# Spirit of Jefferson.

PUBLISHED WREELY, BY. JAMES W. BELLER.

charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia

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

VALLER BANK,)

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

BYNO paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until arrearages are paid. Subscriptions for less than a year, must in all cases be paid in advance.

BYADVERTISHENTS 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 manustript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and CHARGED ACCORDINGLY. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

TABLE OF DISCOUNT, BALTIMORE. CORRECTED WEEKLY. al Bank
perland Bank
VIRGINIA—
riestown & Winnester branches of
Bank of Valley,
the'e, branches, heeling Banks, the heeling Banks, to other Va. Banks, to T. OF COLUMBIAexandria Banks, surgetown do ink Metropolis, her Wash. Banks.

dis S. CAROLINA—
dis Charleston, 1 dis
Other S. Carolina, 1 dis
dis N. CAROLINA, 1 dis
dis GEORGIA—
dis Savanah, 1 dis
dis Augusta, 1 dis
dis LOUISIANA—
dis New Orleans, 1 dis
dis RAIL ROAD ORDERS, 10
dis SPECIE, par

AS I purpose soon leaving Jefferson county, all persons indebted to me in any manner whatever, are earnestly requested to liquidate the same as early as possible. I can be found, for a few weeks yet, at my former residence at the Old Furnace. Those to whom I am indebted, will please present their accounts for payment.

THADDEUS BANEY.

NOTICE.

Sept. 24, 1847-3t. NOTICE.

A LL Persons who have claims against the es-tate of John Barnhart, dec'd, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for pay-ment; and all who are indebted to said estate, are equested to make immediate payment.

WM. M. SHEETS, Adm'r

Sept. 24, 1847—3t.

John Barnhart, dec'd.

NOTICE.

PERSONS who purchased at the sale of John R. Beall, dec'd, are notified that their obligations will be due on the 1st day of October, and prompt payment is expected, as no indulgence can be given. All creditors of the estate of the said be given. All creditors of the estate of the said deceased, are again earnestly requested to present their claims, whether by note or otherwise, properly authenticated, at as early a day as possible, so that a distribution of the assets may be made to the creditors according to law, as the assets will not discharge in full the accounts already presented.

Sept. 24, 1847. 34. Sept. 24, 1847—3t.

## School Commissioners

A T a meeting of the School Commissioners of Jefferson County, held at the Court-House on Tuesday the 14th inst., the following resoluons were adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this Board give

Resolved, That the President of this Board give notice to the voters qualified by law to exercise the right of suffrage, that an election for School Commissioner will be held on Saturday the 9th day of October next, in District No. 5 and No. 18, under the superintendence of Commissioners heretofore appointed to hold elections for said Districts—and at the places named for the election of School Commissioners heretofore directed; such notice to be by publication, as required by the statute providing for the election of School Commissioners, passed March 20, 1847, and by advertisement in the newspapers of the County.

Resolved, That the President of this Board give notice to the voters qualified by law to exercise the right of suffrage that an election will be held on Saturday the 9th day of October at Daley's Store for a School Commissioner, of District No. 25—nunder the superintendence of Rezin Daley's George W. Tacy and W. Nisewanner—said districts comprised within the following boundaries: Reginning at the Shenandoah Bridge including in the following boundaries: Reginning at the Shenandoah Bridge including in the following boundaries: late to the suffrage that an election of School Commissioner, of District No. 26—nunder the superintendence of Rezin Daley's George W. Tacy and W. Nisewanner—said districts comprised within the following boundaries: Reginning at the Shenandoah Bridge including in the fallowing boundaries: Including the following boundaries: Including the fallowing the fallowi

tricts comprised within the following boundaries: Beginning at the Shenandoah Bridge including that portion of the Blue Ridge between the Loudoun line and Shenandoah River as far up as Colbert's lane, thence in a straight line to the top of the mountain—said notice to be given as required by the provisions of the act passed March 20,1847, and by advertisement in the newspapers of the

county.

It is respectfully requested that the individuals referred to as Commissioners, and those named in the above resolutions as Commissioners, will perform the duties assigned to them and report to the undersigned.

JOHN YATES, Pres't.

of the Board S. C. Jeff. Co.

September 17, 1847.

SERVANTS YARN—Just received and for sale by E. M. AISQUITH.

10 BBLS, FISH—warranted good, for sale b VINEGAR—Pure Cider Vinegar for sale by August 27. CRANE & SADLER.

A LOT of prime Regalia Cigars—also, fine
Grape Brand Chewing Tobacco, just received and for sale by
Sept. 10, 1847.

T. M. FLINT.

DRESERVED GINGER-also, Green Gin ger Root. For sale by T. M. FLINT.

HUNT'S LINEAMENT, a certain cure for Rheumatic Sore Throat, Affections of the Spine, &c., &c., is offered for sale by Sept. 10.

T. M. FLINT.

Rept. 10.

T. M. FLINT.

HARNESS.—One sett new single Harness, for sale very cheap by
Sept. 24.

E. S. TATE.

A VERY beautiful article of Lamp Oil, at \$1
per gallon, on hand and for sale by
Sept. 10. THOS. M. FLINT, Druggist.

EXPENDITURE OF THE LORD STEWARD OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.—The following items of accounts for the Queen's household for the year 1846 may not prove uninteresting to economists and the public:—Bread, £2,050; butter, bacon, cheese and eggs, £4,976; milk and cream, £1,478; butchers' meat; £9,473; poultry, £3,633; fish; £1,979; grocery, £4,544; ollery, £1,793; fruit and confectionary, £1,741; vegetables, £487; wine, £4,850; liquors, &c., £1,843; ale and beer, £3,811; wax candles, £1,977; tallow candles, £679; lamps, £4,166; fuel, £6,849; stationery, £824; turnery, £376; braziery, £890; china, glass, &c., £1,338; linen, £1,085; washing, table linen, &c., £130.

Here is "an intolerable quantity of sack." The Queen consumed in 1846, £9,504 in wines, liquors and ales, and but £487 in vegetables. She has given a good many pledges to the nation, but it is now about time that she took the pledge from Father Matthew.

Female Flower Mercharts.—The unusual Father Matthew.

Female Flower Merchanys.—The unusual heat of the past summer has brought Parisian life more out of doors than ever before, and the Boulevards are enlivened by an adoption of one of the customs of Florence—flower girls of conversational habits, who, with a boquet, give the buyer a compliment, or as much smilling chat as he chooses. These new tradeswomen dress in a peculiar way, are invariably pretty, and have invariably fine teeth, are coquetish and witty, and assume the privilege of putting a flower in any gentleman's button-hole without asking leave or payment.—Several of these have already acquired descriptive designations, and one, who is called La Bastringuette, is as well known in Paris as Louis Philippe. She wears her little bonnet with a most alluring negligence, is most felicitous in reply; sings if asked, and shows a careless self-possession and graceful case, which is fascinating to all observers. As the very ideal of brilliant and perfect health, she is the envy of many a dame who gives her money. NO HUMBUG.—Drs. Townsend's, Sand's and Ball's Sarsaparilla Compound Extract now known for the removal of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, can be had be enquiring at the Drug Store of T. M. FLINT next door to Sappington's Hotel, Charlestown.

Sept. 10, 1847.

DERFORATED Bristol Boards, Note and Let-Call and see them.
Sept. 10.
T. M. FLINT.

A FRESH supply of Dr. Gideon B. Smirn's Whooping Cough Cordial, a very celebrated remedy, to be had fresh at Thos. M. Flint's Drug Store, Charlestown. Sept. 10, 1847.

C ARROTT'S No. 2 Scotch Snuff, in bottles, and by the ounce, just received by Sept. 3.

25 KEGS Lewis' Lead, now on hand and for T. M. FLINT. Sept. 10, 1847.

money.

Omo Riven.—Nine feet water in the channel at Wheeling on Wednesday evening and falling. PLASTERING LATHS-10,000 for sale at Sept. 10. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

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

VOL. 4.

From the Metropolitan WORSTED WORK.

Oh! talk not of it lightly in a lone of scornful mirth, It brings to me glad visions of the calm and quiet heart Of seasons of retirement from the world's obtrusive sey Of freedom from absorbing toil, of dear domestic ties.

screen,

I over picture to my mind a sweet and social scene—
A group of sisters, young and fair, rejoicing to unite
In bringing every blooming flower and vivid fruit to light

Perchance in time they separate, the world's false joyn they share;
And half forget their father's house, and all the dear one

there;
Then, on a brief and passing stay, how tenderly their gaze
Shall rest upon the common work of girlhood's sunny
days!

Perchance dissensions have prevailed, cold envy may A bleak and withering blight upon the pure and peace

ful past;
Then may not these mute witnesses such changeful love

Bearing a record on each leaf, a lesson in each stem ! May they not think in sadness on the swiftly fleeting hour When, like Hermin and her gende friend, each busied or one flower.

They warbled some familiar air, and plied their skilful art.

Owning a happy unison of voice and hand and heart?

Perchance some fragile girl who shared that cheerful task of love, Hath left her cherished home on earth, and gone to rest

On every graceful tendril that her fairy fingers wrought

How shall they scan the chaplets that she fancifully plan-

ned.

To trace the individual buds that grew beneath her band;
Feeling in softened grief, that she, who once these flowers portrayed.

Is taken from a world of change where "all that's bright must fade!"

The scoffer may on vain pursuits and wasted mor

jest;
Alsa! the highly gifted mind is most in need of rest:
Exhausted, faint, and overwrought, the thoughts m
passive lie,
While actively the fingers their ingenious duty ply.

There is language in the blossoms of the meadows and the bowers.

To me the lifeless canvass has its own sweet speech of

flowers; Its gay and glowing garlands have a moral in their bloom They tell of household quiet, of the tranquil joys of home

General Intelligence.

HEARTLESS ABANDONMENT.—The circles of gossip have been, for a week or so, excited to an unusual state of ferment, from the cause of a newly born female infant being left under most mysterious circumstances, at the house of a negress, living in one of the private streets of our town.—This circumstance is, of course, a grateful theme for gossip and scandal, and that old hag, Madam Rumor, is gloating her morbid appetite, whilst conjecture is rife with its mysticisms; and while the heartless and unnatural parents and guilty ones deem their damning error unknown to mankind, what must be the nature of their reflections, when their callous and sordid hearts are goaded

kind, what must be the nature of their reflections, when their callous and sordid hearts are goaded by a galling conscience? But of all reflections, how fallen, how debased their sphere, when the affectionate solicitude of brutes would be a fit example for them! Heaven keep watch upon the abandoned one, and may a sympathising and humane community permit a kindly throb to vibrate their feelings in behalf of the little unknown in-

the Habiscus species but the leaf is more nearly like the rose, but is not exactly like any flower now a native of this country, nor indeed like any exotic cultivated here." He adds, "it most probably grew in the hole of the rock where it now is; but the rock must have been earth when it grew.

[Eaton (O.) Register.

EXPENSIVE GOVERNMENT.—The army in Irelan

EXPENSIVE GOVERNMENT.—The army in Ireland at the beginning of the present month consisted of these elements: ten regiments of cavalry, thirty regiments of battalions of infantry, two troops of horse artillery, nine companies and detachments of artillery, and two companies of marines.—These give 28,000 rank and file of all arms.—There are in addition 21,682 enrolled pensioners, militia staff, and recruiting parties. Adding the 10,000 constabulary, the total force amounts to short 60,000 men.

about 60,000 men.

If this is not sufficient to account for the scarcity of potatoes in Ireland, and the beggary in England, the following expenses of the Queen's house-

EXPENDITURE OF THE LORD STEWARD OF THE

HEARTLESS ABANDONMENT .- The circles of

CHARLESTOWN, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1847.

THE CITY OF MEXICO. GREAT BANKS.

GREAT BANKS.

The last accounts from England exhibit some features in the banking system which are worthy of consideration by American "political economists." One feature, which we have heretofore noticed, and more than once, is that whenever a "financial crisis" occurs, the English contrive to throw the blame on the Americans. Another is that the "governor" of the bank, or president, has falled for nearly a million of dollars, and that within the last twelve years, six successive "governors" have done the same thing. Another is that all these failures are among speculators in "breadstuffs."

The failure of six presidents of the national bank

This famous capitol, now at the mercy of Gen. Scott, is thus described in Murray's Encyclopedia of Geography:

The State of Mexico comprises the Valley of Mexico, a fine and splendid region, varigated by extensive lakes, and surrounded by some of the loftiest volcanic peaks of the new world. Its circumference is about 200 miles, and it forms the very centre of the great table-land of Anahuac, elevated from 6000 to 8000 feet above the level of the sea. In the centre of this valley stands the city of Mexico; the ancient Mexico, or Tenochtilan, having been built in the middle of a lake, and connected with the continent by extensive causeways or dykes. The new Mexico is three miles from the lake of Tezcuco, and nearly six from that of Chalco; yet Humbold considers it certain, from the remains of the ancient teocalli, or temples, that it occupies the identical position of the former city, and that a great part of the waters of the valley have been dried up. Mexico was long considered the largest city of America; but it is now surpassed by New York, perhaps even by Rio Janeiro. Some estimates have raised its population to 200,000; but it may, on good grounds be fixed at from 120,000 to 140,000. It is beyond dispute the most splendid. "Mexico is undoubtedly one of the finest cities built by Europeans in either hemisphere; with the exception of St. Petersburg, Berlin and Philadelphia, and some quarters of. Westminster, there does not exist a city of the same extent which can be compared to the capitol of New Spain, for the uniform level of the ground on which it stands, for the regularity and breadth of the streets, and the extent of the squares and public places. The architecture is generally of a pure style, and there are even editices of a all these failures are among speculators in "broadall these failures are among speculators in "broadstuffs."

The failure of six presidents of the national banks
within twelve years, shows that national banks
within twelve years, shows that national banks
are not better managed by the "cautious and sober"
English, than by the "adventurous and speculating" Americans. The president of the Bank of
England is elected for two years, and consequently every president elected within the last twelve
years, bas failed, and for large sums. This certainly looks like speculation, by the president,
with the funds of the bank, and shows that such
institutions are not secure against misconduct in
their managers. One of the stereotyped arguments in favor of "mother banks," is that they
will be more honeatly managed than small corporations or private affairs, because their managers
are sure to be "men of the first respectability and
standing," selected, as they say in Boston, "among
our first men." Yet the sad experience of both
England and the United States, in the management of banks, is that "mother banks" are as
much exposed to misconduct as the "small fry,"
and the only difference between "our first men"
and the "men of no standing," is in the amount
of misconduct; the first scorning to "play for
pence," the other not having means for higher
play.

According to the last accounts, nearly all the
failures are among speculators in bread, and the
bank threw them overboard to save the speculators
in railroads. This is no new feature of the system, though it shows how completely a mercantile community, operating upon paper money, are
at the mercy of its managers. A decision in the
"bank parlor" can, at any moment, prostate, hundreds in rain, and make large fortunes for other
hundreds. It reminds us of the days when "our
discount sheet is only one hundred thousand doilars, and Sam Crumbly must have sixty thousand
of it."

But the most awful feature of the whole case,
is the enormous speculations in food. Th ground on which it stands, for the regularity and breadth of the streets, and the extent of the squares and public places. The architecture is generally of a pure style, and there are even edifices of a very beautiful structure." The palace of the late viceroys, the cathedral, built in what is termed the Gothic style, several of the convents and some private palaces, reared upon plans furnished by the pupils of the Academy of the Fine Arts, are of great extent and magnificence; yet, upon the whole, it is rather the arrangement, regularity, and general effect of the city, which render it so striking. Nothing, in particular, can be more enchanting than the view of the city and valley from the surrounding heights. The eye sweeps over a vast extent of cultivated fields, to the very base of the colossal mountains, covered with perpetual snow. The city appears as if washed by the waters of the Lake of Tezcuco, which, surrounded by villages and hamlets, resembles the most beautiful of the Swiss lakes, and the rich cultivation of the vicinity forms a striking contrast with the naked mountains. Among these rise the famous volcano Popocatepell and the mountain of Iztacchuatl, of which the first an enormous cone, burns occasionally, throwing up smoke and ashes, in

But the most awful feature of the whole case But the most awful feature of the whole case, is the enormous speculations in food. These speculations were begun by the "knowing ones," the managers of the system, in the bank parlor and out of it, for months before any apprehension about scarcity existed among the public; and they were carried to an extent which produced an artificial scarcity, far more formidable than the real one.—

Had no speculation in food existed, very little distress would probably have occurred in any part of the world. The failure of the potato crop in Ireland would have created a large demand for subland would have created a large demand for sub-stitutes, which would have raised their prices though far short of those actually reached. The whole public would have known that food

volcano Popocatepell and the mountain of Iztaccihuatl, of which the first an enormous cone, burns occasionally, throwing up smoke and ashes, in the midst of eternal snows. The police of the city is excellent; most of the streets are handsomely paved, lighted, and cleansed. The annual consumption in Mexico has been computed at 16,300, beeves; 279,000 sheep; 50,000 hogs, 1,600,000 fowls, including ducks and turkeys; 205,000 pigeons and partridges. The markets are remarkably well supplied, with animal and vegetable productions, brought by crowds of cances along the Lake of Chalco, and the canal leading to it. These cances are often guided by females, who at the same time are weaving cotton in their simple portable looms, or plucking fowls, and throwing the feat! ers into the water. Most of the flowers and roots have been raised in Chinampas, or floating gardens, an invention peculiar to the new world. They consist of raits formed of reeds, roots, and bushes, and covered with black saline mould, which, being irrigated by the water of the lake, becomes exceedingly fertile. It is a great disadvantage to Mexico, however, that it stands nearly on a level with the surrounding lake, which in seasons of heavy rain, overwhelms it with destructive inundations. The construction of a desague, or canal, to carry off the waters of the lake of Zumango, and of the principal river by which onough existed to supply all wants, and all panies would have been avoided. But the great bankers, operating through the great banks, produced an artificial scarcity that has desolated Iroland with famine and pestilence. Accounts say that the Rothschilds have made a million of pounds stering for a million of dollars, by speculations in ling, five millions of dollars, by speculations in wheat; and though we know and can know nothing of their private operations, we doubt not that they, and "the Barings," and other great bankers in league with great banks, have filled their pockin league with great banks, have filled their pockets with large amounts, drawn from the necessities of the starving. We on this side of the water know how an artificial scarcity in the midst of real abundance was produced here in 1837, by a combination of banks, millers and commission merchants; a scarcity that drove flour to fourteen dollars for the barrel, when it was not intrinsically worth, and soon fell to, five dollars.

The suffering, the starvation, the disease, the death, produced or extensively aggravated by these speculations in bread, are an awful feature of the case!—Philadelphia Ledger (neutral.)

untains which bound the plain of Mexico

THE FEMALE ARMY OF SWITZERLAND.

A LEOPARD AMONG US.—Some few years since, a leopard escaped from a menagerie, while traversing the country in the neighborhood of Penn's Valley, Centre county, Pa. The farmers in the vicinity of Adamsburg, in this county, have lately been complaining very much of the destruction committed by some ravenous beast among their flocks of sheep. From a variety of circumstances they were calisfied it could not be wolves, and they were quite at a loss to ascertain what animal it could be. About a week since, two young men, by the names of Isaac Snook and Mr. Knep, being out after night about two miles from Adamsburg; were attacked by a leopard, which sprang at young Snook, but he succeeded in avoiding it, and by loud calls for help frightened it away.—
The neighbors immediately pursued it with dogs for some distance towards the mountain, when the leopard turned upon them and selzing one of the dogs tore him dreadfully, which frightened the rest, and it finally escaped.—Union Siar. The alarms, however, have been frequent, and cannot well cease, while the level of that lake is twenty feet above that of the great square of PREACHING MADE EASY.—There are geniuses in England who find constant employment in preparing sermons to sell to clergymen! The Rev. Mr. Balfour affirms that a sign was placed over the door of a building in England which had painted on it the following words: "Sermons unpreached for sale here!" The following advertisement appears in an English journal:

"Many young ministers, from the press of parochial business, and from inexperience in composition, being sometimes obliged, much against their ministry, to copy sermons from books, the advertiser, an experienced clergyman, engages to supply original sermons, of good composition, of decidedly evangelical doctrine, and of practical application, on receipt of half a soveroign (82 50) each. Persons requiring sermons may choose their own texts, and need not disclose their names, as the sermons can be directed to a fictitious signature, at any post office they are required to be sent to.

LETTERS.-The English alphabet contains 2 Letters: The English alphabet contains 26 letters; the French contains 25; the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan, 25 each; the Arabic 28; the Persian 31; the Turkish 32; the Georgian 36; the Coptic 42; the Mascovite 43; the Geek 24; the Latin 22; the Sclavonic 25; the Dutch 26; the Spanish 27; the Italian 20; the Ethiopian and Tartarian, each 203; the Indian of Bengal 21; the Burmese 10; the Chinese have, properly speaking, no alphabet, except we call their whole language by that name—their letters are words, or rather hieroglyphics, amounting to 80,000.

THE FEMALE ARMY OF SWITZERLAND.—We have mentioned in a previous number the two regiments of the women of the Canton Url, but we find in a French paper a notice of them, which is thus translated literally:

"The two battallions, numbering fourteen hundred females in military dress, presents an aspect at the same time formidable and captivating. In their evolutions and discipline, they are drilled to perfection. Curiously enough, superiority of form and beauty has been very much the reason of difference of grade; the handsomest are of the advance guard, and this post of distinction and danger seems willingly conceded them by their companions who are less favored by nature. Some classification has been guided by temperament also. The most vivid and flighty have been enrolled as woltigeurs, or light horse—the more phlegmatic as grenadiers. Those who have figures of more embonpoint are in the central body, those of slighter forms are stationed at the wings. The course and rude are enrolled as dragoons and cantiniers. The creation of this corps (which, with its displine and enthusiasm, seems likely, at the first throe of the coming political movement of Europe, to take possession of the Helyetian soil) is an exercise of the powerful genius of Salis Soglio, who has reserved to himself the general command.

INTRODUCTORY LETTERS.—The cases, before Asking for Work.—To me—speaking from my heart and recording my deliberate opinion on a material that frail as it is, will long outlast my own fabric—there is something deeply affecting in the spectacle of a young man, in the prime of life and vigor, offering himself a voluntary slave in the labor market, without a purchaser—eagerly proffering to barter the free use of his body, the day long exertion of his strength, the wear and tear of flesh and blood, bone and muscle, for the common necessaries of life—earnestly craving for bread on the penal conditions prescribed by his Creator, and in vain—in vain! Well for those who enjoy each blessing of earth, that there are who enjoy each blessing of earth, that there are volunteers to work out the curse! Well for the drones of the social hive, that there are bees of so industrious a turn, willing for an infinitessimal share of the honey to undertake the labor of its fabrication.—T. Hood.

Good BLACKING.—Put one gallon of vinegar into a stone jug; add one pound of ivery black, well pulverized; half a pound of loaf sugar; half an ounce of oil of vitrol; and one once of sweet oil; incorporate the whole by stirring. This is a blacking of very great repute. man.

INTRODUCTORY LETTERS.—The cases, before mentioned, at Fredericksburg, Va., involving the extent of liability of persons giving introductory letters in mercantile cases, were terminated on Friday night, by the jury's declaring its inability to agree. The parties were, Gardner, plaintiff, in one case, and Kelly, Ball & Co., in the other, against Goolrick, defendant, which latter had given letters to houses in Baltimore, the person introduced being unable to meet his engagements.

Fine Sport.—Wild pigeons are very numerous in the vicinity of St. Louis. One sportsman, on the morning of the 22d instant, in two hours shot and bagged 81 of them, and in twenty hours shooting on several successive mornings, 300.

Miscellaneous.

" Deal Gently with the Erring."

THE MOTHER AND SONS. AN INCIDENT IN REAL LIFE.

THE MOTHER AND SONS.

AN INCIDENT IN REAL LIFE.

"Think gently of the erring!
Ye know not of the power
With which the dark temptation came,
In some ungarded hour.
Ye may know not how carnessily.
They struggle, or how well,
Until the hour of darkness came,
And sadly thus they fell."

It affords us no little, pleasure to notice cases in which the erring have been won by kindness and benevolence, from the paths of impropriety and sin. Such examples are not only cheering in the particular cases, but they are well calculated to stimulate and encourage philauthropy—to induce others to make like efforts for the rescue and reform of the misguided—and thus to assist in the restoration of the unfortunate and the wretched, who otherwise would be utterly ahandoned and hopelessly lost. How few of us, when passing judgment even upon the vicious, turn for a moment to the contemplation of their early lives, the evils and temptations by which they were surrounded, or ask what in all probability would have been our own conduct and fate under like circumstances? How few make the necessary allowances for bad example, ignorance and poverty! We hear that an individual has been arrested for theft, for frand, for misdemeanor, or some similar violation of law, and our prejudices are at once excited, and the feeling of mercy is scarcely experienced for a moment. And yet the miserable offender may be, to a certain extent, the victim of circumstances—an evil deer, not from natural inclination to vice, but through bad assoerable offender may be, to a certain extent, the victim of circumstances—an evil doer, not from natural inclination to vice, but through bad associations, intemperate parents, vicious guardians and guides. At all events, when the offence is found to be a first one, and when youth and hope are still on the side of the erring, a chance, an opportunity, should be afforded, kind words should be uttered, encouragement for better things should be mingled with gentle admonition, and thus in many cases highly gratifying—heart-cheering results would ensue. We may give an illustration from real life.

results would ensue. We may give an illustration from real life.

Not many years ago, an aged female, miserably clad, presented herself at the house of a professional gentleman, one of the most distinguished of our citizens. She had with her a basket of pipes, thread, and other trifles of the kind. She asked for the gentleman of the house, and on being told that he was absent, inquired for the lady. The latter, on making her appearance, was touched by the miserable aspect of the p or woman, and promptly purchased a few of the articles in her basket. The stranger then begged attention for a moment, to a tale of sorrow. She said she had not tasted food since the morning of the preceding day; and worse, she had a helpless the preceding day; and worse, she hid a helpless son, at home, who had been without sustenance of any kind still longer. But she had come, not so much to ask for bread, as to implore mercy.—
She had another, an erring, but beloved son, in prison, and she desired the husband of the lady prison, and she desired the husband of the lady to exert himself to procure his discharge. She was told that the gentleman would be at home at a particular hour, when, if so disposed, she might call and feel certain of seeing him. She bowed her thanks, promised to return, and did so accordingly at the time designated.

"Well, my good woman," said the gentleman, "I have heard of your former visit. What do you want me to do for you?"

"Oh! sir, I came to supplicate mercy for my son, who is in prison."

son, who is in prison."
"What is his name?"

He shook his head, and said that the young man was in for a very grave charge, and named "Oh, sir, he is not the one. You have con

founded him with another—another son"—and her voice trembled with the admission. "What—have you two so sadly circumstanced?" She burst into tears, and exclaimed, "I have— also I have"

alas I have."
"And which do you wish discharged!" "It is a hard thing for a mother to select between two children. But, sir, Charles is far less guilty than his brother. He has of late years been my only stay, and not mine alone, but that of his wretched and invalid brother, whom the ravages of disease have rendered little better than an idlot. Charles has sustained us both, and I firmly believe that his strong desire to procure sustenance for an aged mother and a feeble brother, induced him to commit the theft for which he is now in prison."

"You seem," remarked the gentleman, "not

ther, induced him to commit the theft for which he is now in prison."

"You seem," remarked the gentleman, "not always to have been in the situation of life in which you are now placed."

The Mother. "I once was prosperous—once was happy. But for many years I have drained the cup of sorrow to its very dregs. I received a tolerable education, and possessed a small properly. In an evil hour, I married the object of my affections. I say an evil hour, for alas! my husband soon became dissipated, and squandered the means that I brought him, and left me to struggle with poverty as best I could, while he pursued his dissolute and vicious course. His example has been the ruin of his children. Edward followed the footstops of his profligate father, rather has been the rain of his children. Edward followed the footstops of his profligate father, rather than the counsels of his unfortunate mother, and strayed far, far from the path of rectitude and honor. Charles was of gentle, amiable disposition, but possessed less intellect than his bold and desperate brother, while Nicholas has been rendered by disease a helpless object of pity, and incapable of taking care of himself. Such, good sir, is the sad story of my family. Such is a brief picture of my position and misfortune.—And therefore it is, that I implore your clemency and assistance in behalf of my misguided child. I believe that he is not naturally vicious, know that he has always treated his mother with affection, and for years has generously shared his that he has always treated his mother with affection, and for years has generously shared his scanty pittance with her. I do not mean, sir, to attempt any justification of his conduct in the matter for which he has been arrosted. But it surely admits of some palliation, when all the facts are taken into view. I hope, sir, that you, animated by some consideration for the misgaided and the needy, will regard him rather as an object of commiseration than of punishment. The article that he took was of small value, and it was the first time that he ever appropriated to his own use what belonged to another. I am old, penniless and wretched. I have no other dependence than my unfortunate child. If he should not be discharged from imprisonment, I have no alternathan my unfortunate child. If he should not be discharged from imprisonment, I have no alternative but the alms house. Surely, sir, public justice has been already satisfied by the punishment Charles has endured, and you may interfere and with propriety. Once released, he may reform; and, oh! my dear sir, it is that hope alone which renders life an object worth possessing. Could I but see my child restored—could I feel convinced that his feet were once more in the path of rectitude and virtue, I would thank God for his goodness, and look forward to death and the grave with resignation."

Some further conversation took place, and the gentleman, touched and melted by the appeal of the mother, promised to make due inquiry into

NO.-13

all the circumstances of the case, and if he should find them to correspond with her statement, to exercise all his influence on behalf of her son.—
The result was favorable. The story of the poor woman was fully verified—Charles was discharged, and was restored to the arms, the heart and the home of the parent who had clung to him with so much tenacity. The meeting was most affecting. The mother was overcome with excess of joy; while tears also streamed profusely down the cheeks of her son.

Some time after, Mr. Thompson, the gentleman to whom we have referred so repeatedly in the course of this brief sketch, again met the mother in the street. She was decently and comfortably clad, her countenance was cheerful, and a weight of sorrow had evidently been taken from the heart and brow. She manifested the liveliest satisfaction at this meeting, was elequent in her thanks, and in commendation of the conduct of her son.

thanks, and in commendation of the conduct of her son.

"Charles, since his restoration, had been steady, industrious and temperate. He was, she hoped and believed, fully reformed. He was not only able by rigid frugality, to support himself and mother, but to minister to the necessities and comforts of his afflicted brother." And here she again broke forth in thanks. "Mr. Thompson had not only saved her boy from a life of infamy and wretchedness, but he had brightened as with a heam from heaven, a house that was dark and beam from heaven, a house that was dark and

"Speak kindly to the erring!
Thou yet may lead them back,
With holy words and tones of love,
From misery's thorny track;
Forget not thou hast often sinned,
And sinful yet must be,—
Deal gently with the erring ones,
As God has dealt with thee!" PAY YOUR DEBTS.

The utter recklessness with which the mass of men plunge "head and cars" into debt, is only equalled by the deplorable laxify of morals which at present exists in regard to the obligations imposed by it. Of all the minor exils which curse society, there is none more glaring or intolerable than the procrastination and inveterate reluctance to pay, of those who design to be but moderately just—honest only when it advances their selfish ends. Thousands of men, who live in a style of magnificence almost rivalling eastern nabobs, and can offer not the shadow of an excuse for starving off the hideous duns which every day and hour can offer not the shadow of an excuse for starving off the hideous duns which every day and hour are staring them frightfully in the face, resort to the most inconceivably mean and pitful shifts, to evade the discharge of their petty debts, and only pay at the last extremity when their property is about to be wrested by the strong grasp of the law, and pretexts can no longer avail. Hundreds of others, who acknowledge that a debt is a moral lien on all goods and estates, yet, concealing their bare-faced knavery under the cover of some shallow and despicable cophistry touching the duty which every man owes to his family, place their property beyond their creditors' reach; and practically assert that a debt is an obligation to pay when it is most convenient, or is abcolutely inevitable. But he who pleads as an excuse for withholding payment from a creditor who is perhaps laboring under extreme suffering and embarrassment, neither inability, nor a wish to prevent a ment, neither inability, nor a wish to prevent a sacrifice of the interests of other creditors, but the wants of his family, is just as virtually and irretrievably a knave as he who forcibly seizes possession of an eligible house and lives rent free possession of an eligible house and lives rent free for years. No matter how great sacrifices may be required by a rigid and exact compliance with the letter of his solemn obligations; not only would nine-tenths of the immense amount of losses from commercial revulsions, bankruptcy, and extravagance, be avoided, if every man would make it a part of his acknowledged code of honor to discharge every debt at the precise time specified, but he would be doubly rewarded in the increased consideration, respect, and credit to which such scrupulous, high-minded, heaven-attesting integrity would entitle him. The poorest pinctual man, whose word may be relied on, is with justice held in better credit than a long-winded, procrastinating Crasus. In fact, a young man who enters on life with a resolute, unwavering who enters on life with a resolute, unwavering determination to discharge every liability at the exact day and hour, will, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, have acquired an independence at thirty, even if he has amassed nothing but a rep-

thirty, even it he has an integrity. utation for promptness and integrity. [ Yankee Blade.

FILIAL AFFECTION. The following truthful and beautiful paragraphs we extract from an exchange. The author is not

The following truthful and beautiful paragraphs we extract from an exchange. The author is not given:

A dutiful and obedient daughter always makes a devoted and faithful wife. Let no man, as he values his happiness, marry a woman of an unfilial nature. In spite of the guile of Iago, there was much wisdom in his remark to Othello when exciting the Moor to suspicion of Desdemona's integrity, 'She has deceived her father and may thee!

There is no trait of endearment more pleasant than the confiding tenderness of a young maiden in the care and vigilance of her mother. If she be an only child, the pleasure with which we contemplate her silent and cheerful acquiescence in every maternal dictate is greatly enhanced.

When the sentiment of love is first awakened in the heart of such a one, it seems rather to deepen than to divert the stream of her filial affection.—No man should be so selfish or so unwise as to desire the lessening of the pure and holy obedience, which is the best assurance of his own enduring felicity. Happy is he who has won for himself the fond love of a young creature whose life has been guarded by a mother's prayers, and into whose spirit the gentle influences of a mother's mind has descended, like dews into the petals of a flower which might else have faded in the morning of life.

Correct Sextment.—The sentiments which

the morning of life.

Correct Septiment.—The sentiments which follow are worthy to be placed in every house and engraved on every heart:

Nothing is more certain, yet few things less thought of than the mutations of poverty. Of this education is the great cause. I will venture to declare that youths, educated with expectations of possessing great wealth, or suffered even to suppose they are to inherit it imbibe exactly those principles, notions, and opinions which prevent their keeping it. On the contrary, the hardihood of poverty, and those enterprising scheming habits which are acquired in industrious indigence, will inevitably lead to wealth and probably to power. I will assert, with prospective certainty, that the children of these youth whom I now see swelling with consequential inflations of the pride of wealth, will, in their day, be found in the haunts of wretchedness, while the off-spring of many an industrious smutty-faced apprentice boy, will blaze in all the tinselled trappings of fortune. thought of than the mutations of poverty. Of
this education is the great cause. I will venture
to declare that youths, educated with expectations
of possessing great wealth, or suffered even to
suppose they are to inherit it imbibe exactly those
principles, nations, and opinions which prevent
their keeping it. On the contrary, the hardihood
of poverty, and those enterprising scheming
habits which are acquired in industrious indigence,
will inevitably lead to wealth and probably to
power. I will assert, with prospective certainty,
that the children of these youth whom I now see
swelling with consequential inflations of the
pride of wealth, will, in their day, be found in the
hanns of wretchedness, while the off-spring of
many an industrious smutty-faced apprentice boy,
will blaze in all the tinselled trappings of fortune.

Speaking of guns—reminds us of powder.—
We saw a lady yesterday with so much of it on
her face that she was refused admission into an
omnibus, for fear of an explosion.

One of the bells fortunately attracted and he led her to the dance. His every movement was close-ly observed and from the ladies such exclamations

"What princely manners! Such a magnifi-cent figure! Such graceful dancing! A love of a foot! O, he is a duke of a dear, charming fel-low!" and other similar expressions, peculiar, I believe to the say

low!" and other similar expressions, peculiar, I believe, to the sex.

During the entire evening the favorite belle received the most devoted attentions from Mr. Mangum. Many of the ladies, who thought they possessed some attraction, were greatly mortlified, at his marked preference, and two or three of the gentlemen evinced the strongest symptoms of laboring under the influence of easy and passion. Your friefids, the witty and graceful Col.

and the accomplished and handsome Major—were completely thrown into the shade, and your humble servant, Rustic, was driven from the list of competitors. The Senator's son was declared victor and nobly did he bear his honors. The next day Mr. Mangum was again the reigning lion. He was flattered, admired and courted by all the ladies, but the superior tact of the charming Belle enabled her to engross the attention of the ardent Southernor.

Evening once more advanced, and the compa-

Southernor.

Evening once more advanced, and the company again assembled for the purpose of dancing. Mr. Mangum was again by the side of the happy miss, admiring her appearance and complimenting her beauty in the most extravagant language, when a steamboat captain entered the room, looking around him for a moment he remarked to the writer.

"Well he's cutting it fat."
"Who?" I enquired.
"My steward," he answered, pointing to the

Senator's son.
I replied that he was mistaken—"the individ-ual was Willie P. Mangum, Jr., of North Caroli-

na."
"Mangum, indeed," was the reply, "it's Tony
Welch—my steward, and a very good steward."
The news circulated—Tony saw the captain
and disappeared—the mortified Belle took the first
stage and is now at home, deeply regretting that
she met and admired the Senator's son.

she met and admired the Senator's son.

Punishments of Idle Hushands.—The head chief of New Zealand often interferes in minor matters of a domestic nature; for instance if a lazy fellow has a wife or two and a few children, and through his love for fishing, dancing, and loivering idly about, neglects to bring in the necessary supplies for his samily, a complaint is made; the chief visits the house in person, and if he sees just grounds for punishment he orders out the whole population of the village—men, women, and children arm themselves with a stiff birch made of small canes; they then form a long double line about six feet apart, and await with anxions gleer the approach of the delinquent. At last he is placed at one end of the lines, amidst a shower of yells, screams, jibes, &c. The word is given by the chief, and away he darts at his most utmost speed through the ranks, every one striving to hit him as he passes. Accordingly to his deserts, he may get off with running the line once, or he may have to do so twice or thrice; but he is skilled in cunning and fleetness that can run the line even once without having his skin tickled for him, by the hearty application of the birch, wielded by some strong women. As the punishment is rot of a fatal kind, the whole affair creates unrestricted merriment — [Dr. Coulter's Adventures on the Western Coast of South America.

Definition of Common, As applied to Schools.

DEFINITION OF COMMON, AS APPLIED TO SCHOOLS. "We utterly repudiate, as unworthy, not of freemen only, but of men, the narrow nation, that there is to be an education for the poor as such. there is to be an education for the poor as such. Has God provided for the poor a coarser earth, a paler sky? Does not the glerious sun pour down his golden flood as cheerily apon the poor man's hovel, as upon the rich man's palace? Have not the cottager's children as keen a sense of all the freshness, verdure, fragrance, melody, and beauty of luxuriant nature, as the pale sons of kings?—Or is it on the mind that God has stamped the investor as been a poor that the coars man's morint of a baser birth, so that the poor man hild knows with an inborn certainty, that his lot

or is it on the mind that God has stamped the imprint of a baser birth, so that the poor man's child knows with an inborn certainty, that his lot is to crawl not climb?

It is not so. God has not done it. Man cannot do it. Mind is immortal. It fears no mark of high or low, rich or poor. It needs no bound of time or place, of rank or circumstance. It asks but freedom. It requires but light. It is heaven born, and it aspires to heaven. Weakness does not enfeeble it. Poverty cannot repress it. Difficulties do but stimulate its vigor. The poor tallow-chandler's son that sits up all night to read, shall stand and treat with kings, shall add new provinces to the domain of acience, shall bind the lightning with a hempen cord, and bring it harmless from the skies. The common school is common, not as inferior, not as the school for poor men's children, but as the light and air are common."—Bishop Doane.

New Plan of Couatship—At a wedding, recently celebrated, were some twenty-five young persons, all of them in a condition which, for various reasons, they generally regarded as undesirable, viz: the unengaged. One of the gentlemen of the party, suspected the prevalence among them of feelings, that might easily be exchanged for others infinitely more fixed and agreeable, accordingly proposed the selection of a President, a person worthy of all confidence, whose duty it sloud be to receive from each individual a folded paper, inscribed with the name of the person handing it in, and also with the name of another person of the other sex, whom they would be willing to marry. The President in addition to the restraints of his own sense of honor, was to be put under a solemn pledge of eternal secrecy. All refusing to accede to the proposition were for the time to leave the room. Those whose choice was reciprocal, that is, whose papers contained the same two names, were to be privately informed; while the selections of the others remained undisclosed. The result was that the trial was made—all shared in the experiment—and eleven



SEW OTERILIES IN OWES

Friday Morning, October 8, 1847.

THE WAR NEWS.

as possible of the recent exciting news from the Seat of War. A brilliant victory has doubtless been achieved by our gallant troops, and it may be, at a heavy loss of valuable life. The farther prosecution of the War will doubtless be more vigorous than ever. It is reported that eight additional Regiments have been called out, and that our Army in Mexico will soon number 50,000 men. The "Union," doubtless speaking by authority, says-" As the continuance of the war is forced upon us, it must be waged with vigor .-The country conquered must be occupied and gor-erned by martial law, and its resources and revenues rendered tributary in every practicable manner to the support of our occupation and govern-

We are happy to learn that there are ample means in the treasury for the most vigorous prose-cution of the war, including the organization, equipment, transportation, &c., of all the new troops required, until some time after the meeting of Congress."

The Washington Correspondent of yesterday' Baltimore Sun, says :-

A special messenger will be despatched to re-call Mr. Trist. He will probably get his papers to-day. With the troops now in the field, on the way, and about to be called out, we will be strong enough, not only to keep what we have acquired, but to open communications with the Pacific, as Informed you in my last letter, by the way of Aca-mulca. This will sice he as nonectimity to see

Informed you in my last letter, by the way of Acapulco. This will give us an opportunity to communicate as quick as possible with our squadron
in the Pacific, and give additional value to the
acquisition of California.

The war, now to be carried on against Mexico,
will be similar to that waged by Napoleon against
Austria and Italy, by Sir Harry Smith against
the Sikhs, i. e., it will support its own expenses
and acquire territory besides—the right and-lawful issue of all wars.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

The Whig prints give themselves much un-necessary trouble as to the next Democratic nominee for the Presidency. According to their show ing, every prominent Democrat is an aspirant for office, and as a consequence, division, dissension and heart-burnings exist among us .-If these same Whig journals would put their own household in order, they would be much more profitably employed. For, if we mistake not the signs of the times," there is a struggle ahead which will come well nigh exterminating the Whig party, as a seperate and distinct organiza-For our own party, we have no fears .-That acts upon principle—and men are regarded but as mere instruments for the attainment of this platform, can always be secured. But, with our opponents, if their leader, (from his own strength,) be not able to rally around his standard the men of all principles and all creeds, the party is like a ship at sea without compass or chart, and its certain destruction is near at hand.

On several occasions, recently, the "Free Press has made most illiberal, unjust and discourteous remarks, in persisting that President Polk was seeking another nomination. In the paper of yesterday, referring to what it imagines the movements of Democratic aspirants for the Presidency,

"Polk doubtless looks on and laughs as he see "Polk doubtless looks on and angins as it sees the different aspirants at work, 'woolling and worrying' one another, feeling assured that his chance for a second term is strengthened mate-rially as a 'compromise candidate!'"

The President has again and again, from the

clared that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for reselection. Are his solemn rs severations, repeated in the broad glare of day, an I before the whole world, worth nothing? So far from this, we believe that every Whig journal which gives currency to this slander, publishes what they know to be false in fact, and evil and peralcious in its consequences. But, we have lo 1g since learned that the President, or no other Democrat, could receive justice at their hands .-Vituperation and abuse is its proper vocation, and no ie who are Republican in principle and Ameris in in feeling, can escape from the calumny and detraction, which weekly goes forth from these worse than sewers of political corruption.

WHO CAN TELL THE REASON.

Why does it happen, asks the Carlisle Demo erat, that the officers of our army, who were Whigs before going to Mexico, return to this country full blooded Democrats? Col. Doniphan not only denounced his old party; but declared that " unde no circumstances could he consent to become its candidate for any office." Col. Lane, of Indiana, did the same. Col. McClung of Mississippi, who is now running for Congress in one of the districts of that State, has taken a bold stand in favor of Democratic measures. Col. Curtis of Ohio, has also declared that the principles of the Whige are no longer his principles, Col. Mitchell, of Cineinnati, Ohio, ditto. It strikes us as being little strange that, if this is Polk's war, as the Whiga declare it to be, so many of that party are not only willing to do the fighting for "Jim Polk," but after that, turn about and abuse their old political associates as a band of traitors, torys, &c. &c.—
Who can give us a clue to this?

VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Our Regiment still remains at Buena Vista, un-der the command of Gen. Wool. They are in good health, and every thing moves on harmoniously. A correspondent of a Northern paper, in speaking of this Regiment, says:—

"En passant of the Virginians, although we haugh at their old dominion pride and their old nonious, justice compels us to say that they are the
soberest, most orderly and finest looking body of
men, as a whole, in the service. There is one
thing can be said of them of which the volunteers
are generally neglectful, that is, they dress uniformly and cleanly, which adds much to their fine
speaking of

HARD TO PLEASE.

The "Free Press" intimates that even if the propositions of Mr. Trist had been accepted, we would have done no great things. In other words, that we would not have got what we heretofore asked, and Mexico should have given. That pa-

per says:—

"After all the noise that had been made in reference to 'conquering a peace,' and acquiring a large 'piece' of Mexico, it appears from Mr. Trist's propositions to the Mexican Commissioners, that he only sought to make the Rio Grande the boundary which would include a portion of what is called New Mexico.

"This is believed to be a considerable modifica-tion of our first (intended) demands."

The "American," on the other hand, a Whig paper of Philadelphia, thinks we have asked for o much, and breaks out as follows :-

too much, and breaks out as follows:—

"According to the accounts from Mexico of Mr. Trist's propositions, the President has demanded, in addition, all of Upper California, estimated at 376,000 square miles—all of Lower California, reckoned at nearly 60,000—the country botween the Colorado and Gila rivers, amounting, to 100,000 more—or 526,000 square miles in all. Add this to the country claimed to complete the claim of Texas to all the broad expanse east of the Rio Grande, and we have an average grand total of 696,000 square miles, or nearly one-half the entire territory of Mexico?"

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE. Every day we are furnished with some addi-tional evidence of the wise and salutary operations of the Democratic Tariff of 1846. The cry of "Ruin!" has been hushed-its receipts, more than 30,000,000, has branded as false all predictions as to Revenue-the unexampled prosperity of the country, in its agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests, has driven, for converse with the bats and the owls, the evil croakers with which our country has heretofore been cursed. At Harpers-Ferry, a few days ago, our attention was attracted by a large and showy hand-bill, signed by one among the most intelligent, enterprising young merchants of that place. He was, and is yet, so far as we know, a Whig, possibly a Protective Tariff Whig, in politics. Imagine our surprise, then, in finding the following frank, honest confession. After enumerating the various goods he has in Store, and the low price at which they are offered, the advertisement proceeds :-

the changes in prices and styles, which have been brought about by the Tariff of 1846, the result of which has been to reduce very much the prices of all kinds of Foreign, and many styles of Domes-tic Dry Goods."

We hope our Whig friends will stick a pin here. This is the honest confession of one of their own friends, and so far as we are competent to judge, the beautiful assortment of Goods which he offers, and their very low price, fully authorizes what he has above stated. Let the consumer every where, here find corroborating evidence of what the Democratic party have always asserted.

A HUMBUG.
We published (says the Pejersburg Republ can,) some weeks since, a letter from Mr. Des'iong, the man who has such an astonishing faculty for enumerating and dividing, and sub-diviling figures, in which he offered to send the printed rules for arriving at the same proficiency he had acquired, for \$10 remitted to him. 'The he had acquired, for \$10 remitted to him. The is followed by explosion, and in the hurry back to New York Courier cautions the public against a place of security, the best are often thrust to the sending the \$10. It says its Editors had witness-wall. The London discount houses are falling, the great ends it has, in view. A union, upon ed Mr. D.'s powers of reckening, which were in deed, remarkable; that he had promised to in struct them in the art; and gave them his rules but they say :

but they say:

"After as full and careful an investigation as he enabled us to make, we came to the conclusion that they were unsatisfactory and fallacious.—
Some of them were false; others complicated; and none of them at all adequate to the results promised. Mr. Deshong, so far as our knowledge goes, and to the best of our belief, has no system of reckoning which he can impart to others, of any essential utility."

From Mr. Desnow, we have also received the

l'ables above referred to. After a careful exami n tion ourself, and a rigid scrutiny by others mor competentent to judge, we can come to no other conclusion than it is a gross and arrant humbur There may be some one or two essentials which simplify the principles of computation, but to find our, deels of chaff.

THE POREIGN NEWS.

news received from Europe by the Hiber nia, [as will be seen by the report of the markets in another column] has had a very favorable effect on the prices of flour and grain. The former has advanced 25c. a barrel, and the latter about 5c. a bushel. Corn has also advanced, and the markets generally have an upword tendency. But ew orders to purchase, however, have come out

HOWS & CO.'S CIRCUS.

Howes & Co's Great United States Circus will make its appearance in Charlestown, on Tuesday next, the 12th inst. Some idea of the magnificence of this establishment may be formed, from the fact that two hundred men and horses are neeessary to conduct its operations. On entering each village, the cavalcade is preceded by the beautiful "Golden Chariot," made specially for this Company at an immense cost, drawn by 20 cream-colored horses. Our show-going folks must hold themselves in readines, and all be prepared to fork over the quarters, for the benefit of he little ones.

PRESH OVSTERS.

Our friend, Col. Donavin, always anxious to minister to the appetite of his guests, will have fried, roasted or stewed," on this evening, at his old quarters, the first Oysters of the season. cures will of course give him a call.

MR. DALLAS AND THE WILMOT PROVIS Vice President Dallas in his recent speech, de livered at Pittsburg, spoke in these just terms of the Wilmot proviso and the Slavery question :-The very best thing which can be done, when The very best thing which can be done, when all is said upon the subject that may be said, will be to let it alone entirely—leaving to the people of the territory to be acquired the business of setting the matter for themselves; for where slavery has no existence, all the legislation of Congress would be powerless to give it existence; and where we find it to exist, the people of the country have themselves adopted the institution; they have the right, alone, to determine their own institutions; and, as the matter so exists elseinstitutions; and, as the matter so exists else-where, they are not to be condemned for its ex-istence."

NEW YORK EPISCOPAL CONVENTION .- This body, somewhat unexpectedly, adjourned sine die on Thursday evening, the second day of its session. The final businesss was the adoption of a series of resolutions, introduced by the Rev. Mr. sion. The final businesse was the adoption of a bave unanimously nominated Daniel Webster, as President of the United States, and appointed Ruftische and W. G. Bates delegates at large to the next Whig National Convention. MARYLAND ELECTION.

Wednesday was the day of the Maryland elec-tion. If it rained, as it done here, the poll will not be as full as it would otherwise have been. Both parties were sanguine. The result for Con gress is of great importance, in the present close division of parties. At the time of putting our paper to press, no returns have been received.

According to the estimate made by the "Free Press," the honor of the United States—the rights of its citizens—the lives of its soldiers—the territory of its people—are more than counterbalanc-ed by the following very learned, very patriotic, and very dignified calculation as to the cost of the

"Sixteen dollars in silver, weighs one pound— 2000 lbs. or 1 ton would be \$32,000. So that two tons to a wagon load, 64,000 dollars to the load, would require 1875 six horse teams to haul it, as many drivers and 11,250 horses."

This is a clincher. We shall offer nothing extenuation, nor set down aught in malice.-Should this calculation meet the eye of Presiden Polk, he will doubtless at once order our Army to be disbanded-give to Mexico all the claims which our citizens have against her—ask no apology, no concession, for the wrongs she has done our people, the lives she has immolated upon her altars, and the countless numbers that she has starved to death in her prisons and her cells .-Would this satisfy the calculating patriotism o the " Free Press?"

COMMERCIAL REVULSIONS.

The Baltimore Sun, in commenting on the re-cent news by the Steamer Britannia, says that in is prolific of monetary disaster, and our worst anticipations will be more than realized, so far a Europe and other quarters of the world are con cerned. The information before us is indeed start ling, and exhibits the fact that the boasted strength of British commerce, so largely extolled as resting upon the basis of consolidated capital, con sisted more of theory than fact. It has not been sufficient for the formidable trials to which it has been exposed by insatiable cupidity and its attend ant speculation upon the one hand, and the abso lute necessities of the people on the other. The British capitalists stand before the world convicted of a weakness they have heretofore adroitly concealed. What lessons were read to us-wha hamilies found their way across the Atlantic at the time of our struggle in '37-8, &c., and now how appropriately might some of those didactic productions be returned to the shattered capital ists of England.

But cries like these are not altogether withou heir uses; they teach better, and with more practical force, the sound principles of commercial econ omy, than all the lectures in the world could do.-They show the truth of the unsubstantiality of all those transactions which are conducted upon the mere artificialities of banking facilities. For a season, a system of bank operations may seem to work successfully towards the attainment of a specific object; and then men forget that they are working with unreal means, until in the proneness of human judgment to err, especially when beguiled by the golden promises of self interest, the system will be blown into a bubble, expansion as a matter of course, and these must, to a certain extent, touch the Bank of England through their securities. Some of these houses will reach the United States, and with serious effect, if only by delay of payments; since it is by facilities which refer to these houses that those payments in many instances could only be made in time. There will be, no doubt, a great deal more inconvenience than actual loss, though the latter must be great, corresponding in some measure with the immense ominal prices which breadstuffs have command ed during the last spring and summer. The preent results prove the machinery of speculation to have been immeasurably more vast, extensive and complicated than we had imagined; though as our readers are aware, our apprehensions upon the subject were expressed from time to time in some-

what broad and positive terms. THE NEXT NEWS.

Delta, says :- " We expect with the utmost im-

parts of Europe.

Flour in Liverpool, at the departure of the steam cr, had an upward tendency, and best Western Canal was selling at 28 to 30 shillings per bbl. In London at the last dates, Flour was selling

In London at the last dates, Flour was selling at 29 shillings per lob.

The highest quotation for white wheat in Liverpool, was 62 shillings per quarter of 480 lbs.

There was a better demand for Indian Corn, and prices had slightly improved, the market closing with an upward tendency.

The money market remains in about the same condition as at the sailing of the last steamer.

The harvests have turned out abundantly, fully equalling previous anticipations.

The general and political news by this arrival is not important.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.-We are au horised to say, remarks the Alexandria Gazette. that at a meeting of the President and Board of Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, held his legs broken on the previous day, and was at Baltimore, on Saturday last, the arrangements with the contractors for the Canal were completed, and the Agents of the State of Maryland being present, were summitted to and approved of by them; and that, therefore, the work on the Canal will be immediately commenced and prosecuted to Cumberland. We make this announcement with great satisfaction.

TERRESSEE VOLUNTEERS .- Upon the call of the War Department for five companies of Volunteers fifteen have responded, and lots cast for a selection. The five successful companies are about to be mustered into service. They are by this time a

mustered into service. They are by this time at Memphis.

The ten unsuccessful companies in the ballot have offered their services to the President, if another requisition should be needed.

NORTHERN WHIGGERY.

Next Monday the people of Connecticut will e called upon to decide whether the free right of suffrage shall be extended to the negroes of that State. The New York Tribune devotes a long and zealous article to the subject. It appeals to the Whigs of that State to rally in behalf of the measure, and it denounces the Democratic party in the following language, which it

cratic party in the following language, which it is unnecessary to comment upon:

"You know, Whigs! that this clamor against 'Niggers' is naturally Loco Foco, and is just on a par with the usual devices of that party. Hundreds of votes are won and retained by Loco Focoism, through its abuse of 'Niggers.' Why, then, will you not raily every Whig vote for the Constitutional Amendment to make the Right of Suffrage universal, and thus, while doing an act of manifest Justice and Righteousness, oblige the demagogues, who make capital by this abuse, to stop it, or continue it at a ruinous coat? The People of Color in this country have had bitter experience of the hollowness and falseness of that which pretends to be Democracy among us; they know that, while neither are we faultless, the Whigs are practically more Democratic than their opponents. Nine-tenths of all the colored Citizens of Connectiont will be morally certain to vote the Whig Ticket, so long as the characteristics of the two great parties remain essentially as now. two great parties remain essentially as now.—
The State is often so close, that these votes would determine its political character; two or three members of Congress are often carried by a mere handful of ballots."

THE WILMOT PROVISO.

We are glad to see the democracy of New Eng-land unitedly refusing to take any active part in the agitation of this mischievous and foolish scheme. The democratic State Convention of Massachusetts, at its late session, laid upon the table, by an overwhelming negative, the following

"Resolved, That the principles of a sound de-

"Resolred, That the principles of a sound democracy demand of the democratic party a firm and unwavering opposition to the extension of slavery in any territory hereafter acquired by the United States."

The whige are very anxious that the democratic party should favor this scheme—the whole tendency of which is to evil only. But they are not to be drawn from the great and important issues before the country, to dabble in a question which in no way concerns them, and which if it did, is premature in its appearance. The following resolution, adopted at a democratic convention in Rensselaer County, N. Y., puts the slavery question in its proper shape, so far as the North is concerned:—

Resolved, That human slavery, as it exists in Resolved, That human slavery, as it exists in this country, is an institution fastened upon usby the tyranny of Great Britain while we were help-less colonies; that by the adoption of the Federal Constitution, after we had achieved our independence, it was left to the several State sovereignties to determine its terms and continuance; that although viewing it as a great moral wrong, we ever have and ever shall, condemn any effort by citizens of other States attemption to disturb the citizens of other States attempting to disturb the relations of master and slave, or to impair the guaranties of the Constitution of the United States in regard to it, directly or indirectly; and that, as in other States than our own it is entirely be-

yond our jurisdiction, we are in no wise responsi-ble for its wrongs and injustice.

The last whig Legislature of Connecticut adopt-ed Resolutions in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and to that party in this State let the honor belong of casting the first stone at the compromises of the Constitution .- New Haven Register.

MOUNT VERNON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1847.

The Purchase of Mount Vernon.—More than a year ago, G. M. Dallas, V. P.; Reverdy Johnson, and other Senators and Representatives; the Secretaries of State, War, Navy and Treasury; the Commissioners of Patents; the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and private citizens, addressed a letter to John A. Washington, Esq., expressing a desire that Mount Vernon should become the property of the United States, in order that the people may at all times have a legal and indisputable right to visit the Grounds, Mansion and Tomb of Washington. Last December, Mr. Washington replied that Gen. Washington, in will gave Mount Vernon to the late-Bushrod Washington, who bequeathed it to John A. Washington, (the father of the present John A.) who at his death left it to Mrs. Jane C. Washington, and empowered her tosell it to the General Government described that States if the General Government described in the Conservment described in t at his death left it to Mrs. Jane C. Washington and empowered her to sell it to the General Govern-ment of the United States, if the Government de ment of the United States, if the Government desired to purchase, and she thought it advisable for the interests of her children to sell it. Mrs. Jane C. Washington is now living, and is the present proprietor of Mount Vernon. She authorized her son to say that the Government can obtain 150 acres of Mount Vernon, to include the buildings, grounds, and tomb, on the terms; 1. That the semains of Gen. Washington and of That the remains of Gen. Washington, and o every other member of the family now in the family Vaultat Mount Vernon, shall never be removed gence from the seat of war, the New Orleans
Delta, says:—"We expect with the utmost impatience, to hear every hour that a steamer is in the river which will relieve the intense anxiety of the public to know the details of the momentous events which have lately occurred near the city of Mexico."

TREMENDOUS RAINS.
It has rained almost without intermission from Tuesday evening, to the time of putting our paper to press, Thursday morning. Great apprehensions are felt as to serious injuries from the high waters. Our farmers have been seriously interrupted in their seeding operations, being just in the midst.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER HIBERNIA.
The steamer Hibernia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 19th ult., arrived at Boston on Sunday is last. She brings two weeks later advices from all parts of Europe.

Elony in Liverpool at the departure of the steamer.

Ye gentleman in this city, says, "it is hoped this

become possessed of the printed copies, and prefer to do so.

A gentleman in this city, says, "it is hoped this subject will be taken in hand by the whole American people, without distinction of sect or party, and that through the medium of the memorials addressed to the coming Congress, they will manifest their unanimous wish and desire to see Mount Vernou forthwith purchased on their own account, and thus effectually prevent the possible contingency of its ever being sold, to the highest bidder, who might be an agent of some Turk or other foreigner, who would then have the power to exact tribute from, or levy a tax in the shape of admission fees, on all persons visiting these consecrated grounds, revered and loved by every friend of liberty throughout the world."

The Cincinnati Commercial of Tuesday ast says that Mr. WM. KEY BOND, an eminen lawyer of that city and formerly a member of Congress from the Chillicothe District, had both otherwise injured, by the fall of a derick upon him. He was not expected to survive.

MAINE.—The new Senate will comprise by three whigs out of a total of 31 members. To the House 23 whigs have been elected, and .72 democrats, being a net democratic gain of 18 .-In 57 districts there is no choice. Whole number of members 151. A democrat was elected at the second trial in Portland, last Monday.

The lecture of Joseph R. Chardler, Esq., before the Catholic Institute of Pittsburg, its spoken of in the highest terms of praise by the papers of that city. The subject treated was "The Dignity of Man."

Mr. Chardler was to deliver an Address on Wednesday before the literary societies of Washington College.

The following article we find in the N. O. Bul The following article we find in the N.O. Bulletin, a Whig paper. It is the true ground; but it presents the strange spectacle of the Whig party being cordially ready to go to war with Great Britain for an island to which we certainly have no title; while this same party denounces as "infamous and atrocious" a war forced upon us by an invasion of our own soil, and the fruits of which by way of indemnity for national injuries and in sults and the claims of our fellow-citizens, the

would madly throw away. Such (says the Rich mond Enquirer) is the inconsistency in which partizanship involves the Whigs. Mr. Chay is for war with Great Britain, if she presume to occupy the Island of Cuba, the key of the Gulf.—Herein the Whigs agree with him. Mr. Clay in his New Orleans speech expressed his willingness to "slay or capture a Mexican" in vindication of the " wrongs done to our country by Mexico."Why do not his Whig admirers take the same view of a subject, which is now a practical one? Cuba.—We fully agree with the Courier and Enquirer, in the sentiments expressed in the fol-Enquirer, in the sentiments expressed in the fol-lowing paragraph:

We well recollect hearing Mr. CLAY express the

We well recoilect hearing Mr. CLAY express the opinion, many years since, that the United States should not besitate to engage in a war with Great Britain, rather than permit the Island to be transferred to her. The reasons in favor of this, are even stronger now than they were then, and we believe such a war would meet the cordial support of the entire nation.

"Our whole ground in relation to Cuba, may be stated in a single phrase; "Wedesire no change; we would use all the influence of the United States to prevent any change in the nationality of the Island; we ask no exclusive privilege for our trade or intercourse with it; but, if Cuba ceases to be Spanish, it must be American."

OUR REVOLUTION -- ITS OBJECT. There has been a discussion in some of the newspapers as to the real object of the American Revolution. The controversy appears to have arisen from a passage in Gen. Cushino's speech at the Monterey celebration of the Fourth of July in which he intimated that the Revolution was no a struggle for liberty. The passage runs thus:

"Men who have but superficially studied the history of the United States are accustomed to speak of this day as the anniversary of our emancipation from bondage, and vague ideas of that vaguest of all things, called liberty, are attached to the very name of our national independence. But the people of the United States were never in a state of bondage. The war of the revolution was not a war for liberty. On the contrary it was only a struggle in arms to determine whether the two great subdivisions of the British race—one inhabiting Europe and the other America, and both equally free, should continue to constitute one single empire, or whether they should be re-constituted separately into two independent empires."

The view here set forth has been advocated in some quarters and disputed in others, with cona struggle for liberty. The passage runs thus

The view here set forth has been advocated in some quarters and disputed in others, with considerable research on both sides. A writer in the Pittsburgh Gazette sustains Gen. Cushiko's position by referring to the very emphatic language of Washikoton, in 1796, when the French Minister, on some public occasion, presented him the flag of the French Republic and made an address in which he intimated that France had aided the Colonies in geomicing liberty. Washikoton he in which he intimated that France had aided the Colonies in acquiring liberty. Washincron began his reply in language so pointed and at the same time so abrupt, as to denote that he had this intimation in his mind, and was determined to repel it at the outset. "Born, sir, in a land of liberty"—such was his language—"having early learned its value—having engaged in a perilous conflict to defend it—having, in a word, devoted the best years of my life to secure its permanent establishment in my country," &c.

The manner as well as the words of this exordium would seem to imply a direct denial of the

The manner as well as the words of this exordium would seem to imply a direct denial of the French Minister's assumption. It is generally conceded, we believe, that the documents and doings of the Colonial Assemblies, and other official bodies prior to the outbreak of the war, do not denote a disposition to separate from the mother country, but merely a strong desire that the rights and liberties of the people of the Colonies should be left unmolested. As the quarreladvanced, however, the remonstrances of the Colonies being unheeded, and the newly introduced policy of oppression being persisted in, the alienation of heart and mind, on the part of the vindicators of American rights and liberty, became complete.—Independence grew to be a necessity, as it afforded the only security that could be relied on for the preservation and inviolability of the rights contended for.—Balt. American.

by him and others to Hermann, in defiance of com-plainant's rights, he receiving no benefit there-from. Counsel for Mr. Hermann put in an an-swer to the application denying all knowledge of the complainant or his interest in any way. The other pariles were not ready to answer. The court, however, refused to grant an injunction against Hermann at present.

DEATH OF JUDGE BUCHANAN.—The Hon. Thos DEATH OF JUDGE BUCHANAN.—The Hon. Thos. BUCHANAN, Senior Associate Justice of this Judicial District, is no more. We learn that he died suddenly, in his carriage, on the road leading from Hagerstown to Williamsport, on Wednesday last. He was accompanied by his daughter, and was on his way home, having held a Chaneery Court in Hagerstown during the day.

Judge Buchanan went upon the bench in 1815, and discharged the duties of his station, with impartiality and distinguished ability. He was held in very great estimation, as a jurist and a gentleman, not only by the members of the bar, but by the community in general.—Cumberland At.

the community in general.—Cumberland Al.

California.—The correspondent of the New Bedford Mercury from California, says that the number of emigrants from the United States is about 3,000, about one-half of whom have arrived there during the last season. The native population of Upper California, according to the most authentic data, is about 23,000, of whom about 4,000 are classed as people of character, and the remaining 19,000 as "neophytes." He is of opinion that California is destined to be a grazing, rather than an agricultural country, the extreme dryness of the summer causing a serious drawback to the fertility of the land, which can only be remedied by irrigation.

GAME IN IOWA.—Partridges are so abundant in Iowa, that one individual at Burlington last year, took 13,820 of them, the year before, 9,000, and this fall, expects to take 10,000—for all of which, a ready market is found at New Orleans. There is a great abundance of all sorts of game, except deer and turkies, which are searce. The waters abound with pike, bass and catfish, from which are taken fish weighing as high as one hundred and twenty-two pounds.

Atwoon's Portrait of Taylos.—We learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer, that Mr. Atwood has already been offered \$8,000 for one half the interest in his full length portrait of Gen. Taylor. This fact speaks trumpet-tongued as to the appreciation of the production. He has also, thus far, realized \$4,000 by the exhibition of the painting and sale of the prints.—Balt. Clipper.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society, having determine to resume its collections, which had for sortime been suspended, has appointed the Ho Elisma Whittissey, of Ohio, the General Agrof the Society, whose office will be held in Washington. To him has been delegated the pow of appointing sub-agents, who will receive a comission on the funds they may collect as a opensation for their services. It may be proped state for the information of the public, that or appointing sub-agents, who will receive a commission on the funds they may collect as a compensation for their services. It may be proper to
state for the information of the public, that the
delay in commencing the Monument has been
occasioned by the want of a proper site, which
the Board had hoped would long since have been
granted by Congress. Though the expectations
of the managers have not been realized as to the
amount of contributions made by those who have
been called upon to aid in so noble a work, it has
not been suffered to lie idle. The Board, with
commendable discretion, authorized the whole
amount collected by the agents of the Society,
about \$28,000, to be invested in the safest stocks
in the country, and placed in trust in the names
of those respectable citizens of Washington,
Samuel H. Smith, Nathan Towson and Thomas
Munroe, or the survivors or survivor of them, so

Samuel H. Smith, Nathan Towson and Thomas Munroe, or the survivors or survivor of them, so as to be free from risk, and subject with the accruing interest at any moment to the accomplishment of the contemplated object.

To keep the public fully informed of the condition of the funds of the Society, the Treasurer has been required to publish, and has published, an annual report, showing the amount invested and on deposite in some safe bank. It will thus be seen that the utmost care has been taken of the funds collected; for they have now more than double the sum originally contributed, and will be applied in good faith to the patriotic object for which the Society was organized. That object was to erect a monument at the seat of Government, which should by its colossal magnitude and imposing grandeur exhibit to the remotest ages the gratitude of a nation of freemen to the man whose exalted good sense and pure virtues had so pre-eminently contributed to their happiness. With this view the Board of Managers have made every exertion in the power of man to make, and With this view the Board of Managers have made every exertion in the power of man to make, and the hope is still indulged that the American people, influenced by an ardent feeling of patriotism and of the deeply cherished memory of the great founder of their liberties, will not fail to contribute to the erection of a structure that shall be commensurate with their gratitude and veneration, and worthy of him in whose honor it is to be reared.

e reared.
The Board designed at an early period to com The Board designed at an early period to commence the Monument, but as no site could be obtained sufficiently eligible on any other ground than the public mall, near the Potomac, and as that could only be obtained by a grant from Congress, which has not yet been made, that purpose has been unavoidably postponed till the next session of the National Legislature, when it is believed no objection will be made to allow the Board the use of the ground it desires for so laudable and patriotic an object. A design for the proposed Monument has been adopted and lithographed, and, when executed, will exhibit to the world the estimation in which the virtues and public services of the illustrious Washington were held by his countrymen.

y his countrymen.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that the character of the General Agent appointed by the Board of Managers to make additional collections for the Monument is such as to insure success, for the Monument is such as to insure success, and produce entire confidence. It is known to the whole country; and Mr. Whittlessy's efforts in this new and noble undertaking, it is hoped, will be crowned with that success which cannot fail to accompany so glorious an object. The pilgrim to Mount Vernon, the spot consecrated by Washington's hallowed remains, is often shocked when he looks upon the humble sepulchre which contains his dust, and laments that no monument has yet reared its lofty head to mark a nation's gratitude.

It is true that the "storied urn, the animated bust," or the splendid mausoleum, cannot call

dium would seem to imply a direct denial of the French Minister's assumption. It is generally conceded, we believe, that the documents and doings of the Colonial Assembles, and other official bodies prior to the outbreak of the war, do not denote a disposition to separate from the mother country, but merely a strong desire that he rights and liberties of the people of the Colonies should be left unmolested. As the quarreladvanced, however, the remonstrances of the Colonies being unneeded, and the newly introduced policy of oppression being persisted in, the alienation of heart and mind, on the part of the virtues.—Independence grew to be a necessity, as it afforded the only security that could be relied on for the preservation and inviolability of the rights contended for.—Ball. American.

Application was made for a writ of injunction against John Hermann, of Baltimore, to restrain him from selling 800,000 acres of land, sitnated in Logan and Tazewell counties, Va. It is alleged that Edward Thurston, the complainant, in 1838, discovered a large body of wild land in Virginia, and subsequently finding a part ownership in Henry Cramont, of Philadelphia, a sale was finally made by him and others to Hermann put in an answer to the application denying all knowledge of the complainant's rights, he receiving no benefit therefrom. Counsel for Mr. Hermann put in an answer to the application denying all knowledge of the complainant or his interest in any way. The court, however, refused to grant an injunction against Hermann at present.

the pyramids of Egypt, shall fatigue time by its duration.

I am authorized by the Board of Managers to say that a copy of every journal in the United States which publishes the address shall be deposited in the corner-stone of the Monument.

GEO. WATTERSON,

Sec'y Washington National Monument Society.

JAMES K. POLK, ex officio President.

WILLIAM BRENT, Esq., 1st Vice President.

MAYOR OF WASHINGTON, 2d Vice Pres't.

GEN. A. HENDERSON, 3d Vice President.

J. B. H. SMITH, Treasurer.

GEO. WATTERSON, Secretary.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

MAJ. GEN. W. SCOTT, THOS. CAREERY,
GEN. N. TOWSON, PETER FORCE,
COL. J. ABERT, W. A. BRADLEY,
COL. J. KEARNEY, P. R. FERDALL,
GEN. WALTER JONES, THOMAS MURROE
The following is Ex-President Madison's letter
accepting the Presidency of the National Monacht Society.

MOSTPELIER, July 25, 1835.

ment Society.

MONTPELIER, July 25, 1835.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of the 20th, informing me "that I have been unanimously elected President of the Washington National Monument Society, in the place of ita late lamented President, Chief Justice Marshall."

I am very sensible of the distinction conferred by the relations in which the Society has placed me; and feeling, like my illustrious predecessor, a deep interest in the object of the association, I cannot withhold, as an evidence of it, the acceptance of the appointment, though aware that in my actual condition it cannot be more than honorary, and that, under no circumstances, it could my actual condition it cannot be more than honorary, and that, under no circumstances, it could supply the loss which the Society has sustained. A Monument, worthy the memory of Washington, reared by the means proposed, will commemorate, at the same time, a virtue, a patriotism, and a gratitude truly national, with which the friends of liberty, every where, will sympathize, and of which our country may always be proud.

JAMES MADISON.

WILLIAM CRANCH, Esq ,
1st Vice President Washington National Mon

This fact speaks trumpet-tongued as to the appreciation of the production. He has also, thus far, realized \$4,000 by the exhibition of the painting and sale of the prints.—Balt. Clipper.

LARGE POTATOES.—The editor of the Boonsboro Odd-Fellow has received from the Rev. Mr.

Monroe, an Irish potatoe, weighing a pound and three quarters.

RIPRES FOR THE AREY.—One thousand of Colt's Patent Revolving Rifles have been made at Hartford, for the use of the U.S. Mounted Rifle Regiment. Each rifle is made to hold six charges, which can all be fired in as many seconds; and as they can be loaded very quickly, it is expected they will prove a terribly effective instrument of war.

IMPORTANT MEXICAN NEWS

THE ARMISTICE TERMINATED. The Propositions of Mr. Trist Rejected.

Rumors from the Seat of War during the last Rumors from the Seat of War during the last week, have been of an important character. Indefinite and conflicting as they have been, they have served to awaken, nevertheless, a degree of interest not heretofore equalled during the pendency of the War. It was hoped that the propositions made on the part of the United States, through Mr. Trist, our accredited agent, would have proved acceptable, and the War honorably terminated. But the olive branch has been re-jected—and now, and hereafter, on the heads of

the Mexican people, rest the consequences.

The following is the basis upon which Mr.

Trist and the Mexicans proposed to negotiate. A New Orleans paper says the propositions made by the Mexicans are farcical in the extreme, and originated in fraud and deception, the only motive which evidently actuated them, being a desire to obtain time to strengthen themselves for a renew ed conflict.

For want of space, we only give an outline of the propositions of each party. The first proposition is that of Mr. Trist:

Art.1. There will be a firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, without any exception whatsoever. All hostilities by sea or land shall cease immediately and definitely as soon as the ratification shall have been exchanged by both

cease immediately and tennicity as soon as the ratification shall have been exchanged by both parties.

Art. 2. All prisoners of war made by both parties, both on sea and land, shall be liberated as soon as practicable after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty. Besides it is agreed that if any Mexican citizens should be prisoners of the Camanches, or of any tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States the government of the United States the government of the United States will endeavor to obtain their return to their homes, according to the treaties existing with those Indians.

Art. 3. As soon as the present treaty shall have been duly ratified by the United States of Mexico, orders will be issued without delay to the commanders of both parties, both on sea and land, that hostilities are suspended, and that such suspension shall be strictly observed. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, all the ports, territories, towns and possessions of every kind, which may have been captured by the United States from the United States of Mexico during the war, except those comprised within the limits of the United States, as defined by article No. 4 of this treaty, will be given up without delay and without occasioning any damage, or without any exportation of artillery, or public property captured originally in said ports or towns, or which may be therein at the ratification of this treaty.

Art. 4. The dividing line between the two Re-

damage, or without any exportation of artillery, or public property captured originally in said ports or towns, or which may be therein at the ratification of this treaty.

Art. 4. The dividing line between the two Republics, will commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues of land fronting the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence upwards by the middle of said river to a point where it touches the meridian line of New Mexico; thence towards the west to the longitude of the southern limit of New Mexico at the angle south-west of the same; thence towards the north to the longitude of the morthern line of New Mexico, until it is intersected by the first arm of the Rio Gila, or if it should not be intercepted by any arm of that river, thence to the point of said line nearest to said arm; thence in a direct line to the same and descending by said arm and by the said river Gila, until its discharge into the river Colorado, and from thence downwards by the Colorado and the middle of the Gulf of California to the Pacific ocean.

Art. 5. In consideration of the extension of territory, as defined by the preceding article and by the stipulations which will appear in article No. 3, the United States abandon, forever, all claims against the United States of Mexico, on account of the expenses of the war; and besides this agree to pay to the United States of Mexico, on account of the expenses of the war; and besides this agree to pay to the United States of Mexico, on account of the decimants all the obligations, which are now due and which may fall dee according to the convention concluded between the two Republics, in the city-of-Mexico, on the 30th January, 1843, and to provide for the payment of the decisions given in favor of the claimants, given under a convention between the United States also agree to assume the payment of the claimants of citizens of the U. States not previously decided against the Government of the United States of Mexico, up to a sum which shall have originated previous to the 18th May, 1846, and whic

acknowledged as just debts by a tribunal of commissioners appointed by the Government of the United States, whose decisions shall be definitive and binding provided that on deciding on said demands, the said tribunal shall be governed by the principles and rates prescribed by articles No. 1 and 5 of the convention, not ratified but concluded in the city of Mexico on the 20th of November, 1843; and in no case shall a decision be given in favor of any claim unless it is regulated by these principles and rules; and the United States by this, and forever after, exonerates the United States of Mexico from all responsibility to these claimants, whether rejected or admitted by said commissioners.

Art. 7. Merely states that in case of any difficulty in the settlement of the claims, the archives

of the Government are to be at the service of the commission to ascertain the validity of the claims.

Art. 8. The United States shall have in percommission to ascertain the validity of the claims.

Art. 8. The United States shall have in perpetuity, free of any tax or claim whatsoever, for the produce of their own country or the produce introduced under their flag, the transportation of goods through the Isthmus of Tehuanatepec, for or from the Pacific, by any means of conveyance now in existence, or to be established hereafter, by canals or railroads.

Art. 9. All the goods introduced during the occupation of the country by the United States, shall be free from either importation or internal duties, and free from confiscation.

Art. 10. The article of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded in the city of Mexico on the 5th of April, 1831, between the two powers, ahall be renewed for the period of eight years after the ratification of this treaty; each party having the right after the expiration of that period, to terminate the same by a notice of one year.

Art. 11. This treaty will be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, with the approbation and consent of the Senate, and by the consent of the United States of Mexico with the full approbation of the General Congress; and the ratification will be exchanged in the city of Washington within the period of — months from the date on which it may be signed, or as soon as possible.

Leaving aside for the present the first instructions from Santa Anna to the Mexican commissioners, we proceed to give an outline of the ultimatum offered by them, under his renewed instruction, which differs alightly from the original proposition:

Art. 1. Is merely an expression of a desire

struction, which differs slightly from the original proposition:

Art. 1. Is merely an expression of a desire that there may be a firm and lasting peace between the two Republics.

Art. 2. Stipulates that all prisoners taken by land or sea shall be given up after the treaty is signed, and that any Mexicans who may be prisoners of the savage tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States, shall be given up by the Government of the United States and returned to their homes.

Art. 3. All the forts, towns or territory and artillery taken by the forces of the United States shall be returned to Mexico.

Art. 4. The dividing line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico.

of the river Nueces a straight line will be traced until it meets the actual frontier of New Mexico, in the east southeast part.

It will thence follow the actual frontier of New Mexico by the east, north and west of New Mexico, until it meets latitude 37, which will serve as the boundary of the two Republics; from the point at which it touches the frontier of New Mexico to the Pacific. The Government of Mexico agree not to found any new establishment or colonies in the space of land which lies between the Rio Grande and the Nueces.

Art. 5, In consideration of this extension of the territorial limits of the United States, the Government of the said States agree to pay to the United States of Mexico.

Arts. 6 and 7. By these articles the United States agree to release the Mexican Government from all claims of the Government or citizens of the United States.

Art. 8. Provides for the settlement of claims in the same manner as is provided in the proposition of the Christ Mexico.

Art. 8. Provides for the settlement of claims in the same manner as is provided in the proposition of Mr. Trist.

Art. 9. Stipulates that the Catholic religion and the property belonging to that persuasion shall be respected in the territory ceded to the United

States.

Art. 10. Citizens of Mexico who may happen to be in the United States to have the privilege of returning to Mexico, without any tax being exacted from them.

Art. 11. All grants of land made by the Mexico.

can Government previous to this cession of terri-tory are to be respected by the Government of

tory are to be respected by the Government of the United States.

Art. 12. The Republic of the United States binds itself, solemnly, not to admit henceforward the annexation of any district or territory comprised within the limit assigned by the present treaty to the Mexican Republic. This solemn compromise is one of the conditions under which Mexico makes a cession of territory to the Republic of North America.

Art. 13. All goods now in the ports occupied by the American troops will pay the duties established by the Republic unless they have been prepaid; otherwise they will be confiscated.

Art. 14. The government of the United States will satisfy justly the claims of Mexican citizens for the damage the American troops have done them.

The terms of settlement, as above proposed by the Mexican Government, could not of course be accepted by us, and Gen. Scott at once determined that the armistice should be terminated. On the other hand, it appears that on the 7th of September, the Mexican commissioners declared that the propositions made by Mr. Trist were inadmisconvoked a council of generals who decided that notice should be given immediately to Gen. Scott officers whose character for truth, intelligence, that the armistice was at an end, and appointed the 9th for the recommencement of hostilities. On the 6th Gen. Scott addressed from Tacubaya

the following note to Santa Anna: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UNITED STATES,

HEADQUARTEES ARMY OF UNITED STATES, }
September 6, 1847. {
To his Excellency the President and General-in-Chief of the Republic of Mexico:
The 7th and 13th articles of the armistice or military convention which I had the honor of ratifying and exchanging with your Excellency on the 24th ult., stipulate that the army under my command shall have the privilege of obtaining supplies from the City of Mexico. There were repeated violations of these articles soon after the armistice was signed, and I have now good reason for believing that within the last twenty-four hours, if not before, the 3d article of the same convention was also violated by the same parties. These dinot before, the 3d article of the same convention was also violated by the same parties. These direct breaches of good faith give to this army a full right to commence hostilities against Mexico without giving any notice. However, I will give the necessary time for any explanation, satisfaction, or reparation. If these are not given I hereby formally notify you that if I do not receive the most complete satisfaction on all these points, before 12 o'clock to-mortow, I shall consider the armistice as terminated from that hour.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,

Wispirit Scorr.

lient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT.

To this Santa Anna made the following reply WINFIELD SCOTT.

To this Santa Anna made the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MEXICAN REFURILLO, }

Mexico, Sept. 6, 1847. 

To his Excellency Gen. Winfield Scott, Commarder-in-Chief of the Army of the United States:

Six.—By the note of your Excellency under this date I learn, with surprise, that you consider that the civil and military authorities of Mexico have violated articles 7, 12 and 3, of the armistics which I concluded with your Excellency on the 24th of

the civil and military authorities of Mexico have violated articles of, 12 and 3, of the armistice which is at month.

The civil and military authorities of Mexico have not obstructed the passage of provisions for the American army; and if at times their transmission has been retarded, it has been owing to the improdence of the American gents, who without having a previous understanding with the proparation through the reports. Lat not have a submarded, and that a part of our army encountering great the control of the correspondent of breaks, which it has cost the Mexican Government much troubled to repors. Lat night and the night before the escorts for the provision train were ready to start, and vere only detained because Mr. Hargous, the spent, desired it. The carmy of the cases Mr. Hargous, the spent, desired it. The carmy of the cases Mr. Hargous, the spent, desired it. The Richest of the company of the U. Richest, and were intended army of the U. Richest, and were intended are of the army of the U. Richest, and were intended are of the army of the U. Richest, and were intended are of the army of the U. Richest, and were intended and the confine the intercourse to that object exclusively. In return for this condust your Excellency has prevented the owners or managers of the grain mills in the vicinity of the city from tarnising any four to the city, which is a true breach of the ground of the company of the confine the intercourse to that object exclusively. Is return for this condust your Excellency has been undertaken, because one or two repairs have only served to place them in the same condition they were in on the day the armistice was entered into, accident or the convenience of the moment having caused the destruction of the themselves, but of little value compared to the remaining at Chapter of the sacred vases, and to the profanation of the interest. (The probables obscuring the sound of the profanation of the interest. (The probables obscuring the sound of the profanation of the interest of the c

the prosperity of the American continent take so great an interest. [There is some obscurity in this sentence, which, it is probable, is owing to typographical errors — Eds. Pic.]

It is not without great grief and even indignation that I have received communications from the cities and villages occupied by the army of your Excellency, in relation to the violation of the temples consecrated to the worship of God; to the plunder of the sacred vases, and to the profanation of the images venerated by the Mexican people. Profoundly have I been sillicted by the complaints of fathers and husbands, of the violence offered to their daughters and wives; and these same cities and villages have been sacked, not only in violation of the armistice, but of the sacred principles proclaimed and respected by civilized nations. I have observed silence to the present moment, in order not to obstruct the progress of negotiations which held out the hope of terminating a scandalous war, and one which your Excellency has characterized so justly as unnatural.

But I shall desist offering apologies, because I canhot be blind to the truth that the true cause of the threats of renewing hostillities, contained in the note of your Excellency, is that I have not been willing to sign a treaty which would lessen con-

siderably the territory of the Republic, and not only the Republic, but the dignity and integrity which all nations defend to the last extremity. And if these considerations have not the same weight in the mind of your Excellency, the responsibility before the world, who can easily distinguish on whose side is moderation and justice, will fall up-

I flatter myself that your Excellency will be convinced, on calm reflection, of the weight of my reasons. But, if by misfortune, you should seek only a pretext to deprive the first city of the American continent of an opportunity to free the unarmed population of the horrors of war, there will be left me no other means of salvation, but to repel force by force, with the decision and energy which my high obligations impose upon me.

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's humble servant.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA. IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. The City of Mexico Surrendered.

anta Anna Wounded-Gen. Bravo Killed-Mexican Rumors, &c.

The accounts from Mexico have been of so conicting a character, that at the time of making up this account of the progress and result of affairs, we scarce know what to lay before our readers.

Above we have given the propositions of settlement offered by Mr. Trist, and the despatches of

Generals Scott and Santa Anna, declaring the Arnistice terminated. That a battle, and a most desperate one has been ought, and that the American arms have been vicorious, and the Capitol of Mexico is now in our essession, all accounts seem to concur. But that our loss has been so great as represented, (1700,) or that the brave and gallant Generals Worth, Pillow and Smith have been killed there is nothing o corroborate. The "Union" of Tuesday, after stating that the accounts which have been given representing our loss as so great, are all from Mexican sources, says they are suspicious, extravagant —in a word, not to be trusted. We attach little credit to the rumors about the loss of our gallant generals and of the great number of our troops.-According to the Mexican version, a single bombshell, fired from the palace of Chapultepec, destroyed 300 Americans and Gen. Worth-as if so much powder, so many men, and a distinguished general had been collected in one place! cannot repress our fears that some valuable lives were lost from the 8th to the 16th, the day when our troops entered the capitol; but we cannot believe in the evtravagant statements of the Mexicans about the extent of our loss. We cannot believe that anything very serious has happened to Worth, or Smith, or Pillow; for the letters which have reached Washington directly from Vera Cruz sible, in consequence of which Gen. Santa Anna are silent upon the subject. We know who are their authors. We know that they emanate from

> nothing about the wounds of Worth or the deaths of the other generals.
>
> As to the progress of affairs after the termina tion of the Armistice, it appears that, on the 8th, Gen. Scott attacked the Mill del Rey, or King's Mill, in the immediate vicinity of Chapultepec; and according to the Diario del Gobierno and the Boletin, published at Atlisco, our army was re-

and caution is thoroughly established. They say

Boletin, published at Atlisco, our army was repulsed after a severe conflict, in which we lost about 400 in killed and from 600 to 700 in wounded, and fell back upon Tacubaya.

The battle was continued, with more or less vigor, during the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th. Of the eventful denouement (says the New Orleans Tropic of the latest date now on hand,) we have only a brief account, but sufficient to assure us that our arms have achieved a brilliant triumph, and that our army is "revelling in the halls of the Montezumas." The only reliable account we have of the last struggle before the capitol, is in a letter addressed to Mr. Dimond, our collector at Vera Cruz, from Orizaba, which will be found below. Our correspondent at Vera Cruz, vouches for its accuracy, and we have reason to believe it is from the same source as was the letter giving the first and a correct account of the battles of Contreras and Churubusco.

the first and a correct account of the battles of Contreras and Churubusco.

ORIZARA, Sept. 19, 1847.

DRAR Sin: I have the honor to inform you that an express arrived here this evening from Mexico, which brings the intelligence that Gen. Scott was in the city of Mexico; that on the 18th the American trooperbook Claputepec and the citadel, and went into the city that night. Gen. Bravo was killed, and Gen. Santa Anna was wounded in the arm, and had retired with the remainder of his troops, which had suffered much, to Goadclupe.

To F. M. DIMOND, Eq., collector, Vera Cruz.

A letter from a creditable source confirms all that is said in the above, and only disagrees with

that is said in the above, and only disagrees with

&c., to throw on the heads of the enemy. Before Gen. Scott had fairly passed the gates he found the difficulty of his position. A perfect towert of balls and atones rained upon his troops. Many were killed and more wounded. Still he kept advancing until he gained the entrance of two streets leading direct to the Plaza.

Finding that he could not oppose himself to our soldiers, and that he was losing his men rapidly, Gen. Scott took possession of the convent of San Isador, which extends back to the centre of a block and at once set his sappers and miners to cutting away directly through the blocks of buildings.—In some instances whole houses were blown up to facilitate his progress; but after several hours he again emerged into the street, and finally regained the Plaza with great loss. On entering the Plaza a heavy fire was opened on him from the Palace and Cathedral, which were filled and covered with our patriotic troops.

Finding himself thus as saulted, the enemy drew out his force in the Plaza, and opened a cannonade on the Palace and Cathedral, firing over one hundred shots, which did immense damage to the buildings and caused a severe loss of killed and wounded. Seeing farther resistance useless, our soldiers ceased firing, and on the 15th of September (sadday !) the enemy was in possession of the Mexican Capitol. Though we inflicted have and death upon the Yankees, we suffered greatly ourselves.

Many were killed by the blowing up of the hou-

And death upon the Yankees, we suffered greatly ourselves.

Many were killed by the blowing up of the houses, many by the bombardment, but more by the confusion which prevailed in the city, and altogether we cannot count our killed wounded and mirsing since the action commenced yesterday at less than 4,000, among whom are many women and children. The enemy confessed a loss of over 1,000; it is no doubt much greater. What a calamity! But Mexico will yet have vengeance. God will avenge us for our sufferings.

Santa Anna has gone with his generals and all the troops he could draw off to Guadalope. He is said to be wounded severely. We have lost heroic officers and brave men in these two days. I cannot forsee what is to come. Thousands are gathering upon the hills around the city determined to cut off all supplies and starve the enemy who has so audiciously entered it. Gen. Scott may yet find that Mexico is not vanquished. He may find our lakes bursting their barriers and filling this beautiful valley, to annihilate the infamous Americans.

We scarcely hope, yet do not quite despair. Our brave generals may recover what is lost, and Mexico with her ten millions of people, arise to sweep the invader from the land he has desecrated

## The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET-

BAITIMORE MARKET—

Reported weekly for the "Spirit of Jefferson," by WALTER & Co., Flour and Commission Merchants and General Produce Dealers, Baltimore.

BAITIMORE, TUESDAY MORNING, Cottober 5, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—We have to report for the past week continued light receipts of Howard st., Flour. On Tuesday last sales equal to receipts, say some 1000 bbls were made at \$5 621. On Wednesday and Thursday the demand was limited to small parcels at the same price. On Friday bayers came forward freely and sales to the extent of 2000 bbls were made at \$51. On Saturday the demand increased and an advance was realized; sales of some 800 bbls were made at \$51. On Saturday the demand increased and an advance was realized; sales of some 800 bbls were made at \$521. as \$75. Yesterday (Monday) morning, in consequence of the favorable European news per sleamer Hibernia, quoting an advance of flour in Liverpool of 4s to 5s per bbl, with our very reduced stock, dealers put up the price to \$6, at which, sales of small parcels were made.

On Wednesday and Thursday last sales of some 4000 bbls City Mills Flour at \$550, since then sales have been made at the same rate as Howard street flour.

GRAIN—The supplies of Wheat throughout the week have been limited; sales on Wednesday of good to prime reds at 1 5 to \$130. From Thursday till Saturday sales of some 5000 or 6000 bushels of good to prime reds were made at 115 a \$125. Sales of family flour white wheat at 133 a \$140. Yesterday, under the news, the price advanced, and sales of semision 5000 or 6000 bushels of good to prime reds were made at 115 as \$125. Sales of family flour white wheat at 130 a \$125. and 132 a \$135 for white wheat, according to quality. The price of Corn has ruled throughout the week at 53 a 60 for white, and yellow at 61 a 53 cents—in consequence of the news yesterday, sales of white at 25 a \$25 cents—in consequence of the news yesterday, sales of white at \$25 a \$25 per 100 lbs on the hoof—equal to 4 50 a \$65 cents—in consequence of the news yesterday were sold at

tive at 2 25 a 83 25 per two its of the according to quality, at 6 50 a 87.

HOGS—Sales continue to be made, according to quality, at 6 50 a 87.

WHISKEY—Sales at 28 a 281 cents in bbls.

WOOL—Sales of tub washed at 30 a 32 cents—un washed a third less—say 20 a 21 cents.

IARD—No. 11, in kegs, 1 cents, in bbls 10 cents.

BUTTER—Best quality, in kegs, 11 a 12 cents.

Yours, &c.,

Vous, & CO.

Correspondence of the Spirit of Jefferson. BALTIMORE, Wednesday morning, October 6, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—I left the market on Tuesday evening of last week with sales of Howard street Flour at \$5 621; these rates were maintained without change on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and on Saturday 600 bbls were sold in lots at \$5 75. The arrival of the steamer Hibernia at Boston (on Sunday,) caused a suspension of transactions on Monday, most of the holders of four asking \$6, without finding buyers. I heard of no transactions on 'Change to-day, and although flour has advanced in Liverpool and London from 23s. to 30s, there is little disposition to pay more than \$5 75, the price obtained on Saturday. This private letters received here this morning per Hibernia do not give a very flattering prespect of Saturday The private letters received here this morning per Hilbernia do not give a very flattering prospect of the advance of Flour or Grain. The advices bear the distinct declaration that they look for prices to rule lower in November and December, and state as a reason that the English producers wiff sell at last quotations. The harvests in Europe are very abundant and all secure, and it is probable that there will not be any very great foreign demand for our flour for the present, under the existing pressure of the money market in England, and the distrist felt by all, in consequence of the heavy failures abroad

res abroad
GRAIN—Wheat has gone up—reds are selling from
20 to \$1 25, and white at 1 35 to \$1 40 White Corn
held at 60 to 63 and yellow 65 to 68 cents, and nothing

CATTLE-\$2 to \$3 25 per 100 lbs gross HOSS—\$6.50 to \$7
PROVISIONS—No change
WHISKEY—37 to 30 cents
WOOL—Active at 28 to 30 cents for common washed

WOUL—Active at 28 to 30 cents for common washed, as in condition
I give you an extract from my correspondent's letter in Liverpool, under date of
"We quote Western Canal Flour 29 to 30s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 27s 6d to 28s; New Orleans 24 to 26s; sour flour 23 to 24s
"We are inclined to the opinion that Western Canal Flour is likely to rule at 24 a 25s, equal to 22s a 23s 6d for Baltimore during the months of November and December
"We consider Indian meal and Corn too low at 14s per bbl and 28s per 480 lbs for the latter. We hope to realize 17s 6d to 18s for the first per bbl, and 40s for 480 lbs of the latter."

Yours, truly,

B

# Miscellaneous Notices.

SYNODICAL NOTICE The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Maryland wi meet in Martinsburg on Thursday evening the 14th in stands, and there will be preaching every day during the Session Oct 8, 1847

CHURCH NOTICE. The Pew Rents of the Presbyterian Church, Charles town, are now due, and those indebted are requested to pay the same at an early day to Mr. Charles G. Stewart Persons whing to obtain Pews for the ensuing year, as also requested to make application to him.

Oct. 1.

NOTICE. The Third Quarterly Meeting of Harpers-Ferry Station, M. E. Church, will take place on Saturday and Sabbath, the 9th and 10th of October. The Presiding Elder and other ministers are expected to be in attendance. The meeting will be protracted for several days Oct. 1, 1847.

NOTICE. NOTICE.

The Synod of Virginia, (New School,) of the Presbyterian Church, will meet in Shepherdstown, on Friday the 15th of October. It is expected that some able divines will be in attendance.

The Winchester Presbytery, (New School,) will meet at Elk Branch, in this county, on Saturday the 9th of October.

Oct. 1, 1847.

ATTENTION FIRE COMPANY! The members of the Charlestown Fire Company are ordered to meet at the Engine-House, on Saturday, 9th Detober, at 23 o'clock, P. M. This being a legal paralle a full attendance will be expected. By order of the Com-Sept. 24.

JAMES W. BELLER, Sec'y. The Synod of Virginia will meet in Stannton the 13th of October next. Sept. 17, 1817,

DEAIRIBIEID. On the 2d inst., at Harpers-Ferry, by the Rev. Nelson lead, Mr. Gro. L. F. Augus, of New Haven, Conn., to His Janz L. A., second daughter of Mr. William Cham-ers, of the former place.

Miss Jang L. A., second daughter of Mr. William Chambers, of the former place.

Accompanying this notice, the Printer was presented with a delicious Cake, accompanied by the kind regards of the happy couple who have linked their destings to gether. For this kind remembrance, we cannot do leas than wish a happy journey through life; no clouds but all sunshine, to the fair bride and the fortunate bridegroom.

"There's a blies beyond all that the minetrels have told. When two that are link'd in one Heavenly tie—With heart never changing and brow never cold,

Love on through all life and love on till they die."

At the residence of Mr. Edward, R. Muse, on Monday the 20th of September, by the Rev. D. Ball, Mr. Isaac N. Heinskell, of Maryland, to Miss Marylia E. Muse, of Frederick county, Va.

On Weilnesday morning the 22d of September, at the Virginik House, by the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Chanke, H. Jungos, of Loudoun county, to Miss Emily P. Bosier, of the city of Richmond.

On Thurday the 23d of the William C. Lauck, Rev. Journ Mentrers, of Rappahannock county, to Miss Mary Atlantic, daughter of Mr. Jacob Stover, of Page.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Benzanin P. Keyser, —all of Page county.

On the same day, by the Rev. —— Allenbaugh, Mr. Acra Hurt, of Madison county, to Miss Mattlida Rickard, of Page.

On the same day, by the Rev. —— Allenbaugh, Mr. Acra Hurt, of Madison county, to Miss Mattlida Rickard, of Page.

#### DIED.

ARD, of Page.

On the 21st inst., at Plainview, Northumberland Co., Va., Miss Luoy C. B. Turner, only sister of the late Capt. Charles W. Turner, of Alexandria, Va. In this town, on Friday week, William Hayden, infant son of Mr. Samuel H. Johnson, aged 16 months. On the 26th ult., in Smithfield, Lucy Nelson, an interesting daughter of Dr. Wm. O. McCoughtry, aged 7 years and 1 month.

STADT, son of John H. and Ann Allstadt, aged 7 years and 4 month.

On the 14th April last, in the 3th year of her age, Mrs. Many Situashing, consort of Mr. John Shubridge of Harpers-Ferry.

Departed this life at his residence near Shepherlstown Jefferson county, Va., on the 16th ult, Mr. William Williamson, in his 6th year.

The deceased was much respected, a valuable citizen, and for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church. The exercises of his mind during his last illness, were highly interesting. His end was calm and peaceful.—There remaineth a rest for the people of God, therefore be ye also ready.

On the 25th July last, at his residence near Covington, Fountain Co., Indiana, Mr. Robert Warson, in the 59th year of his age, formerly of this county—a gentleman possessing many noble traits of character, and who enjoyed in an eminent degree, the confidence and good will of those with whom he was acquainted, and also of the community in which he lived and died.

On the 21st of September, at the residence of her father. will of those will whom he lived and died.

B. On the 21st of September, at the residence of her father Natian Parkins, in Frederick county, Va., Sidney Elizanseri, wife of James Gilkeson, in the 23th year of her age, of pulmonary disease, which she bore with the enduring patience of a Christian. She left a husband and two interesting children, together with her parents and many loved friends, to mourn her early demise. Her entire and patient resignation to the Divine will was indeed beautiful and consoling. The lovely smile that played upon her face, after the fall destroyer came, seemed to give proof to her bereaved friends that she had gained the victory over Death and the Grave.

"She in her youthful beauty died,
The fair meek blossom that grew up and faded by my side:

The fair meek blossom that grew up and faded by my side:

In the cold, moist earth we laid her, when the forest cast the leaf.

And we wept that one so lovely should have a life so brief;

Yet not unmeet it was that one, like that young friend of ones,
So gentle and so beautiful, should perish with the flowers."

NOTES given at the sale of John Hurst, will be due on the 27th instant. Payment will be expected at that time. Persons who are indebted to said John Hurst,

Persons who are indebted to said John Hurst, by notes of long standing, are notified that unless the interest be paid, and arrangements be made to the contrary, suits will be instituted.

Those having claims against him are requested to present them for settlement. All papers are in the hands of the first named undersigned.

WILLIAM HURST,

JAMES G. HURST,

Cont. 8, 1847.

New Goods. JUST received and now opening, a large assortment of Hard-ware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Groceries, Woodware, Sleves, Paints of all kinds, Spices, and a great variety of Fancy Articles.—Please call and see them.

Oct. 8.

T. RAWLINS.

SUGAR, Coffee, Tea, Sugar-house Molasses, Sugar Crackers, Pulverized Sugar, Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, &c., very cheap. Oct. 8. T. RAWLINS.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

WE are now receiving and opening our supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which consists of a very large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy Goods, embracing nearly every article to be found in a Retail Store. As we are determined to sell as cheap as any other house in the county, and on as good terms, we respectfully invite all in want of Goods to call and examine our stock before they make their purchases elsewhere. purchases elsewhere.
Oct. 8. GIBSON & HARRIS.

Company Orders. THE Halltown Company will parade at its usual parade ground on Saturday the 16th of October, at 11 o'clock. By special order, Captain John Lock will command. The different Companies of Shep-

The different Companies of Shepherdstown District will parade on their usual parade ground, on Saturday the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Companies of Charlestown will parade on their usual parade ground on Saturday the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Smithfield Company will parade on their usual parade ground, on Saturday the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, A. M.

The Company of Leetown will parade on their usual parade ground, on Saturday the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Col. Commandant, F. YATES.

By order of the Col. Commandant, F. YATES.
Oct. 8, 1847. JOHN REED, Adj. Reinhardt's Trusses. BEAR it in mind, that you can get all sizes and descriptions of the above, at the Drug Store T. M. FLINT.

Fancy Soaps. A GREAT variety of French and American of all kinds, can be had of Oct. 8. T. M. FLINT.

NK.—Superior Writing Ink; Indelible do-best—Kidder's make. For sale by Oct. 8. E. S. TATE. CARPETING.—Figured Carpeting, Rag do. Oct. 8. E. S. TATE. FRESH PORTER, in bottles, just received by Oct. 8. T. M. FLINT.

PAINT'S.—Linseed Oil, White lead, Chrome Green and Yellow, Copal and Japan Varnish Spirits Turpentine, &c., cheap for cash or wood at T. M. FLINT'S Drug Store. Oct. 8. DR. JAYNES' Expectorant, Hair Tonis, Carmitive Balsam and Worm Destroyer, is kept by T. M. FLINT, Druggist.
October 8, 1847.

GUM Elastic Tobacco Wallets—a new article
for keeping Tobacco moist. Also, Gum
Elastic Teething Rings, Money Belts, Door
Springs, Eraseurers, &c., just received by
Oct. 8, T. RAWLINS.

Tony.—A few setts Ivory Balance Handle Table Cutlery, very cheap. Oct. 8. T. Rawlins. DIAPER.—Bleached Linen Table Diaper;
Cotten do.; Linen Napkina, &c.
Cot. 8. E. S. TATE.

Millimery and Mantun-Making.

M ISS ELIZA KERCHIVAL has again the pleasure of informing her friends, and the Ladies of Charlestown generally, that she has just returned from the East, with the latest Fall and Winter Fashions, for all kinds of Millinery and Mantua-Making. She is therefore prepared to execure all orders in her line, not only in the most fashionable, but in the most durable and satisfactory manner. Ever grateful to those who have so kindly patronized her heretofore, she expects to receive a continuance of their favor, and that of the Ladies generally. She is encouraged to believe that the interest of both may be mutually enhanced.

Charlestown, Oct. 8, 1847.

Farmers' look to your Interest. TARMER'S look to your Interest.

THE undersigned having rented Mr. Jacob Vanmetre's Mill, on the Long Marsh, formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Hart, has liad it fitted up in the best manner, and is now ready to receive all kinds of Country grinding, which will be done at the shortest notice. He has also made arrangements with Mr. Wm. R. Seevers to grind Plaster for him, so that he will always have that article on hand to exchange for Plaster in the lump, with those who desire it.

MATHEW FRIER.

October 8, 1847—6t.
N. B.—Corn meal always on hand and for sale.
M. F.

To the Ladies

To the Lidies.

We would most respectfully ask the attention of the Ladies of Charlestown and the county, to our extensive assortment of Fancy Goods, consisting of the latest styles. It would be impossible to enumerate—suffice it to say that our present stock is equal to any we have ever had the pleasure of presenting to the public. We would be happy to see all, and we feel assured that the Ladies will be compensated by a visit to our Store, even should they not wish to buy, as they will learn what is most fashionable.

Oct. 8. MILLER & BROTHER.

LIST OF LETERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charles-town, Va., which if not taken out before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

Kerney, Miss Sarah, King, Willis Kennedy, John Ablamowitz, D A Brook, John Bradley, T C Becker, Andrew Bowland, Wm H Long, Col. B B
Larue, Asinthy
Long, Daniel
Lancaster, Malin
Likens, Thos J
Lowery, John
Latham, Miss Louisa
Link, Daniel F
Longlan, Wes Brown, Virginia
Beatl, Mrs Mary
Barry, Michael
Barry, Michael
Ball, Edward
Ball, Edward

Millson, Mrs Mary S McGonegal, A McDonald, Mrs Mary Bennett, Clara S Carroll, Wm
Copeland, Mathew II
Cisbo, C
Clip, Joel,
Copeland, David
Coulen, James
Calwell, Joseph
Chapline, Isaac
Craighill, Sam't J
Craig, Ann R
Cockrill, John G Myers, Wm C Mathiny, Rebecca, Myers, Sam'l Myers, James Myers, Joseph McFarland, John Maxwell, Wm J McArtin, John Mathews, Thomas S A Mills, Lewis McCullough, Wm

Neill, Miss Anna Offerman, Frederick O'Dair, James Perry, Andrew Parker, Dr. Milton Prominger, Eli C Dickson, Jesse Deavor, Theodore
Deavor, Theodore
Daly, George W
Denning, Jacob
Deege, John
Dandridge, A S
Davy, Henry
Duffield, John W Prominger, Eli C Qurrels, Lucy D E F Etcherson, Lorenzo Evans, T M Rissler, Rebecca Rand, Wm J Ruby, John C Riely, Hierome Ruckle, Elizabeth A Flemming, Matilda Ford & Dryson, Foreman, Geo W

Roby, Wm Ransom, Cloa Reintzell, Elizabeth Riely, Joshua Ferguson, Rev. Gorrell, Mary A Gardener, Peter, Gallaher, Sidney Grubb, Adam Sherrard, Bettie Gore, Wm Gallaher, James B Grantham, J G Gardner, Octavia Gosnell, Mrs S A Sheetz, John H Smith, Nancy Sherrard, Miss Mary

Sherrard, Miss Mary Stover, Win Simpson, G W Sharrocks, James C Schmidt George Goins, George Harding, Mrs Sarah A Simmons, Craven, Taylor, J W Tucker, Randolph Taylor, Thos F Thompson, Cyrns Thayer, Jas S Haiselett, Ferdinand Hazlewood, Margaret Hoffman, Benjamin 2 Hammond, J J ell. Thos C

Trussell, Thos C Thomas, Lloyd V Vorse, Matilda A Whitteker, A T Heflebower, Daniel Hoff, Wm J K Johnson, Rankin Wimmer, Ann C Wright & Brother, J Wright, John S Washington T A Washington, Gen. G L Y Z

Johnson, Kankin
Jones, Adeline V
Jenkins, Wm
Kirk, Lucy,
Kennedy, Anthony
King, Wm
Kelly, Patrick
Kennedy, A P
Kidd, Daniel C Young, Lewis F Zimmerman, Simon B E. M. AISQUITH, P. M. Charlestown, Oct. 8, 1847.

New Goods. HAVE just returned from Baltimore, and will be pleased to see my friends and the public generally. The following are a few of the many beautiful and late styles:
Black Silk Vestings, latest fashion,
Sattin de Chine, or Sattin Ottoman,
Fancy Silks.

Fancy Silks, Cashmeres, 50 cents to \$1, Mouslins from 18 to 75 cents, Needle Worked Collars, very cheap, Oregon Plaids, Merinos, French and English, 75c. to \$1,50, Ginghams, beautiful styles, twilled and plain,
Thread Edgings and Laces,
Black Silk do.
Alpacea, all colors and prices,
Prints from 6 1-4 to 25 cents.

CASSIMERES. Black, French, and Doeskin Cassimere, Fancy do. all prices. VESTINGS.

Black Corded Silk Vesting, Black Sattin do., plain and fancy, Merino do. CLOTHS. Black French Cloths,

Beaver do. for Overcoats. Oct. 8, 1847. E. S. TATE. Parlor Stove.

A LARGE and beautiful Parlor Stove, of the finest casting, and of unsurpassed draft, for sale low by JOHN P. BROWN. BRUSHES—Hair, Cloth, Comb, Tooth, Nai Paint, Dust, Sweep, Varnish and Miller Brushes. Sash Tools, &c., just received and fo sale by October 8.

A SUPERIOR article of Jamaica Ginge (white,) White Pepper, White Mustard see &c., for pickleing, just received and for sale by Oct. 8. T. M. FLINT.

CAN'T BE BEAT.

New Goods at the Cheap Cash Store New Goods at the Cheap Cash Store
WHO will not come and buy the best brown
Sugar at 8 cents, and good at 6½; the best
Coffee at 10 cents; Loaf Sugar at 12½ cents, and
every other article in life Grocery life in the same
proportion. Our supply is as extensive as any
in the county and of the best quality, and at prices
lower than they can be had elsewhere.

I have also received a general assortment of
Staple Dry Goods, which will be offered very low
for Cash or Country Produce. If you understand
your interest you will give me a call before you
buy.

S. H. ALLEMONG, Agent,
Oct. 8—3t.

LIST OF LETTERS

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS COONS & HOFFMAN,

A T the Old Stand of P. Coons, Harpers-Ferry,
A are now receiving and offering on the most accommodating terms; a very large and superior stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Hollonware, &c. The attention of buyers is parlicularly invited to this stock, as Bargains can and will be sold.

P. COONS.

R. H. HOFFMAN.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 1, 1847.

LP Persons knowing themselves indebted to P. Cööns, 1 y Book Account, will please settle that same, either by payment or note. This course is deemed desirable to both parties, as long unsattled, open accounts, often give much trouble in their settlement.

Oct. 1, 1847.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Harpers-Ferry, Virginia, which if not taken out be-fore the 31st of December next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead Jetters:

n, Win Jenkins, Mrs Eleanor Kephart, John Keys, David Koonce, Bernard Kemp James Lunt. Wm L Baker, Michael Breslin, Brittenbaugh, Brown &

Wm S Baldwin, Mrs. John Brien,

Mr Cadworth,

Rezin Cross, John Cunningham,

Sylvesta Camel,
Jesse Carr,
Wm Campbell,
Hugh W Caldwell,
Mrs Cathcart,
Charles A Cox,
John F Cunning,
Noah Cannon,
Mrs. Ellen P Creamer,
Nelson Chamblin,
I Crochy.

J Crosby, Elijah Collins, Hezekiah Colbert,

Wm Chinowoth, Win Coats, George Colbert,

J Dowling, Miss Nora Devereau,

Daniel Daugherty, Henry Danglefield, Jacob W Dearing,

Peter Deardroff, John Dickens, Mrs Robecca Demay,

John Eagan, Mrs Margaret Engles,

John S Dearing,

Sam'l Entmisle,

Sam'l Entwhistle,

Jas A Fitzsimmons,

Jas A Fitzsimmons, Wm Fontaine, James A Florence, Sam'l Francisco, Mr Flarde, Wm Flood,

Nelson Faulkner, Wm Frier,

John Gorman,
David R Gary,
Henry Grivall,
John Grinder,
James Green,
Michael Gardner,

Wm Grince, Wm Green.

B M Haiding, Sarah Ellen Hall, Patrick Howe, Harriet Hartness,

Sarah Heffebrign

Albert Hennings, James Hughes, Robert Hunt,

James Harris,

Wm Jordan,

Richard Hitaphee,

· Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 8, 1847.

Chenp Domestics. JUST received, a large supply of cheap Do-mestic Goods, among them the cheapest bleached Cottons ever offered in this market. Oct. 8. MILLER & BROTHER.

Worsted Goods.

Tobacco and Segars.

Boots and Shoes.

1,000 LBS. test Country cured Bacon, hog round, for sale by Oct. 1, 1847. E. M. AISQUITH.

PEN-KNIVES, &c.—Just received a large assortment of Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Pocket Cutlery, Scissors and Razors of the very best quality and very choap.
Oct. 8.
T. RAWLINS.

G D Havde

S L Finley, Alfred Fairall,

Sylvesta Camel,

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned from Phils adelphia, with a new and splendid assortment of GOODS, which he will sell low for cash; or on credit to punctual distorners.

Among his stock can be found the following articles, viz:
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Sattinets, Linsèye, Flannels, Balzes, Carpeting, Blankets, Vestings, Alpaccas, Oregon Plaids, DéLisle Stripes, Palo Alto Cloths, a variefy of Prints, Ginghams, Checke, Brown and Bleached Cottons, Silks, &cr. Hardware, Earthenware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., Croceries, a good assortment.

Thanklut for past favors he soliefts his friends and the public to give him a call and take a view of his stock before they purchase their fall supplies.

MICHAEL BORAN.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 1, 1847. Co., Lumsden D Brown, 2 Lumsden D Brown, 2 George C Beckham, 3 George W Butler, Ferdinand R Butler, Miss Emily S Browne, Susan Best Washington B Brown, Jonas Baker, Henry Beard, John Bucke, Patrick Boyle, Miss Sarah S. Bester Georgia Brown. Wm Leakens, John W Leens, Wm Moulden, Wm Morgan, John Metcalfe, Goorge Brown, Thomas Buller,

Joseph Payne, Wm B Pen,

Miss Eleanor J Pollock Wm B Pier, 2 Philip Porter, George Paige, John Peacher, Jr., 2

Miss Susan Pollock

Miss Sarah Potter,

James H Rogers, John Rowe, Mathew Rock,

Lewis Roach,

John Ringer,

Richard Streeps,

Emanuel Spangler,

Richard Stricks, Mary E Schneidewin

Geore Shepherd,
Washington Spangler,
Mr. Stonebraker,
Joseph L Smith,
Henry Stine,
Wm Stone,
R W Scott,
Sam'l Strider,
3

R W Scott, Sam'l Strider, John Sturgen. Mary C R Schleigh, James H Stal, Joseph Snoffer, James W Steel, Joseph Styner, Joseph Snowser, Mathew Sinnot,

Gassaway Thomas,

Isaac S Torner, Miss Mivam Taylor,

J Taylor, Knowles Taylor, V W Y Dr A Van Camp,

Conrad Virls, Wm Wroe, Levi Waters, Miss Ann Wolf, Miss Matilda Ware,

Mrs Mary White, Colonel Washington,

James P Wager, John T Whaley, George Winton, Catharine Yeamens.

JOHN G. WILSON, P. M.

Miss Mary E Mitchell Wm A Molin, James McGreen, George W. Moler, James McCoy, Charles McAleer, Plies. MICHA Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 1, 1847. Willis Brady,
Catharine Boad,
Philip Burkheart,
Noah Buxtore,
James Blanchfield,
William Braeger,
B B & F Beal, Wm McDonate, S Morerey, Esq., Frances McCabe, HOWES' & CO.'S Great United States Circus, Wm McGee, Wm Maslin, Dennis McCollolf, J. C. HOWES, Agent.
Embracing a TREBLE COMPANY, and by

Michael McMullen, Armstead Morison, Joseph Mannel, Wm Mullican, far the largest Establishment ever organized, consisting of Wm Mullean, Wm D Mackin, Upton Miller, N Two Hundred Men and Horses, WILL exhibit at Winchester, Oct. 11-at. Har-Chantestown, Tuesday Oct. 12-at. Har-Pers-Ferry, Oct. 13-at Sharrsburg, Oct. 14-commencing at three in the alternoon and seven Hanson Nelson, Edward Nickles, Wm Nichols, in the evening. Admittance to Box 25 Cents. Ch. Niswanger, Sr., The Company will make their Grand Procession through the principal streets, at 9 o'clock in the morning, headed by the great and magnificent S B Owings, Mrs Martha E Pollock

GOLDEN CHARIOT, drawn by Twenty beautiful cream-colored horses and driven in hand by the celebrated driver MARK and driven in hand by the celebrated driver Mary Johnson. The exterior is litefally covered will gold, the interior is lined throughout with the richest crimson velvet, and of sufficient capacity to seat 30 people. This vehicle is altogether superior to the one used by Van Amburgh, or any other that has ever been seen in the United States, and cost the proprietors Six Thousand Dollars. Next comes the

J. RANDOLPH TUCKER,

Berkeley Counties. Winchester, Oct. 1, 1847—tf.

ATTORNETATE AND AT

NEW GOODS.

Tom Thumb Conchidrawn by two real Shetland Ponies, contrasted with the Ponderous Band Chariot, it forms a sight pleasing in the extreme.

This is followed by the

Bag Carriage, on which is fitted up a Furnace and Gasometer on which is titled up a Furnace and Gasometer Pipes, and other appearates, (at an enormous ex-pense,) for lighting this extensive establishment, which will be lighted more brilliant than mid-sum-mer sun, by the best Gas, flowing from two hun-dred burners. This novel sight can only be seen at Howes' & Co.'s United States Circus. After which comes a train of this Carriers contains

dred burners. This novel sight can only be seen at Howes' & Co.'s United States Circus. After which comes a train of thirty Carriages, containing Performers, Wardrobes, &c.

An engagement has been made for the season with Mr. W. H. KEMP, the celebrated Clown from Astley's Amphitheatre, Drury Lane, and other Theatres in London, who from his unquestionable superiority, has won for himself the enviable sobriquet of THE MODERN GRIMALDI. He was twice called to appear at Windsor Castle, by special command of Queen Victoria, and was granted an audience of royalty—anhonor to which few public performers could ever appire. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were also visitors to Astley's Royal Amphitheatre on the first production of Pantomine of Harlequin's Frolics, or Mistakes of a Night, which beautiful entertainment will be given with all original effects, at every evening's performance on a revolving barrel at full speed, and accomplishing the most novel leats with amazing velocity—propelling himself solely with his feet.

Mr. W. O. DALE, first principal Equestrian and Vaulter of the country, having thrown the greatest number of somersets (87.) ever accomplished by any performer in the world. His Still Vaulting while in England, in Batty's Company, made a great sensation, no performer on that side of the Atlantic ever having accomplished over 50 or 60 somersets.

Mr. T. McFARLAND, the only rival in vault.

of the Atlantic ever having accomplished over 50 or 60 somersels.

Mr. T. McFARLAND, the only rival in vaulting of Mr. Dale, and the hero of 79 somersets, for which he holds a gold medal. The audience will tave an opportunity of seeing two of the greatest Vaulters in the world, actually contesting the championship of their profession.

B. W. CARROL, the great Two Horse Rider and Vaulter is also attached to this company.

Mr. G. W. SERGEANT, in his Shakesperiar Changeable Act.

Mr. G. W. SERGEANT, in his Shakesperiar Changeable Act.

The Juvenile Prodigies, WILLIAM and GEORGE, Pupils of Mr. Nixon, form not the least interesting part of the spectrale. For a full description of performance, see bills and phamph-lets at the principal Hotels.

Oct. 1, 1847. Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. A VERY extensive assortment of French and English Cloths; Tweeds, Beaver and Pilot Cloths; French and American Cassimeres, with a large and splendid assortment of Vestings of every description; all of which we offer on the lowest terms.

Oct. 8, 1847.

FOR RENT. TWO large ten-plate Stoves, suitable for shops, can be rented for the present season, or purchased low, if application be made at Sept. 24, 1847. THIS OFFICE. Oct. 8, 1847.

CF GROCERIES.—I have just received Loss SuTry gar, Brown do., Best Rio Coffee, Adamantine, Mould and Dippeet Tallow Candles.

For sale cheap by E. S. TATE.
October 8.

WINDOW GLASS.—8 by 10; 10 by F2; 10
by 15; 11 by 18; 12 by 18; Putty;
White Lead ground in oil,
Chrome Green, for sale by
Oct. 8.

WEYES & KEARSLEY.

New and Cheap Clothing Store, Opposite the U. S. Pay Office, Harpers Ferry, Vor.

THE subscribers would respectfully informed the public that they keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Rendy-Made Clothinge Bendy-Made Clothing,
such as Superfine black Cloth Dress and Frock
Coats, Cassimere and Cassinet do., Pilot Cloth
Over Coats, Fine Cloth do., Chaks of every quality, Vests from 75 cents up to 85. Pantaloons of
every price and quality, Shirts of all kinds, Under
Shirts and Drawers, a general assortment of Silk
Hdkfs, Suspenders, Hats and Caps, Boots and
Shoes, Umbrellas, Canes, Breast Pins, &c., which
we are determined to sell at the very lowest
prices. Call and see your humble servants.
R. WALTER & BRO.
Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1847—3m. Y ARNS of all colors and qualities, Net Skirts, Drawers, Comforts, Hoods, &c., just received and for sale low by MILLER & BRO. SUPERIOR Tobacco, Segars and Snuff, also Pipe heads, just received by Oct. 1, 1847. MILLER & BRO.

R. WALTER & BRO.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1847—3m.

N. B.—A general assortment of Children's

Clothing, which will be sold cheaper than the stuff
can be purchased in Jefferson county. W. & B. WE have received a very large supply of Boots and Shoes, to which we invite the attention of Farmers and others; also new style Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters, &c. MILLER & BRO. Oct. 1, 1847.

Groceries. A LARGE supply of Groceries just received,
Brown Sugar from 61 to 10 cents; Loaf Sugar, Crushed and Pulverised do.; Cheese, Crackers, Salpetre and Spices of all kinds; all of which
will be sold low by MILLER & BRO.
Oct. 1, 1847.

OAPS.—Fancy soaps; military do—a superior article for shaving. Also shaving boxes with glasses in them, only 121 cents.
Oct. 8. E. S. TATE.

From the Knickerbocker, inging through the forest, rattling over ridges, hooting under arches, rambling over bridges; Vhizzing thro the mountains, buzzing o'er the vale dess me!—this is pleasant, riding on a rail! Men of different "stations" in the eye of Fame, ffere are very quickly coming to the same! High and lowly people, birds of every feather, On a common level travelling together.

Gentleman in shorts, looming very tall; Gentleman at large, talking very small; Gentleman in tigbis, with a loose-ish mien; Gentleman in gray, looking rather green! Bentleman quite old, asking for the news;" Gentleman in black, in a fit of "blues;" Gentleman in claret, soher as a vicar; Gentleman in snull, dreadfully in liquor.

Stranger at the right, looking very surly, Obviously reading something rather funny; Now the smilles are thicker; wonder what they mean Faith! he's got the Knickerbocker Magazine! Stranger on the left closing up his peepers; Now he anoreannain, like the Seven Sleepers! At his feet a volume gives the explanation, How the man grew supid from "Association!"

Market-woman careful of the precious casket, Knowing "eggs are eggs," tightly holds her basket Peeling that "a smash," if it came, would surely Send her eggs to pot rather prematurely! Ancient maiden lady anxiously remarks, That there must be peril 'mong so many sparks'. Reguish-looking fellow, turning to the stranger, Says its his opinion sure is out of danger.

Woman with her baby, sitting vis-a-vis; Baby keeps a squalling, woman looks at me; Asks about the distance, says its tiresome talking; Noises of the cars are so very shocking!

Singing through the forests, rattling over ridges, Shooting under arches, rumbling over bridges; Whizzing thro'the mountains, buzzing o'er the vale-Bless me!—this is pleasant, riding on a rail.!

### The humorist.

Everybody knows that the West is a great place for getting married in, and it is pleasant to know that the fair ones are just as well satisfied with their condition afterwards. We don't know who "Clarinda" is, or how or where her letter first become public, but here it is:

HOLLENSBACK GROVE, Ill., 1800 & 44. DEAR SOPHY:—I got here two weeks ago and here I shall certainly spend my days. Mr. Garrison that comes out with me left me at Shikogo, and I was glad of it, for I never did see a fellow stick to a gal as he did to me, but it warn't for nothing, but he didn't talk of marryin'sme, but I told him to keep his distance; that's the way to use the fellers. I've a notion he's in a fix with a gal down in Kaintuck any how I wouldn't look at him now, for I have had five fellers to speak to me since I come here and another wants to cum, but I give him the bags. One of my sparks has got three quarter sechus and hous, is six foot tall and four yoke oxen, and is a widower, and wants to marry me next week, but I shall wait a little and see if I can do enny better, for between us, widowers are so quer and talk right up so, they always friten me, howsumever, I spose they don't mean more than other men. This country is very large and so is the men and prarys they say is rolling that I don't see but they are as still as any other place. Meeting is scarce here and wheat don't jetch but 2 and 6; hay and potatoes they almost give away, and sich lots of children. The unfeeling mothers feed their babies on pork and beans DEAR SOPHY:- I got here two weeks ago and ng mothers feed their babies on pork and beans n account of milk sickness in this country; a put-

ty way to grow babys I guess you'll think.

Now you must come out, I know you'll make your fortin here. Jim sez there is one gall on big prary with golden hair like yourn, and she's got an offer every day in the week after she got here. Now she's got a husband a nice house and firm and a pair of twins. You can't hielp liking the country; tell Amy if she'll come here she won't have to keep a wishing and looking for the fellers as we used to in Westbrook, but here they are rite arter you before you think of it. Tell mother I hope she'll come to see me as soon as I cont to hope she was a she have a she h get to housekeepin' and if she thinks on't she ma bring them little red socks in the till of my chest No more from your loving cousin till death.

HOW BILL PIPPIN WAS CAUGHT. A good story is going the rounds of 'Bill Pip-pin,' who was fond of ' panch frolics,' and always had a good excuse for his wife, when kept out late of nights. On one occasion Bill got rather mor'n he could stand up under. Conscious of his site-wation he was thinkin' how to manage, and at wation he was thinkin' how to manage, and at iength come to the conclusion to drink a copious draught of milk before retiring. Arrived at home, Bill staggered to the pantry but could find no milk. He called to Susan, who told him it was there.—Bill couldn't find it, and called again, and was again told where to get it. Bill couldn't find it and in a minit more was at the bed room again.

Susan, Susan !' ses he.
Susan snnfled a snore short off in the middle.
What ?' ses she, sort of cross this time.

'Yes, I told you.'
Well, whar is it?' see he.

"I told you, on the shelf—in the pantry—in the dinin room? see Susan, breaking it off into short mouthfuls of pretty loud italic.

That sort o' skeered Bill, and put him off his

Well, Susan, see he, is it tied up in any thing

Well, Susan, see no, is a tree up in any thing or is it laying about?

That was enough, the cat was out of the bag, and no help for it. Mrs. Pippin was bright awake in a minit, and the way Bill got a Caudle Lecture text night, was erough to sober the drunkenest hustind in creation. He never got corned agin—and it was more'n a year after fore he could drink milk in his coffee when Susan was at the table.

'Got a paper to spare?'
'Yes, sir: here's one of our last. Would you

'Yes, sir: here's one of our last. Would you not like to subscribe, sir, and take it regularly.'
'I would—but I am too poor.'
That man had just returned from the Circus, cost 50 cents; lost time from his farm, 75 cents; whiskey, judging from the smell, at least 25 cents—making a dollar and a half actually thrown away, and then begging for a newspaper, alleging that he was too poor to pay for it!

That's what we call "saying at the spile and wasting at the bung hole?"—Fayette (Mo.) Times.

A FRUITFUL VISE.—Alabama is unquestionably a great State—not only in its agricultural and mineral productions, but also in the fecundity of swomen. We find the following letter in the chambers Cor Herald, and if any man deserved a state of four his country was based on the second of the state of the sta pension from his country, we should say Mr Flourney is the man.—Observer.

CHAMBERS Co., July 10.

Messrs. Editors:—I have noticed in your paper an account of my wife baving five children in the short space of ten months and sixteen days—which is but little more than half told. She has had nine children, that were born alive, in a little better than three years. Two were born on the 23d of July, 1843; on the 29th of April, 1845, she had two more; on the 4th of June, 1846, she had three, and on the 20th of April, 1817, she had two more. She has had fourteen children in eleven years and a few months; seven sons and seven daughters. Seven are living at this time, and seven CHAMBERS Co., July 10. ters. Seven are living at this time, and seven dead.

Yours, &c.,

Thomas G. Flourney.

"My dear," said a printer to his sweetheart,
"permit me 2 m you?" when the termigant immediately made a at him and planted
her LT between his eyes, which knocked his head
in Fig and made him see \*\*. "This conduct,"
said the galled typo looking † at her, " is withunt a ||."

YARKEE CALCULATION.—"I reckon I lov yer," said a Yankee accountant to his sweetheart.—
"How on airth, Jonathan, do you arrive at the calculation?" inquired the fair one. "By simple addition," replied the ready reckoner, "for when I have you hanging on my arm, I guess my sum of happiness is complete."

WM. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry;
John G. Wilkon,
Solomon Stalky, Shephenfatown;
WM. or James Born, Elk Branch;
Join Cook, Zion Church;
WM. RONEMOUS Or ADAM LINE, Sen., Union Schoonse;

Col. WM. Harmison of WM. G. Catlett, Ball Morgan county;
Join H. Likens, Martinsburg;
Genord W. Bradvirklo, Snickersville;
J. P. Medeath, Philement, Loudonn county;
WM. A. Stephenson, Upperville, Fauquier county;
Joins Burkitt, Hillsborough, Loudonn county;
George Gilbert, Rodney, Hampshire county;
Gabriell, Jordan of W. Beak, Lurry, Page county
Col. Andrew Keyser, Hope Mills, do
Camp. Perren Paice. Springfield, do
Morgan Joinson, Ninevah, Warren county;
Joins H. P. Styde, Waterford, Lundonn county;
—— Massey, White Post, Clarke county;
Col. —— Turner, Front Royal, Warren county.

HAVE some CORN and BACON for sale As the new corn cannot be economically used for some time, I will sell in parcels to suit, and on

N. B.—I have an estray Boar—Berkshire breed-dark spotted, which has been gone upwards o

two years.

I have also a younger one, recently gone, about a year old—same color, marked—erop, slit-and underbit in the right ear and a hole in the left—Information respecting them thankfully received. Sept. 24, 1847—3t.

C. Y.

ILE subscriber will offer at public sale, if not sold previous, at private sale, on Monday, 18th day of October next, [first day of Superior Court,] the farm on which he now resides, formerly belonging to the late Bennet Wiltshire. It is situated on the road leading from Charlestown to Lectown, and contains

Of excellent LIMESTONE LAND, in a good state of cultivation, with a fair proportion of tim-

August 27, 1847.

UNDER the authority, and by direction of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, rendered at the last term of said Court, the undersigned, as Commissioners of the Court, the undersigned, as Commissioners of the Court, will offer for sule before the door of the Court-house of Jefferson County, on MONDAY the 18th of October next, (Court-day,) the following parcels of

in Jesserson County, the property of Samuel Strider, viz:-The tract of land on which said Strider, der resides, containing 424 Acres, 3 Roods, 20

First-Rate Land.

lying on Elk Branch, and composed of several par-cels, all adjoining. This tract may be sold in par-cels or in one body—if divided, the lines of di-vision will be made known on the day of sale. Also ANOTHER TRACT, called Samuel Stri-Also ANOTHER TRACT, called Samuel Strider's "Furnace Farm," containing 267 Acres, 1 Rood, 23 Poles—of this, a portion has been laid off in lots on the Potomac River, and in that form will be sold; the whole tract is very valuable. A survey of the whole has lately been made, and a plat of it and, its divisions for sale, as well as of the first tract has been made, and can be seen at any time at the Offices of Wm. C. Worthington and Wm. Lucas.

The lands offered for sale under this police, are

and Wm. Lucas.

The lands offered for sale under this notice, are believed to be equal in quality and value to any lands in this County, and the portions or lots on the Potomac River, afford suitable and advantageous positions for trade in merchandise and agricultural products.

money cash—the balance in equal instalments, at one, two and three years, from the day of sale, with interest. The deferred payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchasers, with approvcured by the bonds of the purchasers, with approved personal security—and the title withheld as additional security until the deferred payments are made.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON,

WM. LUCAS,

E. I. LEE,

Sept. 10, 1847—ts.

Commissioners.

He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Mar

tinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charlestown.

All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to.

WILLIAM CROW.

MADE and warranted by Joseph Chaft, a very superior article, for sale by Sept. 10. THOS. RAWLINS.

Fulled Linseys,

Pland Linseys,

Pland Linseys,

Pland Linseys,

Pland Linseys,

pake,) Stocking Yarn, &c., for servants, just eccived and for sale at the lowest prices, by

Sent. 10.

E. S. TATE.

Whent and Corn Wanted.

THE subscribers are anxious to purchage any number of Bushels of Wheat and Corn, for which they will pay the highest Cash price of 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.

If Plaster, Salt, Fish, Tar, &c. always onk and to exchange with the farmers for their produce.

Old Furnace, Febuary 26, 1847.

WE have now on hand a large and well se-lected Stock of Goods in our line, consisting in part of— Gold and Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled

Cameo, Lava and Stone set Ladies Breast-pins; Cameo, Stone and Hair Bracelets; Ladies and gentlemen's Rings, every style; Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Cases; Gold Guard and Fob Chains;

Ear Rings and Jewelry of every quality and description, which we will sell as low as can be found in any retail store. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

Sept. 17. C. G. STEWART & SON.

R OPES, &c.—1; and inch Machine Ropes; at inch well ropes; extra large bedcords; plough lines; twine, &c. just received.

Sept. 3. THOS. RAWLINS.

DA. J. D. STABAT, HARPERS-FERRY, VA.,

OFFERS his Professional Services to the public

He may be found at Abell's Hotel. Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1847—3m. LAWRENCE B. BECKWITH. ROVERS & AVELT Commission Merchant,

No. 22 Commerce Street, Baltimore,

REFER TO

H. Keyes, E-q.,
T. H. & W. B. Willis,
Jno. R. Flagg, Esq.,
Jas. L. Ranson, Esq.,
Lewis Fry & Co., Berkeley Co., Va.
G. H. Beckwith & Co., Middleway, Va.
Jno. K. White, Esq., Shepherdstown, Va.
Baltimore, Sept. 17, 1847.

SAMUEL J. MOORE, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia,
Will, practice in the Courts of Jefferson and The adjoining counties.

He can be found in the Clerk's Office of the

County Court. Aug. 27, 1847—3m. J. GREGG GIBSON, M. D., RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the public. He is still associated with Dr. J. J. H. Straith, and 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 or at Carter's Hotel.

July 30, 1847—6m.

WANTED. WISH to employ immediately, a Journeyman House-joiner, who is a good workman and of steady habits. To such, liberal wages and con-

stant employment will be given.
BARNEY LLOYD. Charlestown, Sept. 10, 1847-1m. N. B .- All kinds of Joiner work done at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION

CON SUMPTION,
Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Ashma, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Disorders of the Liver, and Lings, Broken Constitution, Ge., Ge.

This "Gelebrated Remedy" has now, by its intrinsic stitution, Ge., Ge.

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

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

HENRY S. FORNEY, AGENT.



MARBLE YARD n Charlestown, a few doors West of the Post Of-

fice, on the opposite side, where they will be pre-pared at all times, to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, and all other articles in heir line.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. ANDERSON & RING. Charlestown, August 6, 1847—6m.

Hay's Linament for the Piles. PILES effectually cured by this certain reme dy. The sale of this article is steadily indy. The sale of this article is steadily increasing, notwithstanding the many counterfeits got up in imitation of it. Persons troubled with this distressing complaint, declare that they would not be without this preparation in their houses for the price of ten boxes. The public will recollect, that this is the only remedy offered them that is in reality of any value whatever. In places where it is known every family has it in their house.— Its price is not considered at all. It is above all price.

price.

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

J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown.

A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 30, 1846.

Spoons, Forks, &c. Spoons, Forks, &c.

WE are still manufacturing Silver Table and
Tea Spoons, Silver Table Forks and all
other goods in the Silver line, which we warrant
standard Silver.

Old Gold and Silver bought for cash or taken in
exchange. All kinds of Watches repaired and
warranted to keep good time.

Sept. 17. C. G. STEWART & SON.

Lin's Balm of China.

A N infallible cure for all cuts, burns, sores, &c. The worst cut may be cured in a few hours by the use of this all-healing compound.—
Its healing qualities are wonderful. One bottle of this is worth ten dollars worth of all other salves and remedies in existence. The most severe cut. this is worth ten dollars worth of all other salves and remedies in existence. The most severe cut, which by delay might disable the patient fordays, weeks, or months, can be cured without difficulty by using a bottle of this preparation. It is a valuable article, requiring such a small quantity in application, that one bottle will last for years.

The above medicine is sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown.

A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

Jan. 30, 1846.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys. JUST received, a large supply of Fulled and Plaid Linseys. Flapnels and Tweeds, which we offer for sale low, or will exchange them for Wool. MILLER & BRO.

September 10, 1847. FEATHERS.—I have just received a lot of prime Feathers, which I will sell cheap. Sept. 24. BALTIMORE TRADE.

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER

KEEPS constantly in store a large and gener al assortment of Upholstery Goods, Curtain Materials, French and American Paper Hangings Also makes to order Bed and Window Curtains Cushions, Carpots, Feather Beds and Matresses Baltimore, July 16, 1847—1y\* 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 Travellers.

Terms per day 81,25 cts.
July 16, 1847—6m.

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

(Near Fogg's & Thurston's Fountain Hotel.) CENTLEMEN'S Garments made in a super-rior manner. Making, Cutting and Trim-ming done on reasonable terms, with neatness and espatch.
Baltimore, July 16, 1847—6m.

A PHILLIPS & CO., S. W. Corner of Baltimore and Charles streets

AVE constantly on hand an extensive asaverage and constantly on hand an extensive assortment of superior Ready-made Clothing.
Gentlemen in want of fashionable Garments will
find at this Establishment one of the best supplies
in the city, at the lowest prices for cash.

By Garments made to order, in the most fashionable style, and warranted to please.

ionable style, and warranted to please.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

Their facilities for purchasing and manufacturing their goods are very advantageous, having one of the firm residing East, which enables them to have early and constant supplies of all SEASONA-DEE AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

With the arrangements they have made, and their long experience in the business, they can with confidence assure the public that they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices for CASH.

Baltimore, July 16, 1847—19.

French and German Looking Glass Depot and

Picture Frame Manufactory.

HE most extensive assortment of GLASSES, framed and unframed, and Portrait and Pic-Tramed and unframed, and Portrait and Pic-ture Frames, on hand, or manufactured to order. For sale at lowest cash prices, by SAMSON CARISS, Carver of Guilder, No. 138 and 140 Baltimore street.

Baltimore, June 18, 1847.

TURNER & MUDGE, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAPER OF all descriptions.
Printing and Writing Inks, Bleaching Powders, Russia Skins, &c.
EF Cash paid for Rags.
No. 3, South Charles Street, Baltimore.

June 11, 1847—1y. JAMES M. HAIG. No. 133 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, 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.

ILT All orders promptly attended to.
Baltimore, Feb. 5, 1847—19\*



A SUPPLY of the above valuable articles received and for sale by

Charlestown, Aug. 27, 1817.

Marble Establishment.

The subscribers beg leave, most respectfully, to announce to the citizens of Jefferson and the surrounding counties, that they have opened a surrounding counties, that they have opened a soft extending them.

a good article sent:

No. 1 Albany Cook, taking 18 inch wood, with all
Purposes so that we are never without it.
Hon. D. W. NAILL, No. 1 Albany Cook, taking 18 Inc.
the fixtures complete,
No. 2 do do 20 inch,
No. 3 do do 22 "
No. 4 do do 24 " \$13 00 15 00 No. 2 "Louis" Parlor Stoves, new style, 10 00 No. 3 do do do No. 2 Louis 14th style cast air-tight, 17 in.

Small Bituminous Coal Stoves Small Bituminous Coal Stoves 0 to 10 00
Large do do 10 00
Sheet Iron Air-tights from four to eight dollars,
which give a quick and regular heat, and are most
desirable Stoves for chambers.
Six-plate Air-tights from 4 to 9 dollars; Kitchen
Ranges and Hot Air Furnaces at the lowest rates.
Address, JACOB FUSSELL, Ja.,
July 16, 1847—1y. No. 30 Light st., Balt.

STOVES, STOVES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Parlor and Cooking Stoves, of the most approved patterns.—
He is now manufacturing and receiving a splendid assortment of Air-tight Stores, for parlors and chambers. He has recently obtained a Patent for a Ventilating Air-tight Stove, which keeps up a constant circulation of air in the room, and when the Stove is closed up, the ventilator is opened at the same time, and the close, oppressive air passes off through the ventilator, and the same pleasant, healthy heat is produced as from a fire-place or open Stove. He is sole agent for Pierce's American Air-tight Cook Stove, the best offered in this market. There are five sizes, for coal or wood. House keepers and farmers should by all means examine this superior Cooking Stove. There is a great saving of fuel, and the oren possesses an advantage over almost any other kind of Stove now in use. It is very large, and the top being fire-brick, the moisture is absorbed during baking, and combines the advantages both of a Brick oven and a Cook Stove. He keeps, also, Air-tight Cooking Rangers, and a superior assortment of Grates for fire-places. Also puts up Furnaces for heating dwellings, banks, churches, stores, &c.

S. B. SEXTON,
July 16, 1847—6m. 119 Lombardst., Balt.

Fine Knitting Yarns. EXTRA fine White knitting Yarn; A fine White knitting Tarn;

do do do;

Grey do do;

Orange and White, do;

Blue and White, do;

Scarlet, do do;

eccived, a large stock of the above, at Just received, a large stock of the above, at CITY TRADE.

LEE, JUDSON & LEE,

Merchants will be able to form some idea of the extent and variety of our assortment, when we state that the value of our usual stock of this one article is at least twice the value of the entire stock of dry goods usually kept by our largest wholesale jobbers. This fact, together with the fact, that our means and our-attention, instead of being divided among a vast variety of articles, are devoted wholly to one, will render the advantages which we can offer to dealers perfectly obvious; and it shall be our care that none who visit our establishment shall meet with any disappointment. Our assortment is complete at all seasons of the year.

LEE, JUDSON & LEE.

P. S.—B. F. LEE, formerly of the firm of Lord

P. S.—B. F. Lez, formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees, and late senior partner in the original firm of Lee & Brewster, from which connection he withdrew some time ago, has resumed business with Messrs. Lez and Judson, and assures his friends that the new concern shall have the same pre-eminence in this branch of trade, which formerly distinguished the other two houses to which he belanged.

New York, July 16, 1847.

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

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

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

MUNCASTER & DODGE.

Georgetown, D. C., March 5, 1847.

Scales, Scales! Scales!!

Marden's Patent Improved Platform and Counter Scales.

Manufactory 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 at prices so low that every purchaser shall be satisfied. Beams and Platforms, from the heaviest tonnage to the most minute Gold and Assayer's Balance, always on hand.

Country Merchants, &c., are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, or send their orders, which shall be attended to with despatch.

JESSE MARDEN.

Baltimore, March 5, 1847—1y.

Doctors Dresbach, Kuhn & Prvors Dyspeptic Cordial.

son and the adjacent counties, and being desirous of extending them still further, he is induced to offer the following low scale of prices. Persons not visiting the city can order per letter, enclosing the cash, and they may depend on having a good article sent:

No. 1 A lawar Cook takker 18 inch was desired.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1844.

Baim of Columbia.—For the Hair.

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

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

Jan. 17, 1846—cowly.

Blank Forms. Baim of Columbia---For the Hair.

RICHARD PARKER,

ATTORNET AT LAW,

HAS resigned the office of Paymaster of the
U.S. Armory at Harpers-Ferry, and will
in future devote himself exclusively to his profes-

sion. He will attend the several Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, Hampshire and Morgan. Charlestown, May 28, 1847—6m.

DOCTOR O. G. MIX, (Late of Washington City, D. C.,)
AVING permanently established himself in
Charlestown, profiers his services to the
public. He can be found, either day or night, at
his office or at Carter's Hotel, unless profession-

lly engaged. Office one door from Mr. J. H. Beard's dwelling Operations on the teeth performed by ap-June 4, 1847-6m.

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

NEW CABINET 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

CABINET FACTORY. Having supplied themselves with a stock of Ma-terials, they are prepared to manufacture, and will keep constantly on hand, Bureans, Sideboards, Sofas, Ward-

robes, Bedstends, and every other article in the Cabinet line.—They have also supplied themselves, with a choice as-sortment of PAPER HANGINGS, and will give prompt attention to all business in that line.

Repairing of all kinds attended to.

-ALSO-

Chair Making and Painting
Executed with neatness, and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

UT We are at all times prepared to furnish COFFINS, and being provided with a New Hearse, will give attention to any orders from the country.

Also—Turning of every description executed

with promptness.

They respectfully invite the public to give

Charlestown, May 7, 1847-tf.

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

sortment of BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE,
Such as Solas, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, &c. all of which he will sell at very reduced prices. These articles are manufactured in Alexandria, of the best cles are manufactured in Alexandria, of the best materials, and in the best manner, with the aid of machinery, and under such favorable circumstances as enables him to assure the public that they are better and handsomer, and will be sold cheaper, than any made in this quarter of the country. Those who have been in the habit of supplying themselves from the Alexandria establishment, are particularly invited to call and see the articles now offered.

Call and examine pefore you purchase else where.

UD UNDERTAKING, and Repairing of all kinds of Furniture, attended to promptly, JOHN R. ZIMMERMAN.

Valuable Jefferson Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing 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 Purnpike, and also within four Miles of Kerney's Depot, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,

Containing 600 Acres. The Impromements consist of a commodious BRICK.

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

There is a great variety of

TIVAT EDICEO growing and yielding upon the Estate 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 lew cases of sickness baving ever occurred, arising from its local situation. The land is of the best limestone. From its location,—being convenient to all the improvements, so that all the produce raised upon the farm can be easily conveyed to market at little expense,—this estate is one of the most desirable in the county.

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

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

The subscriber respectfully invites a call from those desirous of purchasing land, as he is prepared to accept a price that would make the purchase a valuable investment, even as a speculation, to any disposed to engage in such an enterprise. 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.

A few More Left at Small Profits. THE subscriber has the pleasure to aunounce to his friends and the citizens of Harpers. Ferry and the contiguous country generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of Merchandise, consisting in part of the following articles: 10 bags Coffee, from 8 to 10 cts per lb.

1 bag Allspice, 2 do. Pepper;

10 sacks G. A. Salt, 2 do fine;

2 hbds and 2 bbls Molasses, from 37½ to 50 cent

2 hbds and 2 bbls Molasses, from 37½ to per gallon; 2 cans best ground Mustard; 2 do do Cassia; 3 bbls ground Sugar; 10 bbls No. 1 Herring, (prime article;) 5 boxes Raisins, 5 do mould Candles; 2 boxes Adamantine Candles; 3 dozen Painted and Cedar Buckets; 12 gross Matches, from 75 to 125 cts. p

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1847. Stocking Yarn. WHITE and colored Stocking Yarn, both coarse and fine, for sale by Sept. 3. CRANE & SADLER.

DR. SWEETZER'S PANACEA. THIS Medicine is warranted, on oath, not to contain a particle of Calomel, Corrosive Sub-mate, Arsenic, Chloride of Gold, or any delete-

limate, Arsenic, Chloride of Gold, or any deletrious minerals.

The principle upon which this medicine acts, is by assisting and harmonizing with nature; it drives out all foul acrimonious humors from the blood and body, and by assimilating with and strengthening the gastric juice of the stomach, it assists digestion; in short there is not a vein, artery, muscle or nerve in the human body, that is not strengthened by the Paracea, and it also possesses the remarkable property of removing mercury from the bones and joints.

FOR ERUPTIONS OF THE SRIN,
Scurvy, Scorbutic Affections, Tumors, Scrofula or
King's Evil, White Swellings, Erysipelas, Ulcers,
Cancers, Running Sores, Scabs and Biles, time
and a determined perseverance in Dr. Sweetzen's Panacea, will effect a cure.

FOR INDICESTION,
Rejection of food, Nausea, Vomitings, Nervous affections, Bilious complaints, Head-ache, Paleness, or Female Irregularities, Dr. SWEETZER'S PANACEA will soon effecta cure; but if obstinate, or attended with griping, flying pains, the dose should be increased, and the cure will soon be effected. Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to take much medicine; but bear in mind that this mildly operating medicine puts not weakness into the frame, but most certainly draws weakness out, leaves strength in its place, and by giving composed sleep at night, and an appetite for any kind of food, re-animates the whole frame with vigorous action, improving the mind and clearing the sight.

SCROYULA AND GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS.

Scrofula is said to be hereditary, the infant receiving from its parents the seeds of this disease, which increases with its years, if neglected and not subjected to frequent purification with Dr. Sweetzer's Panacea. The glands are placed in the corners of the body, and out of the way of direct communication; their real use is a subject on which much difference of opinion prevails; it suffices us to know that when in a diseased state, they are capable of being purified and cleansed by a long course of Dr. Sweetzer's Panacea, which restores them to sound and proper action. Scrofulous persons can never pay too much attention to their filood, its purification should be their first thought, for after a long course of perseverance they will even cure hereditary disease.

In case of Jaundice, Asthma, Liver complaints, Tic Doloreux, Rheumatism or Rheumatic Gout,
Dr. Sweetzer's Panacea cannot be too highly
extolled; it searches out the very root of the disease, and by removing it from the blood, makes a
cure certain and permanent.

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stric-

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gravel, Stope, Piles, Fistula, Urinary Obstructions and Extreme Costiveness, Dr. Sweetzer's Panacea is the best remedy ever tried; it removes all those acrimonious humors from the blood which give rise to the above diseases, and by keeping the blood in a pure condition, insures beauth.

health.

For Dropsy, Falling of the Bowels, Impurities of Blood, Mercurial Taint, Weakness of the Spine, Flow of blood to the head, Giddiness, Singing or Buzzing noise in the head and ears, Dr. Sweet-ZER'S PARACEA will give certain relief; in all se-vere and chronic cases, the patients cannot be too often reminded that larger doses and persecerance will effect a cure.

In Chills and fevers, billons fever, affections of the eyes and ears, spongy and bleeding gums, Bronchitis, and recent coughs and colds, Dr. Sweetzer's Panacea will be found perfectly

GRAVEL AND URINARY COMPLAINTS.

These complaints are generally attended with the most fatakconsequences, and are seldom or never cured by the present mode of treatment; they usually accompany the patient to the grave, after suffering the most excrutiating pain and torture. The cause of these complaints are the same as all others, the dross of the blood becomes incrusted on the finest narrow passages, whence arise morbid secretions and stoppages of urine.—You will find the most powerful diuretics of no use, as they only increase the quantity of urine and do not purify and strengthen the parts. By purifying the blood with Dr. SWERTZER's PANACEA, you remove the cause of the disease, consequently it GRAVEL AND URINARY COMPLAINTS. remove the cause of the disease, consequently it cannot exist any longer, after sufficient persever-ance in its use has deprived the blood and body of all acrimonious humors and incrustations.

This is a very prevalent and fatal disease; it results mostly from neglected coughs, colds, and bronchitts, also from improper treatment in many other cases, such as measels, fevers, inflamations and small pox, and a host of other badly treated diseases; where the cause, instead of having been thoroughly removed from the blood and body, have only been palliated on removed from one part to only been palliated or removed from one part to break out in another. By divesting your bodies from all foul humors, through the medium of Dr. Sweetzer's Panacea, the cure is at once ren-dered certain and permanent. Recollect while dered certain and permanent. Recollect while there is a crimonious humors floating in the circulation, it is as apt to settle on the lunguas any other part of the body; this is the reason that consumption is so prevalent.

Which you see on the exterior, come from, and have their source in, the interior, and might just as well have settled on your lungs, liver, or any other part; which we know they frequently do, and produce most violent inflamatory disorders. The humor which occasions these sores is of a highly acrimonious burning nature. We know it from the pain it gives in forming, and afterwards from its rapidly ulcerating and corroding the flesh and skin of the part where it breaks out. This shows the necessity of frequently purifying the blood with Dr. Sweetzer's Paracea, and keeping such malignant humors in subjection. Should you have a bile or ulcer, be thankful that nature has taken the trouble to warn you of the danger your life and body is in, for it is a warning that the blood is foul. Had this same acrimony selected the lungs instead of the surface of your body for its seat, consumption of the lungs would have been the consequence. Delay not then to purify and cleanse with Dr. Sweetzer's Panacea.

Spinal affections, enlargement of the bones and joints, white awellings, hip joint complaint, ruptures, falling of the bowels and womb disease, will find a speedy cure in Dr. Sweetzen's Panadera. Where the disease has been of long standing, the time required to make a cure will be longer, but the patient may rest assured that a determined perseverance will effect it. BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND DISEASES OF THE

These diseases proceed from the seriosity or corrupt humors of the blood, having settled itself on the throat and lungs, and stopped them up, so that they cannot draw sufficient air in for respiration. Dr. Sweetzer's Panacea will give immediate relief, and to make the cure perfect and certain, it should be continued some time after, to free the system from all bad humors.

\*\*DR. SWEETSER'S PANACEA, being composed only of a vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warrented, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under any stage of human suffering.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. For sale wholesale and retail, at the corner of Charles and Pratt Streets, Baltimore. Also for sale by

Thos. M. First, Successor to J. H.

Beard, Charlestown,

A. M. Chidler, Harpers-Ferry,

Joseph Entler, Shepherdstown,

Dorsex & Bowly, Winchester.

October 1, 1847—cowly.

Ionse;
Großer E. Moore, Old Furnace;
Großer E. Moore, Old Furnace;
John H. Smith or W. J. Burwell, Smithfield;
Edwin A. Reily, Summit Point;
Dollfin Drew or S. Herlersower, Kabletown;
Dr. J. J. Janner, Wade's Depot;
Jacon Islen or Thos. W. Reynolds, Berryville;
WM. A. Castlenan, Snicke's Ferry;
WM. Timberlare or J. O. Coyle, Brucetown, Fred-

rick county; HENRY F. BARRR, Winchester; Col. WM. HARMISON OF WM. G. CATLETT, Bail

accommodating terms.

CHARLES YATES.

JEFFERSON FARM FOR SALE.

220 ACRES

There is on the premises a good
DWELLING HOUSE,
and all other buildings usually found upon farms;
an abundance of good water, and a first rate ORCHARD of choice fruit.
The premises will be shown to any one desirous of purchasing, by calling on the undersigned.
HENRY D. GARNHART.

Commissioners' Sale of Land.

Most Valuable Land,

TERMS OF SALE :- One-fourth of the purchase

CASH FOR NEGROES. HE subscriber is anxious topurchase alarge 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 prices.

attended to. WILLIAM Charlestown, Nov. 20, 1846—tf.

Wheat and Corn Wanted.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

and plain;
Gold and Silver French, English and Swiss
Watches;
Cameo, Lava and Stone set Ladies Breast-pins

WALTER CROOK, Jr.,

Warehouse of Prints Only.

NO. 56 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

(LATE LEE & JUDSON,)

OCCUPY the spacious Five Story Warehouse,
No. 56 Cedar Street,—the WHOLE of which
is devoted to the exhibition and sale of the SinGLE ARTICLE of Printed Calicoes.
Their present stock consists of nearly one thousand packages, embracing some thousands of different patterns and colorings, and comprising
every thing desirable in the line, Foreign and Domestic.

All of which are offered for sale, for cash, or satisfactory credit, at the lowest prices, by the piece or package.

New styles are received almost every day, and many of them are got up for our own sales, and not to be found elsewhere.

Descripted lists of prices, corrected from day to day, with every variation in the market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Merchants will be able to form some idea of the extent and variety of our assentment, when we went to the sales and variety of our assentment.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

Manufactory Corner of South Charles and Balder-

spatch. JESSE Baltimore, March 5, 1847-1y.

Senator of Maryland.

WM. S. DARRELL.

I am fully convinced that the above statement JAS. M. HANSON.

For sale by J. P. BROWN, Ag't,
Charlestown.

THOMAS THOMAS,
May 28, 1847—6m. Halltown.

Blank Forms. JUST printed, and for sale at this office, Peeds of Bargain and Sale, Deeds of Trust, Decla-rations, Forthcoming Bonds, Summonses and Exe-cutions, Promissory Notes, &c. &c.