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

VOLUME 3.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1847.

NUMBER 38.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON

JAMES W. BELLER,

(OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK,) At \$2 00 in advance—\$2 50 if paid within the year—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the ex-

piration of the year.

2. No paper 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. 22 Distantsubscriptions and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guaranty the settlement of the same.

OURLY guaranty ine settlement of the same.

3.7 ADVERTISEMENTS 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.

A. J. O'BANNON,

A. J. O'B ANNON,

AS removed his office to the one lately occupied by Lucas & Washington, over the east end of the Market house. Business entrusted to him in this or the adjoining counties, will, as heretofore, 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 December 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.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.

HE undersigned, thankful to his friends for the encouragement 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 beat quality, will be sold low;

Best Kip Collars, padded, at \$1,62\(\frac{1}{2}\)—cash \$1,50;

Do without pads, \$1,37\(\frac{1}{2}\)—cash \$1,25.

In short, all kinds of work will be sold as low as can be bought any where in the country,

To Repairing done at the shortest notice.

ADAM WHIP.

Charlestown, March 19, 1847—3t.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS.

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

FOR HIRE.

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

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between E. P. MILLER & E. S. TATE, under the name of MILLER & TATE, was dissolved 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 19, 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-tom. E. S. TATE. March 12, 1847.

ROCK COTTAGE FOR SALE. THE heirs of the late Sarah Clark being de-sirous 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 Son, it is not to be excelled by any 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 person 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 stown. Letters addressed to B. F. CLARK. at the above named place, will receive attention.

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

FOR 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 Country Store. It has been occupied as Store mearly twenty years. For terms apply to the undersigned, near Charlestown, Jefferson county. Mr. Cookus, on the premises, or Mr. McLeary, at Bedington, will show the property to any one de-

sirous of renting.

BRAXTON DAVENPORT. Feb. 18, 1847. [Martinsburg Rep. Copy. FOR RENT.

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

SAPPINGTON'S THREE-STORY BRICK 图图图图点。

WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA. October 24, 1845. BLANKS, OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE

Communications.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

MR. EDITOR :- Great dissatisfaction having arisen throughout the country in regard to the Irish Relief Bill, I adopt your paper as the medium through which to express my humble opinion on this important subject. It was but a few days since, that I heard a gentleman style this procedure of the Senate, as one of those fearful omens of approaching evil to our Federal Government-and as

"Coming events east their shadows before," tion would be far from right—although the heavy expenses incurred by our unfortunate broil with the neighboring republic would not, in my opinion, justify the relief of the Irish now, yet I cannot see that there would be any dangerous precedent established by such a bill in the halls of Congress.

On what grounds do gentlemen base their op-position to these measures? Is it that Congress acting as an agent of the confederated States, has acting as an agent of the confederated States, has no right to exert any power which is not expressly delegated by those States? But what is the doctrine of agencies in mercantile life and other private avocations? We will put simply the case of a merchant, who having placed his business in the hands of an agent, requires him to act in a particular manner in regard thereto. Is the agent never to swerve from the straightlined course. Spring Fashions of Hats for 1847.

J. L. McPHAIL, 132 Baltimore st., pared 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 & MARY 1847.

cited, entrust their interests in the Lands of their representatives in Congress. Here a case occurs demanding immediate attention. It is a case unforeseen by those who are the principles in this great political agency. Are they to run home to get a gun to shoot a bird flying? or are they for once to act promptly? What would be the practical result of delay?

No one will doubt the power of three-fourths of

the States to declare any action of the Congress of this Union consistent with their constitutional rights. But while a State's General is being summoned, to decide on the right of Congress to act, what is the result? Famine has spread its desolawhat is the result? Famine has spread its desolating hand upon the sons of unhappy Ireland. Death, the most direful death, pervades the length and the breadth of a starving country, and the ground which they loved with all the noble impulse of an Irish heart, hastily opens to receive that famishing offspring which she could not feed! And why? because a people blest with the smiles of Heaven —a country waiving with its golden and abundant harvest—must from mere principles of abstraction and theory, refuse to share with starving thou-sands the bread which Heaven with a lavish hand and death.

ciples of common law, that gifts are to be construed most liberally in favor of the grantec—but here with an iron hand, the States not only refuse sections in Ireland. a liberal construction on the constitutional priviof that which they have already given away.— Beware lest a similar punishment attend a like

crime! These thoughts, Mr. Editor, are hastily penned, and I know not whether they are worthy an admittance into your paper. Be that as it maythey have at least convinced me of one thing, that we have not half as much to fear from consolidation, as we have from the intriguing subtleties of ambitious minds and the plausible, but only plausible ratiocinations of depraved hearts.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

THE FAULT-FINDING WHIGS. MR. EDITOR :- It really appears impossible for the Democrats of our country to please some of the Whigs thereof. If a Democratic Congress, with the approbation of our Democratic President, declares war against a republic that has heaped upon our nation one insult upon another until the pile has become one of pyramidical altitude, a goodly number of these modern Whigs immediately cry out—"an unjust war, an unnecessary war," &c.,

&c. And if, after such declaration, the Democratic members of Congress ask for liberal sup-plies of men and money to prosecute it to a speedy termination, they again cry out—"Oh! the enormous expense of this unjust war," &c. And thus do some of the modern Whigs of our country dis-

heaped upon our nation by Mexico, and had therefore shown no disposition whatever to chastise her for the same, would this have pleased these modern fault-finding Whigs? I believe not.—
But on the contrary, I verily believe that they would then, and in that event, cry out still more lustily—" ah! where now is the chivalry of Col. Polk and his Democratic sattellites 7 Where now Polk and his Democratic sattellites? Where now sleeps their patriotism, that they now suffer this insolent little republic of Mexico thus to insult our nation with impunity by murdering our citizens, and driving from her borders our Minister, Mr. Slidell, and heaping upon her numerous other insults of a most aggravated character?" Yes, Mr. Editor, there is no doubt that these are the kind of taunts that would have been, hurled, as thick as hail, upon the present national Adminis-

thick as hall, upon the present national Adminis-tration, had it backed out from this war with Mexi-co, and thus permitted her to go on unchecked in her unprincipled career of heaping insults upon But, Mr. Editor, it is a source of high gratifica-

But, Mr. Editor, it is a source of high gratification to the patriotic Democracy of our nation, to reflect that these Whig fault-finders are, like angels' visits, sew and sar between. And that the great mass of the Whigs of our country are manifesting a most commendable willingness not only to vote men and supplies to carry on the war, but to bring it to a successful issue, by flying to the standard of their country, to sustain her honor and inflict merited chastisement upon those who would tarnish the same. Let the true patriotic Democrats and Whigs of our country thus go hand in hand in the prosecution of this war, and not be discouraged by this croaking and fault-finding.—Nay, let them regard it with the same indifference as did the philosophic Socrates the everlasting scolding of his beloved Xantippe. A DEMOCRAT.

HON. HENRY BEDINGER.

Mr. EDITOR:—I am pleased to see that this in-dividual is a candidate for re-election. And, judg-ing from the political complexion of our Congres-sional District, and the very large number of balsional District, and the very large number of ballots which were cast for him at the recent Winchester nominating Convention, I have not the least doubt of his success by a very large majority, no matter who may be his Whig competitor. Yes, Mr. Editor, I repeat, I am heartily pleased with the nomination of said Convention, and with these cheering signs of the times; and shall therefore not only vote for him myself, on the fourth Thursday in April, but shall, in the meantime, exert my little influence to get others to do likewise. And why should not you and I, Mr. Editor, and all other legal voting. Democrats in our Dishe looked upon the measures to relieve these unhappy sons of Erin, reduced to shadows by the dire demon of famine and starvation, as dread prognostics of an attempted triumph of consolidation over States' Rights. Warned by the evil croaking of this prophetic bird, I have endeavored to weigh this question well, and although I must admit that in a present state of our Government, any such action would be far from right—although the heavy expenses incurred by, our unfortunate broil with vote for his re-election? For surely if they are Democrats in reality, and actually approve of and wish to see carried out the great and leading measures of President Polk's Administration, they cannot consistently vote otherwise than for the man who has thus proven himself to possess those oratorical and logical powers which enable him to grapple successfully in argument with those Whiggerites" whose meat and drink seems to be speaking and voting against almost every Administration measure or proposition that is mooted on the floor of the House of Representatives.

on the election day—not to attack the treacherous, unprincipled, wooden-legged Santa Anna, but
to vote for the eloquent "little Harry Bedinger."

A DEMOCRAT.

County, March 13, 1847.

General Intelligence.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND .- The latest accounts rom Ireland represent the condition of the suffering poor as still deplorable. A letter from Annaduff says:

In this parish deaths from starvation have come so numerous, that they have ceased to be recorded, and coroner's inquests, which were at first resorted to are now seldom held, on account of the frequency of the cases that call for them.

There are on a moderate computation, four thousand persons in this parish utterly destitute; in fact, three fourths of the population know not what it is to eat a regular meal once in twentyfour hours, and many are forty-eight hours with-out tasting food—and this, not only amongst the class whom we once considered paupers, but the small farmers and even the respectable householders. A neighboring gentleman told me yesterday, that a horse of his having died from disease last week, the people came in crowds begging for the flesh, and though he tried to dissuade them from using such food, they persisted in carrying it away. A poor man was found dead on the road,

The grants for the purchase of provisions, paid leges granted to the federal Government—but like | during the month ending Feb. 20th, amount to £1,the Ananias of Inspiration, they keep back part | 688 6s. 4d., and the sums for which grants have during the month ending Feb. 20th, amount to £1,been made during that period, but which have not vet been paid for, amount to £4,829 18s. 8d., making the total sums granted for this purpose since commencement, £8,952 12s. 6d.

The number of boilers granted during the month, for the establishment of ship kitchens, is 272; the estimated cost of which, is £819, making a total, since the commencement, of 396 boilers, at an estimated cost of £1188.

It is the earnest desire of the committee, that, in the distribution of the funds entrusted to them the agents whom they employ in the several lo-calities, should not be influenced by either sect or party, and that a preference be given in all cases only to the most destitute, without religious or political distinction.

The committee need scarcely say, as the painful fact comes daily under the public eye, that the distress in many districts of their country is more alarming than ever: thousands, they believe, are dying from want of sustenance-disease is rapidly spreading-and the wasted forms, and ghastly countenances of a large portion of the poor in those parts, testify, too truly, what they are endur-

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.—The New York Tribune states that the Rev. J. N. Maffit, the well known clergyman, being on Monday evening ing in a spirit of never ceasing fault-finding, touching our war with Mexico, and the manner in which the President is conducting the same.

But suppose, Mr. Editor, that President Polk, and all the other Democrats of our Republic, had pusillanimously pocketed the numerous invalidation. for the purpose of annoying the parties. They also built bonfires for the same end. They kept up this outrageous proceeding till after one o'clock part of the authorities than the reading of the riot act by the mayor, who happened to be one of the wedding guests. The ma The marriage ceremony

> tionary war, a man was convicted in Albany, N. Y., for being a *tory*. The evidence against him is thus summed up in the histories of the day: "It was proved that the said Andrew Patchen damned the Congress for declaring war, and used damned the Congress for declaring war, and active towards them very abusive language; and if those present should agree with him, he would resist and oppose Congress, and all military officers and others holding commissions under Congress. He persuaded all present to go to no more trainings, saying that he nor any of his family should do so: closing by the remark that all that did not agree with him were worse than infidels."

HEAT WITHOUT FUEL .- Important as cheap fuel may be, to be able to do without it altogether, is more important still. A Hungary chemist has taken some promising steps towards making this possible. He places in contact two iron plates and a copper cylinder, highly polished, turning on an axis at the end of a lever, with a balance weight at the other end, to keep the plates in contact, when by means of very simple apparatus and trifling exertion, a glowing red heat may be produced in five minutes, and maintained with ease.

Police Expenses of New York.—The Police Expenses of New York during the past year were \$500,000. This is more than the whole expense of the Corporation of Baltimore, we believe.

INTERESTING REPORT.

The great point of attack upon which the Whige rely to break down the Administration is the reputed wrong of the President in ordering General Taylor to advance from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande. Too much light cannot be shed upon this subject, and we therefore publish the following brief but comprehensive and conclusive vindication of the President, reported to the House by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Whigs have denounced the movement of Gen. Taylor in taking a position opposite Matamoras, and erecting his batteries in sight of the town, as an insulting act of defiance to Mexico, which she could not brook. It appears from this report that the selection of a military position was left entirely to the discretion of Gen. Taylor. We approve of his judgment, but the Whigs, in assailing the Administration for erecting a fort opposite Matamoras, really attack Gen. Taylor himself, who selected the position:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom the President's war message of the 13th instant has been in part referred, respectfully report there-

upon:
That while, in a country so free as ours, diversity of sentiment must prevail on every topic of national concern, especially one so exciting as war, and is like bracing airs of salutary influence, yet the large preponderance of votes, approaching to unanimity, in Congress, declaring war with Mexico, the corresponding unanimity with which all required supplies for it have been granted by Then, my Democratic brethren of this Congressional District, let us one and all, with heads erect, and with a firm step, march up to the polls Congress, and the almost equally unanimous popular zeal for waging and sharing its operations, remove all doubt of the national resolution to prosecute it as originally declared, vigorously, to the only end of just war, a speedy and honorable

> Complaints of the resort to territorial conquest from Mexico are disarmed of reproach by the un-deniable facts that Mexico, by war, constrains the United States to take by conquest what, ever since Mexican independence, every American administration has been striving to get by purchase, and that the Executive orders, and military and naval execution of them, for the achievement of conquest, have conformed not merely to the long established policy of our own government, but wise principles of self-preservation indispensable to all provident government.

The war has been one constant career of success, with never-ceasing solicitation of peace without further hostility, if Mexico will accept peace on fair, generons and lasting terms, and your committee cheerfully leave it to the judgment of all considerate persons. One imputation cast, among ourselves, upon the Executive of the United States, involving the country with him in illegallity and aggression, your committee think proper briefly to refute; that which charges the President with producing or beginning the war by orders to the army in Texas to pass Mexican by the country with him in 1835 till now, Texan, by right and occupation, cultivation and jurisdiction. Not a single foothold, by actual possession, had Mexico ever there, except by Texan occupants.

Mexico never made boundary a question. The ssue she took was the annexation of Texas, not the boundary. As soon as annexation was resolved by Congress, the Mexican Minister here has bestowed on them.

The Irish Relief Association, report that, up to ly home to make war. Encouraged by the Is it not one of the most firmly established printing and the printing in the printing and the prin citizens, that the annexation of Texas would be war with Mexico, and by the then threatened rupture between the United States and England, which was reckoned Mexican reliance, Mexico openly prepared for war-openly declared and began it. President Polk's minister of peace, Mr. Slidell, was rejected; not on any plea of boundary, but because Texas was not altogether relinquished. Mexican troops were sent to the Texan frontier, who crossed the boundary river Grande, and attacked the American forces on this side of that river. Stationed at Corpus Christi, on the West side of the Nucces, at the instance of Texas, for its protection from invasion, the American commander, without orders from the President, would have had no alternative but to let his Mexican assailant choose the place, time and manner of invasion; or, by advancing into the more Northern part of the State he was ordered to occupy and protect, make a proper se-lection of the ground on which to defend it.

It was General Taylor's duty as a soldier. without orders, and the President's right as com-mander-in-chief to order General Taylor, to repel the threatened invasion in progress to subdue Texas. If, by remaining inactive at Corpus Christi, he has allowed an overpowering force to subdue him there, as was the Mexican design. or leaving him idle there, to penetrate further north into the heart of Texas, the general and President would have been justly condemned for the con-mencement of hostilities fatal to us by hostile occupation of our tertitory, instead of successful by our frustrating the hostile Mexican attempt.-An intimation in Congress lately that the Mexican General gave it to be understood that he would remain west of the Colorado creek-a small stream between the Nueces and the Grande -if our troops would remain east of that stream; your committee, after inquiry, learn to be groundless. If any such communication was authorized, it was a mere Mexican contrivance to luli our commander into false security at Corpus Christi 24 was collected .- Ball. Sun. till Mexican troops could be assembled strong enough to cross and attack him there, as was the Mexican design; for Corpus Christi, on the West of the Nueces, was as much Mexican soil as any other part of the teritory west of that river, and General Taylor's encampment at first was an invasion of Mexico, if he ever invaded Mexico at

The unauthentic and irresponsible intimation of that overture was received at Washington on the 6th of November, 1845, just when Mr. Black's advices arrived of the willingness of Herrera's Government to receive a minister, and Mr. Slidell was thereupon forthwith despatched. Gen'l Taylor's army being kept at Corpus Christi till tidings were received of Mr. Slidell's rejection, Herrera's overthrow, and Parades Presidency, on the proclaimed determination to relake Texas by force from the United States. General Taylor's vented. orders to march from Corpus Christi did not leave Washington till the 13th of January, 1846; nor did he march till more than two months afterwards, and then to station his troops wherever he thought best for protecting Texas from Mexican invasion, without any order from the President as to the precise place where he was to station his forces. Always west of the Nueces from the first

forces. Always west of the Nueces from the first moment of his entry into Texas, General Taylor planted his standard on the Grande, opposite to Matamoras, as his own military selection of the most eligible station for defending Texas.

No part of the ground between the Nueces and the Grande ever was Mexican soil. Louisians, by all ancient, acknowledged, and unquestionable boundaries, extended to the Grande. Such was the boundary of that province at all times, till transferred in 1800, by Spain, to France, and in

1803 by France to the United States. In 1819, when the United States transferred Texas to Spain, the western limit was the Grande—as well known as that the Sabine was the eastern limit. In 1824, when Mexican independence was established, the boundaries of Texas remained the same. In 1835, when Santa Anna was foiled in same. In 1830, when Santa Anna was folled in his attempt to subjugate Texas and Texas was constrained to conquer independence, its western boundary was the Grande, as always theretofore. No time or occasion can be mentioned when the Mexican eastern limit was the Nueces. Accordingly, all the acts, records, and proceedings of the Republic of Texas treat the Grande as its southwestern boundary. Numerous evidences of this have been made known which your committee will not recapitulate, but superadd some more not yet generally known. The local land office at San Antonio, the chief place of the county of Bexar, regularly issued grants of land located beyond the Nucces, and to the Grande. The present chief ustice of Texas, on his circuit several years ago in that county, charged the grand jury to present all inhabitants beyond the Nueces, as far as the Grande, as Texas citizens, for any offence they might be guilty of. A grant of land to an English subject, named Beals, bounded expressly by the Grande, became the subject of official correspondence between the Texan and British Governments the latter recognizing that river as the Texan boundary. The custom house at Corpus Christi, on the west side of the Nueces, was a source of considerable revenue to the Texan Government. That government, at considerable expense, kept up a body of troops to range that region and prevent Indian decredations there. In short all the vent Indian depredations there. In short all the public acts of Texas, and all their public transact

tions, predicated their right to the Grande.

The widerness between the Nucces and the Grande would be the haunt and hiding place of savages, smugglers, marauders and robbers, if the Rio Grande were not the boundary, and the settle-ments east of it throughout that wilderness, under Texan jurisdiction. No Mexicans have over been there but as temporary invaders. Gen. Wool's proclamation at Mier, the 20th June, 1844, is official proof that the Mexican Government ac-knowledged the Grande as its eastern limit. Fi-nally, when Mexico, under British and French influence, offered Texas independence on condition that she should not annex herself to the United States, Mexico herself acknowledged the Grande as the boundary, while the attempted condition was null and void. Nor is there any contrary Mexican assertion to be found at any time from the date of Mr. Poinsett's declaration to Mr. Alaman in the city of Mexico, the 20th of September, 1825; that he did not intend to yield one square inch of ground east of the Grande as American ground in 1803. For the sixteen years, from 1803 to 1819, that river was the undisputed southwestern boundary of the United States. From 1819 to 1821, it was Spanish. From February, 1821, when the Mexican revolution broke out, till

In this brief summary of proofs that the territory beyond the Nueces, and between that river and the Grande, was not Mexican ground, your committee have pretermitted all acts and asser-tions of the United States to that effect. Looking away. A poor man was found dead on the road, near your brother's house on Sunday. In short, we are living in the midst of famine, destitution and death.

The Irish Relief Association, report that, up to Tehrnary 20, they have received £15.914 5s. 8d., erroneous assertion of many of our respectable of the road of the road of the road, near your brother's house on Sunday. In short, (Almonte) demanded his passports, having previously removed from Washington while that question was even considered, and went indignant-ly home to make war. Encouraged by the perceived how President Polk could withhold the order to General Taylor to advance from Corbination of the road, not considered, and went indignant-ly home to make war. Encouraged by the perceived how President Polk could withhold the order to General Taylor to advance from Corbination of the road, not considered, and went indignant-ly home to make war. Encouraged by the perceived how President Polk could withhold the order to General Taylor to advance from Corbination of the road of the whose duty it is to execute the law would have been culpably remiss if he had failed to do so, not only as bound by laws of this country, but by every consideration of military foresight and geographical knowledge. Texas, a State of this Union, called on him to protect her soil from invasion, and he would have been delinquent, if not Impeachable, if failing to do so.

Confining this brief report to that single point,

your committee will not extend it to the many circumstances posterior to hostilities which encour age the prosecution of the war to speedy peace.
The United States suffer few of war's ordinary calamities. Never were they more prosperous and flourishing. In a single compaign the free-men of this country have proved in Mexico what a people are worth when vindicating their rights by voluntary embodiment. In the midst of war the burdens of the American people have been reduced far beyond the weight of any debt which war may cost. The wealth of the United States has actually been increased to an unexampled amount; a new and admirable system of finance s the creation of this war, alone worth more than all its charges; and if, by vigorous strokes of bel-ligerent force, it be brought to a successful termination, as there is every reason to believe, all its temporary inconveniences will soon be com-pensated, and the two great republics of this hemsphere united in perpetual peace.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE CITY OF BALTI-Number of Houses in the City of BaltiMore.—M. V. H. Kalkman, Esq., Secretary to
the Mayorality, in answer to an inquiry of the first
branch of the city council, relative to the number of houses in the various sweep districts, stated that the whole number of houses in the eleven
districts is 21,051, of which 1,118 were erected

The secretary to
a loved and loving companion, is the important
step—the auspicious commencement; but to live
well, respected, happy, contributing to the happiness of others, to bring up a family in the way of
well doing, is even more important, to marry well—that is suitably, to
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has taken a great rise, and now sells from 12 to 15 cents per bushel; wheat 45 cents, oats 12 cts. potatoes 20 cents, (11 pence sterling a bushel.) butter 10 to 12 cents, flour \$3 25. What a cheap and prosperous State.

TRIUMPH OF PHONOGRAPHY .- The New York Taibune, which contains a report of Professor Mitchel's first Lecture on Astronomy, at the Tabernacle, says: Our report of this lecture is from the pen of Mr. Oliver Dyer, and was taken down by him in Phonography. By this system of writing a skillful person like Mr. Dyer can follow the most rapid speaker absolutely rerbatim, a thing impossible to any scheme of Stenography ever in-

AGRICULTURE IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE U. STATES.—In Great Britain there are but 916, 000 families employed in agriculture. - United States there are over 3,000,000. former there are about 2,000,000 employed in the manufactories; in the latter, about 791,000.—
The freedom and prosperity enjoyed here are far superior to those in Great Britain, whose whole olicy, external and internal, is regulated by her nanufactures.

DEATHS IN NEW YORK.—There were 269 deaths in New York last week, of which 47 were from consumption, 54 from inflammations; 13 from measles, and 15 from fevers.

The steamboat Keokuck was sunk, a few days since, near St. Louis.

Miscellaneous.

MORKING TROUGHTS.—"The solemn stillness of the morning, just before the break of day, (says a good author,) is fit and friendly to the cool and undisturbed recollection of a man just risen from his bed, fully refreshed, and in perfect health.—Let him compare his condition with that of half the world, and let him feel an indisposition to admire and adore his Protector if he can. How many great events have come to pass since I have slept! I feel my insignificance. The heavenly bodies have moved on; the great wheels of nature have none of them stood still; vegetation is advanced; the season has come forward; fleets have continued sailing; councils have been held; and, on the opposite side of the world, in broad noonday, business and pleasure, amusements, battles, and revolutions, have taken place, without my concurrence, consent, or knowledge. Great God, what am I in the world? An insect i—a nothing!

Great God, what am I in the world? An insect i—a nothing!

"How many of my fellow-creatures have spent the whole night in praying, in vain, for ten minutes sleep! How many, in racking pain, crying," Would to God it were morning!" How many in prison! How many in the commission of great crimes! How many have been burnt out of house and home! How many have been shipwrecked at sea, or lost in untrodden ways in the land! How many have been robbed and murdered! How many have died unprepared, and are now lifting up their eyes in torment!—And here stand I, a monument of mercy, "the living, the living to praise God." O! Lord, thou patient and merciful Being, unto thee will I look up; I will bemoan the vices and sympathize with the distresses of my fellow-creatures; I will try this day to show my gratitude to my preserver, this day to show my gratitude to my preserver, by taking care not to offend him."

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT .- The Boston Mercantile Journal selects the following from the Foreign Review for April, 1839, as one of the finest passages in the whole range of English Literature.
The subject treated of is, the benefit of Printing:
—When Tamerlane had finished building his pyramids of seventy thousand human skulls, and was standing at the gate of Damascus, glittering with steel, with his battle axe on his shoulder, till fierce hosts filled to new victories and carnage, that pale on looker might have fancied nature was in her death-robe—for lavoc and despair had taken possession of the earth, and the son of manhood seemed sitting in seas of blood. Yet might be, on that very gala day of Tamerlane, a little boy was playing nine pins in the streets of Ments, whose history was more investment to the whose history was more important to them than twenty Tamerlanes! The Tartar Khan with his shaggy demons of the wilderness passed away like a whirlwind, to be forgotton forever—and the German artist has wrought a benefit, which is yet immeasurably expanding itself, and will continue to expand through all time. What are the conquests and expeditions of the whole corporations from Walter Penniless to Napoleon Bonaparte, compared with the movable types of John Faust.

SYMPATHY .- It is sweet to turn from the chillng and heartless world—the world that so often nisjudges our motivos-to seek in some sympahising heart for consolation-to find congenial souls that can feel our sorrows, can share our joys, can understand and appreciate the feelings which pus Christi further North into Texas, in order to gotten in its presence. Blessings upon those kind repel approaching invasion. A chief magistrate souls who go through life with a cheerful glance, of consolation to those who fall out by the way. Though they may sometimes be deceived, yet they have faith in humanity; they believe that no one is so degraded, but he he has got some germ of in-dwelling goodness; that the warm sunshine of kind sympathy may yet call forth the sweet, though perhaps wild flowers of truth and happi-

> TRUE LOVE .- Love is indeed represented blind, and he ought to be, if there be any truth in a story told in a late French paper. It says that in the suburbs of Paris, a few weeks ago, a very pretty girl only 17 years old, fell passionately in love with her father's gardner, aged 56, and an extremely ugly man. The gardener, at first rejected her proposal, and endeavored to induce her there. ly ugly man. The gardener, at first rejected ner proposal, and endeavored to induce her to place her affections, upon a more appropriate object of her love, but in vain. At length he found an equally strong love for the young lady; and as both were convinced that their union would not be sanctioned by the young lady's parents, they retired together to a solitary apartment, and smothered themselves with the fumes of charcoal.

To Young MARRIED PEOPLE .- Many have married this winter, and many more are looking a few weeks ahead to that happy day. This is all as it should be; but the business of life is even more important, to marry well-that is suitably, to districts is 21,051, of which 1,118 were erected within the year 1846. The number of houses, the chimnies of which were swept during the year 1846, was 18,292, for which the sum of \$6,607 24 was collected.—Balt. Sun.

Corn in Iowa.—Singular as it may appear contrasted with prices here, corn at Burlington, Iowa, in consequence of the news per steamer, has taken a great rise, and now sells from 12 to try to have a little to spare to relieve their wants; this may be easily secured by abstaining from ice creams, candies, excursions, &c. Let the wife take care of the house and her own and husband's clothes, and the husband be diligent at his business; thrift and a good name will be sure to foilow such conduct. If you are wealthy, buy that which is good, but not too costly so as to excite which is good, but not too costly so as to excite your less wealthy neighbors to extravagance.—
Live well but not extravagantly, solthat you may have more to give to the needy; but above all things, never go in debt; it superinduces extravagance; it ruins fortune; it causes men to lose their self-respect by skulking out of the way of a creditor, and often is the cause of crime of the decease die in a speed line way less than the ways of a creditor. deepest die; in a word live on less than you make."

[Blue Hen's Chicken.

It has been remarked that no persons of good disposition and steady habits, ever terment their fellow-lodgers by snoring when asleep. The act of snoring consists of the spontaneous escape of those malignant fellings, which the author had not time nor opportunity to vent while awake.

"I never complained of my condition," says the Persian poet Sadi, "but once, when my feet were bare, and I had no money to buy shoes; but I met a man without feet, and became contented with

"Who wants to see me?" said an exquisite who was deeply dipped in debt. "He is a man o color, sir." "O, I know what color—it is a dun."

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHABLESTOWN:

Friday Morning, April 2, 1847.

FOR CONGRESS HON. HENRY BEDINGER,

NOMINATED BY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, MARCH 2

FOR THE LEGISLATURE. WHIG NOMINEES .- JEFFERSON COUNTY. JOHN A. THOMSON, JOSEPH McMURRAN. INDEPENDENT WHIG CANDIDATES. DR. RICHARD S. BLACKBURN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

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

95 We are requested by Democrats from the various counties composing the 9th Congressional district in Virginia, to announce, that Major Charles Hunton, of Fauquier, will be supported as the Democratic candidate for Congress, in that district, at the next election.

We are authorised to announce Col. Jonas ALE-SHIRE, Col. WM. C. C. ABBOTT, and Maj. THOMAS Bus-WELL, as candidates for a seat in the next Legislature of Virginia, from the County of Page.

THE AMERICAN ARMSZVICTORIOUS! Full and definite accounts have at length come to hand from the Army in Mexico. Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna met at Buena Vista, and the American Arms were crowned with the most brilliant success. We mourn over the loss of so many of our brave countrymen-let their memory he embalmed in the hearts of every patriot. We have room for no comments of our own-anxious of the battle as it is possible for us to do. These

will be found in another column. THE RUMORS FROM VERA CRUZ.

The Washington Union, of Monday evening, in reference to the rumors from Vera Cruz, savs :-The streets of our city have this day been in undated with rumors about Vera Cruz. It has been said, that the city had surrendered without firing a gun-and that the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa was blown up. Neither of these rumors is correct, as far at least as the government is now

advised. The facts are these:—
A letter, which we have seen, has been received this day from Havana, which states that on the previous evening the steamer Mississippi had arrived from Vera Cruz, having taken the place of the unfortunate Tweed, which has been recently shipwrecked on the coast. From the reliable accounts brought by her, it would appear that Santa Anna had ordered the troops to be withdrawn from the city, leaving the castle to defend itself. According to an order issued by Santa down by the Democratic party. Why? not be-Anna, it appears that his troops are to make a standar the Poerte Nacional—the National Bridge -about 23 miles from Vera Cruz. This is a strong military position.

ADJOURNMENT of the LEGISLATURE. The two Houses of the General Assembly adjourned on Tuesday week, after a session of 107 days, and the passage of nearly 300 bills.

Several bills of importance to this section of Virginia were passed during the session, which we shall publish in detail when opportunity offers. We are pleased to state that the bill, incorporating the Charlestown and Berryville Turnpike Company, was finally, passed with a subscription on the part of the State, of \$9,200. The vote in the House was 42 to 34, and in the Senate 10 to 7. To Messrs. Gallaher of the Senate, and Castleman of the House, are we doubtless greatly indebted for the passage of this measure of paramount im portance to the Counties of Clarke and Jefferson. The act will be found in another column, from which it will be seen, that books are to be opened in Berryville, Charlestown, Harpers-Ferry and Millwood, to receive subscriptions to the Stockshares to be held at \$25 each. We cannot doubt for a moment that the stock will be readily subscribed, and in a few months the road will be put under contract. It is proposed to hold a public meeting in Clarke and Jefferson at some early day, (notice of which will be given hereafter.) to further the interest of the projected road.

The bill authorizing the Shepherdstown and Smithfield Turnpike Company to extend their road to Winchester, was also passed just at the heel of the Session. This, too, is an improvement in enabling the Government of the United States to we don't wonder at it at all, for there are few who which many of cur citizens feel deeply interested. and from the enterprise and perseverance of those and from the enterprise and perseverance of those who are at the head of the undertaking, we feel tary forces of the United States, and to call for confident it will be carried through. The Turn- and accept the services of any number of volunpike from Harpers-Ferry to Winchester should teers not exceeding 50,000, who may offer their never have stopped at Smithfield, and would not, had our Winchester friends acted in good faith. An opportunity will now be presented of making amends for the past, and, by co-operating with the citizens of Jefferson, completing a link of McAdamised road, which will be of great importance to the whole Valley. Shepherdstown, we are sure who first started the project, will do her full duty; backed, as she will be, by the citizens of Smithfield

PENNSYLVANIA PRIMARY ELECTIONS .- The Pennsylvanian gives favorable intelligence from the country, of the primary elections. Doylestown is all Democratic, gains in Huntingdon and Whig losses. So, says that paper, is it in every borough and township in the country. Hurra for the gallant Democracy of the " Old Keystone!"

Mr. BEDINGER will address the people of Frederick, at Switzer's precinct, on Saturday the 3d of April; at Winchester, on Monday the 5thfirst day of the County Court. Of Hampshire, at Romney, on Saturday the 10th of April-first day of the Superior Court-of Morgan, at Bath, on Thursday the 15th-and of Berkeley, at Hedgesville, on Saturday the 17th of April.

D JOSEPH H. SHERRARD, Esq., was elected Mayor of Winchester, on the 23d ult.

IJ JAMES E. STEWART, Esq., is announced as an Independent Whig candidate for the Legislature, from Berkeley county. He is a clever gentleman, and we wish him success.

From statistical documents presented before Congress it appears that the capital employed in the manufacture of paper in the United States is \$18,000,000; the number of mills 700; the annual product \$17,000,000; and the number of

MR. BEDINGER-THE WAR, &c.

The Free Press of last week informs its readers that Mr. Kennedy charged Mr. Bedinger, in their discussion at the Court-house, at March Court, with having "voted against recognizing the exis-tence of a state of war between the United States and Mexico, when that question was brought up in the House of Representatives for the first time." -that Mr. Bedinger denied the charge-and then proceeds to give, as "briefly as possible," the whole facts in the case," for the purpose, we presume, of sustaining Mr. Kennedy and convicting Mr. Bedinger of falsehood. We opine that the facts have been presented too briefly by the Free Press, either to sustain the one or convict the other-too briefly for justice, and too briefly to elicit truth.

Mr. Kennedy's charge was founded upon a speech delivered by John S. Pendleton in the House of Representatives, in which the statement will be found thus: "The previous question was called and carried, and the House brought to vote without one word of explanation, proof, or argument, on the amendment which asserts the existence of war" "by the act of Mexico," and that Mr. Bedinger, among others, voted nay. The charge, when made in the Court house, was, and was so understood by almost every one, that Mr. Bedinger had directly and unconnected with any other matter, voted that the war was not brought on by the act of Mexico. This Mr. B. denied, and in this denial the records fully sustain him. The facts fully are these: On the 13th of May, 1846, Mr. Haralson, Chairman of the Military Committee in the House of Representatives, (of which Committee Mr. Bedinger was also a member,) reported a bill for the purpose of enabling the President to carry on the war against Mexico, of which the following is the preamble and 1st sec-

A BILL to authorize the President of the United States, under certain contingencies therein named, to accept the services of volunteers, and

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre sentatives of the United States of America in Con-gress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, to resist any attempt that may be made on the part of any have room for no comments of our own—anxious foreign nation, to exclusive jurisdiction over any to furnish our readers with as many particulars part of the territory of the United States, or any territory in dispute between the United States an any foreign Government; as well as also to sustain the rights of the United States to, and to repel invasions upon, the said territory; and for this purpose, to employ the naval forces of the United States, and such portions of the militia as he may leem advisable to call into service. As soon as Mr. Haralson's bill, which contain-

ed 11 sections, was read, amendments intended for the purpose of delaying the passage of the bill. became the order of the day. First came Mr. Brinkerhoff's, who offered a substitute for the first section of Mr. Haralson's bill above mentioned, which substitute contained the following preamble "Whereas, by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between the United States and that Republic." To this preamble was attached a long section differing totally from the first section of the Military Committee's bill. This substitute offered by Mr. Brinkerhoff was voted cause they objected to the preamble, but because they objected to the section he had attached thereto-preferring the section that had been reported by their own Committee. Second, Mr. Brokenbrough then offered an amendment, to which there was this preamble: "Whereas war has been declared and made against the United States by the Republic of Mexico:"-This was not adoptednot because of the preamble, but because of the objectionable sections attached to it. Third, Mr. Jacob Thompson then offered an amendment, as did also the following members of the House: Mr Schenck, Mr. Roberts, Mr. E. B. Holmes, M Tibbatts, Mr. Chipman, Mr. E. H. Ewing, Mr. Baker, Mr. McKay, Mr. Delano and several others, all differing from each other, as well as from the bill reported by the Military Committee, and none of them adopted; and yet, many of them contained a preamble which set forth that the war was caused by the "act of Mexico."-The cause of their rejection was, as we have already stated, that the sections which they attached to this preamble were highly objectionable to the Democratic party, some of them being most decidedly W higish, and all differing in toto from the bill reported by the chosen organ of the Administration, the Chairman of the Military Committee, of which Committee Mr. Bedinger was a member. We now come to the amendment offered by Mr. Boyd, which was as follows:

"Whereas by the act of the Republic of Mexico a state of war exists between that Government

"Be it enacted, c., That for the purpose o prosecute said war to a speedy and successfu ermination, the President be, and he is hereby riflemen, to serve twelve months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, or to the that the sum of ten millions of dollars out of any moneys in the Treasury or to come into the Treasury not otherwise appropriated be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purpose of carry-ing the provisions of this act into effect."

Mr. Bedinger voted upon this amendment as h id upon all the others-he voted against it; and this one particular vote, says the "Free Press," would seem to fix it upon Mr. Bedinger, leaving no loop-hole or crevice for him to escape." Mr. B. needs no loop-hole or crevice to escape through, as regards this vote. But we would advise the Free Press to invent some loop-hole or crevice large enough to admit the escape of every Whig member of that Congress, save fourteen, who solemnly declared by their vote, on the final passage of Mr. Haralson's bill, that the " war was rought on by the act of Mexico," and then in their speeches as solemnly denied it! Because plain eople will believe, in spite of all you can say to he contrary, that those who solemnly vote a falsehood to-day, will as solemnly tell the same to-

Mr. Bedinger voted against Mr. Boyd's amendment, not because of the preamble which said that the war was the "act of Mexico," but because of the section which was attached, and which differed entirely from the first section of the bill reported by the Committee, and which he as a member of the same had assisted in framing. By what mode is business prepared for the action of the House of Representatives save thro' their Committees? It is the only mode by which it can be done. These Committees are the authorized organs of the House. They are presumed

best answer the designs of the House and the party. They have all the facts before them, and sit in private, and whatever they report contains the collected wisdom of all, and ninety-nine times in an hundred, is adopted by the House. Mr. Bedinger then, in voting against this amendment of Mr. Boyd, did exactly the same as the whole Democratic party had done on other amendments containing the very same preumble. He voted to sustain the Committee's bill, because he preferred the first section in that bill to the first section in Mr. Boyd's amendment, and not because he objected to Mr. Boyd's preamble. It is folly-it is worse than folly, to tell those who can read, that Henry Bedinger did not believe that the war was caused by the act of Mexico. Look at his speech, which, with noble and convincing eloquence, sets forth the wrongs Mexico has done us-urging on the valiant to do battle for their country's honor. and imploring the Whigs to cease giving aid and comfort to the enemy by their speeches and vexa-

We shall say nothing of Mr. Kennedy's unfairness when he made the charge, in not telling the people of the long section which was appended to Mr. Boyd's preamble, and which caused the objection to the whole. Perhaps it was a fair way of raising political captial for him to trade upon in the journey before him. He will need some such capital. But strange indeed that Mr. Kennedy, who declared with all the vehemence he felt or could feign in a prepared speech, that the "war was unjust, iniquitous, and unrighteous, caused by the President, conceived in sin,"-must end in ruin, for this is the beginning and the end of "unjust, iniquitous and unrighteous conduct." And yet in the same breath, would vote for supplies. We cannot believe that Mr. Kennedy, thus thinking of the war, would vote supplies. We would fear to trust him. This smacks too much of the language of Hartford Conventionist. He might offer amendments and delay a bill, but never, never speed one through.

"It will generally be conceded," says the Free Press with exceeding modesty, "that the Congressional Globe, the Washington Union and the National Intelligencer, could not be mistaken in their list of yeas and nays." Admitted. But it will not be list of yeas and nays." Admitted. But it will not be generally "conceded" that a charge made against an Hon. gentleman of having voted against a pre-that these countries would be able to take advantage. amble, and carefully concealing the section attached thereto, which contains the reason for the vote, is a fair one, even for political purposes. But it will be "generally conceded," that if the Editors of the Free Press had not have known the good and substantial reasons which caused Mr. B.'s vote on Mr. Boyd's amendment, they would have rung long ago this charge in the ears of the people, in letters as large as life, and not waited for

Mr. Kennedy to rake it up. But Mr. Bedinger also voted, says the Free Press, "against increasing the pay of volunteers," for which the Editors are "exceedingly sorry." We doubt it. Mr. Bedinger voted here, as he did before, to sustain the bill of the Committee, which he himself had assisted in framing, and against vexatious amendments, introduced to cause delay We are surprised that in the exceeding sorrow of the Editors of the Free Press, their hearts did not leap to do Mr. Bedinger the justice to tell the people that Mr. B. did vote at another stage of the proceedings, to increase their pay even higher than \$10 per month, and give them bounty land besides. But we understand : this would not have answered the political purpose they had in view, viz: to elevate a man to a seat in the House of Representatives who believes the war "unjust, faithfully discharged in his first Legislative capainiquitous and unrighteous," to break down the Administration, withdraw our troops, and thus

MR. KENNEDY-HIS ADDRESS.

We have, of course, in justice to Mr. Kennedy, the Whip candidate for Congress, read the Address over his signature in the last week's Winchester Republican. It is a neatly composed affair, without much point, and a little disingenuous tising and practical farmer, when at home, and in some parts, although he boasts of possessing both candor and fairness. He acknowledges, however, the great difficulties before him; and in view of which, he tells us that he would most willlingly have shifted the responsibility of his position upon the shoulders of another. Whether he desired the position which he now fills or not, we of course cannot say, but he must have had some expectation of being placed in such a position, or else why did he say to Mr. Bedinger, on the Monday of last Court, "that perhaps he would meet him at Phillippi?" But it may be that it has been since the occasion referred to that he would most willingly have seen this high position (of being the candidate for the Whig party,) filled by an older and more experienced leader." And really wish to fall into the hands of Mr. B. the second time. We know of no duties which the voters of the Tenth Congressional District have imposed upon Mr. K., and we are decidedly of opinion that they are not going to impose any upon him. If those generous Whig friends of his have imposed upon him any duties to cause him to feel so deep an anxiety, he would, we think, appeal to them for support. But we doubt very much if there is not rather too much "patriotism" amongst the "voters" of this District to assist a man to a seat in Congress, who has denounced a war in which his country is engaged with a faithless nation for unredressed wrongs and outrages almost without number, to be "unjust, unrighteous and unholy!" This Mr. K. has done! But not withstanding his pretended frankness, he has forgotten or failed to tell the "voters of the 10th Congressional District" so. But Mr. K., with an imagination and high-toned fancy which we had almost concluded were peculiar to an author of works of romance, has traced the origin of the Whig party to the Hampdens, the Sidneys, and Vanes, and would fain have the "voters" believe that the principles of modern Whiggery were derived from the Puritanical doctrines of the 17th century. He forgets surely, that the name of Whig is an assumed one, and one that has been used by his party to cloak their federalism, for only, we think, about fifteen years. We would inform you, Mr. K., if you have forgotten this too, that Federalism is your true name! And instead of saying that your principles have their origin in the Hampdens, the Sidneys and Vanes, say that you are the lineal descendants, politically, of the Hamiltons, the Adamses and the Websters, and then we will be able to appreciate your frankness. We may give this prodigy of an address another passing notice, probably next week; but we have not room or time for more at present.

Mr. SAMUEL D. BROWN, of Marshall, Highland county, Ohio, tas kindly consented to act as to know what particular bill or form of bill will Agent for our paper in that section of country.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Committee of Vigilance for Jefferson County, in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the recent Democratic State Convention :-

For Charlestown.—Thomas Rawlins, Joseph Starry, William Reid, William H. Moore, Robert Lucas, jr., Henson Elliot, James Burr, Wm. D. North, Dr. John Lock, F. W. Rawlins, A. R. Milton, James T. Coyle, John Chamberlain, Fisher A. Lewis, John H. Beard, Joseph W. Davis. For Smithfield Precinct .- Capt. Thomas Wat-

son, George Murphy, Joseph Smith, Robert W Baylor, Walter J. Burwell, John Sherman, Wil liam Cameron, Capt. Abraham Bell, Henry S. Farnesworth, Adam Gruber, John H. Smith, James Grantham, Isaac Bushman, Isaac Pultz,

For Shepherdstown Precinct.—Jacob Morgan, George D. McGlinsey, John Wysong, Dr. Robert A. Lucas, John Hess, Minor Hurst, James A. Osborne, Solomon Billmyer, Adam Link, William Ronemous, John H. Little, Cato M. Entler, James Boyer, Wm. Rightstine, Lewis Lucas.

For Harpers-Ferry Precinct.—Wm. J. Stephens, J. E. P. Dangerfield, David Gilbert, William Smallwood, Geo. W. Cox, Thomas K. Laley, John Stahl, William Orme, A. M. Ball, Lewis Gore, Thomas Sturdy, Samuel J. Lindsey, Philip Coons, Capt. Wm. Dillow, Resin Dailey, John

FREE TRADE IN EUROPE.

The following extract from a letter published n the Worcester Citizen, from Elisha Burret, now travelling in Europe, contains some interesting particulars relating to the progress of free trade principles in Europe :

"The principles of free trade are fast gaining ground through the European part of Christen-dom, and Providence seems to recognize them, as the primitive statues of Nature's economy, in all its recent dispensations in the Old World. Every tendency of the times is accelerating the progress of those principles. The voice of the people, on both sides of the channel, is coming in like a flood for free trade; and, before the farmers of the great west shall be able to turn up the sod of al

their vast praries, probably every port in Europe will be opened to their produce.

"There is another point on which much misap-prehension exists in America, to use a very charitable term. In the elaborate arguments which have been put forth to convince the west that the opening of British ports to foreign grain would be of no advantage to them, it has been stated tage of every favorable turn in the English market, and supply every sudden demand before it could reach America; that wheat from Dantzic and Odessa could be poured into the British ports before the grain-freighted ships from America could get half way across the ocean. Now, there has been I fear, something less honest than misapprehension perpetuated to the disadvantage of the west on this important point. Having made special inquiries of several corn dealers here, I learn that, virtually, there is no grain-growing country nearer to England than the United States; that the average passage from Odessa to Liver pool is from seventy to eighty days; that the average passage from Dantzic to the same port consumes as much time, on an average, as a passage from New York."

MR. CASTLEMAN.

The Delegate from Clarke and Warren in the ast Legislature, James Castleman, Esq., was emphatically a working member. He secured, mainly through his untiring efforts and exertions, the passage of more bills, of importance to his own constituents and those of the counties adjacent, than any member we know of from the Valley. The next Delegate from these counties is to be selected, we believe, from Warren, otherwise to be selected, we believe, from Warren, otherwise to be selected, we believe, from Warren, otherwise to be selected. We have the selected of the counties and daring a vast State has been added to the counties and daring a vast State has been added to the selected of the counties and those of the counties is to see you move in this matter. No one has enjoyed a better opportunity than yourselves to find out whether I am and daring a vast State has been added to the counties of the gallant spirits through whose patriotism and daring a vast State has been added to the counties of the gallant spirits through whose patriotism and daring a vast State has been added to the counties of the county of Jefferson, in the next Legislature of Virginia. Never in my life have my sensibilities been more awakened than by this manifestation of kind feelings on the part of those amongst whom I have lived from childhood. It is peculiarly grateful to my feelings to see you move in this matter. No one has enjoyed a better opportunity than yourselves to find out whether I am we should urge the propriety of again investing Mr. C. with that trust which he so well and so

Near the adjournment, we find the following among the reported proceedings of the House:

Mr. Anderson rose to ask leave of absence for the balance of the session for Mr. Burwell, of the balance of the session for ed lawyer, with a large practice, and it was impor-

Mr. CASTLEMAN remarked that he was a prac may desire to go home to plough their fields, plant their corn and sow their oats. The lawvers have talking, and he was opposed to granting leave of absence. If the gentleman would go home, he hould be constrained to move a call of the House. Mr. Anderson, in reply, said, that it had been

charged upon lawyers, frequently, that they have taken up the time of the House; but it seems that there are others who consume as much, if not more of fis time than the lawyers.

The question was then taken, and the motion

was disagreed to. OPENING OF THE MEXICAN PORTS .- It is stated by the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Ierald that the Secretary of the Treasury is about to interpose a scheme in support of the prosecution of the war which will vastly contriute to bring the Mexicans to an understanding. He is about to open the Mexican ports to imports, with the exception of military stores, and to imose duties on both imports and exports. The Mexican factors of the coarse fabrics worn by the mass of the people, will be underbidden by the goods admitted, even at a fifty per cent. duty; and the people whatever may be their hatred of their enemies, will buy goods of them if they can be had at half price, or they will exchange their produce for them, if in such exchange they may not only procure their goods at less cost, but sell their cattle and corn at double the price paid by the Mexican army. By such a revenue system, then, as suggested, we shall secure the profits of furnishing the Mexicans with clothing, as a means of procuring provisions for our troops-in the field, or in other words, we shall divert the revenues of the enemy's country into an element of hostilities

NEW HAMPSHIRE .- The Fredericksburg Recorder expresses the sentiments which, in spite of all, we yet feel in regard to the Democratic

nasses, but not all the politicians of the North: "The Whigs of the South ought to rejoice with us. Could they have read as we have done for the last twelve months, the organs of the 'Al-lied Army' in New Hampshire, they would rejoice. Abuse of the South and its institutions, has been the burden of their song, while the Democratic press has fought manfully for all the rights and guarantees of the Constitution. The Democrats of the North are our 'natural allies,' however sneeringly the Whig press may gloat over some individual defection. As a party, they may be trusted—but if not—oh, where are Northern

"Democrats of Virginia! Your brethren of New Hampshire have set you a good example.—With infinitely less difficulties to contend with, shall your election exhibit a less glorious result! Remember that New Hampshire and Virginia have always stood together in the most perilous days of the Republic, and if they part now, it is your fault and will be your misfortune. The opposition taunt New Hampshire with fidelity to the South—will not the South be faithful to herself?"

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

A letter in the National Intelligencer states that the number of deaths which had already occurred in Ireland from famine and its attendant miseries, was fifty-thousand. Some time has elapsed since the letter communicating this information was written, and there is too much reason to fear that the number of victims has been largely increased. We have published numerous eloquent appeals in behalf of the distressed peasantry of Ireland; but none of them are so likely to take hold upon the minds and hearts of our people as the frightful statement that fifty thousand men, women and children have perished for want of food. Such as have not yet contributed a portion of their means in aid of the sufferers will hardly fail to do so; and at once, when this fact comes under their

BREADSTUFFS IN BALTIMORE.

The American of Saturday states that the trade in the various items of Breadstuffs continues to be active. During the week ending Friday evening twelve vessels have cleared for Europe with cargoes comprising 31,894 barrels of Flour; 129,809 bushels of Corn; 8893 bushels of Wheat:

stuffs for Europe.

tion returns of the week show an aggregate of receipts of upwards of 30,000 bbls.

The transactions in Pennsylvania Wheat, received by the Tide Water Canal, were to the extent of 40,000 bushels; and in Corn the sales have also been large.

FOR THE WAR.

On Monday last, Capt. Howard's company of Voltiguers, from Baltimore, passed through Harpers-Ferry on their way to the Seat of War. The company numbered 103 rank and file-fully equipped for service.

A fine company of Dragoons, passed through the same place on the Friday previous. Several other companies, from Baltimore and the Cites North, are expected on at some early day.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTIONS. All the counties in this State have been heard from in full, with the exception of the three small towns, which will give a Democratic majority of about 20, or nearly all the votes in them."

The Concord Patriot thus sums up-For WIL-LIAMS, Dem., 30,801-COLBY, Whig, 21,124-BARRY, Abolition, and all others, 8,540-giving Williams, Dem., a majority over all of 1137, and over the Whig candidate of 9677; the House now stands 148 Democrats, 138 Whigs—giving us a majority of 10: when full, the Democratic majority will be 11 over all.

COMMODORE MOORE. The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, thus refers to a forthcoming publica-

tion by Com. Moore :-

Com. Moore, late of the Texan Navy, has just out in press a pamphlet, which cannot fail to have general reading. The reader is aware that om. Moore left the American Navy, a young Consederacy. The cause of his publication is the secret circulation of an anonymous pamphlet, containing besides the ex parte statement of the There are none whose approbation about have containing besides the ex parte statement of the trial of Com. Moore before a court martial for disobeying orders and beating the Mexican fleet off Tabasco, the proclamation of President Hous-

eference to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, is necessarily postponed on account of its length,

All the troops at Fort McHenry, 230 number, have been ordered to the seat of war.

Walter D. Leake, Esq., has been nominated as the Democratic candidate in the Richmond District. Mr. Seddon first received the nomination, but a resolution was tacked to it, in relation to Mr. Calhoun, which induced Mr. Seddon to de-

Col. Webb, of the New York Courier, charges the authorship of Corwin's Speech upon Greely of the Tribune, and adds that Corwin will be the candidate of the Whigs and Abolitionists in the next Presidential election.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GENERAL TAYLOR. The publication of the correspondence between Gen-Taylor and the President and the War department, which was transmitted to the House of Representatives, on the 27th ultimo, has been commenced in the Washington Union. It extends as far back as May, 1846, and nearly five columns are published in the Union of Thursday night. This first series of letters relate altogether to the early operations of Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande, and are not of very great importance.

On our first page will be found a very concise and well written report from the committee on Foreign-Relations. It is well worthy of a careful perusal. The mooted point of boundary between this country and Mexico, is so clearly set forth, that none can call in question our rights.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION .- The National Inelligencer of yesterday, announces that the buildng committee contracted, on Friday last, for the erection of this building.

A variety of designs were submitted to the committee, but that of Mr. Remick, jr., of New York.

MAJ. GENERAL BUTLER passed through Harpers-Ferry on Thursday last, on his way to the seat of government. The wound he received at the storming of Monterey—from a Mexican musket ball in the leg-though healed up, still gives him some pain and inconvenience, and he is compelled to use a crutch and cane.

FISH .- We learn from the Georgetown Advocate, that the fish market of that town has not yet become active, owing to the supply being deficient. Within a week's time, there will be no scarcity of them. A boat load of shad and herrings came up to the wharf on Thursday evening last, and readily sold off at \$9 per hundred for shad, and \$5 per thousand for herrings.

ALEXANDRIA BANKS.—These Banks now having been chartered by the State of Virginia, have given notice, that hereafter, all collections made by them will be payable by them in Virginia

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES.

By request, we give place to the following lence. It will be seen that the Inde pendent Whig Voters of the county are deternined to shake off the fetters of caucus dictation. The friends of Messrs. BLACKBURN and CHAMBERS go into the contest with a determination to succed, if possible, in working a complete and entire overthrow of the " cliques' which have so long ruled the Whig party of this county, as with a rod of iron. We do not wish to be officious, in this little tamily quarrel, yet we may be permitted to say that we wish the gentlemen who have been nominated as independent candidates, and the friends who so zealously support them, that success which the merits of the one, and the number and influence of the other, entitle them to receive.

At a meeting held in Kabletown, March 26th, JOHN KABLE was called to the Chair, and Wm. H. Noraus, appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We the friends and neighbors of Dr. Richard S. Blackburn, think he has not received from the late County Convention that respect due his high character—as a men and 129,809 bushels of Corn; 8893 bushels of Wheat; 850 barrels of Corn Meal, and other articles.

A table in the same column shows that twenty-two vessels are now taking in cargoes of breadstuffs for Europe.

The sales of Flour this week, for foreign export, are at least 20,000 barrels; and the inspecBlackburn, to that effect, and at the same time tender him our warmest sympathies, on scer he has been placed, by having his claims re-peatedly overlooked by the county conventions. Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed: Frank Osburd, David Rowland, John W. Chamberlin, John D. Larue, and Peter

The committee retired and reported the following letter which was unanimously accepted Dear Sir :- We, the undersigned, have been appointed a committee by a public meeting held in this place, in the absence of any party contest, to address you a letter requesting you to allow yourself to be announced as a candidate to represent, in part, this county in the next House of Delegates of Virginia.

next House of Delegates of Virgisia.

We regret to say, whenever your claims have been urged heretofore, by your friends, they have been invariably over-ruled, without just reason: And we therefore think it not only due to yourself, but to your friends, that you should respond to their wishes, not withstanding the nomination which has already been made.

We do not pretend to question the merits of either of the gentlemen who are now before the people—but only demand that justice which we feel confident has not been awarded to you. Permit us to avail ourselves of this occasion o express our high regard and confidence for Most respectfully, yours,

David Rowland, John D. Larue, Frank Osburn, Peter Hubbard, John W. Chamberlin,

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die, JOHN KABLE, Prest. Wm. H. Norms, See'y. MARCH 27th, 1847.
To Messrs. Chamberlin, Rowland, and others:
Gentlemen—Your communication of the 26th

my friends and neighbors, in which they desire the use of my name as a candidate, in part, to

demerits. A consciousness of rectitude of life would remove all fear, if I could divest the tlemen, but the repeated rejection of my name. others, could induce me to go in the face of the supposed wishes of the party to which I belong, however I might be able to demonstrate the unfairness by which these 'county conventions' are organized. But there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a wirtue. And I owe it to myself—I owe it to my friends—to come out publicly, and demand the reason of this Have I robbed the widow or the orphan? Have trespassed upon the rights of my neighbor or despoiled the laborer of his just dues? Have despoiled the laborer of his just dues? Have I ever set at defiance the laws of my country or done any violence by example to the well-being of society? If not, I may claim of my fellow-citizens a verdict in my favor, and beg it as a precious boon to be handed down to my children—I beg as a citizen who has at all times tried to do his duty—I ask it as a relief times tried to do his duty—I ask it as a relief to my wounded feelings which can be healed in no other way. The effice, gentlemen, for which you desire me to be a candidate, is not the sub-stance at which I aim. It is the vindication which an election will imply. That is the sub-stance, the office is but the small dust of the balance in comparison with the vindication, which I do covel. You well know, the office can benefit me in no possible way, when considered by itself.

I do not, gentlemen, appear through you to my fellow-citizens, on this occasion, as a partizan. The very absence of a party conflict enables me to bring this question before them naked and without encumbrance. If a party contest should be forced, I shall be compelled to
withdraw my claims, as it will defeat the obect which I have in view, in allowing myself to be a candidate for your suffrages. I therefore appeal most earnestly to that party known to be in the minority in the county, to give me an opportunity to vindicate myself from the implied reproach which has been so repentedly cast upon me by the action of these "county conventions." I know it is a great deal to ask that you should bury the spirit of party for the vindication of a single citizen, but in this case the difficulty is diminished by the fact, that it is conceded that the Whice are in the majority in the ceded that the Whige are in the majority in the county, and no one can think it anti-republican, that the sentiments of the people should be truly represented.

Gentlemen, in accepting the nomination which you have tendered me, I feel awared it should carry weight with it; but inasmuch as it follows a nomination of an imposing body of our fellow-citizens, the nomination of which body is thought to be imperative, I knew I shall call down upon my head the anathemas of the heated partizen, whe would not besitate to drink the blood of a brother, if it would essure party snecess. I can nevertheless muster courage enough to meet all this, so long as I do not stand in the way-of the representation of the true sentiments of the people, which principle I feel it my duty to maintain, as a republican.—It matters not at what cost to myself individually,—My principle is, let the people be represented truly and faithfully, whatever may be their views—be they right or be they wrong. This is the very foundation stone of republicanism.—This is a common ground, on which all parties should centre. Gentlemen, in accepting the nomination which

I cannot conclude this letter, gentlemen, al-ready grown to great length, without express-ing my regret that the circumstances above nar-rated have forced me into the attitude which I occupy towards the nominees of the "county convention." I am sure they will acquit me of

any personal hostility to them. For from it.—
My feelings are of the most friendly character
towards them both, and they will bear in mind
that "self-defence is the first law of nature,"
and will pardon my acceptance of the nomination which my friends, and neighbors have tendered me

I cannot close this communication, gentlemen, without presenting you my sincere thanks for the kind feelings which have prompted you, and those whem you represent, and to assure you of the deep felt gratitude of Your fellow-citizen,

R. S. BLACKBURN.

HARPERS-FERRY, March 23, 1847. Messrs. Editors:—In compliance with a call in your paper, a meeting was held at Mr. Abell's Horel, and six delegates appointed to represent the voters of this precinct in the County Convention, Istely held at the county courthouse. I, sirs, was one of that number, and the only person from Harpers Ferry, I hesitate not to say, who did truly and faithfully represent the voters of this precinct. The meeting at Mr. Abell's was poorly attended, from the fact that voters generally desired and expected that Harpers-Ferry would be hopored with ed that Harpers-Ferry would be honored with a candidate this apring, let who would be appointed to attend the convention. But, sirs, their hopes were defeated, and that too, by their own delegates. I offered Mr. Wm. Chambers, and subsequently several other gentlemen of Harpers-Ferry, who were each in turn rejected. I then proposed to my colleagues to select one from among our citizens, and I would be with them. Although a disposition was manifested on the part of the delegates representing the other precincts to accommodate themselves to our wishes, for proof of the fact they, in conjunction with the other five, voted for the man presented to the convention by Mr. Isaac Smith of Harpers-Ferry. Sirs, 'tis a stigma upon the fair character of our citizens, to be thus under-rated by her own delegates, and unless the voters be careful to know the sentiments of their delegates, they may have cause to complain hereafter. Your's,
JOHN SPANGLER, late Delegate.

N. B. The statement made above by Mr. Spangler, and knowing that there will be no candidate offered by the democrats this spring, and in vindication of our just rights, announce again, the name of our most worthy fellow-citizes, Mr. WM. CHAMBERS, as a suitable candidate to represent us in the next General Assembly of Virginia We have waived our claims time after time, in the choice of a candidate, and have most cordially and unitedly given our support to each of the several candidates presented to us from other precincts, but sirs, to be bandled shout and sported with as a toy, at every election, to the accommodation of every clique, bar room, or court junto, and taunted in

the bargain, we choose not.

Therefore, conscious of our own ability, we will, as it becomes us, act upon the conservative principle of party rights. With our candidate we rise or fall this spring Our candidate is the people's candidate, because he is the unflinching advocate of equal rights, upon the free white basis. He is also an advocate for a free school system, founded upon rough isxation .-He also goes strong for the improvement of the Shenandoah River, which measure alone ought to guarantee his election. He is one of your hard-fisted mechanics and we call upon all me with him we sink or stoim. Yrs. truly,

JOSHUA COX,

GEO. W. DUDROW, ISRAEL RUSSELL. HENRY HODDINOTT, FRANCIS H ANDERSON, BENJAMIN WENTZELL.

AN ACT To Incorporate the Berryville and Charlestown Turnpike Company.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That for the purpose of constructing a Macadamised Turapike Road from the town of Berryville, in the County of Clarke, to the town of Charles-town, in the County of Jefferson, it shall be law-ful to open books for receiving subscriptions to an amount not exceeding twenty three thousand dollars, in shares of twenty-fire dollars each.— The said books shall be opened in Charlestown, under the direction of Wm. F. Turner, Garland Davis, John Humphreys, Thomas Griggs, Thomas H. Willis, Samuel W. Lackland, George W. Sappington, Isaac N. Carter, Humphrey Keyes, John Lock, Charles Taylor, George W. Turner, John W. McCurdy, Hierome L. Opie, Edward Hall, James Ford, Andrew Hunterand William B. Thompson, or any four of them; at Harpers-Ferry, under the direction of any four of the above named Commissioners, or any deappoint; at Berryville, in Clarke County, under the direction of Thomas H. Crow, Treadwell Smith, Thomas W. Reynolds, Dr. Samuel Taylor, Samuel McCormick, Dr. Cyrus McCormick, John Louthan, John Richardson, T. P Pendleton, David H. Allen, Lorenzo Lewis, Edward J Smith, Mann R. Page, Alfred Castle-Cormick, Province McCormick, Samuel G. Kneller, Thomas McCormick, Daniel W. Sowers, Nathaniel Surwell, and George H. Burwell, or any four of them; and at Millwood, in the same County, under the direction of any four of the Commissioners above named for Berryville, or of any deputies or agents whom any four of

them may appoint. Be it further enacted, That when seven thousaud dollars shall have been subscribed, the sub-scribers, their executors, administrators and assigns, shall be and are hereby incorporated into a Company by the name and style of "The Berryville and Charlestown Turnpike Company, subject to the provisions of the act entitled act prescribing certain general regulations for the incorporation of Turnpike Companies:" Provided, That the said company shall clear their road forty feet wide, and construct the same eighteen feet wide; and that the grade

of said road shall no where exceed five degrees. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby directed to subscribe on behalf of the Commonwealth for two-fifths of the Capital Stock of said Company agreeably to the terms of the act passed February 11th, 1832, entitled "an act prescribing certain general conditions on which future subscriptions to the capital of joint stock companies shall be made on behalf of the Common wealth."

This act shall be in force from its passage.

ARREST OF A FOREIGN FUGITIVE .-Nathan Levy, alias Herman Bondy, who absconded from Vienna, was arrested on his arrival at New York, on Friday, charged with absconding with the sum of \$10,-000, in Austrian government securities, belonging to the Rothschilds. The accused, it appears, induced a clerk of these well known bankers to embezzle the funds, with which he started for this country .-About \$6,350 were found on his person.

During the year 1816, the people of Rochester consumed sixty seven thousand dollars worth of milk! within \$45,500 of the sum paid by them during the same period for flour.

A Mrs. Armylage, who is 85 inches round the hips, 72 round the bust, 47 round the waist, 22 round her arm and calf of her leg, and weighs 445 lbs., is now exhibiting in London. This Lambert is 29 years of age, is healthy, and walks with ease.

COTTON FACTORY AT GEORGETOWN .-The Georgetown Advocate announces that the new cotton factory in that town is now partially in operation. By about the first of May, it is expected that it will get iste full operation, and will give employment to a large number of fe-

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FROM THE ARMY.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY!

GOOD NEWS FROM GEN. TAYLOR Repulse of Santa Anna—Three Days Fighting— Mexican Loss 5,000 Men—American Loss 1.

The schr. William C. Preston arrived vesterday says the New Orleans Delta March 21,) fro Gays the New Orleans Betta March 21,) from Brazos, from which place she sailed on the afternoon of the 10th inst. The news from Gen. Taylor, brought by this vessel, is most cheering.—The intense anxiety created among our citizens by the many alarming rumors which have circulated through the country, relieved itself last eventual and any statement of the country of ing in one universal expression of joy and proud confidence in the superiority of American valor. Although these reports are still vague and indefinite, enough can be gathered from them to give every assurance that Gen. Taylor has whipped Santa Anna.

From Capt. Brown, a passenger on the Wm. C. Preston, we gather the following particulars of the reports most generally received at the Brazos: Gen. Taylor was attacked by Santa Anna at Agua Nueva, and after a sharp battle fell back, in good order, to the vicinity of Saltillo. Here he in good order, to the vicinity of Saltillo. Here he was again attaked by Santa Anna, and a sharp engagement ensued, in which Gen. Taylor was victorious. Continuing his retreat in good order, Gen. Taylor fell back to Monterey, where he arrived in safety. Safely entrenched here, and finding Santa Anna, would not attack him, Gen. Taylor sallied ont against Santa Anna and gave him battle. A long and severe conflict ensued, which terminated in the total defeat of Santa Anna with a very heavy loss. The loss is reported to be between 4 and 5000. This may be an exaggeration, but when it is considered that Gen. Tay-ior had twenty pieces of flying artillery, splen-didly officered and managed, we venture the opin-ion that the Mexican loss has been very heavy. Capt. Brown states that all the points on the

Rio Grande are in hourly apprehension of being attacked by Mexicans. At Camargo, especially, the number of Mexicans hanging about the out-skirts of the town had created considerable anxiety and vigilance among our troops. There were about 1200 troops at Camargo.

Captain Hicks, who commands the steamboat

Captain Hicks, who commands the steamboat Warren, in the government employ on the Rio Grande, came passenger in the Wm. C. Preston, and gives the fullowing corroborative information. Capt. H. brings intelligence from Camargo to the 5th inst., at which place information had been received from a Mexican who had just arrived from he interior, that a collision had taken place at Buena Vista, Saltillo and Monterey, between the forces of Santa Anna (numbering some 23,000) and those of Gen. Taylor. The conflict was stuborn and sanguinary on both sides, the enemy suffering immeasurably; but Gen. Taylor finding himself too hotly pressed on all sides, by a force greatly out numbering his, retired before the enemy in good order, and made good his retreat to Monterey, spiking six pieces of ordnance, and leaving at Saltillo some 30,000 rations, which have fallen into the enemy's hands.

The different engagements are said to have oc-cupied the space of three days. The enemy fol-lowed closely upon Gen. Taylor's retreat until he arrived at Monterey, where the battle was renew-ed, our forces gaining a decided advantage over the enemy, forcing him to precipitately retire, when Gen. Taylor, with a battery of flying artillery and a squadron of dragoons, pressed them warmly home, creating such immense havoc in their routed columns that the slain are representtheir routed columns that the siain are represented to have been ridden over in piles "three deep."
The enemy was pursued for 18 miles on the Saltillo road, having suffered in all the engagements to the amount of 5000 killed, wounded and missng. Gen. Taylor's loss is said to be 1100. At he last advices, Santa Anna is said to have been ndeavoring to rally his forces for another desperate onslaught, while Urrea had fallen in Gen. Taylor's rear, near Passa Victoria, with 8000 cavalry and an irregular force of rancheros, for the purpose of impeding reinforcements and cut-ting off all communications between Monterey

and Camargo. Gen. Taylor is confident that he can maintain his position until adequate assistance may arrive. HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

GENERAL TAYLOR VICTORIOUS! Santa Anna's Army Cut to Pieces!

Loss of Cols. Yell, McKee and Hardy, and Henry Clay, Jr.

From the Mobile Daily Advertiser Extra, March 24.1 By the New Orleans boat this morning, we have authentic intelligence of another brilliant and glorious achievement of Gen. Taylor. We hasten to lay the particulars before our readers from the Picayune of Tuesday:

Gen. Taylor Victorious-The Mexican Army, led fen. Taylor Victorious—The Mexican Army, led by Santa Anna, Defeated at Buena Vista with Lieut. Crittenden:—"GEN'L. TAYLOR NEVgreat slaughter. great slaughter. We lay before our readers, in advance of our

regular publication, the glorious tidings from the army, brought by the schooner John Bell. Our reporter left the vessel in the river and came up to the town by express, with the news. The following account was prepared for us by an officer

of the army. It may be relied upon.
We publish also, Gen. Santa Anna's account of the battle, from which it will be seen that he has suffered a defeat; though he covers up his retreat with a flourish of words. It will be seen that victory has been won at a

U. S. Army.
Dr. Turner, of the U. S. Army, who arrived at Matamoras on the 9th inst., from Monterey, brought the glorious intelligence of another brilliant victory over the Mexican army.

The scene of action was at Buena Vista, about

six miles west of Saltillo. The fighting commenced on the 22d of February, and ended on the 23d. Santa Anna retired to Augua Nueva, a distance of ten miles, leaving FOUR THOUSAND killed and wounded on the field. The loss on our part was but SEVEN HUNDRED killed and wounded. Santa Anna's army amounted to about 15,000 men. That of Gen. Taylor amounted to about 5,000, nearly all Volunteers. His army is com-Botto, nearly an Volunteers, and Thomas' Batteries; one Squadron of the 1st and 2d Dragoons; the Arkansas and Kentucky Cavalry; a brigade of Illinois, and one of Indiana Volunteers; the first Mississippi, and second Kentucky Regiments, and one company of Texas Volunteers.

ments, and one company of Texas Volunteers.

Dr. T. brought a list of sixty-three officers kill-He left in such haste as to be unable to obtain

a copy, but remembers the names of Capt. Lincoln Assistant Adjutant General of the U.S. Army; Col. Yell, of the Arkansas Cavalry; Capt. Moore and Lieut. Vogh, of the Kentucky Cavalry; Capt. McKee. Lieut. Col. Clay, and Capt. Miller, of second Kentucky Infantry; Col. Hardin, Maj. Gorman, of the Illinois brigade; many of the Indiana brigade; several of the Mississippi Regiment; and two Lieutenants of the Texas Volunteers.

Among the wounded he remembers Gen. Lane, Col. Jeffereon Davis, first Mississippi regiment; Capt. Stein, first U. S. Dragoons; Capt. Conner, of the Texas Volunteers; Lieut. J. G. French and O'Brien, of the U. S. Artillery; Lieut. Barber, 2d Kentucky Infantry; Lieut. Corwin, 1st Mississippi regiment, and Lieut. Whitside, of the Indiana Brigade.

The official despatches of Gen. Taylor have been cut off. Col. Yell, of the Arkansas Cavalry; Capt. Moore

en cut off.

Col. Morgan's regiment of Ohio volunteers having been reinforced by a command from Monterey, had reached that place in safety.

Col. Cúrtis, of Ohio, with one company, Capt. Hunter's of the U.S. Dragoons, his own regiment, and one of Indiana volunteers; the Virginia Regi-

ment, and I think, some Texian Rangers, in all about 2000 men, was about to leave Camargo to attack Gen. Urrea, who is said to be about thirty miles south of that place, with an army of from four to five thousand men, principally rancheros. He is believed to have with him only 1500 regular troops. A great many, if not all of these rancheros, as soon as they hear of the discomfiture of Santa Anna's army will disperse, and the gallant Col. will no doubt obtain the victory.

This news from above, proves that the various reports which had heretofore been received of Gen. Taylor's retreat upon Monterey, and the advance of a large force on our depots at the Brazos,

vance of a large force on our depote at the Brazos, and at the mouth of the Rio Grande, to be untrue.

Of the defence at the mouth of the river I know nothing, but have been told that they will make a

strong resistance.

The fortifications at the Brazos, with a force of artillery, and persons in the quartermaster's em-ploy, which can be raised as a garrison, is suffi-cient to drive back a command of at least 2500 or 3000 Mexicans.

The works erected may be technically termed

a continued line, enclosed for the Quartermaster's and Commissaries store in depot. The parapet is built of barrels of damaged Commissaries stores, with sand bags at the front, thrown up against the barrels, which form the exterior slope. The armament of the fort consists of four pieces of artillery, two twelve and two six pounders in barbette, which sweeps the foot of and crosses fires on the level plane over which the enemy would

be compelled to advance. They have also about three hundred muskets to line the parapet. This was thrown up when an attack was daily expected. Nothing having reached us from Gen. Taylor, we believed him surrounded, as was reported, and gave some credit to the rumor of an advance of a large force on our depot. Whilst anxiously expecting the approach of the enemy, we received the glorious news above narrated. Of course the

battle of Brazos Santiago was no go, and when I sailed, the artillery of Fort Harney, instead of mowing down the Mexicans, was pealing forth a salute in honor of old "Rough and Ready" and his gallant little army at Buena Vista. We annex Santa Anna's own account of the battle of Buena Vista, as translated for the Tampico Sentinel. We have the original Spanish

account in our possession :
Camp near Buena Vista, February 23d, 1847. Excellent Sir,—After two days of battle, in which the enemy, with a force of from 8,000 to 9,000 men and 26 pieces of Artillery, lost five of his positions, three pieces of Artillery, and two

I have determined to go back to Augua Nuva, to provide myself with provisions, not having a single biscuit or a grain of rice left. Thanks to the position occupied by the enemy he has not been completely beaten, but he left on the field about 2000 dead.

Both armies have been cut to pieces, but the rophies of war will give you an idea on which

side has been the advantage.

We have struggled with hunger and thirst during forty hours, and if we can provide ourselves with provisions we will go again to charge the

enemy.

The soldiers under my command have done their duty, and crowned the honor of the Mexican nation with glory. The enemy has seen that neither his advanta-

geous position, nor the nature of the ground, or the state of the season, for it has been raining during the action, could prevent the terrific charge of the bayonet, which left him terrified.
SANTA ANNA. The Tampico Sentinel accompanies the trans-

ation of the despatch of Santa Anna with a long article. The editors were not so well informed however, with regard to events at Buena Vista as we are here.

Gen. Taylor was in the thickest of the fight,

not injured. Adjutant Bliss was slightly wounded at the side of Gen. Taylor. Adjutant Lincoln also, of the Medical staff and also of the General's staff. the intrepid young officer who so distinguished himself at Resaca de la Palma, was killed

and received a ball through his overcoat, but was

The battle of the 23d continued from early in the morning until about 4 P. M., when Santa Ana withdrew from the field, and retired to Agua Nueva for reinforcements. His army is starving, and many of his men de-

On the 7th of March, one of the Ohio Regiments also lest Monterey to join Gen. Taylor. If these, and Capt. Prentice's artillery arrive in time, the General's heavy loss will be fully repaired, and he

will be ready to meet Santa Anna again. Gen. Taylor at the last accounts, was still maintaining his position undisturbed by the enemy. Gen. Wool greatly distinguished himself in the battle, and fought like a hero.

After the battle Gen. Taylor, demanded of San ta Anna an unconditional surrender of his whole army, which the latter declined, but in return re-quested that Gen. Taylor should surrender immediately to him. Immortal be the reply of old

Col. Curtis of the Ohio Volunteers, had started on his expedition against Gen. Urrea, who was at Aldamas, a village on the San Juan river, about Aldamas, a vinege 40 miles from Camargo.

40 miles from Camargo.

Cal bas a fine body of men, composed o

the Ohio regiment, the Virginia volunteers, and Capt. Hunter's company of U. S. Dragoons. The Mexicans have possession of Seralvo, China, Mier, and all the towns between Camargo and

Monterey. DEATH OF A POWERFUL MONARCH.—A great Emperor of India, little known in Europe, but To-morrow we will give further particulars of the battle of Buena Vista, prepared for the editor of the Picayune, by Lieut. J. J. C. Bibbs, of the of Tonquin and of Cambodia. The event is important. Min-Meah, after the example of the Emperor of Japan, and the former example of the Emperor of China, had constantly refused all relations with foreign powers. It is said that his successor is determined to open the ports of the empire of Anam to the vessels of all commercial

> THE PRICE OF BREADSTUFFS .- The New York Express says; "It is now settled beyond all per-adventure, that Europe will want a much larger supply of breadstuffs than we can send, or that vessels can be found to convey across the water. The consequence is, that prices of flour, wheat, rye and corn, have advanced, and there is an ab solute certainty that they will remain up for some time to come. This great rise will go mainly into the pockets of our farmers, as only a small portion of last year's crop has reached the Atlantic States. The immense lines of river, canal and lake navigation, are to be most actively and pro-

> fitably engaged." Baltimore and Pittsburgh.—The Connellsville Company Meeting.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company met, at Pittsburgh, on Friday, and after considerable debate adjourned to meet again on Saturday. The Pittsburgh Gazette states that the following facts were developed at the meeting:—
>
> 1st. That not a single Stockholder will agree to negotiate with Baltimore on the basis of the Southern route, up the valley of the Youghiogheny to the State line, near Smithfield, as proposed by Mr. McLane. The meeting was united and firm in this position. BALTIMORE AND PITTSBURGH .- The Connells-

firm in this position.

2d. That the Northern, or Cassellman's river route, must be the basis of any further negotiations with Baltimore.

New Counterereit.—A new counterfeit of the denomination of \$10 on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Frederick county has just made its appearance in our city. The plate is entirely dissimilar from the genuine one, and the appearance of the notes is new, as if just issued. The signatures of—Tyler, President, and T. W. Morgan, Cashier, are badly executed, and the spuriousness of the issue may be easily detected.

[Baltimore American.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

The amount received by the committee in the city of New York is \$101,578 50. Surely people will believe that Americans have other feelings than inordinate love of dollars.

The Albany committee have received 811,539. The Frigate Macedonia .- Com. DeKay has determined to take a limited number of passengers on board the Macedonian, for \$100 each. Seventy-five dollars of the passage money will be received in flour or meal for the sufferers in Ireland, and twenty-five dollars for cabin stores.

The Famine in Europe.-The New York Exress says-" Privato letters, received by the last packet, state that the lowest estimate of the deficiency of the potato crop, in the North of Europe, amounts to seven millions of tons-the newspapers say eight millions :- that the famine must continue until September next, and longer, should there not be a good crop. With all the aid which money and benevolence can afford, not less than one million of human beings must fall a prey to starvation or its consequent diseases!"

ORDERS TO CAPT. WALKER .- We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial that Capt. Walker re-ceived orders on Wednesday to proceed immedi-ately to the seat of war. Horses will be provided for the men at the Brazos. His orders come from the WarDepartment. A few young men, those desirous of proceeding immediately to the field of action, will be received. The Captain will be sure to take his men to action.

FISH .- The fish wharf, at this place, the great depot of the Potomac fisheries, is beginning to assume a very lively and bustling appearance.— The run of fish has but just commenced, and it is hardly safe, as yet, to quote prices. In a week or two probably, the regular run of the season will commence. Several small cargoes of shad and herring arrived yesterday. Shad were selling at from \$10 to \$12 per hundred and herring at \$6 per thousand.—Alexandria Gazette.

THE FORCES UNDER GENERAL TAYLOR .- The Washington Union has received a statement prepared at the office of the Adjutant General of the army, showing, as nearly as can be ascertained, the amount of force left under the orders of General Taylor after the withdrawal of a part of the army of occupation for service under General Scott. The statement embraces the regular troops left under the command of General Taylor. together with the regiments of volunteers called out in November, 1846, three of which are known to have already arrived on the Rio Grande .-There can be little, if any doubt, indeed, that they all reached Matamoras before the 23d inst. According to this statement, the aggregate of

force, both regular and volunteer, under the or-ders of Gen. Taylor, as shown upon the muster rolls, is 13,910. Of these, 1,122 are regular troops; 8,252 are volunteers of the levies of May and June last; making a total of 9,374 men, exclusive of the new volunteer regiments. But it is supposed that of these 9,374, not more than about 8,000 certainly should be counted as effective. It is probable, indeed, that of these troops in the field, the effective force may not exceed 7,500. To this number, however, must be added he new regiments of volunteers called out in November, 1846, amounting to 4,536. Of these, not more than 4,000 can probably be reckoned as effective. The whole actual effective force, therefore, under the command of Gen. Taylor, is not

far from 12,000. The same statement exhibits also, so far as is known, the distribution of these troops (exclusive of the new regiments) along the line of the Rio Grande from the Brazos to Camargo, and thence along the line of operations to Monterey and Agua Nueva. From this part of the statement, it appears that there are at the posts on the Rio Grande. ncluding Brazos island, Point Isabel, Fort Brown, Matamoras, Camargo, and Mier, a total of 1,434 troops. Of these, 543 are at Camargo; 598 are at Matamoras and Fort Brown on the other side of the river. But the new regiments must have already reinforced some if not all of these posts; and the number of troops now at Camargo is probably not less than 1,500. The garrison at Monterey numbers 1,327 troops, with forty pieces Monterey numbers 1,327 troops, with forty pieces of artillery. Between the posts on the Rio Grande and Monterey, at Toredo, Punta Aguada, Cerralvo, and Marin, there are about 700 troops; and the remainder of the force, as above stated, is supposed to be at Agua Nueva, (the head quarters of General Taylor, when last heard from official-ly,) at Saltillo, and at the Pass of the Rinconnado.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET-Reported weekly for the "Spirit of Jefferson," by WIL-LIAM RATLIFF, Flour and Commission Merchant and

General Produce Dealer, Baltimore. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEAR SIR:-Our Flour market has been firm for th

DEAR SIR:—Our Flour market has been firm for the last week past—the sales amounting to some 30,000 bbls since our last reports at 5 874, 6 a \$6 124. Sales on Monday and yesterday at \$6. To-day most of the receivers are holding at \$6 124, and shippers are offering \$6. I quote super at \$6, fine at 5 564 to \$5 624 and dull sale. GRAIN—Prime red Whea; \$1 30. Corn 75 cents for white and 80 cents for yellow; the demand is small.—Oats 45 cents. Cloverseed 4 50 to \$4 75. White Beans 137 to \$1 50.

SALT—G. A., 1 20 to \$1 25; fine \$1 50.

SALT—G. A., 1 20 to \$1 25; fine \$1 50.

BACON—8t cents hog round. Lard 10 cts in kegs and 9t in bbls. Tallow 9t.

HOGS—Sales at \$6 75, and some prime lots at \$7.

CATTLE—There were about 470 head for sale on Monday, and the price averaged about \$3 25.

WHISKEY—In bbls 27 cts and in hids 25 cents.

SUGAR—At auction 253 hids. Porto Rico sugar sold at \$7 35 a \$3 15, which is a slight advance. The market is active. Supply of N. O. light.

MOLASSES—Porto Rico Molasses, 33t a 34tc. per gallon, Nothing doing in N. Orleans molassess, the supply of which is light.

COFFEE—Sales of 4000 bags Rio, at prices ranging from 7tc, up to 8c. per lb.

FUEL—The supply of Wood is fair; sales of Hickory

COFFEE—Sales of 4000 bags Rio, at prices ranging from 7½c, up to 8c, per lb.

FUEL—The supply of Wood is fair; sales of Hickory at \$5,00, Oak at \$4 25 a 4 50; and Pine at \$3 25 a 3 50. POTATOEE—Maine Mercers are selling from boats at \$1,06‡ a \$1 12‡ per bushel. Supply light.

BEESWAX—Limited transactions at 25 a 27c.

FISH—There are small sales of No. 1 Mackerel [at \$11 00; No. 2 at \$7 75; and No. 3 at \$5 75 per bbl.—Cod fish 3c, per lb.

911 00; No. 2 at \$7.75; and No. 3 at \$5.75 per bot.—
Cod fish 3c. per lb.
FEATHERS—We hear of no large transactions, and
quote the range of the market at 25 a 30c. per lb.
CANDLES—Sperm are selling at 31 a 32 cts; Mould
10 a 11 cts.; and Dipped 9 tts. per lb.
OILS—Sales of winter bleached at 125 cts. and unbleached at 120c. Linseed 85c.
HOPS—Small sales are making at 10 a 11 cts., per lb.
PLASTER—Sales at \$3.50 a \$3.75 per ton.

CITY MARKETS. Butter, print, 31½ a 37½ cts. per. lb.; lump, 15 a 25c per lb.; eggs, 10 a 12½c per dozen; chickens, 50 a 62½c per pair; turkeys, 87½ a 81 25 a piece; geese, 62½ a 87½ a piece; beef, 8 a 10 cts. lb; veal, 7 a 9 cts; mutton, 6½ a 9c.; pork, 7 a 9c.; potatoes, white mercer, 31½c. per peck; red do. 25c per peck; sweet do. 25c.; onions, 50c. Fish is becoming quite plenty, the markets being abundantly supplied. Shad were selling at from 37½ to 50 cents per pair.

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE undersigned is thankful to the citizens of Jefferson County generally, for the very liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement of business in Charlestown. He is now more fully prepared than ever to accommodate his friends in every branch pertaining to the Tailoring Business, and hopes to receive contined calls from his old friends and many new ones. He has just received the very latest SPRING FASHIONS, and will thus be enabled to suit the taste of the most fastidious. A call is solicited, as his work is always warranted.

Country Produce will be taken in exchange

or work at the market price.
April 2, 1847. JOHN R. A. REDMAN. Yankee Invention.

JUST received from Bristol, Connecticut, a large lot of Mahogany Bureaus, suitable for Misses. Price only \$2.

April 2. O. G. STEWART & SON.

MAIRIRIDA On Thursday, 25th ult., by the Rev. W. B. Du Mr. Grafton Howard to Miss Sarah Susan Ru

On Thursday, 25th ult., by the Rev. W. B. Dutton, Mr. Grafton Howard to Miss Sarah Susan Rust—all of this county.

On Thursday evening, 25th ult., by the Rev. W. B. Dutton, Mr. Oscar G. Mix, of Washington City, to Miss Catharine M. Hurst, daughter of Mr. William Hurst of this county.

On Thursday, 25th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Jones, Mr. James, Leslie to Miss Jane Bolding, all of this county.

On the bridge fat Harpers-Ferry, on Wednesday, 24th ult., by the Rev. N. Head, Mr. Saruel Bierly to Miss Ellen Lee, all of Rockingham County.

On Thursday, the 25th ult., on the Potomac river, by the Rev. N. Head, Mr. George W. Derry of Loudoun county, to Miss Eliza, F. Earnshaw, fourth daughter of Mr. Thomas Earnshaw of Harpers-Ferry.

On Tuesday the 23d ult., by the Rev. A. H. H. Boyd, Mr. Josefir S. Smore to Miss Deborah M. Bell, all of Frederick county.

On the 23d ult., at the residence of Burp P. Chamblin, by the Rev. J. T. Massey, Mr. Robert Russelle, of Mercersburg, Pa., to Mr. Amelia A. G. Paintz, of Loudoun county, Va.

DIED.

At his residence near Shepherdstown, on Tuesday the 23d nlt., Mr. John B. Saprinoton, in the 54th year of his age, after a short but painful illness of about three days. Warm, ardent, and attached as a husband and father; kind, generous and benevolent as a neighbor and citizen. He has left to mourn his loss a devoted widow with a large family of children, and many relatives and friends.

At her residence near Shepherdstown, on Mohday the 29th ult., Mrs. Sarah B. Bayen, wife of the late John Bryen, in the 51st year of her age, after an illness of but a few days.

a few days.

Departed this life, on the 19th ult., the Rev. NATHAN HOSKINSON, about eighty years of age, and for more than forty years a Local Preacher of the M. E. Church, in Loudoun County, Va.

On Thursday, 15th ult., at the residence of his grand sons in Clarke County, Mr. GEORGE JACKSON, nged 82 years, 11 months and 18 days.

On Tuesday week, in Winchester, where he had resided for the last four or five years, Mr. WM. M. JONES, formerly of this town, in the 51th year of his age.

In Baltimore, on the 22d inst. Rev. George Leadon.

In Baltimore, on the 22d inst., Rev. George Lemmon in his 61st year, late Rector of the Episcopal Church in Warrenton, Va.

Warrenton, Va.

On the 23th of February last, Mrs. Many Funsten, wife of Dr. O. C. Funsten, of the Highlands, Clarke County. Mrs. Funsten, was the oldest daughter of the late David Meade, Esq.

In Berryville, Clarke County, on Monday morning last, Mr. James M. Nicklin, aged about 50 years. He had been the Postmaster of Berryville for a number of years, and universally esteemed by the community for his generosity of heart, and honorable deportment.

Miscellaneous Notices.

337. By Divine permission, the Lord's Supper will be administed in the Presbyterian Church, in Shepherdstown, on the first Sabbath in April, 4th. There will be preaching on Saturday preceding, at eleven o'clock, A. M., and at seven, P. M.
Shepherdstown, April 2, 1847.

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 dinner and supper 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.

Church Notice.

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.

March 26, 1847.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The extraordinary success attending the use of this medicine in diseases of the lungs, and the many singular cures it has effected, having naturally attracted the attention of many physicians, as well as the whole fraternity of quacks, various conjectures and surmises have arisen respecting its composition; some physicians have supposed it to contain iodine, other ignorant pretenders say it must contain mercury, and to some such substance they cach attribute its singular efficacy. As such opinions are altogether erroneous, and calculated to prejudice many persons against it, we PLEDGE OUR HONOR that it contains nothing of this kind, or anything the least injurjous; on the contrary, it is composed of the most simple substances, the principle of which are the extracts of tar and wild cherry bark, and the whole secret of its efficacy consists in the mode by which they are prepared. None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrap-

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

SEED POTATOES.

J. CRONISE & SON,

VERY respectfully give notice, that in order to more fully accommodate their kind patrons, they have rented the large structure at Elk Branch, lately occupied by H. B. Miller, Esq , at which place they purpose keeping

A General Assortment of Goods. to which they shall make large additions by the 10th April, as one of the partners is now in New York, laying in a full and beautiful assortment of SPRING GOODS, which they intend selling at small profits, either for cash, or any kind of coundary parts.

To afford greater facilities for the purchase o produce, the Depot Store will be devoted more especially to this purpose, and the sale of Groceries

and Staple Articles.

The merchandise business will, after the 1st of April, be conducted under the firm of WM. G. SHIP LEY & Co. The produce business will be conducted under the same firm as heretofore. Duffield's Depot, Balt. & Ohio Railroad,) April 2, 1847.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who are indebted to the estate of the late Benjamin Wilson, dec'd, that their Bonds are now in the hands of the undersigned, and they are respect-fully requested to make immediate payment, in order that the debts of the estate may be paid off as soon as possible. Those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JAS. GRANTHAM,
April 2, 1847—4t. Executor Executor.

Journeymen Carpenters Wanted. THE undersigned, wishing to employ from four to six workmen, in the Carpenter business, would give notice, that individuals wishing employment, would do well to make immediate Constant employment and good application. wages will be given.
P. S. None need apply but those who are steady

P. S. None need apply out and can come well recommended.

COX & MILLER. Harpers-Ferry, April 2, 1847.

Them Razors. JUST received from WADE & BUTCHERS celebrated manufactory, 3 Dozen RAZORS, made expressly to order, every one of them mark-ed with my name, and warranted to give satisfac-

tion or exchanged.

the Shakers.

THOS. RAWLINS. April 2. Peas, Peas. EXTRA Early May, Dwarf Blue Prussian, and Dwarf Green Imperial Marrowfat Peas, just received. Also, for sale, a large and general assortment of Garden Seeds raised and put up by the Shakers. JOHN P. BROWN.

April 2, 1847 Seasonable. JUST received another lot of Garden and Corn Hoes, Spades, Rakes, Shovels, 3 and 4 prong Forks, Broad Axes, &c. April 2. THOS. RAWLINS.

Fresh Lime. WE have for sale a kiln of fresh burnt LIME.

hear the residence of Mrs. Engle, on the Charlestown and Smithfield Turnpike. JOSEPH & WM. ENGLE. March 26, 1847-3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Auction, on Friday
the 2d day of April, at the Ware-room lately
accupied by David Humphreys, in Charlestown

Household and Kitchen Farniture.

Consisting in part of Chairs and Settee,
Mahogany Tables, large Mantle Glass,
Looking Glasses, &c., with many other articles
unnecessary to enumerate.
Also, a large lot of Miscellaneous Books.
Also, a good two-horse Carriage and Harness,
Will also be offered at the same time and place;

he balance of A Stock of Store Goods,

Consisting in part of a quantity of Dry Goods.

-Hardware, Queensware, &c., embracing quite a variety of Merchandise.

Terms of Sale:—On all sums over Ten Dollara ninety days credit, the purchaser giving notes with approved security; for all sums under that amount the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., April 2, 1847. JOHN HUMPHREYS.

TO THE LADIES.

THE LADIES.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the Ladies of Charlestown and its vicinity, that she has again commenced the MANTUA-MAKING BUSINESS, having removed to Main Street, one door east of Carter's Hotel, where she can be found at all times ready to serve those who may favor her with their patronage. She hopes she will again see her old friends and patrons who are already aware of the neatness and durability of her work.

durability of her work.

She would say to them and all new patrons who may favor her with their work, that it shall be one in the neatest manner and upon the shortest possible notice, as she is better prepared to give her entire attention to their service than she has ever been heretofore. To all she would say, she will do her best to please and accomodate. She will be supplied with the SPRING FASHIONS

as soon as they can be obtained.
ELVIRA S. BROOK. Charlestown, April 2, 1847-3t.

EDUCATION.

MISS TRUMBULL having relinquished her School, in Charlestown, the undersigned respectfully informs her friends and the public respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will open a School in the room lately occupied by Miss Trumbull, commencing on Monday the 5th of April. The usual branches will be taught. Terms the same as charged by Miss T. No abatement made for loss of time except in cases of sickness. Children under 14 years of age preferred.

ferred.

A few boarders will be taken by my mother,
Mrs. ELIZA GRIGGS. FRANCES GRIGGS. Charlestown, April 2, 1847-3t.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

WM. ABELL tenders his thanks to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and vicinity for the liberal patronage he has received since he has opened his Furniture Room. He would inform his friends, customers and the public generally, that he has removed his stock of Furniture from Mr. John G. Wilson's to the lower room of the Stone Building, three doors west of A. Holland & Co.'s store, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of all descriptions, made in the most workman-like manner, which he is determined to sell as low as any can be bought in the Valley of Virginia. He would respectfully invite. persons in want of Furniture, to call before pur-

persons in want of Furniture, to call before pur-chasing elsewhere, as he flatters himself the style and quality cannot fail to please.

Any article sold by me, or my Agent, Mr. A. Holland, is warranted what it is represented to

be when sold. Harpers-Ferry, April 2, 1847-1f.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF JOHN MURRAY, County Meath, Parish of Bolmear, Ireland; lived opposite Rev. Father Branigan. He left Ireland about fourteen years ago, and the last letter received from him years ago, and the last letter received from him was about six years since, enclosing £10, and stating that he was going to Harper's Ferry, Va. His brother William was with him. His sisters Bridget, Julia, and Mary live in West Troy, N. York; and Mary would be glad to have a letter from him, directed to J. E. Ford, Esq., West Troy, N. Y. April 2, 1847.

Latest News from Mexico!

SPRING FASHIONS. lates his friends and the public generally, upon the recent glorious victories of the American Arms in Mexico, and at the same time assures them of the fact that he has received the SPRING FASHIONS withfull explanations and directions and is prepared to cut and make up all kinds of garments in the most tasteful and fashionable

Thankful for past favors he earnestly solicits a continuance of his old customers, and hopes by his untiring endeavors to please, to add many new ones to his list

The public's humble servant, J. H. KINNINGHAM. N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in payment for work at market prices. J. H. K. Charlestown, April 2, 1847-3m.

FOR RENT.

THE two SHOPS, nearly opposite the Post."
Office, possession given immediately. Enquire of THOS. RAWLINS. Charlestown, March, 26. 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 William

son and wife, for purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to sell, on Monday the 19th of April next, (Court-day,) the Patent Right of a valuable Smutt Machine,

in the States of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, which letters 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 Lysauder B. Childs, and from the said L. B. Childs to Carter William-

son, 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.

Trustee.

FOR SALE.

T HAVE for sale a choice lot of POTATOES. suitable for seed or table use-Also, best Timothy 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 other privileges. JAMES L. RANSON. Frederick Citizen and Examiner copy 3 times. March 25, 1847-tf.

For Rent,

THE 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.

Alsø, a House on Main Street—possession immediately.

March 26, 1847—3t.

BLANKS, OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE

TO A WIFE. Then cherish her dearly,
And love her sincerely.
Be faithful, indulgent and kind;
Make not a slight failing.
A pretext for railing,
If such you should happen to find.
O! do not misuse her,
And never refuse her,
When proper her wishes may be;
And thy cost, care and trouble,
She'll recompense double,
By the kindness she'll lavish on thee.

MODESTY. Methinks the rose Is the very emblem of a maid, For when the west wind courts her gently, How modestly she blows and paints the sun With her chaste blushes: when the north v

near her. Rude and impatient, then like chastity She locks her beauties in her bed again, And leaves him to the base briers.

From the Astrological Mirror. FORTUNATE AND EVIL DAYS IN APRIL.

Thursday, April 1st. Void of aspects.
Friday, 2d. Remarkably mixed influences, good and evil accidents to travelling and pleasure parties, fires and quarrels are liable; domestic strifes to-day are liable to serious results, but the influences incline those of influence and riches to aid the indigent especially females, and a day for un-

Baturday, 3d. Mixed influences like those o yesterday in a less degree.

Sunday, 4th. Unfortunate, beware of strangers Monday, 5th. Deceptive, listen not to specula

Tuesday, 6th. Prefer your request to men in of fice; unexpected success may attend.

Wednesday, 7th. A deceptive day, sign no pa

pers.

Thursday, 8th. Courtships begun this day end unfortunately if not disgracefully for females, a day for exposures.

Friday, 9th. Good for general business.

Saturday, 10th. Mixed influences, let females

beware of accidents and injuries this day. Sunday, 11th. Indifferently good.

Monday, 12th. Evil, a day for losses and cross-

es, remarkably evil for females. Tuesday, 13th. Good for busines but no military man should seek promotion.

Wednesday, 14th. Deceptive, defer new under takings.
Thursday, 15th. Fortunate for farmers, for deal-

ings in produce and with the aged. Friday, 16th. A day for accidents in travelling by fires, and contentions; keep your temper. Saturday, 17th. Fortunate for business, pleasure, courtship, and marriage.

Sunday, 18th. Beware of accidents and decep-

Monday, 19th. Indifferent, yet some receive fa-

vours from persons of note.

Tuesday, 20th. Sudden disappointments in business, but good for the farmer.

Wednesday, 21st. A day for sudden and danger-

ous accidents.

Thursday, 22d. A bustling business day, but expect no favors from persons above you in sta-

Friday, 23d. Fortunate until evening, unex-

pected advantages to many.
Saturday, 24th. A day for accidents, fires, quarrels, &c., and at evening for domestic strife; avoid

Sunday, 25th. A day for accidents, and evil; seek not the favour of the rich, the aged, or fe-Monday, 26th. Void of aspects.

Tuesday, 27th. A day for courtship and mar-

events in courtship, and cheating in money mat-

Thursday, 29th. Seek not the company of females, as elderly maidens are this day liable to be ill-disposed, and the younger ones wayward. Friday, 30th. Good for farming, begin nothing

new; sign no fast contracts.

Cut your hair before the full moon, when she is in Cancer, or Pisces, and on a fortunate day, if you would have a full luxuriant growth, free from dandruff.

A PATRIOTIC MINISTER.

"Although these gray hairs must decend to the Sepulchre, I would infinitely rather they should descend thither by the handof the public executioner, than desert at this crisis the sacred cause of Such, reader, was the language of a minister of

the Gospel; "enlisted in the holy cause of freedom." It was the language of one who was eminent for piety as for patriotism, and both were above reproach. It was the solemn and impressive declaration of one who had grown gray in ministerial duties, and who was eminent in his profession. It was the declaration of the venera-ble John Witherspoon, of New Jersey, in the Con-tinental Congress, when the draft of the Declaration of Independence was submitted to that memorable body by the immortal Jefferson: Behold him in imagination! There he stands in that sage and imposing assemblage! He rises to speak on a subject the most important of a national character that has ever claimed the attention of man. Around him sat his compeers, Franklin and Adams, Jefferson and Lee, Hancock and Harrison, and their compatriots. Every word was important. England claimed each man as the subject of an ignominious death. But there were no cowards there! The aged Witherspoon felt the responsibility that rested upon him; "yet with a full reliance upon Providence," he proved himself more than adequate to the emergency. Die I may, and die I must; but, let death come as it may, and when it may, I will never "desert the sacred cause

of my country."
Oh, for the Heaven born fire of Witherspoon in these latter days !- Washington Pennsylvania

WANTED .- " A lady about being a mother is desirous of giving the infant from its birth to some family having no children."

The above recently appeared in the New York Express as an advertisement. We are one of them We don't want any of our neighbors to have the advantage of us, so you may send along old women—we'll take it. How fatherly we begin to feel! Come e.long; let pappy take'um tweety chillums. Pappy's baby was cho hungory an' Pappy will whoop nassy Pinky for starvin sweety chillum: Dar! take dat! Baby see pappy whoopy

Yes, tum elong to muddy—Pappy treat baby so bad. Nassy Pinky stick bad pin in sweety ohillums. Eh! eh! See muddy whippy uggy pin. Muddy's baby wants to look out 'e windys and see little chickys. Chickee! chickee!! Chickee!! Shew! See de putty yooster? Yonder old aunt Sidney Pickin' up chips to bakey bicky for baby supper. Let muddy yock baby to sheepy. Hush my baby don't you cry, yoursweet-heart will come by 'm by!

The following is taken from a sign placed over

The bolowing is taken from a sign placed over the door of a house of entertainment, on the turn-pike between Providence and New London: Within this hive—we're all alive, Good liquor makes us funny— If you are dry, step in and try The sweetness of our honey!

TABLE OF DISCOUNT, BALTIMORE.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. MARYLAND— Farm. & Mech. Bank reburg. Chambersburg,
dis Carlisle,
dis Pittsburg Bk Notes,
Do. Certificates,
dis Waynesburg,
dis Do. current funds,
Pennsylvania Relief
dis Notes,
NEW JERSEY at Frederick Other Fred'k, Banks, i Hagerstown, to the control of the co dis Savanah, 1 dis Augusta, 1 dis Augusta, 1 dis LOUISIANA—

dis New Orleans, 11 dis dis RAIL ROAD ORDERS, 10 dis SPECIE, pas

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, or BLOOD PILLS. FIFTY PILLS IN A BOX!

The Cheapest and best Medicine in existence Every person who is subject to Bilious Fever, should purify their blood and system by using a box of the

SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS Persons afflicted with Costiveness, should try the HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA or BLOOD PILLS. Young ladies and gentlemen troubled with Pim-ples on the Face, should try the

SARSAPARILLA OR BLOOD PILLS. Singing in the Ears relieved by the HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, or BLOOD PILLS. Headache and Giddiness cured by using the SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS Drowsiness and General Debility, cured by the HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA or BLOOD PILLS. Dyspepsia can be cured by using the

SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS! Persons who have taken considerable porions of mercury, and in consequence have paint

tions of infective, and in consequence have pains in the bones, should use freely the HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, or BLOOD PILLS.

IF Persons in want of a Pill that is Purely Vegetable, and is warranted not to contain a partiaf mercury, should use the SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS.

THE GENUINE FOR SALE BY SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt streets. Baltimore.

HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HORE-Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases arising from a disorder-ed condition of the lungs or neglected cold.

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK, Is a piece of advice which is suitable to all seasons and applicable to all purposes; though there is no nstance in which this piece of advice is more valuable, than to persons who have a cough or cold, for if they neglect what may appear to them

very trifling IN THE BEGINNING, t may lead to Inflammation of Lungs, and finally Consumption! To all who have a cough, we ould say, procure a bottle of

HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOARHOUND. The medicine is pleasant to take and it may save

you years of suffering.

Price 50 Cents per bottle or six bottles for \$2,50

Prepared and sold by SETH S. HANCE,
108 Baltimore st. and corner of Chas & Pratt sts.

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

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 cers for collection. A. C. TIMBERLAKE.

March 19, 1847—3t. disregard this notice in the hands of proper offi-

Mercer Potatoes just received. LL persons in want of SEED POTATOES A can be accommodated with the REAL MER-CER, by calling on the undersigned, or R. S. LIT-TLEJOHN, at Harpers-Ferry.
March 19, 1847—3t. JOHN GIBSON.

Just Received.

SPLENDID assortment of Hair Brushes A from 25c up to \$1,121. Also, a lot of White wash Brushes from 311 to 75 cents. Paint Brushes, assorted sizes, all of the best, to be had at the sign of the Golden Mortar, at Har-A. M. CRIDLER. March 19, 1847.

Hair Brushes.

WE have just received a small lot of very superior Hair Brushes, 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, THOS. RAWLINS.

Turnpike Notice.

PASS Tickets for the Turnpike will be sold hereafter by the Treasurer on the following terms, viz:For \$1, \$1 10 cents will be given in Tickets. For \$5, \$6 00 will be given in Tickets;

For \$5, \$6 00 will be given in rickets,
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.

THE subscribers are anxious to purchase any 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

Plaster, Salt, Fish, Tar, &c. always on hand o exchange with the farmers for their produce. Old Furnace, Febuary 26, 1847.

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

CLOVER SEED.—Superior quality for sale by J. J. MILLER. March 19.

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

FOR SALE—A first-rate Travelling Trunk iron frame, warranted. E. S. TATE. March 26, 1847.

CITY TRADE.

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 vist.

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, 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 wholesale and retail at our new Granite front wholesale and retail at our new Granite 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 L plan, and by the aid of Steam Power, manufactures all kinds of Marble Work in a superior

style, and at the lowest prices for Cash. The largest and best assortment of Marble Mantels ever offered to the public may be seen at the Ware-Room, to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited.

Imported Garden Stauary and Vases of the most tasteful designs and patterns, made of the

finest and handsomest description of Italian Mar-ble; Tiles for Flooring, imported, and always on hand, and for sale at the most reasonable prices. 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.
Philadelphia, Feb. 5, 1847.—\$5.

JAMES M. HAIG,

No. 133 Baltimore Street, Baltimore

SIGN OF THE GOLD TASSEL,
MPORTER and Manufacturer of Fringes,
Tassels, Gimps, Odd Fellows' and Masonic Regalia, Flags, Banners, &c. Dealer in Buttons, Tailors' Trimmings, Cords, &c. Fancy Goods in every variety, wholesale and retail. All orders promptly attended to.

LEWIS A. METTEE, MERCHANT TAILOR

Baltimore, Feb. 5, 1847-1y*

NO. 13 LIGHT STREET, (Near Fogg's & 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.

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

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

Silk Parasols and Parasolettes ever offered to the Merchants of America. They will not say they are "the largest and cheapest in the world," but they will say they have the best assortment in the United States. As they have adopted every improvement in machinery, manufacture mainly by steam, and have carried the division of labor to a great extent, they are prepared to offer lower prices than ever before. Those merchants who will favor them with an early call and examine their stock will be satisfied. Those who are not coming to the city, but who will en-THE subscriber requests all persons indebted convinced that they are faithfully executed. Every to him to come forward and make arrange 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.

Tin and Sheet Iron Establishment.

HE undersigned, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended towards him for many years past, again solicits the custom of the citizens of Charlestown and adjacent country.— His arrangements now are the most ample, and he will be enabled to conduct his business for the future in a manner that he hopes will be entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

In order to compete, and that successfully, with work manufactured in the Eastern Cities, he has determined to reduce the price 20 per cent. for cash. And as he uses none but the best materials, he can surely expect the support of his fellow-citizens in preference to sending their ordere abroad. If his work does not bear a favorable comparison with any other of a similar kind, he will not ask for more than one trial.

Country Merchants will do well to give him a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as he has now on hand, and will continue to keep, a very large and general assortment of TIN-WARE, which will be offered on the most accommodating terms. ROOFING, with Zinc, Tin, and Leaden Plate, Horse-shoe Rods, Nail Rods, small round and on the latest and most improved plan, will be put square Iron, warranted to be of superior quality, on at the shortest notice. In this branch, he feels authorized to say, that no other establishment in the State can surpass his. He has done many roofs during the last year, and he is yet to hear of the first complaint. For the truth of this, as well as the cheapness, durability, &c., of this descrip-tion of roofing, refer to Hon. I. R. Douglass, H. Keyes, H. L. Eby, T. C. Bradley, and Wm. F.

> HOUSE SPOUTING done at the shortest notice, as usual, and at reduced prices.
>
> Def Old Copper, Brass or Pewter taken in exchange for work.
>
> F. W. RAWLINS.

Charlestown, March 27, 1846-tf. Baim of Columbia --- For the Hair. PERSONS who have thin hair, or whose hair is falling out, have here is falling out, have here an article that will keep it from falling out, and increase the growth of it to a remarkable degree. This preparation was discovered some 18 or 20 years ago, since which time the sale of it has been on the increase. Thousands of bottles are sold weekly in the city of New York. It will keep the hair perfectly free from dandruff, and smooth and glossy. Its greatest virtue is in restoring the hair on the heads of those partially bald. It has been known to re-store the hair on the heads of those who have been

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, and
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 17, 1846-eowly.

Voters, Attention. HOUSE-KEEPERS who want to secure a
BRASS CLOCK, warranted. Also, just received, Brass Eight-day and Thirty-hour Clocks, very
cheap and warranted.
Feb. 19. THOS. RAWLINS.

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

REWARE OF IMPOSITION.

Imposition having been practised upon the public by a spurious article bearing the name of "Judkins Ointment," the proprietor, C. Hengtons, 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.

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 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 baltities in appending my name to its have no hesitation in appending my name to its value. GIDEON B. SMITH, M. D.

SHORT HILL, Loudoun County, Va., March, 1847.

Mr. C. Herstons:—A daughter of mine was cured of a vary bad sore leg, by Shepherd's Patent Specific Ointment. Judkins' Ointment, gotten from a neighboring store was applied first, but afforded no relief; the wound kept getting worse. I then sent to Mr. Miller's, Lovettsville, and obtained a rot of Shepher's Patent Specific Ointered tained a pot of Shepherd's Patent Specific Oint-ment. This so changed the appearance of the sore that it very quickly began its healing operation; and from a dangerous and alarming sore, succeeded in making a perfect cure. So valuable a medicine is worth the patronage of the public. Dr. Brenaugh of Lovettsville, advised the use of this Ointment.

SAMUEL KALB.

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 un-fortunately 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.— Fortunately, however, a friend called to see me and brought with him a pot of Ointment which I find is prepared by you, now called Shepherd's Patent Specific Ointment. On applying the first plaster an alteration in a few hours took place he wound soon became in a state of amendment, and it effected a perfect cure. From delicacy, 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 spider or other insect, which caused much inflammation 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-lic. WM. McJlLTON.

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

or Dyspepsia, Sick Head-Ache, Sick-Stomach, Cramp Cholic, Rheumatism, Gc., Gc. Among hundreds of certificates, it is deemed necessary only to offer the following:

From D. W. Naill, former member of the Legislature of Maryland.

SAMS CREEK, Frederick Co., Md., Aug. 26, 1842. SAMS CREEK, Frederick Co., Mu., Aug. 20, 101 Mr., C. Herstons: — Dear Sir—Having suffered much during the spring of 1841 as I then informed you, with what I regarded as a dyspeption of the stemach, and having procured 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 notice from me. My case was of the most dis-tressing nature, and the conflict between my stomach 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. I continued 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 scorrect. JAS. M. HANSON. s correct. JAS. M. HANSON J. For sale, by J. P. BROWN, Ag't, Feb. 26, 1847—6m. Charlestown Charlestown.

LAND FOR SALE. HAVE several fine TRACTS OF LAND in this county and in Berkeley, for sale at low

prices and on most accommodating payments. H. ST. G. TUCKER. Hazelfield, Jefferson county, Va., Sept. 25, 1846—tf. [F. P. copy. Garden Seeds.

OHN 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

Oil of Tannin for Leather.

FONEY 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. POTATOES-60 bushels Potatoes for see or table use. E. M. AISQUITH.

March 26, 1847.

Valuable Jefferson Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale his

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

Containing 600 Acres The Impromements consist of a commodious BRICK.

DWELLING HOUSE. containing eleven rooms. The Outbuildings consist of a Smoke-house, Negro Houses, Stabling, &c.
There is a great variety of

TLUAT EDLOMO 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 Bue 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 cwn be easily conveyed to market at little expense,—this estate is one of the most desirable in the county.

This land can be divided into two farms, giving both wood and water to each.

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

rarely to be met with. T. WASHINGTON. Near Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., December 18, 1846.

Saddle and Harness Manufactory.

THE undersigned, thankful for past favore, 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. will make to order and keep constantly on hand, Saddles of all kinds; Trunks large and small, of Saddes 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

wholesale prices. Repairing done at short notices.

JOHN BROOK.

[Free Press Copy 3t. Jan. 29, 1847. J. GREGG GIBSON, M. D.,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the Dr. J. H. Straith, so that he will always have the benefit of his instruction and counsel-unless professionally absent, he may be found at all hours at Dr. Straith's office.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

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

All letters addressed to him will be promptly

ttended to. WILLIAM CROW. Charlestown, Nov. 20, 1846—tf.

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 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 adjoining counties will please bear in mind that there are "a few more left" whenever they may

be disposed to try their luck. Letters addressed to Harpers-Ferry, Postage paid, will be promptly attended to. GEO. W. PEACHER.

Agent for D. Paine & Co., Managers. JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE

FACTORY. HE subscriber calls the attention of his cus-THE Subscriber cans the account tomers and the public generally, to his large stock of COARSE BOOTS & Also, a variety of Gentlemen's Fine and Kip work;
An assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Kid Slippers

Morocco and Leather Walking Shoes; A large assortment of Misses and Children's Gaiters, Boots, Shoes, &c. Our prices will be made as low (and terms as

good) for the same description of work, as can be had in the county. Give us a call.

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

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION

DR. SWAVNE'S

Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Dif-ficulty of Breathing, Asihma, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Disorders of the Liver, and Lungs, Broken Constitution, c., c.

stitution, &c., &c.

THIS "Celebrated Remedy" has now, by its intrinsic virtues, acquired a celebrity which can never be shaken by the many quack "Nostrums" with which the country abounds. The public are fast learning that this is the only remedy that can be relied upon for the speedy and permanent cure of all Diseases of the Lungs. It is literally sweeping Consumption from the land; wherever it is introduced and becomes known, all others dwindle into insignificence. The public have been "humbugged" long enough, and now resort to a medicine which the testimony of the most eminent physicians in the land has placed beyond the reach of criticism. It requires no bolstering up, by publishing columns of forged critificates—but it is enough to let the public know where it can be obtained, and one trial will convince all of its great efficiency in curing those distressing diseases above named, which have baffled the skill of the most learned practitioners for ages heretofore.

named, which have baffled the skill of the most learned practitioners for ages heretofore.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY was the first preparation from that valuable tree which was ever introduced to the public, and ample proof is afforded of its success by the country being flooded with "Balsams," "Candles," and "Mixtures," of Wild Cherry, not one of which is prepared by a regular physician, although they have assumed the names of respectable physicians to give currency to their "Nostrums." Therefore the public should be on their guard, and not have a worthless mixture palmed upon them for the original and genuine preparation, which is only prepared by DR. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

HENRY S. FORNEY, AGENT.

Shepherdstown, April 3, 1846—sow ly.

ONG handle Shovels, Spades, Garden Rakes, Hoes, and four prong Forks, for sale by March 19. CRANE & SADLER.

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;
Jöhn G. Wilson,
do.
Solomon Staley, Shepherdstown;
H. B. Miller, Elk Branch;
John Cook, Zion Chuch;
WM. Ronemous of John Hess, Union School Heuse;
George E. Moore, Old Furnace;
John H. Smith of J. R. Redman, Smithfield;
EDWIN A. Relly, Summit Point;
Dolphin Drew of S. Hefflesower, Kabletown;
Jacob Isler of J. M. Nicklin, Berryville;
WM. Timberlake, Dr. J. J. Janney, of J. O. Coyle,
Brucetown, Frederick County;
Henry F. Baker, Winchester;
Col. WM. Harmison, Bath, Morgan County;
John H. Likens, Martinsburg;
George W. Bradflest, Snickersville;
J. P. Megeath, Philomont, Loudoun county;
WM. A. Stephenson, Upperville, Fauquier county;
Silas Marmaduke, Hillsborough, Loudoun county;
George Gilbert, Romney, Hampshire county;
George Gilbert, Romney, Hampshire county;
George Gilbert, Romney, Hampshire county.

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

BALTIMORE TRADE.

Scales, Scales! Scales!!

Marden's Patent Improved Platform and Counter Scales. Manufactory Corner of South Charles and Balder-

ston Streets, Ballimore. A LL persons in want of Weighing Apparatus, that is desirable, correct and cheap, can be La that is desirable, correct and cheap, can be supplied at my establishment with promptness. I warrant every article manufactured, equal, if not superior, to any others in this country, and at prices so low that every purchaser shall be satisfied. Beams and Platforms, from the heaviest tonnage to the most minute Gold and Assayer's Releance always on head

Balance, always on hand. Country Merchants, &c., are particularly in-vited to call and examine for themselves, or send their orders, which shall be attended to with depatch. JESSE MARDEN. Baltimore, March 5, 1847—1y.

CHARLES C. REINHARDT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Surgical and Dental Instruments,

No. 8, Light St., Baltimore. O their friends in the Valley of Virginia, they would say that they may still be found at their old stand, ready to furnish them at the shortest old stand, ready to furnish them at the shortest notice, with any article in their line.

For the sale of their very celebrated Patent Glass Pad Trusses, (which was patented on the 24th September, 1844.) in the Valley counties of Virginia, they have appointed Mr. JOHN H. BEARD, charlestown, as Agent. It is admitted by all scientific many who have a size vices.

Trusses a trial, that nothing yet invented, approximates to them in point of utility.

The Beard will forward orders for any article in our line. A catalogue may be found at his Store, enumerating the great variety of instru-ments manufactured at their establishment, and

the prices of the same.

C. C. REINHARDT & CO. Baltimore, February 26, 1847-6m.

SAMSON CARISS. No. 140 BALTIMORE St., BALTIMORE,
AS on hand an extensive assortment of
FANCY HARDWARE, to which, by arrivals from Europe, he is constantly receiving additions, thereby having always in store, the greatest variety that can possibly be found in this line.
All of which he is determined to sell wholesale or

Retail, on as good terms and as low as the same

can be had in this or any other city.

His stock of Merchandise is in part as follows:
Japanned Waiters; Traps; Bread, Cake and Card Baskets and Toilet Setts, of every size and form; Plated Waters; Castors; Candlesticks; Tea Setts; Cake and Fruit Baskets; Britannia on Table Cutler 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.

Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846—1y.*

New Piano Forte Ware-Room.



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

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

Stationery and Blank Account Books, of every description, REALLY CHEAP. are invited to call and examine my Stock, which is now very large and complete. T. N. K. Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846—19.

THE FRANKLIN HOUSE, No. 105 CHESTNUT STREET, Between Third and Fourth, PHILADELPHIA.

K. MINOR, of New York, Proprietor.

JAS. M. SANDERSON, of Phil'a.

GEO. P. BURNHAM, of Boston,

Assistants. Sept. 25, 1846-1y. Clocks for \$1 50.

WE are determined to sell Clocks as cheap as any one else, if not cheaper, for cash.

36 hour Wood Clocks \$1 50

Do do do good quality, 2 50

8 day Brass Clocks 5 00

Feb. 19. C. G. STEWART & SON. New Goods.

WE have just received an addition to our Stock of Goods which is now very com-plete. Any person wanting goods in our line will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

C. G. STEWART & SON.