-daughter of mine was bitten by a spi der or other insect, which caused much inflamma tion and became a dangerous sore. Many salves were tried without relief. Finally, her mother applied to a physician, yet for three months it kept getting worse, until it extended from the knee to the ankle. At length I advised your Ointment -in two days a change took place, and in two weeks from that time a cure was completed. have used the Ointment you make upwards of twenty years, and never knew it fail. It is beyond a doubt worthy of countenance by the pub-WM. McJILTON.

For chilblain or frostbite it is a valuable remedy Doctors Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryors Dyspeptic Cordial,

For Dyspepsia, Sick Head-Ache, Sick-Stomach, Cramp Cholic, Rheumatism, &c., &c. Among hundreds of certificates, it is deemed necessary only to offer the following: From D. W. Naill, former member of the Legis-

lature of Maryland.

Sams Creek, Frederick Co., Md., Aug. 26, 1842.

Mr. C. Herstons:—Dear Sir—Having suffered much during the spring of 1841 as I then informed you, with what I regarded as a dyspep-tic condition of the stomach, and having procured a bottle of Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryors' Dyspeptic Cordial at your instance, I have pleasure ure in informing you that from its use I was in ten days entirely relieved on that occasion. It has also been successfully used in the family for other purposes so that we are never without it. Hon. D. W. NAILL,

Senator of Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1844. Mr. C. Herstons:—Dyspepsia—This disease I had for some years to an alarming degree. Your Dyspeptic Cordial deserves more than a passing OHN T. LITTLE would respectfully inform the public that he has just returned from Ballore, and is now receiving a choice let of mach and food was often severe, the stomach loathing the food, and time after time throwing it up-frequently with pain. Add to this greatly depressed spirits, with debility, nerves weakened, restless nights, frequent starting with unpleasant dreams. To describe my situation is difficult.— Physicians were consulted, various medicines tried, but nothing met my case until I met with your Ohio medicine, named Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial. Soon after using it my disordered stomach became soothed. tinued the medicine-a perfect cure has been effected-my health is now good and has been for more than a year. I can now use any article of diet without any inconvenience. In my case this valuable medicine is incontestible. My case is well known to the Rev. Jas. M. Hanson, having been associated with him, in the same room, for some years in the General Post Office.

WM. S. DARRELL. I am fully convinced that the above statement correct.

JAS. M. HANSON.

For sale, by

J. P. BROWN, Ag't, s correct. Feb. 26, 1847-6m.

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

Clayton Township, Perry Co., Ohio, }
April 11, 1844. }
I certify that I gave to my child Frey's Vermifuge, 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.

Hagerstown, 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 Frey's Vermifuge brought from him fifty two

worms some unusually large (say 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. Oil of Tannin for Leather.

Oil of Tannin for Leather.

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

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

J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

Jan. 17, 1846.

BLANKS, OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE THIS OFFICE.

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

WM. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry;

WM. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry;
Join G. Wilson, do.
Solomon Staley, Shepherdstown;
H. B. Miller, Elk Branch;
Join Cook, Zion Chuch;
WM. Ronemous or John Hess, Union School Hodse;
'George E. Moore, Old Furnace;
Join H. Smith of J. R. Redman, Smithfield;
Edwin A. Reilt, Summit Point;
Dolphin Drew of S. Hefflebower, Kabletown;
Jacob Isler of J. M. Nicklin, Bertyville;
WM. Timberlake, Dr. J. J. Janney, of J. O. Coyle,
Brucatown, Frederick County;
Henry F. Baker, Winchester;
Col. WM. Harmson, Bath, Morgan County;
Join H. Likens, Martinsburg;
George W. Bradfield, Snickersville;
J. P. Megeath, Philomont, Loudoun county;
WM. A. Stephenson, Upperville, Fauquier county;
Silas Marmaduke, Hillsborough, Loudoun county;
George Gilbert, Ronney, Hampshire county;
George Gilbert, Ronney, Hampshire county;
Gabriel Jondan of W. Baer, Luray, Page County,

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Baltimore, February 26, 1847—6m.

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

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

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