Spirit of Jefferson.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLER,

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, OFFICEON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK,)

VALLEY BARK,)

12 \$3 00 in advance—\$2 50 if paid within the year—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

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

57 Adversisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per aquare for the first three insertions, and 25 cents or each continuance. Those not marked on the manuficipt for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and charges accordingly. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

FALL & WINTER STYLES. Great Bargains and no Misiake!

THE undersigned has just returned from the East, and has now on hand at his Merchant Tailoring Establishment, a few doors from Ent-ler's Hotel, Shepherdstown, every variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Vestings, &c.,

embracing some of the finest qualities of French and American Goods ever offered to the citizens of Shepherdstown. He has also received a large variety of Cloak Linings, Hats, Tailor's Trimmings, Stocks, Collars, and a great number of articles necessary to a gentleman's toilet, which it is unnecessary here to particularize.

As he has also just received the New York and Philadelphia Fashion Plates, he is prepared to cut and make up at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Garments. The style for suck-coats, cloaks, &c., is very handsome, and he invites one and all to make an examination of those he bas just "made to order." Thankful for the very liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him by the citizens of Shepherdstown and its viin by the citizens of Shepherdstown and its vi-nity, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. JOHN SNYDER. Shepherdstown, Oct. 22, 1847—6t.

LOOK HERE.



THE undersigned has on hand, and manufac-tures to order, at the shortest notice, all de-ptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

ROOTS AND SHOES. Which he will be happy to exhibit to his friends and customers—being confident that he can suit all tastes, as he has every variety, and at every

shade in price.

Among the stock on hand will be found—
Single, Double, Treble and Cork-soled Boots,
Coarse Boots for servants, very heavy, large supply; from 3 to 400 pair best coarse Shoes, can't

be beat,
A variety of Calf and Kip Shoes for men's wear,
Call, Morocco and Kip Shoes, for ladies.
Boys, misses and children's Shoes, various kinds.
In fact he has on hand the best assortment ever

manufactured in the town or country, and a judi-cious selection of Ladies wear.

He tenders his thanks to the public for the libe ral custom thus far bestowed upon him, and ex pects from his desire to please, to receive contin-

pects from his desire to measure, and evidences of approbation.

He will at all times make to order any description of work in his line at the very shortest notice.

JAS. McDANIEL, Agent. October 22, 1847.

NOW FOR BARGAINS.

NOW FOR BARGAINS.

I HAVE now received my supply of Gentlemen's Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., of every color, quality and price, together with a large assortment of Tailor's Trimmings, which I am determined to sell lower than the same quality of Goods can be bought for at any other establishment in the county. I have also received the latest report of the Fall and Winter Fashions: I am therefore prepared to furnish all kinds of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel on much better terms than they can be procured elsewhere in the county. All who are in want of Clothing are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before they supply themselves.

JAMES CLOTHIER.

Charlestown, Oct. 15, 1847.

N. B.—All kinds of Garments cut and made to order, as heretofore, at the shortest notice and on the most liberal terms, and always warranted to fit well.

J. C.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS.

COONS & HOFFMAN,

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

P. COONS.

P. COONS. R. H. HOFFMAN. Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 1, 1847.

EP Persons knowing themselves indebted to P.
Coons, by Book Account, will please settle the same, either by payment or note. This course is deemed desirable to both parties, as long unsettled, open accounts, often give much trouble in their retilement. Settlement. P. COONS.

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

HE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they keep constantly on hand

Rendy-Made Clothing,
such as Superfine black Cloth Dress and Frock
Coats, Cassimere and Cassinet do., Pilot Cloth
Over Coats, Fine Cloth do., Cloaks 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, Canca, Breast Pins, &c., which
we are determined to sell at the very lowest
prices. Call and see your humble servants.

K. WALTER & BRO.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1847—3im.

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. Ready-Made Clothing.

Flanuels, Linseys and Cassinetts. ELANNELS at all prices, Domestics do.

Merino Undershirts,
Plaid and Fulled Linseys,
Heavy Tweeds and Cassinets,
With many other goods for cold weather that
will make our customers and friends comfortable.
Oct. 15. GIBSON & HARRIS.

Greceries and Liquors.

A LARGE stock with some extra good Old, Madeira and Port Wines.

Oct. 15. Gisson & Harris.

Latest Style Hats and Caps.

SUPER Silk, Beaver and Wool Hats, Gents and Boy's Plush, Cloth, Glazed and Hair Caps, for sale by CRANE & SADLER.

Oct. 92.

GROCERIES.—Prime Coffee, brown and loaf
Sugars, Teas, Spices, &c., at Baltimore
prices. Call and sec.
Oct. 22.

E. M. AISQUITH.

BOOTS & SHOES.—A general assortment and Shoes. Also, Ladles' Gaiters, Kid and Morocco Slippers and Walking Shoes, for sale by, Oct. 22. SWAIM'S PANACEA, genuine, a most cele-brated remedy for all mercurial diseases. Nov. 12. T. M. FLINT.

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

VOL. 4.

CHARLESTOWN, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1847.

PROSPECTUS

CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER.

WITH the commencement of the 30th Congress, we propose to continue the Congressional Register on the same plan as published during the last session. It will contain a full and accurate report of the business proceedings of Congress, together with sketches of the debates which take place in each house. The next Congress will be one of the most important which has assembled for years, and it is our determination to give to the people a complete history of their proceedings, and at such a Low PRICE that every person who takes an interest in the acts of that body can procure a copy. It is believed that the 1st session of the 30th Congress will continue at least within a normal standard complete history of the 30th Congress will continue at least within a normal; and we therefore propose to issue weekly, on a mammont sheet, octave form, their proceedings at the unprecedented low rate of ONE DOLLAR PER COPY FOR THE SESSION.

The weekly Union for the Session. THIS publication is not only the CHEAFEST, but it contains more valuable reading matter than is to be found in any other Weekly published at the same price in the country. Besides the politics of the day, it contains all the LATE AND INFORTANT NEWS, both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC; and its COMMENCIAL ARTICLES are not equalled. It will also contain a complete SYNOPTICAL Summany of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress, and be furnished to subscribers at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE

CENTS PER COPY FOR THE SESSION. Clubs will be furnished with ten copies for \$10.
All subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Postmastka, by sending us five subscribers for eith
of the above publications, will be entitled to one co
GRATIS.
Subscription price of Daily Union per year.

AATS.
abscription price of Daily Union per year,
abscription price of Semi-Weekly, published
tri-weekly during the sessions of Congress
abscription price of Weekly.

Clubs will be furnished with
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Distant Subscribers may forward us money by letter, the postage on which will be paid by us, and all risk assumed by ourselves in its safe transmission.

Postmasters are authorized to not as our agents; and by sending us five Daily subscribers with \$50 enclosed, or five Semi-Weekly subscribers wite \$50 enclosed, or five Semi-Weekly subscribers wite \$50 enclosed, or five Weekly subscribers with \$10 enclosed, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish us subscribers for, gRATIS.

NOTICE—Newsaners, by publishing our prospectus.

THE undersigned having erected a room adjoining his Confectionary Store for the accommodation of the public, will serve them with OYSTERS in EVERY VARIETY in a superior style. He receives his Oysters daily,—consequently they will be fresh. He will supply families by the Can or otherwise. All he asks is a call from the public and they can industry the research. c, and they can judge for themselves.

JOHN F. BLESSING.

Charlestown, Oct. 22, 1847.

J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, ATTORETATIONS Winchester, Virginia,
WILL practice in the Superior and Inferior
Courts of Frederick, Jefferson, Clarke and
Berkeley Counties.
Winchester, Oct. 1, 1847—if.

DA, J. D. STABAT, Harpers-ferry, VA., OFFERS his Professional Services to the pub-

He may be found at Abell's Hotel. Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1847—3m. SAMUEL J. MOORE,

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia,
Will practise in the Courts of Jefferson and He can be found in the Clerk's Office of the Aug. 27, 1847-3m.

I. GREGG GIBSON, M. D., RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the J. J. H. Straith, and will always have the benefit of his instruction and coursel. Unless professionally absent, he may be found at all hours at Dr. Straith's office or at Carter's Hotel.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS! Quick Sales and Small Profits,

AT THE LEETOWN STORE.

AT THE LEETOWN STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening their SECOND SUPPLY of New Fall and Winter Goods, which they will sell very cheap, as their motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

The public generally are requested to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at very low prices. Their stock comprises, in part, the following articles, viz:

as they are determined to sell at very low prices. Their stock comprises, in part, the following articles, viz;
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassimetts and Vestings;
Tweeds, Linseys, Flannels and Blankets;
Tickings, Burlaps Linens and Checks;
Brown, bleached and Osnaburg Cottons;
Calicoes at 61, 8, 10 and 122 ets per yard;
Gingham at 12, 19 and 25 cents;
Bl'k, white and Furniture Calicoes at 8, 10, 122;
Cashmeres, Mouselines and Alpaccas;
L. C. Silk and Cotton Hokfs;
Black Woollen and Cotton Hose;
Laces, Edgings, Ribbons and Tapes;
Gum Elastic and Webb Suspenders;
Shawls, Comforts and Cotton Uumbrellas;
Patent Thread, Spool Boss, Buttons, Combs,
Tooth Brushes, Thimbles, &c., &c.
Also—A full assortment of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment of Groceries,
Hardware, Tinware, Queensware and Earthen ware.
LICKLIDER & CAMERON,
Lestown, Nov. 5, 1847.

rare. Letown, Nov. 5, 1847.
Leetown, Nov. 5, 1847.
N. B.—All, kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest market prices.
L. & C. Whooping Cough.

S MITH'S Whooping Cough Syrup,
McAllister's All-Healing Ointmen
Do, Toilet do
Do, Hair Oil, and
Do, Solar Tincture. Do.
Received and for sale by
J. P. BROWN.

More New Goods. THE subscribers are now receiving a secon supply of Fall Goods.

Nov. 12. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

FOR sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY.

'The sword of Gideon and the Lord,'
Was mighty in his mighty hand—
The God who guided he adored.
And with his blessing, freed the land. The first in war—the first in peace— The first in the hearts that freemen own: Unparalleled—till time shall coase— He lives—immortal and alone!

A MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.

BY G. F. MORRIS.

A Monument to Washington!
A lablet graven with the name!
Green be the mound it stands upon,
And everlasting as his fame.

His glory fills the land—the plain,
The moor, the mouetain, and the mart,
More firm than column, urn, or fame,
His monument—the human heart.

The christian—patriot—hero—sage!
The chief that Heaven in mercy sent:
His deeds are written on the age—
His country is his monument.

Yet let the rock-hown tower arise,
High to the pathway of the sun,
And speak in the approving akies,
Our gratitude to Washington.

THE MEXICAN WAR

Its Origin—its Justice—its Necessity

FOR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON. MR. EDITOR-Dear Sir: Believing that the mportance of our position with Mexico, requires nly to be properly understood, and calmly investigated, to convince the world of the justice of our cause, and the necessity of the present War to maintain National honor, I herewith furnish a full and complete review of all the preceding acts of aggression, which have forced us to this " last resort." I have taken the undisputed records of the day for my data, and whether my inferences be just or not, plain, unvarnished facts, cannot be ontraverted

The first object of a nation's care, is to protect and defend the rights of her citizens; to see that these rights are neither abused, disregarded nor rampled under foot, by either the weak and impecil, the vain and presumptuous, or by the most powerful and ostentatious nations of the Earth; That if the rights of her citizens have been disregarded and abused on the high seas or in foreign parts, or if violence or outrage be committed upon the persons and property of her subjects, or insult or injury sustained by her national character or flag, she is bound by that solemn obligation which begets the will and obedience of the subjects to the laws of a nation, and insure to them a national protection, to demand full and adequate reparaeach nation to the other are clearly and distinctly pointed out, and the privileges and restrictions of each to the other plainly, and openly, set apart. And for this purpose, as well as to maintain a

And for this purpose, as well as to maintain a spirit of friendship, and cultivate feelings of kindness and respect for a sister republic, was formed the treaty of the 5th of April, 1831.

This treaty was designated the treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation. By this treaty it was to be hoped according to the customs and manners of civilized nations and the obedience they owe to international law, that our flag and citizens would find protection from insult and injury in the Mexican ports, at least from the Mexican authorities and people. But Mexico was a sister Republic, on the North American Government and citizens. But how was this anticipation realized? How were our fond and cherished hopes, our prospects of a friendly In this treacherous and unfriendly manner. and cherished hopes, our prospects of a friendly and civil commerce, how were they blighted ?-Let our injured citizens who have been imprisoned in the dark and lonesome cells of Mexico, shut out from the light of Heaven; let those of our citizens who have been reduced from a state of affluence almost to beggary, by the wanton depredations of the Mexicans upon their property; and the insulted flag of our nation, answer these questions. Under the auspices of this treaty our flag met with the most contempinous insults, our citizens met with personal violence and imprisonment, and our property met with that degree of destruction and confiscation unexampled in the annals of American history, and too intolerable for a nation to endure. This state of affairs was suffered to continue, until Mexico herself began to think that the patient endurance upon the part of America of those wanton attacks of outrage and insult upon the persons and property of her subjects, and still lorbearing to take redress of these grievances into her own hands, was the result of her inability to do so, rather than her spirit of magnanimity and forbearing kindness. During the period of the first seven years that intervened subsequent to the treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, the abuses sustained by our citizens, the outrage upon their persons and property, and the insults to our flag and officers, in violation of the solemn sanctions of a treaty, which so clearly defines the rights and the privileges of both nations so as not to be mistaken, had become so intolerable that in the wisdom and judgment of that great statesman, General Jackson, it became necessary for him to submit the consideration of the subject to the Congress of the United States, which he did in his message to that body of February, 1887, in which he sets forth some of the most glaring instances of outrage and insult to our national character from the hands of Mexico, and declares that "the conduct of Mexico towards the United States would justify, in the eyes of all nations, immediate war." The subject was then referred to the committee of both Houses of Congr Let our injured citizens who have been imprisoned in the dark and lonesome cells of Mexico, shut

say—"That after such demand shall have been made as in the wisdom and judgment of the Executive may be deemed proper, should prompt justice be refused by the Mexican Government, we may appeal to all nations not only for the equity and moderation with which we have acted toward a sister republic, but for the necessity which will then compel us to seek redress for our wrongs either by actual war or reprisals." After the cordial concurrence of both branches of the Legislature, as well as the Executive Department in regard to the Mexican difficulties; a Minister was despatched to the Mexican Government on the 20th day of July, 1837, to make a final demand of that Government for the adequate reparation of our inpatched to the Mexican Government on the 20th day of July, 1837, to make a final demand of that Government for the adequate reparation of our injuries and an amicable and equitable adjustment of our difficulties, and upon the refusal thereof by the Mexican Government, to proclaim from on board of an American vessel of war on the coast of Mexico, the solemn and avowed intention of the American Government to take redress into their own hands. After this; this solemn protest to the Mexican Government by a special Messenger deputed solely for that purpose, and to declare to them the sincere conclusion at which the American Government had arrived in the event of the refusal on the part of Mexico to copie an amicable and equitable adjustment of the difficulties, which had so long and grievously affected the rights and happiness of the American citizens; it had the effect to elicit from that Government the following reply in answer to our demands:—Which reply, as the result has shown, only served to ske out the time of their delay, and increase the injuries and the insults of the American citizens and Government. Under date of 29th of July, 1837, only nine days after the final demand had been made, the Mexican Government answers as follows—"that nothing should be left undone which may contribute to the most speedy and equitable terminaton of the subjects which have so seriously engaged the attention of the American Government. What he "Mexican Government can Government," that the "Mexican Government can Government, that he "Mexican Government, the "Mexican Government, that he "Mexican Government, that he "Mexican Government, that he "Mexican Government, that he "Mexican Gove equitable terminaton of the subjects which have so seriously engaged the attention of the American Government," that the "Mexican Government would adopt, as the only guides for its conduct, the plainest principles of public right, the sacred obligations interposed by international law, and the religious faith of treaties," and that "whatever reason and justice may dictate respecting each case will be done." After the violation of the fair and flattering promises made by the Government of Mexico, to that of the United States, and the shame and degradation they evinced to the world in failing to redeem their plights. ed to the world in failing to redeem their plight-ed faith, and the manifest aversion shown on their part to answer for crimes and offences to the Gopart to answer for crimes and offences to the Government and citizens of the United States, President Van Buren was induced, also, to bring the matter again to the consideration of the Congress of the United States, in his message to that body of December the fifth, 1837, in which he said, that "many of the aggravated cases of our personal wrongs, have been now for years before the Mexican Government, and some of the causes of national complaint, and those of the most offensive character, admit of immediate, satisfactory, and simple replice, it is only within a few days al protection, to demand full and adequate reparation and plants and those of the meast offered the ward make the walker and prosperity of a sister antion, than the walker and prosperity of a single replication of the mediate, satisfactory, and simple replica, it is only whith a few days part that any specific communication in any service communication of the design of the service of the rame. And when a nation once fulls in this point, she becomes degraded in his random of the service of the rame. And when a nation once fulls in this point, she becomes degraded in his random of the service of the rame. And when a nation once fulls in this point, she becomes degraded in his random of the service of the rame. And when a nation once fulls in this point, she becomes degraded in his random of the service more enibarrassing." That " such measures of redress, under similar provocations, committed by any of the powerful nations of Europe, would have been promptly resorted to by the United States, cannot be doubted. The national honor

> In this treacherous and unfriendly manner Mexico was suffered to pursue her course for eight years; violating the most solemn treaty stipulations, suffering that plighted faith, which should ever be held as the most sacred sanction to the laws of God and Nations, to fall to the ground; confemning and mocking as their fallen faith has shown to the world, the friendly offerings and solicitations on the part of the Government of the United States, to come to terms of equity

During this time we had suffered at the hands of the Mexicans, innumerable instances of the most lawless imprisonment of our seamen and citizens, an incalculable amount of unjustifiable and outrageons seizure and confiscation of our property, and abuses and insults to our national character, by the violations of the promises made in reply to our demands for redress, and the total disrespect in which they held that treaty which was to govern and regulate the rules and the conduct of both nations, that tolerance on the part of the government of the United States any longer, had ceased to be honorable, and a negotiation was entered into by the two Republics which resulted in the treaty of the eleventh of April, 1839, termed a treaty "for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States of America upon the government of the Mexican Republic."—[See President Polic's Message of Dec., 1846.]

In the language of the same President, "the joint board of commissioners created by this con-During this time we had suffered at the bands

In the language of the same President, "the joint board of commissioners created by this convention to examine and decide upon these claims was not organized until the month of August, 1840, and under the terms of the Convention they were to terminate these duties within eighteen months from that time." But it seems that, by the artifice and cunning of the Mexican commissioners, in despite of the uniting vigilance and perseverance of those of the United States, they managed some how or other to consume four months in the commencement of the session, which left but fourteen months out of the atiputal time of the convention for the examination of the numerous and complicated claims of the citizens of the United States upon the Mexican

Government. Actual business, then, commenced in the month of December, 1840, and terminated in February, 1842, during which time, the joint board of commissioners, "and the unpire authorized to decide upon cases of disagreement, between the American and Mexican commissioners," examined and awarded claims to American citizens due from Mexico to the amount of two million twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-pirkt cents, there yet million twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nino dollars and sixty-eight cents, there yet remaining for the consideration of the umpire, claims awarded by the American commissioners, and not agreed to by those on the part of Mexico, to the amount of nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents, which were not finally passed, in consequence of the terms of the convention having rendered invalid any act of the umpire performed after the time of the convention lad expired.

This amount, then, I have not the least doubt.

pire performed after the time of the convention had expired.

This amount, then, I have not the least doubt, was lost to the Americans at this Convention, in consequence of the unnecessary delay of the Mexican Commissioners, and the insuperable obstacles they interposed to impede the progress of the Convention in the early part of its session, as well as many other claims which were not acted upon by either party of the joint board assembled for that purpose, in consequence of the brevity of the time stipulated, in which they had an innumerable quantity of the most intricate and complicated cases to investigate. The amount remaining uninvestigated by either party at the close of the Gonvention, far exceeded that already passed by the board, in addition to that then pending before the umpire; this amount was three million three hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-seyen dollars and five cents, and was as housely and justly due from Mexico to citizens of the United States as was that which bad already been awarded by the joint board of Commissioners. But to say nothing of the claims which did not receive sanction or award of the umpire, as those which were not acted upon at all for want of time, we will see the good faith on the part of the Mexican Government in the discharge of the amount awarded which had now became a "liquidaced and ascertained debt, due from Mexico to citizens of will see the good faith on the part of the Mexican Government in the discharge of the amount awarded which had now became a "liquidated and ascertained debt, due from Mexico to citizens of the United States, about which there could be no dispute." In about fourteen months after the termination of the Convention of 1839, when the Government of the United States began to anticipate the discharge of this debt by Mexic, hereympathies were again awakened to feelings of forbearance, friendship, and magnanimity, by a lame and pitiful plea made by that Government of her inability to comply with the terms of the Convention, which was now to render an adequate remuneration to a part of our citizens whose property and fortunes had long since been sacrificed to the unhallowed purposes of the Mexicans. No nation under Heaven ever set a brighter example to the welfare and prosperity of a sister nation; than did the American Government in this act toward Mexico, who was so undeserving of it. She at once showed the good feeling she bore to that unhappy country, by taking upon herself the discharge of that debt to her citizens which was due them from Mexico, and by this means giving to Mexico her own time to make it convenient to discharge the claim to the Government of the United Sates.

Governments," which upon some disagreement of the two parties did not receive the sanction of the Governments of the respective parties, and consequently availed nothing in the adjustment of the unsettled claims of our citizens. But to say nothing of the claims of our citizens upon the Mexican Government which never were, and in all probability never will be acknowledged by them, as it seems they use every means of evading justice and equity, let us see how Mexico falfilled her solemn engagement in carrying out the terms of the Convention of the thirtieth of January, 1843, which was called solely for her accommodation which was called solely for her accommodation and framed to suit her convenience. This Con vention, as before mentioned, stipulated that the April, 1839, which was two million twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents, was to be paid in equal instalments every three months, allowing five years as the ultimatum.

ments every three months, allowing five years as the ultimatum.

Now, up to the time of the breaking out of hostilities between the two Republics, Mexico had paid the interest on the awards up to the thirtieth of January, 1843, and three of the twenty instalments; thus showing to the world, by the violation of the treaty of the flith of April, 1831, instances of the most sovereign contempt for any thing like a strict adherence to the principles of the law and justice which defines and regulates the right and duties of nations, impairing the faith of nations in that most solemn guaranty of their lives and fortunes, by imprisoning our seamen and confiscating our property, without the sanction of the laws of God or man, holding out inducements to other nations to follow their examples of the most nefarious and perfidious acts, by failing and refusing to come to an account of justice for crimes and offences committed upon the persons and property of our citizens, and after the remorse of conscience, and the censure of the world, compelled them to obligate themselves to our citizens for acknowledged acts of outrage and injury, they then failed and refused to discharge the obligation.

In order to denounce the course pursued by the

is a circumstance that will at once appear plain to any person who will take the pains to examine for themselves, and it is a fact so well known to the friends of a republican spirit, as to render comment on my part, rather presumptuous, but a few simple statements, may not probably appear offensive. In the year 1824, some years after Mexico had gamed her independence from Spain, she resolved to establish a republican form of government, and with a view to that purpose she framed a constitution somewhat similar to that of the United States. This constitution invested each of the federal States of Mexico with the power to frame a State constitution to suit the views and interests of the citizens of each particular State as its locality or other peculiar relaticular State as its locality or other peculiar relations. power to frame a State constitution to suit the views and interests of the citizens of each particular State as its locality or other peculiar relations might best dictate to their wisdom; and it granted the power to each State to establish its own executive, legislative, and juderary, and for all other except federal purposes, under this constitution, each State was as separate and distinct from the legislation or the dominion of the other States, as is Maine from the dominion of Louisians, under the Constitution of the United States. This state of affairs continued for eleven years, or until the year 1835, during which time Texas, with the other federal States of Mexico, appeared to be in a prosperious condition, and from the manner in which the constitution of Texas was framed by her citizens and sanctioned by the Federal Government of Mexico, having vested the absolute legislation of the State in the sovereign people thereof, and declared that the power of dominion resided in the suffrages of her own cirizens, and that they should be "free from the dominion or government of any of the other Mexican States, or from any other power whatsoever." This circumstance, as well as liberal offers made by the federal Government of Mexico of large grants of land to Colonization. Societies, induced many people to leave their mative honies, the land of their birth and infancy, their laws, instistutions, and liberty, and imigrate to the State of Texas with their fortunes and tami-Societies, induced many people to leave their mative homes, the land of their birth and infancy, their laws, instistutions, and liberty, and imigrate to the State of Texas with their fortunes and lamilies, to seek new homes in the wilderness of that country under the solemn guaranty and sanction of the perpetuity of their liberties and freedom: What then, in the name of all conscience, were those deluded mortals to do, when that military spirit of 1835 broke out in Mexico, which ended in the total subversion of the republican form of government, and the establishment of an absolute military despotism, with a solo dictator at the head of the government, whose whims and caprices were to be the order of the day, and whose yield was to define the limit of happiness obloquy or disgrace, to which that "immortal wrath" or pleasure "depicted on his face!" might choose to consign them? "Vere they, then, in the language of that great American Statesman, violay supinely on their backs" whilst Santa Anna the Dictator, bythe proclamation of the Bexican Government, marched forward and bound them hand and feet and tore from titem their constitution, the charler of their liberty and freedom, and the diadem of their gibry and honor; on were they to do as they did do, stand up in defence of their rights and liberties, and conquer their acknowledged independence to the great satisfaction and exultation of the world. This act, in itself, was not really a revolt of the general government of Mexico, but a revolt of the general government of Mexico from that faith which she had guarantied to those who had imigrated to her colonies, which eventually led to the acknowledged sove-

while the act of her own government, as well as the acts of some of the principal governments of Europe, are stareing her in the face and the general opinion of all nations to the contrary notwithstanding. So far, then, as the acts of some of the great nations of Europe, in concert with a formal act of the government of Mexico goes to acknowledge the independence of Texas, thus far the Congress of the United States was justifiable in the admission of that State into the Union.

But in honor to those who choose to concede this point, though maintain the assertion that the government of the United States erred in laying government of the United States erred in laying claim to that portion of territory, lying between the Rio Nucces and the Rio Grande in defining the limits of the State of Texas, and that this was the germ of the present war with Mexico, I would say, that a brief examination of the history of our country will at once expose the utter furtility of this assertion, and render any such pretext upon the part of the Mexican government as groundless and augatory as is her claim to that portion of territory. In the year 1803, all that territory comprising the present State of Texas with that of the State of Louisiana was ceded to the United States by France; in this cession of territory, it was understood by the United States that she acquired of France a bona fide right and title to every foot of land east of the Rio Bravo. that she acquired of France a tona noe right and title to every foot of land east of the Rio Bravo, and this fact was made known to the Spanish go-vernment, who was then in the possession of the adjacent territory, as early after the treaty as 1805, by Messra. Monroe and Pinckney who were depu-

by Messrs. Monroe and Finckney who were depa-ted to Madrid for that purpose.

In the communication they had with the Min-ister of Foreign Relations of Spain, they declared to him, that, " in their opinion, the United States had not a better right to the Island of New Or-leans under the cossion referred to than they have had not a better right to the Island of New Or-leans under the cession referred to, than they have to every foot of land within the title transferred by France to the United States, whose bounds are limited on the East by River Perdido and on the of conscience, and the censure of the world, compelled them to obligate themselves to our citizens for acknowledged acts of outrage and injury, they then failed and refused to discharge the obligation.

In order to denounce the course pursued by the present Administration, some persons who are entirely ignorant of the history of the occurrences which have transpired within the last ten years, assert, as the cause of offence to the Mexican Government which justified her in taking up arms against the United States, the act of the Administration, after the annexation of Texas to this Union, of asserting and maintaining the right and title of that State as far west as the left bank of the Rio Grande. But Mexico, herself, alledges no such act, as being the cause which justified her in the invasion of the American soil, and that the offence to that Republic which justified her in the invasion of the American soil, and that the offence to that Republic which justified her in the invasion of the American soil, and that the offence to that Republic which justified her in the invasion of the American soil, and that the offence to that Republic which justified her in the invasion of the American soil, and that the offence to that Republic which justified her in the invasion of the American soil, and that the offence to that Republic which justified her in the invasion of the American soil, and that the offence to that Republic which justified her in the invasion of the American soil, and that the offence to that Republic which justified her in the invasion of the American soil, and that the fact hat time the most interesting, as it defined the catent, and limited on the East binsted to the Spanish Government, to their foll and entire satisfaction, by Monroe and Pincaney (1819, both Spain and the United States, which savous the transpired was the true boundary of the two countries. This was the fine testablished and minitaried under the Administration of Thomas Jefferson, and recognized to the transpired was the true bound

tween the Saulie confined to Spain by the treaty, application were made to that power for grants of land, an auch grants or permissions of settlement were fact made by the Spanish Authorities in favor citizens of the United States preparing to imigra

to Texas, before the Declaration of Independence by Mexico.

In the month of May, 1836, there was a treaty formed between Texas and Mexico: in this treaty formed between Texas and Mexico: in this treaty santa Anna acknowledged the full and entire lidependence of the Republic of Texas, and in this treaty he acknowledged the Rio Grande to be the true line of boundary between the two Republic, "from its mouth to its source," and it will be recollected that all this was done by Santa Anna in the most solemn form, and in sanction of the will as dwish, as well as the instractions of the Mexican Government, while he yet remained the sole Ditator of that power with his authority unrecoked. That the Congress of the United States should understand this question is a matter scarcely in be doubted, and that it looked upon the Rio Grandia as the true boundary of Texas is apparent from the fact, that, on the thirty-first of December, 1846, only two days after the admission of Texas intitle Union, it passed an act to establish a collecting district in that State, by which act, Corpus Christi, which is west of the Neuces, was made aport of delivery, this being the place where the castom house was located under the laws of the Republic of Texas, and with a view to fulfill anteriory out this act a surveyor was appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and has been in the performance of the Senate, and has been in the performance of the Senate, and has been in the performance of the Senate, and has been in the orange of the act. These occurrences all preceded the order of our army for the east bank of the Rio Grande, as well as the fact that the territory between the Roy. army to the east bank of the Rio Grande, as well as the fact that the territory between the Rio Neuces and Rio Grande was represented both in the Congress and the Convention of Texas which accorded to the proposition of the United States, made to her to become a State of this Union—What could have been the degree of censure to which the President would have subjected husself, if in the face of all these precedents, he had refused to have obeyed the call of these citizen, who occupied the territory between those two rivers, to extend to them that profession prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, to protect them from the menaced invasion of Mexicol.

PARKERSBURG AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

The Parkersburg Gazette of the 4th inst., contains a memorial from the citizens of several Nor. of Western counties, asking the incorporation of a company with power to construct a railroad from Parkersburg to some point on Tygart's Valley of Cheat River; and with authority, should the company deem it expedient, to connect said Railroad with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Western Sentinel of the 5th states that a respectable meeting was held in that town on the 30th alt., for the purpose of again memorializing the Legislature for the construction of a Railroad from Parkersburg, at the mouth of the little Kamaka river to intersect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at, the Maryland line, or some point within the State of Virginis.—Richmond Rep.

to people a free State, which Virginia is destined to be, one of these days, and the sooner (consi-tently with reason) the better for her own good."

THE NEW REGIMENT .- The Lexington Ou-THE NEW REGIMENT.—The Lexington Observer of Saturday last says that "the two repments of Kentucky volunteers, under the conmand of Col. Thompson and Col. Williams, embarked from the camp ground near Louisville, for the seat of war, on Monday last about 120 clock. Only one man was left, on account of sickness, "The Indiana regiment, Col. Lane, passed down the river two or three hours before the Kentucky solunteers. tucky volunteers.
"Gen. Butier and staff left the next morning

(Tuesday) on the Chancellor.
"The "Indiana Register" of the 6th in-t., says that the 5th regiment of Indiana volunteers embarked at Madison on the 31st October.

DISTRESSING EVENT .- We regret to learn from the Richmond papers, that Mrs. Daniel, wife of Judge Peter V. Daniel, of the U. S. Supremo Court, died, on Sunday morning, from the efficient of a nervous shock, produced by fire that occurred near his residence on Saturday night. She was the youngest daughter of the late Edmund Raindolph, Esq., formerly Attorne General of the Uni-

MAD. RESTELL CONVICTED OF A MISDEMEANOR.—The infamous woman, Madam Restell, has
been convicted in New York of the misdemean a
clarged in the indictment, the punishment for
which is, a fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than three nor more than twelve
months. The charge of manulaughter was not
sustained by the jury.

Too LIBERAL BY HALF .- A New Jersey Whigh Too Liberal by Harr.—A New Jersey Whige chitor says, "we will sustain the war until we can place at the head of national affairs a Whig President." That would be prolonging the war to a very indefinite period—far beyond the lives of the passent generation! A hearty support of the war for six months, is all that Democrate could ask of them, and is sufficient to bring it to a close if it continues until a Whig President is elected, it will be the longest war on record!

[Warrenton Flog.

AN ARISTOCRAT CONFESSED .- The country has An American't Corressed.—The country has heard much on all sides about aristocrats and aristocrate, but no one hitherto we believe lias ventured to appropriate the name. But the Monitor—a weekly journal recently commenced in New York by Vm. Chase Barney—comes out boldly this week with the broad title—The Aristocratic Monitor, and says:

"This we have done because we write for the cristocrate, and we speak only of what concern.

aristocracy, and we speak only of what concerns them, of their pleasures, and their pastimes, and the great events that take place in their exclusive circles. We do not write for the people—our paper is for the 'aristocrats,'"

Unconstitutional.—The "ne license law" of both Pennsylvania and Delaware has been declar-ed unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of each of those States.





GHEARLIEST OVER

Friday Morning, November 26, 1847 MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTIONS. In the comments which it is our purpo make, upon the resolutions offered by Mr. CLAY, at a public meeting on the 13th inst., at Lexington, Kentucky, we do not intend to impeach his patriotism, so roundly asserted both by the National Intelligencer and other kindred prints. But the resolutions themselves will, we doubt not, even in the estimation of his warmest friends show his patriotism to be not of the self-sacrificing kind. We speak of the resolutions as they are presented to us in the Intelligencer of the 16th inst , and published in our last week's number .-They are not in keeping with that character for frankness claimed for Mr. Clay by his friends, and conceded to him by many of his enemies,-They scarcely meet a single issue presented by the course of the Administration, but inveigh most loudly against hypothecated cases,—suppositions that are only the emenations of his own brain. The resolutions purport to be about the Mexican War, the duties of the people and the Congress in relation thereto, and the contingencies that may flow from it. Yet, strange to say, there is no opinion expressed as to the justice or injustice of the war, or any other proposition now properly in issue. They do not even impeach what they assert to be the primary cause of the war, to wit, the annexation of Texas. The removal of the army, however, from Corpus Christi to the Rio Bravo, is denounced as unconstitutional and improvident, because done without the sanction of Congress then sitting; yet that Congress recognized the war thus brought on, and thereby made its prosecution a National concerns Now the plain english of the first of these resolutions is, that the Congress of the United States, recognized a war resulting from hostilities brought on by an improvident and unconstitutional order for the removal of the army, but the cause of which was the annexation of Texas. And, be it necessary labor and excitement would be spared. remembered, that although this resolution is adopted by acciamation, yet the Congress declared by an almost unanimous vote irrespective of party, that the " War existed by the act of Mexico!"-But notwithstanding, that by the recognition of Congress the prosecution of the war has become national, in view of which alone, it seems, that the most energetic exertion should be evinced in its prosecution, and notwithstanding, that in obe-dience to this view, the utmost effort of which a nation is capable may have been put forth in its prosecution, yet Mr. Clay would call a dead halt in the midst of the brilliant career of our arms, and wait for Congress to declare the objects and purposes of the war; as if the very assumption of its nationality would not warrant its continued prosecution, at least until Mexico agreed to waive the cause of its origin. But oh! Sage of Ashland, how vain is thy effort at pretended ignorance! Now we admit that while the annexation of Texas may have been, and no doubt was the pretext for the commencement of the war on the part of Mexico, yet every one knows that that was not our cause of war, though sufficient cause for war on our part existed for years before the act of annexation. And now, when "War has been brought on by the act of Mexico," as rolemnly declared by our Congress, we are forced to prosecute it for the removal and redress of all former aggressions, as well as for the purpose of securing from Mexico a full indemnity for recent injuries, and a recognition of our rights in relation to Texas. . We do not deny to Corgress the right to exercise the powers enumerated in the third resolution, but we dare a Whig Congress, or a Whig candidate for President, to say that this war is not prosecuted for the purposes and objects alluded to above, and which have been so frequently set forth, and that they will desist from it prosecution before those objects are attained.— Let Mr. Clay, or his friends for him, speak out upon this point, for unless he does, we will claim his non-committalism as an acknowledgment of our premises. But Mr. Clay, unwilling to rest the matter upon the grounds assumed in the latter clause of his first resolution, and feeling, no foubt, his inability to find one single fact by which he would be warranted in impeaching the motives of the Administration, is compelled to resort to a most ridiculous supposition :- Thus, in his 4th resolution, he says, if Congress should declare for stands as follows: what object the war should be prosecuted, and then if the President should carry on the war for objects other than that declared by Congress measures should be adopted to arrest it. And then if Mexico should refuse, by treaty, to guaranty the object desired by Congress, it would be the duty of the government to prosecute the war. Do we see in all this rigmarol any thing for which to arraign the course of the President ! Certainly not, unless we pre-suppose that Congress will declare that the objects and purposes of the fur-ther prosecution of the war, shall not be for the indemnity claimed of Mexico, and for the redress of the many wrongs and injuries sustained at her hands, but for some unrighteous demand, then indeed the President might feel himself called upon. for the sake of the nation's honor, to go counter to the wishes of Congress. But has Mr. Clay no opinion of his own upon this subject? Seeing that we are in the war, and admitting it to have become an affair of the nation, what does Mri Clay say should be the object of its further prosecution! Upon this point he has left us wholly

at sea, unless he intends to convey the impression

by referring to the Mexican occupancy of the

disclaiming a desire to dismember that Repub-

lic, that our object should not be to establish the

Texas boundary on the Rio Grande, but on some

line east of that, and waive all claim to any in

country on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, and

American. The expression of alarm at the purose of annexing Mexico to the United States i really too ludicrous to admit of serious comment.

We know not that such a purpose has any existence, save in his too fanciful imagination. will, therefore, pass on to his 7th resolution, which must really be a source of mortification to every Southern politician. It he means simply that he s opposed to the acquisition of territory, the sole bject in acquiring which, would be to propagate and increase slavery, we think that few could differ from him, and therefore the assertion of such a principle was uncalled for. But we are forced to the conclusion that there is a meaning in this resolution more pregnant with mischief to the South, at least, than is consistent with the safety of our interests, else why should this be assumed now, as one of the peculiar tenets of the Whig party! We cannot close our eyes to the coalitions formed in New York, New Hampshire and elsewhere between the abolitionists and the whigs, and that the triumple obtained by these means, have been the source of rejoicing even amongst the Southern Whigs. If we are to infer from this resolution, that no territory is to be acquired where slavery will be permitted, and surely this cannot be altogether a forced inference, Mr. Clay knowing full well that our acquisitions if at all, must be on the Southern borders of the Union, then, indeed, can be be justly denominated a "Southern man with Northern principles." So far from equivocation on this subject, it becomes every man who speaks at all to speak out distinctly and boldly, and he who fears or fails to do so, deserves not the confidence of his fellow-citizens. STATE SENATOR.

We recommend the 8th day of January next and Winchester, as a suitable time and place, for holding a Senatorial Convention for the nomina-tion of a candidate to represent this district in the State Senate. It is the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, and we could not celebrate the day better, than by then bringing forward a candi-date, under whose lead we shall be able to gain a New Orleans victory over our opponents. Let us nomimate our candidate on that day, and proceed at once to organize our forces for the battle.

[Winchester Virginian.

The day suggested by the Virginian, for the comitration of a candidate for State Senator from this District, is, we think, too early. The 22d of February, a day frequently fixed upon for the holding of our District Conventions, would be quite time enough. The Senatorial District is comparatively a small one-the nominee of the Convention, whoever he may be, would have ample time from February to April, to go from its centre to its extremities. By this course, a months' unand the canvars, when begur, would be one of more spirit and interest, than if commenced at so early a period as recommended by the "Virginian.

The present Whig incumbent, Mr. John S GALLAHER, throws out a feeler in the last Winchester Republican. He is an old veteran in political tactics, and though there are many of the young bloods panting for his place, we are inclined to doubt if they be not all overreached. The present Senator, through the Republican says ?

THE DEMOCRATIC RALLY .- We copy the above notice from the Virginian, in order that the Whigs of the District may be advised of the movements of their opponent. We understand that large culof the District may be advised of the movements of their opponent. We understand that large cultions of success are made on account of the present incumbent's support of the Common School System. It may be, that these calculations are based upon reliable data, but it remains to be tested, whether an opposition reared upon such a subject is to be successful in this enlightened period of the 19th century.

But as we have no suggestion to make, the subject is left to those who have the right to regulate these affairs without regard to any individual's feelings or interests. The incumbent "neither

feelings or interests. The incumbent "neither seeks nor declines" the honor, and hopes the Whigs of the District will look to the cause, and not to the man. If he is derelict, let a better and more faithful servant be found, (of which there are many,) and he shall bow respectfully to the man-

"He neither seeks nor declines a nomination-re there you have it, and all Whig aspirants must govern themselves accordingly. The anticipated opposition on account of the Senator's support of the School bill, is an ingenious expedient; but as it is one which exists alone in his own imaginaon, he will have to base the charge of perso on some more tenable basis.

WELL MEAL CONCLESS The Whigs will probably have a majority of in the House, and the Democrats a majority of

14 in the Senate.

The amount of the matter is, that if parties co here according to their old distinctions, each is check-mated by the other. No strong party measure can be carried on either side, neither can any law now in force, which is cherished as a party measure, be repealed. The Tariff certainly cannot be disturbed.

In case the election of President should devolve upon the House, the votes would be reckoned by States. In this point of view, the delegation

Whig. Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Florida, New York.	Democrat. Illinois, Missouri, S. Carolina, Michigan, Texas,	Equally divi Georgia, N. Hampshir Rhode Island Total 3.
New Jorsey, Massachusetts, Dolaware, Connecticut, Kentucky, N. Carolina, Maryland, Total 12.	Virginia, Indiana, Iowa, Tennessce, Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Maine—Tota	d 14.

THE PUBLIC DEET.

The Union has an official statement showing the public debt now to be \$45,122,423 93, being an increase of about \$27,000,000 under the present administration, and on account of the War. This does not sustain Daniel Webster's extravagant declaration that the war was costing half a nillion a day, nor the equally exaggerated statenents of the Whig press, which scarcely has any ounds to their reports of the country's indebted ness. They do love "ruin" so, that they mus have the country ruined some way, and the Tariff ruin having failed, the War makes them a good aubstitute

LOUISIANA BLECTION

Parties in the Legislature will be very near balanced. For Congress, the results is most grat fying. The New Orleans Courier says: fine east of that, and waive all claim to any indemnity from Mexico, for it must be admitted that our indemnity must be in the shape of territory. If this be the principle which he means to assert, (for we concers that he is rather non-committal upon the subject.) we can conceive of nothing more preposterious; nothing, within the United States, more decidedly Mexican, and is sufficient to arouse the jeatousies of every true-hearted THE COURT-HOUSE.

After a long delay, there seems to be a dispos-tion now to carry to completion those improve ments on the outer surface, whicle will correspon in some manner with the magnificent edifice which has been erected as our Temple of Justice. The Iron Railing in front, has been erected, and adds greatly to the appearance of the yard. It has been suggested to us that as the Court has gone thus far, they might with the greatest pro priety, make an additional appropriation for Railing on the West side of the Court-House Wall.

As it is, there does not seem to be a finish to the work which the Court has soliberally commenced The additional cost would be comparatively small, to carry out the suggested improvement, and we know of no expenditure that would add more t the general appearance of the building.

The lot in the rear should also be jenclo some neat and substantial wall or fence. If this was done, and trees planted in the lot, it could be made a handsome and beautiful Souare, instead of the rough and dilapidated appearance which now presents. As the work has been commenced, we feel confident that there is liberality enough with our citizens to heartily sanction any judicious appropriation which the Court may make for the improvements contemplated.

MALTA LODGE.

At the regular Communication of Malta Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, held at their Hall n Charlestown, on Wednesday evening, 17th nst., the following gentlemen were chosen as officers for the ensuing year, viz;—J. R. A. Rod-man, W. M.; G. W. Sappington, S. W.; Thomas A. Moore, J. W.; A. J. O'Bannon, S.; Thomas Rawlins, T.; Wm. Cameron, C.; C. G. Stewart S. D.; J. W. Beller, J. D.; John Brook, T. Brothers John A. Thompson, John S. Gallaher and James E. Stewart, Esq'rs. were appointed Repreentatives to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, on the part of Malta Lodge, to be held in Richmond on he 1st Monday in December.

COLUMBIAN POUNTAIN.

er, will be found in another column. It is pubished in Washington City by the Rev. I. T. WARD, at the very low price of one dollar per annum, in advance. The "Fountain" has long been considered one of the most able, efficient, and enterprising advocates of the great Temperance Reform. The Rev. Mr. Roberts and C. W. Button. of Harpers-Ferry, are the authorised Agents for this county.

AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.

Those who care for the comfort of the Printer n the midst of the difficulties which surround his -the hardships and deprivations that poverty forces him to endure-those, we say, will always be found of the "right stripe." Thus it is of our friend J. L. McPHAIL, of Baltimore St., Baltimore who has presented us but recently with one of the most beautiful Hats, in texture, finish and quality, that we have ever seen. When the "Devil" gets these diggins. Mr. McP. has also, we are glad to state, as we do not wish to be selfish, a few more of the " same sort," and those in want would do well to send him their orders, or call on some one of our merchants who will furnish as requested at the earliest moment. This House now ranks very justly as one among the best in the country, and between the Potomac and Boston, you will not find a more clever, honorable gentleman, than its

FREDERICK COUNTY.

At the last June Term of the Superior Court this County, a Mandamus was issued against the County Court for refusing to qualify certain Magistrates appointed by the Governor. The cause came up again at the November Term Circuit Court, and after an able argument by counsel on both sides, a decision was given by Judge Douc-LASS, against the County Court, and in favor of the new Magistrates. It is said that an appeal will be taken, based on the mere technical ground of informality in the proceedings. We hope, how ever, no appeal may be asked, and this vexed and exciting question may be considered as settled .-The ends of law, justice, fairness and equity, have been met in the present decision, and there let the

For Christmas and New Year. We have received the great holiday sheet pictorial BROTHER JONATHAN, published by Wilson & Co., New York. It is full of large and finely executed Engravings, illustrating subjects and readings suitable for a Christmas fire-side. The stupendous sheet of paper on which it is printed is no less than five and a half feet long!

The City papers of yesterday contain the ecent Speech of Mr. Clay at Lexington. It fills six or eight columns of the largest journals. On the heels of the great oracle of Whiggery, we are glad to notice that a Democraticmeeting is called at Lexington, on Saturday next, to listen to a speech from Robert M. Wickliffe, Esq., in reply to the speech of Mr. Clay, and to pass resolutions sus-taining the President and the War.

Thursday, 25th inst., was to have been ob served as a day of Thanksgiving by 20 of the States and the District of Columbia. Next year, it is hoped, the good Old Commonwealth will be among the number who shall set apart one day for praise and thankfulness to the Great Ruler of the Universe, for the innumerable blessings she has received. It is right and proper that it should be so, and our Governor will be derelict in duty if he disregards the wishes of the people in this matter.

The Whig Legislature of Tennessee have been more than three weeks endeavoring to elect a U. S. Senator. Every prominent Whig in the State has been voted for, but Mr. Scattering has thus far beat the whole of them, John Bell and Milton Brown were the most prominent candidates at the last accounts. How harmonious the Whige are, to be sure!

Tr The Legislature of Georgia have, in addi tion to highly complimentary resolutions, voted to the veteran Brig. Gen. Twiggs an elegant sword n honor of the distinguished services of her na-

SILAS WRIGHT .- The service of plate in hono f the character of Silas Wright, was presented to his Widow on Wednesday evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, New York. It cost \$2,000.

The Freemont Trial is still in progress at Washington. It is hoped that it will be brought to a close before the meeting of Congress;—bu

BJ' Nothing of the least interest from Mexico since our last issue. Every thing remained at the latest accounts in statu que.

We give to-day a short summary of the news received by the Acadia. It is considered important in a commercial point of view, and in its exhibit of the downward tendency of British prosperity. The melancholy state of matters in Eng. and must affect America to some extent, but i will be temporary. The advance of two shilling per barrel in flour, and the rise in grain, are the only bright features in the news. The fact that Parliament has to meet some two or three months earlier than the usual time, is momentous. But what can Parliament do with its discordant maerials in this crisis of England's destiny?

The N. Y. Herald, referring to the news, says: The leading facts in to.day's paper give us a melandholy idea of the progress of the commercial crisis in England. Corn has advanced. The Bank of England has afforded assistance under

Bank of England has afforded assistance under the advice of government, but the revulsion still continues. Above all, Parliament is to meet on the 18th of this month, being two or three months earlier than the usual time of meeting.

Of breadstoffs, it seems that flour has advanced two shillings per barrel. This is advantageous to exporters of that article in this country, while it is plain proof of the deficiency of the crop in England, or rather of the increase of population in comparison to the means of production and the parity between the means of production and the amount of population. According to all accounts, the amount of suffering and destitution in Ireland, and in other parts of Great Britain, will be even greater than last year. In addition to that, the railroads must necessarily, in the money pressure, railroads must necessarily, in the money pressure throw vast numbers of people out of employment to add disturbing elements to the state of society.

THE NEXT SPEAKER.

najority in the next House of Representatives, great difficulties are apprehended in the election of a Speaker. There are several Northern Whigh pledged against the support of any Southern man, be he Whig or Democrat. In this aspect of things the Whig Congressmen themselves consider it a matter of extreme dobnt, whether they will be able to elect one of their own number. "As a man peculiarly qualified for that high office-of commanding talent; sterling integrity, liberal and tolerant in his political feelings-we would suggest the name of the Hon. James McDowell, of Virginia. He has been long in public life, is thoroughy conversant with parliamentary order, and in every station which he has heretofore filled, has buried the mere partizan, to carry out the ends of justice and fair dealing. Should Mr. McDowell se selected, we venture the assertion, that no man has ever filled that office, who will preside with more dignity, or act more impartial in the discharge of its duties.

MEETING OF CONGRESS. On the first Monday of December, the Thir ieth Congress commences its first session. The House is constituted of 110 Democrats, 117 Whigs and 1 Native. Thus this branch is Whig, but the Senate being Democratic, we have no fears that any ruinous Whig schemes can be fastened on the country, and if any should be passed, our reliance is in a patriotic Executive. Referring to some of its important business, the Union says :

some of its important business, the Union says:

"Congress is on the eve of meeting. Great
questions are to be tried, and we appeal fearlessly
to the people. This war must be vigorously prosecuted. The glory of our flag must be supported.
Our rights must be maintained. Where is the
patriot who will not stand up for his country, and
call upon Congress to vote all the necessary supplies to exact justice from this race of barbarians?"

GEORGIA.

Messrs. J. M. Berrien and W. C. Dawson,
Whigs, have been elected Senators of the United States, from 3d March, 1847, and 3d March, 1849. respectively. The first ballot stood-Berrien 89. Ex-Governor Charles J. McDonald, Democrat.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
The progress of this Order is wonderful through

out the Commonwealth. It was ascertained at the recent Grand Division of Virginia, held at Charlottesville, that during the quarter just ended the increase of Divisions had been 14; members initiated 772; admitted by card 51; by dispensa tion 15; suspended 35; Reinstated 16; withdrawn 121; expelled 75; rejected 38; violated and dues \$4212 32; percentage thereon \$221 70; expended for benefits \$696.62; cash on hand 84956 76

During the past year 50 new Divisions have been opened, and two have surrendered their char- nons. ers, making, the whole number in operation 82, with an aggregate number of members of 4520, being an increase during the year of about 2150.

Hogs .- The hog crop-as they call it-is coming forward from the West, says the Cumberland Civilian, with considerable briskness. The Railroad conveys to the Baltimore market one thousand at porkers daily from this place, and the books of the office show that nine thousand, eight hundred more are, at the present time, registered for the same destination, and in squealing anxiety awaiting their return. The region of the depot is nightly made vocal with their peculiar music.-The cry is "still they come !"

CUMBERLAND .- The recently concluded arangement, by which the necessary funds have been positively secured for the early completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland, has givin a new impetus to that thriving town .-The Civilian, of Friday, says :

"There are signs in the streets of an improve "There are signs in the streets of an improvement in business. There seems to be more bustle, more excitement, more hope. The work on the canal is about to commence, or has already begun. The Mount Savage Iron Works will be again in full operation in six weeks. The Lena Furnace will be in blast again in a few days.—The Lonaconing Works, under the unsurpassed management of C. E. Detmold, Esq., are doing a flourishing business, sending to the East some of the best iron manufactured in the United States. All those matters, taken in connexion, show that Allegrapy is about to become the busy scene of a Allegany is about to become the busy scene of a thousand successful enterprises; that Cumber-land is about to take a fresh start in her onward

ar Silas Harlem, Esq., was nominated at the last term of the County Court of Berkeley, as the next High Sheriff of that County.

EFFECT OF A FAILURE .- A telegraphic despatch from Boston, of Saturday evening, says : "A great sensation was produced in this city on 'change, at the announcement of the failure of a firm largely engaged in the iron trade. The amount is estimated at one million of dollars."

QUEEN VICTORIA .- The rumor gains credence mays the correspondent of the Courier des Etats
Unis, in circles of the highest authority, of the
symptoms of insanity having been manifested by
her majesty. The well known liability of her
family to this malady, strengthens the probability
of this report. MILITARY EXACTIONS IN MEXICO.

The Union of Thursday evening contains the taxes and contributions on the export of gold and ailyer, to be appropriated as a military contribution towards defraying the expenses of the war .-

The Union says:

It will be perceived that the order now issued simply restores the duty upon the export of gold and silver exacted by Mexico before the var, leaving that duty where it was left by Mexico in amount, but simply seizing and confiscating it to our own use as a military contribution.

What the total result of these duties and taxes may be, we may form some estimate from the following the contribution.

may be, we may form some estimate from the fol-lowing statement in the 3d vol. of McGregor's Commercial Statistics, page 1,171, which we quote

"The maritime custom houses in 1832 pielded "The maritime custom houses in 1832 pielded to the government the sum of \$12,000,000—that is to say, that sum was acknowledged to have been received by the respective custom house officers; how much more the actual receipts were, can only be conjectured. It would, however, be safe to say at least one-third.

"The receipts at the maritime custom houses do not now amount to mare these 600 1000.

do not now amount to more than 6,000,000 or \$7,

000,000.
"The following, although not pretending to "The following, although not pretending to minute accuracy, may be regarded as in some de-gree an approximation to the revenues of the go-vernment and the sources from which they are derived.

From the maritime custom-houses, \$6,500,000

From the maritime custom-houses,
Interior commerce,
District taxes,
Per centage on produce of mines,
Profits of mints,
Tobacco monopoly,
Post-office, lotteries, manufactures of
powder and salt,
Tolls and all other sources.

"The local taxes levied by the different depart ments, which may be stated at \$4,000,000 more, making an aggregate of \$21,000,000; to which an addition should be made of \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 more, which is paid, but embezzled, and therefore does not find its way into the public

It would appear from these statements, that the Mexican revenue, internal and external, if faithfully levied under a revenue system of duties, together with the confiscation of the other internal taxes, would amount to \$30,000,000; and if Mexican acceptance of the other internal taxes, would amount to \$30,000,000; and if Mexican acceptance in avalence this contest. taxes, would amount to \$30,000,000; and if Mexico persists in prolonging this contest, all these duties and internal taxes must be assessed and collected as far as practicable, and Mexico must be
made to pay the expenses of the war, if she persists in prolonging the contest, whenever our military possession is complete and effective.

VISIT OF THE U. S. STEAMER PRINCETON THE BIRTH-PLACE OF COLUMBUS .- The U. S. steamer Princeton, during her short stay at Genoa last month, took on board a number of the citizens of that place, and made a trip to Cogoleto, the birth-place of Columbus. The run was made in an hour, and on nearing the village a salute of nine guns was fired, which brought all the inhabitants to the shore. The landing of the company and some of the incidents on shore are thus described by C. EDWARD LESTER, in a letter to the Washington Union:

The commander, the officers and the guests landed amidst a silent and excited crowd of a sindaco of the King, who, on being told that the ship in the offing had come from the country Co-lumbus had discovered to visit his birth-place, lumbus had discovered to visit his birth-place, showed the party at once, with a thousand inclinations and thanks, to the house whose inscriptions declare that within its walls the great navigator first saw the light.

It is a strong, well-built stone mansion, standing on the beach, inhabited by a revenue officer, and devoted on the first floor to the sociable pur-

and devoted on the first floor to the sociable purposes of a cafe, where the villagers, who have a low soldi to spend, assemble at times to talk over the glory of their great citizen.

While the party were standing in the room in which Columbus is said to have been born, it was proposed to erect a bust to him in the church where he was baptised, and which at that movement where he was baptised, and which at that movement where he was baptised. where he was baptised, and which at that moment was ringing out a merry chime in honor of the strange visiters. The proposal was received with universal exclamations of joy: and on the spot the resolution was made to do it. The sindaco told the people, who received the joyful news with shouts of enthusiasm and gratitude. They had long desired to see some monument erected to Columbus; but the poor fishermen, who chiefly compose the population, had never felt able to do it, and no foreigners had ever proffered them aid.

The party afterwards proceeded to the townpledge 79; of whom signed over 20; and violated pledge second time 11; deaths 11. Contributa number of other objects connected with the his tory of the great discoverer. On leaving, the Princeton gave a gun for every State in the Union. and the salute was returned from the village can-

> A HORRIBLE STORY OF SHIPWRECK .- Capi A Horilane Story of Shipwreck.—Capt.
> Smith, of the South Carolina from Savannah, for Boston, which vessel we reported wrecked a few days ago, has arrived at Boston, and gives the particulars of the dreadful suffering of the crew. As we stated, they lived a week without water or food, when they drew lots to see who should suffer death to save the others. It fell to the lot of an Irishman, named Charles Brown, who had S. D. marked on his arm. He was a large athletic man, weighing about 175 or 180, had shipped at Savannah, and was unknown to the rest of the crew.
>
> He alone was armed with a sheathe knife, which he drew, and declared he would plunge it into the heart of the first one who approached to carry out fatal chance. Upon this the captain retired to the cabin, saying he would have nothing more to do with the affair, thinking that they were all near their end. Smith, of the South Carolina from Savannah.

more to do with the affair, thinking that they were all near their end.

At this moment a boy, named Hughie Rose, of Bangor, Wales, aged 19, spoke up, and said that the youngest should die first; this free-will offering was about to be accepted by Brown, as the captain with the boy went into the cabin. Capt. Smith states that as he threw himself upon the borth his eyo was attracted to a handle sticking up near, which he thought belonged to an adze. He told the boy to fetch it, and it proved to be an adze. Thinking that something wrong was about to be enacted on deck, he followed the boy when he returned, and saw the boy seized round the waist by the now desperate Brown, with the intention of making him the victim. At this moment the captain states that he folt gifted with extraordinary strength, stepped forward and drove the adze twice into the head of Brown, and he fell dead upon deck.

twice into the dead of Brown, and he left dead upon deck.

It is supposed by Captain Smith, from the fact that S. D. was marked upon the arm of Brown, that he shipped under a feigned name. He was about 35 years old.

about 35 years old.

After he was dead, the captain bled and dressed him. His flesh was partly cut into thin strips, and laid upon the deck to dry. But the crew did not hunger for food, water being their desire.— His blood was used for drink until the morning that they were taken off, when about a plat remained, which had turned black.

Chosen Rector.—At the regular annual meet-ing of the Pew-holders of Christ Church, Norfolk, on Friday evening last, the Rev. Geo. Cummins was unanimously elected Rector of said Church.

GEN. SCOTT FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—A large body of the Whigsof New York, (says the Herald) have determined to take up the name of Winfield Scott, as their candidate for the Presidency, and to press him for nomination at the next national convention of that party.

FROM THE VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Gen. Taylor—his prospects, his capacity, his popularity—The War, its progress, its difficulties

The following letter comes from one among the most intelligent gentlemen of the Virginia Regiment; one, too, who occupies a prominent ition. It will be seen that he is utterly oppos ed to the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Pre sidency, on the ground that from his long association with military affairs, alone, he is disqualified to be the civil head of Twenty Millions of Freemen. Our correspondent's views as to the proper mode of prosecuting the War for the future, have in part been auticipated, and the Secretary of the Treasury is now arranging the necessary preliminaries. The appointment of Col. ROBERT LUCAS, of Jefferson, Commander of the Third Battalion of the Virginia Regiment, as recommended by him, would be hailed with pleasure by every friend of the War in the Valley of Virginia. BUENA VISTA, Mexico, October 20, 1847.

DEAR SIR :- Though we may have nothing special moment in the way of local intelligence to communicate, a few paragraphs as to the progress of "matters and things," may not be without interest to the friends of the Regiment in the good old Commonwealth.

good old Commonwealth.

This division of the army is exceedingly disappointed at not being allowed to progress. But it is now clear to me that Gep. Taylor has acted on discretionary powers, granted from Washington. The fact is, there is something at Washington, in the shape of a White House, which has dazzled the Old Soldier's conceptions. While he does not fear to present his front to the enemy, he is yet impairing his efficiency in the field by a longing look after what his too eager haste, and palpable indiscretion, have placed beyond his reach forever. He had as well grasp for shadows in the water as aspire to the Presidency under the present aspect of things. For forty years he says he has drawn pay as a soldier and officer, and it is his bounden duty to serve the Government in his proper and tried profession, now that its necessities require his aid. It is the duty of the patriot to devote himself to his country in his most efficient capacity. Certainly, an experience of forty years in arms, and an entire absence from any other calling, must give him a better capacity in the field than in the cabinet. Besides, the Presidency, the highest political station in the world, is not the appropriate guerdon for successful feats at arms, or military prowess. The destiny of twenty millions of people should not be committed to one man because he has been successful in the gattle field, where a different talent is reful in the battle field, where a different talent is re quired. The talent to slay an enemy does not of

mitted to one man because he has been successful in the pattle field, where a different talent is required. The talent to slay an enemy does not often unite in the same personage with the wisdom and forecaste to preserve a friend. Let Mars twine his own appropriate wreath around the brows of his own heroes.

It is matter of profound astonishment and mortification that the newspaper prints of the United States should seriously intimate the fitness of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, when he emphatically declares that he has no opinions about political measures—is entirely ignorant of Governmental policy. The crew that would seek to wrest the ship's helm from him who had a knowledge of the coast and all the bearings, from experience in navigation, to commit it to one utterly destitute of knowledge or chart, would be mad and doomed.

That party who would transfer the reins of Government from wise statesmen, to him who confessedly knows nothing of its responsibilities orduties, is infatuated with malice or recklessness. So, also, must be this desire to change fundament.

orduties, is infatuated with malice or recklessness. So, also, must be this desire to change fundamentally the form of Government, if they would choose a man to rule over them who refused to make any developement of his principles until he should possess power. If this would not be consigning all popular rights and independence to the vortex of a "One Man Power," we have all, heretofore, been mistaken in the nature of Representative Governments.

A very great error has been abroad, I think, in regard to the popularity of Gen. Taylor with the armies of Mexico. Really, I think he has as little prospect of a nomination by the Whig Convention as he would then have of an election.

The progress of the war is too tardy. This line has been inoperative ever since the Battle of Buena Vista. It appears that Gen. Taylor has advised the Government that it should remain as defensive only. I care not from what sources such advice might emenate, it is a monstrous error of opinior. If, while Scott's line advanced with power and effect, Taylor's division had moved down upon San Luis Potosi, the two armies making triuphal marches to a point of union, the effects would have been irresistable. It is yet time, but there is no apparent symptoms of a move.—A sojourn on the plains of Buena Vista this fall and winter must have any other tendency than to invigorate the froops, especially if the weather shall remain as it has here for exerciting and the state of the state of the first invigorate the troops, especially if the weather shall remain as it has been for some time, wet and cold. Three good blankets are not uncomfortable at night. For what purpose of defence is it advised that this division shall stand stock still? I thought our object was invasion, and consequently that action was the word.

The fact is, the course of lenity which has all along been observed to the Mexicans, will never "Conquer a Peace." We whip them in battles, shed some glory on the fortunate commanders. "Conquer a Peace." We whip them in battles, shed some glory on the fortunate commanders, and then we pay them for it. How do we pay them, you may ask? I answer by giving them most exorbitant prices, in specie, for all their products, perhaps from five to ten fold what they had them, you may ask? I answer by giving them most exorbitant prices, in specie, for all their products, perhaps from five to ten fold what they had been accustomed to sell for, and making many of them comparatively rich, putting many of them in possession of more money than ever they saw before. Now, I say, this is a strengthening the Mexican "sinews of war." It makes them glad of our presence, and our general kindness and forbearance dispose them to any thing else but peace.—They are a race, which, if you give them bread, will return you a stone. I tell you, my friend, unless we change the policy, the idea of "conquering a peace" is utopian. My opinion is, peace might be obtained swiftly. To 'conquer a peace, is to force a peace—then let us force it. Humanity, so far from suggesting that we shall tamper in this war, absolutely demands that such means shall be adopted to bring it to an issue, as experiment and the actual circumstances of the case make necessary and plainly define. Enough troops have been sent to Mexico to have terminated the war, if conducted on such principles as the character of the enemy suggests to be proper and available. Now, I think ten thousand more troops will be necessary; and with the addition of them, a new character of campaign must open. We must advance with rapidity, strike blow after blow in quick succession, take possession of their towns—and of these, such as it is not convenient and of interest to garrison, do not leave for the enemy as harbors and places for recruiting—lay abundant contributions on the country for the support of our armies, and hold every male Mexican of sound body and mind, as enemies, until the plainest manifestations, by acts, to the contrary. My own impression is, that we are very much honey, fuggled by pretended friendships. Do as previously suggested, and a peace will be speedily conquered. Unless this principle of action he adopted, the Amirican armies had better be withdrawn from Mexico. You know my aversion to every thing like extreme means; but the c

I have said that this division should advance, to nake itself felt; but it will be rash to move on-vard now with less than seven thousand fighting

Gen. Wool is in command here, and much con-idence is reposed in his Generalship. Many say se was the master-spirit at the battle of Buena Vista.

Vista.

It is understood here that two more con It is understood here that two more companies from Virginia are en route to this post, which, united with three companies already here, will constitute a third Battalion. I trust some one may be put in command of it who is a friend to the Administration—a friend to the Governor of the State, for he has manifested great interest in the Virginia Regiment—and an original advocate of this war. A friend suggests Col. Robert Lucas, of Jefferson.

B. M. J.

MERICAN (PRONUNCIAMENTOS.
In the New Orleans Picayune, of the 9th inst.

we find, and regret that we cannot publish at length, an address of Pena y Pena, who as President of the Supreme Court, claims to be the Constitutional President of Mexico, since the abdica-tion of that office by Santa Anna. This address is distinguished by a tone at once subdued and dignified, and shows that the writer is deeply im-pressed with the difficulties of a position, from the duties and perils of which, in the existing emergency, he nevertheless will not shrink. He briefly adverts to the war with the United States, the termination of which he says must devolve upon his successor. On this point he says:

"The repeated disasters which have marked this fatal war, the blood of our countrymen which has flowed in torrents, the bereavement of so many "The repeated disasters which have marked this fatal war, the blood of our countrymen which has flowed in torrents, the bereavement of so many families, and the terrible shocks which we have suffered, diminish in nothing our rights or our justice. Our ports, our most important cities, and even the capital of the Republic, being in possession of the invader's troops, the picture which the nation presents is sad and lamentable. Providence has subjected us to a trial which is felt by the whole people, and which demands of us valor and constancy, prudence and humanity. To permit in this murderous struggle sentiments of an insensate pride, or perhaps the pretension of some political party to prevail, would be to provoke the rie of Heaven; to submit to any peace without securing the true welfare of the country for the present time and for the future, without, above all, saving our honor, without which there can exist no nationality, would be to degrade our name, prepare new wars, and to render us unworthy of the respect and esteem of civilized nations.

"Extremes touch each other and are equally fatal, and the Government which does not avoid them can neither aspire to glory nor to peace.—Let us seek the medium, and not forgetting the indisputable rights which we have to our territory, nor the obligations we owe to those who have freely shed their blood in defence of their country, is to us try to render ourselves, by a unanimous effort, superior to ourselves, and worthy of the esteem of mankind. It is a great consolation to me that another Government will put an end to this internal war.

"The Republic is suffering the inevitable con-

that another Government will put an end to this internal war.

"The Republic is suffering the inevitable consequences of the disorders caused by the factions which have torn it, and by the absolute oblivion of the rules of morality and justice, without which nations fall into ruins, and leave nothing but the memory of their misfortunes. For the nation to meet that enemy who is in possession of the Capitol, still divided into bands without an army well regulated and decided to seal with its blood the independence of the country; and without a people and public functionaries obedient and faithful to the first authority, would be to proclaim ourselves little entitled to the blessings of liberty and of civilization. But if on the contrary we retrace our steps; if for this general disorganization we substitute harmony and order, the war will be fortunate, peace honorable, and we shall see the commencement of an era of abundance and prosperity."

The Picayune also contains a manifesto of Santa Anna to his fellow citizens, complaining, in the most impassioned and indignant language, of the cruel ingratitude with which his gigantic effort to repel the invader of his country have been repaid by the hostile factions by which he says he has been continually thwarted, and then calumniated. He hurls back the epithet of "traitors," which has been applied to him, and promises at an early day to demonstrate its injustice by an historical review of his conduct during the fourteen months which have elapsed since his return to the Republic. He challenges all his accusers to come forward with their proof, and if they fail to do so, he he denounces them "as vile calumniators and enemies of the nation." He calls upon Generals Scott and Taylor, and upon every individual in their armies, "to declare upon their honor whether the Mexican Gen. who has fought them in the north, and in the east, and in the centre of the Republic, has not discharged all his duty to his country." He is not the only chief, he says, to whom victory has been shy. "Palo Alto, La Resaca, Matamoras, Monterey, New Mexico, Chill huahua, the Californias, Vera Cruz, Tabasco, and huahua, the Californias, Vera Cruz, Tabasco, and Padierna, [he exclaims,] answer for me. There may have been cowards; but this can never be said of him who sought the enemy every where— of him who was first in dauger—of him who alone has offered to the nation in this war trophies won from the battalions of the enemy." We copy the

has offered to the nation in this war trophies won from the battalions of the enemy." We copy the following paragraphs:—

"If you will await events, as I desire you, in order to judge with certainty, you will perceive that those who from their clubs have managed to diffuse distrust and malignant reflections upon my conduct, taking advantage of our misfortunes, are the very ones who are listening to treat with the enemy and to yield to him what I refused. These same men who cried out 'war without truce,' and stigmatized as 'treason' the armistice which necessity compelled me to enter into at the Capitol, when it was the duty of the Government to listen to that of the Unitd States; these men are now striving hypocritically to persuade you that there are no elements of war,—that the nation is exhausted,—that its necessities and its sufferings require peace at any sacrifice. Time, I repeat to you, will best teach you the wickedness of these factions, the authors of our misfortunes.

"And is the citizen who has thus comported himself, as I have done, to be called 'traitor?—Can he be so stigmatized whose firmness and dignity rejected propositions of peace on account of the injury and humiliation which they involved? What occasion could be more opportune to meet the views of the invaders of Mexico? They who presume to deframe me will be covered with eternal shame and disgrace; a thousand acts will bear witness against them."

witness against them."

THE REMAINS OF CAPTAIN WALKER AND HIS SLAVE DAYID.—A letter from Vera Cruz to the New Orleans Delta, dated Nov. 5, states that the remains of Capt. Walker, and his faithful servant David, were in the Castle of Perote, having been brought from Huamantla by order of Col. Wynkoop, and that they will be forwarded to the United States by a large train which is shortly expected from Mexico. His faithful slave was killed a few moments after his master breathed his last, in a successful effort to save the life of Surgeon Lamar, receiving in his own breast a lance aimed at the life of his master's friend.

In the First District of Louisiana, the Whige In the First District of Louisiana, the Whige undertook to run a "Taylor Democrat," so called, for Congress, in order to take advantage of Gen. T's amazing popularity in that quarter.—They would probably have come out at the little end of the horn any how, but they come out smaller than could have been imagined. 'Served 'emright!'—N. Y. (Whig) Tribune.

Great Yield.—At the agricultural fair in Washington county, Ohio, premiums were given for 144 bushels of corn to the acre on bottom lands, and 117 on high hill lands.

There are no less than 45 newspapers published in the city of Boston.

Advance in Breadstuffs—Dullness in the Cotton Market—More Failures—Improvement in the Money Market, &c.

The steamer Acadia which sailed from Liverpool, on the 4th inst. arrived at Boston on Saturday, bringing eleven days later news from all parts of Europe.

The intelligence, for which we are indebted to the New York Herald, is highly important. There has been an advance in flour. The financial crisis is not yet over, and private letters state that there has more failures. But things began to look better, and money was easier.

Liverpool Corn Market, Nov. 4, 12, M. Flour.—Best western and canal flour is

Plour.—Best western and canal flour is quoted at 29s 6d. per bbl.; Richmond and Alexandria 28s to 29s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 28s to 29s; New Orleans and Ohio 26s to 27s; U. States and Canadian sour 21s to 23s.
Of all branches of trade, that of corn

alone shows the slightest symptoms of an-imation, before the day of the depature of the last steamer, and for the two days subsequently, the Liverpool market was more than usually dull and declining, owing to the pressure of heavy home arrivals, with a limited demand, but a slight improve-ment in the money market on the 26th, imparted a better feeling, which was greatly stimulated by the advices received per Hibernia. - Since then, prices have steadily advanced and continue firm, the demand for Indian corn and meal for Ireland, has been remarkably great: the arrivals of English wheat in London last week ware upon a fair average scale, but the show of samples was small yesterday. Selected qualities of both red and white were in good request, but in all other kinds the business was trifling.

Provisions.—Beef, prime mess, per tierce, new, 84s to 90s. Hams, smoked dry, in canvass bags, duty paid, per cwt, 20s to 50s; in sacks, salted, but not smoked. 25s to 40s.

ed. 25s to 40s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 4.-This market has greatly fluctuated since our last advices, with a decided down-ward tendency, and does not indicate the

Ireland still remains a prey of anarchy and confusion, so that murders—cruel, horrid, bloody-thirsty murders—continue to disgrace the south and western provin-

The Catholic Bishops of Ireland had addressed the Lord Lieutenant on the certain recurrence of the famine with the approaching winter. He promised that government would interfere for the preserve tion of human life.

The English Parliament would assem-ble on the 18th inst., for the despatch of

THE RIVER IMPROVMENT.

The friends of the Shenandoah River Improve ment are determined to not let the matter "pin away and die," if their efforts can be of any avail. We have heretofore adverted to the importance interest to the people of the Valley as any that has ever claimed their attention. We shall not now say anything further in support of a work which carries on its very face practicability and success, but content ourselves with the following memorial which has been prepared—copies of which are being circulated among the people of the Shenandoah region for their signatures: To the Honorable

The General Assembly of Virginia:
The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of the Shenandoah Valley, respect-

That the improvement of the Shenandoah River has long been an object of public solicitude, and its importance fre-quently acknowledged by legislative enact-ments. Your memorialists need not enter into details, to make this position clear and undeniable. They will leave to their representatives the task of presenting facts and arguments bearing upon the ques-tion. It is sufficient for the present to and undeniable. They will leave to their representatives the task of presenting facts and arguments bearing upon the question. It is sufficient for the present to state, that an extensive range of counties, East and West of the River, have no convenient outlet to market, and that the natural channel is the Shenandoah.

A satisfactory arrangement has been made with the New Shenandoah Company, by which all obstacles to an increase of stock are likely to be removed, and your memorialists now confidently rely, not on-ly upon the liberality of the Legislature, but upon its sense of justice, for a renewal of the acts directing a survey, and ma-king an appropriation, which acts were sus-pended in 1840.

They need scarcely call your attention to the fact, that the counties so deeply inerested, from the mouth of the Si doah to its source, are among the largest tax-paying communities in the Common-wealth, whose contributions have been

able body will promptly recognize the claims of this portion of your constituency to an impartial consideration, your memorialists earnestly but respectfully invoke early legislation, in such amendments of the charter of the New Shenandach Company as were be decread necessity.

doah Company as may be deemed neces-sary, and in a renewal of the acts direct-ing a survey and appropriations.

And as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

CASE OF LIEUT. MAHAN. The Secretary of War has appointed a Court of Inquiry to investigate all the facts connected with the late duel in Mexico, between Lichten-

THANKSCIVING SERMON. The first Protestant Sermon ever preached in the City of Mexico.

Under this caption the New Orleans Delta in-troduces an eloquent and beautiful discourse of the "heroic and noble-minded" Rev. Mr. McCarty, delivered in the National Palace of Mexico on nday, the 3d of October. We regret that we have not room for the whole of the glowing disder circumstances of peculiar solemnity. We cannot refrain from extracting a few passages :

der circumstances of peculiar solemnity. We cannot refrain from extracting a few passages:

"Although it has been questioned, still it can be shown to be the duty of a Christian people, and more so of the army of a Christian land, to offer thankagiving to the Great Ruler of nations, for the victories by which He has crowned their arms, as well as for all other blessings of His Providence, and if so, who will measure the amount of gratitude due him from our country and its army, for the uniform and great successes which have attended our arms at large, from the first battle to the last, and more especially of this portion of our forces, from our landing at Vera Cruz to the termination of the campaign by our victorious entry into this capital of the nation?

"War, though a great calamity, attended with much that is to be deplored, and involving a terrible responsibility on the governments who are parties to it, is still in the actual condition of mankind necessary and right, at least on one side, as the means of national defence and preservation, of preventing the repetition of national wrongs by their punishment, of redressing injuries inflicted and obtaining rights withheld. When, therefore, a people succeed in a war waged by the government for these ends, they have cause of thanksgiving to the Great Disposer of events from whom that success has proceeded—for victory in war is not only amongst the greatest of national deliverances and blessings, considered in itself, but it is the only means of gaining the object confended for and procuring an honorable from whom that success has proceeded—for victory in war is not only amongst the greatest of national deliverances and blessings, considered in itself, but it is the only means of gaining the object confended for and procuring an honorable and advantageous peace, the true end of victory.

"Again we have cause to thank the Lord that our operations have been conducted under a commander who has felt and avowed his responsibility to God, for the lives of the men committed to his charge; who, not seduced by the vulgar reputation of fighting bloody battles, has sought and gained victory by the application of his own generalship—baffling the councils of the enemy by superior talent, availing himself of every advantage which keen military asgacity could discover, and saving as far as possible the lives of his soldiery, while winning the numerous victories in which they have been perilled. Accordingly, it is cause of grateful joy, that, with but one exception, our loss has been small in comparison with that of the enemy, and with the advantages gained. "Furthermore, we have cause to thank God, with grateful hearts, when we consider that never was there war, carried into an enemy's country, with so little of suffering and injury inflicted on the unarmed people. Never have the peaceful inhabitants of a theatre of hostilities had so little cause to complain of the treatment received from invaders and conquerors. Yes, we may boast—thanking the Lord—that we have sacked no cities, robbed no towns, violated no women; that we have never authorized any plunder of the people,

thanking the Lord—that we have sacked no cities, robbed no towns, violated no women; that we have never authorized any plunder of the people, and that very few outrages of any sort have been committed by our soldiery; and that, instead of subsisting on the conntry, as we might have done under the laws of war, we have paid for all we have consumed, and that at the highest price.—They have been better treated by us than by their own armies; indeed, we have been rather protectors than destroyers of the Mexican people. Although we have contended with enemies often cruel, treacherous, and regardless of the usages of civilized warfare, yet we have never retaliated the wrongs and cruelty we have received from them. The hearts of our soldiers, that never failed them through fear, did fail them through humanity and piety, when, under other influences, they might have cut down the defeated and unresisting. We have heard of no instance in which quarters have been refused, and that to an enemy, too, who has often robbed and murdered our quarters have been refused, and that to an enemy, too, who has often robbed and murdered our wounded. Yes, we may thank God, with heartfelt satisfaction, that we were too American; have had too much respect for the rights of humanity, too much regard for our character, to come down to the low level of a Mexican soldier's notions of humanity, honor and civilization.—And, though kere, we must not glory in our courage and prowess, nor on this occasion exult in our achievements, yet we may glory and exult (so that we be humble before God) in our having most scrupulously observed and upheld the laws which mitigate the horrors of war, and prevent the soldier's valor from degenerating into personal ha-

AN EARTHQUAKE DESCRIBED .- Mr. Kendall sends the following to the Picayune :-

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 3, 1847. An earthquake I we have had an earthquake! Between the hours of 7 and 8 yesterday morning, and when all nature was hushed in a stillness most profound, suddenly the earth began to rock with a strange and most fearful motion. I am living at the house of Pena y Pena, the head-quarters of Gen. Worth, immediately in front of the beautiful alameda, and the first intimation we had of the dread convulsion was the violent slamming of the doors, accompanied by a furious jingling of the glass pendants attached to a chandelier hanging and swinging from the ceiling of the room. Soon our beds commenced rocking, something after the manner of a ship becalmed at the close of a storm, and then came the shrieks of innumerable women and children, driven, half-dressed, affighted into the streets—the dreaded temblor, as the Mexicans call it, was upon us. Most An earthquake! we have had an earthquake! wealth, whose contributions have been freely used, and for all improvements of a general character (like this,) have been freely voted by their representatives, with a view to the development of the resources of the State.

Your memorialists may be excused for reminding your honorable body, that since Alexandria has been restored to the Commonwealth, there is a new motive for improving the means of intercourse with that place—and the trade of the State, can be made tributary to the prosperity of that good old City, which for many years past has been in the keeping of a stepmother. Alexandria, by the fostering hand of the Legislature, can be rendered, as she once was, an important commercial

of the Legislature, can be rendered, as she once was, an important commercial point, a market for the products of the whole Shenandoah Valley, and thus be made instrumental in contributing largely to the revenues of the State.

With a confident hope that your honorable body will promptly recognize the claims of this portion of your constituency of an impartial consideration, your memorialists carnestly but respectfully invoke early legislation, in such amend-

In a Starvino Condition.—Capt. Tobin, who is with the Texas Rangers, writes as follows:

We're in a starving condition out at the Texas camp—nothing to eat except beef, pork, bear, mution, hams, venison, bear-meat, enipe, ducks, plovér, &c.; and for desert, only oranges, apples; pears, peaches, and delicious grapes.

MANCEUVERING FOR CLAY.—The Cincinnati E of Inquiry to investigate all the facts connected with the late duel in Mexico, between Lichtenants Manford and Mahan, in which both fell.

To Gen. Wool and his staff were to remove from Buena Vista to Montgomery on the 25th of October, to take command of Gen. Taylor's column in his absence.

MANCOURRING FOR CLLY.—The Cincinnation of Scale low.

MANCOURRING FOR CLLY.—The Cincinnation of Scale low.

J. W. BELLER, Charlestown, November 26, 1847.

RAISINS, a large quantity in 1-4 1-2 and whole Boxes, fresh for sale low by Nov. 26.

TAYLOR. It is signed by six Whigs, Gen. Leslie Coombs at the head, and fully developes the fact that Mr. Clay is again in the field. Of this there can be no doubt.—Ball. Argus.

The Cincinnation of Five pattern and handsomely finished, for sale low.

J. W. BELLER, Charlestown, November 26, 1847.

RAISINS, a large quantity in 1-4 1-2 and whole Boxes, fresh for sale low by Nov. 26.

The work of the friends of Clay.—The Cincinnation of the friends of a secret circular, which has come into his hands, having for its object the union of the friends of Henry Clay, to obtain his nomination for Precident, to the excitation of Gen.

TAYLOR. It is signed by six Whigs, Gen. Leslie Coombs at the head, and fully developes the fact that Mr. Clay is again in the field. Of this there can be no doubt.—Ball. Argus.

Spirit Taylor and handsomely finished, for sale low.

J. W. BELLER, Charlestown, November 26, 1847.

RAISINS, a large quantity in 1-4 1-2 and whole Boxes, fresh for sale low.

Taylor and handsomely finished, for sale low.

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Taylor and the finished of the problem of the problem of the finished of the problem of th

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET-

day morning several hundred bils were sold at \$5.624, after which a large number of buyers came into market, and all that could be purchased at \$5.75 was soon taken up—some 2,000 bbls. On Friday and Saturday sales of some 800 bbls at same price. This favorable news for Breadstuffs brought out by the Aradia from Liverpool and published in yesterday papers, produced considerable animation amongst dealers in flour and grain, and \$6 was the price asked for flour, but towards noon some 1,000 bbls were sold at \$3.57.

GRAIN—The supply of Wheat has been limited during the week; sales of good to prime reds up to Saturday ruled at 1 20 a \$1.25, and white at 1.30 a \$1.35. Yesterday, under the news, red wheat sold at 1.28 a \$1.31. Old white Corn commands 60 a 62 cts and yellow 65 a 67 cts; new corn 50 a 55. Two to three cts advance was demanded vesterday under the news

CLOVERSEED—The supply is not yet very large—sales of good to prime at 4 to 34.25 per bushel.

BUTTER—in kegs and firkins 10 a 14 cents—in good demand.

LAND—La kegs 12 cts. in firkins and bbls 10 cents.

LARD—In kegs 12 cts; in firkins and bbls 10 cents. WOOL—Common Tub-washed 30 a 33 cts; unwash

WOOL—Common 'a un-washed at 19 a 20 cts.

BEESWAX—In demand at 26 cents.

FEATHERS—In demand at 33 to 374 cents.

CATPILE—1600 head of Beaves offered at the scales yesterday, and 870 head were sold at 2 to \$3 per 100 lbs on the hoof, equal to 4 a \$5.75 net.

HOGS—Sales at 5 25 to \$5.50.

Yours, truly, W. & CO.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday morning, November 24, 1847.

November 24, 1847.

Dran Sin:—When I last wrote, the Flour market was dull at \$5.75 per bhl. It continued without animation until Saturday, when the Steamer Acadia, from Liverpool, with reports of the English Market to the 4th inst., unsettled the prices. On Monday and Tuesday a few hundred barrels changed hands at an advance of 12½ cfs. The market is now dull and evincing an inclination to decline. The private advices by the steamer it not deemed at all favorable, although Flour has advanced 2s nince the Caledonia's departure on the 19th October.

ctober. iverpool Prices Current, quote Western Flour 29 a 30s Philadelphia and Baltimore "28 a 29s | Philadelphia and Baltimore | '28 a 29s |
New Orleans	'26 a 27s
Sour	'21 a 23s
Red Wheat per 70 lbs.,	Gs 6d to 8s
White and mixed do	7s 8d to 8s 9d
Indian Corn 480 lbs.,	32s to 35s
Meal	14s 6d to 15s 6d

Meal State 10 State 10 State 10 State 10 State 10 State 10 State 11 I quote from my private advices from Liverpool of the 4th inst. :-- "Indian Corn and Corn Meal will be wanted largely this winter, as the knowledge is now apparent that Ireland will require large quantities of the cheaper kinds of food, prices will be considerably enhanced."

Corn has advanced slightly under these cancel." that Ireland will require large quantities of ine cleaper kinds of food, prices will be considerably enhanced."

Corn has advanced slightly under these quotations, but shippers cannot enter the market at present rates, either for Grain or Flour, and should even prices justify, I still entertain doubt as to the practicability of shipping. Wheat has advanced about 5 cts. per bushel—prime red is now selling at 130 cts.

I hear of ne quotations of the price of Flour in Boston. In New York, Southern is held at 6 37½ to \$6 50, and in Philadelphia at \$6 12½.

Railures continue to take place in Europe. 41 Houses, including three Banking Houses, have suspended. No losses have as yet overtaken any of our House Merchants. Money is getting pretty stringent with us; good paper, such as six weeks since would have been readily discounted, is now thrown out by our Banks. A few more weeks, and I hope again to see money as plenty as usual. Yours, &c...

B.

On Saturday evening last, on the Rock in the Potomac river, opposite Harpers-Ferry, by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, Mr. Michael Patics to Miss Many Citamers, daughter of Mr. Singleton Chambers—all of Harpers-Ferry.
On the 18th inst. at Zimmerman's Hotel, in Frederick, Md., by the Rev. S. W. Harkey, Mr. CATO M. ENTLER to Miss Mary E. Bowen, both of Shepherstown, in this county.

to Miss Mary E. Bowen, both of Shepherstown, in this county,
On Thursday the 18th instant, by the Rev. R. T. Brown, Rev. William T. Leavell, of Charles city, Va., to Miss Anne Yares, daughter of John Yates, Eq., of this county.
On the 17th Nov., at the United States Hotel, Frederick City, Md., by the Rev. John Smith, Mr. Isaael G. Hiettraley of Berkeley Co., to Miss Emeliane M. B. Johnson, of Waren County, Va.
3CT Staunton papers requested to copy.

At Harpers-Ferry, on Monday evening last, after an illness of a few days, Mr. William McGaaw, aged about 55 years.

At Weverton, Md., on the 16th instant, of disease of the heart, and in the 23d year of his age, Andrew Dunlor Wrayer.

On Monday the 1st instant, at the residence of her brother-in-law, near Moorefield, Hardy county, Va., of a paimonary disease, Mr. Suaan V. ALMONU, wife of Mr. Thomas M. Almond, of Stanardville, Va., formerly of Luray, Page county, Va.

Miscellaneous Notices.

AGENCY. AGENCY.

Mr. EDWIN A. STOVER, of Aldie, Loudoun County, ins been appointed an Agent for this paper. He is therefore duly authorized to obtain subscriptions or collect any moneys due the "Spirit of Jefferson" Office. Mr. S. will have in his possession a prospectus and specimen copies of the paper, which he will take plea-

ontinue to canvass each county, until he will have visited the entire State.

35 The Rev. Dr. Jones will preach in the Courthouse, Charlestown, on Sunday next, the 23th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Nov. 26, 1847.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS. BEWARE or COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to pain off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam. Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry." Balsam of Spikenard," "Wild Cherry Comfrey," &c. Another, "Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry," mis-spelling the name, and forging certificates to resemble those of the true Balsam. "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the only genuine. The rest merely imitate the name of the original, while they possess none of its virtues.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Philad.," blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front with the signature of "H. WISTAR, M. D. This will be enveloped hereafter with a new wrapper; copyright secured, 184; on which will always appear the written signature of "I. BUTTS."

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS. on the wrap-None genuine, unless signed I. BU'I'TS, on the wrap-

per. 호구 A fresh supply of the above Balsam, on hand and for sale by THOMAS M. FLINT, Charlestown, and HENRY S. FORNEY, Shepherdstown.

BERRYVILLE TURNPIKE.

THE Stockholders of the Charlestown and Berryville Turnpike Company are notified that an instalment of five Dollars on each share is now called for, and that payment of the same must be made to me on or before the 20th day of December 20th

Tr Payments may be made to my credit in the Charlestown Bank. Nov. 26, 1847. WM. T. ALLEN, Treas.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT. Thaving been reported that I charged 37½ cents perplate, for Oysters, I take this method of saying that such is not the fact. The report is founded upon a jest indulged in my Oyster Room, but it has turned out to be of rather a serious character. My friends therefore, will bear me in remembrance, when they desire prime Oysters.

In a few days I will be supplied with some choice Celery, which together with other 'fixins' will be found hard to beat Respectfully.

GEORGE B. MONROE.

November 26, 1847. A COAL STOVE,

Of new pattern and handsomely finished, for sale low.

Charlestown, November 26, 1847. R AISINS, a large quantity in 1-4 1-2 and in whole Boxes, fresh for sale low by Nov. 26.

T, M. FLINT. Virginia, Jefferson County, Sct : . IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Bowen, Against

Joseph F. Taylor, Ignatius Fitzsimmons, an
Nicholas Fitzsimmons, IN CHANCERY.

IN CHANCERY.

A Ta Court continued and held for the said county, on the 16th day of November, 1847, the Defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Acti of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here on the first day of the next February Term of this Court, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in this county for two months successively, and posted at the front door door of the Court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

T. A. MOORE, Cl'k.

Nov. 26, 1847-2m.

NEW STORE IN BERRYVILLE.

THE undersigned has leased the Store Room in Berryville, Clarke County, recently occupied by Boteler & Johnson, and has just returned from the East with an entire new stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods.

They will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured at any point West of Baltimore, either for cash or on time to punctual dealers.

Also received, a fine assortment of Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and every other article usually found in a Retail Store.—
The public generally are invited to call.

Nov. 26, 1847. P. O. LITTLEJOHN.

THE COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN.

THIS journal is published at Washington city once a week. It is an advocate of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and is friendly to every association for the promulgation of the blessed principles of Temperance. Located at the seat of Government, it has no sectional interest to promote, but is intended as a welcome visiter to kverny training in the render of the promote of the promote by interfering with the circulation of other journals published in particular sections of the country but holds that the Temperance cause stands in need of both National and sectional organs. Hence, while it seeks a large circulation for itself, it wishes to prevail upon the people liberally to sustain the Temperance press in their own vicinity, and then, if able, to help to sustain it also. It has been in existence for nearly two years, and now has many subscribers all over the country. Yet, though its circulation is daily increasing, it is not sufficiently austained to enable the Proprietor to make it wint be desires it to be, and what, for the good of the cause, it should be, both in size and appearance. In behalf of this enterprise, we, therefore, respectfully call upon the Temperance community throughout the United States to add in extending the circulation of the Columbian Fountain.

Besides its devotion to Total Abstinence, and to the THE COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN.

aid in extending the circulation of the Columbian Fountain.

Besides its devotion to Total Abstinence, and to the interests of the Sons of Temperance, and kindred institutions, it embraces, each week, a summary of General News, Religious Intelligence, the progress of the Arts and Sciences, Literary Notices, Moral Stories, Choice Literary Selections, Poetical Gems, &c., besides valumble Original Contributions and Correspondence: altending to render it one of the best FAMILY NEWSFAPERS in the country.

During the Session of the National Congress it contains a satisfactory account of the proceedings of each day, both in the Senste and House of Representatives.

TERMS—Only ONE DOLLAR a year in advance.—Six copies sent to one Post Office one year for \$5; fifteen copies for \$10. For six months, half price.

Address, (post paid.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, 1817.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. WILL be offered at public sale, at the residence of the late Moses Trussell, near Lectown, Jefferson county, on Tuesday, 30th No-vember, all the Personal Property of the said de-ceased, consisting in part as follows:

eased, consisting in part as follows:

4 Head of Work Horses—1 Colt,
Milch Cows, Stock Cattle,

17 Fat Hogs, Stock Hogs,
A large variety of Farming Implements, emracing 2 Wagons, in good condition,
Ploughs, Harrows, Gears,
One Wheat Fan, and every article of use on a
mail Farm. Also, a variety of

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

nnecessary to particularize.

Also, about 300 bushels of Wheat, and Corn by the barrel.

Terms.—For the Wheat and Fat Hogs, the cash will be required on delivery cash will be required on delivery; on all other articles, a credit of nine months will be given, on all sums of \$5 and upwards, the purchaser giving

bond and approved security.

BAYLISS TRUSSELL, Adm'r. Nov. 19, 1847.

Overseers of the Poor.

A MEETING of the Overseers of the Poor of A Jefferson County, will be held at Carter's Hotel, in Charlestown, on Friday the 3d day of December next.

Proposals will be received at that time for a superintendant and a Contractor for the ensuing year, to commence on the 1st day of January, 1848.

Regimental Orders.

The Regimental Court of Enquiry will convene t I. N. Carter's in Charlestown, on Friday the 27th of this month.

All excuses for delinquencies for the present year are required to be made at the respective Battalion Courts. The hour for meeting in each case will be 10 o'clock, A. M.

Officers and others interested are required to be prompt, in order that business may be attended to and despatched without delay.

By order of the Officer commanding the 55th Regiment, V. M.

November 12, 1847.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c.

A XES.—Hunt's, Sharp's, and Rawlins' Axes, warranted 30 days, at less than they can be had elsewhere in Charlestown,
Nov. 26.

T. RAWLINS.

WAGON BOXES, all sizes, from 2 1-2 by 1 1-2 to 5 1-2 by 2 1-2.

Nov. 26. THOS. RAWLINS.

THOS. M. FLINT is now opening a large variety of imported Cigars of the best quality. Call and try them. Nov. 26, 1847. POWDER, Shot, Percussion Caps and Tubes Nov. 26. T. M. FLINT. LEMONS and Oranges, fresh, for sale by Nov. 26. T. M. FLINT. G RAPES, just received and for sale by T. M. FLINT.

PUBLIC SALE. Of Valuable Real Estate, and the

best Water-Power in the Valley of Virginia. HE subscribers as Trusters, and in virtue

A a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, will sel at public auction, on the premises, on Tuesday the 1st day of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all the REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

of the late John Strider, lying on the Great Falls of the Shenandoah River, in the county of Jefferson and State of Virginia, in the immediate vicinity of the flourishing towns of Harpers-Ferry, (the site of the extensive National Armory, where at least \$180,000 are annualy expended by the General Government, and where constant encouragement is offered to a great number of Mechanics of nearly all trades,) of East, West, and South Bolivar, (all of which are in rapid progress of improvement,) and last but not least, Virginius, situated on a bequiful Island of that name, near the mouth of the Shenandoah river, and on which there is in successful operation an Iron Foundry, a very extensive Flouring Mill, and perhaps the best Saw Mill in the Valley of Virginia; also, a splendid Cotton Factory, nearly finished. The said property consists of

Two Tracts of Land.

Two Tracts of Land, One on the East and the other on the West side of the river, (Shenandoah,) the former containing

SEREDA TERLE and the latter 219, making together

Two Hundred and Seventy-nine Acres, besides several very valuable ISLANDS, whichcontain about 20 Acros, and command the
whole River: and being situated immediately at
the Great Fails, can render available about 144
feet, thus affording sufficient power for another
Lowell. Besides the foregoing advantages, external and internal, and which would alone ren-Lowell. Besides the foregoing advantages, external and internal, and which would alone render this property as desirable as any other in this part of the country, and such as rarely comes into market, it contains many others which it is not practicable to mention in detail here, but which must be apparent to any man who knows or is informed that this great Water Power's located near the mouth of the Shenandoah river, (a stream celebrated for its great constancy,) and immediately at the lower end of the rich and beautiful Shenandoah Valley, and that through this identical property passes all the vast and varied products of the same in queat of a market in the cities of Alexandria, Georgetown, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and that here the Potomac and Shenandoah mingle their floods; and on the hanks of the former runs the far-famed Cherapeake and Ohio Canal, which unites the Alleghany mountains, with their rich and unmeasurable treasures of minerals and fossils, coal, lumber and agricultural products with the great seaboard, and that here the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the Wincheater and Potomac line, which connects with the latter, just after passing through this property meet each other; while along a Northwestern line of the same property also passes a Turnpike road, the great thoroughfare from Win cluster via. Harpers-Ferry to Baltimore. There are, furthermore, in the vicinity of this property, extensive

and said to be inferior to none in this region.

In view of all these great advantages, and the admirable adaptation of the UPLAND on the West side of the river as a

SITE FOR A TOWN. and knowing that such Lots are greatly in de-mand, and that the whole must be ultimately occupied, and especially if this Water Power re-ceives the attention it merits in that way, we have, under the discretion vested in us, by the terms of the Decree of Court, caused the same to be laid off as a Town, dividing it into a large number of Lots of different sizes many of which will see Lots of different sizes, many of which will con-tain one Acre, laid off in square form—very few will contain less than an acre, while others will will contain less than an acre, while others will contain from three to five acres, as circumstances may require. The streets to be of good width and the principal ones to pass over a delightful surface. The whole could be easily watered by the Shenandoah, as amply, indeed, as Philadelphia is by the Schnylkill, but there is, however, several Springs on this part of the property and in its vicinity. These Lots will be sold separately. The residue, which we designate as

The Water Lot.

having such vast power and advantages, including the Islands, will be sold altogether. It contains ABOUT 150 ACRES.

and is without doubt one of the **Most Valua**—

ble **Water Powers** in the State of Virginia, or perhaps any where. It is in latitude 39d, 20m., oxempt from long winters and long nights, in consequence of which much would be saved in the articles of fuel and light. On the other hand, it is far enough from the South to exempt in a great in the country. Persons wishing Tickets in the country. 1848.

The Superintendant will be required to furnish suitable houses for the accommodation of the Poor, ground for a garden, pasturage and rough food for a cow, frewood, stoves, if required, servants to cook, wash, nurse, &c.

The contractor will be required to furnish, the necessary quantity of Pork, Beef, Flour, Fish, Salt, &c.

A punctual attendance of the members of the Board is required.

By order of the President, Nov. 19, 1847. JOHN P. BROWN, Cl'k.

Regimental College of which much would be saved in the articles of fuel and light. On the other hand, it is far enough from the South to escape in a great measure the diseases of the warmer climates.—
Nor could any location be better situated as to facilities for procuring the raw materials and for the transport of the Manufactured articles. There now shall hap her wings;
The undersigned offer the above splendid Scheme to their numerous acquaintance through-its furnements acquaintance through-its fu

cost where no improvements had ever existed .-

A SAW MRER. now upon it, nearly new. Also a very commidious and substantial STONE

DWELLING HOUSE,

handsomely Rough-cast, together with Stabling and other Out-buildings.

Believing that such valuable and desirable property has seldom been officed, we have felt it to be our duty to be thus full, without intending to puff—and we carneally request Capitalist. be our duty to be thus full, without intending to puff—and we earneestly request Capitalists and Business Men to read this advertisement with care, and to come and compare our description with the premises to be sold. We are satisfied that nothing is unfairly represented.

Previous to the day of sale, the Lots will all be

THOS. M. FLINT has just returned from the city with a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Confectionary, Stationery, &c., &c., &c., which he is now opening and offers for sale low.

Also, just received a fresh supply of Dr. Sweetzer's Panacea, Hance's Celebrated Cough Medicines and Sarsaparilla Blood Pills.

November 26, 1847.

Ready-Made Overcoats.

JUST received a stock of beat (Baltimore make) Forest Cloth Over-coats, for sale by Nov. 26.

E. M. AISQUITH.

More Iron.

JUST received, another lot Horse Shoe Bars, Nail Rods, Band Iron, all sizes, small Tires, Hoop Iron, &c., at reduced prices.

Nov. 26.

THOS. RAWLINS.

A XES.—Hunt's, Sharp's, and Rawlins' Ares, warranted 30 days, at less than they can be had elsewhere in Charlestown.

Nov. 19, 1847-ts.

TWO very fine Double Barrelled Guns, for sale by E. M. AISQUITH.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND MITS.—5 dozen superior heavy buckskin gloves and mits,
Winchester make, received and for sale by
Nov. 19, 1847. MILLER & BRO. STONE COAL.—Two Tons best Peach-Orchard Anthracite for sale by Nov. 19. E. M. AISQUITH:

AG CARPETING .- 2 Pieces of very Su Nov. 19, 1717. MILLER & BRO.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

WILL offer at Public Sale, in front of Coo

WILL offer at Public Sale, in front of Coons & Hoffman's store, on Saturday the 27th inst., at 1tt o'clock, M., to the highest bidder, the following valuable property, viz:—Let No 53, situated on High street, together with the three story weather-boarded Building attached thereon, now in the occupancy of Mr. Joseph Groff, yielding at present an annual rent of \$100.

Also—Lot No. 46, situated on Shenandoah street, together with the large and elegant three-story Store-House'thereon. There are on the first floor two excellent Store Rooms at present occupied as a Clothing store and Saddle Manufactory; the second story is occupied as a dwelling, and the third story as a Masonic Lodge, which third story will be reserved. This property yields an annual rent of \$420.

Terms of Sale.—One fourth cash, the balance in one, two and three years, with interest from

Terms of Sale.—One fourth cash, the balance in one, two and three years, with interest from date, and a Deed of Trust on the property, to secure the deferred payments. Possession will be given on the 1st of April, 1848.

Also—At the same time I will sell the Running Gear of a new four-horse Wagon, on a credit of six months, with interest from date.

PHILIP COONS.

Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 12, 1847.

D'Leary's Lucky Office, WINCHESTER, VA.

THE following prizes were sold during the past three weeks:—9 prizes of \$1,000, 2 of \$600, 2 of \$2,000, 1 of \$1,000, 1 of \$500, 1 of \$400, and 1 of \$100; besides many smaller prizes. The Tickets can be seen at the Office on file.

I now offer the following splendid Lotteries for November:

100.000 DOLLARS!

On SATURDAY, Nov. 20, will be drawn Ale. SPLENDID SCHEME:

On SATURDAY, November 27, 1847, Alexandria Lottery, CLASS T, WILL BE DRAWN.

GRAND CAPITALS. \$75,000, \$25,000, \$20,000, \$15,000, \$10,000, \$8,000, \$7,000, \$5,096, 5 of \$2,000, 15 of \$1,500, 100 prizes of \$1,000, 237 of \$500, &c., &c.,

Tickets \$20-halves \$10-quarters \$5, &c. A certificate of a package of wholes entitles the holder to all over \$408 nett that may be drawn by the 25 tickets named therein. Certificates of

shares in proportion.

IT Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lottery will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of the drawing sent immediatey after it is over, to all who orde Address A. D. O'LEARY. Winchester, Nov. 12, 1847.

Exchange and Lottery Office. VO. 7, LIGHT ST., BALTIMORE, MD. R. C. MATLACK & CO.

CAPITAL PRIZE: 20.000 DOLLARS!

Maryland Consolidated Lottery, CLASS 53, FOR 1847. For the benefit of the Susquehanna Canal.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Tuesday, November 30, 1847. 78 Number Lottery and 13 drawn Ballots. GRAND SCHEME!

1 Prize of \$30,000 4 do 5,000 1 do 2,996 1.000 500 300 2,600

32,396 prizes, amounting to \$296,696
Ticket \$5—Shares in proportion.
Certificates of packages in the above will be issued and sold at the following rates:
26 whole tickets \$74.00 | 26 quarters \$18.50

\$1,000 to \$7,000. Tickets \$1—Halves 50 cts.

Quarters 25 cts. Address your orders to

R. C. MATLACK & CO.

No. 7 Light st., 2d door below Foundain Holel. Baltimore, Nov. 26, 1847. Ready-made Coats. HAVE on hand a number of Ready-made Coats, which I will dispose of cheap.

Nov. 19, 1817.

E. S. TATE. NOV. 19, 1817. E. S. TATE.

INDELIBLE INK—Kidder's, Payson's an Comstock's, for sale by T. M. FLINT.

CARPETING, Floor Oil Cloth, Rugs an Mate, for sale by Nov. 5. CRANE & SADLER. A PPLES.—10 Bushels superior winter Apple MILLER & BRO,

FIRE IRONS.—A large assortment of Shov-els and Tongs, And-irons, &c. at Oct. 29. THOS. RAWLINS. Oct. 29. THOS. RAWLINS.

CRASS, black and colored Merino Skirts; in dies silk shirts; men's merino do., and draw ers, for sale by CRANE & SADLER.

October 27.

BACON and Lard just received and for sale by Oct. 29. CRANE & SADLER. SILK Fringes and Graduated Buttons.
Oct. 27. CRANE & SADLER.

IVORY Handle Knives and Forks, just received a few setts, (fifty-one pieces,) at about one half the usual price.

Oct. 22.

E. M. AISQUITH. Oct. 22. A XES-Chopping Axes of superior quality, warranted for 30 days-for sale cheap.
Oct. 15. E. S. TATE.

WINTER BOOTS,—Two cases men's extra
heavy Boots; one case home-made do, for
farmers; two cases extra fine and neat boys' boots.
Oct. 22. E. M. AISQUITH.

MACCARONI.—Best Italian Maccaroni at Nov. 19. E. M. AISQUITH'S. L IGHT.—Lanthrons and Lard Lamps.
T. RAWLINS.

L ARD OIL-For sale by MILLER & BRO. FRESH CITRON and Currants, for sale by T. M PLINT.

AVING made a change in my business, becomes necessary that those indebted me on account, should call and settle the same either by cash or note, on or before the lat day of December next; after which date, those remaining unsettled, will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

Nov. 12, 1847. HAVING made a cha

NOTICE.

THE Notes given at my sale became due on the lat of November, and it is desirable that they be lifted immediately. I can be found at my office in Charlestown, on every Friday.

November 12, 1847—34.

FOR SALE.

A VERY likely and valuable female servant, who has been accustomed to all kinds of kitchen, as well as House work. She has 2 chiloren. For particulars enquire at Nov. 12, 1847—3t. THIS OFFICE.

FLAG AND CUMB STONE. THE subscriber has on hand a large lot of FLAG and CURB STONE, of excellent quality, which he will sell cheap. He is also prepared to lay them at the shortest notice and on liberal terms. CHAS. G. BRAGG. Charlestown, Nov. 12, 1847—3t.

WOOD, WOOD! THOSE who may design, paying their subscriptions, &c., in Wood, are requested to deliver it at as early a day as practicable, as we are desirous of securing at once a Winter's supply.

Nov. 12, 1847.

FOR SALE.

WE have a first-rate PARLOR STOVE, for burning wood, for which we have no use, and will sell very cheap. Any one in want, can see it by calling at our Store.

Nov. 12. C. G. STEWART & SON.

ILLINOIS LAND FOR SALE. I WILL, offer in front of Coons & Hoffman's store, Harpers-Ferry, Va., on Saturday the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., to the highest bidder

160 Acres of Land

lying in the State of Illinois, being a soldier's right, the same being granted to Jacob Shugh, the deed for which, is now in my possession, and the title believed to be indisputable.

Terms of Sale.—One fourth cash; the balance in three equal instalments, with security for the deferred payments.

PHILIP COONS.

Nov. 12, 1847.

Nov. 12, 1847.

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA VEGETA-BLE OR BLOOD PILLS.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD!

BALTMORE. July 29, 1843.

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

PATRICK ROCHE,

No. 23 Conway st., between Howard and Eutaw. In FURCHASING THESE PILLS, let me add

STONE WORD OF CAUTION. 29

Always ask for HANCE'S PILLS, and purchase

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

For Sale by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baittmore st., and corner of Charles and Pratt sis., Bal-

Imore.

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

HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP or HORE-HOUND—FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting of Blood,
Pain in the Side and Breast, Bronchitis,
Croup, Asthma, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of
the lungs or neglected Cold.

The following sonnet was addressed to the proprietor by a Young Lady who was cured of Consumption:

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

How sweet it melts upon the tongue.

How sweet it melts tipon the tongue How grateful to the brenst! A glorious theme for poet's song, Soothing his cough to rest. HANCE! favored of the Gods, art thou! A blessing to thy race, Let laurels flourish on thy brow And wealth, those laurels grace

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

THIS Soap has fully stood the test of experience, and is deservedly more celebrated than any other in use, for rendering the skin smooth and soft, removing chaps, pimbles and blemishes for the preservation of the teeth and gums, and the cure of offensive breath; for cleansing and healing sores and wounds; for preventing and ouring cutaneous diseases, especially in infants; for bleaching handkerchiefs and muslins, and for the removal of grease, naint, tar. &c. from clother temporal tempora the removal of grease, paint, tar, &c. from cloth-ing. It is also much esteemed as a shaving Soan. To be had genuine at T. M. FLINT'S Drug Store

Nov. 12.

Wanted.

1,000 POUNDS Country Soap, 1,000 lbs. Tallow, 1,000 lbs. Bacon, (Hog round,) 500 bushels white Beans, and any quantity of Dried Fruit, immediately—for which the highest price will be given in Goods or on account.

MILLER & BRO.

Stoves for Sale. 1 VERY complete Coal Stove, I large six-plate Stove for burning wood, 3 fron fireboards, elbows, &c.

T. M. FLINT. Ludies' Gaiters.

W E have on hand, several dozen pair Ladies'
Gaiters, suitable for winter, (a good article,)
which we will sell cheap.
Corn and Pork wanted in exchange for work.
JAMES McDANIEL, Agt.
November 12, 1847.

Galters. A LARGE supply of Gaiters, walking and Kid Shoes, for sale by Nov. 5.

MILLER & BRO.

A GOOD assortment of ladies, gents and children's Gloves, just received by Oct. 29. CRANE & SADLER.

Boots and Shoes.

CASE extra size heavy Boots,

1 case stout do., 1 case men's water proof do.,
1 case stout do., 1 case men's water proof do.,
1 case stoys' do., 1 case youths do., children's do.
Heavy Brogaus, Boys' and Children's Shoes of
every quality on hand and for rale low by
Nov. 5.

LEATHER—Heavy sole, and upper Leather;
Calf Skins and Harness Leather, just received by
Nov. 5, 1847.

GRIND STONES-for sale by Nov. 5, 1847. WM. R. SEEVERS.

A LITTLE WOMAN.

From the Spanish of Juan Ruix de Hatta,
Little precious stone, what splendor meets the eyes;
Little lump of sugar, how much sweetness lies;
in a little woman, love grows and multiplies—
recollect the proverb says, 'A word unto the wise. A peppercorn is very small, but seasons every dinner, More than all other condiments, although 'tis sprinkled

thinner;

Just to a little woman is, if love will let you win her.

There's not a joy in all the world you will not find within

And as within the little rose, you'll find the richest dye And in a little grain of gold much price and value lies As from a little balsam much rich odor doth arise, So in a little woman there's a taste of paradise.

The skylark and the nightingale, though small and ligh Yet warble sweeter in the grove than all the birds tha And so a little woman, though a very little thing, Is sweeter than all other sweets, e'en flowers that blo-in spring.

Variety.

A Secret Worth Knowing. A Secret Worth Knowing.

It is the wonder of the ignorant that men with small capital all around them are successful in business, and rapidly acquiring wealth, while they with enlarged means and opportunities are scarcely making a living. Examples multiply on all sides, as we look around among those with whom we started in life, of the value of brains. In the push and enterprise which distinguish "Yapkee land," the drone with money is soon passed in the race by the industrious and enerpassed in the race by the industrious and energetic, with a will to do and a head to plom. Yet how many with equal abilities elumber, while a more open-eyed and active neighbor gradually steals away their business, and when it is gone, shake off their drowsiness, wonder at the decree

shake off their drowsiness, wonder at the decree of fate, and fail.

Shall we tell you, reader, a simple secret, which next to industry and vigilance, has made more fortunes that all the smiles of the stars?—
It is not enough that you have a well-chosen store and a well-selected assortment of goods; that you open your store early in the morning and remain in it until late at night; (these are good things and indicagnables, the team who case by things, and indispensable;) the lew who pass by your place of business may see and admire your your place of business may see and admire your perseverance, but the public, the great number who buy, what know they, in the whirl and excitement of a large city, of the doings of a single emmet upon the hill. You must speak to numbers by the accredited organs of communication, through the journals that reach the most eyes and affect the most minds. Do not squander your money without an inquiry, but in the exercise of your reason. Circulate the knowledge of your business through those journals which reach the whole public. The newspapers will enable you to accomplish this.—Philadelphia North American.

FRIEXDSHIP .- In young minds there is com Friexusiii.—In young minds there is commonly a strong propensity to particular intimacies and friendships. Youth, indeed, is the season when friendships are sometimes formed, which not only continue through succeeding life, but which glow to the last, with a tenderness unknown to the connexions begun in cooler years. The propensity, therefore, is not to be discouraged, though at the same time, it must be regulated with much circumspection and care.

Too many of the pretended friendships of youth are mere combinations in pleasure. They are

are mere combinations in pleasure. They are often founded on capricious likings, suddenly contracted and suddenly dissolved. Sometimes they are the effect of interested complaisance and flattery on the one side, and of credulous fondness

constant the effect of interested complaisance and flattery on the one side, and of credulous fondress on the other. Such rash and dangerous connextions should be avoided, least they afterwards load in with dishonor.

We should ever have it fixed in our memories, that by the character of those whom we choose for our friends, our own is likely to be formed, and will certainly be judged of by the world. We ought, therefore, to be slow and cantious in contracting intimacy; but when a virtuous friendship is once established, we must ever consider it as a sacred engagement.

String Testingsy in Pavon or Women.

A late Scotch paper says that in a trial at the Ayr Assizes, of a man who had crually malireated his wife, for which he is to be punished by banishment for soven years, Lord Cockburn remarked incidentally, that it was a fact as disgraceful to the male sex as it was honorable to the female, that during all his long experience, he had never once met with an instance of a wife who had been abused and maltreated by her husband, even to the point of death, who did not, when placed in the volume and individuals, remarkable for the einplicity of their manners and their interesting interesting interesting the remainder of a session, there is really microstrate in the witness-box argainst him, greatly understate his treatment and her injuries, in order to shield him, her husband, from punishment.

In Sweden, where the population is about three millions five hundred inhabitants, while in Norway there are five to a hundred, in Denmark four, in Wurtemberg five, in Switzerland ten, in Italy thirteen, in Fance fifteen, in the British Islands seventeen, in England alone ten in a hundred.

Caractry of the Rocky mountains, from the Irozen copy of the Congressional Globe. \$2.00 For six cyples of either, or part of both if preserved to the proper carefully, for fear that we should not be a ble to supply at the less that may be missarded in the mails even to supply at the last may be missarded in the mails even to supply at the

CAPACITY OF THE WEST .- From the Allegauies to the Rocky mountains, from the frozen lakes of the North to the tepid water of the Gulf of Mexico! Every soil, every climate, every va of Mexico! Every soil, every climate, every va-ricty of surface. Of all the great products of the world, coffee is the only one which does not, or near not, grow there. Take the people of Britain, Hefand, France, Holland, Germany, Italy, and Spain, and place the whole in the valley beyond the Alpalachians, and it would continue to ask for "more." Ohio alone, without sinking a pit below the level of her valleys, could supply coal equal to the amount dug from the mines of Engiand and Waies for twenty-five hundred years; and Ohio is but a pigmy, in the way of bitumen, compared with Western Pennsylvania and Virginit. Iron abounds from Tennessee to lake Erie, and forms the very mountains of Missouri and Arkansas. Saltawells up from secret storehouses in every Northwestern State. Lead enough toshoot the human race extinct which is raised from the great metalic dikes of Illinois and Wisconsin. the Alpalachians, and it would continue to ask shoot the human race extinct which is raised from the great metalic dikes of Illinois and Wisconsin. Copper and silver beckon all trusting capitalists to the shores of Lake Superior. And mark the water courses, the chain of lakes, the immense plains graded for railroads by Nature's own hand, the reservoirs of water waiting for cana's to use them. Already the farmer far in the interior woods of Ohio and Indiana, may ship his produce at his own door to reach Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New Orleans, and every mile of its transit shall be by canal, steamboat or mile of its transit shall be by canal, steamboat or rail-car.—North American Review.

Poor Fillow !- The Editor of an Ohio pape says that he has been mobbed eleven times, and even when he was writing the article in which this statement occurs, stones, rotten eggs, &c., ware through this house. were thrown at his house.

The Girard College, Philadelphia, will be opened for the reception of orphans on the first of January. Applications for admission can be made on and after the first of December.

Georgia U. S. SENATORS.—The Whigs of the Legislature of Georgia have had a meeting and agreed to support Judge J. McP. Berrien and W. C. Dawson, for the U. S. Senators from that

HEAVY YIELD OF CORK.—Mr. John A. Turkey of Scioto county, Ohio, has this year raised corn, it is said, which yielded 160 bushels to the

The Speakership.—The Philadelphia Bulletin has a rumor that Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, will be the administration candidate for the Speakership of the House.

AGENTS

WM. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry; John G. Wilson, do WM. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Terry;
JOHN G. WILSON,
SOLOMON STALEY, Shepherdstown;
WM. Or JAMES BURK, Elk Branch;
JOHN COOK, Zion Church;
WM. RONEMOUS OF ADAM LINK, Sen., Union School

OUSE;
GEORGE E. MOORE. Old Furnace;
GEORGE E. MOORE. Old Furnace;
JOHN H. SMITH OF W. J. BURWELL, Smithfield;
EHWIN A. REILY, Summit Point;
DILFHIR DREW OF S. HEFLESOWER, Kabletown;
Dr. J. J. JANNEY, Wade's Depot;
JACON ISLER OF THOS. W. REYNOLDS, Berryville;
WM. A. CASTLEMAN, Snicker's Ferry;
WM. TIMBERLAKE OF J. O. COVLE, Brucetown, Fredick county.

HENRY F. BAKER, Winchester; Col. WM. HARMISON OF WM. G. CATLETT, Bat

Col. WM. HARMISON OF WM. G. CATLETT, BAIR
MORGAN COUNTY;
JOHN H. LAKENS, MARTINSBURG;
J. P. MEGRATH, Philemont, Loudoun county;
WM. A. STRPHRESON, Upperville, Fauquier county;
JOHN BURKET, Hillisborough, Londoun county;
GRORGE GILBERT, Romney, Hampshire county;
GRORGE, JORDAN OF W. BEAR, LATRY, Page county
Col. ANDREW KEYSER, Hope Mills, do
Capt PETER PRICE, Springfield, do
MORGAN JOHNSON, Ninevah, Warren county;
JOHN H. P. STONE, Waterford, Londour county;
— MASSEY, White Post, Clarke county;
Col. — TURNER, Front Royal, Warren county.

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE & APPENDIX. W E issue this Prospectus to apprise the public of renewed preparations on our part to publish the CoxGRESSIONAL GLORE and APPENDIX for the approaching
session, and to invite subscriptions. The two Houses
having contracted with us for the work, on such terms

GRESSIONAL GLOER and APPENDIX for the approaching reasion, and to invite subscriptions. The two Houses having contracted with us for the work, on such terms as enable us now to make complete reports, to multiply and issue the aumbers in quicker, succession than here-tofore, and without increasing the price to subscribers, we hope to make a good return for the liberality and high official sanction thus bestowed on the publication. We shall increase the volume at least one-tifud beyond the ordinary bulk, and endenvor to add to its usefulness by extending still further its large circulation.

This last is not the least important point in the view of Congress. Faithful and durable reports of the debates of the body are of value in proportion to the extent of their circulation among the people. It is in this way that Congress is brought into the presence of its remote constituents—that it obtains easy access and holds communication with them from day to day, and renders the government really representative.

Having received from all parties in Congress the strongest marks of approbation and confidence, in the liberal means and permanent contract voted to continue the work, we shall not be found wanting in the Impariality and industry necessary to the due fulfilment of the engagement on our part. The next session will task to the union the best of the field, will furnish subjects of profound inquiry and consideration. The terms of peace, the disposition to be made of conquests, the consequences to be drawn from all that has been done, as affecting parties in this country, and especially as bearing on the approaching presidential election, will open up movel and powerfully operating discussions, rendering the councils at Washington during the next year as pregnant of good or evil to this continent as those of Rome were to the Old World in the days of her early energy. Such a field for deliberation and action was never presented to any previous Congress, in New Mexico, California, in the capital of Alexico, and the pro

For one copy of the Congressional Globe . \$2 00.

For one copy of the Appendix 2 00.

For six copies of either, or part of both 10 00.

Proprietors of newspapers who copy tills prospectus before the first day of December, and send as one copy of their paper containing it, marked around with a per to direct our attention to it, shall have their names entered on our books for one copy of the Congressiona Globe and Appendix during the session.

Our prices for these papers are so low that we canno affind to credit them out. Therefore, no person need consume time in writing for them, unless the money accompanies the order. Subscriptions should be here by the 13th December t furthest, to ensure all the numbers. Washington, Nov. 19, 1817. BLAIR & RIVES.

Por the Ladles.

Ricii Ottoman Sattins, splendid plain and figured Silks, Plaid do., the latest style Cashmers, Mouselins, at extremely low prices; Plain and Twilled Ginghams, Rich British and American Prints, Alpaccas; and every variety of dress Goods, Flowers, Ribbands, Plumes, Fringes Gymps, Scarfs, and the richest and most splendic Shalls, all of which we will offer at reduced prices. Nov. 5.

Nov. 5. MILLER & BRO. JUST received, and for sale at the lowest cash
prices, 100 Sacks G. A. SALT; 25 Sacks
best green RIO COFFEE; and 1500 pounds
CANDLES, mouled and dipped.
COONS & HOFFMAN.
Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 5, 1847.

Perfumery and Fancy Goods.

JUST received, a large supply of French Perfumery, comprising all the new varieties, with many new and elegant Fancy Articles, to which we particularly invite the attention of the Ladies. Nov. 5. MILLER & BRO.

Cranberries JUST received and for sale by Nov. 5. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Window Glass,

OF every size and quality, at Baltimore price for sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Nov. 5, 1847.

RON.—Lately received a large assortment of Iron Tire, Horse Shoe Bars, Nail Rods, small round and square Rods, Harrow Tooth Iron, &c., which I will sell at reduced prices. Oct. 29. THOS. RAWLINS.

Corn is now relling at \$1.25 per bushel in this market. We should think this price ought to yield a fair profit to our farmers who have made this year four or five hundred bushels to the hand.

[Galveston (Texas) News.]

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

THE undersigned have just returned from the Eastern markets with a new and splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS in their line, which they are determined to sell at lower rates than any other establishment at Harpers-Ferry, or in Jefferson county, viz:

Black Cloths—French, English and American Dress Cloths, at prices as follows, viz: 2, 2 50, 3, 3, 50, 4, 4, 50, 5,00, 6,00, 7,00, 8,50, \$10 per ward.

yard.

Blue Cloths—English and American Dress
Cloths, as follows, viz: 2,50, 3,25, 4,00, 5,00, 6,00,
7,00 and 8,00 per yard.

Brown Cloths—English and American Dress
Cloths, as follows: 1,80, 2,25, 3,00, 4,50 and 6,00

per yard.

Invisible Green Cloths—English and American
Dress Cloths as follows: 2,50, 3,50, 4,50, 5,50

6,50 and 7,00 per yard.

Beaver Cloths—English and American Over Coat Cloths as follows: Plain, Bloo, Black, Brown and Invisible Green and Drab, at the following prices, viz: 2,00, 2,50, 3,00, 4,00, 4,50 and 5,00

per yard.

Pilot Cloths—American and other Pilot Cloths
as follows, viz: 75 cts., 1,00, 1,50, 2,00 and 2,50

ck and Blue Cassimeres-French, Englis and American Cassimeres as follows, viz: 1,00, 1,25, 1,50, 1,75, 2,00, 2,25, 2,50, 2,75 and 3,00

Funcy Cassimeres—A large assortment of French, English and American Cassimeres as follows, viz: 374, 50 and 75 ets., 1,00, 1,25, 1,50, 1,75, 2,00, 2,25, 2,50, 2,75, 3,00 and 3,50 per yard. Treced Cassimeres for Coats—English and American Tweeds for sack or business Coats of various colors, at prices as follows, viz: 50, 621, 75, 875 ets. and 1,00 per yard.

Vestings and Vetrets—Freuch, English and American, a great variety, of various patterns, and at prices from 50 ets. to 83,00 per pattern.

Sattinets—Blue, Black, Light Grey, Dark Grey, Gold Mixed, Plaid and Striped from 314 cents, to 81,25 cents per yard.

Gold Mixed, Plaid and Striped from 314 cents, to \$1,25 cents per yard.

Cloakings—A great variety both in colors and qualities, which cannot fail to please.

Remnants—We have a large assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres many of them large enough for pants and roundabouts for half grown boys, and beautiful patterns, which we will sell very

Ready-Made Clothing. A large and extensive assortment, such as Over Coats, Body Coats, Frock Coats, Sack Coats, from Coats, body Coats, Frock Coats, Sack Coats, from 81,50 to \$20,00; Pants and Vests for winter wear from 75 cts. to \$8,00; Roundabouts, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Com-forts, Stocks, Suspenders, Bosoms, Cloaks, Tapes, Domestic and Lambswool Socks, and in short Domestic and Lambswool Socks, and in short every article usually kept in a gentlemans' furnishing store. To conclude, we respectfully ask a call from the public, and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

STEPHENS & WELLS.

N. B. We have also received the FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS, and are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice and in the most approved style.

approved style. Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 15, 1847.

Jewelry and Fancy Goods. THE subscribers have returned from the East-ern cities with a handsome stock of Jewelry and Fancy Goods, which have been bought on good terms, and will be sold at a very moderate advance, comprising in part, Gold and Silver Watches, all descriptions of Breast Pins, Finger Bings, Far, Rings, Branciets, Gold and Silver Rings, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Gold and Silver Rings, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, &c. Also—a good assortment of Cornelius, Parlor and common Lard Lamps, from 50 cts., to \$12; Candlelarbers, gilt and plated, from one to three branches: musical instruments—Accordeans, very cheap, Flutes, Fifes, &c., Britannia Ware, in sets and single pieces; a handsome assortment of Plated and Britannia Casters and Candlesticks; Cutlery, some very fine Razors, Penknives, Scissors, Tweesers, &c.; Steel Beads and Trimmings, Bead Bags, Purses, &c.; a beautiful lot of Choral, for Necklaces, with a general assortment of Toys and other laces, with a general assortment of Toys and other articles usually kept with the above goods.

C. G. STEWART & SON.

Charlestown, Nov. 5, 1847.

Window Glass. Window Glass.

8 BY 10, 10 by 12, Baltimore and New Jersey,
different qualities; 10 by 12 Western, on
hand and for sale cheap. Other sizes furnished
at short notice.

WM. R. SEEVERS. at short notice. WM. I Summit Point, Nov. 5, 1847.

Hosiery.

ADIES' Cotton, Silk, Lambs Wool, Alpacca and Germantown Hose; Men's Cotton, Germantown and country-knit half-hose, children's Germantown and Scotch Plaid Hose, with elastic tops for sale known Oct. 29. CRANE & SADLER.

New Goods. a new and rich variety Watches, Jewe ry and Fancy Goods. To the Ladies, especially, we would say call and examine them, and we feel confident you will find something to suit you.

Oct 22. C. G. STEWART & SON.

Late Arrivals. BROWN and loaf sugars, of all qualities; Pulverized and crushed do; Tea, coffee, molasses, pine-apple and other cheese, Herring, Mackerel, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps. A large stock, suitable to the season. Cooking Stoves, of first rate patterns and Castings and Hollow-ware.
Castings and Hollow-ware.
Fulled and Plaid Linesys, Tweeds and Heavy
Flannels.
WM. R. SEEVERS.
Summit Point, Oct. 15, 1847.

The Gentlemen WILL find at GIBSON & HARRIS'S— Super Blue, Blk & Brown French Cloths, Tweeds, Cioths for overcoats, Black French Cassimeres, Fancy 3-4 and 6-4 French do. Vestings, a great variety, Cravats of all kinds, Gloves, Kid, Silk and Woolen, Suspenders, Socks, and in fact every article that is necessary for their apparel.

October 15.

Thread, Bobbin & Lisle Edging. WE have on hand a good supply of very nice Thread, Robbin Edgings and Laces, French worked Collars, some very fine, Linen Cambrick Hdkfs., Extra Goods, Silk Fringes, Buttons, &c.
Oct. 15. GIBSON & HARRIS.

Oct. 15. GIBSON & HARRIS.

DOMESTICS.—75 pieces Bleached Cotton, 10 to 20 cents, 1 Bale 4-4 Brown Cotton, 1 do. plain, 20 pieces fine Brown Cotton, Cotton Flannels, brown and bleached, 10 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bags ready-made, Brown and Bleached Sheetings 12-4 wide, Pillow-case Cotton, Bed Tickings, all prices, Checks, Domestic Ginghams, Cotton Battings, Wadding, with many other goods in the domestic order, making the stock large and complete.

Oct. 15. Grason & Harris.

1848 HAGERSTOWN AND FAR1848 MER'S ALMANACS—Also, a
large assortment of School Books, such as are
used in the several schools in this place. Steel
Pens, Paper, Music, Preceptors, Fortune-telling
and conversatio cards, Motto Seals, &c.
Oct. 15.

Thomas Rawlins.

CASTINGS.—I have now on hand a large as-sortment of Pots, Ovens, Kettles, Skillets, Griddles, Extra Oven Lids, of all sizes, Dogirons, Mouldboards, Wagon Boxes, &c. Oct. 29. THOS. RAWLINS. G UM SHOES.—A large supply of Gum Shoes for gentlemen and ladies, just received and for sale by MILLER & BRO.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

J. H. KINNINGHAM has just received from
J. Philadelphia, the FASHIONS, fully explained and illustrated, so that he can Cut in the
most fashionable and tasteful manner, all garments
entrusted to him. Having had considerable experience, and advantages inferior to no one in the
county, he feels a degree of confidence in soliciting a share of the custom of the town and vicinity. Pledging himself to exert all his energies to
please the public taste, he unconditionally warrants all garments cut by him to fit. He respectfully invites all to give him a trial.
Charlestown, Sept. 24, 1847.
N. B.—All kinds of country produce taken in

N. B.—All kinds of country produce taken in payment for work. Corn, Wheat or Flour would not be refused.

J. H. K.

RICHARD PARKER, ATTORT BY 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-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 ablic. He can be found, either day or night, at is office or at Carter's Hotel, unless profession-

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

FURNITURE DEPOT At Harpers-Ferry.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has for sale, a large as-

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 materials, and in the best manner, with the ald 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 artiare particularly invited to call and see the arti-cles now offered.

Call and examine before you purchase else-

where.
UNDERTAKING, and Repairing of all kinds of Furniture, attended to promptiy.

JOHN R. ZIMMERMAN.

Harpers-Ferry, April 30, 1847—6m.

Valuable Jefferson Land for Sale.

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

situated three miles North West of Charlestown, (the seat of Justice for Jefferson county, Va.,) within half a mile of the Winchester and Potomac Railfond, and the Smithfield and Harpers.Ferry Turnpike, and also within four Milesof 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 Out-buildings consist of a Smoke-house legro Houses, Stabling, &c. There is a great variety of

growing and yielding upon the Estate
besides every variety of Ornamerital 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 having ever occurred a significant in local flushing. The land

THURS EDUCED

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

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 grantly to be met with.

The subscriber respectfully invites a call from ionable style, and warranted to order, in the most fash 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 grantly to be met with. rarely to be met with WM. T. WASHINGTON.

Near Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., 2 December 18, 1846.



A SUPPLY of the above ceived and for sale by JOHN P. BROWN. SUPPLY of the above valuable articles re

THE subscriber is anxious topurchase a large
Inumber 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

No. 2 do do 20 inch,
No. 3 do do 22 "
No. 4 do do 24 "
No. 5 do do 25 "

Wheat and Corn Wanted. Wheat and Corn Wanted.

THE subscribers are anxious to purchase any number of Bushels of Wheat and Corn, for which they will pay the highest Cash price on delivery; or, if the farmers prefer it, they will haul it from their Barns, as they keep teams for that purpose. Farmers, look to your interest, and give us a call before you dispose of your produce.

M. H. & V. W. MOORE.

The Plaster, Salt, Fish, Tar, &c. always onh and to exchange with the farmers for their produce. Old Furnace, Febuary 26, 1847.

SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL.





ROM the liberal encouragement extended to rious seasons, and his Bar shall always be supthe proprietor, he has been induced to add to plied with the best Wines, Brandies, (foreign and bis establishment Ten new and very commodious rooms; he is therefore prepared to entertain in a He has also erected additional stalls to his sta L the proprietor, he has been induced to add to his establishment Ten new and very commodious rooms; he is therefore prepared to entertain in a very comfortable manner many more visiters and boarders than heretofore,—and while he continues to keep his house in the same style, hopes to merit and receive the same generous share of pub-

lic patronage.

He further promises, that his Table shall be supplied as usual, with all the delicacies of our va-

LAWRENCE B. BECKWITH BOUNCE & RUCLE Commission Merchant,

BALTIMORE TRADE.

No. 22 Commerce Street, Baltimore REFER TO REFER TO
H. Keyes, Esq.,
T. H. & W. B. Willis,
Jno. R. Flagg, Esq.,
Jas. L. Ranson, Esq.,
Lewis Fry & Co., Berkeley Co., Va.
G. H. Beckwith & Co., Middletoxy, Va.

Jno. K. White, Esq., Shepherdstown, Baltimore, Sept. 17, 1847. WALTER CROOK, Jr., UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, 220 Baltimore street, near Charles, Baltin K EEPS constantly in store a large and general assortment of Upholstery Goods, Curtain Materials, French and American Paper Hangings. Also makes to order Bed and Window Curtains, Cushions, Carpets, 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.) GENTLEMEN'S Garmen's made in a superior manner. Making, Cutting and Trimming done on reasonable terms, with neatness and

Baltimore, July 16, 1847-6m. A PHILLIPS & CO.,

GROLLAT THARDERM S, W. Corner of Baltimore and Charles street AVE constantly on hand an extensive as AVE constantly on hand an extensive as Continent of superior Rendy-made Clothing Gentlemen in want of fashignable Garments will find at this Establishment one of the best supplies in the city, at the lowest prices for cash.

To Garments made to order, in the most fash ionable style, and warranted to please.

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, 1847-1y.



Marble Establishment.

The subscribers beg leave, most respectfully, to announce to the citizens of Jefferson and the surrounding counties, that they have opened a MARBLE YARD in Charlestown, a few doors West of the Post Office, on the opposite side, where they will be prepared at all times, to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, and all other articles in their line.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

ANDERSON & RING. Charlestown, August 6, 1847—6m.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

The subscriber is anxious to purchase a large number of Negroes, of bothsexes, sound and likely. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, No. 3 do do 20 inch, 15 00 No. 3 do do 22 " 17 00 Will find its to heir interestic give him a cell be."

No. 1 Albany Cook, taking 18 inch wood, with all the fixtures complete,

No. 2 do do

20 inch,

15 00

No. 3 do do

22 " 17 00

No. 4 do do

25 " 25 00

No. 5 do do

25 " 25 00

No. 3 do do

25 " 25 00

No. 3 do do

26 do

No. 3 do do

27 "Louis" Parlor Stoves, new style,

No. 3 do do

No. 4 do do

28 do do

No. 4 do do

29 in. 8 00

No. 4 do do

20 in. 8 00

No. 4 do do

20 in. 8 00

No. 4 do do

20 in. 8 00

No. 4 do do

26 in. 12 00

Small Bituminous Coal Stoves

All of the above bought under the most favorable circumstances, and will be sold very cheap.

Oct. 22. CRANE & SADLER.

CIGARS.—Genuine Imported Cheroots, Gen.

Taylor, Palo Alto, Prussia Regalia, Planta
ion, Lord Byron, Ladies Royal, La Norma, to
gether with a large assortment of old Cigars on

seirable Stoves for chambers.

Six-plate Air-tights from 4to 9 dollars; Kitchen

Ranges and Hot Air Furances at the lowest rates. He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charlestown.

All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to.

WILLIAM CROW.

Charlestown, Nov. 20, 1846—tf.

No. 2 "Louis 'Parlor Stoves, new style, 10 00 No. 3 do do do do 20 in. 8 00 No. 4 Louis 14th style cast air-tight, 17 in. 6 00 No. 3 do do do 20 in. 8 00 No. 4 do do do 26 in. 12 00 Small Bituminous Coal Stoves 6 00 Large do do 10 00 Sheet Iron Air-tights from four to eight dollars, which sizes a which the desired to the second Monday, and at Berryville on the second Monday in each month, and usually a second Mon

Small Bituminous Coal Stoves

Large do 100

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 4to 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. Shawls! Shawls! Shawls!

JUST received and for sale: Black Thibet with rich Fringe, Black Thibet with rich Fringe,
Black Cloth Heavy,
Mode colored, Embroidered do., rich,
Do. "Plain"

BLANK BOOKS.—Various kinds and prices,
with two elegant Family Bibles.
Oct. 22. E. M. AISQUITH.

Black Cloth Heavy,
Mode colored, Embroidered do., rich,
Do. "Plain"

Tekere and Cashmere do.,
Blankets and other Wollen do., yery low.
Nov. 5. MILLER & BRO.

GEORGE W. SAPPINGTON. Charlestown, Nov. 19, 1847.

CITY TRADE

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

June 11, 1847-1y. JAMES M. HATG,

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.

LT All orders promptly attended to.
Baltimore, Feb. 5, 1847—1y*

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

Our Stock, in part, comprises the following articles vir.

icles, viz : Knives, Scissors, Needles, Razors, Saws, Axes Knives, Scissors, Needles, Razors, Saws, Axes, Files, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Guns, Curain Bands, Tea Trays, Fire Irons, Cast Pots, Ovens, Kettles, Spades, Shovels, Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Chaius, Nails, Iron, Steel, Tin, Wire, Copner, Zioc, Lead, Lead Pipe, Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, &c.; Stoves, Grates, Anvils, Vices, Belows, Harness and Saddlery Mountings; Eliptic springs and Axles, warranted; Patent Leather, hainted Cloth, Coach Lace, Lamps, Hubs, Bows, Iud-bands, Mallable Castings, and all Goods saually kept in Hardware Stores, which we offer wholesale and retail at our new Grantie front Vare-houses, sign of the Gill Plane, at the South-ast corner of Bridge and High streets. Entrance, irst door from the corner in either street.

MUNCASTER & DODGE.

Georgetown, D. C., March 5, 18-17.

Scales, Scales! Scales!!

Marden's Patent Improved Plat form and Counter Scales.

Manufactory Corner of South Charles and Balde ston Streets, Ballimore. A LL persons in want of Weighing Apparatus,
A 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 satisied. Beams and Platforms, from the heaviest
tonnage to the most minute Gold and Assayer's
Balance, always on hand.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the public, that he keaps 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 cliambers. 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 Grales for fire-places. Also puts up Fornaces for heating dwellings, banks, churches, stores, &c.

S. B. SEXTON,
July 16, 1847—6m. 119 Lombard st., Ralt.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

S ADDLERY.—Just opened, a large and beau-tiful assortment of new pattern plated steel stirrups and bridle bits, spurs, buckles, satchel and trunk locks, curb chains, awls, collar and saddler's needles, cowhides, whips, &c.
Oct. 15.

T. RAWLIES.

NK.—Superior Writing Ink; Indellible do., best, Kidder's make. For sale by Oct. 15. THOMAS RAWLINS. STOVES.—A few Stoves just received at low prices. E. M. AISQUITH:

Oct. 22, 1847

DR. SWEETZERS PANACEA. THIS Medicine is warranted, on oath, not to contain a particle of Calomel, Corrogive Sub-limate, Arsenie, Chloride of Gold, or any defete-

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

The principle upon which this medicine acts, is by assisting and harmonizing with naturely it drives out all foul acrimonious humors from the blood and body, and by assimilating with and atrengthening the gastric juice of the atomach, 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, Tumore, Scrofula or
King's Evil, White Swellings, Erysipelas, Ulcers,
Cancers, Running Sores, Scabs and Biles, time
and a determined perseverance in Dr. SwellZer's Paracea, will effect a cure.

FOR INDICESTION,
Rejection of food, Nausea, Vomitings, Nervous affections, Billous complaints, Head-ache, Paleness, or Female Irregularities, Dr. Sweetzer's Panacea will soon effect a 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 tike much medicine; but bear in mind that this mildly operating medicine puts not weakness into the irame, 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.

SCROFULA 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 blood, its purification should be their first thought, for after a long course of perseverance they will even cure hereditary disease. SCHOFULA AND GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS

In case of Jaundice, Asthma, Liver complaints, Tic Delorieux, Rheumatism or Rheumatic Gout,
Dr. Sweetzen'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 Costivenees, 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 health.

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 Flow of blood to the head, Giddiness, Singing of Buzzing noise in the head and ears, Dr. SWEET-ZER'S PANADEA will give certain relief; in all severe and chronic cases, the patients cannot be too often reminded that larger doses and persecrance will effect a cure.

In Chills and fevers, billious 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 CONFLAINTS.

These complaints are generally attended with the most fatal consequences, 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 marrow, passages, whence crusted on the finest marrow, passages. 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 diurctics 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. Sweetzer's Paracea, you remove the cause of the disease, consequently it cannot exist any longer, after sufficient perseverance in its use has deprived the blood and body of all acrimonious humors and incrustations.

diseases; where the cause, instead of having been thoroughly removed from the blood and body, have 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. Smetch.

Baltimore, March 5, 1847—1y.

STOVES, STOVES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The subscriber most respectfully informs the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a sumption is so prevalent.

BILES. SORES AND ULCERS.

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. Sweetzen'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 eelected the lungs instead of the surface of your body for its seat, consemption 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 swellings, bip joint complaint, ruptures, falling of the bowels and womb disease, will find a speedy cure in Dr. SWERTZER'S PANACEA. 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 weakeat frame, under any stage of human suffering.

Price 31 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. For sale wholesale and retail, at the corner of Charles and Prati Streets, Baltimore. Also for sale by Thos. M. Flint, Successor to J. H.

Heard, Charlestown,

A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry,
JOSEPH ENTLER, Shepherdstown,
DORSEY & BOWLY, Winchester.

October 1, 1847—cowly.