Spirit of Jefferson.

JAMES W. BELLER, in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, OFFICEON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK,)

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

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

3.7 ADVARTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those not marked on the manuality for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and charges accompander. A liberal discount made o those who advertise by the year. AGENTS

WM. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Perry; John G. Wilson, do JOHN G. WILSON, do SOLOMON STALEY, Shepherdstown; WM. or JAMES BURR, Elk Branch; OHN COOK. Zion Church; WM. RONEMOUS OF ADAM LINK, Sen., Union School

Gume;

George E. Moore. Old Furnace;

John H. Srith of W. J. Burwell, Smithfield;

Ebwin A. Reilly, Summit Point;

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Jacob Isler of Thos. W. Reynolds, Berryville;

WM. A. Castleran, Snicke's Ferry;

WM. Timberlake of J. O. Coyle, Brucetown, Fred
sick commun.

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

Col. WM. Harmison or WM. G. CATLETT, Bath, Morgan county;
John H. Likens, Martinaburg;
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George Gelebert, Romney, Hampshire county;
George Gelebert, Romney, Hampshire county;
Garriel Jordan or W. Bear, Luray, Page county;
Col. Andrew Keysen, Hupe Mills, do
Capt Peter Paice, Springfield, do
Pavouall, Graves, Markeaville, do
E. W. Wood, Cedar Point, de
Noah Kite, Haneyville, do
Jacon Strode, Grove Hill,
Morgan Johnson, Ninevah, Warren county;
Maj Jro, S. Calvert, New-Market, Shenandoah co.;
John H. P. Stones, Wateford, Loudoun county;
— Massey, White Post, Clarke county;
Col. — Turker, Front Royal, Warren county.

NOW IS THE TIME! Strike while the Iron is Hot!! THE unprecedented good luck which has attend ed the far-famed and justly celebrated

PRIZE OFFICE OF BRAISTED & CO., No 6 North Calcert Street, Ballimore, Md.,

within the last few weeks, has no equal in the History
of Prize Selling.

They have sold and promptly paid the following PRIZES:

1 PRIZE OF \$10,000!

\$10,000! 1.500 !

In addition to the above, they have sold a great many smaller Prizes too numerous to mention — We, therelore, say to all who want to get good SEND ON YOUR ORDERS EARLY,"

BRAISTED & CO, No. 6 North Caltert Street, as they have "a few more left of the same sort" to be disposed of this MONTH.

LOTTERIES FOR MARCH!

To be Draien March 22d. 75,000 DOLLARS! In 5 Prizes of \$15,000 each, &c., &c.
75 numbers and 12 ballots.
Tickets only \$10 - Halves \$5 - Quarters \$2 50.
TP Packages only \$32 50.

We beg leave to call attention to the MAGNIFICENT

Susquehanna Canal Lottery,

Class 18. To be Drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md., MARCH 29th. 78 numbers and 15 ballots!

Making 15 Prizes to every 11 Blanks in the Lot-tery,—so you will perceive the chance of getting Prizes is in the purchasers favor considerable. There is distributed in this Grand Lottery \$897,696!

IN PRIZE MONEY!!! The teading Prizes in the Lettery are—

50,000 DOLLARS

1 PRIZE OF \$15.681! 1 " 10,00! \$25,000 divided into 5 Prizes of 5,000 each! \$10,000 divided into 5 Prizes of 2,000 each \$40,000 divided into 40 Prizes of 1,000 each \$25,000 divided into 50 Prizes of 500 each 1 ole Tickets only \$15 00 | Quarters \$3 75

DT The above is a Splendid Lottery for Packages, and we say, try a Package, as there are 15 Prizes to 15 blanks in every Package of 26 tickets, and one Package can draw the FOUR HIGHEST PRIZES IN THE LOTTERY, amounting to

96,000 DOLLARS!

Do not forget, if you want to get the good Prizes and make yourselves comfortable for life, to address your orders to the ALWAYS LUCKY
BRAINTED & CO.,
No. 6 North Calvert Street,
Baltinoue, Md.

SPECIAL NOTICE. LOTTERIES DRWN EVERY DAY. Capitals from \$1,000 to 50,000 ! TICKETS VARYING IN PRICE FROM \$1 to \$20.

The Small Fry Lottery flow as to \$20.

The Small Fry Lottery drawns every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday. Capitals \$1,000, \$3,000, \$2,000, \$1,000, &c., &c. Tickets \$1.

Certificate of Packages of Whole will cost but \$15—Halves \$7.50—Quarters \$3.75. BRAISTED & CO pay postage on all letter and from their Office, and send the officia

drawing after the Lottery is drawn. Braisted & carly a stated. Co. pay all prizes in Gold. For Prizes always address,

BRAISTED & CO., No. 6, North Calvert Street, BALTIMORE, Md.

All business confidential. . . Feb. 29, 1848.

This Week and Next,

This Weck and Next,

THE subscriber will sell off at greatly reduced
prices, in order to close out. No respect paid
to cost now; so great bargains can be had. He
has still left a great many desirable goods, such as
Black and Colored Silks; Alpacas; Calicoes;
Ginghams; Lawns; Silk and Colton Stockings;
Shoes; Bonnets; Bed Ticks; Cloths; Vestings;
Lacea; Edgings; Fringes; Gloves; Carpeting;
de., &c., all of which must be disposed of at some
price.

E. M. AlSQUITH.
Charlestown, February 29, 1848.

CHEAP CLOTHS.—Great bargains may be had in Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, many at prime cost. Gentlemen who wish can receive great bargains, as we want to make room for spring stock.

MILLER & BRO. March 14.

6 BUSHELS Peas and Beans, just received and for sale by MILLER & BRO. March 14.



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

VOL. 4.

CHARLESTOWN, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1848.

NO. 37.

Embrace the Opportunity! THE most wonderful success has attended the ever lucky office of M. ANSEL. During the last month he has sold and promptly paid the following Prizes, viz:

1 PRIZE of \$22,500!

7,500 ! 5,225 ! 1,000!

In addition to the above, I have sold a great nany smaller prizes, too numerous to mention.

I now offer the following brilliant Schemes for the present month, and would advise my friends to send on their orders in time, as often they come too late for a particular lottery in which tickets are ordered, and my desire is to fill every order as

Splendid Schemes for March! 25.000 DOLLARS To be drawn MONDAY, March 27.

78 Number Lottery and 13 Drawn Ballots. TICKETS \$5-Halves \$2 50-Quarters \$1 25.

50.000 DOLLARS! To be drawn on WEDNESDAY, March 29th 78 numbers and 15 drawn ballots. Tickers \$15—Shares in proportion.

25.000 Dollars!

To be drawn on THURSDAY, March 80th. 75 numbers and 12 drawn ballots. TICKETS \$8-shares in proportion.

ET Every Monday, Wednesday and Thurday
Small Fry Lotteries are drawn. Capital Prize
S4,000—Tickets S1.

Be careful to address,

Coirner of Baltimore and Light sts.

Baltimore, March 7, 1848.

Dissolution

THE Partners
William J. S.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their triends of Jefferson and the adjoining counties, and all who may call on them, that they are now prepared to offer Low an Entire New Stock of Hardware, which has been selected with the greatest care, from the European and American Manufacturers.

AVING taken the stock on hand of the late firm of Stephens & Wells, I take the op portunity of thanking the numerous friends and customers of the establishment for past patronage, and request a continuance-of the same. I have on hand at this time a beautiful assortment of portunity of thanking the numerous friends and customers of the establishment for past patronage, and request a continuance-of the same. I have on hand at this time a beautiful assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, which I will dispose of from now until the first of April, for cash or to promit customers on time, without regard to profits. I have also a large assortment of the same of the same of the same. I have on hand at this time a beautiful assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, which I will dispose of from now until the first of April, for cash or to promit customers on time, without regard to profits. I have also a large assortment of the same of the same. I have on hand at this time a beautiful assortment of April, for cash or to promit customers on time, without regard to profits. I have also a large assortment of the same of the same. I have on hand at this time a beautiful assortment of April, for cash or to promit customers of the same. I have on hand at this time a beautiful assortment of April, for cash or to promit customers of the same. I have on hand at this time a beautiful assortment of April, for cash or to promit customers of the same. I have on hand at this time a beautiful assortment of April, for cash or to promit customers of the same. I have on hand at this time a beautiful assortment of April, for cash or to promit customers of the same. I have on hand at this time a beautiful assortment of April, for cash or to promit customers of the same. I have on hand at this time a beautiful assortment of April, for cash or to promit customers of the same of the promit of the promi Their Stock, in part, comprises the following Ware-honses, sign of the Gilt Plane, at the South-east corner of Bridge and High streets. Entrance, first door from the corner in either street. MUNCASTER & DODGE. Georgetown, D. C., March 7, 1848—1y.

PHILIP B. SADTLER & SONS,

Opticians, Watch Makers and Silversmiths, No. 212 Baltimore Street, between Charles and St. Paul Streets, Baltimore, HAVE constantly for sale at Wholesale and Retail, a large assortment of Spectacles, and other Optical and

Mathematical Instruments.

Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware. Having arranged all their goods in the Optical Having arranged all their goods in the Optical line on one side of their store, this branch of the business will occupy the undivided attention of one of the firm, (surviving partner of T. Fenton Hamilton & Co.,) who flatters himself from his long experience in adapting glasses to the sight, to give satisfaction. None but glasses of the best quality and correctly ground will be applied, as great injury to the sight often results from the use of glasses of an inferior quality, or from an injudicious selection. Their Spectacle Frames and other Wares of Gold and Silver, are made by the best workmen, in their own workshop, under the best workmen, in their own workshop, under the immediate superintendence of one of the firm, a

practical mechanic; with these advantages, they are enabled to sell at such prices as cann 17 Clocks and Watches of every description, carefully repaired and warranted. Speciacles and Thermometers repaired; new Glasses fitted to Speciacles.
Crucibles for sale by the Cask or Nest.
February, 29, 1848—6m*.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Co-Partnership existing between Wm. K. Jenkins, John Kable, David Johnson and Wm. Jobe, trading under the firm of Wm. Jobe & Co., will be dissolved on the first day of April next. Co., will be dissolved on the first day of April next. Those having claims against the concern for Wool, &c., delivered, will please sail and receive the goods due them, previoue to that day, as the acting partner will not be present after that period. Those indebted will please come forward and make settlement, either by payment or note, at as early a day as possible, for the reasons above stated.

Enteract 99 1848

February 29, 1848.

The undersigned returns his thanks to his customers in Jefferson, Clarke and Loudoun, for the very liberal patronage extended to him since his sojourn amongst them; and assures them, that should his lot still be cast in their midst, he will be able to furnish them every thing in his line, upon such terms as cannot fail to please.—Should he locate at a distance too remote from them, he will nevertheless carry with him a grateful remembrance of their kindness.

Feb. 29.

WM. JOBE.

MOLASSES—35 Barrels superior quality N.
O. Molasses.

Feb. 22, 1848.

STRONG CIDER. VINEGAR, sifted and unsifted Corn Meal, for sale by Feb. 22.

S. H. ALLEMONG,

RESH GARDEN SEEDS.—A large selection of Fresh Garden Seeds from Mr. Thos. Allen, just received and for sale by Feb. 28.

S. H. ALLEMONG.

WANTED.—Any quantity of small Onions for which we will pay the highest price in MILLER & BRO.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS. The Great Attraction in Charlestown, Ready-Made Clothing Emporium, Whose Fame is Drawing " the Knowing !"

A SH & CO., from Baltimore, respectfully announce to the citizens of Charlestown and the public generally, that they have opened a Clothing Emporium in the Store Room on Main Street, formerly occupied by Mr. S. H. Allemong, where they will be constantly supplied with READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Of every description—such as Coals, Cloaks, Pants, Vests, &c., toget er with Hats, Gaps, Boots, Stoces, &c. They are also supplied with Leather and Hair Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Gloves, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Shirts, Bosoms, Colars, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Comforts, &c. &c.

Having a wholesale establishment in Baltimore, embracing all the articles here enumerated, they are enabled to compete with, and UNDERSKLL, any other establishment, come from what quarter it may I and would assure the people of Jefferson that greater BARGAINS were never told of in this day and generation, than are to be met with at their establishment.

The great saving to purchasers will be manifest to all who call. They again assure the public that they will sell every thing in their line for less money than such articles can be procured elsewhere.

ASH & CO. Chaffestown, March 7, 1848.

Here's the Place to Save Money! HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

A SII & CO. have on hand the cheapest as sortment of the above articles ever brough A: sortment of the above articles ever brought to this place. They are actually selling for ONE-HALF AN MUCH as they are generally sold for. Their advantages for procuring these articles are not surpassed by any establishment in the county, and they promise full satisfaction to all who may give them a call. Charlestown, March 7, 1848

Dissolution of Co-Partnership. THE Partnership heretofore existing between William J. Stephens and John Wells, known by the firm of Stephens & Wells, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM J. STEPHENS, JOHN WELLS.

Harpers-Ferry, March 1, 1848.

IJ N. B. The Notes and Books of the firm are left with William J. Stephens, who is fully

to reduce the stock and Bargains may therefore be expected WM. J. STEPHENS. Harpers-Ferry, March 7, 1848.



MANUFACTURERS of Grand and Square V. Pianos, No. 9, Eulaw street, Balti leave to refer to the following letter from Mr. Knoop, the distinguished Professor, whose Con-certs in Baltimore, and elsewhere, have given so much gratification to the musical public

Knabe & Gæhle's Piano Factory. In calling the attention of the public to this In calling the attention of the public to this manufactory, the undersigned is impressed with the belief that he is rendering a service to the lovers of music and conferring a favor, upon the public, as hy so doing he brings to notice an establishment of unquestionable merit. During my stay in Baltimore, I have had an opportunity of examining its interior arrangements, and can, therefore, conscientiously give the assurance, that in all that imparts despatch, efficiency and power, combined with beauty in design and execution, the factory of these gentlemen is unexcelled by any other in the United States.

The instruments made by Messas: Knabe & Gable, are built with the most consummate care,

The instruments made by Messrs: Knabe & Gæhle, are built with the most consummate care, taste and judgment; their finish is exquisite—their tone at once full, clear and brilliant. In a word, it is but justice to these gentlemen when I say—that, while by their genius and acquirements, they are competent—their industry, zeal and ambition, are such as to ensure to the elaborations of their skill a degree of mechanical picety, as honorable to them as workmen, as it must be grati-

of their skill a degree of mechanical picety, as honorable to them as workmen, as it must be gratifying to the ameteur and artist.

The GRAND PIANO, which Messrs. K. & G. had the politeness to furnish me for my recent Concert, was of their own manufacture. The execution of that splendid instrument elicited universal admiration—its superiority was acknowledged by every judge present, and won for its constructors that applause which discriminating minds never fail to award to distinguished merit.

GEORGE KNOOP.

Baltimore, March 7. 1847—tf.

Baltimore, March 7. 1847-tf. SCALES, SCALES.

Marden's Patent Improved Plat form and Counter Scales.

Manufactory Corner of South Charles and Balderston Streets, Baltimore.

A LL persons in want of Weighing Apparatus,
that is desirable, correct and cheap, can be
supplied at my establishment with promptness.—
I warrant every article manufactured, equal, if
mot superior, to any others in this country, and at
prices so low that every purchaser shall be satisfied. Beams and Platforms, from the heaviest
tonnage to the most minute Gold and Assayer's
Balance, always on hand.

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

Belling a Manh Belling Man ARDEN.

Baltimore, March 7, 1848—1y.

DOMESTICS.—A fresh supply of Brown and Bleached Muslins, for sale low by Feb. 22. YOUNG, Agt.

CORNMEAL.—52 barrels very superior Corn
Meal at 65 cents, just received and for sale by
Feb. 22.

MILLER & BRO.

Slammerbassett's Island, on the Ohio river, is
for sale—price \$12,000.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST,

To my Brothers and Sisters: Oh. Cedar Lawn! I love thee well,
With all thy trees and flowers,
For never can my heart forget.
The home of childhood a hours,
With spirits end we left thy walls,
Another home to seek;
And even now remembrance calls.
The warm tear to my cheek.

Alt once again "In fancy free,"
I wander o'er the place,
And in each bush, and flower and tree,
Sweet recollections trace;
Or underneath the gay green wood,
Where on we roved in spring—
A merry and a bilithesome throng,—
To hear the wild birds sing.

Methinks I see the green boughs bend
Our youthful hands to meet—
The violets and the daisless spring
In beauty round our feet—
Again we pluck the gay wild flowers
From out their mossy beds.
And twine them into garlands fair,
Around our sunny heads.

Once more upon the grassy lawn,
I bound with footsteps free;
Or seated with my parents dear,
B-neath the cedar tree.
Those guardians of our youthful days,
Have long since gone to rest;
Oh! mather, would thy child might sleep
In peace upon thy breast.

For thy doar ones are scattered now,
And some are far away—
And some I see around me still,
But they are not so gay
As when in happy childhood we
Were gathered in our home,
While thou wert there, my mother dear,
We never wished to roun.

Oh! these indeed were joyous hours; Though never to return. They still must live the brightest flowers.

Aney and mark twe the originest flower in mem'ry's sanced urn.

And when our hearts are sad to think,
They ne'er can come again,
To think upon their populaness,
Will rob them of their pain.

Will rob them of their pain.

Of when in pleasure's throng so gay,
I seem the gladdest there.

My heart, my heart, is far away.

With serenes more sweet and fair;
I think of thee dear Cedar Lawn,

With all thy trees and flowers,

For never can my heart forget,

The home of childhood's hours.

Manon, 1948.

General Intelligence.

TO N. B. The Notes and Books of the firm are left with William J. Stephens, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

March 1. 1848.

JOHN WELLS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

H AVING taken the stock on hand of the late firm of Stephens & Wells, I take the opportunity of thanking the numerous friends and customers of the establishment for past patronage, and request a continuance-of the same. I have on hand at this time a beautiful assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, which I will dispose of from now until the first of April, for cash or to promt customers on time, without regard to profits. I have also a large as-

arrested. FIRE IN NEW YORK .- Beck's fashionable Broadway Store in New York suffered a heavy lossby fire on Wednesday, 1st instant, The goods were all of the most valuable character, consistwere all of the most valuable character, consist-ing of camel hair shawls, many of them worth from \$700 to \$1000;—canton crape shawls, man-tillas, satins, silks, &c. &c. During the whole of the previous night the proprietors, with their assistants, had been busy in preparing the stock for exhibition; and between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock the next day, their sales had exceeded \$3000. At 12 o'clock the fire broke out, and in less than half an hour property to the amount of \$50,000 was swept away

CORN AND FLOUR .- The exports of Indian corn from the United States during last year, amount-ed, according to the annual report of the commis-sioner of Patents, to 17,272,815 bushels corn, and 945,035 barrels of corn meal. In 1846 they ted to 1,826,668 bushels corn, and 298,900 barrels meal.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE .- Fifty Seven Horses Burn-ed! The stables of the Harlem Railroad Company, in the upper part of New York, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. Fifty-seven horses, valued at \$5000, were burned to death.

LOOK OUT .- A huge whiskered individual who travelled through this place a few days ago, sell-ing Morse's Geography, was, in a rather myste-rious manner, discovered to have in his possession some thousands of dollars in counterfeit or roken bank notes. What he does with them is hard to tell -Hogerstown News.

NOMINATION OF HON. LEVI WOODBURY .meeting of the Democratic members of the Legis-lature of Massachusetts, held at the State House on Tuesday evening, Hon. Levi Woodbury was unanimously recommended as a candidate for the Presidency in 1848, subject to the decision of the National Convention in May next.

Fagenom, AND A Fir Our —The Cincinnati Chronicle notices the arrival there, from Augus-ta, Georgia, of a colored woman and her twelve in Jerry a, or a charter woman man her tweve children, recently set free by "the last will and tes-tament" of a wealthy old man of that place. The woman was his favorite servant, and besides giv-ing her and her children their freedom, has also bequeathed them between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

NEWSPAPERS IN RICHMOND -The city of Richmond is well supplied with newspapers. There are 4 daily, 5 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, 4 monthly, and quarterly published there, besides semi-weekly and weekly editions from all the daily offices. his is pretty good for a city of thirty thousand

STATISTICS OF POVERTY.—France, it is said, has a population of 33,000,000; of these, 400,000 are in rags; 200,000 never wear shoes; 1,800,000 never eat wheat bread; and 300,000 are forced to abstain from animal food, from poverty.

ARREST OF A FEMALE PICKFOCKET.—On Saturday, at New York, an old woman, of 71 years of age, called Eliza Sherwood, was arrested on a charge of picking the pockets of females.

ODD FELLOWS — There are in the U. States more than 1,000 Lodges, with 100,000 members, who pay for the relief of destitute families and sick brothers \$200,000 a year. Christian, Turk, and Jew, may enter, but those who declare their disbelief in a Supreme Being are inadmissible. AUTHOR OF THE "LEONIDAS LETTER."-The New Orleans Picayune of the 29th Feb. contains a letter from Major A. W. Burnes of the U. S. Army, acknowledging himself the author of the famous." Leonidas letter," and clearing Gen. Pillow from any responsibility in it.

Political.

LANCASTER COUNTY MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Republican party of the county of Lancaster, at the Court House, on the 21st day of February, 1848, Col. Samuel Downing was called to the Chair, and James B. James appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions, reported by a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Dr. C. II. Leland, Dr. E. B. Edmonds, and Octavius Lawson, Esq., were appointed, as being briefly expressive of the views of the meeting, on some of the public questions which agitate the country. 1st. Resolved, That President Polk has faithfully carried out the policy which he was pledged

1st. Resolved, That President Polk has faithfully carried out the policy which he was pledged to support when elected.

2nd. Resolved, That the repeal of the Tariff Act of 1842, and the substitution of the Revenue Tariff of 1846 has not, as was predicted, brought run on the country, but has, on the contrary, brought prosperity to all its great interests, agricultural, commercial, navigating and manufacturing, and an annu I addition of eight millions of dollars into the Treasury.

the Treasury.
3d. Resolved, That the Independent Treasury has not, as was predicted, brought ruin on the country, but is only known to be in operation by the ease with which it works, and the wholesome theck which it liolds over the issues of the

check which it liolds over the Issues of the Banks.

4th. Resolved, That a National Bank should never be an "obsolete idea" with the Republican party, but should always be regarded as unconsitutional, as inexpedient, because unconstitutional, and because of its power to convulse and agitate this confederacy, from its centre to its circumference, at any moment of its existence.

5th. Resolved, That the Republican policy has clearly established the fact, that a National Bank is not necessary.

s not necessary.

6th. Resolved, That President Polk's veto of the River and Harbor Bill is received by this meeting with the most hearty thanks, as being, at any rate, a temporary check to a corrupt system of log-rolling, the effects of which would be to create an enormous national debt to clear out rivers, dig canuls, make roads, &c., &c., over this vast Repub-lic, extending from occan to ocean, and from the Rio Grande to the Saint Lawrence—a system, the

It is Grande to the Saint Lawronce—a system, the bare contemplation of which is enough to be wilder and confound every prudent man. Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that the Constitution does not warrant such a system.

7th. Resolved, That such works executed by the General Government are likely to be done on the most wasteful and extravagant terms, from the well known exorbitantly high prices which that Government always may far works of that or that Government always pays for works of that or

a kindred character.

8th. Resolved, That a written Constitution is all that distinguishes our Government from a des-potism, for without this, and its rigid observance, the iron heel of a despotic majority would be con-tinually on the neck of the oppressed minority.

9th. Resolved, That under that revered instru-ment, the Constitution of the United States, the

work of Washington and his compatriots, we look for protection from the wicked or insane machi-nations of the Abolitionists and other kindred fanatics.

10th, Resolved, That in the enactment of the Missouri Compromise, as it is called the Government of the United States exercised a power which the Constitution no where confers, and that so far

the Constitution no where confers, and that so far from being a compromise, it was only an arrangement by which the South yielded her rights without receiving any equivalent.

11th. Resolved, However, that this meeting cherishing an immovable attachment to our glorious Union, and regarding it, in the words of the immortal Washington, as the "palladium of our safety and prosperity," is willing to abide that

12th. Resolved, That the Wilmot Proviso is an attempt to heighren and aggravate the unconsti-tional oppression of the above-misnamed compro-mise, to a degree absolutely past endurance. 13th. Resolved, That it is a poor return for the

gallant conduct of Southern men, who have shed their blood on the soil of Mexico, to say, that they

shall not emigrate with their property to any por-tion of the territory which may be acquired from that Republic—yea, even although it may be South of the so-called compromise line. 14th: Resolved, That our thanks are due to the President of the United States and his official advisers, for the wisdom and energy with which they have performed their parts in the prosecution

of the pending war.

15th. Resolved, That we tender the tribute of our admiration and thanks to Major Gens. Scott and Taylor and the officers and soldiers under their command, regulars and (certainly not omitting) the volunteers, for the brilliant series of victuries which they have achieved—victories in which citizen soldier and regular, State quota and State quota, vicing with each other for honorable supremacy, have thrown around the American name a halo of glory, the admiration of the civil-

ized world. ized world.

16th. Resolved, That whilst offering the tribute of our thanks for the distinguished skill and unparalleled courses with which the war has been conducted, our thanks are no less due to the govconducted, our thanks are no less due to the gov-ernment for the humanity and forbearance which have been extended to a fallen foe, to his firesidea and his altars, his rights of property and of per-

17th. Resolved, That the war was commenced by Mexico in shedding American blood on territory held by Texas, as she held all her territory by right of conquest, and that Texas had exercised jurisdiction over this territory for a series of years, and that the Congress of the U. States, in the year 1845, confirmed the title of Texas to the strip of land between the Nucces and the Rio Grande by establishing a revenue district and appointing revenue officers within that strip or district of country, and that they, moreover, tacitly admit it to be a part of Texas by suffering the army to remain at Corpus Christi for many months without a word of objection—Corpus Christi being situated between the Nucces and the Rio Grande 18th. Resolved, That it is a historical fact that the Mexican Government ordered her General to strike the American army wherever they might be found, even if on the banks of the Sabine, and that this order from its date, and from the fact that no allusion is made in it to Gen. Taylor's march from Corpus Christi, must have been made before the Mexican Government could have known of that march. 17th. Resolved, That the war was commenced

of that march.

19th. Resolved, That there is marked incomis 19th. Resolved, That there is marked inconsistency in censuring Mr. Polk for the march of the army to the Rio Grande, and absolving Gen. Taylor, who advised that march, from all censure.

20th. Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting. That it is very strange that all parties in the Congress of the United States, should, by nearly a unanimous vote in May, 1846, declare that this war was commenced by the act of Mexico, and that there should now be found a party to attribute it to the administration, and thus place their own country in the wrong in the eyes of Mexico and the world at large.

21st. Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting.

the world at large.

21st. Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting,
That it was right in the President to order the

army to the Rio Grande, seeing that Mexico had collected a large army on the other side, with the avowed object of invading Texas, and that it was wise and patriotic in him to keep the war, if possible, beyond that river, and thus prevent the soil of Texas, one of the States of the Union, from being overrun by the hordes of a foe, not over scrupulous in their modes of warfare.

lous in their modes of warfare.

22nd. Resolved, That it is a part of the history of the times that Mexico made war, not for the strip of land between the Nueces and Rio Grande, but because Toxas, a State as independent as herself, was admitted a member of our confedera-

That common sense should teach us that Mexico is emboldened and encouraged to procrastinate this war, when she beholds the pertinacious effort which a portion of the press and public men of the country are making to place their own coun-try in the wrong; and that such is the fact we nave the current testimony of a great number of vitnesses from the theatre of the war, amongst whom we may mention the names of Gen. Twiggs.

Col. Doniphan, Col. Burnett and Mustang, the correspondent of the N. O. Delta.

24th Resolved, That this meeting observes with pleasure, the truthful and liberal views of the London Morning News, a British paper, on this subject, which says: "The Americans have fought well and have fought fairly, and being the conquerors in a regular war, according to Grotius, querors in a regular war, according to Grotius, (and no doubt, too, according to all the writers on National War,) are entitled to dictate the terms of peace. Mexico, in wilful ignorance and vanity, has provoked this collision; they have their own want of prudence and energy to thank for it.—Had the United States not obtained a final and unequivocal recognition of their sovereignty in Oregon, policy would have taught them to be contented with the Rio Grande as a boundary; but, as sovereigns of Oregon, for proposing to retain tenied with the Rio Grande as a boundary; but, as severeigns of Oregon, for proposing to retain their hold on the northern part of California, where is the State entitled to throw the first stone at them? Not France, while she retains the Palatinate on the one hand, and Algoria on the other—not Prussis, while she holds fast the Saxon province—not Russia, while she reigns at Warsaw—not England, while she retains half her colonies, to say, nothing of India. It is ridiculous to attempt to make that a crime on the part of the Government at Washington, which, in the case Government at Washington, which, in the case of European Government, is allowed to be the inevitable consequence of the more powerful na-

tion, in all cases of international quarrel, being obliged to judge in its own case."

25th. Resolved, That the glory of the pending war is national property; that no party has a right to it—and especially has that party no right to it. which denounces the war as a cruel, wanton and

which denounces the war as a cruel, wanton and unprovoked aggression towards Mcxico.

26th. Resolved, That whilst we admit that Gen. Scott is a Whig, and that Gen. Taylor is probably of the same party, and would here reiterate our thanks for their good conduct in the war, yet we should not be unmindful of the fact, that Republican Generals, Colonels, Captains, etc., were in the thickest of the fight; that Butler, Shields and Pillow, and others, bear on their persons honorathe thickest of the light; that Butler, Shields and Pillow, and others, bear on their persons honorable scars, received in the service of their country. Nor should we be unmindful of the probability that the rank and file, those who bore the brunt of the battles, must, for the most part, have belonged to the Republican party—from the fact, that that party is in the majority in most of the States from which that army was drawn—and from the further consideration, that the private, for small part knocks, would scarcely have enpay and hard knocks, would scarcely have en-gaged in a war which he considered wanton, cruel and improvoked.

and inprovoked.

27th. Resolved, therefore, as the opinion of this meeting, That if either party has the right to make political capital out of this war, it is the Republican party; but that neither party has any

such right.

28th. Resolved, That if the Whigs should succeed in electing a Whig General as President, the singular spectacle will be presented of a General elected President by one party for victories achieved by an army, composed for the most part of the opposite party. Democratic blood poured out in torrents to swell the flood tide of popularity which bears on its bosom a Whig candidate to the

Presidential chair.
29th. Resolved, finally, as the opinion of this meeting. That the approaching canvass should be conducted on the points really at issue between the parties, namely: a Tariff, partial and protective to the manufacturers, but oppressive to all other interests, on the one hand, or a Revenue Tariff on the other—a National Bank, or no National Bank—an Independent Treasury, or no In-dependent Treasury—a system of Internal Im-provements by the General Government, or no provements by the General Government, or no such system—a Wilmot Proviso, or no Wilmot Proviso; and to sum up the whole in one point, a strict reading of the Constitution, which shall confine the Government to the exercise of the few plain and well-defined powers which are conferplain and well-defined powers which are con'erred on it, or that loose reading which may be tortured into the conferring of any and every power,
and leave the Government nominally indeed a Republic, but really a Despotism, as gigantic and
overshadowing as the vast expanse of territory,
and as grinding and oppressive as the will of a
majority, irresponsible to a minority, could make
it to that minority.

Resolved, again, That these are the is-ues, and
may, their discussion be characterized by that

may their discussion be characterized by that moderation and forbearance, which should ever

moderation and forbearance, which should everactuate freemen in their differences of opinion.
During the absence of the committee, the meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Major
Geo. W. Crittenden.
On motion of Col. B. Waddey.
Resolved, That the Hon. H. A. Wisc, our late
representative in Congress, and late Minister to
Brazil, be respectfully invited to virit us during
the approaching canvass, at any time, that may
suit his convenience.
On motion of A. L. Carter, Esq.,
Resolved, That the proceedings of this mocting
be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and
forwarded to the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer, with a request that they publish the same, and

er, with a request that they publish the same, and that the Richmond Examiner, and Fredricksburg

Recorder, are respectfully requested to copy the same in their respective journals.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

SAMUEL DOWNING, Ch'n. JAMES B. JAMES, Sec'y.

STANDING IN SOCIETY .- This is a subject that STANDING IN SOCIETY.—This is a subject that has long been considered one of controversy. It should no longer be so. We are an edifice, each stone of which sustains the other. Why should the upper stone hold a superiority over the lower? Let the lower remove himself, the upper stands but a poor chance. Thus it is with the orator, statesman, divine. What are they without the mechanic, artist and laborer? What's a building without a foundation—as the man who built has house upon sand—riches may be inherited—mind must be cultivated by close application, and science and mechanical abilities constitute the highest standing in society.

George W. Hunter has been nominated as the lemocratic candidate for the Va. Legislature from

Resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Virginia, on Tuesday,

February 20th, 1848 r

We, the Democratic Convention of Virginia unlike the late Whig Convention, who voucheated to the people, whose suffrages they court, no declaration of doctrine or assertion of principle, believe it to be our high privilege and soleum day to state to the country frankly and without reserve the views and opinions for which, as our cherislied creed, we seek approval and supportant do therefore resolve.

Int. That it any thing could increase our confidence in an Independent Treasury and a Revenue Tariff, it would be found in the signal success which has attended their practical operation since, under the suspices of the present administration, they have been established as laws of the land.

2d, That we proudly point to the fact that, even

2d, That we proudly point to the fact that, even in time of war, our great constitutional measured of currency and taxation have worked without a jar, and to the unprecedented prosperity of all the interests of our country under their infinence, as matter of fair congratulation to cureelves, and as the best and conclusive proof of their efficiency, equality, wisdom and jinstice.

3d, That we cordially approve the Presidential voto of the River and Harbor Bill of the last session of Congress, as the interposition of a grand constitutional check in the way of a system which is utterly without constitutional warrant, and which would, if carried out, beget a course of wild, wasteful and corrupt expenditure, the mischieve our consequences of which cannot be overestimated.

ons consequences of which cannot be overestly mated.

4th, That, in our judgment, the war in which the country is now engaged, originated in the injustice and hostility of Mexico; that it is consist tent with the national honor, just, righteous, constitutional and unavoidable on the part of the U. States; and that, while we finist that the old issues, involving as they do the gravest and most vital questions of internal policy, shall not be kept out of view by our opponents, (unless, indeed, they are willing to recant their ophions,] we cannot but cagerly accept the side of the new Mexican issue which they tender to us—that eide being, as it is, the side of truth, justice, right and our country.

5th, That although deeply convinced of the justice and necessity of the war between the United States and Mexico, and thorough advocates of a vigorous prosecution during its continuance, and full indemnity at its close, we have never dreamed of the annihilation of Mexican nationality or the absorption of the Mexican people, and half the present prospect of a just and homorable peace, as the crowning glory of a conflict which has illustrated our annals by a series of exploits which make its history the grand epic of the age.

6th, That we tendor to the Administration, the President and his Cabinet, our hearty thanks for the fidelity and firmness with which they have redeemed the pledgree of the party which brought deemed the pledgree of the party which brought

the fidelity and firmness with which they have re-deemed the pledges of the party which brought them into power, and maintained the cause of their country against a foreign enemy, through difficulties and trials both at home and abroad. The Trace of the Republicans and citizens of one

of the free and equal States of this Union, we do, most carneatly protest against the Winthrop and Wilmot Provisces, as wanton violations of the Constitution and willul assaults on the rights and constitution and will assaults on the rights and interests of one portion of our confederacy, and do most solemnly declare that there is no power oither in Congres, or a territorial Legislature, which is its creatures, nor any where elea, save which is its creatures, nor any where else, save, only in the people of a territory in the adoption of a State Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, to prevent the migration of any citizen of any State, with his property, whether it be slave or any thing else, to any domain which may be acquired by common blood and treasure of the people of all the States.

8th, That this Convention heartily responds to the poble Resolutions of the Alabama State De-

the noble Resolutions of the Alabama Sinte Democratic Convention, and will, "noder no politi-cal necessity whatever," support either for the Presidency or Vice Presidency, any person who shall not be the firm and avowed opponent of any shall not be the firm and avowed opponent of any plan or doctrine, which in any way interferes with the right of citizens of any one State to possess and enjoy all their property in any territory, which may be acquired by the Union, as fully, completely and securely as citizens of any other State shall enjoy theirs—except so far as that being unwilling to disturb the Missouri compromise we are content with adherence to its principles.

9th, That subject to the indispensable condition already stated, we will support any Democrat who

already stated, we will support any Democrat who may receive the nomination of the National Convention which will assemble in Baltimore on the fourth Monday in May next, and that it be and is hereby recommended to the Democracy of Virgin-ia, to hold at their earliest convenience. Con-ventions in the different Eleatoral Districts of the State, for the purpose of appointing four Delegates from each of said districts to attend said National Convention, and also an equal number of gentle-

men to act as alternates. Not Satisfactory!—The Mobile Advertiser, Whig, says General Taylor's Ingersoll letter is

Whig, says General Taylor's Ingersoll letter is "quite Whiggish," but it regrets to find in the same paper, the Peter Sken Smith letter, which "is not so Whiggish" and which "all agree with us, is a wishy washy affair."

The North Carolina, "Old North State" Whig, is very emphatic on the general subject:

General Taylor continues to decline running for the Presidency as the candidate of either party, and positively refuses to be the "exponent" of the principles of any. He gives the very good and satisfactory reason, that he knows nothing of politics—has never made the affairs of the nation his study, having confined his time and attention entirely to the camp. We hope neither party his study, having confined his time and attention entirely to the camp. We hope neither party will force the good of Goneral, all in darkness es he is, to assume an awkward station among statesmen, and to consume the poor remnant of his weary days in the harrassing study of politics.—When the light of peace shines upon the land, let the careworn soldier, who has rendered immortal service to his country, find a home, not in the angry storms of party factions, but in the peaceful bosom of his family, let him rest from his abors, and claim, in the hearts of his countrymen, a sacred sanctuary where his fame and his glory may cred sanctuary where his fame and his glory may

The Spring Trade — The spring business has fairly commenced in this city, and our hotels, in consequence, are crowded with merchants from the South and West. At the present time, dry goods are much lower in price than they have been for several years.—Balt. Clipper.

A Few Sessible Observations—Some working in Michigan, asks Horace Grelley to send him a copy of the Tribune, daily, and that he will pay at the end of the year, and then adds, "by so doing you will promote the Federal cause in this section of the country." In a characteristic reply, Horace gives the following reasons for not complying with the request:

"1st. I can't remember that I ever had the honor of knowing you; fally. The fact that you did not pay the postage on your letter, is not calculated to impress me favorably as regards your pecuniary reliability; 3dly. I published newspapers seven years on credit, with lots of subscribers, and came near starving to death thereby. For the last seven years I have gone on the opposite tack, sending may paper very rarely to any one who had not paid for it insideance; and I think it will gladden your philanthropic heart to know that the change has worked admirably for my constitution. I have since had not only a goodly array of subscibers, but enough to eat, a good suit of clothes, and very often some change in the veet pocket."

The World.—The world is a see, and life and death are its ebbing and flowing. Wats are the storms which agitate and toes it into fury and faction. The tongue of its eoraged inhabits ants are then as the noise of many waters.—Peace is the calm which succeeds the tempest, and hushes the billows of interest and passion to rest. Prosperity is the sun whose beams produce plenty and comfort. Adversity is a portentous cloud impregnated with discontent, and other bursts into a torrent of desolation and destruction.

ADDRESS

Democratic State Convention TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA

FELLOW CITIZERS: The time will soon arrive when you must exercise the most important privilege, and discharge the most important duty of American freemen. The election of a President and Vice President of the United States is always and vice President of the United States is always a matter of high public concern, for it cannot fail to exert a lasting influence both on our State and Federal policy. The approaching canwass for those high offices is one of no ordinary interest, since it involves the rights of the people, the nature of our institutions, and the good name and character of the nation. Under these circumstances in the second of the people of the peop character of the nation. Under these circumstances, it is not only right and proper, but due to candor and fairness, that this Convention should frankly set forth the principles of the Republican party of Virginia, and urge its claims to public support. The principles of that party are not of recent origin, nor are they of temporary importance. As soon as our Independence was achieved, it became necessary to gatablish a Government which could use the authority of all the States to applied their foreign relations, and regus States to conduct their foreign relations, and regu-late other matters of general importance. It was a difficult task to effect this important object, without destroying the sovereignty of the separate States, and interfering with their proper control over their individual and domestic interests. But a wise spirit of compromise and concession over-came this great difficulty, and the Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted, granting to a general Government certain specific rogatives not thus specially granted, or necessary and proper to carry them into effect, to the people of the States respectively. When this Consti-tution went into effect, there were many persons who desired a stronger Government than the one it established, and endeavored to give to that instrument such an interpretation as would remove the salutary restraints which it imposed. This he salutary restraints end they endeavored to accomplish by making Congress the sole judge of the powers which had been conferred upon it, by implying others of which the fundamental law made no mention, and thus building up and establishing a system of af-filiated interests, which, owing their existence to the will of the Federal Government, would be al ways ready to justify its usurpations, and array themselves against the reserved rights of the mation, the Force Bill, and the removal of the Deposites, followed by the events of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, banded together a formida-

It is unnecessary to follow the party which was thus formed through its whole history, under the various names it has since adopted. But the mis-chievous principles it still advocates deserve attentive consideration. Prominent among these i the United States, of an incorporated compan which has been defined by one of its most distin-guished advocates as a splendid association of favored individuals, taken from the mass of socio ty and invested with exemptions, and surrounded by immunities and privileges. It would be thought hy some, that, when a proposition was made to create such an association, the Constitution contained some special provision by which it could be justified. But an examination of that instrument hows that no such provision exists, and that it cannot be inferred as necessary and proper to car-ry into effect any of the objects for which the con-federacy was formed. The power claimed in this behalf as a mere incident and appendage to some other power would, if carried into effect, regulate not only the trade and commerce of the country, but exert a controlling influence over the legisla-tion of the States and of the Union, and would reduce our confederacy to a consolidated empire ruled by an incorporated company through the machinery of the Federal Government.

Not satisfied with this scheme alone to strength en the Union, and weaken the States that com-pose it, the Whig party propose to place prohibi-tions and restrictions on our commerce, for the turing monopolies. It is not necessary to point out the undue strength which a protective police would give to the Federal Government, for it w be seen at a glance that they who owe their exis-tence to legislative enactments will, in turn, give their support to the authority from which such enactments proceed. The Republican party admits the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties and imposts, to pay the debts of the United States, and to provide for the common defence and general welfare, but denies it for any other purpose whatsoever. When it is exercised for the purpose of protecting favored interests, it conthe purpose of protecting favored interests, it con tends that Congress exceeds its legitimate func tions as defined in the fundamental law, and by mplication exercises authority which is in its nature to the power from which it is imtations whatever. Indeed, it seems at one time tations whatever. Indeed, it seems at one time to have been the intention of its most distinguished advocate to carry prohibition to such an extent, that a portion at least of the national revenues should be raised from internal taxation. But, to whatever extent the Tariff policy is carried, further than for objects of revenue, it is unjust and oppressive. It abridges the right of the exporting States of the Union to seek those markets which their interests would designate as best; and it not only exempts the manufacturer from support-ing his due share of the public burthens, but, by enhancing the value of his products, it enables him to reap an additional harvest, because it is necessary that public burthens should be borne b

The Treasury of the United States derives extensive revenues from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. These revenues the Whig party wish to distribute among the several States, making them mere stipendiaries of the Federal Government—and by diminishing the resources of the public Treasury, they wish to force a resort to higher duties for purposes of protection. But this is not the most prominent measure whose tendency is to drain the Treasury and extend the prerogatives of the General Government. A gigantic scheme of internal improvements has been advocated by the Whig party, which is not confined to objects of national importance, but extended to those of mere local concern. Under such a system there would be no limit to the power of Congress over taxation. The vast amount of expenditure which this scheme requires, would furnish a sufficient excuse for placing burthens on any interest within the broad limits of the country. A combination would soon be formed, by which a majority of Congress could be secured, and that majority would oppress all to whom it system there would be no limit to the power of Congress over taxation. The vast amount of expenditure which this scheme requires, would furnish a sufficient excuse for placing burthens on any interest within the broad limits of the country. A combination would soon be formed, by which a majority of Congress could be secured, and that majority would oppress all to whom it did not owe allegiance, and wring their substance from them by all the means and appliances known to financial skill, in order to squander it, in wasteful profusion, to enhance the property and increase the commercial facilities of their constituents.—

incorporate a banking institution which must, if successful, hold in its power the currency and commerce of the country, and prove a dangerous instrument of political power, a system of collecting, safekeeping and disbursing the public monies, has been devised by the Democratic party, which does not depend on any forced construction of the Constitution, which does not build up a dangerous corporation in our midst, but performs the fiscal operations of the Government with safety and economy. The merits of the Independent Treasury are fully established by its success. An unusual amount of public money has been received and disbursed at remote points, without loss or trouble; and even the great financial embarrassments of Great Britain have failed to derange. or trouble; and even the great financial embar-rassments of Great Britain have failed to derange the currency or check the national prosperity.— It is hardly reasonable to suppose, that such a state of things would exist, had a National Bank been in operation and used as the depository of the Government. Human sagacity cannot inform us of the calamities, both private and public, that would in all probability have befallen us, both at home and abroad, if such an institution had been in existence for the last few years, in a great meaure influenced and controlled, as it would have

been, by foreign capitalists.

The mind turns with pleasure from contemplat ing this subject, and a sense of relief is experi-cuced when the prosperous condition of the coun-try in every branch of its industry is seen, as the ew months have elapsed since the continent, to its remotest confines, was agitated by the eager predictions of rnin and distress which were made by the leaders of the Whig party. They foretold that the Revenue Bill of 1846 would stop the loom of the manufacturer, paralyze the hand of the ag-riculturist, furl the sails of commerce, and, like a fell pestilence, clothe the whole land in mourn-ing. Happily for the people and for the cause of od government, we have been saddened by no such spectacle. Exchanges have remained equal and the currency sound, the revenues of the government and the commerce of the country have increased, while the prices of agricultural products have risen to a vast extent without destroying the profits of the manufacturer. All investments of capital, all employments of labor, all orders and conditions of men, bear witness to the soundness of Republican principles, and to the faithful man-ner in which the present Administration has dis-charged its high duties. Many, even of the Whig party, have been compelled by the general pros-perity, to remain silent as to their views of public policy. Although this is the case, you, fellow-citizens, should remember the past, and be instructed by its lessons. All are familiar with the fact, that the Procla

ble Whig opposition. This opposition, composed of the members of the old Federal party which had of the members of the old Federal party which had been defeated by General Jackson, and by many others who had left the Democratic ranks at different times and for various reasons, agreed in nothing but a common name and a common desire to obtain the reins of government. This hetero designate no course as the proper one to be pur sued, when their first object should have been ac complished. As a party it was without political principles of any kind; and true to its character, met in Convention, and selected as its candidate 1 1840, one who had so long retired from public life that, although he was known to be a Whig and a gallant soldier, his political history had come to be vague tradition. His friends in each State were left free and untrammel ed to urge his claims in the manner they thought best adapted to commend him to the people or render the Administration odious. But the great popularity of the Republican measures enforced respect. We then heard nothing of a Bank of the United States or a Tariff for Protection. On the contrary, Gen. Harrison was expressly recommended to the people of Virginia by a Convention of the Whig party, because he was opposed to the creation of such a corporation and was willing to abide by the Compromise act of 1832. By such tactice, assisted by were left free and untrammel ed to urge his claims promise act of 1832. By such tactics, assisted b accidental circumstances, they were enabled to elect their candidate. The hand of Providence soon removed the President, then chosen, and the people could form no idea of the policy he would have pursued, further than that to be drawn from the unexampled proscription which was practised during his brief administration. The Presiden-tial chair was then filled by John Tyler, who was supported by the same party which elected Gen. Harrison. Throughout his whole public life he had been opposed to a National Bank and a Protective Tariff, yet no sooner did Congress assemble, than the Whig majority threw off the mask. one, than the wing majority threw on the mask, and denounced as traitors and spostates those of their associates who would not admit that the election of 1840 gave the assent of the people to the Federal doctrines which had been studiously withheld from the canvass. A Bank Bill was enacted, the Land Fund was distributed, the Compromise was destroyed, and a Tariff passed as odious as any which had preceded it. And even to the present day their vocabulary furnishes no epitor to the recognition of the boundary of the Rio Grande should be removed to the recognition of the boundary of the Rio Grande should be removed to the recognition of the boundary of the Rio Grande should be removed to the recognition of the boundary of the Rio Grande should be removed to the recognition of the boundary of the Rio Grande should be removed to the recognition of the boundary of the Rio Grande should be removed to the recognition of the boundary of the Rio Grande should be removed to the recognition of the boundary of the Rio Grande should be removed to the r plied. Protection may be carried to a point which would destroy all revenue; and if duties may be levied for other purposes besides revenue, there can be no reason that such purposes should not be pursued to the extent of prohibiting all impor-President of their choice, because he was true to himself and the pledges they had made to the people. Therefore, fellow-citizens, you should re member the past; and although the Whig party may be silent as to its creed, although it may re-fuse, before the people, to oppose the successful measures of the Republican school, although it may fight under the banner of availability, yet may fight under the banner of availability, yet rest assured that if power falls into its hands, the scenes of the extra session of '41 will be renewed and the mischievous system of affiliated interests, which the people of Virginia have always abhorred, will be fastened on the country.

Since the last presidential election, fellow-citizens, a new issue has sprung up, which this Convention cannot pass over in silence. The annexation of Texas, which was sanctioned by a large

ation of Texas, which was sanctioned by a larg

partles to that instrument and the Central Govern-ment it established, as that which exists between the States of this Union and the Government at

Confederacy.

If the argument by which Mexico justifies her If the argument by which Mexico justifies her cause, constituted the whole ground of complaint against the Government of the United States, the subject would demand no further consideration. But there are many among our own citizens who have urged arguments against the cause of the country, which the public enemy would neither frame nor adopt. It has been contended, among other things, that the territory of Texas did not extend further than the river Nucces, and that the passage of that stream, and the occupation of the passage of that stream, and the occupation of the passage of that stream, and the occupation of the territory beyond, was an infringement upon the rights of Mexico. It might be replied to this assertion, that while Texas was a portion of Louisiana, all the public men who discussed the question of boundary with the Spanish Government, contended that Texas reactied to the Rio Grande; and that after it was ceded to Spain, in part pay-ment for Florida, no alteration, as far as is known was made in its limits. But this Convention un derstands that the enemies of the war have give up the absolute right of Mexico to the country be up the assemble right of affects the country se-yond the Nueces, and content themselves with the allegation, that it was disputed territory, and, as such, that the American forces could not occupy it rightfully. In this aspect of the case, it is pro-per to state that, before annexation, Texas had extended her jurisdiction to this territory; and that at the time of annexation, our own Government offered to adjust all matters of boundary in a libera and friendly spirit. This offer was renewed an a minister sent to Mexico, with the approbation of that government, fully empowered to settle all questions growing out of the annexation of Texas. But so hostile were the Mexican people to any friendly arrangement, that our minister was in sultingly rejected and the administration of Her rera, which had agreed to receive him, was hurled from power. The revolutionists, headed by Para-des, made the arrival of Mr. Slidell and the pro-bability of an-amicable settlement of all difficul-ties, the chief if not the only ground of their revolutionary acts. This reiterated refusal to trea was known to the government at Washington and fully justified the President in ordering or troops, in accordance with Gen. Taylor's previous recommendations, to leave their encampment a Corpus Christi and take up a position at or nea the Rio Grande. The plain and well settled prin ciples of international law would have sustained the course pursued, under the circumstances we have been considering. But the cause of our country rests on higher grounds. Mexico never country rests on higher grounds. preferred any claim to the territory between the Nueces and the Bravo as separate and distinct from the State of Texas. She never consented to relinquish her pretended title to one rood of soi beyond the borders of Louisians, but threatened to send her troops, flushed with victory, to the banks of the Sabine and wrest from usa sovereign State of this confederacy. Under this statement of facts, this Convention cannot perceive any reasonable grounds for doubting that our government has acted, not only with justness but for bearance, and thinks it must be clear that on the refusal to adjust the boundaries of Texas by friend retusatio adjust the doundaries of Texas by irrenaly arrangement, it would have been an act of flagrant injustice to the people of that State, and a
stain upon our national honor, to yield up the
boundary of the Rio del Norte. Negotiation had
been twice offered and twice rejected; and had
the territory beyond the Nucces alone, been in
diamust these was actions that sould be received.

dispute, there was nothing that could be resorted to but force.

As if to exhaust every pretext for their opposition to a just and rightful war, the Whig party affirms that the war making power has been wrest-ed from Congress and the Constitution trampled ed from Congress and the Constitution trampled under foot. This, they say, has been done by the order of the President, without the knowledge of Congress while that body was in session; directing Gen. Taylor to march to the Rio Grande, and seize upon territory belonging to Mexico, or in dispute between that Republic and our own. Although the Federal Legislature was in session when that order was issued, yet all the conclusions which outcomponents have deduced from it. sions which our opponents have deduced from it, are at once destroyed, by the mere statement that Corpus Christi is situated in the so called disputed territory, and the President, in his annual mes-sage of December, 1845, informed Congress that he had ordered Gen. Taylor to take a position in the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, and protect Texas from invasion; and he Grande, and the occupation of Corpus Christi fo many months, was any objection made. These facts seem to conclude the question; but there are others which should not be left out of view. It has already been shown, that this territory die not belong to Mexico, and that she did not dispute our title to it, more than to the residue of the State of Texas. But admitting the case to be different, it will not be an arduous task to justify the course pursued by the Executive. Texas habeen admitted into the Union, and while we utter ly disclaim the idea that this measure constituted ny just cause of war on the part of Mexico, be any just cause of war on the part of Mexico, be-cause her attempt to conquer Texas had long since been defeated, yet, followed as it was by the withdrawal of General Almonte, the Mexican Minister, and the rejection of Mr. Slidell, the Min-ister of the United States, it placed, the two na-tions virtually at war; and, consequently, it was not only the right but the duty of the President, under the Constitution, to order our troops to take up any position, whether on Mexican or American soil, that might be necessary to protect Taxas up any position, whether on Mexican or American soil, that might be necessary to protect Texas from invasion. There can be no question that the Government of Mexico took this view of the subject. Her Minister had, in advance, informed the Government at Washington that the annexation would be considered tantamount to a declaration of war—and he had demanded his passports, when that act was consummated. She had refused to conclude a peace, by which the war that then existed might be finally ended; and she thought that the laws of nations required her to do nothing more. And it is now well established, that before the march of General Taylor from Corpus Christi was known at Mexico, orders had been issued from that city directing that the American issued from that city directing that the American troops should be attacked and driven across the Sahine.

which a majority of Congress could be secured, and that majority would oppress all to whom it did not owe allegiance, and wring their substance from them by all the means and appliances known to financial skill, in order to squander it, in wasteful profusion, to enhance the property and increase the commercial facilities of their constituents.—Soon, all eyes would be fixed, with an eager gaze, on the Government at Washington, as the greatispenser of prosperity. The States would be come powerless, for they, too, would be embraced in the giant scheme. With their landmarks obliterated, their pride humbled, and their interests in the grasp of a greater power, they, toe, would be forced to band themselves in combinations, in order to monopolize the public patronage. This would soon put ane and to the history of the Constitution of 1824 was the only ligament that united fracts to the other Mexicans that connection formed the confederacy, and commence that of a consolidated empire.

Such, fellow-citizens, is a brief outline of the confederacy, along with Constitution with Constitution of 1824 was the only ligament that united fracts to the other Mexicans to the respective of the Constitution of 1824 was the only ligament that united fracts to the other Mexican to the Alexander of the confederacy, and the destruction of that Constitution on such as the result of the confederacy and commence that of a consolidated empire.

Such, fellow-citizens, is a brief outline of the constitution of 1824, whose the description of 1824 are soon as her federal numbers were sufficient, the should, as a consolidated empire.

Such, fellow-citizens, is a brief outline of the constitution of 1824 was the only light to the confederacy, and the first of the Constitution of 1824 was the only light to the confederacy and commence that of a consolidated empire.

Such, fellow-citizens, its to plain answer to the mexican confederacy, along with Constitution of 1824 was the only light to the confederacy of progress and capture of Constitution of 1 Such, fellow-citizens, is the plain answer to the

ed by those who expressed a desire that our gal Mexican soil.

But all these things have failed to array the people against their country. They have, with reason, distrusted men who were eager to condemn the United States for not declaring war before our troops moved from Corpus Christi, and yet could find no word of reproach to cast upon the Mexican government for issuing orders to attack them, ere their march was commenced. And it must be crediting to every setting to know. Mexican soil tack them, ere their march was commenced. And it must be gratifying to every patriot to know, that notwithstanding the opposition at home and the enemy abroad—notwithstanding the demands for peace by those who were prolonging hostilities by encouraging the public foe—we have not only been prosperous, but victorious—our gallant soldiers have borne themselves worthily. Every battle-field has been but an arens, on which all—both officers and crivates—exhibited a puble deboth officers and privates—exhibited a noble de-sire to excel in gallant deeds. But it must excite a feeling of dissatisfaction, in despite of these rea-sons for pride and congratulation, that there is a party amongst us, who would cast away the fruits of our victories, and have the blood of our brave soldiers to sink into the earth with no other effect than to enrich the spots on which they fell.—
Against this, the Republican party enters its solemn protest. Whilst it requires security for the
future, it demands indemnity for the past. The
Whigs of the North have striven to reject the only
indemnity which the public enemy can give, because of their hostility to slave institutions of the
South. When it is considered that a majority of
the whole Whig party is to be found in the Northern States of this Union, it cannot be a matter of
surprise that the Federalists in all sections of the
country, have, with great unanimity, determined country, have, with great unanimity, determine to acquire no territory in payment of the expense of the war. This Convention does not mean to say that its' political opponents in the South are hostile to our domestic institutions, but simply to call public attention to the fact that they are acting on this question in unison with those who do entertain such hostility. The reason which the Southern Whigs give for their course in this behalf, is that territorial indemnity will give rise to questions which should not be agitated, and which must be decided against the slave-holding States.
This reason is not believed to be valid. The feel ing which has been manifested by the Norther Democrats gives every assurance that they wi

adhere to the principles of the Missouri Compromise. If then, the Southern States are true to themselves, no danger can possibly arise from requiring that Mexico shall do'us full justice.

In this connexion it should be remarked, that this Convention does not say that the Missouri Comparaire is justified by the compression of Compromise is justified by the compromises of the Constitution; on the contrary it holds, that any territory of the United States, no matter how acquired, is the common property of all the States, and that any citizen of any State has a States, and that any citizen of any State has a right to occupy such territory with his property, no matter what its character may be. In addressing Southern men, it must be unnecessary by a formal argument to sustain this position, or to establish that no power is lodged in Congress—a mere creature of the States—to prevent the spread of their institutions. Its sole duty in that behalf is to protect them from violence, and to leave them to flourish with whatever vigor there is in them. These doctrines are entirely at variance with the These doctrines are entirely at variance with the principles on which the Missouri difficulty was adjusted; but believing that a fair interpretation of that adjustment would extend its provisions to such territory as may be hereafter acquired, the Republican party of Virginia considers that, after the lapse of more than a quarter of a century, the ance, and that the South should abide by it, thoug

ance, and that the South should able by it, in ord in violation of its rights, as long as the North re mains satisfied with its provisions.

Now, Fellow-citizens, this Convention has performed the task which it assumed. All the ques formed the task which it assumed. All the questions that divide the two great parties of the country have been fully and frankly stated. The latitudinous construction of the Constitution, for which the Whig party contends, admitting as it does a system of affiliated interests dangerons to the independence of the States—has been candidly set forth, and contrasted with the simple features of the Republican creed. To that creed you are asked to give your favorable consideration. And this request is made with the more confidence, this request is made with the more confidence since the cause of the country has been united with the destiny of the Republican party. The fate of the one must be the fate of the other. Both must triumph, or both must be defeated in the approaching contest. Federal doctrines have been exposed. Democratic principles have been vin-dicated, and the cause of the country defended. treasure occasioned by the war, we present a contest, whose every page will be valued by coming generations, infinitely higher than all the cost which can be entailed upon them.

General Intelligence.

THE FISHING SEASON .- The Alexandria Gazette says: "The fishing season on the Potomac will commence now in some five or ten days .-Those concerned are now engaged in making preparations for work at the different landings .-The Aleandria Fish Wharf, the great depot for the products of the Potomac Fisheries, is all in order, and will soon be a busy mart of trade.

DEATH OF TWO MORE GREAT MEN .- The country has further sustained a two-fold loss in the death of eminent citizens. The venerable Am-

death of eminent citizens. The venerable Ambrose Spencer has at length yielded to the protracted illness under which he has been lying, and on Saturday the Hon, H. G. Wheaton expired at his residence in Roxbury, Mass. Mr. Wheaton returned, not very long ago, from a diplomatic residence of many years in Enrope, his last post of duty having been the capital of Prussia.

Mr. Spencer has been long and well known as a State Senator of New York, Judge of the Sapreme Court, and member of Congress, and died at his residence, in Lyons, Wayne county, on Monday, at the age of about 85. He was the President of the Baltimore Convention of May, 1844, which nominated Clay and Frelinghuysen.

BANK ROBBERY .- We learn from the Peters burg Intelligencer that the Exchange Bank of Virginia in that place, has been robbed of \$15,000, and that a reward of \$2,500 has been offered by the President of the Bank for the apprehen-sion and conviction of the thief.

EPPES, THE SUPPOSED MURDERER .- This per son who, according to the confessions of other parties, murdered Mr. Muir, near Petersburg, Va. about two years ago, has at length been arrested in Texas, near the falls of the Brazos. He was brought to Petersburg, on Wednesday last, in custody of B. J. Vaughan, who, we believe, is a shoriff of Virginia, to answer the ends of justice.

The Whig State Convention of Maryland ecommended Gen. Taylor as their candidate for the Presidency, and fixed the day for the holding of a Convention to appoint Delegates to the Whig National Convention.

ET WM. L. BOAK, Esq., has been nominated for the Legislature in Borkeley County, in place of Mr. Myers, resigned.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON



Tuesday Morning, March 21, 1848.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

Democratic Nominee, HIEROME L. OPIE, ESQ.

Whig Nominee. JOHN S. GALLAHER, ESQ. Col. ANDREW KEYSER will be supported as

ndidate for the House of Delegates, from the County of Page, in the next Legislature of Virginia. MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized to announce Maj. THOMAS BUSWELL, as a candidate for re-election to the Legis lature of Virginia, from the county of Page,

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS. lished in another place, as comprehensive, perspicuous, and strong in its arguments and facts. The style is simple and vigorous, the reasoning conclusive, and as an appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the country, it is worthy of our good cause and our glorious doctrines. The Democratic party have boldly flung out their honored banner, inscribed with their cherished principles. and, despite all the humbugs of their opponents. will again nobly triumph. What Democrat wil hesitate to fight enthusiastically, with his loved flag above his head, against the guerrilleros of the Taylor "no-party" Whigs, or the regular Clay Whigs, or full-blooded Whigs. But the Address will speak for itself.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. A very large meeting of the Democratic party was held at the Court-House in Charlestown, on yesterday, to take into consideration the propriety of presenting candidates at the coming Election, for the House of Delegates from Jefferson County. After deliberation, it was decided by large majority that the best interests of the party demanded this course, and George B. BEALL and Timothy A. Herrington, Esq'rs., were unanimously nominated as the Democratic can didates. We hope and believe the people of the County will confirm the selection. They are both good men and true-honest and competent -and will faithfully and efficiently represent the interest and welfare of the County should it be confided to their hands. Democrats, be watchful. be vigilant, be energetic, be united, and success may crown our efforts.

The proceedings of the meeting are necessaril postponed until next week. The following reso lution is appropriate at this time :

Resolved, That it is hoped and earnestly de eried, that the Delegates appointed whether at the county, or at precinct meetings, to represent this county in the Congressional District Convention to be held at Winchester on Thursday next, 23d inst., will all attend said Convention.

OUR SENATOR.

Notwithstanding Mr. GALLAHER, our prosen Senator, stated in a Card of the 14th, that for him to desert his place in the Senate, with three hundred bills on the docket, " would be like the sentinel on the watchtower, leaving his post in the hour o danger, to seek his personal safety," yet the veri table Senator himself was present, in propria per sone, at the Court House on yesterday. Like the Sentinel who deserted his post, Mr. Gallaher may have had good reason to believe that the hour of danger was at hand, and (notwithstanding the three hundred bills on the docket.) considered his personal safety" of far more importance than these measures of public interest.

We had not the pleasure of hearing his speech had taken to further the interest of the various improvement Bills of the Valley was referred to, and no small share of the credit of their success, was claimed by himself. The Mexican War was very briefly and cautiously referred to. He is too old a veteran in political tactics, to drive from him any who may differ with him as to the policy of this measure, and agree as to other questions. If the Senator's speech satisfied his own political friends, we are content. The prospect of the Democratic party in this Senatorial District is most cheering, and from all quarters, the accounts assure us of a complete and triumphant victory on the 4th Thursday in April. Democrats of Jeffer son, be on the alert.

THE ELECTORSHIP.

By the following, taken from the Richmond Enquirer of Friday, it will be seen that the Hon. WM. Lucas declines the appointment of Elector from this District. The vacancy will be filled, i is hoped immediately, by the State Central Com mittee :

CHARLESTOWN, March 9, 1848.

To Messrs. John Rutherford, John S. Caskie, Wm. F. Ritchie, and others, metabers of the Democratic Central Corresponding Committee.

GENTLEMEN:—I have just received the Enquirer of the 3d, containing the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, and observed that I have been named as Elector for the Eleventh District; an hone, which I highly appreciate, and for which I am truly grateful—But, anxious as I am for the success of the Democratic party, (and I never was more so than at present.) I feel constrained to decline, in consequence of the state of my health. I am very respectfully, your ob'd't serv's.

The Hon Jour P. Francisch of the John J. The Hon Jour P. Francisch Challed.

The Hon. JOHN R. EDMUNDS of the fifth, and J G. STRINGER of the 16th District, have also declined on account of their private engagements preventing them from entering on the campaign with that zeal which they would desire.

To the Editor of the Spirit of Jefferson . DEAR SIR-A vacancy having occurred in the Electorship of this Electoral District, by the resignation of the Hon. WILLIAM LUCAS, permi us to suggest to the State Central Committee, the name of Col. BRAXTON DAVENPORT of Jefferson as one eminently suited, and peculiarly qualified, by his age, his constant devotion and firm adhe rence to Republican principles, to fill so honora ble a position. This appointment, it is believed, would be hailed with pleasure by the District.

The Hop. Linn Boyd, the distinguished member of Congress from Kentucky, has been nominated by the Democratic State Convention as its candidate for Governor. Hon. John J. Crittenden is the Whig candidate.

ELECTORAL CONVENTION.

Delegates appointed from the several counties of this Electoral District, to attend the Electoral Convention, to appoint four Representatives an ernates to the National Democratic Convention to be held in Baltimore in May next, will bear in mind that Thursday, 23rd inst., is the time fixed, and Winchester the place of meeting.— The Convention is of great importance to the District, and it is carnestly hoped that every Delegate appointed will be present. We subjoin a list of the Delegates who have been selected from Jefferson, and some of the other Counties of the District. Frederick appointed about fifty Delegates, and as their names have been several times published, we deem it unnecessary to insert them again here :-

again here:—
Fram Jeffersox—Charlestown—Wm. Lucas, R. Parker, J. W. Beller, G. B. Beall, J. Humphreys. Smithfield—J. Smith, S. Cameron, G. M. Davis,* Jas, Grantham, John H. Smith. Harpers-Ferry—G. B. Wager, John Strider, John G. Wilson, Wm. Smallwood, George Mauzy. Shepherdstown—John Wysong, Col. R. Lucas, Wm. Osborne, Jacob Morgan, Wm. G. Butter, Dr. R. Parran, Minor Hurst, S. Billmyre, Samuel Knott, Dr. R. A. Lucas.

Parran, Minor Hurst, S. Billmyre, Samuel Knott, Dr. R. A. Lucas.
FROM CLARKE—P. D. Shepherd, R. S. Little-john, Geo. D. Moss, John Burchell, Jacob Isler and Dr. Cyrus McCormick.
FROM PAGE—N. W. Yager, B. F. Grayson, Jacob Brubaker, Jacob Strole, Andrew Keyser, Abraham Spitoer, Philip Long, Peter Price, John H. Roads, Edward W. Wood, Samuel Gibbons and G. T. Jones. and G. T. Jones.

From Berketey—John H. Likens, G. H. McClure, Wm. H. Mong, S. J. Poisal, Adam Kreglow, David Speck, Geo. Sperow, T. T. Dugan, Dr. G. A. Hamill, James W. Gray, R. D. Seaman, John Sincindiver, Israel Robinson, M. S. Grantham, Lewis Grantham, J. B. A. Naden-bousch and Samuel Alburtis.

[*To fill the place of our esteemed friend, who has deceased since his appointment, A. J. O'Bannon, Esq , was unanimously elected by the County Meeting on Monday.]

A PROTEST.
The Hon. John M. Borrs is out in a Protest,

occupying fourteen pretty large pages of a pamphlet, against the proceedings of the recent Whig Convention of Virginia. It rakes the "No-Party Taylor men fore and aft, and has thrown th whole tribe into commotion. It protests against the nomination of Gen. Taylor" as not expressive of the sense of the people of Va."—because, says Mr. B., out of 43,232 votes cast for Mr. Clay in 1844, only 10,792 have expressed a preference for the nomination of Gen. T. It reviews Gen Taylor's late letters; and says that if there is any disorganization, not the Clay men, but the Tay lorites " are the disorganizers, who have introduced into the camp one who is not of us, nor with us," and who " insists, if he is nominated, it must be independent of all party consideration, and that he will not be the exponent of our doctrines." And referring to Gen. T.'s last letter, it says that "while it will elevate him in our estimation, as a man of honor and consistency, it must forever de stroy him as a candidate for the Presidency by the Whig party, and his nomination, it is to be appre hended, may upon the instant annihilate the Whig party, as a party, furever.". The Address continues..." We believe the Whig party of Virginia has been swallowed up by the Conservative party (as is best known to those familiar with the se cret history of the Convention) and we insist that it must be disgorged, or the Whig party in Virginia is lost forever."

But enough for the present-More anon We shall see (as says the Richmond Enquirer,) whether this gigantic thunderbolt will make any of the Taylorites "squat," in their own classic language.

PENNSYLVANIA. The recent Whig State Convention of Penn-sylvania refused to declare a preference for Gen. Taylor, Scott or Clay, but adopted by a large ma jority a resolution declaring that the Whigs o that State would support no one for President who "was not a true and ardent Whig" and in favor of the Tariff of 1842. This kills off, certain, the prospect of " General Availability" in the Keystone! As farther proof, a Pennsylvania corres pondent of the New York Tribune, says that of entire. It was a defence mostly, we learn, of his the delegates elected to the Philadelphia Whig action in regard to the School Bill. The part he | Convention, to meet in June next, eleven are for Clay, two for Scott, none for Taylor!

TEN REGIMENT BILL.

This important Bill, which has occupied the at tention of the Senate during the whole winter has at length passed that body. After a warm and exciting debate on Friday, through the indomi table perseverance of Gen. Cass, the Senate was brought to a vote on the Bill a 8 o'clock in the evening. The following were the year and nays avening. The following were the yeas and nays:

YEAS-Messrs Allen, Alchinson, Ashley, Atherton,
Bagby, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Butler, Cameron,
Cass, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dix, Douglass,
Downs; Felch; Poote; Hannegan; Hunter; Johnson of
Georgia; Lewis; Mason; Moor; Niles; Sturgeon; Turney;
Westcott and Yulee-29.

NAYS-Messrs Badger; Baldwin; Bell; Berrien; Calhoun; Clarke; Clayton; Corwin; Crittenden; Davis of
Massachusetts; Dayton; Greene; Hale; Johnson of Louislana; Mangum; Phelps; Underwood; Upham; and Webster-19.

Of its passage through the House, we have n hopes. The Whig party there, seem determined to whead" the Administration in its prosecution of the war, if even the sacrifice of National honor and to place in iminent peril our gallant Army in Mexico, be necessary to subserve so base a pur pose.

A GOOD HIT. The Richmond Examiner furnishes the follow

A wag suggests that it would be well for the Clay Whigs to appoint a committee to ascertain, if possible, the opinions of Gen. Taylor upon the political questions that divide the country; and said committee have the power to send for persons, letters and papers. Would it not be well for the committee to make enquiry also in relation to the present whereabouts of the Whig party of Virginia? Are they still for Mr. Clay's principles, or are those principles" obsolete ideas," no longer "practical questions" with the Whig leaders of this State? A wag suggests that it would be well for th

The Hon. HENRY CLAY passed through Harpers-Ferry on Saturday last, on his way home ward. His visit to the North was hailed with ac clamation, and his reception at all points the most cordial. Its object, future events will demonstrate He designed tarrying some two or three days in Pittaburg, and doubtless other prominent points, on his way to Kentucky.

AT Hon, John M. Holley, a Whig member of Congress from New York, died in Florida on the 7th inst., whither he had gone to recruit his health.

Ur Our Senator, the Hon. James M. Mason has been appointed a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to fill the place made vacant by Mr. SEVIER, appointed Commissioner to MexiJURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

The bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices f the Peace to sums not exceeding \$50, was on Tuesday ordered to its engressment in the House of Delegates, by the very decided vote of 62 to 46. The jurisdiction is to be concurrent with that of the County Coarts to the amount stated, and the right of appeal and trial by jury is reserved to the defenden The law provides, we understand, that it shall

not take effect until 1850

COMMISSIONER TO MEXICO.

The President on Tuesday nominated the Hon. Ambrose H. Sevier, U. S. Senator from Arkan-sas, as Commissioner to Mexico, with full powsas, as Commissioner to Mexico, with full pow-ers to negotiate and close the treaty. The normi-nation was immediately confirmed, and Mr. Se-vier will proceed to Mexico, at once, to fulfil his

WITHDRAWAL FROM CONFERENCE

We learn from the Baltimore Sun that quite an interesting discursion took place in the body of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, on Wednesday last, on an application from the Rev. Nelson HEAD to withdraw from the "Methodist Episcopal Church," in order to unite himself to the "Methodist Episcopal Church South."

The subject elicited remarks from many of the

prominent members of the Conference, more on account of the mode of expression by which the application should be granted, than on account of the mere abstract question of withdrawal.— The discussion ended in allowing the application. We understand that some other ministers will ask the same privilege. As we are advised, the Northern Conferences style themselves the "Methodist Episcopal Church," without any ddition, while the Southern Conferences style emselves the "Methodist Episcopal Church

THE ANTI-DUELLING OATH.

South."-Free Press.

The following are the sections of the amended aw on the subject of duelling as it passed the House of Delegates on Monday, which refer to the subject of the oath to be taken by all persons solding office under the State. It will t that it will operate as an act of amnesty to all who may have incurred the penalty before the passage of the new law:

of the new law:

"No person shall be capable of holding or being elected to any post of profit, trust or emolument, civil or military, legislative executive or judicial, under the government of this commonwealth, who shall fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel, the probable issue of which may be the death of either party, or who shall be a second to either party, or shall in any manner aid or assist in such duel, or who shall be knowingly the bearer of such challenge or acceptance."

ceptance."
"Every person who shall be elected or appoint-"Every person who shall be elected or appointed to any post, such as is described in the preceding section, shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, swear that he has not fought a duel, nor sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel, the probable issue of which might have been the death of either party, nor been a second to either party; nor in any manner aided or assisted in such duel, nor been knowingly the bearer of such challenge or acceptance; since the passage of this act, and that he will not be so engaged or concerned, directly or indirectly in or agged or concerned, directly or indirectly in or about any such duel, during his continuance in office."

RE-APPORTIONMENT BILL LOST.

The bill to re-apportion representation in the Legislature, was under discussion in the House of Delegates, on Monday last, and after various efforts to amend, was lost upon the question of engrossment, by a vote of 51 to 62.

It would have required a vote of two-thirds of each House to pass the bill. So the subject probably has its quietus, until after the next Cer But surely something will be done to legalize the representation for Alexandria, in some other form than by a mere resolution of the House.

An amendment was offered to the bill by Mr. Jacobs, to give Clarke and Warren each a delegate, but this was lost.

Twenty-six Western members voted for the engrossment of the bill, and twenty-three against although it gave six additional delegates to the West, and two Senators .- Free Press.

METHODIST PROT CONFERENCE.

The Methodist Protestant Conference which had been in session in Georgetown, for a week adjourned on the 14th inst. About \$300 were collected for the superannuated fund. The next Conference will be held in Alexandria, on the 2d Wednesday in March, 1849. The following is the list of annual appoint-

Josiah Varden, President.
Alexandria station—S. B. Sutherland.
Cumberland station—Wm. T. Eva.
East Baltimore station—Dr. John S. Reese.
Georgetown station—Wm. Collier.
Harper's Ferry station—John Roberts.
9th street, Washington—L. R. Reese.
West Baltimore—J. J. Murray.
1st M. P. Church, Washington—J. W. Everset.

Anne Arundle circuit—R. S. Norris, sup. (One

Anne Arunale circuit—R. S. Norris, sup. (One to be supplied.)
Allegany circuit—D. Wilson.
Accomac circuit—Wm. Fisher, sup. (One to be supplied.)
Baltimore circuit—Ell Henkle, sup; J. W miley. ord circuit-J. K. Helmbold, sup.

Cecil circuit—W. D. Hamilton.
Caroline circuit—G. D. Hamilton.
Cambridge circuit—D. Evans Reese, J. C. Da-

is. Clearfield circuit—T. M. Bryan. Carlisle Circuit—Fred'k. Swentzell. Dear Creek circuit—J. Elderdice, Wm. Reim-Dorchester circuit-D. Sherm

Dorchester circuit.—D. Shermet.
Frederick circuit.—H. P. Jordan.
Howard circuit.—S. Webster, O. Cox.
Huntington circuit.—Thos. Whitworth.
Jefferson circuit.—L. W. Bates.
Kent circuit.—W. T. Wright, W. J. Dale.
Liberty circuit.—Jas. M. Elderdice.
New Market circuit.—D. W. Bates, J. Wait.
Newtown circuit.—D. F. Ewell, T. Burton.
Pipe Creek circuit.—J. Morgan, W. Roby.
Prince William circuit.—Nicholas Lemon.
Potomac circuit.—Isaac Shreeve.
Queen Anne's circuit.—T. M. Wilson, H. J.
Day.

Saow Hill circuit—W. T. Dunn.
Sussex circuit—Richard Alkinson.
Talbot circuit—T. L. McLean, J. Clelland.
Union circuit—W. C. Poole, T. A. Moore.
Williamsport circuit—T. D. Valiant, J. Mc-

Williamsport circuit—T. D. Vallant, J. McFaden.
Faden.
Franklin mission—D. F. Waters.
Lewez mission—(To be supplied.)
Smyrna mission—J. A. Jackson.
Charleston—S. K. Cox, loaned for one year,
by order of Conference.
Bethlehem, Philadelphia—P. L. Wilson, loaned for one year, by order of Conference.
Superannuated—Alfred Baker, L. A. Collins.
Placed upon the Unstationed List—J. W. Porter, J. M. Henkle.
Left without appointments at their own request
—George Herritage, Daniel Collier, J. K. Nichols, F. Stier.

AN ACT,
Authorizing a separate election at the house of
Levi Hiett, in the County of Clarke.
Passed March 15, 1848.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly. That
whenever hereafter an election shall be holden in
the County of Clarke, in which alt the lawful
voters of the County are required to vote, there
shall be, at the same time, a separate poll opened
and held for such election, at the house now the
residence of Levi Hiett, in the North Western
part of said County.

This act shall be in force from its passage.

ratined with some signat modinications, and we believe the final vote was 37 to 15.

Four Senators were absent, namely:—Messrs. Phelps, Pearce, Clayton, Whigs; Houston, Dem. The vote for the ratification stands as iollows: Ayes—Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Jefferson Davis, Dickinson, Dix, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hannegan, Hunter, Herschel Johnson, Mason, Moor, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, Yulee, Democrats; Bell, Clarke, Crittenden, John Davis, Dayton, Reverdy Johnson, Henry Johnson, Mangum, Miller, Underwood, Whigs; Hale, Abolition—37.

Nava-Messrs, Allen, Atchison, Benton, Breese, Donglass, Lewis, Westeott, Democrats; Badger, Baldwin, Berrien, Corwin, Greene, Spruance, Upham, Webster, Whigs—15.

Analysis of the Vote.

Ayes—Whigs 11 Nays—Whigs 8

"Democrats 26 "Democrats 7

Absent—Whigs 3 Total—Ayes 37

"Democrats 1 "Nays 15

Majority for the treaty . 92
Among those voting for the ratification are four who spoke against it. Of the four Senators not voting, two are absent from the city-Messrs. Houston and Pearce.

The New York Herald publishes a copy of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Mexico, which is said to be a correct copy as it passed the Senate. In what manner the ald" obtained a copy of the Treaty, is not yet known. The "Baltimore Sun" furnishes the

following summary of its provisions:

As we find it too wordy and ponderous for our columns, we avail ourselves of the following abstract furnished by the Baltimore Sun: The first article provides for the general re-

storation of peace between the two nations.

The second article requires, upon the signature of the treaty by the commissioners then negotia-ting, a provisional suspension of hostilities, and e restoration of constitutional order in all places occupied by the American troops, so far as

consistent with such occupation. The third article provides for the withdrawal of the land and naval forces of the United States, upon the ratification of the treaty by Mexico, the month after the fulfilment of the foregoing stipu-

Article the fourth requires the restoration of all possessions seized by the United States during the war, within the future limits of Mexico, and all armament and munitions of war, and public property pertaining to such possessions when Also, requires the entire evacuation of the Mexican territory by our troops within three months after the ratification of the treaty, with a provision, however, of conditional delay during the sickly season, extending to November. The final interchange of all prisoners of war is also here required.

Article the fifth establishes the boundary line, as follows: The Rio Grande from its mouth to the Southern boundary of New Mexico; thence westward, north of the town called Paso, to the western termination of the boundary of New Mexico; thence north to the first branch of the river Gila till it empties into the Colorado river, and crossing that river, following the division ine between Upper and Lower California, to the

for surveying and marking the boundary.

The sixth article secures to the United States
the navigation of the Gulf of California, and the river Colorado; and stipulates for the construction of a road, canal or railway, if deemed necessary, for the mutual convenience of the two na-tions, upon the borders of the river Gila, on either The seventh article secures to the citizens of

both nations, the navigation of the river Gila and that part of the Del Norte below the Southern boundary of New Mexico, and regulates said

The eighth article provides for the protection of Mexicans and their property, who may remain on the ceded territory; for those who may remove at any time; and the right of property of those who may not reside in the territory. Guaranties to Mexicans the right to retain the character of Mexican citizens, or to become citizens of the United States, requiring the latter to make such election within one year.

of Mexicans electing to become citizens of the United States, into this Union, and the establishment of them upon a political equality with the people of the United States; and also provided for the protection of the relations and communications now existing between ecclesiastical authorities within the limits of the Mexican territory and Catholics residing within the territory cedds to the United States, until a new demarkation of the districts should be made. This article was rejected, and superseded by one providing for the incorporation of the inhabitants as Congress shall determine, and protecting them in the meantine in the enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion.

ligion.

Article the tenth, which was expunged, made valid all grants of lands made by the Mexican government in Texas, and all the ceded territory, up to a specified period.

The eleventh article binds the United States to restrain, punish and redress predatory incursions by Indians upon Mexican territory.

The twelfth article requires the payment by the United States of fifteen millions of dollars in consideration of the ceded territory; three millions in the city of Mexico upon the ratification of the treaty; and the other twelve millions in instalments of three millions per annum, with interest as expressed.

By the thirteenth article the United States as-

Instalments of three mutuus per annum, win interest as expressed.

By the thirteenth article the United States assumes the payment of all claims due from Mexico to citizens of the United States; and articles fourteenth and fifteenth further establish certain matters relative to these claims.

Article the sixteenth reserves the right to either

matters relative to these claims.

Article the sixteenth reserves the right to either party to fortify any point within its territory.

Article the seventeenth adopts, with certain conditions, the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded at the city of Mexico, between that Government and the U. States, on the 5th of April, 1831, to be in force eight years, and to terminate only after one year's notice from either party.

ther party.

By the eighteenth article all supplies for the troops of the United States, previous to evacuation, though subsequent to the restoration of the Custom-houses, are to be admitted into Mexico free of during the statement of the control of the control

troops of the United States, previous to evacuation, though subsequent to the restoration of the Custom-houses, are to be admitted into Mexico free of daty.

Article the nineteenth consists of six rules relative to duties upon merchandise imported into the ports of Mexico while in the occupancy of the United States' troops; exempting such merchandize from duties, and also, where removed to any place in the interior, in the occupation of the U. S. troops.

Article the twentieth consists of a stipulation by which all imports shall be limited to the present duties, though less than sixty days should elapse after the signature of the treaty and the restoration of the custom-houses, which shall arrive previous to the expiration of the sixty days.

The twenty-first article makes an admirable provision relative to future difficulties, requiring mature consideration on the propriety of arbitration by commissioners or otherwise, &c.

The twenty-second article is henorable alike to both parties, and in consonance with the spirit of the age establishing rules and regulations consistent with the humantiles of our nature, in the event of the recurrence of the war.

Article the twenty-third and last declares the mode and conditions of the ratification of the treaty.

ng taken for the erection of the first Factory at Weverton, near Harpers-Ferry. Those who may eel inclined to offer proposals for its crection are referred to advertisement in another column

This site for a great manufacturing village, has ong been considered by practical men as one mong the most favorable in the South. Its water-power is inexhaustible—the advantages of market are unsurpassed—the "area of territory" matter of great moment-and in short, all the dements which go to constitute a favorable location, are centred at "Weverton." The citizens of Jefferson county have already a number of projects of a similar character before them, yet they are fully able to lend a hand to this great enterterpise of one of their own citizens, though in an adjacent State. It is estimated that in but a few years, a village of some several thousand mhabitants, will be alive with the busy hum of the spindle-the activity of the artizan and mechanic-at Weverton." This alone would afford a market for our produce-an outlet for our surplus labor -which should induce our men of capital and means, to embark at least something in the undertaking. Many of the citizens of Pennsylvania, acquainted fully with manufacturing operations, have invested large sums in the Company, and now but a comparatively small portion of the stock remains to be taken. Of this, we hope a fair proportion may be subscribed by the citizens of this county. The Charter under which the Company will commence operations, is considered a very favorable one-the stock is \$100 per share, requiring only \$5 a share per month. This will enable men of very limited means to avail themselves of the opportunity, for a safe and profitable investment. But of Weverton, and the manufacturing enterprise abroad in our own county,

FINE SHEEP.

Jefferson County Ahead! Mr. Samuel H. Strider-of Harpers-Ferry, has furnished us the weight of four Sheep, recently slaughtered by him, which is ahead even of that somewhat notorious Clarke County Buck, which was served up as something "Extra." The restoration of the custom-houses, with accounts of collections subsequent to the ratification, and the evacuation of the Mexican capitol within one the evacuation of the Mexican capitol within one the evacuation of the foregoing situation. ble efforts to improve the character of not only

our Sheep, but all other kinds of stock.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT. By reference to advertisement, it will be seen that the Books of the "New Shenandoan Con-PANY," will be opened in a few days, under a favorable and auspicious Charter from the Legislature, granted this session. The necessity of this improvement all admit-its practicability has been made perfectly manifest, if those interested will but do their duty. The counties of Jefferson, Clarke and Loudoup, must second the efforts being made by the upper Counties to carry on this measure to completion, and its success will be certain. Of Rockingham, Page and Warren, we have no fears. The citizens of those counties have already subscribed most liberally, (many of them from five to twenty-five hundred dollars,) and promise to do yet more if it becomes necessary .-Let all then be disposed to do something in aid of Pacific Ocean. Provision is made in this article this great work-decidedly one of the most important now agitated in Virginia.

The Bill which passed the House of Delegates a few days ago, extending the jurisdiction of Magistrates to sums of \$50 and under, was rejected in the Senate on Friday, by ayes 11, noes 17. Mesers. Gallaher, Sloan and Barbee, from this Congressional District, voting in the affirma-

Three Cheers for New Hampshire! A Denocratic Governor by several thousand, and the Legislature Democratic all over!

The Baltimore Conference of the Metholist Episcopal Church, has had a very harmonious session. It is expected that it will adjourn on to-day. Staunton, Virginia, has been fixed upon as the place for holding the next annual Conference.

We may add here, that since the decision in the is, if the friends of a Convention were not so much divided among themselves upon the question of of Mexicans electing to become citizens of the the conference for the purpose of attaching himself to the Methodist Episcopal church South, the following ministers have also withdrawn under the same circumstances : Rev. Thomas Wheeler, Rev. Thomas C. Hayes, Rev. F. J. Boggs, and Rev. W. G. Cross.

> We failed last week to refer to the Adverisement proposing to open Books of subscription for the erection of a Bridge across the Potomac at Shepherdstown. This is an important matter to a large section of the Valley, and some of the neighboring Counties of Maryland. The Stock will doubtless be taken at an early day. To the citizens of Shepherdstown, great credit is due for the energy and enterprise manifested.

To our friend, Dr. G. F. Mason, are we in debted for a copy of the "Cincinnati Times," containing in full the speeches, &c. on the occasion of the presentation of a Sword to Msjor Lutrers Giddings, (formerly of this town,) at Cincinnatti on the 7th inst., at the instance of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 1st Ohio Regiment, for his gallant services and soldierly deportment, as their commander-in-chief. We shall publish the details in our next paper.

The Speech of our Senator, Hon. James M. Mason, on the Ten Regiment Bill, is in type, but

A MEETING Will be held at Grove-Hill, Page County, on the 4th Saturday in March, for the purpose of discussing the subject of the River improvement, and also for the purpose of informing the people on what terms they are to subscribe. The meeting will be addressed by persons able to give all necessary information.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS for the construction of a Factory at Weverton, Md., (for the Potomac Manufacturing Company.) one hundred and two feet in length and forty-eight feet in width, of atone, and four stories high above the basement, will be received until the 1st day of April. The specification of the plan will be given and the proposals received either by Henry Bell, at Weverton, or by Mr. Mason Kindell, or the undersigned, at the Black Bear Hotel, Southfifth street, Philadelphia. March 21, 1848.

A. MARTIN, Pres't.

For Hire. A NEGRO BOY, 12 or 14 years of age, till Christmas. J. P. BROWN. March 21, 1848.

For Hire. A NEGRO Woman until Christmas. She is a good Cook and Washer. March 21. KEYES & KEARSLEY. COW AND CALF for sale.
March 21. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

DOINGS AT RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the "Spirit of Jeffers

RICHMOND, March 16, 1848.

JAMES W. BELLER, Esq. — Dear Sir — The iddle of March, you perceive, still finds the Legislature in session, although I am now cheered with the hope that we may be able to adjourn about the 27th inst., as we have disposed of a considerable amount of business in the last few

I observe by the "Spirit" which reached me this morning, that the " Whig County Convention" have nominated John A. Thomson and WM C. WORTHINGTON, Esq'rs., as their candidates for he next House of Delegates; and that Joseph McMurran, Esq., one of the present Delegates, declined a re-nomination. I hope it may not rove unacceptable to the taste of any of your Democratic patrons," as I am sure it will not to those of your Whig friends, for me to pay my sincere (though humble) tribute of regard to the retiring Delegate from your county-Mr. McMun RAN. I assure you he has been a most valuable and efficient member of the House of Delegates proverbially attentive and watchful over the interests of his immediate constituents and regard ful of all the great interests of the State at large. There is an universal regret expressed among the members at his retirement from the Legisla-tive councils of the State, as his correct judgment and excellent common sense have won for him and excellent common sense have won for him the regard and esteem of "all sides," and men of his character are much needed here now since the Legislature has taken to minding their own business, and leaving Congress to attend to theirs — In addition too, to the respect which his public course has won for him—his private worth has won upon the hearts and affections of many of the members—and it may truly be said "that those who know him best, love him most." He has been one of the "Fathers of the House"—comforting the sick, and ever prompt " to whisper good coun sel in the ear of the wayward and erring," and ever ready to point out to the young and inexpo-rienced the danger of "error's path." The peo-ple to whom he returns may safely take him by the hand and say "well done thou good and faithful

ervant."
I also perceive that you have sounded the bugle and are calling the "Democratic page" to the start-ing pole—there is nothing like it—" opposition is the life of trade."

ing pole—there is nothing like it—"opposition is the life of trade."

You no doubt have seen cre this time, in your Richmond Exchanges, the action of the House of Delegates upon the Bill for re-apportioning the representation of the Senate and House of Delegates throughout the State. A vote of two thirds of the whole House (according to the the construction of the Constitution as given by Mr. Scott of Fauquier) would have been necessary to have carried the Bill—and not a vote of two thirds of the members present at the time of voting—but it could not even command a majority vote in the House—the vote on the engrossment was Ayes 51, Nays 62. I think the vote was just and right—whatever other gentlemen may have thought, I for one, as the friend of Reform and a Convention, could not have voted otherwise than I did; and I know that many of those who voted with me in know that many of those who voted with me in the negative entertained precisely the same views. We considered the passage of the Re-apportionment Bill as sealing the fate of the Convention. I took this view of it from the start — and in my remarks some weeks ago in the House, when the processition was made to rise at 2.2 dec. my remarks some weeks ago in the House, when the proposition was made to raise a "Select Committee" for the purpose of reporting a Bill, I warned the friends of a Convention against it—and it was the vote of about 35 of the Convention men in the negative, which struck the fatal blow to the measure—the residue I think was opposed to any change. Mr. Scott, the patron of the Bill, and others of the Anti-Convention leaders in the House, did not disguise their object in pressing the Bill now—they saw many Western men cager for an increase of representation however small and unequal it might be, and they were determined to give it to them—knowing that it would destroy all farther efforts to obtain a Convention at this time, and afford a good plea for the Eastern men to stifle the clamor of the Reformers for years to come indeed if not altogether. A leading friend of re-apportionment frankly told me that such was their object—that if they could only carry this Bill—make some alterations in the judiciary, &c., all of which could be done by the Legislature—that then there would be no necessity for a Convention—that as to the extension of the right of suffrage, that was all humphon—it is a sufficient to the convention. Convention—that as to the extension of the right of suffrage, that was all humbug—it was extended far enough, and if any thing too far now—that he would almost as leave see as many wild wolves turned loose upon the community as a Convention of Reference.

tion of Reformers.

This opinion is the "fixed fact" among the anti-Reformers here in Eastern Virginia—"No Con-vention" upon any terms. I believe we might car-ry a Convention Bill at this session, as late as it the basis. I am, as you well know, a white basis man; but I am fully satisfied that the Legislature will never grant a "Convention Bill" on that basis, and I know that the white basis men here have nearly all come to that conclusion, and our friends terms that you can get—and that is the arrangement (or basis if you choose) of the present House of Delegates, which in point of fact is, as all know, a compromise of the last Convention. It leaves the basis open, to be arranged by the complexion of the members whom the people may choose to represent them in the Convention. The vote on the engrossment of the Re-apportionment Bill, from our Congressional District, stood as follows: Messrs. Brown of Berkeley, McMurran and Thomson of Jefferson, and Wall of Frederick. Noes, Ayes, Stewart of Berkeley, Jarobs of Clarke and Warren, Allen and Hiett of Hampshire, Buswell of Page, and Michael of Morgan. Absent, Ayes, Stewart of Berkeley, Jacobs of Clarke and Warren, Allen and Hiett of Hampshire, Buswell of Page, and Michael of Morgan. Absent, Wood of Frederick, who would have voted in the negative had he been in his seat. Mr. Wood was confined to his room by indisposition for a lew days—he is now well and at his post again. We may perhaps take a vote in few days upon the proposition for the call of a Convention—but it is now so late in the session that no debate will be had upon it—but you may depend it will be a prominent question at the next session, and will carry, I think, without doubt. It is useless to make attempts at Re-apportionment—the vote at this session demonstrates the impracticability of the scheme. The Convention is inevitable—it is useless to stave it off—the sooner it meets the better—the people will never rest satisfied with the present state of things—reforms are necessary—they must be granted—the right of the people to vote must be extended. I regard the people as the legitimate source of all power, and I am prepared at all times to go with any body of my fellow-citizens who will rise up to assert that power. All Reformers are united upon this point—the extension of the right of suffrage.

The friends of the "Lynchburg and Tennessee Railroad" have asked and obtained a reconsideration of their Bill by a very large majority.—They now ask for a simple charter to construct

Railroad" have asked and obtained a reconsideration of their Bill by a very large majority.—
They now ask for a simple charter to construct the Road upon their own means—without asking a dollar from the Treasury of the State. I sincerely hope they may succeed and that the magnificent improvement contemplated by the Company may be constructed. I mean that you shall see something of the merits of this scheme, and that too, in my next "long letter," which will be my valedictory to my kind friends of the "Bpirit of Jefferson" who have done me the honor during the winter to read my humble effusions—and I hope they are among your "Democratic patrons" as well as those of your Whig subscribers—and that T have not said aught in all my lines, that

could offend or injure a single human being, if I have not pleased or instructed them in any thing. But I might stop here and close:—

"Why then a final note prolong, Or lengthen out a closing song, Unless to bid the gentles speed, Who long have listed to my rede Who long have listed to my rede!
To STATESHER GRAVE, IF SUCH MAY DEION
To rend the Minstrel's idle strain,
Sound head, clean hand, and piercing wit,
And parriotic heart—as Firr!!
But the witching hour of midnight has com-

But the witching hour of midnight has come and so I must say

"To all, in each, a fair good night,
And pleasing dreams, and slumbers light!"

Very Respectfully Yours,
ERRATA.

In my letter of March 2d where, I introduced the quotation from the writings of an old College triend, describing "the pilgrimage of the christian," you leave out the word "arise" in the tenth line, which destroys the beauty of my friend's picture—and also in the twelfth line you insert the words "cycles of time" instead of "cycles of eternity" which destorys the sense—it should have read thus—"then shall arise the sun of his joys, whose brightness the clouds of time shall never eclipse, and whose setting the cycles of eternity shall never witness." You no doubt discovered the mistake yourself, but too late to correct. I know something of the vexations of an Editor in these matters. these matters.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY. On Friday, 10th inst., the SERATE passed the

Rogers and Thompson:
A bill authorizing a sale of the land of John

Foster, in the county of Clarke;
A bill to incorporate the Potomac Division, No. 60, of the sons of Temperance at Shepherdstown, in the county of Jefferson.
Numerous other bills have been reported;

nong them, one to revive the act incorporatin he Madison Manufacturing Company in the coun y of Jefferson.
The bill authorizing the Banks of the Common

wealth to issue small notes to a limited amountaine up as the order of the day.

Mr. Ambler moved the indefinite postponement

The vote was taken as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Scott, Cox, Treble, Barce, Carlile, Daniel, Baptist, Garrett. Woolfolk, Dennis, Smith, Deneale, Kane, Harwood, and

Noes-Messrs. Woods, Thompson, Tyler, Kin-, Bondurant, Gallaher, Witcher, Stanard, inger, Sloan, Crump, Rogers, Parriott, and

Fry—14.

On Saturday, the two Houses proceeded to the election of a Councillor of State, when RALLIGHT.

T. DANIEL, Esq., was re-elected. The vote was —For R. T. Daniel 81, John Rutherford 75.

Both Houses adjourned before two o'clock, to attend the funeral of Mr. Hamilton, the member

In the SENATE, on Teusday, Mr. Crump, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported the bill, concerning the Smithfield, Charlestown

and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company, with a recommendation that it be rejected. The bill was accordingly laid on the table.

Mr. Gullaher reported, from a select committee, the bill to authorize a separate election at the house of Levi Hiett, in the country of Clarke.—Laid on the table to asserting if the regime had Laid on the table, to ascertain if the notice had been given for two months, as the law requires. In the House a bill making an annual appropriation from the Treasury of \$50,000 to the Primary Schools, was read a second time; on motion of Mr. Darracott the bill was amended as follows: "Be it further enacted, that the sum of \$50,000, to be appropriated to establish Primary
Schools be distributed in proportion to the amount
paid into the Treasury by each county in the
Commonwealth—ayes 59, noes 53.

On wotion of Mr. Harvie, the bill was indefinitely partenged.

nitely postponed.

An engrossed bill extending the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, was read a third time. On motion of Mr. Watson the bill was amended by way of ryder, and the bill and ryder were passed v the following vote :- Ayes 62, Noes 49.

Arrival of the Steamer Cambria. REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

bdication of Louis Phillippe—A Republican Government Demanded—Six Hundred Kill-ed in the Streets of Paris.

The City in the possession of the Populace—100000 Soldiers under Arms—Resignation of the
Guizot Ministry—Flight of the Royal Family
from the Palace—The Revolution spreading—
Attempt to Fire the Tuilteries—The Railroad
Stations in Possession of the People—Communication Cut Off with the Interior.

The steamer Cambria, which sailed from Liverpool on the 29th of February, arrived at New
York on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, after a
passage of 21 days, having been delayed by strong
liead winds.

In addition to the commercial intelligence by her, she brings most thrillingly important politi-cal intelligence from France, the heads of which alone, is given above. It appears that Louis Philippe, fearing the occurrence of a disastrous revo-lution at his death, has abdicated in favor of his nearly all come to that conclusion, and our friends among the people may as well understand that fact at once. It is useless for us any longer to be contending and wasting our time in pursuit of that which is impracticable and unattainable. I would then say to the friends of reform, if my humble voice can have any influence at all with them—go for a Convention upon the very best terms that you can get—and that is the arrangement (or basis if you choose) of the present House of Delegates, which in point of fact is, as all know, a compromise of the last Convention. It leaves the basis open, to be arranged by the complexion of the members whom the people may choose to represent them in the Convention. The vote on the control of the members whom the people may choose to represent them in the Convention. The vote on the control of the members whom the people may choose to represent them in the Convention. The vote on the control of the members whom the people may choose to represent them in the Convention. The vote on the control of the members whom the people may choose to represent them in the Convention. tempts had been made to burn them. Desolation and destruction—blood and carnage—followed in

the path of the infurlated mob. This is a crisis in the affairs of Europe, calculated to shake every throne, and make overy monarch tremble with fear. It may be but the beginning of a revolution that will overturn all the petty and tyranical governments of the continent of Europe. Germany has long since been ripe for revolution, and as the spirit of Republicanism has burst forth in all its tury in France, it is not improbable that it will spread from one empire to another, until all, animated by the same lofty spirit, and inspired with the same notions of freedom, will demand free and independent republics. The Grain market is rather depressed, and though there is yet but a slight decline in Wheat or Corn, the tendency seems to be downward. This is a crisis in the affairs of Europe, calcu

SHERIFF'S SALE WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY 12th day of April next, the following property belonging to William Grantham, to satisfy executions in my hand, in favor of Catharine Fry and Jacob

ilbert, consisting of—
Wagon and Ladders, 1 Cart and Gears, Barouche, 1 Secretary, 1 lot of Chairs, 1 Corner Cupboard, 3 Sheets and Pillowcases, 2 Washstands, 2 Dress-

ing Glasses, 1 Stand of Books, 1 Carpet, 2 Candle Sticks, and Snuffers, 1 Set Castors and Waiters, 1 Clock, Shovels and

Tongs, And Irons, Chests, 1 Bureau, 1 Bedstead, Bed and Bed ding,
1 Side-Saddle, 1 Flour Barrel, 1 Coffee Mill,
1 Brass Kettle, 1 Jug, 1 Safe, 1 Stand, 1 Mattock,
1 Shovel, 3 Window Curtains, a lot of Tools,
1 Wheat Fan, 2 small Dishes,
5 Head of Cattle, and 23 Head of Hogs.

Terms CASH.

IOHN W. MOORE, D. S,

JOHN W. MOORE, D. S., for John Moler. N. B. The Sale will take place at the reside of William Grantham, about one mile from Smith field. March 21, 1848—Free Press copy. The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET-Reported weekly for the "Spirit of Jefferson," by WAI-TER & Co., Flour and Commission Merchants and General Produce Dealers, Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Saturday evening, J.

J. W. BELLER, Dear Sir:—Howard street flour was in fair demand the past week, with sales of mixed parcels, that is in lots of 10 to 50 bbls of one brand at \$53H and straight brands, that is in lots of 100 to 50 bbls, of one brand, at \$53H. The sales of the week are 4000 bbls—2000 bbls, \$53H and 2000 bbls, at \$58H. Some small parcels of City Mills Flour sold this week at 61e \$6 12½—No stock on hand. Stock of Howard street Flour on hand 40,000 bbls. Inspections this week 10,500 bbls. GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat are very light—Reds command 130 to \$135 and White 145 to \$1.50. Corn, the supply has not been so large this week—prices ruled at 44 to 46 cents for white and 46 to 43 for yellow.

WHITE BEANS—Are not in demand held at 90 to \$100.

WHITE BEANS—Are not in demand held at 90 to \$1 00.

SEEDS—Sales of good to prime Clover Seed at 3 50 to \$4 00. Timothy, 3 to \$3 25. Flax Seed at 1 35 to \$1 40. BUTTER—In packages range from 12 to 13 cts. and in rolls from 15 to 18 cents.

LARD—Sales at 7 to 8 cents.

BEESWAX—Held at 25 cents, no demand.

PLASTER—Very scarce, sales by cargo 3 50 to \$3 75. CATTLE—600 head were offered at last Monday's Market, most of Which were sold part to Butchers, and the balance to go North, a few sold as high as \$4, prices ranged from 3 to \$3 87.

HOGS—Supply small, price 6 to \$6 50.

Very respectfully yours, W. & CO.

BALTIMORE, MONDAY MORNING.

DEAT Siz:—The Flour market closed on Saturday at \$5.871—the Cambria's news having suspended all operations late in the day. Flour has advanced in England about 6d. per bhl. Our receipts of flour last week reached 10,777 bbls and, half bbls, and the exports for the same period amounted to 6,941 bbls.

There is very little doing in grain—the receipts are still very short. I quote red Wheat at 1 30 a \$1.35, and Corn, both kinds, at 46 to 49 cents.

Provisions generally continue as last quoted, although our supplies are fast accumulating.

Flour in New York and Boston has reached a price as high as \$6.75 for Genesee, but very little doing in either place in Southern trade.

Virginia money is better with us—our Banks are again

place in Southern trade.
Virginia money is better with us—our Banks are again dispensing their favors by way of Partial discounts.—The Spring trade is beginning, as merchants are pouring in from all quarters, EXERT THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.
YOUR Truly,
B.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst, by the Rev. Dr. Johes, Dr. WM. II.
D. Hall, of Alabama, to Miss Elezabeth C. Briscok,
daughter of Major Thomas Briscoe, of this county.
On Wednesday morning the 15th inst, by the Rev.
Joseph Baker, Mr. James R. Jackson to Miss Reventail Ann Smore, both of Frederick county.
On Wednesday morning the 15th inst, by the Rev.
Jos. Baker, Mr. Thomas T. Moore, of Baltimore, to
Miss Frances Cather, of Frederick county.

At the residence of her som-in-law, Mr. James Clothier, in Charlestown, on Thursday morning last, after a protracted illness, Mrs. Alice P. Redman, wife of the late Richard L. Redman, in the 67th year of her age:
For more than 30 years, Mrs. R. had been an active and consident member of the Presbyterian Church. In every relation of life, she filled well the part assigned her, and as Christian, Mother, Friend, mone knew her but to love her. Her death is a severe affliction to her family—a loss to the Christian Church,—and a subject of morning and regret to the community of which she was a part. But let all be consoled by the promise, that "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord!"

On Friday last, after a somewhat protracted illness and the 'must intense suffering, Mr. Garland M. Davis o this County, in the 46th year of his age. He leaves a larg family of children, a devoted and affectionate wife, a numerous number of relatives and warmly attaches

friends, to mourn over his premature and unexpected demisio.

Near Waterford, Loudoun county, on the Istinst., Mrs. ELIZABETH OXLEY, consort of Mr. Thos. Oxley, aged 49 years, nine months and fourieen days.

On the 31st of January last, at the Virginia House, in Hannibal, Missouri, WM. Harth, formerly of Loudoun county, Va., aged about 33 years.

On the 4th inst., in Middleburg, Loudoun county, Olivera Dernian, in the 80th year of his age.

In Martinsburg, on the 13th inst., after a few days illness, at his Grandmotter's, Mrs. Holland W. Harrison, Joint Harnison, only son of Dr. Berjamin Harrison, of Dorchester County, Maryland.

On the morning of the 5th inst., in the eighth year of hier age, ELIZABETH MASLIN, only daughter of Thomas Maelin, 1997, of Moorefield.

At Glairmont, her residence in Clarke county, on the evening of the 18th ult, Mrs. Redecad Grodan, leaving a family of seven children to mourn their irreparable loss. On Thurday last, after, only one days illness, with an affection of the brain, Robert, an interesting son of Mr. Adam Young of Harpers-Ferry, aged about three years.

Samuel, Glimer, aged 87 years and ten months, a soldier of the Revolution, died at his residence in the county of Highland, Va., on the 25th day of January, 1818.

REMOVAL.

PURPOSE removing my Store the present week, to the Store-house recently occupied by Mesers. Thos. Lock & Co., where I will be glad as can make it convenient to call.

JOHN W. GRANTHAM.

Middleway, March 21, 1848.

NOTICE.

New Shenandoah Company. conformity to an Act of As on the 25th of April next, Books of subscription for shares to increase the Capital Stock of the New Shenandoch Company, will be opened at the fol-lowing places, under the superintendence of the following named persons, who have been appoint-ed by the President and Directors of the said Company, Commissioners for that purpose, (any three of whom may act at any of the places to which

they are assigned,) viz:
In the County of Warren—at Front Royal:—
Robert M. Marshall, Edw. B. Jacobs, Glies Cook,
Thos. F. Buck, James Richards, J. B. Earle, J.
Harrison, S. M. Spangler, E. Bowen, D. Funsten,
Smith Davisson, M. C. Richardson, and Robert
McKoy.

In Clarke County-at Millwood :- Nathanie

In Clarke County—at Millwood:—Nathaniel Burwell, John B. Page, Geo. Burwell, Dr. Vm. F. Nelson, Thos. Kennerly, J. Madison Hite, G. L. Kerfott, Hugh Nelson, W. B. Harris, Alex. Earle, and Joseph Tuley.

At Berryville—Province McCormick, Thos. F. Nelson, Jas. Castleman, Dr. Cyrus McCormick, Edw. J. Smith, Buckner Ashby, Wm. Berry, Mann R. Page, J. Alexander, and J. Fauntleroy.

In Jefferson County—at Charlestown:—Richard Parker, Thos. H. Willis, B. F. Washington, H. L. Opic, Chas. Lewis, Chas. S. Taylor, Wm. H. Norris, W. Allen, J. S. Gallaher, J. W. Beller, and H. Bedinger.

H. Norris, W. Allen, J. S. Gallaher, J. W. Beller, and H. Bedinger.

At Hurpers-Ferry—G. B. Wager, J. Giddings, R. W. Baylor, Geo. Mauzy, P. Coons, John E. P. Daingerfield, J. Kable, Logan Osburn.

Books of subscription will also be opened, at the same time, in the county of Augusta at Staunton and New Hope. In Rockingham, at Mount Crawford, Harrisonburg, Port Republic, and Conrad's Store. In Sheuandoah, at New Market, Mount Jackson, Woodstock, and Strasburg. In Page at Bunker's Hill, Luray, and Millford. In Fauquier, at Paris and Upperville. In Loudoun, at Snickersville. In the City of Alexandria—and in Georgetown, D. C., under the superintendence of Commissioners appointed at each of those places, (whose names are published in the Staunton Spectator and Winchester Republican.)

By order of the President and Directors of the N. S. C.

S. H. LEWIS, Treas'r.

March 21, 1848-1m.

Cabinet-Maker Wanted. WISH to employ, immediately, a Journeyman Cabinet-Maker, who is of sober habits and a good workman. Constant work and liberal wages will be given. SAMUEL SNOOK.

ill be given. SAMUE Mill Creek, Berkeley county, } March 21, 1848—3t. Corn and Tar. I HAVE about 35 barrels Corn and a quantity of Tar, in bbls and half bbls, which I will sel low. 10HN W. GRANTHAM. Middleway, March 21, 1848.

Middleway, March 21, 1848. SHIRTS.—1 dos. new etyled extra fine Cotton Shirts, latest fashion. March 21. GIBSON & HARRIS. China, Glass and Queens-ware,

J. C. BOKEE & CO., No. 41, North Howard st., between Fayette and Lexington streets, Baltimore.

THE subscribers invite the attention of Country Merchants and Purchasers generally, to heir large and well selected stock of

China, Glass and Queens-ware, which they offer for sale at the very lowest mar ket prices. Country Merchants will consult their ntereats by a call before purchasing elsewhere.
J. C. BOKEE,
J. S. HASTINGS, Jr.

Baltimore, March 21, 1848-1m. RICHARD MURDOCK, MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED PATENT

Platform and Counter Scales, Scale Beams, &c., Scale Beams, &c.,

Of all sizes, and adapted to the various uses of Merchants, Railroad and Transportation Companies, Hay and Coal Dealers, Grocers, Druggists, and all others requiring Scales of any description in their business.

These Scales are of the best materials and work-

manship, on an improved plan, superior in simpli-city, accuracy and durability to any others, and warranted to the purchaser, or they will be taken

back and the money returned.
A general assortment constantly on hand and
for sale at the lowest prices, at the Manufactory,
No. 46 South Charles street, next to the Corner of

Lombard street, Baltimore.

Also—MURDOCK'S Patent Self-turning and other Pressing Machines, for Milliners and Press ers. Call here for bargains. Baltimore, March 21, 1848—6m.

SUPERIOR SEED OATS. 600 BUSHELS, just received from Staun-ton, weighing 32 to 33 pounds to the bushel—for sale at 50 cents per bushel by ISAAC PAUL. Winchester, March 21, 1848-3t.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, MERCHANT TAILORING ESTAB.

LISHMENT. YOUR attention is hereby respectfully called to a very large and superior assortment of Gentlemen's Spring and Summer

Goods, consisting in part of the following, viz:consisting in part of the following, viz:—
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, in great variety of quality, style and price, together with Summer Cloths, Cashmeretts, Tweeds and Sattinetts. Also, a most beautiful and choice stock of Beaver and Silk IIATS; Cloth, Silk and other CAPS;—Drawers, under and outside Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs, Pocket IIdkis., Suspenders, Gloves, Ilose, Canes, and Umbrellas: All of which the subscriber has just received, and is now opening, in the Brick building, on Shenandoah street, formerly known and occupied as the U.S. Pay Office of this place.

Itaving exercised his. very best judgment and taste in the selection of the above assortment, the subscriber indulges not only the hope, but the beright good bargains, to repay, in part, a very liber-al community for past patronage and favor, and secure a grateful continuance. Come and see

whether the half has been told. Harpers-Ferry, March 21, 1848-41.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

F. J. CONRAD has this day associated with himself, in the Mercantile business, his brother F. M. Conrad. The business will heroafter be carried on in the name of F. J. Conrad. & Brother. F. J. CONRAD, F. M. CONRAD.

N. B.—Those persons knowing themselves in-debted to me, by book account or otherwise, will please come forward and make settlement, as I am desirous of closing my former business.
F. J. CONRAD.

March 21. 1848 - Free Press. SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS,

ELECTED Saturday, March 4, 1848, for the Dispariets.

No. 1.—No election held.

2. E I Lee.

3. J P A Earler,

4. D Hoffman,

5. G Lecklider,

6. William O-bonorne,

7. James V Moore,

8. C H Stephens,

9. J F Smith,

10. Robert W Baylor,

11. David Fry,

12. R S Blackburn,

13. John Locke,

14. Leiah Gaunt,

15. G W Little,

16. John Moore, Sr.,

17. Rich'd Henderson,

20. W C Worthington,

21. Carey Thompson,

22. No election held,

23. Benj, Moore, Jr.,

24. W H Moore,

25. John Niswaner,

26. William Engle,

A meeting of the Board will be held on Friday the 31st day of March, at the Court-house. A

ull attendance is W. C. WORTHINGTON, Crk. March 21, 1818.

NOTICE. THE Accounts of the late firm of Stephens & Wells, are now ready for settlement. All those having accounts standing, will please call and settle by giving their notes or paying the money. It is important that the business of the firm should be settled with as little delay as possible, and I hope this call will be early attended to.

WAL J. STEPHENS,

Harners Ferry March 14, 1848

Harpers-Ferry, March 14, 1848. NEW CLOTHING STORE AT HARPERS-FERRY, VIRGINIA.

DAVID SIEGEL, respectfully informs the in-habitants of Harpers-Ferry and the sur-rounding country, that he has established a New

Stare, where can always he found a large and well made assortment of.

Ready-Made Clothing,

which he offers as low as they can be bought in any of the Eastern cities.

Inducements greater than Ever.—Those who are in want of CLOTHING cannot do better than to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to offer such inducements in the sale of Mens' and Bons' Clothing, as will dely competition.

offer such inducements in the sale of Mens' and Boys' Clothing, as will dely competition.

Those persons in want of such articles will please call and examine for themselves. He will use every exertion to give them satisfaction.

My motto shall be to please, as showing goods shall be no inconvenience.

DAVID SIEGEL,

One door West of Abell's Hotel.

Harpers-Ferry, March 14, 1847.

SCHOOL HOUSE, PROPOSALS.

THE subscriber desiring to erect immediately, a School House, 20 by 30 feet, in District No 7, to be built of either Brick or Stone, will receive separate proposals for building the same, until the 25th of March. If brick, so much if they are furnished at the place; or the undertaker to furnish them himself. Or if Stone be must quarry them himself, they can be had set the place; it shows the black it is done. himself; they can be had near the place it is de-signed to erect the Schoolhouse—the builder to furnish all the materials, which must be of the best uality, and to give bond and security for the per ormance of the same. JAMES V. MOORE. March 14, 1848.

A Stock of Goods in Market. THE advertiser being about to embark in other business, is desirous of disposing of his Stock of Goods on hand. The location is decidedly one of the best country stands for a Store in the Conn. ty of Jedferson. Any one wishing to engage in the mercantile business can procure a good stock, with a store-house and dwelling attached, on reasonable terms. Application should be made early Immediate possession will be given. Enquire of March 14, 1848.

THE PRINTER.

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND!

WILL be sold at Public Acction, on the pre-mises, on the last THURSDAY in this month, (the 30th,) that Valuable Farm, belonging to the heirs of the late Thomas Gill, dec'd, border-ing on Mill Creek, Berkeley county, Va, contain-

264 Acres of Good Land.

As this Farm is well known, a further description of it is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase can view the premises by applying to Thoraton Henebaw, E-q, who at present occupies the same. The conditions of the sale will be accommodating, and possession given on the let of April next.

If not sold, it will on that day be offered for rent. Any information as regards terms, &c., can be obtained by application to Jesse Paine, who resides near the premises, or to the undersigned, at Halltown, Jefferson county, Va.

March 14, 1848. WM. D. NORTH.

[The Martineburg Gazette insert till sale and send bill to this office for collection.]

TRUSTEES' SALE

TRUSTEES' SALE:

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to as by William Leathers, bearing date 7th November, 1816, for the benefit of Thomas II. Willis, Adm'r of Thomas Timberlake, dec'd, and others, we will offer at public sale, on FRIDAY the 31st instant, the following property, viz:

1 Sorrel Mare, (which rides and works well.)

1 light Wagon and Gears,

1 Cart and Gears,

2 Feather Beds and Bedding,

1 Trundle Bed and Bedding,

0 Windsor Chairs, 6 Split-bottom do;

2 Tables, 1 Stand, 1 Bureau,

1 Corner Cupboard,

6 Knives and Forks, Dislies, Pots, Ovens, &c.

Also—1 Bark Mill; Tanning and Courier Tools complete, &c.

complete, &c.

Terms:—A credit of six months will be given

Smithfield, March 14, 1848. Trustees.

WILL commence selling, at my present resi-dence, (Abell'a Hotel.) at Harpers-Ferry, on-WEDNESDAY the 39th of March next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, a very large and fine lot of

which will be worthy the attention of Inn-keepers and persons house-keeping or about to commence. This property is composed of the following articles, (all in good order,) besides many others, which it would be too tedious to mention, viz:—

Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Sideboards,
Wardrobes, Mahogany Bureaus, Wash-stands,
Looking classes.

Wardrobes, Mahogany Bureaus, Wash-stands, Looking-glasses, China and Granite ware, such as Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Bowls and Pitchera; Glass, such as Lamps, Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Jelly Dishes and Bowls; A very large number of Jars and Crocks, both stone and earthen ware; Nix sets, Castors, Knives and Forks, Spoons and Candlesticks:

and Candlesticks;
Bedsteads, Cois, Feather Beds and Matrasses,
many of them new and all in good order;
Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Comforts and

Spreads; Linen and Cotton Sheets, Pillow and Bolster cases; Table Cloths, Towels, Window and Bed Cor-

A variety of Kitchen Furniture, viz:
One Bake-Oven, (a splendid article;)
Two Cooking Stoves, Pots, Ovens, Pans, Tin
Kitchens, Tubs, Buckets, and many other articles

Kitchenn, Tubs, Buckets, and many other articles useful to House-keepers.

Also—One good and substantial Carriage and Harness, and one Buggy Wagon.

Terms of Sale:—Nine month credit will be given on all sums above five dollars, by the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from date—all sums under five dollars cash. No property to be removed smill the

BEING about to discontinue my farming operations, I will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises where I now reside, (Michael Foley's farm.) about two miles north of Halltown, on FRIDAY the 24th instant, all my Stock and Farming Utenstla.

consisting in part, of the following articles, viz Four first rate Milch Cows and two Heifers : Nine three-year old Steers, 1 Bull; Thirteen head of Hogs, 2 brood Sows;

Thirteen head of Hogs, 2 brood Sows;
Twelve head of Sheep;
One Wagon and bed; wagon and plough Gears;
Three single and 2 double Shovel Ploughs;
One bar-shear Plough, 1 Harrow, 1 Cultivator;
Double and single-trees, 2 pair Streachers;
One Cutting Box, seven good Rakes and Forks;
One Girst-rate Wheat Fan, (Doyle's make.)
One Cleaning Sheet;
Three good Grain Cradles;
Three Mowing Scythes and Sheads;
Three Corn Hoes, 2 Grubbing-hoes, Shovels,
1 Spade, Corn-rake, 2 setts of Mall-rings, 4 Axes,
3 Wedges, 1 Cross cut Saw in good order, one
Grind-stone, a lot of old Iron.
Also—My interest in the crop of Wheat growing on the farm; and a few bushels of Potatoes.
Terms of Sale:—For all sums above 35 a
credit of nine months will be given, the purchasers

rems of Sate;—For all sums above \$5 s credit of nine months will be given, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security. All sums under \$5 must be cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JACOB II MOLER.

March 7, 1845.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Courty Court of Jefferson, pronounced on the 21st day of February, 1848, in the cause of Heskett, &c. vs. Heskett and others, will be sold on the premises, at public auction, to the bighest bidder, on THURS. DAY the 30th day of March, 1848, a large tract of land, containing

DAY the 30th day of March, 1848, a large tract of land, containing

666 2-3 Acres,
in Jefferron county, Va., belonging to the heirs of the late John Heskett, and purchased by him of the U.S. Marshall at public sale, in two sections of 333 acres each—Deeds for which are recorded in the Clark's Office of Jefferson. The said lands are east of the Shenandoah River, and adjoin the lands of H. L. Opie, John Clip, Henson Elliott, &c. Parts of them are cleared and tillable, and the balance covered with valuable Timber. The said lands will be sold altogether, or in two parcels, or in smaller lots as may suit purchasers and be best for the interest of said heirs.

The Terms of Sale, will be one-third of the purchase money in hand and the balance in one and two years—the purchasers giving Deeds of Trust upon the premises to secure the deferred payments, or the title to be retained until all of the purchase money is paid.

WM. B. THOMPSON,

EVERETT HESKETT,

Feb. 29, 1848.

Commissioners of Court.

Terms:—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of \$5 and upwards, by the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, with legal interest from date. For all sums under \$5 the cash will be required.

JOHN H. SMITH,

H. S. FARNSWORTH,

Could be all March 1848. Trustees.

PUBLIC SALE.

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE,

ains, 16 pair inside Venitian Blinds, (new.) Carpets, Rugs, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, Eight Coal and Wood Stoves with Pipes;

lars cash. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JOSEPH F. ABELL.

Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 29, 1848—ts.

PUBLIC SALE.

March 7, 1845. PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.

LET US LOVE ONE ANOTHER. Let us love one another, -not long may we stay In this bleak world of mourning; some droop while day; Some fade in their noon, and few linger till eve; Oh, there breaks not a heart, but leaves some

And the fondest, the purest, the trucet that mot, Have still found the need to FORGINE and FORGET; Then, oh! the the hopes that We nourished decay. Let us love one another as long as we may.

Let us love one another as long as we may.

There are hearts like the joy; the'all be decayed,
That it seemed to twine fondly in smisline and shade;
No leaves droop in sainess, still gaily they spread,
Undimm'd wind the blighted, the lonely, the dead;
But the mistletoe clings to the oak,—not in part.
But with leaves closely round it,—the root in its beart
Frists but to twine it—imbibe the same dew,
And full with its loved oak, and perish there too.

Then let's leve one another, 'mid sorrows the worst. Though the false wing of pleasure may change and sake,

And the bright arn of wealth into particles break;
There are some sweet affections that wealth cannot be that cling but still closer when zorrow daws nigh, and yet remain with us, though aff else pass away;
Then—let's love one another us long us we stay.

Variety.

The Usen Up Politican.—Something Appropriate.—The following sketch of a "Used up Politician" is not inappropriate at this time. It is from the pen of the late Joseph C. Neal:

Peter Brush was in a delapidated condition—out at chows, out at knees out at pockets, and out of spirits, and out in the street—an 'out an outer'

in every respect. He sat upon the curb stone, leaning his head upon his hand, his clow being leaning his head upon his liand, his elbow being placed upon a stepping stone. Mr. Brush had for some time been silent, absorbed in deep thought, which he relieved at intervals by spitting through his teeth, forlornly, into the gutter. At length, heaving a deep sigh, he spoke:

"They used to tell me—put not your trust in princes—and I hav'nt. None of 'em ever wanted to burrow nothing of me, and I never see any of them to borrow nothing of them. Princes! pooh! put not your trust in politicioners! Them's my sentiments. There's no two mediums about that

entiments. There's no two mediums about that Have nt I been servin my country this five years, like a patriot; going to meetings and huzzaing my daylights out, and getting as blue as blazes have nt I blocked windows, got licked fifty times have'nt I blocked windows, got licked fifty times, carried I don't know how many black eyes, and broken noses for the good of the Commonwealth and the purity of legal rights, and all for what?—Why, for 'nix. If any good has come out of it, the country has put the whole of it in her pocket, and swindled me out of my earnings. I can get no office. Republics is ungrateful; I did'nt want no reward for my services. I only want to be took good care of, and have nothing to do. Being took good care of, and have nothing to do. Being took good care of was the main thing. Republics is ungrateful, I'm swagged if they aint! I loved my country, and I wanted an office—I didn't care what, so it was fat and easy. I wanted to take care of my country, and I want my country to take care of me. Head work is the trade I'm for taking that's riving. Telltimic these for-talking, that's my line. Talking in the oyster cellars, in the bar-rooms, anywhere. I can talk all day, only stopping for meals and to wet my whistle. But parties is all alike. I've been on all sides—tried 'em and I know—none of 'em gave me any thing, and I've a great mind to knock off and call it half a day,

Bunsts of ELOQUENCE.—One of our exchange

Busss of Eloquence.—One of our exchange papers has gathered up the following "burts of eloquence" which it says were delivered before a court of Justice in Pennsylvania:—

"Your honor sits high upon the adored seat of justice, like the Asiatic rock of Gibraltar; while the eternal streams of justice, like the cadaverous clouds of the valley flow meandering at your feet."

This regulds up of the commencement. This reminds us of the commencement of a speech delivered in New Jersey—"Your honors do not sit there like marble statues to be wafted

do not sit there like marble statues to be wasted about by every idle breeze."

Another western orator commenced his harrangue with—"The important crisis which were about to have arriven have arroven."

Another—"The Court will please to observe that the gentleman from the East has given them a very learned speech. He has roamed with old Romulus: Soaked with old Socrates; Ripped with old Earipides, and canted with old Canthardies,—but what, your honor, what does he know about the laws of Wisconsin?"

A young lawyer in one our own courts com-

A young lawyer in one our own courts com-menced his defence as follows:—"May it please your honor, the Deluge has passed over the earth. The Ark has rested upon the mountain, and the Rainbow of justice shines as beautifully upon my colored client as it does upon any one in this court, including the Jury."

Mind what you run after. Never be content with a bubble that will burst or a firewood that will end in smoke and dakness. Get that which you can keep, and which is worth keeping.

Fight hard against hasty temper. Anger will come, but resist it strongly. A spark may set a

house on fire. A fit of passion may give you cause to mourn all the days of your life. Never revenge an injury. Shakespeare says "use strengthens a liabit."

We tried the experiment once on a coat but it did

A Deep Crime.—If there is one crime more accounts with parties at the door of him who deep than another, it lies at the door of him who pay the same or close them by note.

ERASMUS S. TATE. corrupts the morals of snother, perhaps a young and confiding friend. He is sowing, broad east, seeds that may devour the constitution, and destroy the happiness of millionslyet unborn. The doom of such cannot fall short of the "blackness" furgueer and even of darkness" forever and ever. Economy .- At the recent railroad celebration

in New Hampshire, a large number who remained in Lebanon were sadly puzzed to find accommodations over night. A worthy inhabitant of that place declares that such was the rush that, in one instance these was the rush that, that place declares that such was the rush that, in one instance, there was but one bed for fifty persons! In this dilemma the following expedient was adopted—two persons took possession of the bed, and, being much fatigued, were soon sound asleep—they were then carefully removed and set up against the wall. This process was repeated till the whole fifty were disposed of.

An old bachelor who edits a paper somewhere out west, puts "Melancholy Accidents" over the head of marriages. The old bachelor is a judy, and when he dies, it should be put under the head of "Gratifying Incidents."

A short but comprehensive prayer was once made by a Scotchman, as follows:—"Keep my purse from the lawyer—my body from the doctor—and my soul from the devil!." Nuff said.

"Sam, do you know any songs?" "Yes, now two." "What are they. Sam?" "One' Old-Handred, and t'other aint."

"Have you any drugs?" asked a countryman, as he went into a drug store the other day.—
"Yes, sir," replied the clerk. "Then I guess I'll take a couple," replied the countryman.

"I am going to draw this beau into a knot," as the lady said when standing at the hymenial altar.

"What's the matter with that man?" asked a passer by, as he recognized a fellow lying in the

gutter. "He is 'slesced." "Who slew him?" "Old Absence of mind appears to be gaining ground all over the country. A young married woman the other day threw her infant into the cook-stove, while she affectionately pursed a leg of mutton. NOTICE.

THE Legislatures of Maryland and Virginia having passed Laws, authorizing the erection of a Bridge across the Potomac Riverat Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Va., Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the Maryland and Virginia Bridge Company; for the purpose aforesaid, will be opened on the second Monday in April, being the 10th day of April, at the Town Hall in Shepherdstown, under the direction of John M. Jewett, Willoughby L. Webb, William Shortt, John H. McEndree, Edmund I. Lee, Vincent M. Butler, and Thomas Hammond, or any three of them;

cent M. Butler, and Thomas Hammond, or any three of them;
At the Hotel of Henry Smith, in Middleway, Jefferson County, under the direction of Dr. Sam'l Scolley, John F. Smith, Dr. Mann P. Nelson, Walter J. Burwell, Sebastian Eaty, George II. Beckwith, and Henry Smith, or any three of them;
At the Store of Lloyd Logan, in Winchester, Frederick county, Va., under the direction of Jos. H. Sherrad, Robert Y. Conrad, John Bruce, Lloyd Logan, John Markell, A. R. Wood, and Joseph G. Baker, or any three of them;
At the County Clerk's Office, in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, under the direction of Charles J. Faulkner, Philip C. Pendleton, Edmund P. Hunter, David H. Courad, George Doll, Dr. R. MeSherry, and Jacob Van Doran, Jr., or any three of them;

At the Clerk's Office, in Romney, Hampshire county, under the direction of James Parsons, George W. Washington, John Vandiver, Charles Blue, John Myers, David Gibson, John M. Pan-cake, and John B. White, or any three of them; At the county Clerk's Office in Moorefield, Hardycounty, Va, under the direction of Thos, Maslin, Samuel H. Alexander, Daniel R. McNeil, G. K. Harness, Daniel Vanmetre, Felix Seymour, John C. B. Mullin, and Dr. — Parran, or any three of them;

At the Hotel of Mr. Leggitt, in New Market,

Shenandosh county, under the direction of John Strayer, John D. Zukle, Zacharish Shirley, John F. Walter, John W. Rice, John Calvert, and Nosh

Henkle, or any three of them; At the Hotel of Mrs. Pollock, in Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, under the direction of Col. Edward II. Smith, Col. Algernon S. Gray, Jona-tian Peale, William Elier, Col. John Kenney, Col. Abraham Lincoln, and Henry Chrisman, or any

three of them;
And at Woodstock, Shenandoah county, at the Hotel of Mr. Miller, under the direction of Green B. Samuels, Mark Byrd, Phillip Pittman, Corneli-

ns Billings, Dr. Magruder, Dr. J. G. Schmidt,
Col. Albert, and Samuel Rinker, or any three of
them. March 14, 1848—4t.
Winchester Republican, Martinsburg Gazette,
Romney Intelligencer, Woodstock Sentinet, Harrisonburg Register, copy.

FOR HIRE. WO Servant Women, a first rate seamstress L and house servant; the other is also a most valuable servant, but baving two small children. She will be let out to any one where she will hav a good home, until Christmas, for her victuals and clothes. BENJ. F. WASHINGTON. March 14, 1848—3t.

WANTED, Purchasers for 500,000 Herrings and Shad, On Shenandoah st., just opposite the Market-house.

On Shenandoah st., just opposite the Market-house.

The undersigned would respectfully inform
the citizens Jefferson, Loudoun and the adjacent counties, that he is agent for the sale of
FRESH FISH. He will constantly have on
hand, and be receiving Fresh Fish during the season, which he will be willing, and is determined
to sell as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere, and will at all times insure them sound and
well cured. Therefore come one, come all, and well cured. Therefore come one, come all, and look at the Pish and learn the prices, before purtook at the Fish and learn the prices, before purchasing cleswhere. The boats will be arriving daily as soon as the fishing season commences.

F. J. CONMAD, Agent for Joseph Doubling, of Georgetonn, D. C. Harpers-Ferry, March 14, 1848—4t.

TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS. THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Merchants to the article of yard wide Sheetings and Shirtings, now manufactured by the Harpers-Ferry and Shenandoah Manufacturing Company at Harpers-Ferry.

He believes the goods of their Mill to be fully equal to any manufactured in the country, and

equal to any manufactured in the country, and therefore solicits the attention of purchasers.

The contiguity of the Mill to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Winchester & Potomao Railroad and the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, will enable the undersigned to fill orders for any portion of Western Virginia with promptness, and at less than Baltimore prices. He would ask Merchants to give these goods a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

W. GIDDINGS, Agent,
for Harpers-Ferry & Shen. Man'g Co.
Harpers-Ferry, March 7, 1848—1m.

[Winchester Republican, Staunton Democrat, Harrisonburg Register, Leesburg Washingtonian.

Harrisonburg Register, Leesburg Washingtonian and Martinsburg Gazette insert one month and forward bills to this office for collection]

NOTICE. HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods, and being desirous of closing my business as soon as possible, I request all persons having open accounts with Miller & Tate and E. S. Tate, to

Charlestown, March 7, 1848. NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers would inform their friends that they have purchased of Mr E. S. Tate, his entire stock of Goods, and have taken the Room formerly occupied by him, where they will do bus ness under the name of JOHN K. WOODS & CO. They hope that persons who want great bargains will give them a call, as they are deter-mined to sell at very small profits. GEORGE W. RANSON, March 7, 1818. JOHN K. WOODS.

peated till the whole fifty were disposed of.

A western jury, sitting on a trial for stealing a jug of whiskey rendered the following verdict:—

"We the jury, find the defendant not guilty, and recommend him to mercy. The sheriff to treat the jury—the attorneys to pay the costs, and the judge to fill the jug which the defendant drank out of, and which the jury have emptied during the trial."

To Country Merchants and others.

As. L. McPHAIL & BRO 132 Baltimore Street, next door to the Baltimore Clipper Office, respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large assortment of HATS and CAPS of every style mand variety, which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms. Wholesale and Retail.

Baltimore, March 7, 1848—6m.

Greater

An old backeler with HATS AND CAPS.

WE have now selected a large stock of Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Berages, Mouslins, &c., which we are selling (many of them) at one-half their cost, to make room for Spring stock.—Come early and get the best bargains.

March 14.

MILLER & BRO

Fresh Garden Seeds. WE have now completed our assortment of Garden Seeds, comprising as great variety as are to be found in the Valley. We have been very particular in the selection, and will warrant all fresh and of last year's growth.

March 14.

MILLER & BRO.

Boots and Shoes.

20 pair (McDaniel's make) fine Boots at 83
50 a pair. 28 pair Coarse Shoes, same make; also a lot of Ladies fine Kid Shoes at 75 cents a pair. All who want great bargains will have to call soon at the Store of.

"March 15.

J. K. WOODS & CO.

Blank Forms.

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

SUPERIOR Tobacco, Snuff and Segars for J. K. WOODS & CO.

British Periodical Literature. VALUABLE PREMIUMS TO NEW SUB-

Subscribe early while the Terms are Low !! REPUBLICATION OF THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINGBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW,

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. THE above Periodicals are re-printed in New York immediately on their arrival by the British steamers in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals, BLACKWOO'S MAMAZINE being an exact FAC-SIMILE of the Edinburgh edit

They embrace the views of the three great partie They embrace the views of the three great parties England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. "Hackwox and the "London Quarierly" are Tory; the "Edinbut Review" Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Re at. The "North British Review" is more of a religionarcier, having been originally edited by Dr. Chemers, and naw, since his death, being conducted by son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brester. Its literary character is of the very highest order princes from 1818, (if sinsuring for Arally.)

For any one of the four Reviews, 300 per annumber of the princes of the conduction of the co

Consisting of back volumes of the following valuable

Consisting of back volumes of the following valuable works, viz:

Bentley's Miscellany.
The Metropolitan Magazine.
The Dubtin University Magazine.
The Dubtin University Magazine.
Blackwood's Magazine.
The Lundon, the Edinburgh, the Foreign Quarterly, and the Westminster Reviews.
Any one subscribing to Blackwood, or to one of the Reviews, at \$3 a-year, or to any three of the Periodicals at \$5, will receive, gratis, one volume of any of the premiums above named.
A subscriber to any three of the Periodicals at \$7 a-year, or to the four Reviews at \$3, will receive Two premium volumes as above.
A subscriber to Blackwood and three Reviews, at \$9 a-year, or to the four Reviews and Blackwood, at \$10, will receive Three premium volumes.

\$\sqrt{Q}\$ PLEASE BE PATICULAR IN NAMING THE PREMIUMS DESIRED AND THE WORKE SUBSCRIBED FOR.
CLUBBING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for there—the fourth copy being graits.

sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being grais.

* NO PREMIUMS WILL BE GIVEN WHERE THEABOVE ALLOWANCE IS MADE TO GLUES, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription is paid in FULL TO THE FUBLISHERS, without recourse to an agent.

EARLY COPIES.

A late arrangement with the British publishers of Blackwood's Magazine secures to us early sheets of that work, by which we shall be able to place the entire number in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be re-printed in any of the American Journals - For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration, that we May be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine. Therefore we repeat 'Subscribers' Rafly WHILE THE PRICE IS LOW,' Lemithances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT' & CO., March 14, 1818. EARLY COPIES.

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, No. 152] MARKET STREET,
(Between 4th and 5th.)
PHILADELPHIA.
THE subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers gene-

rally to an examination of a COMPLETE STOCK Ready-Made Clothing. Which for extent, variety and workmanship, he flatters himself will give universal satisfaction, while his reduced scale of prices presents to purchasers inducements which cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the United States. JACOB REED. Philadelphia, March 7, 1848—3m.

SELLING OFF.

800 CRATES QUEENSWARE! Our large and well selected Stock of Chi-ma, Glass and Queensware, must be sold the coming season, preparatory to wind-ing up the concern.

When you come to Baltimore, give us a call, and we will give you Bargins.

and we will give you Bargains.

The Ware is of recent importations and good styles.

HAMMOND & PORTER, styles. HAMMOND & PORTER, 260, Baltimore st., opposite Hanover st. Baltimore, Febr 29, 1848—8w.

Democratic Campaign Paper. WE propose to issue from the Office of the Enquirer, from the 15th of March until the close of the approaching Presidential Election, a weekly paper, of the size of the Enquirer, for the purpose of disseminating information among the people, and counteracting the efforts of the Whig press here—all three of which have already issued, or are about to issue, a campaign paper, to operate upon the Presidential Election in November next. The paper will be entitled, "THE WEEKI.) ENQUIRER," and will be furnished at the following lowing very low rates—rates insufficient to cover the expense of publication, unless our friends ex-ert themselves in its behalf, and give it a wide circulation. In addition to politics, we will give a correct statement of the markets, and any general news that may be of interest.

For a single copy, \$1 00 For six copies, For ten copies, For twenty copies, 15 00

And the same rates for a larger number—to be And the same in advance.

#IT It is important to the success of the publication that individuals and clubs wishing the paper sent to them should send in their orders as soo

as practicable.

W. F. & THOS. RITCHIE, Jr.

Richmond March 7, 1848.

FOR RENT. THE HOUSE in which I reside is offered for Rent. Possession given 1st April next. Feb. 29, 1848—4t. R. H. BUTCHER.

REMOVAL. THE undersigned has removed his Confec-tionary and G ocery Establishment to the house recently occupied by Mr. John Brook as a Saddler's Shop, one door east of Carter's Hotel. He has just received a fresh supply of

Groceries and Confectionary, which he will sell at very low rates for cash.

He respectfully solicits a call from the public assuring them that he will sell as low as any oth er house in the county. JOSHUA RILEY.

N. B.—Four or five genteel Boarders can be accommodated on good terms.

Feb. 22, 1848.—tf.

Domestics. Penitentiary Plaids, and Burlaps Linens J. K. WOODS & CO.

Brown, Losf, and Lump Sugars,

N. O. Molasses,
Rio and Java Coffee,
Tea, Chocolate, Poper, Allspice, Mace, Nutmegs,
Cloves, and all articles in the Grocery Line;
Also, Queensware and Hardware, all of which will
be sold low by J. K. WOODS & CO.

March 77

600 POUNDS NEW HACON, country cur-

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE

TANNERY FOR SALE.

WISH to sell, at private sale, the propert which I occupy. It consists of a good, sul stantial and convenient two story

Brick Dwelling, Brick Dwelling,
Large enough for almost any family,
with necessary and convenient Outbuildings, &c., large Stables and an excellent
Garden. THE TANNERY

Contains a good Two-Story LOG DWELLING, Slaughter House, and all the requisite buildings for the business, which are in good repair, and sufficient for the purposes of a large business.

The Bark Mill is driven by water power, which facilitates greatly the operations of the establishment. ment.
This is one of the very best locations for a re

tail Tannery in the Valley, and always has com-manded a good custom, and possesses advantages at present, which it never had heretofore.

An opportunity such as this seldom occurs, for a person to invest a moderate capital, at once, in a successful and profitable business, and that with out competition.

I do not consider it indispensable that the per

I do not consider it indispensable that the person conducting the business should understand it practically to carry it on with success.

The terms will be made easy, and possession of the dwelling given at almost any time, or the dwelling would be sold separately.

SAMUEL RIDENOUR.

Charlestown, Feb. 15, 1848.

as usual, and offer a large stock of Leather, at retail, among which are 75 dozen Sheep-skins, large size.

S. RIDENOUR.

FOR RENT. THE House on Main Street Charlestown, a This House on Main Street Charlestown, at present occupied by Benj F. Washington, and known heretofore as the property of David Humphreys, will be for rent during the ensuing year. This is one of the most commodious and eligibly situated house in Town—has attached to it a fine large Store Room and Ware House, and all the necessary improvements, and conveniences to render the dwelling every way desirable to any person wishing to rent.

son wishing to rent.
The dwelling, Store and Ware House will be either ranted separately or together.

The House on the lower part of the lot will also be rented separately. Apply to B. F. Washington or to the undersigned. JAS. L. RANSON.

Feb. 22, 1848.

WM. T. DAUGHERTY, ATTORNET AT LAW. HAS removed to Harpers-Fer y, Virginia.— He renews the offer of his professional ser vices to the public generally.

Office one door West of Abell's Hotel.
Feb. 15, 1848—3m.

JAMES MOSHERRY, ATTORNET AT LAW. HARPERS-FERRY, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA PRACTISES in the County and Superior

Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan and Frederick Counties. Feb. 8, 1848—tf. NEW ESTABLISHMENT. NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlestown, and Jefferson County generally, that he has opened a new TINNING ESTABLISHMENT in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm Lloyd as a Gun-smith Shop, where he will at all times keep on hand a general assortment of TIN WARE, SHEETTRON, c.c., and will make to order, every article in his line of business at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. He is also prepared to attend to all orders for Roofing and Spouting. From his experience in business, he feels justified in saying that all work done by him, will be inferior to none done in this section of country, and his prices shall be made to suit the times.

be made to suit the times.

He will be happy to supply Country Marchants with Tin Ware, and will make his terms such as

to make it to their interest to deal with him ENOCH O'BANNON, Charlestown, Feb. 1, 1848.

House Carpentering. THE subscriber would respectfully give noti to the public that he has commenced the House Carpentering business, in all its branches, at the residence of Mr. John C. Bonham, about two and a half miles North of Berryville, Clarke County, Va., where he is fully prepared to execute all orders in his line, with neatness and at cate all orders in his line, with neatness and at short notice, and in the very best manner. He is also prepared to repair OLD FURNITURE, and pledges himself to do all his work in the best and most workmanlike manner. He respectfully solicits a call from those who have building or repairing to do, promising to give satisfaction in every respect.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG Snicker's Ferry, Clarke Co., Va., February 1, 1848—6m.

Calicoes less than Cost. WE have a large stock of Calicoes which must be sold. Call and examine them at the J. R. WOODS & CO.

Blank Leases, FOR the letting of Dwellings, &c., for sale a March 7. THIS OFFICE.

For Sale or Rent. THAT well known property the SHANNON-DALE SPRINGS with the Farm and Ferry are offered for Sale or Rent-possession will be

given on the first of April. Please apply immediately to B. C. WASHINGTON, President.

Feb. 22, 1848; Paints, Oils, Varnish, &c. TON pure White Lead in Oil, 1 hhd. Linseed Oil,

barrel No. 1 Copal Varnish,
i do. Japan do.,
do. Spirits Turpentine,
i do. Litharge,
do. English Ver. Red, For sale by ADAM YOUNG, Agent, Main street, Harpers-Ferry. Feb. 22, 1848.

Winchester Lime. HAVE made arrangements to be constantly supplied with superior Winchester LIME, for white-washing, a few barrels on hand now for sale by S. H. ALLEMONG, Feb. 22. Comm. Merchant. Comm. Merchant

JOHN K. WOODS & CO., will give the high est market price, in Goods, for Butter, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Soap and Beans. March 7. HARNESS.—One set single Harness, Black mounting, also one handsome Bridle, for sale by J. K. WOODS & CO.

CROCKS.—A load of very superior Glazed Milk Crocks, for sale by Fab. 29. S. H. ALLEMONG.

HARDWARE, &c.—I have received an additional supply of Hardware and Cutlery, Mill and X cut, hand and web Saws, Locks, Hinges, Tacks of all sizes, Horse shoes; and Horse shoe nails, Roland's steel-pointed Shovels, Ladles, Skimmers, Table Knives and Forks, with an assortment of Planes and Plane Irons, which I will sell low for cash.

THOS. RAWLINS.
Feb 22, 1848.

FISH-A few barrels Herring for sale by WOODS & CO.

EXCHANGE HOTEL

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., St., in the rear of Coleman's and Brown' BY T. M. MCILHANY, [Late of Virginia.]

THIS spacious establishment, having been refitted and furnished in all its departments, is now open to the public, for their patronage and support. It is situated at convenient distances from the Rail-road Depot, Capitol, Patent Office, and General Post Office.

Boarders, Visiters and Travellers, will find pleasant and capacious rooms, neatly furnished, upon moderate terms. on moderate terms. Washington, Jan. 25, 1848.

SAMUEL II. ALLEMONG. Produce and General Commission MERCHANT,

AS procured the Ware Rooms lately occupied by him, under the dwelling of Mrs. Jane
R. Woods, in Charlestown, for the purpose of receiving all kinds of Produce and merchandize, to
sell on commission. He respectfully solicits consignments of the Farmers, Millers, Merchants and
others, of the States of Viscinia.

signments of the Farmers, Millers, Merchants and others, of the States of Virginia and Maryland. February 1, 1848.

IJ All goods stored with me to sell, will be sold strictly for cash, and as soon as the whole or any part is sold, the cash will be paid over to the owner, at sight.

S. H. A. LIFE INSURANCE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Lives; it is on the mutual system without liability however, beyond the amount of premiums. All profits of the Company are divided annually among the insured. The premiums thay be paid quarterly, semi-annually or annually, or one half of the premium in a note at 13 months. Individuals insured in this Company, become members of the Corporation, and vote for Trustees.

The rates of Premium with a full participation in the profits are as low as any other Institution in this country, and lower than any of the English Companies with only a portion of the profits. As this is a subject not generally understood, I have provided myself, with a large number of prospectuals of the Company, which fully explains the mode of operation, advantages, safety of the Institution and rules of premium, which I will be happy to furnish to any who may feel any interest an the subject

I will be happy to furnish to any who may feel any interest on the subject.

JAMES J. MILLER.

January 18, 1848—6m

REMOVAL. THE undersigned has removed his Shop to the stand of Wells J. Hawks, at his Coach Factory, (formerly occupied by me.) where I will for the future keep constantly on hand, and man-ulacture to order at short notice, every variety of

Saddles, Bridles and Harness, together with all kinds of Collars, Travelling Tranks, of all sorts and sizes, and at prices to suit all persons,—and all articles in my line of busi-ness. I respectfully invite my old friends and ness. I respectfully invite my old friends and customers to call and examine my stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Collars, Trunks, &c., before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell as cheap, and on as good terms as any other

sell as cheap, and on as good terms as any other establishment in the county.

Feeling thankful for favors heretofore extended. I hope, by renewed efforts to please, to merit and receive a fair proportion of the husiness of the neighborhood.

JOHN BROOK.

Charlestown, Jan. 25, 1848.

N. B.—Repairing done with neatness and despatch, at the shortest notice.

[F. P. copy 31.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Thomas Lock and J. II. Sherman, known by the firm of Thomas Lock & Co. was, on the 7th inst. dissolved, by mutual consent.
THOS. LOCK.
J. H. SHERMAN.

Smithfield, Jefferson Co, Va., January 18, 1848—tf.

A CARD.

A CARD.

WOULD inform my triends and the public generally, that I have purchased Mr. Sherman's interest in the Store, and that I am now prepared and determined to sell Goods as low, if not lower, than they can be had in the town.

I most respectfully invite all persons to call and examine the quality and prices of my Goods. I take this opportunity of returning to my friends and the public generally, my thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me, and hope hy strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their favors.

Smithfield, Jan. 18, 1848—1f. of their favors. Smithfield, Jan. 18, 1818-tf.

DR. SWAYNE'S nd Syrup of CONSUMPTION

Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Dif-faculty of Breathing, Ashma, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Disorders of the Liver, and Lungs, Broken Con-

and all Disorders of the Liter,
and Lungs, Broken Constitution, &c., &c.

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

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

HENRY S. FORNEY, AGENT.

Shepherdstown, July 2, 1847—cowly.

FLAX SEED OIL. &c.—Just received, Flax Seed Oil. White Lead in oil, and a general assortment of Paints, which I will sell low for the cash.

THOS. RAWLINS. February 22.

COMBS.—Tuck, Crooked, Dressing,—Cloth, Hair and Tooth Brushes, which I will sell low for cash. T. RAWLINS. February 22. SEGARS.—I have just received 6000 Planta-tion Segars, imported from Havans, that are hard to beat, which I will sell cheap by the hun-dred, for cash.

T. RAWLINS.

February 22. FLOUR.—20 barrels Welch's and other brands
of Extra superior Family Flour, with 1,005
pounds superior Buckwheat Flour, just received
from Winchester, and for sale of the vero lowest
price.

MILLER & BRO.

February 22. N AILS.—25 Kegs, 10.9, 8 and 6 penny. Feb. 22. GIBSON & HARRIS. COFFEE.—65 sacks prime quality, new crop Rio Coffee. YOUNG, Agt. Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 22, 1848.

HATS, HATS—3 Cases of Fashionable Spring Style Hats for sale by March 7. GIBSON & HARRIS.

J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, ATTORNET AT LAW,

WILL practice in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Frederick, Jefferson, Clarke and Berkeley Counties. Winchester, Oct. 1, 1847-tf.

HOGAN & THOMPSON, Wholesale Booksellers, Stationers, AND PUBLISHERS,
No. 30 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia,

No. 30 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia,

A NNOUNCE to their friends, and to merchants generally, in the Valley of Virginia, that their stock of Books and Stationary for the coming business season of 1848 will be larger and better assorted than at any former period. It will embrace every article in the trade which is required for the sales of the country merchant.

In consequence of the change in their terms of selling, they are enabled to offer SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, PAPERS, and BLANK BOOKS, &c. at prices so greatly reduced from former rates, as to make it to the interest of all who deal in these articles to purchase from their stock.

their stock.

Hitherto the system of crediting small amount

has involved an expense in their collection, and as H. & T. now sell only for CASH, or such negotiable notes as are sure to be paid in bank at their maturity, the saving to those who choose to deal in this manner will be a very considerable per

centage on their purchase.

Few dealers in the country buy more than \$200 Few dealers in the country buy more than \$200 worth of stationary in a season, many not over one-half, and a large portion not more than one-fourth of that amount. There is not a dealer, therefore, who visits Philadelphia who would be inconvenienced by paying these small sums in Cash, and as each can save money by doing so, II. & T. believe they are offering an inducement which will gladly be embraced by those who make their purchases in Philadelphia. Those who enter into such an arrangement will be enabled to sell at prices thuch below their former rates at home, and will consequently reap a larger aggrehome, and will consequently reap a larger aggre-gate profit from the increased amount of their

Bales. type work, and an extensive Bindery, H. & T. are prepared to fill orders from Banks and Public Offices, when forwarded through merchants, at extremely low prices.
Philadelphia, January 18, 1848 — 16

LOOK HERE.

- Jan -BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

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

all tastes, as he has every variety, and at every shade in price.

A.nong 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-

manufactured in the town or country, and a judi-cious selection of Ladios wegr. He tenders his thanks to the public for the liberal custom thus far bestowed upon him, and ex-pects from his desire to please, to receive continused 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.

CHEAP CLOTHING.

Great Bargains and no Mistake!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they keep constantly on hand, New and Cheap Clothing Store, opposite the U. S. Pay Office, Harpers-Ferry, Va. a general assortment of Ready-Made Clothing.

Ready-Made Clothing,
such as Superfine black Cloth Dress and Frock t
Coats, Catssimere and Cassinet do., Plot Cloth
Overcoats, Fine Cloth do., Cloaks of every qualiity, Vests from 75 cents up to \$5, Pantaloons of
every price and quality, Shirts of all kinds, Under
Shirts and Drawers, a general assortment of Silk
Hdkfs, Suspenders, Hats and caps, Boots and
Shoes, Umbrellas, Canes, Breast Pins, &c., which
we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
Call and examine for yourselves, It Clothing of all descriptions can't be bought for 25 pering of all descriptions can't be bought for 25 percent, less than at any other establishment in the country, we shall not ask you to expend your money with us.

R. WALTER & BROTHER.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 31, 1847-3m. SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL. FROM the liberal encouragement extended to 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 public patronage.

plied as usual, with all the delicacies of our va-rious seasons, and his Bar shall always be sup-plied with the best Wines, Brandies, (loreign and Domestic) and other Liquors of superior quality, He has also erected additional stalls to his ata-

ble, where an abundant supply of Hay, Oats and Corn may always be found. IJ Hacks, Carriages, Buggies and careful Dri-vers, always ready for the accommodation of visit-ers.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and likely. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give him a call before selling, as he will pay the very highest cash prices. He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Mar-

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

All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to.

WILLIAM CROW. attended to. WILLIA Charlestown, Dec. 3, 1847—tf

Nuperior Garden Seeds.

In store, a full supply of English Garden Seed, just imported, warranted fresh, and that they will prove to be what they are sold for.

The subscriber will refer to all who have formerly sown his seed, that they are a superior and genuine article.

merly sown his seed, that they are a superior and genuine article.

Early York Cabbage,
Early Harvest, "

Large Premium Flat Dutch do.,
Large Drum Head do., &c.
Pot and Sweet Herb Seed,
Flower Seed, large and beantiful variety. For sale by F. DUNNINGTON,
Near Evan's X Roads, B. & O. Railroad.
Feb. 15, 1848.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR-A good article at 61 cents. COONS & HOFFMAN. HOUSE LOGS.—We have a set of House Logs, 17 and 24 feet long, which we will sell low.

KEYES & KEARSLEY. ell low. Feb. 15, 1848.

FRESH MACCARONI—For sale by March 7. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

BALTIMORE TRADE.

LAWRENCE B. BECKWITH, Boudona & Rudbug Commission Merchant,

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., Middleway, Va.
Jno. K. White, Esq., Shepherdstown, Va.
Baltimore, Sept. 17, 1847. WALTER CROOK, Jr.,

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, 220 Baltimore street, near Charles, Baltimore,
KEPS 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 \$1,25 cts.
July 16, 1847—6m.

A PHILLIPS & CO.,

MEDGEAUT TALLORS. S. W. Corner of Ballimore and Charles streets, AVE constantly on hand an extensive asAVE constantly on hand an extensive assortment of superior Ready-made Clothing.
Gentlemen in want of fashionable Garments will
find at this Establishment one of the best supplies
in the city, at the lowest prices for cash.

T Garments made to order, in the most fashionable 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-BLE AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

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

prepared to sell at the lowest prices for cash.

Baltimore, July 16, 1847—1y.

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 within half a mile of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, and the Smithfield and Harpers Ferry Purnpike, and also within four Miles of Kerney's

Containing 600 Acres.

BRICK.

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

There is a great variety of

besides every variety of Ornamenial 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 everyocurred, arising from its local situation. The land is of the best limestone. From its location,—being convenient to all the improvements, so that all the produce raised upon the farm can be easily conveyed to market at little expense,—this estate is one of the most desirable in the county.

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

The subscriber respectfully invites a call from those desirons 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 esides every variety of Ornamental Trees grow-

prise. To a gentleman of fortune, who desires a country residence, an opportunity is now offered

rarely to be met with.

WM. T. WASHINGTON.

Near Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., }

December 18, 1848. FURNITURE DEPOT

cles are manufactured in Alexandria, of the best materials, and in the best manner, with the aid of machinery, and under such favorable circumstances as enables him to assure the public that they are better and handsomer, and will be sold cheaper, than any made in this quarter of the country. Those who have been in the habit of supplying themselves from the Alexandria establishment, are particularly invited to call and see the articles now offered.

Call and examine oefers you purchase else.

Call and examine oefore you purchase elsewhere.

3. UNDERTAKING, and Repairing of all kinds of Furniture, attended to promptly.

JOHN R. ZIMMERMAN.

Harpers-Ferry, April 30. 1847—6m.

HAVE how 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. NOW FOR BARGAINS.

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.

Plaid Cottons, Twilled Osna-burgs, &c.

WE have just received our Spring supply of Penitentiary Plaids; plain and twilled Os-naburgs, heavy 4-4 Brown Cottons, fine brown and bleached do. No. 1, 2, and 3 Burlaps, and Knitting Cotton. CRANE & SADLER. February 8.

CROCERIES.—New crop N. Orleans Sugar,
CV Loufand Lump do., Sugar-House and New
Orleans Molasses, Maccaroni, Rice, Cheese,
Crackers, &c., just received by
Feb. 15. CRANE & SADLER.

TURNER & MUDGE, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAPER OF all descriptions.
Printing and Writing Inks, Bleaching Powders Russia Skins, &c.
L' Cash paid for Rags.
No. 3, South Charles Street, Baltimore.
June 11, 1847—19.

Depot, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Impromements consist of a commodious BRICK.

'THULT' OH DAGE FAULT'
growing and yielding upon the Estate

At Harpers-Ferry.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has for sale, a large assortment of sortment of BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE,
Such as Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Lonking Glasses, &c. all of which he will sell at very reduced prices. These articles are manufactured in Alexandria, of the best