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

VOLUME 3. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1847.

NUMBER 39.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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

At \$3.00 in advance—\$2.50 if paid within the year—or \$3.00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

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

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

COMPURENCEMENTS 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 changed accombinate. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.



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 Hampshire during the whole of the last Congress. Valley of Virginia. He would respectfully invite persons in want of Furniture, to call before pur-chasing elsewhere, as he flatters himself the style

ty, 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 nopes she will again see her old friends and patrons who are already dware of the neatness and

durability of her work. She would say to them and all new patrons who may favor her with their work, that it shall be 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 accompdate. She will be supplied with the SPRING FASHIONS as soon as they can be obtained.

ELVIRA S. BROOK. Charlestown, April 2, 1847-3t.

EDUCATION.

ISS TRUMBULL having relinquished her day the bile 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 pre-

A few boarders will be taken by my mother Mrs. Eliza Griggs. FRANCES GRIGGS. Charlestown, April 2, 1847—31.

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 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. Foap, Esq., West Troy, N. Y.

April 2, 1847.

Latest News from Mexico! SPRING FASHIONS.

J. H. KINNINGHAM respectfully congratu-lates his friends and the public generally, upon the recent glorious victories of the American Arms in Mexico, and at the same time assure 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 continuance of his old customers, and hopes by his untiring endeavors to please, to add many new

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

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

ted States.

At Charlestown—George Wm. Ranson, Sam'l Ridehout, James M. Brown, Gerard D. Moore, Ridenour, James M. Brown, Gerard D. Moore, and Francia Yates, or any two or more of them.

At Middleway—James Grantham, Sam'i Cameron; George Murphy, Ambrose C. Timberlake, and Meredith Helm, or any two or more of them.

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

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

A Copy—Teste,
March 26, 1847. T. A. MOORE, Cl'k.

THE two SHOPS, nearly opposite the Post Office, possession given immediately, Enquire of THOS. RAWLINS.

Charlestown, March, 26.

JUST received from Bristol, Connectiont, a large lot of Mahogany Bureaus, suitable for Misses. Price only 82.

April 2. C. G. STEWART & SON.

Spirit of Tefferson.

CHABLESTOWN'S

Friday Morning, April 9, 1847.

THE NEXT CONGRESS. Eighteen States have already chosen their Representatives in the next Congress, and the Whigs, so far have a majority of 14. Eleven States have yet to choose them, and if there be no change in the representation from these States as it stood in the last Congress, there will be, in the next, a Democratic majority of nineteen. As every thing depends, however, upon the ensuing elections, their results are looked to with a lively interest, by both parties. The following speculations upon the subject, are from the Washington Union:

the subject, are from the Washington Union:

"Representatives in the next Congress are yet to be chosen in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentheky, Tennessee, and Indiana. Eighteen States have already held their elections. The number of Representatives elected is, we believe, 138. Of these, 62 are Demonstrate, and 76 Whigs—giving, of the members ulready elected, a Whig majority of 14. There is good reason to believe that the two districts in New Hampshire, which have failed to elect at the first trial, will at the next Congress are yet to be chosen in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentheky, Tennessee, and Indiana. Eighteen States have already held their elections. The number of Representatives elected is, we believe, 138. Of these, 62 are Demonstrate, and 76 Whigs—giving, of the members is good reason to believe that the two districts in New Hampshire, which have failed to elect at the list trial, will at the next effort return Democratic members, as the Democratic candidates lead their members, as the Democratic candidates lead their competitors by several hundred votes in both those districts. In this case, the Whig majority of the members already elected will be reduced to twelve. In Maine, there are four vacancies; and in Ohio,

crats had in the last Congress sixty members, and the Whigs twenty-nine, being a Democratic majority of thirty-one. Supposing the two districts of New Hampshire to elect Democrats, and dechasing 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.

TO THE LADIES.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing ing the Ladies of Charlestown and its vicinity of thirty-one. Supposing the translation of New Hampshire to elect Democrats, and deducting from this Democratic majority of thirty-one, the above Whig majority of the property of the p they expect to gain three members. This will still leave a Democratic majority in the House of thirteen. We trust, however, that this loss in North Carolina, if it accrue, may be partially compensated by a Democratic gain in Connecticut, where the present delegation are all Whigs

and all candidates for re-election.

Upon the whole, it appears highly probable that
the political complexion of the next Congress must be decided by the election which is soon to take place in Virginia. A better battle ground could not be chosen. The Democracy of the whole country looks now, as heretofore, with unabated confidence and hope to the time-honored energy and patriotism of the Old Dominion. The moral effect of a Democratic triumph in Virginia, will be felt with irresistible influence throughout the

PROFITS OF FARMING.

Respectfully, informs her friends and the public that she will open a School in the room lately occompared with other pursuits. The conclusion arrived at was that farmers on the average succeeded better than merchants; that if, by way of experiment, one hundred men should go into a city and trade, and one hundred go to farming, at the end of twenty years the one hundred farmers would be worth the most money. Mr. Calhoun referred to some facts, statistical and other, to show the risks of mercantile business, and added, with regard to agriculture : 1/ dad ?

Here is a foundation that may be built on with more certainty than any other. Yet young men are rushing into cities to make their fortunes.— It is all-important that the facts which have here been stated, now and at former meetings, should be deeply impressed on young minds. Mr. Brooks says 15 per cent. may be made on capital by any diligent and systematic farmer. The Hop. John Lowell' said 18 per cent. All this may be done by farming intelligently. He had wondered that farmers generally could get along so well as they actually do in their careiess mode of farming. for himself, he had regained his own health by farming. The fresh open air had restored him. He repeated his pleasure on hearing the numerous statements of the profits that may be made this business. One more consideration should have much weight. It had been truly stated by his venerable friend from Framingham, (Major Wheeler) that this business naturally leads the mind to contemplation, and to gratitude to the Ru-ler of the Universe, to whom farmers feel obliged to look for a blessing on their labors. No occu-pation so directly leads the mind to reflection on the works of creation. All that we cat, drink, and wear, comes from the ground. In every view this occupation is important.

If the profits of farming in New England (says the Baltimore American,) can be made to rise to eighteen per cent, the advantages of our soil and climate ought to enable the farmers of Virginia and Maryland to realise a still higher rate. The importance of bringing science to the aid of agriculture is becoming more generally appreciated now than formerly, and we may hope that the results already realised may have the effect of perfecting an alliance so pregnant with beneficent consequences. It would be easy to make the elements of agricultural chemistry a part of the course of instruction in schools and academies, so far at least as to teach how to analyze soils and learn their different natures, different bus

The course of General Washington: "There was no declaration of war by the Barbary States against this country, but merely acts of depreda-tion, similar to those of Mexico against the United States; less, in fact, on the part of Algiers in the breach of public faith, and in threatened invasion, then on the part of Mexico. What did President Washington do? He fitted out an expedition against Tripoli before Congress could act upon the subject. He communicated to that body the hostile acts of the Barbary States, and upon that, without declaring war, Congress enacted that war existed by the hostile acts of those states, and provided means of attack to be used until peace should

To establish " The Bank of Martinshurg in Virginia," in the County of Berkeley.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That there shall be established a Bank at Martinsburg in the County of Berkeley, whose capital stock shall not be less than one hundred thousand dolors. Several mer tives were seal of the county of Berkeley, whose capital stock shall not be less than one hundred thousand dolors. lars, nor more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be raised by subscription, in shares of one hundred dollars each. Books of subscription for raising the stock aforesaid, shall be opened on the second Monday in May next, and remain open until all the stock aforesaid, shall have been subscribed, at the following places, viz: At Martins-burg, in the County of Berkeley, under the super-intendence of Charles J. Faulkner, Daniel Burk-Geo. Doll, Jr., or any three of them; at Winchester, in the County of Frederick, under the super-intendence of Bushrod Taylor, Lloyd Logan, A. S. Baldwin, Enoch C. Breedin and Robt. B. Wolf, S. Baldwin, Enoch C. Breedin and Robt. B. Wolf, or any three of them; at Shepherdstown, in the County of Jefferson, under the superintendence of Beoj. T. Towner, Wm. Shortt, Henry Berry, Willoughby W. Webb and John H. McEndree, of any three of them; at Charlestown, in the County of Jefferson, under the superintendence of Wm. F. Lock, Geo. W. Sappington, Charles G. Stewart, Wm. C. Worthington and Thos. Briscoe, or any three of them; and at Bath, in the County of Morran, under the superintendence of John Morran, under the superintendence of John brow, and floating loosely on either side. In this brow, and floating loosely on either side. O'Ferrall and Cromwell Orrick, or any three of a band of music, and followed by a mixed crowd

Martinsburg, shall be in all respects, as far as applicable, as the rights, powers and duties of the control with stripes of ribbon of different colors, commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Bank of the Valley in band, playing not as with us, dead marches, but Virginia are in relation to the said Bank of the lively airs."

Valley in Virginia.
3. The said Bank at Martinsburg shall be called and styled "The Bank of Martinsburg in Virginia," and under that name and style the stockholders thereof, and their successors, shall be a body politic and corporate in law, with all the rights, powers and privileges, as far as they are applicable, which are granted to the aforesaid "Bank of the Valley in Virginia."

4. And be it further enacted, That the said Bank

at Martinsburg shall be and is hereby invested with all the rights, powers and privileges conferred, and made subject to all the rules, regulations, restrictions and limitations imposed by the act, entitled "an act prescribing general regulations, and the restrictions and limitations in the act, entitled "an act prescribing general regulations". for the incorporation of Bunks," passed March the twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and all acts amendatory thereof, up to the time of the passage of this act.

5. This act shall be in force from the passage

THE PEOPLE'S TARIFF. The Tariff of 1846 the basis of value; and the articles imported pay a tax proportioned to their value, not like the ta

power that readers the measure just and proper. When the tariff of '46 was enacted, the most At an agricultural meeting in Massachusetts recently some remarks were made by Mr. Cal
terrible calamities were predicted by the Whigs — they pretended to see in the change a complete prostration of trade and commerce, the banks were explode, the ships were to rot and decay at the anchorage, the manufacturers were to wind up their business, and the thousands who find employ ment with them were to be turned upon the worl without money, food, or employment. Even the farmer, whose granaries are always full, were to

be broken and impoverished by the tariff of 46. Instead of these dreadful visitations, although the new tariff has been in operation over three months, the country has not receded a single step, but on the contrary is pushing onward to wealth with greater vigor than ever—manufacturies are going up all over the country—forges and furnaces are cololing money for their owners—shipping and commerce are prosperous at every seaport—the channel of industry is swollen high with business trade and employment.—Baltimore Republican.

A New DESTRUCTIVE.-We understand from a gentleman who has recently returned from Washington, that the government has just con-cluded a negotiation for the purchase of a most formidable weapon of destruction in the shape of a rocket, which can be impelled by one man, and yet will destroy life and property at a distance o two miles. This weapon was invented by an Englishman and offered to the government, but not adopted by them, when an American saw its destructive properties, and purchased the patent right for £1000. He then returned to the United States, and offered it to the War Department, and after it had been subjected to experiments in pre-sence of all the distinguished military and naval officers, it was approved of and purchased for \$20, 000. A company of artillerists are to be drilled expressly to the use of this weapon and despatched to the seat of war forthwith.—N. Y. True Sun.

BREACH OF PROMISE AND SLANDER .--- The Brooklyn Advertiser of Friday evening, states that a curious law suit is on the tapis in that city, in which a gentleman holding a lucrative and re-sponsible appointment in a large commercial house in New York will figure as delendant, and a claim be made against him of damages to an immense amount, for slanderous expressions of a very ini-quitous character alleged to have been uttered by him, of and concerning a heautiful young lady, whose father enjoys the most unlimited confidence and respect of all who knew him. The injured fair one was, it is stated, on the eve of marriage to a person of suitable match, when the intende to a person of suitable match, when the intended bridgeroom was informed by the individual above alluded to that his betrothed was already a mother, and that an infant in the house of her parents, generally supposed to be her sister, was, in fact, her own. So startling and astounding a disclosure—false and calumnious as it was—could not of course, fail to produce an immediate estrangement of the lovers, and an irreconcilable feud between their respective families. The affair has created considerable excitement among the friends and neighbors of the several parties connected with it, and on a trial of the issues which have been joined, the Advertiser states that some facts will be elicited of a nature more remarkably strange and extraordinary than any that have ever before been developed in a court of justice in that county.

MAGISTRATES FOR ALEXANDRIA COUNTY. The following gentlemen have been commissioned by the Governor of Virginia, as Magistrates for the County of Alexandria, to wit:

William Minor, Turner Dixon, George White, George Wise, John Powel, P. Hewitt, Charles Koones, L. Peyton, J. Ross, John H. Brent, R. Crupper, Samuel Bartle, and Joseph G. Carr.

It is a singular coincidence that the same dis ease which has attacked the potatoes in other countries has attacked the cocoa in Jamaica.

LEGISLATIVE DIGNITY .- A Boston paper relates the following, which is said to have recently occurred at one of the principle hotels in that city.

Several members of the House of Representa-tives were seated at the dinner table, (feeling rathtives were seated at the dinner table, (leeling rather dignified, we suppose) when one of them said; "Will the gentleman from Andover please pass the butter this way?" Pretty soon another spoke, "Will the gentleman from Worcester please pass the sait this way?" when one of our city wags, taking the hint, turned round to the black waiter and said distinctly, "Will the gentleman from Africa please pass the bread this way."

A MEXICAN FUNERAL .- We have been favored hart, Edmand P. Hunter, John W. Boyd, and with an extract of a letter from an officer of the army, which says: "On the evening of the 8th or any three of them; and at Bath, in the County of Morgan, under the superintendence of John Strother, John W. Breathed, Isaiah Buck, John manner she was borne to the church, preceded by them.

2. A majority of the persons named as commissioners at the inforesaid places, respectively, shall have full power to act; and their rights, powers and duties, in relation to the Bank at Martinsburg, shall be in all respects, as far as appropriately and the services of the church took place, mingled with the swelling sounds of the organ. She was then borne to the graveyard, her coffin, which was handsomely degrated with stripes of ribbon of different colors, and the stripes of ribbon of different colors.

BULL-FIGHT IN MEXICO.-The Mexican Monitor gives an account of an extraordinary bull-fight in the Metropolis" to raise funds for the national war." He describes the first bull who was let loose to attack an efficy of a North American; but it was the second bull who attacked it, and three more effigies were added, filled with fireworks, which went off to the admiration of the po-pulace. When such exhibitions are got up near the Halls of the Montezumas to raise money fo the war, the treasury must be at a low ebb. presume that Santa Anna or some other Mexicans have met the real North Americans by this time and seen all their fire works!

A Long Fast .- The singular power possessed by some animals to live for a long time without food, is exemplified in a circumstance which happened in Maine, and is related in one of the jour-nals. On the 25th November last, twenty-six has a quality which recommends it for its justice it does not aid one interest at the expense of ever until the 14th February following, being 83 others, but treats them all alike. It is framed on days, when three of their number were found alive and two have recovered and are doing well.

Acknowledging .- The New York Commercial riff of '42, dear articles for the rich pay as they should, and cheap articles for the poor pay accordingly—this is an application of the law-making Generals Scott, Taylor, &., is forced to make the Advertiser, (Whig.) in an article reviewing the correspondence between the War Department and following admission:

"We may as well remark here, once for all, that in our judgment the correspondence goes far to exonerate the Department from the charge of neglect or unnecessary delay. Commendable requests of Gen. Taylor, but these efforts were continually baffled or retarded by one cause or another, which no diligence could entirely over-Thus falls to the ground this great burden of

Whig clamor, which has been so incessantly rung by Whig presses and Whig spouters, since the war was commenced. No longer able to make any political capital by charging the Administra-tion with seeking to embarrass and disgrace Gen. Taylor, what humbug will these Whig croakers

WHITE SWELLING.—Sarsafras buds, well pounded and mixed with a little salt, applied as a poulswelling. The poultice should be sprinkled with vinegar before being applied. The root bark in winter, well pounded and mixed as above, will

answer the use of the buds.

It is also said to be a good remedy for sprains,

Loss of Crops .- The London Bankers' Circular, of Feb. 12th, says, "If the ministers are nearly right in their estimate of the value of the potatoes lost in Ireland, the whole loss of the British Islands within the last twelve month from potatoes, barley, oats, pigs, and the disease in catile, cannot be less than sixty million sterling.

RETIRED FROM THE TIGHT-ROPE. The Ravel Family, since their last campaign in the United States, where they coined money are now living like grand lords, upon their lands in the neighborhood of Toulouse, France. They live in a magnificent chateau, and each of them has an income of fifty thousand livres, earned on the tight-rope.

The population of France in 1846, according to the official census, published by the Moniteur, amounted to 45,500,486 inhabitants. As compared with that of 1841, there was an increase, in 1846, of 1,170,308 inhabitants.

CONDITION OF IRELAND .- A correspondent of he New York Courier, describing the condition of Ireland, says that there are 600,000 individuals supported by government—with or without labor
—representing three millions; 100,000 in workhouses; multitudes, besides, supported by other charities; in all, half the population. The government cost is £30,000 a day; £900,000; besides the Heads of Boards with their enormous salaries, there is a staff of 11,587 officials—salaries £78,000 a month. In fact the whole cost is £1,200,000 a month—besides that of ships to carry food, and much besides. And all is to go on

WELL APPLIED .- Mr. Colquitt in a recent discussion on the Ten Regiment Bill in the Senate of the United States said—

of the United States said—

"That disputing about the causes of the war, was like the story of the old man and the hogs in the corn field. The old man sent the boys to drive them out, but they stopped to quarrel about how the hogs got in, the hogs in the mean time eating up the corn. So are the debates about the origin of the war; when the question is, how are we to get out of the war, not how we get into

PRESIDENTIAL VISIT.—The President, it is said, is to visit North Carolina in the month of June, to attend a celebration of the University, before which Mr. Secretary Mason has been in vited to deliver an address.

AGRICULTURAL.—To roll potatoes in plaister, as well as to sprinkle some in the rows before covering them, when planting, will provent the polatorol, as well as promote their growth.

THE BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the Spirit of Jefferson : In your paper of the 26th ult., is published some extracts, taken from a late adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio

Railroad Gompany.

Amongst others, Mr. McLane, the President of that Company addressed the meeting, "and spoke with that sort of frankness (!) with regard to the purposes of the Company, which ought to remove any doubt, and to enable all parties to act understandingly."

standingly."

In regard to the Virginia termini, he stated "that it was the original purpose of the Company that its main line should reach the Ohlo river, through the territory of that State. This was an object that he had always had steadily in view, as army, which says: "On the evening of the 8th of January, I attended the funeral of a very pretty young girl, whom the Sunday before I had seen with a blooming cheek and sparkling eye at the head for the direction of their interest, he would never abandon."

"Gentlemen had not perhaps examined the law lately passed by the Virginia Legislature; it was by far the most favorable enactment we have ever obtained from her: it has removed every restriction, except the route, and left us with the striction, except the route, and left us with the right to go to Fish Creek with the consent of 'Wheeling." Here then, citizens of Virginia, is this "same old Coon," or I should rather say fox, speaking with that sort of frankness which ought to remove any doubt, and enable all parties to act to the Chio river without proper restrictions (and we have the word of the President, Mr. Mc. Lane, that there are no restrictions except as to the

of Washington, Maryland, for the four votes of that county, in the Legislature of that State some years since, for an appropriation in favor of the Baltimore Railroad Company! Should the Road not be carried through that county, as proposed and promised, the Baltimore Railroad Company contracted, bargained and bound themselves solemnly, to pay to the county named, the sum of \$200,000 as a penalty for failing so to do. Did they pay that sum? Look into the records of the Courts of Maryland, and you will there read the Courts of Maryland, and you will there read the city of Baltimore—then be itso. Apy Railroad the city of Baltimore—then be itso. Apy Railroad the city of Baltimore—then be itso. band, playing not as with us, dead marches, but and promised, the Baltimore Railroad Company mise to pay money, without a consideration to support it, is void! Upon this plea, the Baltimore Company defeated the suit of Washington County, and the records of the courts of Maryland fully disclose the facts.

The candor, frankness and good faith of that

Company, as seen by its turnings and twistings to monopolise advantages to itself and the city of Baltimore are as follows:—
First, its anaconda struggles at the Point of

Rocks to grasp at and swallow every thing for Baltimore, and the desperate attempts there made by it to shut out the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from the right of way at that Point—its subsequent bad faith and shameful treatment of all arsheep belonging to Mr. Levi Martin, of Bingham, rangements designed to accommodate the two Me., strayed from his farm and were buried in the works, not only before the recent law of the State of Maryland for the completion of the Canal, but also since its passage, and while negotiations were being made to make that law available.

Secondly, Its treatment of the Canal and its onerous restrictions upon trade seeking it, at Har-pers-Ferry, in so construing the agreement be-tween the two works, that all freight going to the Canal should pass free, and all coming from the Canal to the Valley of Virginia should pay ten times over, the charge for freight upon other parts of the road!—as though it were not enough that they had deceived Virginia, who gave the casting vote to permit their road to pass by the Canal to the Valley of Virginia should pay ten times over, the charge for freight upon other parts of the road!—as though it were not enough that they had deceived Virginia, who gave the casting vote to permit their road to pass by the side of the Canal, from the Point of Rocks to Harpers-Perry, and thence through Washington County, according to their pleage and obligations—but in obtaining further grants and favors in County, according to their pledge and obligations —but in obtaining further grants and favors in being permitted to cross the Canal and the Potomac river to the Virginia side, an oppressive and onerous charge must be imposed upon all of her citizens, by way of reward for all that road had received at her hands. And this is not all; as instance her sliding scale put into operation at all in-termediate points, and upon all freight seeking the Canal from the Valley of Virginia and the otomac counties.

Thirdly, Its treatment of the City of Wheeling and Pittsburg—its double dealings and especially its awkward position at this time in regard to those Cities-its "Original design," which has "always" been "steadily in view," and never to "be abandoned" being to reach the Ohio through the territory of Virginia!! Thus not only sporting with the feelings and interests of the citizens of those two Cities, but with the prosperity, peace and dignity of two sovereign States;—all with "that sort of frankness" &c. &c.

Fourthly, Its notorious bad faith, in all its gagements with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, who generously, but now to be seen unadvisedly, permitted that Company to run their road side by side, with her own work, from the Point of Rocks to Harpers-Ferry, and thence across the Canal and the Potomac to the mouth of the Valley of the Shenandoah. For instance, of the Valley of the Sheriandoah. For instance, in violating all engagements with the Canal Company, at all points, and in every instance, when the interests of the Railroad or the city of Baltimore could be promoted, or those of the Canal injured Witness again their ongagements to carry coal from Dam No. 6, when by so doing it was but car-rying out their systematic war upon the Canal and attempting to discredit that work in the eyes of the Maryland Legislature, and curry favor for their own work. The Baltimore Company contracted to deliver coal on the Canal at Dain No 6, for one and three fourths cents per ton per mile, when by so doing they supposed the Canal might be stopped at that point and could get no further. As soon, however, as the recent law for the com-pletion of the Canal passed the Legislature of Maryland, and there was a strong probability that the Canal would be finished to Cumberland, the Railroad Company refused to comply with their engagements, and declared they would not carry Coal to the Canal for less than four cents per ton per mile. Nevertheless that company are supplying Baltimore with Coal at 13 cents per tou per mile, and no intermediate point can have any until Baltimore is supplied, and hence too, no motive power can be had to carry the produce now for months crowded and still crowding in upon the Depots of that road, from Harpers-Ferry to Cumberland.

Fithly, Its sliding scale, put in operation, whenever it comes in contact with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, or any work of Virginia—thus seeking to draw off the trade from Alexandria, a port of our own State, to swell the importance and capital of Baltimore. Specific charges— unequal rates for equal distances. For instance, a barrel of flour is carried from Cumberland to Harpers-Ferry, a distance of 82 miles, for 16 cts. whilst the same pays 34 cents from Harpers-Ferry

19 K

showing their war of destruction waged against all rival works and rival cities, of Baltimore, particularly, the Caesapeake and Ohio Canal which, unlike the Railroad, acts upon the maxim that equality is equity—and charges according to distance and so much per ton per wile for the whole distance.

The Bultimere Company, by asking permission to come into Virginia, undertook to become the carrier for the whole country through which the road has been constructed:

In accepting the grant from the State, to con-struct their road, and under the law of Virginia; struct their road, and under the law of Virginia, the company were bound to give, and the people had a right to expect, all the benefits of facility to market. How have the Baltimore road complied with those just expectations? let the "Right of Way men" answeg! How has the passage of the Baltimore Railroad through our State, affected the price of real estate? Where are the new and increasing demands for real estate along the line of the Railroad, and the enhanced value of our lands consequent upon having this Railroad? lands consequent upon having this Railroad ?-

als reply.
Who have discovered the deep interest, the farmers and others of Jefferson have in the extension of the Baltimore Railroad to the Ohio river, but understandingly. The Baltimore President is proverbial for candor and frankness, and this company always act in good faith,—do they not?

Witness the \$200,000 not paid to the County of Washington, Maryland, for the four votes of that county, in the Legislature of that State some that county, in the Legislature of that State some the county of the county in the Legislature of that State some the county in the Legislature of th

the city of Baltimore—then be itso. Any Railroad Company becomes the carriers for the entire country through which it passes, and the certain effects of which is to drive off all competition in the carrying trade, and to secure to itself the mo-

It should then be required by law to do that which all have a right to expect it to do—to accommodate all the trade, not only between the termini of its road, but the trade of all the interprediate points. Have the Baltimore company complied with this just expectation? and if not, where is the "deep interest" of the people of defferson, as asserted by the Delegate before alluded to? The constituents of that gentleman may be greatly injured, but cannot be benefitted. In a word, the whole course of the Baltimore Railroad Company, has been to make the best bargain they could for the right of way, and for men to advocate that right—and to break down all rival works and rival interests, and aggrandize Baltimore at any sacrifice of money, or character. These It should then be required by law to do that and rival interests, and aggrandize Battimore at any sacrifice of money, or character. These things should make Virginians and Virginia Legislatures, very careful to insist upon having all our interests protected, by safe and satisfactory, restrictions. But Mr. McLane says, the last enactments of Virginia, is without restrictions, ex-

Correspondence of the Philadelphia U.S. Gazette.

PITTSBURG, March 26, 8 o'clock.
The St. Louis Republican, just received, gives some additional particulars of the Battle of El Paso. The loss of the Mexicans was forty killed but the number of wounded is unknown. Their Commander, General Ponce, was mortally wounded. Letters from Santa Fe speak of the country as being exceedingly fertile. New gold mines have been discovered fifty miles distant from San-

CELEBRATION AT CAMARGO,—Washington's birth-day was celebrated by all the Americans at and about Camargo. Thomas F. Marshall, of the Kentucky Cavalry, pronounced an Oration, in his usual eloquent style.

OLD AGE .- The Newport Mercury states that a Mrs. Taber, of that place, entered upon her one hundred and fourth year on Wednesday last.

No NEED of a Sheefer.—In separate criminal adjudged worthy of death is his own executioner. When found guilty, he is notified of the fact, together with the day and hour appointed the fact, together with the hour arrives, he bids his No NEED OF A SHERIFF .-- In Japan every family and friends farewell, and rips open his own bowels, thus satisfying the law.

AMERICAN CREDIT .- Without dissent it is admitted that the United States of America (we speak of her merchants) never were in so prosperous a condition, never had in such a degree the control of their own produce, and their own credit never was so entirely in their own keeping as at present. They have been industrious, self-denying, and content with fair profits, leaving, speculations to the merchants of this country—in short, they have avoided the mania for the establishment of Joint-Stock Banks, and all bubble schemes, and allike a celebrated banking firm in nitted that the United States of America (we schemes, and like a celebrated banking firm in this city, have acquired fortunes by attending to their own husiness .- London Paper.

A Mrs. Taylor recently recovered Five thonsand Dollars damages in an action of slander, in a Baltimore Court, against a Mr. Shipley—the heaviest damages ever awarded in that city in a

Mosse's Telegraph in Vinginia.—A bill passed the Virginia Legislature on Saturday the 26th inst, giving the right of way and corporate powers to the Washington and New Orleans Magnetic Telegraph Company, so that all obstacles are now removed to the speedy establishment of the lightning lines from Boston to New Orleans.

An Irishman, named James Malone, committed a murder thirty-six years ago in Ireland, and eluded justice by escaping to America. After living in this country eighteen years, he returned to Ireland, where, after remaining in security for eighteen years more, he has just been identified as the murderer, informed of, and committed for trial.— He is now over 70 years of age.

A barrel of flour is carried from Cumberland to Harpers-Ferry, a distance of 82 miles, for 16 cts. whilst the same pays 34 cents from Harpers-Ferry to Baltimore, also 82 miles, and a case may be found, if I instake not (not being donvenient to the documents, I will not be certain) where 50 cts. is charged for a barrel of flour, whether from Cumberland or from any point 40 miles below that place.

These are some few of the doings of the Baltimore Railroad Company, and a small sum it is, compared to what might be brought to public view,



CHABLESTOWN:

Friday Morning, April 9, 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, Esq.

MORGAN COUNTY-DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION. WILLIAM THOMPSON.

LOUDOUN COUNTY-DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE. COL. JOHN LESLIE.

BERKELEY-INDEPENDENT WHIG. JAMES E. STEWART, Esq.

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-BHIRE, Col. WM. C. C. ABBOTT, and Maj. THOMAS BUS-WELL, as candidates for a sent in the next Legislature of Virginia, from the County of Page.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

The present volume of the " Spirit of Jefferson," will end in July next. At that time, we propose, if we can obtain one hundred new subscribers, to enlarge our paper considerably in its dimensions. and make many additional improvements both in its matter and appearance. This enlargement is called for on several accounts. Our paper has already obtained a circulation in the counties of the 10th District, inferior to none other published therein-and business men, of all parties, are beginning to appreciate its advantages as a valuable advertising medium. Again, the great political contest of 1848 is approaching-the Whigs are already arming for the conflict, and with a determination to support any man or any measures that expediency may suggest, the Democracy | cannot be of the last. must needs be on the alert. The principles upon which we have ever acted must be defended, and their justice, fairness and equality, fully set forth. The Mexican War-the tariff of 1846-the Indesendent Treasury Bill-are all to be assailed, and if possible stricken down, by the never-ceasing and never-ending clamors of Whig presses and Whig politicians. To repel these assaults in a manner that will be overwhelming and decisive, the Democratic press must be supported-its means of usefulness increased-and if needs be, its " area of freedom" extended

These considerations have induced us to make one more appeal to the kind friends who have stood by us. In this matter you are alike interested with ourselves. If you can obtain for us the number of additional names, which would warrant us in enlarging our journal, we promise on our part, in every respect, a paper inferior to none other in the Valley of Virginia. And we say this in no manner of boasting, but as indicative of what we are determined to fufil, if our efforts be seconded on the part of our friends of the 10th District. Give to us, then, a helping hand. We doubt not, if you will, almost every subscriber on our books, can obtain one more name. At least make the trial-to you it will be a matter of no trouble or inconvenience, whilst to us, if you are successful, a benefit would be conferred for which we shall ever be grateful. Our Agents, as published in our paper from time to time, will be good enough to circulate our Prospectus in their neighborhoods .-There are many families in Jefferson as well as the neighboring counties who take no newspaper -if they can be prevailed upon to take ours, try and get them to do oo, They will, we are sure, have no occasion to regret at the end of the year. having expended two dollars in this way. If any country newspaper be worth the price of its subscription, we shall use all the ability we possess, and all the means at our command, to make our journal of the number.

THE REVENUE TARIFF.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun states that the amount of revenue received for the first quarter of the yesr, under the new tariff, is nearly a million above that received during the same time and season, under the tariff of '42. This is a significant fact and one worthy of record. It is computed at the Treasury Department that the amount of revenue which will be derived from imports will exceed \$31,000,000 for this financial year-some seven millions beyond the amount collected for 1846. Had it not been for the present unanticipated and unavoidable war, a large surplus would have been in the Treasury over and above the actual expenses of the government. This gratifying result of the operation of a liberal commercial policy overthrows most triumphantly the commercial theories of the restrictionists.

THE KENTUCKY REGIMENT.

The N. O. papers publish the mournful list of the brave Kentuckians who fell at the battle of Buena Vista. Out of a force of less than 800 men, 163, or nearly one fourth, fell dead or wounded on the field of Battle. Never, says the N. O. Delta, since the bloody slaughter at the river Raisin, has she had to mourn so many of her sons, of the very flower of her youth, cut off in gentleman. Sufficient for the present, be it to the bloom of manhood. The sons of the men whose gallant deeds acquired for this noble State in its early history, the name of the bloody ground, and whose achievements form some of the brightest pages in our annals, proved themselves, on this occasion, worthy inheritors of their ancestral

APPOINTMENT .- Thomas C. Atkinson, Esq., of Cumberland, has been appointed General SuperVOTERS OF JEFFERSON !

Read the despatches of General Taylor—look at the hard fighting of the gallant Volunteers—reflect on the heroism and bravery displayed on the Battle Field of Bnena Vista—and then say whether you can sanction the vote given by Mr. Bedinger in Congress against paying these same volunteers only ten dollars per month! If you do not appreciate their services, if you think \$8 a sufficient amount for those who peril their lives in the tented field, where cannon answers cannon, and battery raplies to battery, then vote for Mr. Bedinger—then sanction his vote by giving him your ger-then sanction his vote by giving him your upport - Free Press.

Seldom, even in the columns of the " Free Press, lo we meet with more cool, unblushing hardihood than is contained in the above. A paper that has been notorious for its untiring opposition to this war-whose editorials, if published in the City.of Mexico, would have rendered as much "aid and comfort" to the Mexicans, as the most thorough Anti-American, Anti-War, Anti-Union Journal of the North, arraigning Mr. Bedinger for his votes as to its prosecution! When he, too, as one of the Military Committee, had reported a Bill, at ministration! More even than this. the Military Committee, had reported a Bill, at the instance of the Secretary of War, increasing the pay of the Volunteers. At a later period, too, when the necessity for Volunteers became more urgent, he voted for the amount as it now stands, urgent, he voted for the amount as it now stands, and bounty lands beside. Who, then, has been the friend of the Volunteer? The "Free Press" or Mr. Bedinger. Whilst the one has been ridiculing their patriotism-abusing the Government, whose acts the Volunteer was willing to pledge his life, his honor and his all to maintain-or the eloquent Representative who has nobly stood forth as the champion of his country and its noble defenders on the field of battle! But, we suppose, the "Free Press" means, (though it has not the audacity to proclaim it,) that those who are the friends of the Volunteer, and the vindicators of the

Mr. Kennedy! This would be rich indeed. If he believes, as he has recently asserted, that the War is iniquitous and unjust, the Volunteer would surely be loth to place in his hands the power to rule over him. If the War is iniquitous as he proclaims, he has already branded him with an epithet which will disgrace him in all time to come. He says in effect, to the brave Volunteer, you have perilled your life in a cause that is unrighteous-a wild, maruding, piratical expedition, commenced without law, continued without justice, and must end in disgrace. If it be unjust, how could he vote money, consistent with his oath to the Constitution, to pay the Volunteer for his service-support the Government in its efforts to subdue an insolent foe-or bring this "iniquitous and unjust" war to a peaceful termination. Voters, choose between them! On the one hand, you have Mr. Bedinger, the firm and steadfast advocate of the War-the Government-the Volunteer. On the other, Mr. Kennedy, the open and avowed enemy of the first-not the advocate of the second-and

cause in which they are engaged, should vote for

"THE QUESTION AT ISSUE" AGAIN. "In our paper of the 25th ult., we noticed the de-Mr. Bedinger, that he had never voted against a bill declaring that it was by the act of Mexico a state of war exists between that government and the United States.' It will be seen that Mr. B. declared the charge a false one; that he had never so voted, and if the journal so

reported his vote, it was wrong."
[Free Press of Yesterday.

If the Free Press has given above, the true statement of the issue between us and itself, relative to Mr. B.'s vote on the War Bill, then we do not hesitate to say that the charge is a "false one," and he never gave such a vote as he is represented to have done above. Now, what is the charge? That Mr. Bedinger declared he had arms and accountrements, without a single error never voted against a bill declaring that the war or accident, requires great exertion, skill and was commenced by the act of Mexico, when in sound judgment. reality the records prove that he did. Now we say the records prove no such thing. Mr. Bedinger voted for the bill, with that preamble, but never against it, and the records so prove it. Does the Free Press join issue with us on this? If so, then we say here is at you. We explained the nature of Mr. B.'s vote very fully last week, and we do not deem it necessary to enter at any length on the subject now. We will only add that Mr. B. voted against a Section, intended as a substitute for the first section of the war bill he helped to report and voted for, as it finally passed, containing the above declaration, but never against the bill itself, which passed with only fourteen in the opposition, and those immortal fourteen all Whirs! and was prefaced by the declaration that the war was commenced by the "act of Mexico," notwithstanding Mr. Kennedy says it is an "iniquitous, unjust, and unholy war," brought on by the President and prosecuted for conquest; thus giving the lie to his Whig brethren, who declared that it was brought on by Mexico. .

THE VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

We have received a letter (cays the Richmond Enquirer,) from an officer of the Virginia Regiment, who was in company with Col. Hantramck. It is dated Fort Polk (late Point Isabel) on the 21st March. After a stormy passage of five days from the Balize, they landed at the Brazos.

All the Virginia Regiment had gone on Monterey, and the other would soon follow. Major Early, with the last detachment, left Fort Polk on the 19th March, and Col. Hamtramck expected to join them on the 22d. The Virginia Regiment had received many compliments, being represented by all as the finest, or one of the finest regiments seen in those parts. They regretted not being with "Old Rough and Ready" when he "gave the Mexicans Jessee," but hoped yet to have a chance. If so, the writer was confident that "Old Short Grass" would feel proud of her regiment.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Winchester Virginian states that the "Congressional candidates appeared before the people of Frederick at the Court House on Monday last, and we take it for granted that as the Federalists have set their drummers out to bolster up the effort of their champion, and to decry that of Mr. Bedinger, they themselves are satisfied that he gained no laurels in his contest with the latter sav, that the Republican party may well be proud of their bold and able champion, Mr. Bedinger, and they can safely trust him with the advocacy of their cause, in any contest with the champion of Federalism."

Shannondale Springs.

We understand that the Directors of the Shannondale Springs have leased their property to Mr. JOHN J. ABELL of this county, The Springs will intendant of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on | be open for the reception of Company early in the

THE LAST PLANK SHIVERED.

The Whigs have pertinaciously insisted, that the marching of our troops to the Rio Grande, was the only one great cause of hostilities between this Government and Mexico. The 'Union' thus shivers the last plank upon which the Anti-American and unpatriotic hopes of our opponents, relied for justification :

For months the federal press has been assailing the administration for the advance of our army to the Rio Grande. According to these authori-ties this movement was the great "fountain of evil" from which all our woes have flowed. This terrible deed, if the federal organs are to be believed, at once violated our Constitution, and made our war an outrage upon all the rights and duties of humanity. By this deed the war became the "President's war of aggression and conquest," and the President, because of it, was to be held to "a strict accountability" in the form of "im-

Now it happens that this same heinous deedthe advance of our army to the Rio Grande—was suggested and advised by General Taylor himself, months before it was directed to be done by the adthat movement had been issued from the War De-

Independently of the support which this movement would derive from Gen. Taylor's recommendation, it is now certain that the movement did not bring on the war, because it now appears from official documents, that the Mexicans were determined to wage the war upon us, before our troops advanced to the Rio Grande. In fact, they had troops upon the banks of the Colorado, just Worth crossed it in the face of their troops, and in spite of their threats. Mexico, it is well known, they claimed to the Rio Grande, nor to the Nueces, but to the Sahine itself. They had proclaimed. almost from the beginning, that our annexation

of Texas was war.
The Federal press appland General Taylor's patriotism, gallantry, and judgement to the skies. The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, which reached us this morning, tells us in substance that the President, by placing General Taylor in a situaion to gain his recent great victory at Buena Vista, has in effect" nominated him" as the next President. Yet now he stands before Federal journals as having recommended and approved, over his own signature, the very act for which they have been for months proclaiming the President to be deserving of impeachment! Was ever faction before placed in such humiliating self-contradic-

THE IMBECILITY AND INEFFICIEN-

CY OF THE ADMINISTRATION." For proof of these Whig charges, we refer to the following testimony of the N. O. Bulletin, a prominent and uncompromising Whig journal. Let it be recollected, that the great movement upon Vera Cruz is under the command of General Scott, a "Whig General," and the people will be able to judge of the truth of the daily charges in the Whig press, that the Administration desired to sacrifice Scott and Taylor, in order to remove dangerous political rivals! When the whole facts of the campaign shall be known, the game of Whig politicians will recoil upon their own heads and popular indignation will most surely and decisively vindicate the patriotism, ability and judgment displayed by the Administration in conducting a campaign so brilliant, so glorious.

"DISEMBARKATION .- The landing of the American army at Vera Cruz has been accomplished in a manner that reflects the highest credit on all concerned, and the regularity, precision and promptness with which it was effected has probably not been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in

modern warfare.
"The removal of a large body of troops from numerous transports into boats, in an open seatheir subsequent disembarkation on the sea-beach on an enemy's coast, through a surf, with all their

1830, was said to be the most complete armament in every respect, that ever left Europe; it had been prepared with labor, attention and experi ence, and nothing had been omitted to insure suc cess, and particularly in the means and facilities for landing the troops. This disembarkation took place in a wide bay, which was more favorable than an open beach directly on the ocean, and (as in the present instance) without any resistance on the part of the enemy—yet, only 9000 men were landed the first day, and 30 or 40 lives were lost by accidents, or upsetting of boats; whereas, on ne present occasion, 12,000 men were landed in one day, without, so far as we have heard, the slightest accident or the loss of a single life. The great credit of this, of course, belongs to the Nay, under whose orders and arrangements, and by hose exertions it was effected, and reflects the highest credit on Commodore Conner, and the gallant officers and seamen belonging to his squadron; credit is also justly due to the Departnent, under whose directions the needful arrangements were made and means provided for carrying

Hornors of War.-The horrors of warfare are sufficently great, without increasing them by acts of barbarous inhumanity. We have been gratified at the kindness exhibited towards the wounded by Gen. Taylor, and those under his command; but this humane disposition has not been reciprocated by the Mexicans in their treatment of prisoners. They have deliberately butchered those who have had the misfortune to fall wounded into their hands. Col. McKee and Lt. first battalion, under Lieut. Col. Randolph, to Col. Clay were thus sacrificed at the late battle of Buena Vista, and we have no doubt many others, of whom no mention has been made. This savage practice should be strongly remonstrated against, with the solem assurance that it should be retaliated by our troops, if persisted in. Santa Anna is known to be an inhuman monster, and it is not likely that he would rebuke those under him for butchering prisoners; but he would no doubt restrain such outrages, were he assured that the same fate would await him and his soldiers, in case of their becoming prisoners, or being wounded on the battle field.

IMPORTANT.-The Washington News learns from authentic sources, that the loan of one million of dollars, requisite for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, has been effected.

Godey's Lady's Book, for April, is a very superior number-every department of it is enriched by the best and most costly material. The embellishments are two line Engravings, a handsome Fashion Plate, entirely new in design, and several wood cuts of Model cottages, etc. The contributors are W. Gilmere Simms, T. S. Arthur, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Ellett, and other favorite writers. Godey is an excellent caterer for the tastes of his fair readers, and makes every number of the Book better and better. Phila-L. A. Godey. 83 a.

TT The official despatches of Gen. Scott, giving an account of the debarkation of our troops at Vera Cruz, have been received. They contain nothing specially important.

CAPT. WILLIAM ALBURTIS.

In our paper of to-day, full particulars will be-found as to the death of this young and gallant officer. He has been stricken down in the midst of cretary of the Treasury, on the system of military his usefulness-we most deeply mourn his untimely loss. Capt. A. as our readers are generally aware, was a native of Berkeley county-conducted for several years the "Republican" newspaper both in Martinsburg and Charlestown. Early in the Administration of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. A. was appointed a Lientenant in the regular Army,-During the Florida War he conducted himself so gallantly that he was recommended for promotion, and soon obtained the appointment of Captain .-By direction, he joined the forces under General Scott, and in marching against Vera Cruz, at the first landing of our troops, he was stricken by a ball from one of the Mexican batteries which severed his head from his body! He has left a wife, mother, and many relatives and friends to mourn

THE MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.

No troops have exhibited more bravery, performed more daring, gallant, and chivalrous acts in the War with Mexico, than the 1st Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers. We have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with many of the officers and privates of this regiment, and know them to be as high-minded and honorable in private life, as they are bold, fearless and determined on the field of battle. The regiment has suffered most severely in every engagement. And, we regret to see, that among those wounded at Buena Vista, is Mr. "Charles W. Gibbs." doubtless Charles H. Gibbs of the "Raymond Fencibles," formerly of this town. We hope his wound is not of such a character, as to jeopard his life. With ardor and enthusiasm he nobly went forth to do battle for his country in her hour of need, and we trust that he may be permitted again to return to the home of his childhood, and relieve the anxious solicitude of a fond mother, and numerous relatives and friends.

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. We have received a specimen number of a new historical work, soon to be issued by BENSON J. Lossing, Esq., of New York, entitled "1776 or the War of Independence; a history of the Anglo-Americans, from the period of the union of the Colonies against the French, to the inauguration of Washington, the first President of the United States." The work is to be illustrated with fifty Engravings of plans of battles, prominent events, and portraits of distinguished men of the days of the Revolution. The Engravings in the specimen number, are the most beautiful and appropriate we have ever seen, and are of themselves worth the subscription. The book is to contain 500 pages, handsomely bound, and printed on the best paper, for only \$2 50.

Subscriptions for the above work will be taken at this office.

MORGAN COUNTY.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., late Sheriff of Morgan County, has received the nomination as the nocratic candidate of that county, for a seat in the next Legislature. Our friends are sanguine of success. We cannot see how the result could be otherwise, with so competent, clever, and worthy a candidate. We hope the gallant Democracy of Morgan will stand by him, and give to him a majority that will be worthy-of her ancient fame.

SUPERIOR INK.

We acknowledge the reception from Mr. J. H.

recommended to the Governor by its own body, to qualify. This is truly a high-handed proceeding on the part of the Court, and, with the Virginian, we trust that the insulted and wronged appointees of Gov. Smith, will promptly proceed to obtain a writ of Mandamus, and that the trial of the issue will be had without delay.

BALTIMORE NEWS.

The able and enterprising editors of the " Maryland Statesman," a weekly Democratic journal published in the City of Baltimore, propose changing its title as above, and issuing a weekly and daily sheet. We have no doubt the Daily will be well supported, and under the management of Messrs. Adams & Vanderford, it will be justly entitled to such encouragement.

VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS.

The whole of the Virginia Regiment has reached the point of destination. The Jefferson, Berkeley, and Portsmouth companies reached the Brazos on the 12th, and proceeded immediately to Camargo. From thence to Matamoras, and we have seen a letter from Sergeant John W. Galla-HER, acknowledging their safe arrival at the latter place. The Jefferson and Berkeley companies were in fine health and spirits-they made the passage without the loss of a single man. The ortsmouth company, who was in the same ship, lost two. We shall soon expect to receive a detailed account of their passage—the various places they have visited-and some definite information as to the place which they have been assigned.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE. The commencement of Jefferson Medical Col-

ege, Philadelpha, was held a few days since .-The number of students, session 1846-'7, was 493, and the number of graduates, 181. Among the latter we find forty-six from Virginia, and three from Jefferson County, viz : John D. Starry and Lewis M. Eichelberger of Charlestown, and Solomon A. Bates of Smithfield. Of the forty-six graduates from Virginia, fifteen

had spent one scholastic year in other incorporated institutions, viz: six in that of Hampden Sydney College, in Richmond, and fifteen in that of the University of Virginia.

BALTIMORE RAIL ROAD.

Considerable excitement has been manifested in Baltimore during the last week, as to the Western termini of this road. A meeting of several thousand was held on Saturday, and resolutions passed in favor of a connexion with Pittsburg .-The Directors, with Mr. McLane at their head, go against that City. On Monday, Mr. Mclane made a speech of some two or three hours, in which he argued that if the company was forced to choose between Pittsburg and Wheeling, the interest of the company and the city of Baltimore clearly favored the latter. In short, he prefers Wheeling to Pittsburg, and will go no where else-(save Parkersburg,) if he can prevent it.

IT Judge Scott has appointed Cassius F. Lee Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Al-exandria.

MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following important correspondence has recently passed between the President and the Seontributions proposed to be levied in Mexico. To the Secretary of the Treasury:

To the Secretary of the Treasury:
Sin: The Government of Mexico having repeatedly rejected the friendly overtures of the U.
S. to open negotiations with a view to the restoration of peace, sound policy, and a just regard to the interests of our own country, require that the enemy should be made, as far as practicable, to bear the expenses of a war, of which they are the authors, and which they obstinately persist in pro-

authors, and which they obstinately persist in protracting.

It is the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy, in their seaports, towns,
or provinces, which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the same to defray
the expenses of the war. The conqueror possesses the right also to establish a temporary military
government over such seaports, towns or provinces, and to prescribe the conditions and restrictions upon which commerce with such places may
be permitted. He may, in his discretion, exclude
all trade; or admit it, without limitation or restriction; or impose terms, the observance of
which will be the condition of carrying it on.—
One of these conditions may be the payment of a

One of these conditions may be the payment of a prescribed rate of duties on tonnage and imports.

In the exercise of these unquestioned sights of war, I have, on full consideration, determined to order that all the ports or places in Mexico which now are, or hereafter may be, in the actual poses-sion of our land and naval forces by conquest, shall be opened; while our military occupation may con-tinue, to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, inarticles not contraband of war, upon the payment of prescribed rates of duties, which will be made known and enforced by our

duce the greatest amount of revenue. You will also communicate the considerations which may ecommend the scale of duties which you may prepare, and will submit such regulations as you nay deem advisable, in order to enforce their col-

As the levy of the contribution proposed is a nilitary right, derived from the laws of nations, the collection and disbursement of the duties will be made under the orders of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, by the military and the Secretary of the Navy, by the military and naval commanders at the ports or places in Mexico which may be in possession of our arms. The report required is therefore necessary in order to enable us to give the proper directions to the War and Navy Departments.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1847.

Mr. Walker calculates on a large addition to our resources from these duties. This revenue he also thinks will be greatly augmented by the occupations of the ports on each side of the Mexican Isthmus, (which is about one hundred and thirty miles from sea to sea,) and securing the free transit across that isthmus for our commerce, and that of all the world:

"At this Isthmus the navigable waters of the two oceans approach within about sixty miles, the We acknowledge the reception from Mr. J. H.

BEARD, of a bottle of his superior writing Ink.—
He manufactures it himself, by the quantity, and consequently offers it much lower than if sold second-hand. Its quality is equal in all particulars, to any that we have ever fried.

The Court of this county, refused on Monday last, to suffer the recently appointed Magistrates, to suffer the recently appointed Magistrates, to expense and the county of the superior of of the intermediate distance being practicable for a Canal or Railroad. Whenever such a work, at some period, may be completed, it would bring New Orleans within four days of the Pacific, and within two weeks of California and Oregon; the distance from New York would only be one week greater, and our whole commerce would be brought within nearly thirty days of Asia. This important subject is thus alluded to in the extract which we have the recently appointed Magistrates, the superior of the intermediate distance being practicable for a Canal or Railroad. Whenever such a work, at some period, in a within four days of the Pacific, and within two weeks of California and Oregon; the distance from New York would only be one week greater, and our whole commerce would be brought within nearly thirty days of Asia. This important subject is thus alluded to in the extract which we have the trogatory with the public have never had a more able to be received to be intermediate distance being practicable for a Canal or Railroad. Wheneve the 10th December last, in which, speaking of the be sacrificed? Can the co warehouse bill, he says, : Our chief commercial cities are already nearer than those of Europe, to the centre of the territory, commerce, and popula-tion of the world, and are destined, at no distant day, to be brought still nearer, when the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific shall be united at the Mexican isthmus, which, combined with our possessions on the Pacific, would revolutionize in our favor the commerce of the world, and more rapidly advance our greatness, wealth, and power, than any event that has occurred since the adoption of the constitution.' When Mr. Walker wrote this sentence, he could scarcely have supposed that the great measure should be so near its accomplishment as to be ranked among the great achieve-ments to be accomplished by the administration of President Polk."

This system of collecting duties in the ports of Mexico, as a military contribution, seems to have met with the concurrence of all parties in the country. The National Intelligencer claims it as having originated with Gen. Waddy Thompson but the Union shows that, on the 5th November last, orders were sent by Judge Mason, the Secretary of the Navy, directing the collection of duties on imports, at a rate not exceeding our present tariff, in such of the ports of California as might be in our possession by conquest. We cannot doubt that this will be a valuable and wise measure, and eminently calculated to benefit our own finances, and weaken the resources of the enemy, as long as Mexico madly refuses to resume her peaceful relations, which we have so often and so generously urged upon her.

The Union of Saturday evening, contains the following letter from the President to the Secretary of the Navy :

To the Secretary of the Navy: Sir, being charged by the constitution with the prosecution of the existing war with Mexico, I deem it proper, in the exercise of an undoubted beligerent right, to order that military contributions be levied upon the enemy in such of their ports or other places. as now are, or may be hereafter, in the poss of our land and paval forces by conquest; and that the same be collected and applied towards defraying the expenses of the war. As one means of effecting this object, the blockade at such conquered ports will be raised, and they will be opened to our own commerce and that of all neutral nations, in articles not contraband of war, during our military occupations of them; and duties on tonnage and imports will be levied and collected through the agency of our military and naval offi-cers in command at such ports, acting under or-ders from the War and Navy Departments. It transmit to you herewith, for your information and transmit to you herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of a communication addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 33d instant, instructing him to examine the existing Mexican tariff, and to report to me, for my consideration, a scale of duties which he would recommend to be levied on tonnage and imports in such conquered ports, together with such regulations as he would propose as necessary and proper, in order to carry this policy into effect, and also a copy of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made on the 30th instant, in answer to my communication to him. The scale of duties, and the regulations for their collection as military contributions exacted from the enemy, recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in this report, have been approved by me.

You will, after consulting with the Secretary

of War, so as to secure concert of action between the War and Navy Departments, issue the neces-sary orders to carry the measure proposed into immediate effect.

JAMES K. POLK. WASHINGTON, March 31, 1847.

This letter is accompanied by a reply from Se-cretary Mason, in which he states that, "after onsultation with the Secretary of war, I have adressed to the officers commanding the naval forces of the United States in the Pacific ocean and in the Gulf of Mexico respectively, letters of instruction conforming to your directions, of which

I herewith enclose a copy."

The copy of the instructions, alluded to, give general directions to the officers of the Navy as to the mode and manner of collecting the contributions, so that they shall fall as an exclusive tax on the Mexican people, allowing a drawback on all articles purchased by sutlers for the use of the army or navy.

TO THE VOTERS OF JEFFERSON

FELLOW-CITIZENS :- I deem it my duty to ad-Fellow-Citizens:—I deem it my duty to address you in reference to my position before you as a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election. It appears that the election this Spring for the House of Delegates, is to be conducted without involving any principle, State or National. The good old Commonwealth has dispensed her favors with so liberal a hand, that we have nothing to deaire, unless it may be the improvement of the navigation of the Shenandoah on our South-eastern border. But it is my fate to meet in this canvass, an obstacle of no mean order in a nomination by a County Convention. This would be an obstacle too gigantic in its dimensions for me to meet if there were not an abwhich will be made known and enforced by our military and naval commanders.

While the adoption of this policy will be to impose a burden on the enemy, and at the same time to deprive them of the revenue to be derived from trade, at such ports or places, as well as to secure it to ourselves, whereby the expenses of the war may be diminished—a just regard to the general interest of commerce, and the obvious advantages of uniformity in the exercise of these beligerent rights, requires that well-considered regulations and restrictions should be prepared for the guidance of those who may be charged with the guidance of those who may be charged with arrying it into effect. carrying it into effect.

You are therefore instructed to examine the existing Mexican tariff of duties, and report to me a schedule of articles of trade, to be admitted at such ports or places as may at any time be in our military possession, with such rates of duties on them, and also on tonnage, as will be likely to protect the specific of the specific or the interval of the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalicental is not extraneous measure, the people will tolerate this claim. Although I admit the necessity in proper cases, of a resort to the caucus system in so way, still I do think it should be used with great circumspection, and should be guarded as far as possible from all abuses. This cannot, in my humble opinion, be effected in the mode adopted humble opinion, be effected in the mode adopted in our county for some years past. I do not think it necessarry to look into the reasons which have influenced this opinion, in this address, as they would be of profit now to no one. But I am sure that any one who will look dispassionately on the system in its practical details, will see the evils of it without any denunciations from me. But it is argued against me in particular, that

But it is argued against me in particular, that in accepting the nomination which was tendered me by my neighbors, it has a tendency to divide the party. To this I will respond, that here never was a party which united with perfect harmony upon any one man—but if so, it is exceedingly rare. Why then deprive our citizens of the opportunity of choice, when no principle is to be the sacrifice? I will put the question whether there are not those who object to me on the score of dividing the party, who did not hesitate to give their support to J. S. Gallaher, Esq., when he ran in the contest between Messrs. Quigley, Daugherty, Gallaher and Wager? I do not put this inerty, Gallaher and Wager? I do not put this in-terrogatory with any invidious design, but merely to bring the question home to gentlemen. For I am sure that the public have never had a more can the friends of my bosom join with my enemies. (and who so insignificant as to be without them.) in plunging a dagger into my bosom which is to wrankle and fester the residue of my days? Is that the kind of friendship which I have meted out to them? Have I ever withdrawn my hand from them in the hour of necessity? "A friend in need is a friend indeed." I appeal to them to in need is a friend indeed." I appeal to them to come up to my help in this emergency. It is the last time, my fellow-citizens, that I shall desire an election at your hands, but if it shall be your good; pleasure to elect me, I will discharge the duties of the office with the utmost fidelity. My interests are your interests, and you therefore have the best of all guaranties that I will serve you to the utmost of my ability. If I do not receive a majority of your suffrages, I will bear it with the resignation of a true Republican. I have now, fellow-citizens, "enlisted for the war." I never will again go on the principle that

"He that fights and runs away. Will live to fight another day."

The lateness of the hour at which my name was announced will put it entirely out of my power to call on you all in person, but I will avail myself of this occasion to say that I will be profoundly grateful to any of you for your suffrages. I deem it unnecessary to say more at this time and subscribe myself your fellow-citizen,
R. S. BLACKBURN.

R. S. BLACKBURN.
P. S.—Since writing the above, from what I have learned through a friend, I find that a conversation which I held in Smithfield recently, was not represented as it occurred, although I am pernot represented as it occurred, although I am perfectly certain it was not maliciously misrepresented. What I did say upon being interrogated was, that I thought the immediate cause of the war was the removal of our troops from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande; but that I did not approve of a public discussion of the merits of the war during its continuance. This is what I did say, and what I have always said loop the fore I become a same and the continuance. its continuance. This is what I did say, and what I have always said, long before I became a candidate for public favor, which I could prove by witnesses if were necessary. But I did hope that my fellow-citizens would have had the generosity not to have brought up a collateral issue, which should have no bearing in this contest. II I were a candidate for Congress, I should be held strictly responsible for every view which I might entertain with regard to our national policy; but as I am only a candidate for the House of Delegates, in which national questions will not be mooted, I cannot see why I am to be tried by that standard. But as candor has been a characteristic of my life But as candor has been a characteristic of my life heretofore, I am ready at all times to express my views upon any subject.

April 6, 1847. R. S. BLACKBURN.

OUR LOSS AT BUENA VISTA .- The official despatches of General Taylor state that the total loss of our army at the battle of Buena Vista, in killed, wounded, and missing, is seven hundred and forty, exclusive of the loss of the Kentucky cavalry. We are informed, says the National Intelli-

gencer, on the authority of an officer who was present, and who left Saltillo in the beginning of last month, that the Kentucky cavalry lost in the action sixty-one men, viz: 29 killed and 32 wounded-which would make our aggregate loss right hundred and one, or nearly one-sixth of the

We have received the prospectus for a new Agricultural paper, to be published at St. Charles, Mo., by Mr. INNANUEL S. JONES, formerly of Harpers-Ferry. We wish the editor success in his new undertaking.

Important from Vera Cruz.

SUCCESSFUL LANDING OF THE AMERICAN FORCES.

Reconnoisance-Landing of the American Forces—Carrying Redoubts— Loss of Capt. Alburtis and seven men —Investment of Vera Cruz, &c. &c.

Troops were landed, after a reconnoi sance on the 7th, by Generalt Scott, Pat-terson, Worth, Pillow, Quitman and Twiggs, with their Aids and the Topographical corps, which approached near the shore, towards the direction of the Castle, the guns from San Juan de Ullos opening fire upon the party, throwing shell and round shot, but without doing any damage to the reconnoitering partying short, and the shell, although thrown with precision, bursting at a considerable elevation, doing no harm. One shell pass ing over the steamer Petrita, (the vessel loyed in the reconnoisance.) and soother bursting under her bow without do-

ing her any injury.

Gen. Worth's division, which it is said. has been assigned to the division on the left flank of the city, from the localis of the landing on the South and under Punts de Hornos, had necessarily to move in echellon to the rear, passed the right, in order to gain his proper position—in the to attack and take possession of two redoubts thrown up by the enemy, on one of which was a piece of artillery, and both filled with infantry.

The redoubts were attacked, charged and taken, a spirited resistance being made by the enemy, who lost several in killed, wounded and prisoners—our loss some seven killed and several wounded. Captain Alburtis, of the 2d infantry, was killed by a round shot, supposed to be from the Casile; the ball severed his head from his body, the same shot taking off the arm of a drummer (a boy) and wounding a private. Captain Alburtis was a Virginian, and formerly conducted a nwspaper in Martinsburg. Col. Dixon was wounded in the breast by a musket shot.

The skirmishing was, however, no check to the advancing column, which passed steadily forward to its position on the left and rear of the city, where it halted and commenced the work of entrench-

The general impression seems to be that the city will surrender in the course of ten days or two weeks. No doubt is expressad of the successful termination of the enterprize.

I have just seen and conversed with a states that Gen. Taylor had returned, since his last battle, to Monterey with a portion of cavalry and lour pieces of light artillery, and lett Monterey with about 1500 troops to look up Gen. Urrea, who was on this side of the mountaine and said to have 6000 troops—cavalry and infantry. Gen. Taylor marched in states that Gen. Taylor had returned. and said to days door marched in head of his company, with three stalwart sons the direction of Monte Morales, a town who fought at his side, was badly wounded, but 120 miles south of this, and report says. still continued the fight, until he was overcome on Tuesday night Gen. T. and his little with the loss of blood. them-peace be to their ashes. He whipped Santa Anna on the other side of the mountains and now he has come to clear out all this bottom land.

PROSPECT OF PEACE

The following is an extract of a letter received in Philadelphia, a few days ago: Tampico, March 12, 1847.

A gentleman direct from San Luis Potesi, ar-Anna had forwarded a recommendation to the Mexican congress to sue for peace. Five or six thousand Mexican addiers had deserted, and the balance of the army was represented as be-

If this statement be true, a concession of ho tilities may soon be expected, for the tecom mendation of Santa Anna cannot fail to influ ence the decision of the Mexican Congress -The fall of Vera Cruz must bring affairs to a crisis; and that event has probably already taken

The above letter gives the killed and wounded of Santa Anna's army at a much larger pumber than has been heretofore stated; and we suspect

" Only waiting for Santa Anna to

Surrender !" There are many amusing as well as thrilling facts connected with the Battle at Buena Vista. Among the good ones which exhibit the coolness and self command that always distinguishes Gen. Taylor, we find the subjoined. It appears that on the 21st the enemy kept up a constant fire with their canoon, which, doing no injury to the American Army, was not replied to by our batteries. During the day an officer approached our lines with a deg of truce, and requested to be shown to Gen. Taylor. The brave old man was sitting quietly on his old white chargregiment with whom we became acquainted would reflect honor upon any body of men. Gen. C. M. Fried, its quartermaster, we have heart apoken of as a perfect model of a gentleman, possessing that "he had been sent by his Excellency Gen. Taylor; to inquire in the most respectful manner, what he (Gen. Taylor) was writing for." From the silence of Gen. Taylor was presented, and an interest, 650; idead, 135; discharged, 65. Of the 550, filly are sick—the rest in the very best of health, an all "suger, for the fray."

Speaking of the Mississippians, a Matamoras as the worse, Old Rough and Ready gave the following reply that "HE WAS ONLY WAITTING FOR GEN. SANTA ANNA TO SURRENDER!"

U. S. Officers Killed and Wounded at the battle of Buena Vista.—Killed—3 colonels, I lieutenant colonel, O captains, 1 lieutenants. Total 27. Wounded—1 brigadier general, 1 colonel, 1 major, 10 captains, 201; the colonels, 27. Total killed and wounded, 64.

Or Thursday, and Friday ten boats arrived.—Shad were selling at \$90, and herring at \$50 per thousand, the lowest at which they have been though all limited.—Shad were selling at \$90, and herring at \$50 per thousand, the lowest at which they have been very soll.

It was or News.—Gen. Butler, it is said, will not be able to require to easy and would frighten people with stoutes.

U. S. Officers Killed and Wounded at the battle of Buena Vista.—Killed—3 colonels, 1 lieutenants. Total 27. Wounded—1 brigadier general, 1 colonel, 2 captains, 2 captai er, with his leg over the pommel of the saddle, watching the movements of the enemy, when

HIGHLY INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

We begin to receive many interesting and thril-ling incidents of the great battle of Buena Vista, which will be read with a glow of pride in every American bosom. The escape of the old hero, too, from the least injury, while hundreds were falling thick and fast around him, is truly a matter of wonder and surprise. The Union states that a note, addressed by Assistant Adjutant Bliss, from Gen. Taylor's army, mentions the fact that the General received two balls fluring the battle; one passed through the cuff of the coat, the other through the front. The New Orleans Delta contains some interesting particulars of the battle, from which we extract the following:

On the 21st the enemy were descried, approaching over the distant hills. At their appearance the volunteers raised a great shout and gave three tremendous cheers. Their engineers and officers were seen flying over the field, and dragging their cannon about to get them into position; but the nature of the ground did not favor

dragging their cannon about to get them into position; but the nature of the ground did not favor the undertaking, and it was late in the day before the big gams began to open.

The enemy had with them thirty-two cannon, mostly of large calibre. Their fire, though kept up very briskly, and apparently well manned, did so little execution in our ranks that it was not considered necessary to return their fire. Our cannon were therefore silent the whole of the 21st. Eight or ten killed and wounded were the extent of the casualties sustained by our army on the 31st.

The Delta after stating that the cannons of the Mexicans seemed to be directed to Gen. Taylor's position, and that the balls flew over and above

im like hail, adds: ' Utterly indifferent to the perils of his situation, there sat the old chief, on his conspicuous white horse, peering through his spy glass at the long lines of Mexican troops that could be seen at a great distance on the march. The persuasion of his aids could not induce him to abandon his favorable point for observation, nor to give up his old white horse. To the suggestion of his staff that old whitey was rather too conspicuous a charger for the commander, he replied "that the old fellow had missed the fun at Monterey, on account of a sore foot, and he was determined he should have his share this time."

At sunrise on the 22d February, the battle be-At sunrise on the 22d February, the battle began in earnest. The Mexicans were drawn out in immense numbers. The dark columns of infantry extended as far as the eye could reach; and the cavalry seemed to cover the whole view with their interminable lines. At intervals between the infantry and cavalry, their big guns, strongly protected by a large artillery force, kept up to increase the cappoint of the lines. up an incessant cannonade against our lines.— Their forces were soon in motion. Our artillery Their forces were soon in motion. Our artillery was thrown forward to meet them, protected by the volunteers. Gen. Wool led the main body in person, and was seen everywhere, rallying and encouraging the volunteers. The two armies were soon engaged in lot conflict. The broken nature of the ground divided the forces, so that, instead of one general engagement, the regiments were compelled in a great measure, to bight on their own hock. Our officers were always in the advance, leading their troops. advance, leading their troops. Hence the great mortality among them. In this general melee, one of our small regiments of four hundred men, Later from the Brazos.

The steamer Telegraph at New Orleans, brings advices from the Brazos to the 24th ultimo. A letter to the Picsyune, dated Camargo, March 10th, says: thigh, and being unable to walk, was taken up gentleman direct from Monterey—his in-tornation I think can be relied on. He formation I think can be relied on. He finding it very difficult to carry him, and the ene-

meantline, the Indiana brigade, who of the Mexicans. If Gen. T. overtakes were drawn out and ordered to charge the enemy, were seized with a panic, and displayed some hesitation, Assistant Adjutant General Lincoln rushed to their front, and whilst upbraiding them for their cowardice, was shot, several balls passed through his body. In justice of this brigade it should be stated that they subsequently rallied, and fully redeemed their reputation by the most

and fully redeemed their reputation by the most gallant and effective fighting.

Col. Hardin led the illinoisans in very handsome style, and the sturdy "suckers" fought like lions. Their intrepid colonel fell wounded, and experienced the fate of Cols. McKee and Clay, and was killed by the enemy—not however before he had killed one of the cowardly miscreants with a pistol, which he fired whilst lying on the ground

ground Col. Yell led, the foremost man, a charge of his ing in a deplorable condition. Upwards of 3,000 mounted volunteers against a large body of lan-were killed, and 1,700 wounded during the late cers, and was killed by a lance, which entered his mouth and tore off one side of his face.

The Mississippians, the heroes of Monterey, after doing hard duty as skirmishers, were ordered into line to receive a charge of cavalry, which they did with their rifles, delivering at the same they did with their rifles, delivering at the same time a most destructive fire among the crowded columns of cavalry. The enemy were completely repulsed. The distinguished commander of this gallant regiment, Col. Jefferson Davis, was badly wounded, an escopette ball having entered his loot and passed out of his leg. He was, however, doing well when last heard from. The chivalrous Lieut. Col. McClung was prevented from doing his share of the brave deeds of this brilliant fight, by the grievous wound received at brilliant fight, by the grisvous wound received at the battle of Monterey, which still confines him to his bed, and from which it is much feared by his best friends he will never recover.

ITEMS FROM THE ARMY. Mississippi. Who occupied this place for a few days, left here on Sunday morning. Their orders instruct them to proceed directly to Monterey.— From the reputation that preceded them, we expected they would prove an unmanageable set of boys; but, taking everything into consideration, their deportment was much better than could reasonably have been anticipated. Those of the regiment with whom we became acquainted would reflect honor upon any body of men. Gen. C. M. Price, its Quartermaster, we have heard spoken

them, we have taken up the idea that the old North State will never have cause to blush on their ac-

MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.—Six companies of the Massachusetts regiment we are informed, were landed at the Brazos on Monday.

VIRGINIA REGIMENT.—Three companies of this regiment arrived here on Sunday (the 14th inst.)—two companies passed up the river some five days ago—the balance are yet at sea. One of the companies in Matamoras is commanded by Capt. Alburtis, a printer; one of the lieutenants is a printer, the orderly sergeant is a printer, and 18 of the privates. Mexicans, look out for these boys! The dagger and the shooting-stick have been their plaything almost from infancy, and their balls always make an impression to the tune of Yankee Doodle.

[Capt. E. G. Alburtis, mentioned in the above paragraph, was for a number of years a resident

[Capt. E. G. Alburtis, mentioned in the above paragraph, was for a number of years a resident of this city, and is brother to the late Capt. Wm. Alburtis, 2d Infantry, U. S. A., killed in the attack on Vera Cruz.—N. O. Delta.]

To m. Shor.—The traitor Riley, who deserted at Fort Brown, for the Mexican service, in April last, and pointed the first cannon that was fired, we perceive by an extract from the Tampico Sentinel, was arrested at Monterey, in character of a spy, and sent to Tampico, to expiate his traiterous conduct.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE. BRILLIANT VICTORY!!

Dverwhelming Defeat of 2,000 Mexicans !

The following letter, containing in Friday, re-we find in the Louisville Courier of Friday, re-The following letter, containing important news

ceived from a correspondent at St. Louis. We presume it may be relied on:
Sr. Louis, Monday evening March 29.
Dear Sir:—We have this moment received an express from Santa Fe. The Mexican insurrecnists, numbering 2,000 men, marched down on Santa Fe, as was intimated by our last advices. They were met by Capt. Morris' command, in the valley of the Moro, and totally defeated! A great number of the enemy were killed and wounded, and the rest fled precipitately to the mountains. The action was a most brilliant one on the part of our men, and reflects much credit on their coolness and courage.
The news of the assassination of Gov. Bent is

fully confirmed. Twenty-five other Americans fell at the same time.

I have no time for further particulars, as the steamer Colorado, by which I send this, is preparing to shove out. In haste yours, &c.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM VERA CRUZ. Shipporeck—Loss of Life—More than one Hundred Horses Lost—Salule for Gen. Taylor. We are indebted to the New Orleans Picayune

for a slip, dated Tuesday afternoon, March 30, two o'clock. The ship Oswego, Capt. Johnson, arrived from

era Cruz this morning, having sailed on the 19th The ship Yazoo with Capt. Ker's squadron on board, has been lost on Anton Lizardo. More than one hundred horses were lost. Col. Duncan lost several of his horses in the

rale. The loss of horses is severely felt.

Capt. Kearney, of the U. S. Dragoons, had not anded, and we do not know how many of his One dragoon was drowned from the Yazoo, and

hree men from the store-ship Relief were drown-Gen. Scott had landed ten mortars, but had no pened his fire at last accounts.

Com. Conner fired a salute on the 17th in honor of Gen. Taylor's victories.

MR. EDITOR:—The day of election is approaching, and there seems to be some Democrats who still cling to their private prejudices, or lukewarm because their predilections were not met in the selection of a candidate for Congress; these coniderations are too contracted, when their effect is

exercised to the detriment of our principles.

I was warmly opposed to Mr. Bedinger, both in and out of the Convention (when the issue was between Democrat and Democrat) and the last in Convention to succumb to his nomination. upon to say whether we shall be represented by a Democrat or a Whig. I say we, as the Demo-

crats, are largely in the majority.

And who have we for a candidate? Why that tion, and whose appearance upon the rostrum as an able, pithy, and eloquent defender of Democra-tic principles in 1840 and 1844, produced an ap-probative huzza from every Democrat of the Dis-trict. And now, Democrats, is this your gratitude? You will stay away from the polls, and probably suffer our principles defeated by a man who in 1844, you would have thought it derision o be placed in opposition to our champion, HEN-

Has Mr. Bedinger retrograded in point of ta-ents, or strayed from the path of Democracy?— No! His talent has brightened, and reflects more rilliantly by its wearing; and the virtue of his Democracy, tested by the forfeiture of his health, his time and his means.

that will be willing to to bear the stigma of being recreant to his principles, the administration and

NEWS FROM EUROPE.-The steamship Sarah Sands probably left Liverpool on the twenty-sixth of last month, and is now more than half way on her voyage. She will bring twenty-two days later intelligence from the other side of the water, and will no doubt arrive in the course of a week .-Her news is anxiously looked for by the mercantile community.

The County Court of Clarke, have refused to authorise an election at the house of D. Trisler, in that county, as enacted by the last Legislature. This new Precinct is Democratic, which we presume, is the reason for this action by the

TENNESSEE .- The Whig convention of this State has nominated Neill S. Brown as the candidate for Governor. Aaron V. Brown present Goernor, will be his Democratic opponent.

II On Saturday next, the Cavalry of Clarke County, will be presented with a splendid equipment of cavalry weapons, by their late representative, Col. James Castleman, procured by him from the Governor and Council during the past

The Markets.

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

General Produce Dealor, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 7, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—Our Flour market has been firm for the last week, with a small advance; sales on Thursday and Friday at \$6—on Saturday at \$6 124. On Monday and yesterday the demand was lage—holders are now asking \$6 25, with small sales. Receipt price unsettled—stock small and receipts light.

GRAIN—There is a good demand for Wheat—white \$1 45; Pa. red \$1 374. Corn has advanced—yellow \$8 cents; white 80 to \$2 cents—receipts light. Oats have declined—sales at 40 cents. Rye 80 cents.

CATTLE—The average sales at about \$3 65—the market not active.

arket not active. HOGS—Live Hogs are selling at 6 to \$6.75—the

ply light.

BACON—Hot round is selling at 84 cents, Hams 9 to 91, sides 84 to 84, Shoulders 74 to 8 cents.

LARD—In kegs 10 cts, in bbls and ferkins 94 cents. TRADE AND BUSINESS.

At New York, on Monday, Michigan Flour sold at \$7, 371 a \$7.50; Georgetown was held at \$6.75 a \$7. Corn meal sold at \$4.75. Corn sold at \$1 per bushel.

At Philadelphia. on Monday, Flour sold at \$6.25 a \$6. 371. Rye flour \$5. Corn meal \$4.44. Pa. red Wheat \$1.36. Corn 93 to 95 cts.

MANUAL MINISTER,

On the 10th ult., by the Rev. R. T. Brown. Mr. J. W. Krim, to Miss Lydia Sensendiffer, of Berkeley Co.
On Monday week, at Rice's Hotel, Frederick City, Md., by the Rev. Dr. Zacharias, Mr. Calvin M. Steffiers, to Miss Resecca Jane Pelter—all of Frederick Constit.

county, Va.

On Sunday the 28th ult., by the Rev. Samuel Gover,
Mr. Harrison Willey, to Miss Mary E. Green, all of At Shepherdstown, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hargrave, Mr. Isaac Heidwhal, to Miss Ann Francis Sowners, both of this town.

[The Printer has been duly remembered, and in return is cannot do less than to wish to the happy couple, a long life of uninterrupted felicity. May their days be many and their sita Dows never grow less.]

DIED.

At Harpers-Ferry, on the 19th of February last, of a ingering disease, Mr. Admanam Bralin, aged 79 years.
On the 29th of March, at his residence near Shepherdsown, Jefferson county, Va., Mr. James Marshall, aged

52 years.

And on the same day, HOUR, and place, Mrs. Jane TurNRR: She was on a visit to aid in nursing her sister, Mrs.
Marshall. Her attack was sudden, violent, rapid in its
progress, and soon terminated fatally.

O, death how inexonable thou art—
Death enters and there's no defence,
His time there's none can tell.

Both were called the same nour, to join the General
Assembly and Church of the first-borrin Heaven. These
are thy works, O, God! Thy hand hath done it, and not
an enemy; we would be still, and know that thou art
God. "So teach us to number our days' that we may
apply our hearts unto wisdom." and by thy wonderful
grace be enabled to say, "For this God is our God, for
ever, and ever." Amen.

On Thesday, 30th nit, Mrs. Harrier E. Stiff, wife

On Thesday, 30th bit, Mrs. HARRIET E. STIFE, wife of Mr. George E. Stipe of Frederick county, Va., and daughter of Mr. Joseph Anderson of Clarke County, aged about 31 years.

ANOTHER EEVERE CASE OF ASTHMA,

ANOTHER EEVERE CASE OF ASTHMA,

CORED BY WISTAR'S BASAM.

Seih W. Fowle,

Dear Sir:—Having for a long while been troubled with Asthma in its worst form, and after having tried various remedies, all to no effect, I bought of your agent.

A. Rowe, one bottle of the Balsam of Wild Cherry which relieved me very much. I have continued to tuse the same, as the disease returns upon me, and find it always relieves me when nothing else will; and further, I have no doubt, could I have had the Wild Cherry in the first stages of the disease, but that it would have entirely cured me. I can confidently recommend it as a very valuable medicine for all lung complaints.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON.

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

Church Notices.

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.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR!

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

J. R. WHITE, Merchant Tailor,

Opposite Abeli's Hotel, Harpers-Ferry, Va., Successor to T. J. W. Sullivan, AS just received a handsome assortment of

fine and superfine French and English Blackburn, Dr R S Fancy colored single milled Cassimeres, and black French Doe Skins; Plain black, Fancy, English and French Satin and Silk, Fancy Merino, White Figured and Embroidered Marseilles VESTINGS; Silk and linen Cambrick Pocket Handkerchiefs;

Clary, Ann F Black and Fancy Silk, and Jaconett Cravats; Chewning, Sarah Suspenders, Hosiery, &c., together with some beautiful pieces of Black and Fancy Colors; Coleman, Jacob Conrad, Wilson Cashmerett's and Drap d'ete, for Spring and Summer Coats, and Pants.—ALSO, READY MADE CLOTHING,

A general assortment, which will be sold very his friends and the public generally.

April 9, 1847—3t. A Card to the Ladies.

MISS MARY E. TAYLOR, from Winches-LVL ter, announces to the Ladies of Charles-town and its vicinity, that she intends commencing the Millinery and Mantna-Makshe hopes by strict attention, to merit the patronage of the Ladies. She will receive her patterns Fondroy. E.D. ge of the Ladies. She will receive her pattern a few days, when she will be able to accommosate those who may call on her. She will be Ford, E R ound at the residence of Mrs. Walker. date those who may call on her. She will be found at the residence of Mrs. Walker. April 9, 1847-3t.

Information Wanted. BY the last Will and Testament of the late Grove, William Ambrose Cramer, dec'd, who migrated from Heskitt, Thos J Ireland in the year of a certain Per Hannah, Mrs Mary ter Byrne, or Burns, is bequeathed the sum of Honeyman, Sam'l D \$100. It is stated in the said Will that the said Harover, Jno H Burns was last known as residing at Thorn Hill, Hogue, Andrew near Emmittsburg, Maryland. This is therefore to inform said Burns that if he will come forward Homar, Sarah A and sufficiently identify himself, he will receive Hoffman, Benj from the undersigned the above legacy. Howard, Grafto All Editors in the U. States disposed to confer Hite, Col Thom

a favor on Mr. Burns, will please give the above a few insertions. G. W. SAPPINGTON, Ex'r of Ambrose Cramer, dec'd. Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.,

April 9, 1847. New Spring and Summer Goods.

S. TATE is now receiving a large and desirable assortment of the latest styles of Spring and Summer Goods, which he will sell on the most accommodating terms for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers. He would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and

laid Do

spectfully invite the attention of his friends and the public generally to his Stock, of which the following is but a small part:
Superior black French Cloths, Cassimeres;
Fancy colored Cloths and Cassimeres, for Spring and Summer wear;
Gambroons, plain, striped, and Duck;
Drilling for Pants; Suspenders:
Superior black Italian Cravats, Fancy do.;
Umbrellas; Pillow and Irigh Linens, Cottonades;
Canaburgs, bleached and brown Cottons: Lambaugh, Abram Lannon, John Larue, Christopher C snaburgs, bleached and brown Cottons; laid Domestics, Ginghams; inen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Linen Cambrig Handkerchiefs;
Prints of every description; Cotton Hosiery;
Table Damask, do. Cloths, Napkins;
Huckerback Diapers and Crash;
Bonnet, Cap, and Nack Ribbands;
Grass Cloth and Corded Skirts;
Berages, and Balzarines, Zephyr Worsted, &c.,
Together with a large assortment of Groceries,
Queens-ware, Hardware, &c.
April 9, 1847. Lewis, R M McIver, James

E. M. AISQUITH, P. M. April 9, 1847. BLUE MERCER AND LONG RED PO-April 9, 1847. J. H. BEARD.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS D. WEBSTER has removed hi THOMAS D. WEBSTER has removed his aloop to the upper story of the frame building of J. J. Miller. The entrance is on the corner, Main street. He will be happy to receive orders from his old friends, and hopes in his better location to find many new ones. The latest Spring and Summer Fashions, has just been received, and he is amply prepared to furnish any article in the Tailoring line, to suit all tastes, notions and fancy. Thankful for past favors in his endeavors to make an honest living, by his trade, he solicits a continuance, and believes that he will be able to render entire satisfaction. ender entire satisfaction. Charlestown, April 9, 1847-3t.

COMPANY ORDERS.

THE Companies of the 55th Regiment, V. M., are ordered to parade at the times and places as follow. Adjutant John REED is hereby

places as follow. Adjutant John Reed is hereby ordered to muster each company.

The different Companies in the Shepherdstown district will parade in Shepherdstown, on Saturday the 10th of April, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Company formerly commanded by Capt.
Thomas West, will parade in Charlestown, at the usual place of parading, on Saturday the 17th day of April, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Leetown Company will meet at its usual place of parading, on Saturday the 24th of April, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Smithfield Company will meet at its usual place of parading, on Saturday the 24th of April, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Smithfield Company will meet at its usual place of parading, on Saturday the 24th of April, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Smithfield Company will meet at its usual place in Smithfield, on Saturday the 24th of April, at 11 o'clock, A. M. F. YATES, Lieut. Col. Com'g.

April 9, 1847.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Saturday the 17th instant, at Shannondale Springs, will be offered for sale, the follow-

Twelve superior Milch Cows, some of them fresh,

Fifty Sheep,

A Wagon and Cart, Plonghs, Harrows, Gears and other Farming Utensils,

250 Barrels of Corn, 15 Acres of Wheat in the ground, and other ar

Superior Wines and Liquors, Being the remnant of the Company's stock.

Terms.—The Corn sixty dayscredit. All sums Jacob Foreman, under \$5, cash—above that amount for other articles, 9 months—bond and good security to be

All red H Farr, iven. By order, April 9. B. C. WASHINGTON, Prest.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

HAVE this day associated with me in the Mercantile Business, my brother, Mr. E.P. MILLER. The business will hereafter be conducted'in the name of MILLER & BROTHER.

April 1, (9,) 1847. A CARD. TAKE this opportunity of offering to my friends and the public generally, my grateful acknowledgements for the many manifestations of kindness, and for the support they have extended

to me in the several business connexions, in which I have been engaged in this place. The present arrangement with my brother, I expect to be u permanent one, and hope that my friends and the public will extend to me a share of their patronage, and I will engage on my part to use my best xertions to make it their interest to do so.

April 9, 1847. E. P. MILLER.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Charles-town, Va., which if not taken out before the first of July next, will be sent to the General

Post Office as dead letters: McLary, Anther McDonald, John Alexander, Bersheba Anorer, Frank Adam, Miss Rebecca Moore, Henry McSherry, William Moler, Jacob McGlinton, Franklin Avis, Jennet Adams, Jeremial Mattheny, John C Mayhew, Levi Maxwell, Wm J McFarland, Jno Avis, David Balch, D P W Barler, F C Belgy, Mr Mormins, James McDonald, Tho Middleton, Henry O 2 Burnett, Henry Nichols, Daniel B Breckenridge, E C Baliss, Thompson Nelson, M P Bales, Enoch

Butler, Harman

Brown, James

Clip, Joel

High, Thos

Ives, William

Kellison, George

Coalman, John

Donavin, John

Buckey, Miss Mary Owen, Christein Brown, Joseph (Col'd) & Oconnel, Patrick Pendle, Plinney Pugh, Miss March Pugh, Caleb Clapsaddle, Ferdinana Perringer, John Cromwell, Henrietta Christmas, Sarah F Parker, Julia A Painter, Jas W Parker, Miss Rache

Parker, Harriet A Peiffer, Casper Ross, Joseph Ripler, William Ruffner, James Duffin, Mrs Catharin Dein, Henry Downs, Miss Mary A Roberts, William Rogers, J H Dillow, Rev Isaac 2 Ransome, Mrs Lewis

Dunn, Henry Dawes, William Rabbitt, Elizabeth Dandridge, A S Rowland, David Summerfield, Samuel Small, James B Slegelmilk, Jacob Smith, B Smith, Thomas Snider, Samuel C Foltz, Lewellen Shewman, John Georbright, James Shafers, Mary Stone, Rchard

Sullivan, C W Snider, Dan'l C Strider, Samuel T Taylor, Miss Mary Thomas, J L Tucker, Robert Hite, Col Thomas Hetrick, Margaret Therrell, Rebocca Thomas, Logan Thomas, Jeremiah Huddleston, Geo l Tucker, Mrs Henry St

George Johnson, Thomas Jackson, Mrs Rosanna Vanorden, Philip L. Johnson, Rankin Verman, Frederick Jennings, William Jackson, Martha Whipp, David Wysong, Miss Anna A Willis, Mrs Elizabeth Jackson, Enoch II West, George Wiltshire, John Ware, Sarah Ann

Wright, William Whitehill, Jas C Walch. Bright Wright, Miss Mary F Walker, Mrs Sarah Washington, Miss Har washington, Miss Han-nah P Wellar, Thomas

Young, Mrs Eliza Zomhro, Daniel Wildey Lodge No 11 I O O P Any Daguerrean Artist,

To Bridge Builders.

The subscriber is prepared to make contracts to build a Bridge across the Shenandoah River, at Snicker's Ferry, Clarke county Va. Any persons wishing to contract for the work will call on the subscriber in person.

[AMES CASTLEMAN:

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Harpers-Ferry, Va., on the 31st of March, 1847, which if not taken out before the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

Otis II Aldnick, Jonn W. McCord, Edmund'C Allen, Jonathan B Buckles, James Martin, 2 Joseph Melvin, S. Moury, John Martin, Michael McGuire, Miss Emma Martin, Mrs Margaret McClure, John Mulican, A Mulson, George Miller, Arthur McLarry, Britenbaugh & Brown William Moore, Patrick Murphy, N O John Nisswarner, M. R Butler. Armstond Ball, Jumes Brown, John Barry, Caroline Neer; Edward Nichols, Horace Bliss Wm. Norris, Thomas O'Brion,

E. Il Carrell. H. Cogsil, Oppenheimer, Miss Elizabeth Öden, William Clark, Marel Pugh, John Pilcher, 2 James H. Puter, Sam'l. H. Cartzdvner Robert Delzelli Peter Derrey, E F Philip Engle, Thomas Evans,

James H. Puter,
George Pilchers,
David Price,
R
Wm. A Roderick,
John W. Roderick,
Joseph L. Russell,
William B Read, 2 J. A Fitzsimmons, A. Fulterer, William
H. Ressley,
Catharine E. Roher,
W. T. Rees,
S. Sidney Simberick, John Shannafelt, 2 Miss Mary Foursythe, William Greer,

Samuel Strider, John H Strider, J. H Graham, Miss Henrietta Scrog-Joseph Groff, gins, Maj. Sauders, David H Garrette John F Gray, William Strider, Rev. Benj. Shipman, Miss Mary Ann Saniker Miss Margaret Sturdy, Thomas Griggs, H L Gallaher, Michael Gallaher, Eli Saint, Gustavus Smith, William Snook, Samuel Houser.

James Hackett, Miss Sarah Sollers, John Holton, Catharine Haislip, Mrs. Elizabeth Stephen-Christopher Slevin, George J. Higgius, David Soister, John Shewbridge, -Hillan John M Harmison William Hirst, George B. Sloat, T V Nelson Taylor, Robert Wm. Hinton.

James Hanes, G. J. Thomas, William Shirston, Joseph T Hess; Mrs. Nancy Johnson, Mrs. Mury Ann Trail, John Ish, Henry Jones, A. W Jones, Simon Vceder, Madisonia Wilson, Wm. F. Wilson, Mrs. Ellen Williams, Elijah Jarvis, John King, Henry Keller, James Wallace,

1 1 2

Wm. D Winters, 2 S. Williams, James R Krepps, David Whiten, Burgess B Long John Worford, Mrs. Margaret Wern-John Larkin. Lockard & Brook, R. C. Luckett, 3 Jacob Waters,
George H Lindsey,
Jacob Longbrake, William Wilts
Henry W Wal
William Ward
Mrs. Catherine A LemGeorge Wilt.
Miss Clara Ze 3 Jacob Waters, William Wiltshear, Henry W Walton, 3 William Ward,

Thomas C Landerkin, Miss Clara Zorger,

JOHN G. WILSON, P. M.

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

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 coun-To afford greater facilities for the purchase of

10th April, as one of the partners is now in New

produce, the Depot Store will be devoted morees-pecially 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 con-

Duffield's Depot, Balt. & Ohio Railroad, April 2, 1847. 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 husiness in Charlestown. He is now more fully prepared than ever to accommodate his friends in present than ever to accommodate his friends. date his friends in every branch pertaining to the Tailoring Business, and hopes to receive contin-ned 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.

Ur Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work at the market price.

April 2, 1847. JOHN R. A. REDMAN.

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 pr settlement. JAS. GRANTHAM; April 2, 1847—4t.

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 application. Constant employment and good

application. Constant cusple, wages will be given.

P. S. None need apply but those who are steady and can come well recommended.

COX & MILLER.

Harpers-Ferry, April 2, 1847.

JUST received from WADE & BUTCHERS celebrated manufactory, B Dozen RAZORS, made expressly to order, every one of them marked with my name, and warranted to give satisfaction or exchanged. tion or exchanged.

April 2. THOS. RAWLINS.

WE have forsale a kiln of fresh burnt LIME, near the residence of Mrs. Engle, on the Charlestown and Smithfield Turnpike.

JOSEPH & WM. ENGLE. March 26, 1847-3t.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. AN APPEAL FOR IRELAND. O! list to the wail—the wail of the dying—
The cry of the famishing, perishing crowd;
Harkl-infants are sobbing and mothers are sighing,
And iron-nerved men are weeping aloud.

Loud booming across the ocean's dark water,
Comes the cry of the needy, the noble and brave;
The strong men are failing—they fall in the slaughter
Gaunt famine is working—oh! pity and save,

They stagger and reel—their strength is all wasted, Pale, pale is the cheek, and dimmed is the eye, Each huskily whispers—"No food have I tasted.
O! 'tis hard from sheer famine thus slowly to die.'

They carry him home ward-O'. cheerless the greeting,
Pale wife and wan children are weeping at home;
Yet true to their love, his mame of repeating,
The morsel's untouched till the absent one come.

O! list to the wailing—the strong men are failing.
O! hear how they cry for a morsel of food;
Their prayers then prevailing, with merey availing,
Shalt teach you how blessed it is to do good.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The barque Cactus, of Kennebunk, Maine, which sailed from that port on the 21st inst., for Cork and a market, went ashore on Tanto Beach, east side of Cape Cod, on Monday, during the N. E. gale, and all hands perished. The vessel had gone to pieces. The Cactus was a fine barque of 260 tons, one or two years old, and was loaded by Messrs. E. D. Brigham & Co., Agents for the Steam Flour Mill at East Boston. She had a cargo of flour, corn, corn meal, &c., which is believed to be insured in The vessel is insured for twenty thousand dollars.

CANAL .- There was a considerable freshet in the Potomac and Conococheague on Monday and Monday night last, which overflowed the embankments of the Canal below town, and made severa sizeable breaches, not of consequence enough, however, to delay navigation above 4 or 5 days to come.—Williamsport (Md.) Times, Saturday.

BE SOCIAL .- How different could be the aspect of human society, if all persons would throw aside some of the reserve they have, and be more open, frank and sociable than they are now. In most instances now, when strangers meet there is a coldness and reserve that dampens the flow of good feeling and freezes up the affections of the heart. How we have been pained to see individuals thrown into each other's presence when the fountains of the heart were locked up, and no disposi-tion manifested to let them loose by social con-versation. A single word well timed and fitly spoken under such circumstances, would do more to relieve individuals of their embarrassment, than any thing else. And why should not every body so far forget conventional forms as to be sociable to strangers, when thrown into their presence? Americans are wanting in this respect.

A WOOD SAWYER'S ADVICE TO HIS SON .- " Ven ette, if you is ever elewated to that ere profession mind and saw the biggest sticks fust, cause vy? you'll only have the little ones to saw ven you gets tuckered out. Ven you eats pie, as I 'opes you lives to be a man, alwuz eat the crust fust, cause the crust ain't a good thing to top off with, 'specially if it's tough and thick as sole leather.

Ven you piles up wood, alwuz pile the biggest ones to the bottom, alwuz, Lafayette, cause it's hard exercise to lift them to the top of the pile.— These are the results of hobservation, Lafayette, and may be depended on, and it's all for your good that I say it." "Vy farder," responded the youth, "what a 'normous 'sperience you must a had!"

RELIANCE UPON PROVIDENCE .- It was Bishop Hall that with the most becoming resignation said:—"When I am dead, and forgotten, the world will be just as it now is-the same succession and varieties of seasons, the same revolutions of the heavens, the same changes of earth and sea, the like occurrence of natural events and human affairs. It is not in my power to alter the course of things, or to prevent what must be.—
What should I do, but quietly take my part of the present, and humbly leave the care of the future to that all-wise Providence, which ordereth all things, even the most cross events, according to his most holy and just purposes.

There is no trait in the human character so potential for weal or woe as firmness of purpose.— It is wonderful to see what miracles a resolute and undying spirit will achieve. Before its irbecome as cobweb barriers in its path. Difficulties the terror of which causes the pampered sons of luxury to shrink back with dismay, provokes from the man of lofty determination only a smile. The thy HAY, on reasonable terms. teems with examples to show what wonders may be accomplished by resolute perseverance and pa-

MRS. MYERS AGAIN .- The New Orleans Delta publishes by request, another letter from Mrs. Virginia Myers, addressed to a lady in New Or-leans, and adds:—" Whatever have been the faults of Mrs. Myers, from the general tenor of her letter it would seem that she is bitterly atoning for what she calls her " indiscretion." The letter is not worth copying. It is in the same wild, phrenzied, opium-eating style as its predecessors.

BOISTEROUS PREACHING .- A' celebrated divine who was remarkable in the first period of his ministry for a loud and boisterous mode of preaching, suddenly changed his whole manner in the pulpit, and adopted a mild and dispassionate mode of de One of his brethren observing it, inquired of him what had induced him to make the change? He answered—"When I was young I thought it was thunder that killed the people, but when I grew wiser, I discovered that it was lightening-so I determined to thunder less and lighten more in future.

The Christian nations have each one peculiar trait by which they may always be distinguished from each other, for instance:

The Italians fiddle upon everything. The French dance upon everything. The Germans smoke upon everything. The English eat upon everything The Yankees talk upon everything.

A minister was once called upon to effect a reconcilliation between a fisherman and his helpmate. After using all the arguments in his power to convince the offending husband that it was unmanly to chastise his loving wife, the minister concluded—"David: you know that the wife is the weaker vessel, and you should have pity on her." "Confound her," replied the angry fisherman, "if she's the weaker vessel, she should car-

A CONUNDRUM .- Why are we led to infer that David and Joshua were Intemperate men? Because David when he went out to meet Goliah "on the field of honor" "took a sling," and Joshua, previous to his attack on the walls of Jericho, "took a horn," and gave a "regular blow-out!" [Knickerbocker.

SIR EDWARD COOKE Says: Six hour's to sleep—to law's grave study six Four spend in prayer—the rest on nature fix. Or rather as SIR WM. JONES SAYS: Six hours to law—to soothing slumber seven; Ten to the world allott—and all to heaven.

THE MORNING .- The sweetness of the morning is, perhaps, its least charm. It is the renewed vigor it implants in all around that affects usvigor it implants in all around that affects us-man, animal, birds, plants, vegetations, flowers. Refreshed and soothed with sleep, man opens his heart; he is alive to nature, and nature's God, and his mind is more intelligent, because more fresh. He seems to drink of the dew like the flowers, and feels the same reviving effect.

Injure no one; you will never add to your own,

If you would get along in the world you must hold up your head, even if you know that there is not much in it.

WARMING A BED .- A good lady in the city of WARMING A BED.—A good lady in the city of Portland, whose husband was tormented with the rheumatism, was advised by a neighbor to warm his bed with a pan of coals and to throw in a little sugar. She accordingly threw upon the sheet something like a pound of brown Havana sugar, and proceeded to draw a pan of hot coals briskly between the sheets, by which operation the sugar was nigh restored to its primitive state, and made as hot as when it came from the boiling cauldron, Meanwhile the old man had denuded himself, and when the pan was withdrawn, crawled between Meanwhile the old man had denuded himself, and when the pan was withdrawn, crawled between the sheets as fast as his lameness would permit. But the bound from the bed gave the lie to his complaint—no member of the kavel family could have vaulted to the floor with more agility than the sugar scalt oldcodger, and no Stentor could have roared louder than he did. In the jump he struck the dame, and man, woman, two children and the hot coals came to the floor together. But the coals were scarce less comfortable than the hot coals were scarce less comfortable than the hot sugar, and the evening's entertainment concluded with "ground and loity tumbling by the whole company." But the exercise thus taken was productive of good, and barring the scalt skin, the old man was rendered more free from pain than he had been for many years.

When a cat drinks rum, you may look out for If a woman were to change her sex, what sort

of a being would she become? She would be a hea-then

Why do white sheep eat more hay than black Because there are more of them. The following are valuable remedies. Try

To be happy—be honest.
To please all—mind your business.

To make money—advertise.
To do right—subscribe for a newspaper.
To have a good conscience—pay the printer.

JACKSON'S BIRTH-DAY .- The anniversary of the birth-day of Andrew Jackson, the 15th of March, was duly celebrated in Philadelphia. The day was ushered in by the firing of a salute from Bush Hill, and a military parade took place; togeth-er with other observances in honor of the memorable occasion.

Specie:-The Prince Albert at this port has £75,000 sterling. Multiply it by five and you have the amount in dollars, a little exaggerated, -says \$360,000 .- N. Y. Journal of Commerce

TABLE OF DISCOUNT, BALTIMORE.

	CTED WEEKLY.	
MARYLAND-		di
Farm. & Mech. Bank		l di
at Frederick	dis Carlisle,	di
Other Fred'k. Banks, &	dis ? Pittsburg Bk Notes, i	- di
Patapsco,	dis Pittsburg Bk Notes, i	di
Annapolis, 1	dis Brownsville, 1: dis Waynesburg, 1:	di
Hagerstown,	dis Waynesburg, 1	di
Easton,	dis Do. current lunds, 1;	di
Williamsport,	dis Pennsylvania Relief	A 15.50
Mineral Bank #	dis Notes, 1	di
Cumberland Bank		di
VIRGINIA-	NEW JERSEY,	l di
Charlestown & Win-	NEW YORK-	111319
chester branches of	dis Country do.	di
Bank of Valley,	dis? Country do.	di
Fredks'g. branches, 1	dis NEW ENGLAND,	di
Wheeling Banks, 1	dis OHIO,	
Richmond & Pet'g. 1	discINDIANA, 1	di
All other Va. Banks, ?	dis SILLINOIS,	5110
DIST. OF COLUMB	IA-> KENTUCKY, 1	
Alexandria Banks, 1	dis TENNESSEE, 24	
Georgetown do t	dis ALABAMA.	di di
Bank Metropolis, 1	disas Carculatya	3369A
Other Wash. Banks, 1	dis Charleston,	di
PENNSYLVANIA	dis Charleston, Other S. Carolina,	l di
Philadelphia Banks, 1	dis N. CAROLINA, dis GEORGIA— dis Savanah, dis Augusta.	l di
Harrisburg,	dis 5 GEORGIA-	0500
Columbia,	dis Savanah,	l di
Columbia, 1 Middletown, 1 Northumberland, 1	dis Augusta.	l di
Northumberland, 1	dis LOUISIANA-	4
Rending,	dis New Orleans, 1	
Pottsville,		
Lancaster, 1	dia SPECIE,	pa
Gettysburg, 4	dis	

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.

Seasonable.

FOR SALE. ■ HAVE for sale a choice lot of POTATOES,

suitable for seed or table use-Also, best Timo-JAMES L. RANSON. March 26, 1847-3t.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned as Trustee, on the 28th October, 1841, and admitted to record, by Carter Williamson and wife, for purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to sell, on Monday the 19th of April 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 Fitzpa-trick, on the 14th November, 1835, and conveyed and assigned by the said Fitzpatrick to Alburtis Childs, and by said Childs to Lysander B. Childs, and from the said L. B. Childs to Carter Williamson, as will more fully appear from the Indentures to be exhited on the day of sale.

Terms :- Twelve months' credit from the day of sale. Bond with approved security will be reured. CHAS, B. HARDING, March 26, 1847. quired.

HOUSES TO LET.

WANT, at Cedar Lawn, a good farmer with a and known habits of industry. None other need

Also, at the same place, a garderner who un-derstands 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. HE Store Room recently occupied by Sam-

uel H. Allemong—it is in good condition, and in a central part of the town. Possession given on the 1st of April, 1847. Also, a House on Main Street—possession im-nediately. WM. R. RAUM. March 26, 1847-3t.

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 that purpose. Farmers, look to your interest, and give us a call before you dispose of your produce.

M. H. & V. W. MOORE.

Tr Plaster, Salt, Fish, Tar, &c. always on hand o exchange with the farmers for their produce. Old Furaace, Febuary 26, 1847. WHITE WASH BRUSHES, just received

and for sale—all sizes and prices.

March 19.

E. S. T. E. S. TATE. CLOVER SEED.—Superior quality for sale by J. J. MILLER. March 19.

POTATOES—An excellent article, for sale by 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. IHE 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 size.

ticles, viz:

Knives, Scissors, Needles, Razors, Sawa Axes, Files, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Guns, Curtain Bands, Tea Trays, Firo Irons, Cast Pots, Oyens, Kettles, Spades, Shovels, Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Chains, Nails, Iron, Steel, Tin, Wire, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Lead Pipe, Pamps, Hydraulic Rams, &c.; Stoves, Grates, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Harness and Saddlery Mountings; Eliptic Springs and Axics, warranted; Patent Leather, Painted Cloth, Coach Lace, Lamps, Hubs, Bows, Hubsbands, Mallable Castings, and all Goods usually kept in Hardware Stores, which we offer wholesale and retail at our new Granie front wholesale and retail at our new Granie front
Ware-houses, sign of the Gill 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.

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

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

Imported Garden Stanary and Vases of the

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 al

JAMES M. HAIG, No. 133 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

SIGN OF THE GOLD TASSEL, MPORTER and Manufacturer of Fringes, Tassels, Gimps, Odd Fellows' and Masonic Regalia, Flags, Banners, &c. Dealer in Buttons, Tailors' Trimmings, Cords, &c. Fancy Goods in every variety, wholesale and retail. Baltimore, Feb. 5, 1847-1y*

LEWIS A. METTEE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 13 LIGHT STREET, (Near Fogg's & Thurston's Fountain Hotel.) CENTLEMEN'S Garments made in a superior manner. Making, Cutting and Trimming done on reasonable terms, with neatness and despatch. Baltimore, Feb. 5, 1847-6m.

Important Information to all MERCHANTS.

HILADELPHIA is well known to stand unrivalled in the trade of Umbrellas, Parasols, PARASOLETTES, &c. The most extensive Manu-

SLEEPER & FENNER,

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, manu-facture 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 JUST received another lot of Garden and Corn Hoes, Spades, Rakes, Shovels, 3 and 4 prong merchants who will favor them with an early call and examine their stock will be satisfied. Those and examine their stock will be satisfied. Forks, Broad Axes, &c.

April 2. THOS. RAWLINS. and examine their stock will be satisfied. Those who are not coming to the city, but who will en-

no abatement is made. Small profits, large returns, and the mutual in terests of buyer and seller, on a broad scale, is the object and basis of this long established house. 126 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 5, 1847-\$4.

LAW NOTICE.

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

ESTRAY COLT. STRAYED away from the subscribers residing two and a helf 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.

Just Received, A SPLENDID assortment of Hair Brushes, from 250 up to \$1,12\frac{1}{2}. Also, a lot of White wash Brushes from 31\frac{1}{2} to 75 cents.

Paint Brushes, assorted sizes, all of the best, to be had at the sign of the Golden Mortar, at Harpers-Ferry. A. M. CRIDLER. March 19, 1847.

Hair Brushes.

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

JUST received from H. Hughes & Co. a lot of superior IRON, such as Plough and Bar frons, Horse-shoe Rods, Nail Rods, small round and square Iron, warranted to be of superior quality, at reduced prices. March, 26, 1847. THOS. RAWLINS.

Turnpike Notice. PASS Tickets for the Turnpike will be so

hereafter by the Treasurer on the following For \$1, \$1 10 cents will be given in Tickets.

For \$1, \$1 10 cents will be given in Tickets.

For \$5, \$6 00 will, be given in Tickets;

For \$10, \$15 00 in Tickets.

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

JOHN YATES, Pres't.

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

Oil of Tannin for Leather.

ONEY 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 ellyer.

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.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

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

MILLER & TATE. March 12, 1847.

E. S. Tate,

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

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

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

Some years back, Nathan Shepherd, informed the public in the newspapers, that he was the original discoverer of Jackin's Cintment, and had taken out a new patent thereon in his own name, having in the first instance assigned as a reason for so doing, "that many, persons would try to 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 Shepmost tasteful designs and patterns, made of the finest and handsomest description of Italian Marble; Tiles for Flooring, imported, and always on hand, and for sale at the most reasonable prices.

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

GIDEON B. SMITH, M. D. GIDEON B. SMITH, M. D.

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

March, 1847. \(\)
Mar. 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 firs t, but afforded no relief; the wound kept gatting worse. I then sent to Mr. Miller's, Lovettsville, and obtained a pot of Shepherd's Patent Specific Ointment. This so changed the appearance of the sore that it very quickly began its healing opesore 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.

BALTIMORB, October 23, 1844. MR. C. HERSTONS: Last winter I received a small wound in one of my feet. I sent to a Druggist for a pot of Judkin's Ointment, but unfortunately the article obtained was spurious. In using it my foot kept getting worse, until I became incapable of attending to business—was confined to bed, and had to send for a Physician. Had I not got relief I might have been ruined.— 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 placethe wound soon became in a state of amendment and it effected a perfect cure. From delicacy, I forbear to mention the name of the Druggist from whom I bought the spurious Ointment, but who have prepared the largest and best assortment of

Silk Parasols and Parasols

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

From William McJillon, Esq.,
BALTIMORE, January 10, 1846.
Mr. C. HERSTONS: Although the reputation of Shepherd's Patent Specific Ointmenuhas 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 day. trust their orders to S. & F., per mail, shall be convinced that they are faithfully executed. Every article is at the lowest net cash price, from which applied to a physician, yetfor 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 public. WM. McIILTON.

For chilbiain or frostbite it is a valuable remedy

Doctors Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryors Dyspeptic Cordial,

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

From B: W. Naill, former member of the Legislature of Maryland.

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

Mr. C. Herstons:—Dear Sir—Having suffered match during the spring of 1841 as 1 then

fered much during the spring of 1841 as I then informed you, with what I regarded as a dyspeptic condition of the stomach, and having procured a bottle of Dra. Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryora' Dys-peptic Cordial at your instance, I have pleasure ire in informing you that from its use I was in ter days entirely relieved on that occasion. It has also been successfully used in the family for other purposes so that we are never without Hon. D. W. NAILL, Senator of Maryland.

ly/ isimerso: 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, distingthe from me. My case was of the most, distingthe food, and the conflict between my sto-inach 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 defolity, nerves weakened for 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, Kuha and Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial. Soon after using it my disordered stomach became softhed. 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 my 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.

WHO WANTS MONEY?

C'EOREE W PEACHER has now open, dering the present year, his Lottery Office, opposite the Harpers-Ferry Postace and Will continue during the present year, his Lottery Office, opposite the Harpers-Ferry Postace that the price in any price of the day in the price i

some years in the General Post Office. I am fully convinced that the above statement JAS, M. HANSON. JAS. M. HANSON.
ILTFor sale, by J. P. BROWN, Ag't.
Feb. 26, 1847—6m. Charlestown.

LAND FOR SALE.

HAVE several fine TRACTS OF LAND in this county and in Berkeley, for sale at low prices and on mast accommodating payments.

H. ST. G. TUCKER.

Hazelfield, Jefferson county, Va.,
Sept. 25, 1846—11. [F. P. copy.] Gurden Seeds. Va hwat

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

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 fertility of soil, it is not to be excelled by any in the county of Jefferson, and perhaps no farm in the State is similarly situated in regard to water facilities. The fields are watered by running streams through each—there is a good Saw-mill on it, and in addition to this, there is fall sufficient for a flouring mill, woollen factory, distillery, or any kind of machinery that capitalists may desire. The atream 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 Charlestown. Letters addressed to B. F. Glark,

Charlestown. Letters addressed to B. F. CLARK, at the above named place, will receive attention.

March 5, 1847—3m. IT Lancaster Tribute is requested to copy three months for \$5 00, and send one copy of the paper to advertiser and the bill to this office for collection.

FOR RENT-

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

SAPPINGTON'S

THREE-STORY BRICK 型の空間と。 WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA. October 24, 1845.

Valuable Jefferson Land for Sale:

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

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

Containing 600 Acres. The Impromements consist of a commodious DWELLING HOUSE.

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

growing and yielding upon the Estate

besides every variety of Ornamental Trees grow besides every variety of *Ornamental Trees* growing in the yard.

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

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 specula-tion, to any disposed to engage in such an enter-prise. To a gentleman of fortune, who desires a country residence, an opportunity is now offered

rarely to be met with.

WM. T. WASHINGTON.

Near Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va.,
December 18, 1846.

Saddle and Harness Manufactory.

THE undersigned, thankful for past favors, (akes this method to inform his friends and the pub-lic generally, that he has made arrangements to e supplied with the best of Ballimore Leather, for the manufacture of all articles in his line. He will make to order and keep constantly on hand,

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

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 before selling, as he will pay the very highest cash

He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month; and usually at his residence in Charlestown. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to down ... WILLIAM CROW. Charlestown, Nov. 20, 1846-1f.

JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

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

An assortment of Ladies' Gatters, Kid Silppers,
Morocco and Leather Walking Shoes;
A large assortment of Misses and Children's Gatters, Boots, Shoes, &c...

Out 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 ModaNiel, Agenti.

Charlestown, Oct. 23, 1846.

POTATOES 50 bushels Potatoes for seed or table use. E. M. AISQUITH. March 26, 1847.

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.

feel an interest in its success, will give us their aid,

W.M. J. SPRRIENS, Harpers-Ferry;
John G. Wilson, do.

Solomon Stalky, Shephenistown;
H. B. Miller, Elk Branch;
John Cook, Zion Chuch;
W.M. Honemous of John Hess, Union School House;
George E. Moore, Old Furnace;
John H. Shith of J. R. Redman, Smithfield;
Enwin A. Reilly, Summit Point;
Dolphith Drew of S. Hespelshower, Kabletown;
Jacon Islen of J. M. Nicklin, Berryville;
W.M. Timberlank, Dr. J.J. Jansey, or J. G. Covile,
Brucetown, Frederick County;
Henry F. Bager, Winchester;
Col. W.H. Hannison, Balth, Morgan County;
John H. Lirens, Martinaburg;
George W. Haadellald, Spickersville;
J. P. Meckath, Philomont, Loudoun county;
W.M. A. Steptielshow, Hillshorough, Loudoun county;
George Glinker, Romey, Hampahire 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 "Spill of Jefferson." He will receive and forward promptly, Subscriptions Advertisements, &c., and is fully authorized to receive payment for the same.

BALTIMORE TRADE

Spring Fashions of Hats for 1847. J. L. McPHAYL, 139 Baltimore st., between Calvert and North streets, is prepared to furnish his customers and the public generally, the different styles of HATS for the coming season. He has just received, by direct importation, 6 cases of FRENCH HATS, of superior material and finish.

Baltimore, March 19, 1847.

ne a caker the Scales, Scales! Scales!!

Marden's Patent Improved Plat-form and Counter Scales.

Manufactorij Corner of South Charles and Balderston Streets, Baltimore.

A LL persons in want of Weighing Apparatus,
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 not superior, to any others in this country, and at prices so low that every purchaser shall be satis-fied. Beams and Platforms, from the heaviest tonnage to the most minute Gold and Assayer's 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 de-JESSE MARDEN. Baltimore, March 5, 1847-1y

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

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

For the sale of their very celebrated Patent Ginss Paul Trusses, (which was patented

Glass Paul 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 men, who have given these Trusses a trial, that nothing yet invented, approximates to them in point of utility.

D. Mr. Beard will forward orders for any article in our line. A catalogue may be found at his cle in our line. A catalogue may be found at his Store, enumerating the great variety of instruments manufactured at their establishment, and the release of the same

the prices of the same.

C. C. REINHARDT & CO.

Baltimore, February 26, 1847-6m.

the manufacture of all articles in his line. He will make to order and keep constantly on hand, Saddles of all kinds; Trunks large and small, of the most approved patterns; Wagon and Carriage Collars; Coach and Buggy Harness, Brass, Silver and Japanned Mountings, Carpet Bags, Valices, Raw hide waggon whips, Riding Bridles; Bitts, from 12) 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: T. Palmen & Co.,)

No. 140 BALTIMORE, St., BALTIMORE, TANCY HARDWARE, to which, by arrivals from Europe, he is constantly receiving ditions, 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 Tollet Setts; of every size and foun; Plated Waters; Castors; Candlesticks; Tea Setts; Cake and Fruit Baskets; Britannia Ware; Ivory and common Table Cutlery: Albatal Dinnier and Desert Forks, a new article; Brass, Iron Pierced Bronze and French Fenders, with SAMSON CARISS.

Jan. 29, 1847. [Free Press Copy St.]

J. GREGG GIBSON, M. D.,

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

ta Dinnier and Descriptors, a new article; Brias, Iron Pierced Bronze and French renders, 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 Porcellan; India China Toilet Setts, with an almost endless variety (too numerous to mention) of Fancy and Useful Housekeeping articles. He has also the most extensive assortment of He has also the most extensive assortment of French & German Looking Glass Plates; Mahogany Frame and Toilet GLASSES, Por-traitand Picture Frames, Bracket Pier Tables, Win-dow 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

> chasing,) to give him a call.
>
> Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846—1y.* New Piano Forte Ware Room.

his friends and the public generally, (before pur-



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. Br There can be had at all times, School Books, Stationery and Blank Account Books, of every description, reactor chear;

Ly Country, Merchants, Teashers and others, are invited to call and examine my Stock, which is now very large and complete, T. N. K. Baitimore, Sept. 25, 1846—19

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