

SPiRiT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. BY JAMES W. HELLER, (OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.) At \$3.00 in advance—\$3.50 if paid within the year—or \$3.00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS. FIFTY PILLS IN A BOX! The Cheapest and best Medicine in existence!

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

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK. Is a piece of advice which is suitable to all seasons and applicable to all purposes.

IN THE BEGINNING. It may lead to Inflammation of Lungs, and finally Consumption! To all who have a cough, who would say, proceed at once.

HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOARHOOD. The medicine is pleasant to take and it may save you years of suffering.

J. P. DROWN, Charleston. JOSEPH RENTLER, Shepherdstown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers Ferry, and DORSEY & BOLEY, Winchester.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS. J. J. ABELL, Proprietor. I HAVE leased for a term of years, this delightful watering place, and will have it open for the reception of company, on the 1st of June.

TERMS. \$3 first week 50 Cts. single meal 8 thereafter 75 Cts. and house 1.50 per day

R. S. LITTLEJOHN, HARPERS-FERRY, VIRGINIA. HAS just opened in the store room over the corner of High and Sheenadoah streets, an entirely new, fashionable and well selected

Stock of Merchandise. Consisting in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c., which will be sold as low as they can be bought in the country.

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 price.

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 that procure.

Ague and Fever Permanently Cured in 48 Hours. CALL opposite Abell's Hotel, at the sign of Conrad & Bro., and buy a box of Dr. G. W. Graham's Vegetable Specific Pills, which are warranted to cure the Ague and Fever, or the money will be returned. Mind the only place at which the genuine article can be had in Harpers-Ferry, is at CONRAD & BROS.

RICE—Fresh Beat Rice, for sale by July 9, 1847. E. M. AINSWORTH.

TAILS—50 kegs Nails of all sizes, just received and for sale by July 16, WM. R. SEEVERS.



Devoted to News, Politics, Agriculture, General Miscellany and Commercial Intelligence.

VOL. 4. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1847. NO. 4.

A DREAM OF THE WOODS.

Far up in the hills where the blue dashing rills, From the green Summer forest sped on away, Where each flower of the wild grows of nearer dills, Amid scenes all new by the beauty of dells,

General Intelligence.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ROCHESTER, N. YORK. St. Paul's Church Destroyed.—We learn by an extra from the Rochester Advertiser, dated Sunday last, that the splendid Church of St. Paul, or Grace Church, was destroyed by fire in that city, on that day.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The New York Tribune, on the subject of the Presidency and the nomination of Gen. Taylor, says: "We have recorded the movements of Whig conventions and the declarations of Whig newspapers in our columns, as we should movements and declarations in favor of Judge McLean, Gen. Scott, Mr. Webster, or any other distinguished Whig."

FIRE WHEAT.—The Rockville Journal has been advised several weeks of Wheat, grown on the farm of Wm. Brown, Esq., near Brookville, in Montgomery County, Maryland, averaging 54 bushels in height, and one head containing one hundred and thirty-six grains.

POULTRIC CONTEST.—A pitched fight for \$500 aside, took place on the 20th instant, about 25 miles from Wilmington, N. C., between two men from New York, one of whom is called Reid, and the other Barry. They had five rounds, and upon toing the mark for the sixth, Reid's shoulder was found to have been fractured from a fall at the closing of the fifth round.

THE POTATO LUT.—Mr. Orrin A. Turner, of Hamburg, in this county, has shown some potato vines with the supposed cause of the disease, which he has named the potato lute, as it is a vegetable for a few years past. It is a worm about three quarters of an inch in length, which makes its way through the vine, and is supposed to impregnate the root.

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SPEAKING TO THE PURPOSE.—Col. Benton said to Col. Doniphan, in his welcome speech: "You marched farther than the farthest, fought as well as the best, left order and quiet in your train, and cost less money than any."

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COURTING.

A lawyer, whom we knew well, did his courting off-hand. He had got a poor practice and a high reputation, he was well-to-do, he had a fine house, and a carriage, and he was a very eccentric chap in all his ways, doing and saying "He eccentricity got him into the notion it was a 'most that woman should be alone, and so on' a delightful summer's eye, when the rose smiled and the cow-bells rang, Sunday evening, low, mind you, gentle reader, that."

Delightful her of 'wishing love, he caught up his hat and was seen ascending the steps of the cottage beside the hill—where tripped A lovely dame, bright and fair.

She opened the door as he politely asked, "Is the Chief Justice within?" "No, sir," said the parlor-maid, "but will be shortly." "Ah, that's no matter," said the Counselor, as he was curbed within the door, "I did not come to see the Chief Justice, my client is interested only in the testimony of the daughter. My client, madam, owns the mansion you see from yonder, and the pitch of the suit is to ascertain if you would have any objection to become his mistress. I'll call next Sabbath evening for your answer." "Why, sir, it won't be necessary to suspend the suit. I think your client's case is strong, and I will be sure to give my third year with his point without any special pleading; but as the father has been 21 years upon the bench, it would be decorous to see if his opinion would not confirm mine." "Certainly, madam, said the lawyer, as the father entered the apartment. It is needless to say that the court did not reverse the decision, and the happy pair signed the bonds and went into possession in four weeks from that night.

"FOR THE LAST TIME."—A notion prevails very extensively, as we judge from reading the newspapers, that drowning persons never rise to the surface more than twice—or in other words, that if a person falls into the water his third time of sinking is sure to be the last, and fatal. In almost every published account of rescue from drowning, it is mentioned that the man or boy was sinking "for the last time" when the timely aid was given. We understand that this is altogether a false notion, and the belief in it may possibly be mischievous by inducing suspension of effort to rescue. There is no magic in number three—no inscrutable and inevitable reason why a drowning person may not come to the surface half a dozen times, and sink as often. It is possible enough that in ordinary cases the strength and vitality of the sufferer may be so exhausted by three sinkings as to make another rising impracticable, but even of this there is no specific evidence. We have known persons to be drowned without rising even once to the surface; and inferior animals we have seen go down and come up again many times before life was extinct.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

GENE OF THOUGHT.—Neither a single bad action, nor a single bad habit, ought to condemn a man, for he may himself hate the one, and be trying to get rid of the other all his life. It would reject the thought that, if religion is not true, there is a more heaven, and a more hell, and the brutes. The very power of conceiving the ideas of religion, makes a great and happy difference. A man should stand in awe of his prejudices. Prejudice is an opinion of feeling, not of fact, which the general opinion is not reasonable enough to know something of the early history of this great and good man. After the instructions of a pious mother, the sequel is told in the following extract from "Life in Earnest," a beautiful little volume, to be found at the Union Station School Depository, Long ago, a little boy entered the Harrow School. He was put into a class beyond his years, and where all the scholars had the advantage of previous instruction denied to him. His master child him for his dullness, and all his own efforts could not raise him to the lowest place in the class. But nothing daunted, he procured the grammars and other elementary books, which his class-fellows had gone through in previous terms. He devoted the hours of play, and out of a few hours of sleep, to the mastering of these, till in a few weeks he was no longer a learner, but a scholar, and became not only leader of that division, but the pride of Harrow. You may see the statue of that boy whose career began with this fit of enterprise, and which has since been the subject of the greatest oratorical scholar of modern Europe.—It was Sir William Jones.

When young scholars see the lofty pinnacle of attainment, on which that name is now reposing, they feel as if it had been created there, rather than the result of a long and arduous career. The most illustrious in the annals of philosophy once knew no more of it than the most illiterate now do. And how did he arrive at his peerless dignity. By dint of diligence; by downright painstaking.

THE RIFLE.—Many persons who are very expert in the use of the rifle know nothing of the principles which govern its action. It is asked why a grooved barrel throws a ball truer than a smooth bore. The reasons are these: In the first place no bullet is or can be cast perfectly spherical. One side is always heavier than the other. The ball, therefore, swerves from the right with the general curve of the barrel. To prove this, theoretically, practice demonstrates it. The same smooth bore, invariably fixed, twice loaded with the same charge, of the same powder, and with balls cast in the same mould, will go plumb through in the same spot, at the same distance.

The rifle barrel is a female screw, which gives the tightly driven ball a rotary motion; so that if the bullet or rather the slug, swerves with one twist of the screw, and her revolution corrects the error. There are but three motions in the rifle ball, the straight forward, the spiral and the d-windward, caused by the power of gravity. A rifle of thirty to the pound drops its ball about a foot in a hundred yards. Rifles are sighted, therefore to meet this deviation. On leading a barrel, the ball moves above its point of aim, and falls in a parabolic curve till it intersects it. The point of intersection is called the point blank.

Who invented the rifle is unknown. Its principle was known to the North American Indians before the discovery of the continent. When an arrow was feathered spirally, and more precisely in the manner of a rifle ball.

NOBLE CONDUCT AND HARD FATE.—We heard of a young man, who had been a hard-working, industrious Irish servant girl, who, having amassed the sum of \$100 from her scanty earnings, sent the whole of it to her father, mother and sister in Ireland, with a message desiring them to come to this city; where she would provide for them a more comfortable home than their straitened circumstances would permit them to enjoy in their native land. Word came over to her that they would embark immediately. The noble-hearted creature routed a small sum of ready money, and furnished it, to the extent of her limited means, with necessary furniture, food and fuel. In due time the parents and sister arrived, and joined herself and brother here; and the meeting, under such circumstances, of the reunited family was one most interestingly joyful.

The most sanguine hopes and the brightest wishes of the affectionate, self-sacrificing daughter and sister were fully accomplished. Those who are loved were, through her single effort, rescued from the agonies of poverty, and

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.



Friday Morning, August 6, 1847.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The propriety of a National Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for the two highest offices in the Government, we observe, is undergoing discussion in many of the Democratic journals of the country; and the importance, as well as the necessity of such a proceeding, seems to be generally acquiesced in. We have heretofore remained silent on this subject, from the conviction that there was time enough to agitate the public mind upon this question, and not from any doubtfulness on our part, as to the importance and necessity of such a Convention. But as others have spoken, we desire to say a few words.

The Democratic party profess to make principles, not men, their ruling course of action—to differ with their Whig opponents on the powers of the Government, upon Constitutional grounds—to be opposed to a U. States Bank, High Tariff, Distribution, and other leading Federal measures. In other words, to approve fully and entirely of the course of the present Administration—an Administration which has ably and faithfully kept its promises, fully redeemed its pledges, and added additional honor and prosperity to the country. Are these principles of our party worth maintaining? We believe the salvation of the country depends upon the ascendancy of the Democratic creed, and therefore we are unwilling to place that creed in the least danger. Let it be preserved and maintained as it has ever been, until the time-honored customs of the party. Let the Democracy, through their agents, meet in solemn Convention, send forth to the country anew and again our honored principles, name the standard bearer, and our word for it, the PEOPLE, the Democracy, will rally around him with pleasure and with pride, and success will certainly be our portion.—We are willing that a National Convention shall, in the spirit of harmony and compromise, settle all those difficulties, which some few alarmists profess they see connected with the future.

How else can public opinion be ascertained and by means of a Convention; and even should the whole Democratic party of the country point to one man, his nomination by a National Convention will not take from his strength, but add thereto; and whoever he may be, he will go forth the honored champion of our cause, in accordance with the time-honored customs and usage of our party. We love our principles more than our men, and prefer their success to the elevation of any man.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

The recent decline in the prices of breadstuffs, has encouraged the whig politicians once more to raise their voices against the Tariff of 1846. As they are pleased to speak of that Tariff as one of the "Locofoco experiments in political economy," it is to be presumed that they would still have the American agriculturist to believe the Whig fallacy, that the "home market" promises more to him than that the "foreign market,"—and believe it too in the face of the fact that the exports of grain during the past year have been equal to thirty millions of bushels.

The operations of the last few months conclusively show that the prices in our country are regulated by the demand and prices abroad.—The foreign demand ran up the prices of every description of grain; and the recent decline has been produced by the prospect of good crops in Europe. Hence it is plain that the "foreign market" is the regulator of the "home market."

It has never been contended that the recent extravagant prices of breadstuffs, were exclusively the result of the new Tariff. There were other causes—the scarcity and famine in Europe—the change in the British corn laws—and the spirit of speculation.

The New York Journal of Commerce, in an able article upon this subject, remarks:—"All the benefit we have derived from the scarcity of breadstuffs in Europe, and all the benefit which Europe has derived from us for the mitigation of the calamity, is the result of Free Trade, more or less complete. Had the same rate of duties as we have been charged upon breadstuffs in Europe, as was charged upon various articles of European manufacture by the Tariff of 1842, not a barrel nor a bushel of breadstuffs could have been sent thither from the American ports, unless our own ports had been reduced to nothing; or unless the prices in Europe had been doubled. Let this be contradicted if it can be."

Of course, upon articles of export from this country, our own Tariff upon imports can have only an indirect effect; though this indirect effect may be large. When the Tariff was repealed, a reduction of duties on the ground that it would inundate the country with foreign goods, they asserted the only fact which is necessary to prove this indirect effect; or it is a law of trade established by the experience of ages, that facility of payment increases the price of the articles purchased. If we sell only for specie, our sales must be small, and our prices low. If we buy little, we can expect to sell but little. Very high duties check, if they do not prevent imports; and for the same reason they diminish exports both in quantity and price. If we do it, likewise, we are liable to do it, by reciprocal legislative action. High duties beget high duties in return.—In the approach towards Free Trade, England generously led the way, and breadstuffs were among the articles particularly favored. The duties on these articles, on being imported into England, are now little more than nominal, and are soon to be repealed altogether. Other European nations, partly from necessity and partly through England's example, have adopted a similar course—at least temporarily. But what assurance had we, that without some corresponding action on our part within a reasonable period, England would not return to her old system of high duties. If we had any such assurance, it arose from the fact, that Free Trade is good in itself, good, even without reciprocity; though better with; and that England would find it so by the experiment. Fortunately we met her promptly, and handsomely, in this movement towards freedom, and the result is a cordial good feeling between the two countries as to our commercial (and other) relations, property at home, and respect abroad."

RELATIVE NOMINATIONS.—We learn from the Washington Times that the Democrats of that city have nominated the following ticket: Messrs. Hamilton, Nicholas, Board, Oliver, and Peter Showman.

ORIGINATORS OF THE WAR.

Gov. Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee, is firing heavy discharges of grape and canister at the Mexican Whigs of that State, in his addresses at the public meetings which he is called to attend. He traces the true cause of the Mexican war not to the annexation of Texas, or the march to the Rio Grande, but to the speeches of Whig Senators and Congressmen, who labored so hard to prove that Mexico still had a right to assert her sovereignty over Texas. In reply to some remarks of his opponent that "war had come from the annexation of Texas," as the Whigs predicted, he said:

"Ay, it has come, but not of annexation, not of the march of the army to the Rio Grande;—no; it has come of the course pursued by you and your party. Mexico had slumbered for near ten years over her title to Texas—she had heard all the great powers of Christendom declare that she had no title; but when she heard of my competitor and his party friends. They gave aid and comfort to Mexico in asserting her claim to Texas, and furnished her with all the excuses she put forth for regarding annexation as a good cause of war. Yes, you, sir (said Gov. Brown) by your speeches and arguments, and your whole tribe of public speakers and newspaper editors substantially told Mexico, in 1844, to assert her title to Texas—that it was a good one—yes, so good, that, in any war which might come out of it, Heaven itself would take sides with her against your own country. And now you boast and brag of your prediction, but you yourselves, have wrought the fulfillment by encouraging Mexico to assert her claim and commence hostilities."

This is the correct way to talk to these aiders and abettors of Mexico. They brought on the war by means of their speeches and arguments against the annexation of Texas, because without the aid of those speeches Mexico could have offered no reasonable excuse for her hostile attitude, and would never have assumed it. It is a principle with the Whigs never to make a prediction against their country without doing all in their power to bring it about—at least so said a Whig paper of Connecticut some three or four months ago, and to which we called public attention at the time. Well, they succeeded in having their predictions of war with Mexico fulfilled, and if they can derive any comfort from that fact, they are welcome to it for us.

The annexation of Texas and the march to the Rio Grande had no more agency in bringing about the war, than any other event that happened at the same time. However some Mexico may have felt over the annexation of Texas, she knew that the opinion of the world was against her in regarding it as a just cause of war, and hence she was unwilling to commence hostilities without the strongest possible justification. That justification she received, not from the citizens of England, France, or any other European State, but from the majority of those citizens of our own country who compose the Whig party. Ask the Mexicans themselves, and they will tell us that the Whig leaders induced them to assume their hostile attitude towards our country. Then upon their heads, and their's alone, rests the responsibility of this war, and, in spite of their efforts to attribute it to other causes, the people will make them answer for all the blood and treasure it may cost.

GEN. TAYLOR.

We see from the last news from Monterey that Gen. Taylor has endorsed, in the most public and emphatic manner, the sentiments of the Signal letter, which some of the Whig papers pronounced a forgery, and ridiculed as silly and absurd. The merchants and principal citizens of Monterey, gave the old hero a sumptuous dinner on the 4th of July, and in reply to a toast coupling his name with the Presidency, he defined his position with regard to the matter:

"We understand (says the Picayune) that his (Gen. T.) speech was in the same spirit with the recent letters which have been published from him—that if he consented to the use of his name, it was at the call of the people of his country; and that if elected to the Presidency, he would serve to the best of his ability for the benefit of the whole country, not of a party."

This is in substance the Signal letter over again, and is gall and wormwood to Whig palates. They want a President who will serve for the benefit of a party, regardless of the whole country.—The laurels of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista, are but loathsome weeds, unless they can be made to adorn their party. When Gen. Taylor's fame cannot be made available to forward the views of the great Whig party, they will no longer see the hero of the Mexican war unvisited by that reckless hostility which has denounced the war as brutal and unchristian, unjust and iniquitous, worthy, from its swollen guiltiness, of the hatred of men and angels.—Exceptions will stop when the reasons for them cease—and Gen. Taylor must be content to take his share of those Whig anathemas which made Col. Doniphan's blood run cold, when he saw himself and his gallant fellows held up to the execration of the world as robbers and banditti, when they were bearing the banner of their country triumphantly through a hostile land, surrounded by enemies, and help afar off.—Rich. Eng.

WHIGS TURNING LOOF FOOLS.

The Troy Whig announces that "seven-eighths of the Whigs are opposed to a National Bank" and that "none of them have any disposition to disturb the existing financial system of the country." What! "no disposition to disturb" the "old safe Treasury!" This is coming over to Loco Focism with a rush. The people however, must not be deceived by these professions of a party which the Washington Union calls "the Auld Dodger in politics." They all were opposed to a National Bank and a high Tariff in 1840, but when they were in power in '41 and '42, they were violent and rabid on the other side. We will give some overwhelming proofs of this in a few days, in order that the people may be "forewarned and forearmed" against the new fraud which Whiggery intends to practise upon the nation.—Baltimore Argus.

THE COAL TRADE.—The Pennsylvania coal trade is now in a depressed condition. The coal trade under the Tariff of 1846, is worthy of remark that there arrived at Richmond, in the county, the great coal depot for the region of the Schuylkill and Lehigh, in a single day during the present week, one hundred and twenty-nine vessels from domestic ports for coal. Of these vessels, one hundred and sixteen were schooners, and thirteen canal boats. How the owners of coal mines can afford to laugh at themselves and the panic which they felt last year on the enactment of the new Tariff.

SHENANDOAH IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

Agreeably to previous arrangement, the Convention for the improvement of the Shenandoah river, met at Front Royal on Monday the 2d inst. We have not received from the Secretary a detailed statement of the proceedings, but give below the substance of what took place.

There were present a very large and most respectable number of gentlemen composed of Delegates from Alexandria, Georgetown, Jefferson, Clarke, Warren, Page, Loudoun, Fauquier, Shenandoah and Augusta. The Convention met in an early hour in the day, and temporarily organized by Smith Davidson, Esq. of Warren, being called to the Chair, and Giles Cook of the same county, appointed Secretary. On motion a committee of one from each county having been appointed to nominate permanent officers to the meeting, Col. ROST. M. MARSHALL of Warren was nominated and duly elected President, and Giles Cook of Warren, and George Manzy of Jefferson, appointed Secretaries.

The chief and most important object of the Convention, and in fact the necessary and preliminary step to any contemplated future action, was to ascertain upon what terms the present Company would part with their charter, and if upon any terms, whether the same would prove acceptable to those who are about to embark in the matter. To effect this inquiry, a committee of eleven was appointed on the part of the Convention, to meet and confer with such of the members of the New Shenandoah Company (as they are termed in the act of Incorporation) as were then present, to ascertain their views, and report the same to the Convention. Such conference having taken place during the recess for dinner, a report was made in the evening that proved highly acceptable and satisfactory, so far as we were able to learn, to all parties interested. Gen. Lewis of Augusta, acted on the part of the Stockholders, and exhibited a worthy zeal as the representative of vested rights and the friend of the future improvement of the River. Those terms as we understand them, are as follows: The New Shenandoah Company agree to surrender their charter (which we believe by the original Act of Incorporation and subsequent amendment gives them a capital stock of about \$600,000) in consideration of which they are to come in as Stockholders and receive in stock, fifty per cent on the shares already taken. In other words, there are 1545 shares taken in the present improvement, at fifty dollars, amounting to \$772,500. Fifty per cent on that sum will amount to \$386,250, for which amount they are to come in as Stockholders in the new improvement.

Thus has this great difficulty in the way of the improvement of this most important work, at last been removed. The first important step to be taken, and which should be done as speedily as possible, is to have an accurate survey of the River made by some competent engineer, and report made, together with the estimated cost of the contemplated improvement. The Convention urged upon the Board of Public Works to have promptly carried out the joint resolutions of the last session of our Legislature, authorizing such survey to be made. This of course should be done before the next meeting of the Legislature, in order that the whole subject may at once come up, and the people of the Counties so deeply interested, know at once what they are to expect; whether the justice which has so long been denied them will at last be meted out, and evil counsels be made to yield to the just demands and expectations of so large and interesting a portion of the Old Dominion. The Convention adjourned on the same evening of its meeting, with an assured confidence that this great work must and would be speedily prosecuted to a successful termination.

Other matters passed upon by the Convention will appear from the report of the proceedings which will be published.

POLITICAL RESOLVES.—Something Rich and Racy!

The following singular resolutions were adopted at a Democratic meeting recently held at Williamsport, Md. It may be necessary to add, that the first one has reference to a dispute between two Whig papers mentioned, as to their right to publish the State laws:

Resolved, That the late exhibition of patriotism and pure disinterestedness displayed by the Torch Light and Herald of Freedom was truly gratifying, and commendable. You don't go in for the leaves and fishes? Do you? Oh, no! The nasty Loco Focos do that. You write long and doleful anathemas against the "spoils party."—Yes you do. You never go in for any yourself, does you? No you don't. O you snakes! When will you edify us again. Go into your holes, you nasty Coons.

Resolved, That the late effort of the leaders of Federalism to prostitute General Zachary Taylor's fame and name to the base uses of party purposes was like unto two hunters who went on a hunting expedition and after a while became separated in the woods, the one hearing the report of the others gun made for the direction from whence the sound came, and coming up to him and saying, "I have a deer but to miss it if I was a calf. So with Federalism, they fired their dirty blunders, but at Old Rough and Ready with the expectation of bringing him to aid their sinking, corrupt and condemned cause, but old Zack was neither deer, calf or gun, but an American patriotic hero, and approved from him their professed love, embrace, and told them he would have nothing to do with their party, thereby tolling the death knell of Federalism—thus should every lover of his country act.

PROSPECT OF AN ADJUSTMENT OF THE DIFFICULTIES WITH BRAZIL.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes:

I have learned from good authority that our government, since Mr. Tod left the Ohio for Brazil, have determined to make such concessions to the government of Brazil as will prevent further difficulties with that power. Last week the subject was discussed in the Cabinet, and there was much disagreement there in relation to it. The point was, whether this government should insist that Lieut. Davis and the sailors were under the jurisdiction of the United States, in the same manner as if they had been on the deck of their ship, or whether they were, while on shore, answerable to the municipal authorities of Brazil.—It was decided that they were subject to the municipal laws of Brazil; and, this point being yielded, there can be no further trouble in the matter after Mr. Wise has been succeeded by Mr. Tod.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

The imposing ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the new Episcopal Church edifice, about to be erected in our town, according to the ancient rites of Free Masonry, was consummated on Saturday last, by Malta Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, in association with the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of Wildey Lodge and Olive Branch Encampment, and the Order of Sons of Temperance of Jefferson Division, No. 16, assisted by a large number of visiting brethren of each Order. The occasion was truly one of peculiar interest and solemnity, and was witnessed by a concourse of people perhaps larger than has ever before assembled in our village on any public occasion. At an early hour, the gathering multitude seemed to flow in by every avenue, and the scene soon became strikingly animated. Every position from which a view could be secured, was in good time filled with beholders, of whom the beautiful and fair, whose presence is ever necessary to give life and thrill to the doings of the sterner sex, constituted a liberal proportion.

By previous arrangement, the respective Orders convened at different points to suit the order in which they had been designated to fall into the line of procession, and their successive reception at those points produced a pleasing effect. At 11 o'clock the procession began to move from the Court-house, the Division of the Sons of Temperance in advance: the Order of Masons next, passing down Washington street to Charles street, then up Charles to Liberty, where it received the members of Wildey Lodge I. O. F.—then down Liberty to Lawrence, at which the Olive Branch Encampment fell in. The arrangement of the procession at this point brought the Sons of Temperance to the front, the members of Wildey Lodge I. O. F. next, the members of Olive Branch Encampment next, and the Masons in the rear. The procession, now numbering over three hundred, moved in this order down Liberty to West street, then down West to Washington;—then down Washington to Water street; thence by counter-march, up Washington to East street, to a point near the Church site, at which, by a counter-march again, through open columns, the order was reversed and the Masonic Fraternity brought to the front, and advanced to the foundation wall, of which they were in solemn form to lay the Corner-stone. Here, after a few moments of unbroken silence, was heard the voice of the presiding officer, offering up to the Great Architect of the Universe, the brief but fervent prayer set forth on the occasion—a prayer acknowledging our dependence upon Him for all temporal and spiritual good, beseeching His favor and blessing upon our feeble undertakings, and asking at His merciful hands "protection of the workmen against every accident, a long preservation of the structure from decay, and in due season the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy." In the stone selected, were next deposited a copy of the Holy Bible, a Book of Prayer, a copy of the Minutes of the Convention of the Episcopal Church, last held at Winchester, a list of the Vestry and Building Committee, a list of the officers and members of Wildey Lodge I. O. F., a list of the officers and members of Jefferson Division No. 16 Sons of Temperance, a list of the State and County officers, a list of the United States and County Officers, a copy of the Free Press and Spirit of Jefferson, &c., and the stone was then laid, adjusted with a wooden trowel and mallet, (for at the building of King Solomon's Temple "there was neither hammer nor axe, nor any tool of iron heard in the house, while it was in building," tried by the square and the plumb, and pronounced to be "well formed, true and true.")

ODE.

Ain't—From Greenleaf's "Key Mountain." O Zion! O Zion! are standing O Zion's holy hill, Lo! at thy wall commanding, We stand in awe and will adore, Here, where in solemn gladness "Thine ancient banner waves, We stand in awe and will adore, Amid our fathers' graves. We saw the former glory Of thy first hours of prayer, We heard the sacred story, The psalm, the soothing air; We saw our mother's kneeling Within the olden fane, Their anthem 'round us stealing, A blessing us again. Our tribes shall guard as treasure The mound they've trod so long, And wake in holy measure, Sweet Judah's ancient song; We come, with offerings lowly To beautify the place, Where God with presence lowly Hath blessed our favored race. Lay Thou our strong foundation, Seal every stone with grace; Our walls shall SALVATION, We'll shout as gates be PRIZE. When thou shalt make thy dwelling Within these walls, And anthem lowly be swelling Through vaulted roof and aisle. When through thy courts are sounding The lily and palm, May thy rich grace abounding Each troubled spirit calm; And when no more we number Our fathers' hymns and prayers, We'll mingle in deep slumber Our peaceful dust with thine!

ELOQUENT ADDRESSES.

Our citizens were favored on Friday and Saturday evenings, with an Address on Temperance, by THOMAS M. GALLY, Esq. of Wheeling, Va.—They were rich and racy, in every point, and never before has it been our pleasure to meet with a more able champion in the great Temperance Reform, than is Mr. Gally. He has, evidently, some eccentricities, of which he had much better be without; yet, for logical reasoning, clothed in beautiful and forcible language, and given forth, at times, in a manner as impressive as it is distinct, we consider him unsurpassed. We hope our flourishing Division of the Sons of Temperance, may be able again to secure his services for an evening or two, during his stay in this section of Virginia. It would doubtless be highly gratifying to the community at large, and of benefit to the Order, whose principles he so eloquently expounds.

A SAD OCCURRENCE.

We are pained to record the death of a most worthy and estimable citizen of Clarke county, JOHN BROWNLY, Esq. in the 49th year of his age. Whilst on a visit on Wednesday last week, to one of his friends in the neighborhood of Suickers Ferry, it is supposed by some that his horse fell with him, producing injury to such an extent, as to cause instant death. Others, believe he fell in a fit of apoplexy, so severe in its character as to produce the sad event which has followed. The manner of his death it is impossible to tell exactly, no one witnessing the sad occurrence.—Mr. B. was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and his death will be most deeply regretted by a large concourse of relatives and friends.

A NEW WATER COOLER.

The scarcity of ice in this section of country, has called in requisition every means of ingenuity, to secure its benefit with the least possible loss. To attain this end, our friend SARTON has invented, and the Messrs. STARK have constructed, a Water Cooler, equal if not superior, to any thing of the kind we have yet seen. And whilst it is found invaluable for its superiority in furnishing cool water, (so much in demand at this time,) it is a handsome ornament to the Bar, and reflects credit alike upon the inventor and constructor.—Those who doubt, can call, see and taste, and judge for themselves.

A BANK OFFICER DEFAULTED.—The Richmond Enquirer learns that one of the officers of the Branch Bank of Virginia, at Lynchburg, has absconded, carrying off some 15,000 dollars of the funds of the Bank. He is said to be a man of high standing in the community, and has hitherto borne an irreproachable character.

RELIEF TO IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—The following is an estimate of the amount of contributions sent by this country for the relief of the Irish and Scotch, from the 1st of January last to the 31st July:

Table with 2 columns: Through the N. York relief committee, \$300,000; Through other committees in other cities, 250,000; Remittances by the Irish and Scotch, 600,000. Total in seven months, \$1,150,000.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

EFFECT ON THE MARKETS.—The news from Europe has unsettled the markets, and slightly advanced prices, but as little business is doing, and the supply of flour and grain light, with no demand for shipment, transactions are small. On Saturday, in this city, new Howard st. flour was held at \$6 25; fresh inspections at \$6; and Sasquehanna at \$6 25, being an advance of 25 cents per barrel. There were no purchasers at these rates. Wheat and corn are held higher, but we have no sales to establish quotations.—Oats advanced to 58 a 60c.

At New York, the first reports of the steamer's news, on Friday, caused holders of flour to advance their prices considerably, and \$6 25 was asked for Genesee brands, while buyers were offering freely \$6. Some small lots of choice were sold at \$6 25. On Saturday, however, there was less firmness, and the prices first asked were not maintained.

States of several thousand bushels Genesee were made at \$12 25 a \$13. Southern brands \$6 12 1/2 a \$6 25, and Michigan \$5 75 a \$6 75. The supply of flour is small; Jersey corn meal \$3 37 a \$3 50.

The grain market was unsettled. Genesee \$1 25 a \$1 30. Corn was dull—sales of yellow at 75 cts.; mixed do. 68 a 70 cts.; oats 51 a 52 cts.; rye 80 cts. Cotton declined 5c per lb.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday morning the foreign news unsettled the market for breadstuffs; holders were awaiting the private advices. No sales. Holders of Pennsylvania brands ask \$6 to \$6 12 1/2 and \$6 25 under the very small; and that being of rather an inferior quality, is not much in demand.

But the grain arriving; holders somewhat firmer. White wheat held at 135 cts., and red 125 a 128 cts.; yellow corn nominal at 75 a 78 cts.; white do. 75 a 77 cts.; oats 57 a 60 cts.; rye 80 cts.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. NEW YORK, August 3—6, P. M.

The receipt of private letters by the Ibernia this morning, has not had the effect of improving the market for breadstuffs, though it is still unsettled and rather depressed.

The sales of flour to-day have been light, buyers not coming into the market with any freedom, and few holders are prepared to operate. The aggregate sales of flour this morning do not exceed 5,000 bushels, and the highest price obtained was \$5 37 1/2 for Genesee, and \$5 25 for Michigan.

The supply of Southern is so small that quotations are wanting for the private advices. No sales. There is nothing peculiarly doing in wheat, buyers and sellers being unable to agree. I hear only of a sale of 500 bushels (description not understood) at \$1 05 per bushel.

Corn has suffered slightly again to-day, and operations have been light. The sales are about 10,000 bushels, ranging from 59 to 61 cent for mixed, and 63 a 61 for flat and round yellow.

There is one steamer not yet in—the Guadalquivir, Capt. Hosken—which was to have sailed from Liverpool on the 20th ult. No tidings have yet been received from her.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Saturday next, (to-morrow) is the time for holding elections in all the Districts throughout this county for School Commissioners. It is all important that the voters generally should repair to the polls in their respective Districts, and cast their suffrages for such gentlemen as would be most likely to carry into effect the provisions of the new law upon this subject.

We submit the following nominations for Commissioners, in addition to those heretofore noticed in our columns:

Mr. EDWIN:—You will please announce Dr. R. S. BLACKBURN as a candidate for School Commissioner in his District. He will receive the support of MANY VOTERS.

We have been authorized to announce J. C. R. TAYLOR, Esq. as a candidate for School Commissioner in the Kabetown District.

We are requested to state that Mr. W. G. BUTLER will not be a candidate for School Commissioner.

THE LETTERS BY THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON.—According to information received by the New York Commercial Advertiser, (says the Baltimore Sun), there is little disposition on the part of the British Government to arrange plans with the American Post-office Department. The same postage—that is, both the inland and ocean rate was charged by the English post-office upon letters sent by the Washington as upon those sent by the Cunard steamships, thus depriving this Government of the postage from port to port, or compelling it to make the charge over and above that already made on the other side. Mr. Bancroft has sent in a strong protest on the subject, but when the Washington sailed Mr. Hobbie had not learned that any notice had been taken of it by the British Government although some days elapsed. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"It is the intention of our Government to retaliate by the only means possible before the meeting of Congress—that is, by raising the rates of postage on the mails carried between Boston and Almont. These will now be raised to the highest standard allowed by the law; and Congress in its next session will be recommended to enact such retaliatory laws as will compel the British government to abandon its overcharge on mails carried by our steamships. This affair has formed the subject of a correspondence between our minister at the Court of St. James and Lord Palmerston. It has also been discussed at an extraordinary meeting of the cabinet this morning."

RESUSCITATION OF THE DROWNED.—Deaths by drowning are very frequent, many lives being sacrificed for want of knowledge of the means of restoring suspended animation. Life, in some instances, will remain an incredible time in the body, and only needs the proper restoratives to set it in active motion again. Dr. Mott, of the American Shipwreck Society, gives the following directions:

"As soon as the body is removed from the water, press it about suddenly and forcibly downwards and backward, and instantly discontinue the pressure. Repeat this without intermission until a pair of common bellows can be procured; when obtained, introduce the nozzle well upon the base of the tongue. Surround the mouth with a towel or lambs tail, and close it. Direct a bystander to press firmly on the projecting part of the chest called Adam's apple, and use the bellows actively. Then press upon the chest to expel the air from the lungs—to imitate natural breathing. Continue this an hour at least, until signs of natural breathing come on. Wrap the body in warm blankets, and place it near the fire, and do every thing to preserve the natural warmth, as well as to impart artificial heat, if possible. Every thing, however, is secondary to infusing the lungs with air for medical aid immediately. Avoid all friction until respiration shall be in some degree established."

Major LUTHER GIDDINGS, of the Ohio Regiment of Volunteers, (formerly of this county, is at present at Shannondale Springs.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.—Mrs. B. F. Cannon, of New Salem, Pa., one day last week presented her husband with four medals.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The Peace Rumor.—The New Orleans papers differ as to the authenticity of the late news from Mexico, in relation to peace negotiations. The editor of the La Patria, well informed as to movements in Mexico, says:

A person—a Spaniard—arrived at Tampico on the 17th, having left the Capitol on the morning of the 9th. He reported that up to that date Congress had not assembled, and preparations were going on to fortify and defend the Capitol. Gen'l Scott's forces had not moved from Puebla on the 6th. "It is the opinion of the editors of the La Patria, that the report of Commissioners having been appointed to meet Mr. Trest at San Martin Tezmetacan, is a hoax. Their correspondents state that no such committee had been appointed. The Mexicans had a considerable force at the Capitol, and were preparing for a battle, which they deemed inevitable."

The Picayune, in referring to the above, says: "But grant that he were familiar with them, this fact may be worthy of consideration; the news published at Vera Cruz was derived professedly from sources at Puebla, while that from Tampico comes only from the City of Mexico. Now it is by no means improbable that the appointment of commissioners should first be publicly announced at Puebla. The appointment would be on the part of Santa Anna an act odious to many in Mexico, and he might desire to conceal this concession for some reason, until his countrymen were better prepared for it, or until the successful issue of a negotiation should justify him for entering upon it."

But we confess that when we first heard of the appointment of commissioners we were totally incredulous as to the fact. Since then we have heard much to lead us to believe that it is a point of such little moment in itself—apart from the fact that negotiations have been actually commenced—that we can well afford to wait another mail from Mexico to settle the question. The character of the men mentioned in connection with the commission, and the manner in which they are appointed, but others think differently. The point is not worth arguing, but this we think is apparent, that in some form or through some agency negotiations are pending for peace—more or less open or avowed.

THE BATTLE OF HUEHUETLA.—Killed and wounded.—The New Orleans Times contains an interesting account of this affair, which is two long for our crowded columns. Of Captain Boyd, the letter says:

The Capt. halted at the river for the purpose of watering his horses, and while in that act, he received a destructive fire from an unseen enemy. The horses were all mustangs, and at the report of musketry they became unmanageable, threw most of their riders, and created great confusion. Capt. Boyd dashed to the river, followed by a Lieut. and six men. In crossing the Captain was shot in the head, and of course died on reaching the opposite shore.

Three of the men were also killed. The remainder succeeded in recrossing the river, and gaining the main body. Thus fell one of the bravest men that ever lived.

During the engagement, Lt. Tannyhill was mortally wounded, a ball passing through his thigh and breaking the bone. The six men at the cannon were all severely wounded; three bullets passed through Col. Ransom's coat, and he was passed through Captain Wyke's. Capt. Nace was struck twice with a spent ball, but not hurt. The killed and wounded in Capt. Boyd's company are as follows:

Killed—Capt. Boyd, Serg'l Barker, Private Cuvier, Corp. Brunner. Wounded—Lt. Tannyhill, Privates Laxton and Wilson. Missing—Privates I. Brown, P. Burke, Marshall and Mulligan.

CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The N. Y. Commercial, in its article made up to go into in the steamer Caledonia, which left Boston on Sunday for Liverpool, remarks:—

We are anxious to more than confirm our favorable prognostications relative to the grain of the present year. The Wheat in a large portion of the Union is already secured, and even in those sections from which we have heretofore heard the most complaints as to damage and lightness of crop, it is now acknowledged that things are not half so bad as was anticipated. We do not mean to say by this that there has been no falling off in the quantity perverted from each acre planted in certain sections, but we do say, from the best information in our possession, that there has been a general increase in the yield, while in all sections the quality of the grain is much better than usual, and the large amount planted throughout the wheat growing districts will more than counterbalance any deficiency of yield in any portion thereof.

PREPARATION OF SEED WHEAT.—Mr. Jonathan Whitney, a considerable wheat grower of Tunbridge, Vt., gives the following as the best method for preparing wheat for seed:

Take, say, a bushel of wheat, put it into a tub, and take from two to four quarts of well slacked lime, and one half pint of salt, put them into a kettle with water sufficient to wet the wheat. Boil until the salt is dissolved. Then turn it out and drain it, and wash it with water, affixing the wheat continually until all is becomeed. Do not pour in so much as to have it stand in the bottom of the tub. Let it stand from 24 to 48 hours, without stirring; then sow it. It is an infallible remedy for smut, and will increase the product enough to pay all the expenses.

THE RULING PASSION.—Mr. Clay's penchant for being on both sides of every important question does not decrease with his old age. Recently he has joined one church, and been baptized in the arms of another; and now he has just issued the counterpart of his war speech in New Orleans, last winter. On that occasion, he said:—

"I feel half inclined to ask for some little nook or corner in the army of the Lord, to be engaged in the wrongs done to my country. I thought that I might be able to CARRION on TO SLAY A MEXICAN. I shall not be able to do so, however, this year, but hope that success will still crown my gallant arms, and that war terminate in an honorable peace."

In his letter to a seythe-maker in Maine, just published, we find the following:

"I entirely concur with you in deprecating the Mexican war, the causes which brought it about and the manner of its commencement. Sincerely wish that every bayonet and sword employed in its prosecution, by both belligerents, were converted into scythes, ploughshares, and axes, and they dedicated to their respective uses, in the innocent and peaceful arts of life."

It has been Mr. Clay's misfortune in political life, and being his ploughshare into a sword, or his sword into a ploughshare, at just the wrong moment for his popularity. As a seythe requires less alteration, we advise the "Ashland farmer" to stick to it in future; it will be found equally serviceable in laying down wheat, or on Rancheiros, and he will be greatly the gainer in blacksmith's work.—New Haven Register.

A CONGRESS OF NATIONS.—It is proposed that a congress of representatives of all commercial countries should assemble at Brussels

Poetry

BE A BACHELOR'S WIFE. BY MARSHALL B. PIER. Oh! dear, how I wish I was married.

And freed from the doubts of this life; Already too long have I tarried; Who will be my bachelors' wife?

METHEGAL GRAMMAR. Three little words we often see, An article, a, an, and the.

Variety. THE QUEEN AND HER SPOUSE.—A French paper gives an illustration of domestic manners at the English court.

TEMPERANCE. THE members of St. Thomas Division No. 7 Sons of Temperance, will celebrate their Anniversary, (August 13th) by dedicating their Hall, by a procession and other appropriate ceremonies.

CHRISTOPHER THOMAS, FASHIONABLE TAILOR & HAT MAKER. THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he carries on a

TAILORING BUSINESS in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Karcheval, at DuPont's Depot, and is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him in the neatest and most fashionable style.

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE. ALL accounts contracted with John H. Beard, and with John H. Beard & Co., since the 1st of January, 1845, are now ready for settlement.

TO THE FARMERS OF JEFFERSON AND BERKELEY COUNTIES. HAVING taken possession of the Oregon Mill and mill race, and am now repairing, I am now prepared to receive Grain, for which I will at all times pay the market price, or grind upon liberal terms.

FRESH GROCERIES. WE have just received a large and general supply of superior Groceries, consisting as follows: Superior Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee;

W. T. DAUGHERTY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA. He will practice in Jefferson and the neighboring Counties. April 16, 1847.

SAPPINGTON'S, THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, October 24, 1845.

HOW'S LINIMENT FOR RHEUMATISM. ALL Rheumatic persons have very good reason for rejecting that they can obtain an article which will set all rheumatic complaints at defiance. We wonder that people will suffer a moment with this distressing and excruciating pain when they can find a certain cure in this preparation.

NEW GOODS. JUST received, a large lot of New Goods: Unbleached and Bleached Cottons, Superior Bleached Shirtings, Checks, Cravats, Bed Ticks, 7/8 Osnaburgh, Spool cotton, Sewings, Thread, Colored Cambrics, Suspender, hoods and eyes, b'l's mantua ribbon.

IRON and American Blister, Cast and Sheet Steels, for sale by WM. R. SEEVERS, July 16.

AGENTS.

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

AGENCY. V. B. PALMER, whose office is at S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore; N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia; Tribune Building, New York; and other cities.

DAQUERRETYPE MINIATURES. MR. JOSEPH REINHART, Daguerrotypist, is now in Shepherdstown, and expects to remain for a short time, and is prepared to take correct likenesses of family groups, single faces, dead persons, and copy Scenery and Portraits, in a style unsurpassed by any other Artist in the country.

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Will be Published in Washington, D. C., on the 7th of December, No. 1 of the UNITED STATES REPORTER.

THE subscriber is now enabled to announce the completion of an arrangement for the establishment of a Daily Journal of Government, Legislative, and General News. This paper will be published in Washington, D. C., on the 7th of December, No. 1 of the UNITED STATES REPORTER.

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BALTIMORE TRADE.

WALTER CROOK, Jr., UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, 230 Baltimore Street, near Charles, Baltimore.

DIX'S COLUMBIA HOUSE, South Charles Street, opposite German Street, BALTIMORE, MD. THIS HOUSE being located in the immediate vicinity of the Railroad Depot makes it a desirable Situation for Travelers.

LEWIS A. METTIE, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 13 LIGHT STREET, (Near Fogg's & Thurston's Fountain Hotel.) GENTLEMEN'S Garments made in a superior manner. Making, Cutting and Trimming done on reasonable terms, with neatness and dispatch.

A PHILLIPS & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, S. W. Corner of Baltimore and Charles streets. HAVE constantly on hand an extensive assortment of superior Ready-made Clothing.

LAWRENCE B. BECKWITH, HAVING removed to the New Warehouse, No. 29, Commerce Street, will continue to sell on Commission, Flour, Grain and other Produce. He respectfully asks the patronage of the Farmers and Millers of the Valley.

NEW PIANO FORTÉ WARE-ROOM, No. 151 Pratt St., adjoining the Railroad Depot, Baltimore, Md. THE undersigned, having obtained the agency for the sale of BACON & RAVEN'S celebrated French action Pianos, of New York, now offers to the public a really superior instrument.

JAMES M. HAIG, No. 133 Baltimore Street, Baltimore. S. J. M. O'NEIL & CO. Importers and Manufacturers of Fine, Tassels, Gimps, Old Fellows' and Masonic Regalia, Flags, Banners, &c.

TURNER & HUDGE, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAPER & ALL DESCRIPTIONS. Printing and Writing Inks, Bleaching Powders, Russia Skins, &c.

STOVE WARE-HOUSE. THE undersigned, having obtained the agency for the sale of BACON & RAVEN'S celebrated French action Pianos, of New York, now offers to the public a really superior instrument.

JACOB FUSSELL, Jr., No. 30, Light Street, Baltimore, Maryland. HAS on hand, and intends keeping during the ensuing fall, one of the largest and most select stocks of Stoves that can be found in this or any other city.

THE BEST OFFER YET MADE. A Life Size Portrait of General Zachary Taylor, 28 inches wide by 30 inches long, Colored. WILL be given as a premium to any person forwarding \$3 in advance for one year's subscription to Godey's Lady's Book.

HATS AND CAPS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON. JUST received a fine assortment of Hair Cloth and Straw CAPS for children. Also, in store and constantly finishing, HATS of every variety, suitable for summer wear.

DOCTOR O. G. MIX, (LATE OF WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.) HAVING permanently established himself in Charlestown, professes his services as a Physician. He can be found, either day or night, at his office or at Carter's Hotel, unless professionally engaged.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THE subscriber most respectfully informs the public that he has constantly on hand a general assortment of Parlor and Cooking Stoves, of the most approved patterns.

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CITY TRADE.

Warehouse of Prints NEW YORK, No. 56 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK. LEE, JUDSON & LEE, (LATE LEE & JUDSON.) OCCUPY the spacious Five Story Warehouse, No. 56 Cedar Street—the worst of which is devoted to the exhibition and sale of the Sixty different styles of Colored Calicoes.

NEW CLOTHING MANUFACTORY. J. & T. K. STARRY, respectfully inform the public generally that they have opened in Charlestown, on the corner west of the Bank and opposite the Post Office, a

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING. Executed with neatness, and all orders from a distance promptly attended to. We are also prepared to furnish COFFINS, and being provided with a New Harse, will give attention to any orders from the country.

FURNITURE DEPOT. THE undersigned has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has for sale, a large assortment of

W. M. ABELL, Tenders his thanks to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and vicinity for the liberal patronage he has received since he has opened his Furniture Room.

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.) with a full mill of the Winchester and Holston 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. DWELLING HOUSE, containing eleven rooms. The Out-buildings consist of a Smoke-house, Negro House, Stable, Cattle, and other buildings. There is a great variety of

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION. Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Disorders of the Lungs, and Lungs, Broken Constitution, &c.

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Spring and Summer Medicines.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without coming, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

THE great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR, 1,000 Cures of Rheumatism, 1,000 Cures of Dyspepsia, 2,500 Cures of General Debility, and want of Nervous Energy.

OF THE Blood, viz.—Ulcers, Scrofula, Piles, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., together with numerous cases of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Spinal Affections, &c. This we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. It has cured one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone.

UNITED STATES OFFICER. Captain G. W. McLean, member of the New Jersey Legislature, late of the United States Army, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story:—

THE EDITOR.—John Jackson, Esq. Editor of the New York Republican, published the above certificate, and remarks in an editorial as follows: "The success of Dr. Townsend's preparation of Sarsaparilla appears to be of the most extraordinary character. We publish to day two certificates in its behalf one from Capt. McLean, of this town, and one from Rev. Mr. White, of Staten Island, a gentleman well known in Railway. Capt. McLean believes the medicine to have saved his life, and Mr. White seems to entertain an equally strong confidence in its efficacy. Intelligent men like these would not praise so strongly what they did not fully believe to deserve it."

SCROFULA CURED.—This certificate was handed into Dr. Townsend's office this week, and conclusively proves that his Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.—Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. There were afflicted very severely with it, and were taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation.

RHEUMATISM AND THE PILES.—Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: My wife has been for several years afflicted with rheumatism. She has tried many different remedies to obtain some relief, but all to no purpose. She was finally placed in your advertisement, to give you Sarsaparilla a trial. We procured some of it from your agent, (Mr. Van Buskirk) and it gave me pleasure to state that after using it she experienced great relief, and was in a very short time perfectly cured. We also procured with another man in my employ lately troubled with piles, and by using a small quantity of your Sarsaparilla, our complaint was completely cured. I consider it one of the best of medicines, and would advise all who are afflicted to give it a trial.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.—Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhoea, or whites, obstructions or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent causes, or produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects upon the system. The following proof from a lady who has been cured, will be sufficient to convince all who are afflicted with it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the perverseness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

IT will be expected of us in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases, where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring. Dr. Townsend—My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, has effected great cures, and also been cured of her complaint. I have used your medicine, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short time it removed her complaints and restored her to health. C. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, Negro House, Stable, Cattle, and other buildings. There is a great variety of

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION. Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Disorders of the Lungs, and Lungs, Broken Constitution, &c.

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