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MESSAGE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

means are not adapted nor sufficient to remove. Let the obstructions which have already operated so disastrously—which have paralyzed the labor, disturbed the peace, prevented the education, interdicted the intercourse, lowered the moral and social advantages of so large a portion of our people—let them but continue, and the ruinous process of depopulation and impoverishment, now at work, will go on with accumulating force until the Commonwealth will be rendered powerless for the vigorous measures which her restoration will require. Unless Virginia, therefore, is ready to submit herself to the unmitigated evil of such a result, and, forgetting alike her security and her renown, is willing to drag on in a downward career of languishment and decay, let her put forth her power and remove at once, the obstructions which are so overwhelming to her people, and thus enable the great mass of them to find as eligible a home within their native borders as any where beyond them. She cannot, indeed, by any exertion or policy of hers, take from other States any advantages of residence which are peculiar to them, but she can check the emigrating spirit and movement of her people, by raising up kindred and equivalent advantages of her own. To this end, and as one of the surest and most indispensable of all the means of obtaining it, let the Legislature revise, amend and enlarge our systems of EDUCATION AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT?

Sign—I have the honor to enclose a communication to the General Assembly, and to request that it may be submitted to the House of Delegates. I am, most respectfully, Your obedient servant.

JAMES M'DOWELL.

To the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

I am gradified to say in this annual communication that nothing has occurred since the time of journal during the state of the subject is to be treated—whether as a private and of the House of Delegates.

I am gradified to say in this annual communication that nothing has occurred since the time of journal during the subject is to be treated—whether as a private affect of the state of the subject of the subject is to be readed—whether as a private affect of the subject of the subject is to be readed—whether as a private affect of the subject is to be readed—whether as a private affect of the subject is to be readed—whether as a private affect of the subject is to be readed—whether as a private and to the subject is to be readed—whether as a private and the subject is to be readed—whether as a private and the subject is to be readed—whether as a private and the subject of private industry pursuits of the cutteen. All has been tranquil and all safe—the dutties and obligations of the government fulfilled without embarrasment, and the object of private industry pursuits of the cutreasment, and the object of private industry pursuits of the subject of the subject is to be considered without oppression from public burthers or prejudice
from any unatual disaster, affiliction or wong; have
maintained inviolate the laws and credit of the State; have been bissed generally by a kind Providence, with
or usual health, and, if in particular places the profits
of our husband and the private of the present calendar
it is believed, for our general wants.

And here, in further cumeration of advantages, I will add, that our temporary debt, which amounted to three
hundred and fifty thousand dollars three years ago, has been entirely e

action of the sub-control backet interest in the control of the property of of the proper the point to which its fiduciary labors should be chiefly directed. A single glance at the statistics of this subject, will show, that the greatest want

pected to suner all. But it this is not to be so; if the wrong and injury already done are to be stop-ped; if the melancholy distinction of sharing an equality in uneducated population with a single American rival is to be effaced, and our labors are hereafter to elevate the mind which our ne glect has done so much to crush; if this is to be so, not an hour nor an energy which the Legis-lature can command, should be lost, before this work of justice, hope and renovation shall have

I have submitted in former messages what I have submitted in former messages what seemed to me the germ of a suitable plan for the accomplishment of this work, and respectfully refer to it now as capable, in my judgment, of being successfully matured and applied. The plan was, generally, to establish in each county, with the consent of a majority of its tax payers, free schools for common education. To rely for the support of these schools upon the quotas of the present school fund, and upon such additional sum as might be found necessary, to be made up of as might be found necessary, to be made up of county and State taxes united in given proportions. To place the schools wherever adopted by county vote, and all matters connected with their location, accounts and management, under county tri-bunals, and these, in turn, under the general su-

tail, it is perhaps enough to say of it, that, by placing its adoption in each county upon the express consent of its own tax-payers, you appeal to those who are most concerned in interest, and most identified with each other in intercourse and business, to decide whether it will suit them or not; you enable each county, in case of its adop-tion, to modify, adapt and mature it, according to its judgment, and its own view of its local circumstances and wants; you connect every citizen, in some degree, with its management, make every tax-payer a sentinel upon its operation, and thus secure its ultimate efficiency and support by surrounding it with the largest possible amount of watchfulness, interest and affection. Nor is this all: by supporting these schools up-on a general fund, making them free from any charge for tuition, you at once destroy those designations of indigence and charity, which have kept so many thousands in ignorance—you bring the rich and poor of our people into closer connexion with each other—diffuse a kindlier and healthier sympathy throughout the whole of society, and discourage, in their very embryo, all youthful tendencies to exclusiveness and caste.

Passing from these humbler agencies for edu cation to others of a higher and more expensive kind, I should omit a part of my duty to the public, if I did not recommend to you the propriety of making an early and thorough enquiry into the condition, management, and wants of the University of the State. This institution is a

be declined and evaded any longer, and the great body of our people left to struggle as they have struggled before. Here, at least, it may be demanded, that those who support all, defend all, and govern all, should not, in addition to this, be expected to suffer all. But if this is not to be so; in quality can be removed, and that the consequent burden of taxation be diffused so certainly, speedily and effectually, as by the construction of a judicious system of commercial highways thoughout Western Virginia. And, so far from the fact that Eastern Virginia, being the largest property holder, would have to pay the most towards the execution of this purpose, constituting on its part, any sound argument against it, it constitutes on the other hand, and that upon the strictest calculations of economy and ultimate advantage, an argument in its behalf. Let things remain as they are—let the mineral, agricultural and manufacturing interests of the Western part of the State continue to be locked up and kept out of use as they have been, and Eastern Virginia, instead of dividing her existing burdens with a powerful partner, will have to bear them as they are for an indefinite period to come. Situated as it is, a refusal to apply its means to the improvements suggested, and thus to create new sources of wealth and of public revenue, is simply, and to all practical ends, a refusal to be relieved; a refusal to part from a burden which is retained at the double expense of discontenting itself and oppressing others. double expense of discontenting itself and oppress

ing others.
There are other points of much interest in this subject, such as its ultimate connexion with combunals, and these, in turn, under the general supervision of some central and controlling head; and to authorise each county to renounce the plan after having adopted it, should it wish to do so; and in all cases, whether the plan is accepted, rejected or renounced, to continue the school quota to each county just as at present.

Without illustrating this plan by additional detail, it is perhaps enough to say of it, that, by placing its adoption in each county upon the express consent of its own tax-payers, you appeal to those who are most concerned in interest, and beginning to some central and controlling head; is system of military defence, which need not be system of military defence, which need not be presented at large, but which the Legislature can never overlook, when consulting upon the best modes of securing the greatest good to the State. In some portions of the thinly settled districts of the State, education of any kind is not possible; in other portions, it is possible only to a limited extent; whilst throughout the whole of them no successful effort for it can never be made, until beighborhoods shall be brought closer together. mon education-with the introduction and estabneighborhoods shall be brought closer together, by having the means of intercourse with each other, and the power of numbers and combination thereby secured. In this respect, and for this end roads are amongst the very surest and best of all the practical reformers of our social condition.— They are, also, amongst the best and surest means by which to encourage the establishment and growth of local manufactures;—an interest which has, in the extanordinary union within our borders of all the elements necessary to it, a basis for the formation and development of the Union. Inhow certain is the importance to which this inte-test must grow, and how largely it is calculated, at some day, to add to our internal prosperity.

The connexion, also, between this subject and

the military defence of the State, always apparent and always felt, has become stronger and more admonitory by far since the successful introduction of steam vessels upon the sea; an event which is destined to affect the warfare more radically than the commerce of nations, and one which it is important for us and all others to consider and provide for, who have a maratime bor-der to be defended. Happily for Virginia, in this matter of defence, she is invulnerable except from the sea. Perfectly secure on the side of the Alleghany against all the world, and scarcely less so on the right and left through the power of conwhatsoever, which is necessary to render it an institution of the widest benefaction to the country at large. Whether it is already such, as far as can be made so, or whether it is possible to make it more capable for this end than it is now, by a change of organization or a change in other respects, are enquiries of the utmost interest to the public and well worthy of all the care and vigor with which they can be investigated by your body. I commend the state of this institution of the widest and its estuary waters are the enly inlets by which a foreign enemy can ever approach her. Here, then, ou these, and on the might and left through the power of contiguous States, the Chesapeak and its estuary waters are the enly inlets by which a foreign enemy can ever approach her. Here, then, ou these, and on the margin of these, are to be found her battle-fields. Unassailable by any but a naval power, should that power be Great Britain, with her North American possessions as places from which she could descend upon us with all the certainty, as to time of exact calculation, she would no doubt rely upon her war steamers as her engines ion; therefore, to your special investigation, and of assault, and with these could effect so rapid a that in the earnest hope that you may be able to concentration of her force upon her ocean border, remove any and every obstacle that exists to its as to compel us to be always provided with an army in garrison adequate to any emergency, un-less we have no inland power of concentration for our own sources which was equal to hers. Such a power, would a well arranged and connected system of internal improvement become. With such a system pervading the State, and accessible at all points for every description of necessary supply, the State itself would become, in effect, an extended military camp, with the faculty of imme-

diately combining her whole disposable power of men and means wherever and whenever her pur-poses of defence might require. Looking at this as one of the triumphant and conservative results of the policy in question, it is undeniable, that however local and exclusive its ordinary benefits may be thought to be, here at least is one vital particular in which the benefit will be acknowledged by the State. Hence too, it seems, that the Atlantic and tide-water section, assumed to be the most independent of all others of this policy, has yet an eventual interest in the greatest of all, for there is no other to which its succour can ever be so helpful in that last extremity which casts life and property and every thing which is precious to a people upon the hazards of the sword. In order to carry these views into any thing like a corresponding effect, I could not present to your consideration a narrower range of internal

mprovements than that which I have heretofore recommended. So long as the Western, Northwestern and Southwestern portions of the State are without the commercial outlets which they ought to have, neither one of them can be passed by without absolute injustice. Each one is in need of the helping hand of the State—each one is entitled to receive it, and each one is capable of making an ample requital for all it may get. A main difficulty in relation to them has always been, how to provide for them all at the same time, without hazarding too far the creation of an oppressive debt; or how, on the other hand, to apply the resources of the State to each one seperately and in turn, without exciting the distrust and hostility of the rest? In whatever way this difficulty may be met, whether by a succesive or united proivsion, it is still certain that no measure can command the confidence and co-operation which are indispensable to final success, that do not, in some form or other, convey a satisfactory assurance to each particular section, that it will not and cannot be neglected. The nature and extent of that assurance, I leave to be devised by yourselves. The North-west should be satisfied, that if nothing more is given, the million of dollars at least, which has been con-tingently subscribed for its benefit, should not be tingently subscribed for its benefit, should not be withdrawn; the West, that the promised connexion between the tide-water and the Chio river should be made good; and the South-west, that its many and its just claims, which have been so long and so injuriously denied, shall be denied no longer, and that the request which it now makes, if hot substituted by something better, shall be fully, immediately and heartily complied with.

In relation to the improvement entrusted to the

fully, immediately and heartily complied with.

In relation to the improvement entrusted to the
James River and Kanawha Company, I regret to
inform you that it is in no better situation, as to
its progress, than it was a year ago, nor likely to
be in any better one, in that respect, a year hence
than it is now, unless the Company shall be supplied with other funds than its own to go on with

its work. It is now upwards of three years since all operations upon this line above Lynchburg in have ceased, and ceased for want of means to do more. These means, the Company cannot raise upon its own responsibility, nor out of any property which belongs to it. It is without funds beyond its daily liabilities, without property to convert into funds, without credit to borrow them upon, with a hundred and forty-six miles only completed of the four hundred and eighty committed to its charge, and with but a single year remaining of its chartered time to complete the residue; thus situated, it can hardly be doubted that any further reliance upon it to prosecute and finish its work is a mere illusion, which could end only in disappointment and delay. The whole dependance of this Company for some time before it stopped its operations was, in some form or other, upon the aid of the State; its whole dependance now, for the continuance of these operations of its report he same aid. other, upon the aid of the State; its whole dependance now, for the continuance of these operations is upon the same aid. If it is granted, the Company becomes neither more nor less than the agent of the State for the management of its money, and, in this light, considering that it is mainly a corporation of corporations, whose several functions have nothing in common with railroads and canals, and that its responsibilities are only to itself, it is, perhaps, as little suited for the application of the public funds, as any agent to which the Legislature could ever think of committing them. As every dollar, therefore, of the money upon which this work is to be prosecuted, must upon which this work is to be prosecuted, must come, if at all, from the State, it is the clear duty of the Legislature to reserve to itself the direct and entire control of all it may grant, and secure its due application, under the most public and searching responsibility it can establish.

Without adverting to the administration of this

Without adverting to the administration of this Company for any purpose of criticism upon its expenditures or failures, but regarding it only in its actual condition, and seeing that it has accomplished all that it is able to accomplish, that it is radically unfit, by reason of its peculiar structure, to act as agent of the State in what remains to be done—seeing this, I cannot recommend too strongly the immediate adoption of such measures as shall be necessary to repossess the State, with the consent of the Company, either of the whole line of its work, or of the unfinished part of it, and that to the end that it may execute it on its own account, with all the vigor and despatch at its command. Should this be declined by the Legislature, it is nearly certain, from any thing that can be now seen, that an indefinite, if not permanent stop must be put to the extension of the work, and the large commercial interests descending upon it the formation and development of the Union. Indeed, it is hardly possible to look at our minerals and water power, and cheap labor and staple agriculture, struggling to maintain itself upon profits almost constantly diminishing, without seeing how certain is the importance to which this intended to the struggling to maintain itself upon profits almost constantly diminishing, without seeing how certain is the importance to which this intended to the struggling to maintain itself upon profits almost constantly diminishing, without seeing how certain is the importance to which this intended to the struggling to maintain itself upon profits almost constantly diminishing, without seeing how certain is the importance to which this intended to the struggling to maintain itself upon profits almost constantly diminishing. promptly interpose to protect and save herself.— The work, in all its necessity, magnitude and value, is emphatically her own work, and her ut-most exertions should be freely given to carry it

By what mode of improvement; however, whether by railroad, canal or some other, this object can be best accomplished, is a question of some difficulty, and one upon which a few remarks may with propriety be offered.

Having examined this question with a good deal of care, I am satisfied that a railway, all things considered, is to be preferred; that it will cost the least-pay the most in return-accommodate the best—have the most to gain by the progress of mechanical invention, and, when completed, will best promote the general purposes of moral as in any plan of improvement, I submit to your judgment, in much confidence, that the more they are examined the more they will be verified.—
Without illustrating that of cost upon comparative experience, learning and virtue which were ve data, it is evident, in the first place, that as a railroad can accommodate itself to the country over which it is to be taken, in a way quite im-possible to a canal, it has, in this circumstance, a far greater command than the other over its cost nstruction. Besides this, it is undeniable that the cost of an improvement, as a financial question, or question of State economy, depends more really and truly upon the capacity of that mprovement, to reimburse the expenditure upon than it does upon the amount of the expenditure tself. Judged, therefore, by this definitive test, he true question of cost, which it is at issue between these respective plans of improvement is, which will afford the best return upon its outlay, or which, in other words, for it is the same thing, will best meet and best answer the general wants of transportation? To this the reply is obvious, improvement which is intended to meet and answer these wants, must be commensurate with them, and as they extend to the transportation of persons as well as of property, it must be suitable and sufficient for both. If it is not suitable for that of persons, or so much less so than naval or rival improvements, as to be rejected for them, then it is at once deprived of its most essential means of usefulness and support for of all commodities requiring transportation none require so much as persons, and of all others none pay to the carrier so certain and so high a profit upon so small an amount of bulk, insurance and risk.— Any improvement which will lose these, will lose the very best of its customers, and will be in constant danger, besides, of losing the power to maintain itself. Indeed the uniform reliance of most works intended for public accommodation upon passengers for their principal revenue, is such and so well ascertained, that no costly and extended one depending for the most part upon the business created by itself, it may be confidentsaid, could be supported without them. In or-er, therefore, to answer public wants, and to sustain itself, the improvements which is to connect travel between that river and the Atlantic as desirable and decided advantages as any other im-provement, or this great and indemnifying source of profit must be chiefly if not entirely lost. But this not even the canal could afford, were it ever so perfectly executed, and were it at this hour actually open-for use in connection with steamboa navigation on the Kanawha river. Were it so, it would require about five days to make the pas-sage from that river to Richmond, whilst it would require about three or three and a half days to make it by Wheeling through Baltimore and Philadelphia to N. York from the same point of departure. This, in most cases would be decisive with the traveller in turning him from ours to another route. If, however, a railroad were made upon the unfin-ished line of the James River and Kanawha Comished line of the James River and Kanawha Company to Point Pleasant, or to Guyandotte, it would afford the shortest connexion in time by which to reach New York through Richmond; and would no doubt secure the travel and the profit upon it which the canal would lose. But that is not all; by securing travel, freight is also secured. This is the peculiar and controlling principle in rail-road operations. Having no superior for passenger transportation, the railway relies upon that for its expenses, and is thus enabled, where the reliance is a safe one, fo relieve the freight out of the profits of the travel, and especially would it be enabled thus to do in the case of a State improvement where the charges will be restricted to mere ment where the charges will be restricted to mere remuneration and repair.

In addition to this it may be remarked, that it is the peculiar and happy faculty of this kind of road that it can be adapted to any rate of movement, and any one of burden, and with an apparent capacity under the progress of mechanical invention for an almost indefinite increase in the degree of both. Whilst the rate of passenger speed is checked only by the fears of the passenger, the rate of burden transportation has been gradually raised from some three or four times the weight, and the engine to some twenty times that weight, and the engine increased from four or five tons to filteen or more, thus shewing a progressive power of accommodation for all uses, at least as great as those uses can ever require.

sive power of accommodation for all uses, at least as great as those uses can ever require.

At what point upon the line of the James River and Kanawha Company, the railroad, if adopted, should begin, and by what particular route it should be conducted, are controverted questions of exciting local interests, which I commit to you, in the perfect confidence that there will be found justice, disinforestedness and firmness enough in your body to settle them aright. No people have ever been more admonished by bitter experience than we have been, to the exercise, upon questions of this kind, of a genuine spirit of mutual liberality and concession. Without this spirit, rely upon it that nothing will be accomplished; section will contend against section, and the Commonwealth will continue to be what it has long been, impoverished by the very multitude of its blessings.

ings. In relation to the funds which any legislation In relation to the funds which any legislation upon the subject may require, I respectfully submit it as a suggestion, that they may be obtained, in a great and perhaps sufficient degree, by a simple recuirence to the rate of taxation which was fixed by the revenue law of March, 1843. Had the rate then established been continued, it would have produced upwards of a hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars more than the revenue of the present year, which, itself is sufficient to reave the present year, which, itself, is sufficient to pay off all the current expenses of the Government, with an estimated balance over on the first of October next, of some two hundred thousand dollars beside. Or, if the revenue law of 1844 had been continued without change, upwards of one hundred and seven thousand dollars over the amount of the present year, would have been brought into the treasury. Shonld it be deemed expedient, therefore, for the purposes in question to re-enact even the rates of that law, you would have annually at your disposal, a sum not less that two hun-dred and fifty thousand dollars; one half of which might be used as an interest-paying fund upon which to raise the capital required for the execu-tion of the works intended, and the other half as a sinking fund to aid, if need be, in the redemption of the principal.

STATE CONVENTION.

The subject of calling a Convention for the purpose of revising and amending our State Constitution, has engaged the public mind to so great an extent for several years, and especially for the present one, and is itself enforced by so many considerations of political expediency and justice, that I should be wanting in a due sense of official duty, if I failed to recommend it to your calm duty, if I failed to recommend it to your calm, wise and patriotic deliberation. There is no other subject with which your present legislation is concerned, that puts into issue so wide a measure of public anxiety, or in which the general welfare is more dependent upon just and well considered councils. Let such councils only prevail, and be followed out to their results, and it may be confidently hoped, that the common interest and brotherhood of the State, will be relieved from the discontent of sections when it is the state of sections when it i well as physical improvement. These general ed from the discontent of sections chafing each points, embracing substantially all that is wanted other, and the general principles of our political

> wards adopted, there are, nevertheless, certain provisions in both of them, which have never been satisfactory to large portions of our people, be-cause, in their judgement, inconsistent with those principles of equality and justice which it was the main object of both to establish. From the first hour of their appearance in the amended Constitution, which was expressly sought for to correct them, up to the present inoment, they have been complained of and resisted, and hence they have complained of and resisted, and hence they have again and again been presented to your own body, as involving grievances which it was hard to leave and hazardous to prolong. In all this we see only the spirit of a free people resolved upon removing from their fundamental law, as far as they can effect it, every real cause of injury and discontent amongst them, and of rendering it the revered and permanent instrument of the highest wisdom, justice and beneficence. It is to this quitable and salutary end that their efforts are irected; and in order to conduct them regularly and without objection, you are now appealed to by an immense body of petitioners to unite with them so far as to give the sanction of a law for that purpose. These, on their part, complain that the Constitution is defective; that its defects are such as to aggrieve them; that the only full and adequate remedy which can be had for these defects is in a Convention of the people; and, so complaining, they respectfully request the pas-sage of a law which shall enable the people themselves to determine, by a direct vote, whe-ther in their judgment, the defects alleged are such as ought, or ought not to be enquired into, with a view to ultimate constitutional redress.— This is all they request. One portion of our peo-ple object to the Constitution as it is, whilst another approve it as it is; the objecting portion pro-pose, in this case, to settle the difference between them by consultation and a vote, and, in order to do so, they come to you, who are the common and confidential agent of both parties, and desire, on behalf of both, that you will supply them with the necessary of means. Can you refuse? Is there any one principle of representative duty which will require you to deny an application like this? Is there any one which will authorize you to interpose between the actual parties to the Govern-ment, and say to them, that they shall not, with your consent, have any conference whatsoever with each other, nor declare any direct opinion whatsoever upon a subject, the whole of which, with one single exception, they have absolutely reserved from your action and retained for their own? Nay, looking to a far lower ground of obligation and duty, it may be emphatically asked. ligation and duty, it may be emphatically asked, whether there are any considerations, of political expediency even, which can demand of you to overrule and repulse this request? Were it competent for the Legislature to act finally upon the subject matters to which this application relates, the case would be entirely different.
>
> But as it is not, as it can do no more than take the initial step for the people themselves, to whom the right of deciding upon them, with the exception alluded to, exclusively belongs, it would not consist with the due respect for that body to suppose, that this step will be refused, and an inauspicious and inflamed state of public feeling be thereby needlessly hazarded. The Constitution having prescribed no mode by which its provisions generally may be altered or abolished, has yet declared, in its Bill of Rights, that a "majority of every community hath an indubitable, (Concluded on fourth page.)

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Depression in the Cotton Market-Continued Rise in the Corn Market—Frightful Condition of Ireland—State of the Money Market.

The steamship Cambria, Captain Judkins, with dates from Liverpool to the 19th ult., and Halifax dates to the 3rd instant, both inclusive, anchored off Boston Light on Thursday night, at half past seven o'clock.

The news by this arrival will be found to be interesting, and rather important in a commercial

point of view.

Among the passengers in the Cambria, is Professor Morse, the inventor of the electro magnetic telegraph, who is the bearer of very important despactches to Government from the United States Legations in Prussia, Belgium, and England.—
Mr. Morse has in charge the ratified treaty between Bavaria and the United States, transmitted by Henry Wheaton, United States, Minister at Berlin; and also the proposed commercial treaty between Belgium and the United States. He has also despatches for the Department of State, and for the Post Master General, from Louis McLane, United States Minister to England.

Rufus Prime, Esq., of New York, is also a passenger in the Cambria, and bearer of despatches from the United States Legation in Paris to the

Department of State.

Affairs in England had reached a crisis; Cabi-

net Council after Cabinet Council had been held; the impending famine had alarmed the Ministry; and the London Times had insisted upon opening the ports. Throughout the kingdom, the feeling appeared to be universal that some prompt and decisive step was absolutely necessary.

The last Cabinet Council of which we have ac-

counts, was held at the residence of Sir Robert Peel on the 5th ult. All the Ministers in town were present, and previous to its session, the Prewith the Premier. It was expected that the question whether or not the ports should be immediately opened, was then decided.

It was conceded on all hands that the alternative of the Ministry in this crisis, was open ports

or a resignation.

The corn market continues to rise, and the average to fall. The latter now stand for the week at 14s; but the belief is gaining ground, that before the end of the year, with the advancing market, corn will be admitted at the lowest -a shilling per quarter.

The produce markets remain in a tolerably healthy condition.

cotton market nartakes of the depression into which every description of business is for a time plunged. There is very little doing, although, as compared with the inactivity of the previous fortnight, the market wears symptoms of anima-

tion.

The American Provision trade does not present much activity.

American wool appears to command much at-

Letters from Stockholm announce fears of famine in Sweden, from the badness of the harvest, both in quantity and quality. The Government is taking measures to prevent it, and already have the manufacturers of brandy from corn been offered a high premium if they will abandon their trade for three months.

The potato disease has spread to a fearful extent in the south of England.

The accounts of the potato crop are more alarming than by the last arrival. The most of those sent to London and Liverpool market are said to be wholly unfit for food, but so completely rotten

as not to be worth the freight.

Trade in the manufacturing districts is down.

Marshal Soult, Minister of War, has resigned. General St. You has been appointed his succes

Meetings have been held in Ireland, to take into consideration the state of the potato crop of the country, and resolutions were passed, and submitted to Sir R. Peel, asking for the opening of the ports; to stop the distillation of grain, and the granting of a loan of a million and a half, to supply their present necessities.

On Thursday week, the Bank of England raised the rate of discount to 3; per cent.; a move-ment which had a tendency to arrest all further speculation in railway stock; and on Thursday last it was believed that the Bank intended to raise off without any intimation of the kind. The value of money is higher in every point of view.

The King of the Belgians has been opening the Chambers in a speech which makes mention of a commercial treaty with the United States; but the details of the treaty have not appeared.— The state of the potato crop, and the suffering which, it is feared, the Belgians will endure in consequence, are to be provided for, the King suggests, by employing the poor on pub-

A Rumor from Russia, which has obtained little credit, states that Nicholas intends to abdicate in favor of his successor, and that when he left St. Petersburg for Italy this had been resolved upon.

The new tariff of the Zollverein has been oublished, but has excited little attention in England. As regards the United States, the England. increased duties will not affect the importations. The transit duties on cotton have, it will be seen, been reduced by the Hanoverian States.

From the Mark Lane Express.

THE CORN TRADE .- The all engrossing topic continues to be the disease in the potato crop. The fine weather experienced during the past three or four weeks has been favorable for digging up this root, and the greater proportion has now been raised; the time has therefore arrived at which something like an estimate of the extent of the failure, may be formed. We have been at considerable pains to collect information on this important subject; and from the general tenor of our advices, we fear that the damage is quite as great as it has been represented. The quite as great as it has been represented. The most serious cause for apprehension is, however, the fact that a large proportion of the crop which, at the time of raising, appeared sound, has been found not to keep. That such is unfortunately the case has been recently proved by the condition of the care that he was a the care of the care that the ca tion in which many of the cargoes from the north have reached the London market. It is to be presumed that at the time of shipment care was taken to select only such potatoes as were to appearance sound; for it can scarcely be supposed parties making consignments would be so regardless of their own interest as to ship a quality suited for a sea voyage. We consequently take it for granted that every attention was bestowed in selecting the cargoes before the potatoes were put on ship board; if right in this, the condition in which they have arrived certainly affords abundant ground to fear that a small proportion only of that part of the crop secured in a seem-ingly healthy state will be received the ingly healthy state will be preserved through the winter, unless extraordinary care be taken for their preservation. We have it from good authority that a large number of cargoes of potatoes have within the short space of a fortnight arrived in the Thames in such a state as to be not only wholly unfit for food, but so completely rotton as not to be worth the freight.

The facts above stated are indisputable, and our only reason for not previously alluding to the same was an unwillingness to increase the excitement so pervalent about a fortnight ago. Matters having since assumed a quieter tone, we think the proper time has arrived for taking into consideration the probable effect of the state of

The most obvious conclusion, in our opinion, is, that shippers in the Channel Islands, Yorkshire, &c., will after the experience they have gained from their first shipments, prefer selling their produce at home at a lower price, rather than run the risk of a total loss; and we must, therefore, expect an early and accurate the state of the st therefore, expect an early and very material falling off in the arrivals of this useful article of food. Should we be correct in this supposition, the price of potatoes—already high—must short-

ly rise still higher; and we should certainly not be surprised to see the article more valuable, weight for weight, than some of the lower descriptions of grain, or even bread itself. Taking into consideration the amount of nutriment contained in the same quantity of wheaten bread and potatoes, it may be even questioned which is the cheaper at present; and, under all circumstances, a very large consumption of flour must inevitely take place, during the ensuing winter.

winter.

The extreme languor which has characterized the trade in wheat for some weeks past has nevertheless continued, and as yet there are but slight symptoms of renewed activity. To what we last week stated as the probable future range of prices we have very little to add. The rise may, however, come sooner than we were then inclined to expect, the probability of a falling off in the supplies of potatoes being a feature we in the supplies of potatoes being a feature we had then scarcely given so much attention as its importance unquestionably deserved. Mean-while the trade in wheat has remained very quiet; and though no material change has or curred in prices at any of the leading provincial markets, an unwillingness to get into stock has been very prevalent; owing to which considerable difficulty has been experienced in disposing of the supplies brought forward by farmers at some of the markets in the agricultural districts.

Of spring court he deliveries from the growth.

Of spring corn the deliveries from the grow ers have been more than equal to the demand, and prices of barley and oats have tended downwards

in all parts of the kingdom.

By our advices from Scotland, it appears that the dull accounts from the South had not been without influence on the trade in corn; and both at Edinburgh and Glasgow wheat was dull of sale on Wednesday, whilst oats, barley, &c., were

obtainable at reduced terms.

The accounts from Ireland, respecting the potato disease, continue very alarming, but different methods having been adopted to preserve those not attacked, it was hoped a portion of the crop would at least be saved. There, as on this side of the channel, the corn markets had become

From the London Times, Nov. 6.

Opening of the Ports.—Whilst the public mind has been kept in state of suspense, the ministerial councils have been distracted with divisions as to the extent and remedies of the famine crisis. It has ever been so. The tenacity of human hope clings to, and the weakness of human reason parades, slight pretexts in the presence of impending calamities. It is not until the danger becomes too great to be resisted with success, confronted with courage, that the errors of a rash confidence, and the folly of a specious procrastinaion, are confessed; and then the immensity of the crisis is put forward as an excuse for acts which were once justifiable on the score of prudence, but have finally become inevitable from ne-cessity. It is no use for men, whether in the Cabinet or out of it, to disguise or to underrate the magnitude of the impending danger. It is no use for them to argue that, because wheat is cheap in England, there is no chance for famine here; or that the failure of the potato crop in Ire-land cannot affect the corn markets in this coun-The facts are known to every man who has

try. The facts are known to every man who has had the will and opportunity for inquiry. Wheat is cheap. But what wheat? The very worst that is brought to market. Good wheat—the wheat which supplies the table of all middle class families—is already dear. What, then, may it be expected to be four, five, six and ten months from this time? The juggle of the averages returns a fictitious price just now by confounding the good with the bad.

The averages determine the duty, and the duty Under any circumstances, therefore, it is reasonable to anticipate that before the period of another harvest arrives, the staple food of all classes will have become dear; that of the poorest and lowest, dear beyond the possibility of purchase.— But when we take into consideration the state of the continentil markets—the deficient crops in France, Belgium and Holland, and the respective demands of those countries on the grainaries of Europe-the case is complicated with new difficulties and new absurdities. It is not many weeks since a large quantity of corn was taken out of bond in England and shipped to foreign ports; let the present duty continue but a few weeks longer, and much of that which remains in bond will be last it was believed that the Bank intended to raise the discount still higher, but the meeting passed greater, but whose wisdom is more provident than our own; who know the advantage of laying in a store against a season of distress, and who know not the slippery virtues of the sliding-scale. We shall thus present to the eyes of the civilized world the singular spectacle of a nation voluntarily poor in the midst of great wealth, hording up stores which it forbears to touch, and starving itself for the good of its neighbors. However the philanthropy of such a country may be admired for its novelty, yet mankind will question its sense of justice, especially when they remember that this temporary self denial is to be compensated by a future extravagance; and that though we abstain from buying when we might buy cheaply, we shall enter the markets when competition has created dearness, and dearness has been followed

by general distress.
The present corn laws are doomed. It is for the Premier to decide whether he will sign the warrant of their execution. Self-love, the ten-derness of sponsership, and a lingering regard for the graces of consistency, may stay his hand.— But his mercy will be suicidal. If he delays others will be found ready to act for him. He will only gain the equivocal praise of having been unseasonably, and on one point only, consistent. But there is much in "the look of the thing" with premiers as well as prudes. And the most prudish of Premiers may hesitate before he condemns what he has sanctioned, and sanctions what he has strenuously denounced. If this be so, there is only one course for him to take-to abstain from taking open part in this important discussion-to leave to others the merit of set-

tling the question-and to resign. IRELAND.-The commissioners appointed by government to inquire into the actual condition of the potato crop, have presented a second report to the Lord Lieutenant. With regard to the plans for preserving diseased potatoes, they dismiss from consideration, as being inapplicable to the circumstances, the use of acids, alkaline liquors, and chorine, and they state that the de-compositions of the potato is accelerated by the use of bleaching powder and salt, either separate or in mixture.

Dublin on Friday, held a meeting on the following day, when a series of resolutions, to be submitted to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, were drawn up. They state—

1. That a sufficient evidence of the imminence of famine exists to render it reseases to the content of the

of famine exists to render it necessary for the government to take immediate steps to provide food for the people.

That the best mode of distributing such food will be by the encouragement of public works of national and local utility.

3. That the Lord Lieutenant be called upon to open the ports for the reception of all articles suited for human food.

4. That the Lord Lientenant be called upon to take measures to prevent the exportation of corn

from Ireland.
5. That the Lord Lieutenant be called upo to take measures for the establishment of public grainaries, in convenient situations, into which the grain shall be received and receipts given the same at the current prices; and that in the event of famine being averted from this country, the owners of grain so stored shall be permitted to dispose of it at any higher prices that it may be possible to realize in other markets.

6. That the propriety of stopping the distillation of spirits from grain be submitted to the consideration of the government.

7. That the Lord Lieutenant be requested to take measures for raising at least a million in

That the Lord Lieutenant be requested to take measures for raising at least a million in aid of the purposes recommended; and that the payment of the interest and principal be secured upon the receipts of the commissioners of woods and forests in Ireland.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-Ninth Congress-First Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1845.
SENATE.—The Rev. S. Tuston, at the request of the Vice President, again opened the session by

The resolution of Mr. Allen to print 25,000 copies of the President's Message, and so much of the accompanying documents as relates to Oregon, was taken up and adopted without debate.

The resolution of Mr. Breeze, to dispense with the 34th rule, so as to allow the chair to appoint the standing committees, was laid over, owing to some objections against it.

House of Representatives .- A great number of communications from the Departments were presented and ordered to be printed. Among them was the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The following extract will show the state of the Treasury: Receipts and Means.

From Customs, From sales of Public Lands, From miscellaneous sources, Total receipts, Add balance in Treasury, 1st July 1844,

The expenditure during the same fiscal year, amount to the sum of,

Leaving a balance in the Trea-

From the report of the Postmaster General, it appears that the deficiency in the revenue of that department during the last fiscal year, is about a million and a quarter. He recommends the adoption of the old plan of charging by the sheet, instead of by weight. He also recommends the purchase by Congress, of the patent right of Morse's Telegraph.

After these communications had been disposed of the Morse of the Rose of the Ros

29.968,206 98

of the House resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Bailey, to proceed to the election of

The question pending was the amendment of Mr. G. Davis, to the effect that a committee be appointed to get the work done by the lowest

Mr. Davis having the floor, concluded his re-joinder to the reply of Mr. Bailey yesterday. Mr. D. defended his amendment with some warmth, and in the course of his remarks charged Mr. Bai-

ley with political inconsistency.

Mr. Bailey defended himself from the charge and went into a history of his political life. By the aid of the previous question, the debate was then terminated, and the amendment of Mr.

Davis rejected. Yeas 88, nays 115.

The resolution of Mr. Bailey amended so as to place the subject in the hands of a committee to fix the rates, was then adopted.

The Speaker presented a paper from the proprietors of the U. S. Journal, proposing to do the printing for 40 per cent less than the price fixed by the joint resulting for 40 per cent less than the price fixed by the joint resolution of 1819, or 20 per cent less than the prices paid last session.

The voting then commenced, and the result was the election of Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss, as print-

ers, by a vote of 128.

Messrs. Dow & Fisk received 69, Gales & Sea-

ton 4, and Jefferson & Co, 2 votes.

Dr. Lane was re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. C. S. Whitney, of Illinois, was elected door

Mr. Johnson was re-elected postmaster. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGUON, Dec. 8, 1845. Senate.—Messrs. Pennybacker, Berrien, Barrow and Dickenson, arrived this morning and took their seats. The only members now absent, are Messrs. Morehead and Webster.

An executive communication, containing the annual report relative to commerce and naviga-tion, was received, and the usual number of extra copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benton presented a long memorial from settlers in Oregon, similar to that recently presented in the House. The memorialists pay a high compliment to Mr. Benton, for the part he

A memorial was also presented against the admission of Texas.

Mr. Sevier moved to postpone till to-

the election of committees and officers of the Se-

This gave rise to a brief discussion, after which without taking the question, the Senate adjourned. House of Representatives .- After an unin- House adjourned. teresting discussion, the usual number of extra copies of Texas and other documents, accompanying the President's Message, were ordered to

The Florida contested election case then came up, on a resolution by Mr. Hunter, directing the committee on elections to report on the facts .-The claimants to the seat are Messrs, Brocken brough and Cabell. The latter has possession of

The following is a list of some of the most important Standing Committees of the House. The irst named on each is the Chairman:

Claims .- Vance, of Ohio; Daniel, of N. C .: Hoge, of Ill.: Stephens, of Geo.; Gordon, of N. Y. Pollock, of Pa.; Ligon, of Md.; Leake, of Va.

Rockwell, of Conn.

Commerce.—McClelland, of Michigan; Tibbats, of Ky.; Wentworth, of Ill.; Simpson, of S. C.; Grinnell, of Mass.; Lawrence, of New York; Giles; of Md.; Levin, of Pa.; Thibodeaux, of La. Public Lands.—McClernard, of Ill.; Smith of

ind.; Collamer, of Vt.; Hunt, of Mich.; Moseley, of N. Y.; Morris, of Ohio; Relf, of Mo.; Blauchard, of Pa.; Ashman, of Mass.

ard, of Pa.; Ashman, of Mass.

Ways and Means.—McKay, of N. C.; Dromgoole, of Va.; J. R. Ingersoll, of Pa.; Hungerford, of N. Y.; Houston, of Ala.; Winthrop, of Mass.; Norris, of N. H.; Vinton, of Ohio; Jones. of Georgia.

Judiciary.—Ratbun, of N. Y.; Petit, of Ia.;
Lumpkin, of Geo.; Brown, of Tenn.; Buffington,
of Pa.; Constable, of Md.; Thurman, of Ohio;

Dixon, of Ct.; Biggs, of N. C.

Dixon, of Ct.; Biggs, of N. C.

Revolutionary Claims.—Johnson, of Va.; Ficklin, of Ill.; King, of Mass.; St. John, of Ohio;
Grider, of Ky.; Ewing, of Pa.; Clarke, of N. C.;
Herrick, of N. Y.; Cabell, of Florida.

Manufactures,—Adams, of Mass.; Woodward, of S. C.; Stewart, of Pa.; Hudson, of Mass.; Yancey, of Ala,; Brown, of Va.; Willmot, of Pa.; Johnson, of N. H.; Martin, of Ky.
Military Affairs.—Harralson, of Geo.; Yell, of
Ark.; Burt, of S. C.; Brinkerhoof, of Ohio; Ram-

say, of Pa., Niven, of N. York; Bedinger, of Va.; Baker, of Ill.; Thompson, of Mass. Foreign Affairs.—C. J. Ingersoll, of Pa.; Rhett, of S. C.; Payne, of Ala.; Davis, of Ky.; Cobb, of Geo.; Smith, of Conn.; Cullom, of Tenn.; Smith,

of Ia.; Perry, of Md. of Ia.; Perry, of Md.

Revolutionary Pensions.—Broadhead, of Pa.;
Atkinson, of Va.; Parrish, of Ohio; Leaman, of
New York; Owen, of Indiana; Barringer, of N.
C.; Jenkins, of N. Y.; Hampton, of N. Y.; Toombs, of Geo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1845. SENATE.—A communication was received from dessrs. Dow & Fisk, of the "Journal," propos ing to execute the printing at twenty per cent less than the prices paid at the last Congress.—

It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

After the disposal of several unimportant matters, a resolution was offered by Mr. Cass instructing the committee on naval affairs to inquire into he condition of the navy of the United States, and also to report as to whether an increase is neces Mr. Cass also introduced a similar resolution

relative to the army. They were laid over.

After the presentation of petitions, the Senate proceeded to the election of its officers. On the first ballot Mr. Dickens was re-elected Secretary by 25 votes. His opponent, Mr. Sturges, received 24 votes. Mr. Holland was elected door-

Mr. Beale was re-elected sergeant-at-arms by Mr. Coyle received 4 votes and the

were 3 scattering.

A message was received from the President transmitting the Constitution of Texas and other documents relating thereto.

The Senate then commenced balloting for chairmen of their Standing Committees. The follow-

men of their Standing Committees. The following is the result:
For Foreign Affairs, Mr. Allen was elected by 26 votes; Finance, Mr. Calhoun, by 27 votes; Commerce, Mr. Haywood, by 26 votes; Manufactures, Mr. Dickenson, by 26 votes; Agriculture, Mr. Sturgeon, by 26 votes; Military affairs, Mr. Benton, by 27 votes; Militia, Mr. Atchison, by 25 votes; Naval affairs, Mr. Fairfield, by 26 votes; Public Lands, Mr. Breese, by 26 votes; Private Land Claims, Mr. Levy, by 25 votes; Indian affairs, Mr. Sevier, by 26 votes; Claims, Mr. Bagby, by 26 votes; Revolutionary Claims, Mr. Semple, by 25 votes; Judiciary, Mr. Ashley, by 26 votes.

Ten committees remaining, and it being late, the Senate adjourned.

27,528,112 70 House of Representatives .- On motion of 2,077,022 30 Mr. Douglass, the House went into committee of the whole and took up the President's Message, with a view to its reference.

Several portions having been referred, a motion 829,769,133 56

7.857,379 64 was made to refer so much as relates to the finances, etc., to the committee on ways and 837,626,513 20 Mr. Stuart, of Pa., moved to amend by adding that " no alteration shall be made in the tariff of

1842. After some preliminary remarks, Mr. S. proceeded to criticise the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which says that the tariff of 1842 is in conflict with the fundamental doctrines of the Constitution. He (Mr. S.) dissented from such views, and went on at some length to advocate the tariff of 1842 and a protective policy. He said that the protection of our manufactures has been recommended by every President from Washington down to General Jackson. He then compared the recommendations of the latter on the tariff with those of the present Executive, with a

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, replied, and with much warmth attacked the positions laid down by the former speaker. He denounced the speech of Mr. S. as an incoherent helter-skelter sort of an affair.

view of showing that they do not agree in opinion.

A great portion of his remarks were of a political

Mr. Stuart finally withdrew his amendment, after which the resolution was adopted.

Resolutions referring the remaining portion of the Message having been adopted, the committee rose, whereupon the resolutions were adopted by the House.

Petitions were called from the various States and Territories.

Mr. Adams presented a petition from N. York

against the admission of Texas or any other slave State into the Union. He moved a reference to a select committee, consisting of one member from each State.

WEDNESDAY, December 10, 1845. SENATE. - Several petitions and memorials were presented in the course of the day; and resolutions of iuquiry, under the rule, laid over. Mr. Levy introduced a bill to establish United

States Courts in Florida, which was read twice; and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Woodbridge introduced a bill to apply certain alternate sections of the public domain to-wards the completion of works of internal improvement in the State of Michigan; read twice

and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Breese gave notice of his intention to ask
leave to introduce a bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands to actual settlers, and for other purposes.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Douglass asked and obtained leave to make a report from

the Committee on Territories, to whom was re-ferred so much of the Presidents message as relates to the admission of Texas as a State into He then offered a joint resolution for the purpose; which was read twice, ordered to be print-ed, and made the special order of the day for

Tuesday next.

Mr Hopkins introduced a resolution for the elecion of a Chaplain to the House. Mr. Harmanson then announced to the House the death of the Hon. J. B. Dawson, late the representative of the Third Congressional District

of Louisiana. After an eloquent and appropriate tribute to the memory of the deceased, he moved the customary resolutions of respect and condo-

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, December 3d, 1845. SENATE .- United States Senator .- A messag vas received from the House of Delegates by M. Martz, informing the Senate of the readiness of that House, to proceed to the election of an United States Senator, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of Wm. C. Rives. Esq.

Rives, Esq.
Mr. McMullen was requested to inform th House of the readiness of the Senate, &c. The Senate then proceeded to vote, and the re-

sult was as follows: For Isaac S. Pennybacker-Messrs. Scott, (Speak er,) Cox, Stutton, Wallace, Moore, Crawford, Willey, Spark, Baptist, Garret, Woolfolk, Piper, Dennis, Smith, Deneale, Sloan, Stringer, McMullen, Taylor, Guerrant, McCauley, Newman, and on-23.

For William C. Rives.—Messrs. Thompson, Bondurant, Gallaher, Witcher, Stanard and

Crump—6.
For John Janney.—Mr. Rogers—1.
On motion of Mr. McMullen, The Senate adjourned.

House of Delegates .- The House, accord ing to the joint order of the day, proceeded by joint vote with the Senate to the election of a Senator, to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, for six years from the 4th March last.

Mr. Martz nominated Isaac S. Pennybacker Esq., in appropriate and earnest language.

Mr. Denison, of Shenandoah, in seconding th mination of Judge Pennybacker, observed

I feel it a duty which I owe a distinguished friend—which I owe to the county which I represent, (of which he is a native,) to second the no-mination which has just been made. I do so, Sir, without fear—with full confidence; for I know—I feel I know, that this trust great as it is, can be with perfect safety confided to his hands, Judge Pennybacker has grown up, from his earliest years to the present time, in the principles of Democracy—in the principles of Jefferson—in the principles of Virginia. And the matured indement of near facts years has confirmed him. in the truth of those great principles, which, in his youth, he was instructed to believe. Sir, he may come, and the waves may dash upon it, but it will stand as unshaken as the eternal mountains that surround his home. It is by the Constitu-tion that his political faith has been formed—it is by the Constitution that his political course has been directed. Whilst he has been at all times the exercise of which the States have reserved to the exercise of which the States have reserved to themselves. Sir, Judge Pennybacker is a States' Rights Democratic Republican. Judge P. was educated for the law. At an early period of life, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately took. Rights Democratic Republican. Judge P. was educated for the law. At an early period of life, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately took a prominant stand as a well read lawyer and an able advocate, and soon got into an extensive and lucrative practice. But his fellow citizens were not content to let him remain in this retired state, but soon called for his services in a more widely extended and more distinguished sphere; and,

during the administration of Mr. Van Buren, he was elected to the Congress of the United States—Aye, then it was, during the storm of opposition which had nearly engulphed the Democratic party, and when weaker friends were shrinking from her diminished ranks, then it was, that Judge P. gave up all considerations, and threw himself into the melee, to lend his aid to revive the drooping cause. Immediately upon being introduced into Congress, he took a high stand as a politician and debator; and, to show in what high estimation he was held by the administration, as soon as there was a vacancy, he was elevated to the Bench of the U. States Court, without any other recommendation than his own name; and it is in that high station that he has won for himself a reputation, to which he is indebted for the still more elevated position to which I trust this House will this day during the administration of Mr. Van Buren, he position to which I trust this House will this day elevate him. Judge P. is distinguished for an intellect of the highest order; for a mind, great to conceive and phisical strength powerful to exto conceive and phisical strength powerful to ex-ecute; for great powers of concentration; for an industry that knows no tiring; for an energy that regards not opposition; for a determined purpose that knows not vacillation. These qualities, uni-ted to great dignity of manners, and a manly, fluent and impressive manner of speaking, render him pre-eminently qualified for the high office for which he is now a candidate. Judge P. is a Wastern man, but, it is with joy—with heartfelt Western man; but, it is with joy—with heartfelt joy—with feelings of admiration and of gratitude for many friends I see around me, that I am able to say, that Judge P. is the candate of no sectional interest—neither of the North the South, the East nor the West—but that all sectional feel-Tigs have melted away before his merits; that the right hand of fellowship has been extended to him from all parts of the State, and that he now stands here the candidate of the great Democratic party of Virginia. Judge P. is a native of the county of Shenandoah; he is one of the oldest, truest, and staunchest soldiers of the old 10th Legion of Democracy. Sir, the Democratic party owes much to the Tenth Legion of Departy owes much to the Tenth Legion of De-mocracy; when doubt and darkness and despair pervaded the whole State; when the clouds low-ered and the tempest mged, there was one bright spot of hope, one gleam of sunshine that gilded the distant mountain top, that rose brighter, brighter, brighter still, until the darkness was disof the State from whence Judge P. comes. This part of the State has had but little preferment-

pelled, and all again was life and light and joy.— Sir, the Tenth Legion has twice saved Virginia. The Democratic Party owes much to the section Sir, she wants but little, she asks but little; but this she does ask. She asks with a mother's fondness, a mother's care, for the preferment of this her much loved and long cherished son. The election of Judge P. will be a compliment paid to his native county, to the whole Tenth Legion of

Democracy, which will be joyfully received and gratefully acknowledged.

Sir, I leave the name of Judge P. before the House as the Democratic candidate for Senator

every portion of this commonwealth. He is an able, faithful and independent Republican, who man from their midst, who will most manfully maintain them.

The Senate having been informed readines of the House to proceed in the election by Mr. Martz, and no other person being nomina-ted, the vote was taken; and the result was as

follows: For Isaac S. Pennybacker .- Messrs. Goode, (Speaker.) W. H. B. Custis, John H. Custis, Layne, Harvie, Powell, Baldwin, Massie, Dickinson of Bath, Thompson of Botetourt, Camden, Miller, Turnbull, Maelin, Bocock, Adkins, Fox, Dickinson of Caroline, Carrington, Winfree, Thompson of Dinwiddle, Chrisman, Moss, Hall, McClung, Deskins, Street, Saunders, Pendleton, Jones, Leake, Parks, Walker, Edmunds, Stovall, Hiett, Thompson of Hampshire, Brown of Han-Hiett, Thompson of Hampshire, Brown of Hanover, Flowers, Godwin, Gaines, Hawes, Duff,
Goare, Ellzey, Gordon, Banks, Clayton, Parriott,
Shepard, Adams, Alexander, Wade, Hamilton,
Edmondson, Middleton, Edgington, Davis, McPherson, Tatum, Hiner, Arbogast, Falrfax, Daniel, Brawner, Long, Pritchard, Gold, Martz,
Kirtley, Cowan, Fugate, Dennison, Stickley,
Tate, Sebrell, Holladay, China, Dillard, Freeman,
Hall, Laird, West, Funsten, Goodson, Neal and
Leftwitch—87.

Leftwitch-87. For Wm. C. Rires .- Southall, Brown of Albemarle, Burwell, Mitchell, Boak, Campbell, Flood, Toler, Broadus, Hobson, Garnett, Scott, Stillman, Wall, Lee, Wootton, Turner, Towner, Wallace, Gresham, Michael, Kilby, Cabell, Newton, Watts, Happer, Yerby, Oliver, Syme, Dey, Strother, Ly-

ns and Rice—34.

For V. W. Southall.—Messrs. Cather, Howard and McIntyre-3.
For Robert E. Scott:-Mr. Lacy-1.

For J. M. Botts.—McRae—1 For G. W. Summers.—Messrs. Patrick and Lanier-2. For John Janney .- Mr. Taylor-1.

For B. W. Leigh-Mr. Cocke-1 For James McDowell-Mr. Harper-1 The Committee appointed by the House, to act jointly with a Committee from the Senate, to ascertain the state of the joint vote, reported that

vote to be-for Pennybacker 110; Rives 40 Southall 3; Summers 2; Janney 2—Robert E. Scott 1; James McDowell 1; Leigh 1; Botts 1. STATE CONVENTION. Mr. Leftwich moved the following resolution

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill providing for the call of a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.

Mr. Lyons moved to amend the same by sub-

stituting the following: Resolved. That a select committee be appointed

of the friends of a Convention to enquire and report to this house what are the grievances under the present Constitution, which it is proposed to remedy by a Convention. Mr. Leftwich said, he was aware of the sensi-

tive feeling in Eastern Virginia on the subject of a Convention, but did not think it went to the ex-tent evinced in the speech and amendment offered by the gentleman from the city of Richmond.— The necessity of a Convention was admitted, and the reasons should not now be required. The West has been oppressed by the East, and the adoption of a resolution requiring a statement of their grievances, before a Convention could be

of a Convention oppose this amendment.

Mr. Lyons considered this discussion premature, and he would not enter at large upon it at in the principles of Virginia. And the matured judgement of near forty years has confirmed him in the truth of those great principles, which, in his youth, he was instructed to believe. Sir, he was to be sought elsewhere than in the East. He designed to give the friends of a Convention the was taught to read the Constitution of the United States as the Bible of his political faith—without interpolations, without false constructions; this is the rock upon which he has built, and the storms to give the irrends of a construction of the united largest scope for the expression of their grievances. If the great men who framed the present Constitution—the Madisons, the Monroes and the Marshalls, could not frame one adapted to the necessities of the people, what could be expected from the men of the present day? He would pro ceed cautiously, in admitting changes in the fun-damental law. He would not perpetuate oppres-sion upon the West. He felt an attachment for been directed. Whilst he has been at all times there are directly to extend to the General Government all those rights to which it is entitled, he has been the strenuous asserter of all those other rights, the exercise of which the States have reserved to the mselves. Sir. Judge Pennybacker is a States' constituents were opposed to this realists. constituents were opposed to this reckless spirit of innovation.

will of a majority of the people to require one.

The resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. W. H. B. Custis, J. H. Custis, Layne, Powell, Baldwin, Massie, Dickinson of Bath, Burwell, Mitchell, Thompson of B., Camden, Bocock, Flood, Adkins, Toler, Fox, Dickinson, of Caroline, Carrington, Moss, Scott, Hall, M'Clung, Deskins, Street, Saunders, Wall, Cather, Pendleton, Parks, Callison, Hiett, Thompson of Hampshire, Lee, Flowers, Wootton, Turner, Towner, Patrick, Duff, Gore, M'Intyre, Taylor, Ellzey, Banks, Clayton, Parriott, Shepard, Adams, Wade, Hamilton, Edmondson, Edgington, M'Pherson, Tatum, Hiner, Arbogast, Fairfax, Brawner, Long, Pritchard, Gold, Harper, Martz, Kirtley, Cowan, Fugate, Denison, Stickley, Tate, Hall, Laird, West Funsten, Goodson, Neal and Leftwich—78.

Noes—Messrs. Goode, (Speaker.) Southall, Brown of Albemarle, Harvie, Boak, Campbell, Miller, Turnbull, Maclin, Lacy, Winfree, Broadus, Hobson, Thompson of D., Chisman, Garnett, Stillman, Jones, Leake, Walker, Edmunds, Stovall, Brown of H., McRae, Godwin, Howard, Wallace, Gaines, Hawes, Gresham, Gordon, Alexander, Michael, Kilby, Cabell, Newton, Watts, Happer, Yerby, Middleton, Oliver, Davis, Syme, Lanier, Cocke, Dey, Daniel, Strother, Lyons, Sebrell, Holladay, Chinn, Dilliard, Freeman and Rice—54.

The following resolution was presented by Mr.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Turner:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture and Manufacturers enquire into the propriety of incorporating the Harpers-Ferry and Shenandoah Manufacturing Company.

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN:

Friday Morning, December 12, 1845,

The Message-Its Reception.

With the Richmond Enquirer, we can very justly say, that so far as we have seen, the Democratic press have been delighted with the President's message, on each and every topic. The neutral press are gratified with the American spirit which pervades it. And the Whig press, with a very few exceptions, express their surprise at of the U.S. from Virginia.

Mr. Bocock seconded the nomination with pleasure. Judge Pennybacker was not the candidate of a mere section, but was sustained by Oregon controversy. All parties concede to it ability and admirable perspicuity. It is interestwill represent fairly the principles of Virginia; ing to know, how the message was received in and it was an honor, due to the champions of those principles and to the Tenth Legion, to select a of the Union. The N. Y. Correspondent of the ing to know, how the message was received in Union writes:

"I am happy in being able to state, that the Message has given universal satisfaction among all classes in this city. It was gratifying to hear expressed to-day, in the Rotunda of the Merchants Exchange, in this city, among the large, highly intelligent and enterprising merchants who assembled there, but one voice and one expression of opinion, and that was of strong commendation and approbation of President Polk's first message.— They admire its tone, its doctrines, and the ability with which it has been drawn up. It is considered, in every way, a document worthy of the man

Some few of the Whig presses intimate that the President has attempted to "bully" England, and vet the New York Correspondent of the National

Intelligencer says: " From the statement as now made by Mr. Polks which is doubtless correct, the deportment of Mr. Pakenham (the British Minister) was, to say the least of it, discourteous .- But, on reading the correspondence, some mitigating circumstance or expressions may appear.

A correspondent of the Union, thus speaks of the reception of the Message in Philadelphia.:

"PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2, 1845. "The Presidents Message arrived at the post It was read at the time, and received by the peo-ple with shouts of applause. Its high American tone of feeling, its justice, patriotism, and beauti-ful diction, have met with universal approbation. It is, indeed, unsurpassed by any American document ever issued by a President of the United States. A warm and enthusiastic citizen cried out, 'Hurra! Jackson is alive again.' It will create prodigious sensation throughout this country

But, say the timid Whigs, there will be war .-To relieve the apprehensions of these tremulous gentlemen, who see a "Red coat" in every shadow, we quote from the N. York correspondent of the Nat. Intelligencer, (good Whig authority:)

"I have taken much pains to ascertain something like public sentiment in regard to the President's Message, and the result of my labor is, that the party, as a party, approve of the document.— A very small minority of them condemn the President's offer to negotiate, taking the forty-ninth parallel as the basis. Whigs, generally consider the Message as a warlike document, but, so far as I can discover, do not apprehend war. The door to negotiation remains open. The President has recommended no preliminary measures to meet the event of war. He does not, they say, therefore anticipate war. The Message has produced no effect upon the money market. Stocks have, some of them, fallen a little. This I attrib-ute to stock-gambling, and not to the Message. A CALM OBSERVER."

The " Courier des Etats Unis," a French journal published in New York, thus introduces its remarks relating to the message :

Let us simply state, then, that it (the Message) will disappoint the expectation of those who expected to find in the language of the Democratic their grievances, before a Convention could be called, would excite their sensibility to the highest degree. The question of a Convention has been long considered, and all admit the existence all struggles. We do not mean to say that the message is not stamped, in all the questions upon which it tauches, with a frankness and with a vig-President an eccentric or licentious rudeness, such as might help to give food to the passions of party, or which gives to it a powerful interest, and even a terrible importance. One may almost hear in reading it the growling of the thunder, which has reading it the growling of the thunder, which has been threatening for so long a time to burst over the peace of the world. Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Polk has had the skill to disguise in a most surprising manner the energy of the ideas, and the audacity (or boldness) of his intentions, under forms full of moderation, tact and courtesy. For a great many years past, the people of the United States have never held forth to foreign powers language so proud and yet so calm. If there is not justice, at least there is always some dignity in complaints accompanied with menaces.

Secretary Walker's Report.

This is one among the ablest documents ever emanating from the head of the Tre asury. He discusses in extenso the whole doctrine of Protection, and exposes with a master's skill the odious features of the Tariff of 1842. We shall endeavor to lay the material parts of this Report before our readers next week, and must ask from them, in advance, a careful reading.

It is said that the wagons that are to convey the Mormons to California, will number 5,000, and will form a line 25 miles long.

With promptness has the Legislature of Virginia, discharged at least one of the responsible duties for which it convened. A Republican Senator has been chosen, to represent the will and wishes of the Old Dominion. One, too, who is identified with her principles, devotedly attached day :identified with her principles, devotedly attached to her interests, and whose high and lofty intellect, we can not but believe, will be devoted to her welfare. Of Judge Pennybacker, we can add nothing to the high eulogium paid him by Mr. Denison of Shenandoah, when presenting his name to the House of Delegates. To the people of Western Virginia, Judge P. is well known, and among her many favorite sons, he stands, and has stood, at the head. In his election, the rights of the West have been maintained, and a compliment so justly due to the "Tenih Legion," cheerfully accorded. We death set his excess in the fully awarded. We doubt not his career in the Senate will fully equal the high expectation of his friends, and redound alike to his own credit and the honor of our ancient Commonwealth.

Public Printer.

The election of Mr. Ritchie as public printer, has been hailed with universal satisfaction by the Democracy of Virginia. He has labored so long and so faithfully in the Democratic vineyard, without reaping any of the fruits of his labor, (save the approbation of his own conscience and the hearty thanks of the whole country,) that they are gratified an opportunity is presented of giving him something, that with proper management, may prove to be substantial, in his declining years. The unanimity, too, with which he has been selected, is no less gratifying to Mr. R., than it is honorable and magnanimous in those who gave him his support. The effort of a pretended organ of the " Young Democracy" to weaken his influence and cripple his prospects, has proved, as we always believed it would, an entire failure. A pigmy warring against the Goliah of our forces.

The Governor's Message,

Will be found on our outside. It is a document well worthy of perusal, and we hope every reader will give to it that consideration which it

Virginia Legislature.

But little of interest has been transacted as yet, save the Election of a Senator and the action in reference to a Convention,-a full report of which will be found under our Legislative head. Wednesday, was the day fixed upon for the Election of a Governor, but we have been unable as yet to learn who was chosen. Rumor has designated Gen. WM. F. GORDON as the most probable individual. This would be a very good selection, and as we of the West have no right to expect a man from our ranks, Gen. G. would prove altogether acceptable.

Congressional Globe.

We have received the first No. of the Gongressional Globe; it is beautifully printed on new type and white paper. It gives a full and detailed history of the proceedings of Congress.

From the "Globe," we learn that Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss have transferred their subscribers for the "Congressional Union and Appendix," to Globe and Appendix will be sent in place of the has been formed.

We are convinced, that the just and wise principles of a Revenue Tariffare gaining ground in the Northern, Eastern and Western States. If a proper sense of justice and equality does not make converts to the truth, self-interest will exert a powerful sway. In the long run, it will strike the good sense of the masses every where that moderate and stable duties, unaffected by political or partial legislation, will be better for all Commerce furnishes a memorable instance. After discussing, with ability, the evils of the present high Tariff, the Editor proceeds :

"We wrote this some days ago, and laid it by, intending to write more; but upon second thought we have concluded to go about other things, especially as a leading Turiff man among the wool growers has just declared that a thorough change has come over his epinions. He says he has spent \$5,000 in politics to keep on the Tariff, and now he will spend as much more to get it off .-We reckon our help will not be necessary hereafter. Interest has changed sides."

THE POST OFFICE. The Post Master General in his annual report, estimates the deficiency in the revenue of the department for the last fiscal year at a million and a quarter of dollars.

He advises that Congress shall purchase the patent right of Morse's Telegraph which it is to be hoped will be done. He suggests that the plan of weighing letters shall be abandoned, and the old mode of estimating by the number of pieces of paper in each letter be restored.

The New Orleans Bee, a leading Clay paper, says, " we are clearly in favor of a revenue tariff-of a tariff that raises the required amount of revenue and no more."

On Wednesday last, in Richmond, before the General Court, the question of boundary between Virginia and Ohio, as connected with the citizens of Ohio, charged with kidnapping slaves from Virginia, was to come up for decision. Mr. Vinton, member of Congress from Ohio, appeared as counsel on the part of the citizens of that State, and the Attorney General and John M. Patton on the part of Virginia. This is a question of much interest, and the friendly relation of the two States may be put in jeopardy by its decision.

Persons that are ashamed of their productions. are respectfully requested not to send them to us for publication. We have now on hand several in our opinion, very well written articles, but cannot publish them. We have laid it down as a general rule, not to admit any thing into our columns that we do not know the source from whence it came. Give us the true name, and we will publish whatever signature your modesty may sug-

We have received a letter or two from an intelligent friend now travelling in Massachusetts, the material parts of which we had intended giving our readers this week, but for want of room are under the necessity of postponing.

NATIONAL MONUMENT TO GEN. JACKSON .-The Jackson Monument Society organized at Washington for the purpose of erecting an eques-trian statue at the Capitol, of General Andrew Jackson, are progressing with their work in an energetic manner. They have appointed agents in all the States and Territories to make collections for this object.

Arrival of the Cambria.

A full detail of the news by this arrival, will e found in our columns to-day. It has had the effect of unsettling the markets to a very great extent. The following report of the New York Market, is from the Philadelphia Ledger of Tues-

consequence. Corn is wanted for export at 84c.—
Oats are dull at 51c.
The indications of panie in Wall-street yester-

The indications of panie in Wall street yester-day not only continue but increase in extent and effect to-day. Whether this result is most attrib-utable to the exciting state of affairs between Great Britain and our government, or to actual war ever waging between the bulls and the bears of Wall street, I am not sufficiently in the secrets of the street to determine. The consequences of the panic exhibited to-day are very marked and decisive, and the fall of stocks has been great.

Auditor's Report.

The Report of Mr. Heath, Auditor of Public Accounts, exhibits the financial condition of the State in a very favorable light. Thanks to the wisdom of our public men that, whilst other States are borne down with debt, Virginia is fiot only able to meet all her engagements, but has a surplus in her Treasury of near \$200,000.

The following is the amount of tax paid into the Treasury during the last year, by the counties of the 10th Congressional District:

Berkeley, \$4,826.90 Jefferson, \$8,151.40 Clarke, 4,363 87 Morga Frederick, 6,880 92 Page, 4,363 87 Morgan, Hampshire, 3,679 25 Warren.

To the Lovers of Oysters.

Those wishing a really fine dish of Oysters, should call on our friend SMALL, 2d door West of Sappington's Hotel. He receives daily some of the best ever brought to this market, and his mode of cooking, is well in character with the superior quality of his Oysters.

Beautiful Portraits. The attention of those of our readers who may wish to have a portrait of themselves, or any member of their families, is invited to the advertisement of Mr. Arwoon, a distinguished Artist from Philadelphia. He has at his room several portraits of our citizens, which are pronounced by competent judges to be not only beautiful in execution, but life-like in resemblance. Our neighbor, the junior of the F. P., is such a good looking gentleman on canvass, that we are very much inclined to let Mr. A. hand down our "phiz," for the inspection of future generations.

A Rich Treat.

With near a hundred others, we had the pleasure of being present at the Supper given by Capt. Abell, of the U. S. Hotel, Harpers-Ferry, on Tuesday night last. It was gotten up in the very finest Messrs, Blair & Rives, and the Congressional style, and the lover of Oysters, Terrapins, Venison, Turkeys, &c., &c., enjoyed a feast that it Union. We doubt not this arrangement will prove is seldom his good fortune to partake of. Every mutually advantageous to all concerned, and we thing passed off in the best manner, and at 11 are gratified to see that a connexion of this kind o'clock the company broke up, all delighted with the pleasures of the evening.

Public Documents.

We tender our thanks to the Hon. Henry Bedinger for various public Documents, and to B. T. Towner, Esq., of the House of Delegates, for the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, Governor's Message, &c.

The December No. of the Farmers' Library, The December No. of the Farmers' Library, edited by John S. Skinner, has been received.— disease, I purchased and used one box of salve, classes, and for the safety and welfare of the manufacturers themselves. The N. Y. Journal of instructive matter, for the husbandman and man of soience.

There is a great variety of useful, interesting and found, to my great joy, that my suffering was considerably relieved. I have used altogether but three boxes, and the effect has been to restore me

> The continued prevalence of the Small Pox in Baltimore, has induced the authorities of the City to select a new site-so remote as to prevent the spread of any contagious disease to residents of the City. The place selected for the new Hospital, is at a terminus of land opposite Fort McHenry.

> The President's Message was carried through from Baltimore to Philadelphia, by Government express, in three hours and forty-five minutes, having reached there at half-past five on Tuesday evening. It left Washington a little after one o'clock, and arrived in New York ten minutes past nine the same evening. It was, therefore, about eight hours in going through from Washington City.

> FLATTERING TRIBUTE FROM AN OPPONENT .-The Baltimore Patriot, (Whig,) says of the new Speaker of the House of Representatives :

We hear Dr Davis, who has been elected Speak-We hear Dr Davis, who has been elected Speaker of the House, spoken of very favorably by those who know him, as a gentleman of high charactar, and who will make a good Speaker. He is, we understand, a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, and was distinguished in that Institution by his application and ability.

SPREADING OF THE SMALL POX .- The Port Tobacco Times, of Thursday last, says that the small pox is raging in the vicinity of Gloucester, Va.; a young farmer "having went to Baltimore a short time since for the purpose of laying in his winter supply of clothing for his servants—while there he bought some second-hand clothing, which it is thought, had been infected with this malady, as the servants, after a few days wear of these garments, were violently attacked with small

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.—From Corpus Christi.
—The U. S. transport Gen. Worth, arrived at
New Orleans, on the 28th ult., from Corpus
Christi, after a passage of nine days. Lieut. Jones, of the army, came passenger on her. The news from the frontier is without the least interest or importance. The troops were all well, but the weather was getting cold, and the northers, so well known on the Gulf coast, have set in.

HEAVY ROBBERY-Nineteen Thousand Dollars Stolen.—A trunk was stolen from the Wal-tham stage, at Boston, on Friday morning, contain-ing between \$18,000 and \$19,000, in checks and money. There was \$3,700 in bills, rest in checks, all belonging to the Waltham Bank. No trace of the theives has been found.

Mr. Carlisle, the counsel of C. J. McNulty, the defaulting clerk of the House of Representatives, stated in the Washington Criminal Court, that much injustice had been done his client, by the newspapers, in publishing that McN. had made his escape from his bail, and had cleared out to parts unknown. Mr. C. said that McN. was in Court, ready to stand his trial.

Mr. Robertson, of Georgetown, has invented a machine which will turn out 30 bushels of shoe

Fine Spirit in a Whig Press We have a variety of extracts from the demo-cratic press of the country upon our table. They breathe a noble American spirit; but we prefer to give the following specimen of a liberal, manly spirit, from the "Martinsburg Gazette"—one of the most devoted whig papers in Virginia. Osi sic omnes!—Washington Union.

sic omnes!—Washington Union.

Upon the Oregon question we have bestowed our most anxious and studious reflections, and have made up our mind from all the lights before us. This question should be viewed by all persons in its true light—as a question for the reflection of the American, not the partisan mind. If our country be right, let us all stand to her in heart and soul, in mind and strength. Let us avoid, if possible, a resort to war; and here let us remark, that we see no occasion whatever at present for any alarm in the public mind about a war between our country and England upon this question of the Oregon Territory. War is an extremity which should always be avoided if practicable; but when it becomes necessary, it is the duty of the people, and the whole people, to stand firmly by their country. It is our duty also to do nothing which will unnecessarily fan the flame of war. Let us be firm, just, and true, but not rash and unreasonable in our stand. The first will more clearly demonstrate our determinations to England and the world than the latter. But, as to prove the stand title and the world than the latter. more clearly demonstrate our determinations to England and the world than the latter. But, as to our right and title, we are persuaded that there can be no question. Should this position be demonstrated clearly to our people, (of which we have no doubt.) it will become their duty to maintain it peaceably if they can—forcibly if they must. We cannot perceive the least shadow of title that England has to this territory, "either by discovery, settlement, treaty, conquest or prescription." ry, settlement, treaty, conquest, or prescription. and, in fact, we believe it is clearly demonstrable to the country that her only title is that vain, presumptuous, and avaricious claim which reigns "in her heart of hearts" to monopolize the trade, and place her foot upon the territory of the world. We have no doubt of our clear title to the whole of Oregon, from 42 degrees up to 54 degrees 39 min-1,895 20

Origin, from 42 degrees up to 54 degrees 39 minutes 60 seconds; and therefore we care not who or what party leads in this just claim: we shall stand by them in maintaining our rights, and every inch if them, by any means which time and circumstances shall prove the most judicious for a full and unequivocal assertion of our title. We again repeat, that we see no cause for alarm about war at present. If there should be war, England must be the aggressor, and must therefore abide by the consequences. The people of the United States know their rights, and will maintain them.

FOR THE PRESIDENCY .- Silas Wright has been nominated, by a paper in the interior of New York, as the democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1848; Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, the present Secretary of the Treasury, by a paper in Illi-nois, and James Buchanan, present Secretary of State, by a paper in Pennsylvania. A whig pa-per in Georgia hoists the name of Henry Clay, another General Scott, and another in Ohio nomi-nates Mr. McLean, our present Minister to Eng-

The Governor of South Carolina having, in his annual message, made some remarks on the death of General Jackson, that part of his meesage was referred to a special committee, which has reported a series of very pertinent resolutions to the Senate, where they were adopted unanimously.— South Carolina was the birth-place of Jackson, and the citizens of that State are justly proud of her distinguished son, whose memory they affectionately cherish.

ELECTION IN BOSTON.—The Hon. Josiah Quincy (Whig) was elected Mayor of Boston, on Monday last, by a majority of 2,264. The votes were as follows:—Quincy, (Whig) 5,331; Damrell, (N.) 1,633; Heard, (D.) 1,351; Scattering, 183.

ARRIVED FROM TEXAS .- The Union says, Mr Darnell has arrived in Washington, from Texas, as a special messenger, charged by President Jones with the duty of bringing a copy of the Constitu-tion of the new State, accepted by a large majority of her people—a correspondent informs us, the proportion of at least 21 to 1.

MR. EDITOR :- I have but little confidence in the virtue of quack medicines generally; but as I have received so much benefit from a trial of the "All Healing Ointment," I think it my duty to say to those afflicted with the rheumatism, that i is without doubt, a sovereign and invaluable remedy. Having experienced for more than seven to perfect health. The Ointment can be procured at J. P. Brown's Drug Store. R. L. G.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. The great remedy for Consumption, and the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitts. Influenza, Coughs, Colds. Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of JOHN H. BEARD,

The Markets.

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

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY NIGHT. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, December 10, 1845.

On Thursday and Friday \$6 124 was the current price.

On Saturday holders asked \$6 25, but without finding buyers. On Monday we had the accounts per Cambria, which stopped all operations. Yesterday small lots were sold at \$5 874, and to-day several hundred bibs. at \$5 75, which is a decline of 50 cents per bbl. I quote superfine flour at \$5 75.

Red Wheat \$1 15 to \$1 18. Yellow Corn 70 to 71 cts; white 63 cents. Oats 42 cents; Rye 78 cents; Flaxseed Med Wheat \$1 10 to \$1 18. Yellow Corn 70 to 71 cts; white 68 cents. Oats \$2 cents; Rya 78 cents; Flaxsed \$1 25; Cloversed \$6 37 to \$6 50; white Beans \$1 20. CATTLE—The average sale is \$2 184. LIVE HOGS are plenty to-day, and are brisk sale \$5 25 to \$5 37. Slaughtered Hogs, suitable for family packing will bring \$5 25. Rough and heavy logs \$5; they are dull sale.

dull'sale. WHISKEY, in hhds. 30 cents; in bbls. 31 cents.-Iolders are firm, with light stocks, LARD, in kegs 81, and 8 cents in barrels.

MAIRINE ID.

On Thursday, 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Coffin, Mr. Jacob Keiger to Miss Elizabeth Ellen Bales, laughter of Mr. Jacob Bales—all of Marlinsburg. On Thursday the 20th ultimo. by the Rev. Thomas Birkby, Mr. John W. Beach to Miss Susan Ann Elizabeth

Birkby, Mr. John W. Beach to Bless
BETH Higdon--all of Loudoun.
On Monday the 1st inst., by the Rev. Samuel Gover,
Mr. James W. Darne to Miss Emily A. Nichols--all On Thursday the 20th ult., by the Rev. John E. Massey, Mr. Gibson Cameron to Miss Ann Welsii, both of Page county, Va.

DIED.

On the 1st inst., at an advanced age, Mr. Joseph Gill, of Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio. The deceased was formerly a Merchant in Winchester, Va., and emigrated at an early period to the above place. By industry and strict frugality he became a successful business man. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, by which he received a birth right, and continued a zealous and consistent member until death.

Miscellaneous Notices.

27 By the leave of Divine Providence, Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson of Shepherdstown, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, Harpers-Ferry, next Sabbath morning, 14th instant, at half past 10 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

Dec. 12.

30 The 3d Quarterly Meeting for this Conference year, will be held in this place (Harpers-Ferry) in the M. E. Church, on the 13th and 14th of December. The Rev. John Smith, P. E., and guher ministers from a dis-tance are expected to be in attendance. Dec. 5.

30 SACKS Ground Alum Salt for sale.
HARRIS, HAMMOND & CO.
Dec. 12, 1845.

J. ATWOOD.

Artist, from Philadelphin. HAS taken Rooms over Crane & Sadler's Store for a short time. Those who are de-sirous of having their Portraits taken, will please Dec. 12, 1845.

DR. STRAITH

HAS been appointed by Madame Berrs, of Philadelphia, sole agent for the sale of her Uterine Supporters, for the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Loudoun, Clarke and Frederick. Certificates of the benefit derived from this instrument, and the opinious of Perfectors Lokest Matter. and the opinions of Professors Jackson, Mutter, Wm. Harriss and others, will be shown on appli-cation at my office. Members of the Profession, prescribing its use, will be supplied at once. Charlestown, Dec. 12, 1845.

OVSTERS! OVSTERS!!

B. SMALL, 2d door West of Sappington's Hotel, takes occasion to return his thanks to the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity for the very liberal support extended towards his Oyster Establishment in this place. He has made ample arrangements to be supplied with the best OYSTERS the Baltimore market can afford, and, as heretofore, he will at all times be prepared to "fix'em up" in a style so superior, that the most fastidious encure will rejoice to partake. most fastidious epicure will rejoice to partake.

All are invited to call and try at least one plate

raw, fried or stewed, as their tastes may prefer.

Families will be furnished, at any time by the Can, if a day's notice is given.

Cor Cider and Ale of the best quality, will be

kept on hand during the season. Dissolution.

THE Partnership existing between us was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 1st day of April last. All persons having claims against the firm of John H. Beard & Co., are requested to present them immediately for settlement.— Those who are indebted to the firm must expect a speedy settlement to be required.

JOHN J. H. STRAITH,

J. H. BEARD.

Dec. 12, 1845 .- Free Press copy.

WANTED.

WISH to hire for the next year, three Negro Wish to hire for the field recommended.

Women that can come well recommended. one as a good washer and ironer—another as chambermaid, and the third for a nurse. A liberal hire will be given. Any one having such will please write to me at this place, as early as possible.

JOS. F. ABELL.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 12, 1845,

JOHN F. BLESSING. From Baltimore,

DRESENTS his compliments to the appetites them long continued and oft renewed appetitions, announces his readiness to minister to their cravannounces his readiness to minister to their cravings for Pound-cake, Confectionary and other delicacies of the seasons, as they "in gradation roll."
He may be found located in the Store-room formerly occopied by the late C. W. Aisquith, where
he will, in the very nick of time, furnish all niceties required for parties, weddings, &c., prepared
so conformable to every palate, that he who has
lasted their availlences once will delice to the tasted their excellences once, will desire to taste them again, and he who tastes them oftenest will Charlestown, Dec. 12, 1845.

FOR SALE, A FAMILY of Negroes—consisting of a man 45 years of age, and his wife 44—a likely little girl in her 4th, and a little boy not quite one year old. They are offered for no fault—the owner being overstocked with that description of cash prices will be taken, but if preferred a credit will be given, on a bond well secured, bearing interest. The negroes will be at home during the

Enquire of Mr. H. Keyes, Charlestown.

New Goods and Great Bargains! THE undersigned has just received from the Eastern markets, an additional supply of

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS in his line, which, with his previous stock on hand, makes his assortment full and complete.— Among his assortment may be found— Dress Cloths, from \$2 to \$12 per yard; Cassimeres from 75 cts to \$4 per yard; Vestings, from 50 cts to \$10 per pattern; Sattinetts, from 50 cts to \$1 50 per yard;

Also, Scarls, Cravats, Pocket Hokis, Gloves, Bo soms, Suspenders, Socks, &c.

Also, a variety of Domestics, Prints, Cashmeres,

Mouslin de Laines, Crape Delaines, Alpaccas, Flannels, &c., very cheap and choice patterns Also, a large and extensive assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

such as Dress Coats, Frock Coats, Coatees, Sack Coats, Over Coats, Cloaks, Pants, Vests, Shirts and Drawers. Coats from \$3 to \$20; Pants from \$1 50 to \$10; Vests from \$1 50 to \$5; Shirts rom 50 cts to \$2 50; and in short, nearly every thing usually kept in a Merchant Tailor and Ready-made Clothing Establishment.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves previous to purchasing elsewhere, as I pledge myself to sell greater bargains than can be sold in the county. Call and see—price and buy, WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.

N. B.—Among no Cloths may be found a splendid article of Black French Cloth, suitable for Ladies' Cloaks, full six quarters wide. Price W. J. S. Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 12, 1845 .- [F. P. copy.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership. WE, the undersigned, have, this day, in pursuance of the authority given the undersigned, John Sharff, by certain articles of agree-ment, dated the 27th of April, 1842, dissolved the partnership existing by virtue of said agreement. The undersigned Sharff, is fully authorized to take possession of all the partnership effects and property—take an inventory of the same—collect the debts due said concern—and settle all accounts with the same—and do all needful or necessary acts or things, for the purpose of closing and set-tling up the concern according to the provisions of witness our hands and seals May 25th, 1845. said agreement.

JOHN SHARFF, GEORGE F. LUDWIG.

Teste, P. McCornick.

Notice.

The undersigned would here give notice, that agreeably to the above, and the articles of partnership, with the several schedules thereto annexed, all the property, stock of every kind, books, accounts, and all papers due G. F. Ludwig and Sharff & Ludwig—are virtually in the possession of the undersigned, and are to be settled with him, or his authorized agent, Joseph Chapman. All debts strictly contracted agreeably to the articles of partnership, will be paid by the undersigned. The Yard will in future be carried on by me.

Dec. 12, 1845.

JOHN SHARFF.

Fruit, Fruit. RESH Oranges, Lemons, assorted Candy, Ju Jube Paste, Raisins, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Almonds, English Walnuts, Malaga Grapes; just received and for sale by J. H. BEARD.

Dec. 12, 1845. Champagne Cider, FRESH article, and of the best quality, for sale at JOHN H. BEARD'S. Dec. 5, 1845.

Calicoes at Cost.

THE undersigned have a great variety of rem-nants of new style Calicoes which they will sell at cost, and lower if necessary. Dec. 5. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

TRUST SALE.

TRUST SALE.

Py virtue of a deed of trust from Jacob Hunsicker and wife, to the undersigned; for the benefit of G. M. Cooper, dated on the 10th day of October, 1834, and of record in the Clerk's Office of Jefferson County Court, and pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Superior Court from Frederick county, of the 15th day of November, 1845, rendered in a suit therein lately pending, in which said Cooper was plaintiff and said Jacob &c. were defendants, he will on the 5th day of JANUARY, 1846, before the Court-house door for Frederick county, in the town of Winchester, proceed to sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the reversionary share of said Jacob Hunder, the reversionary share of said Jacob Hun-sicker, as one of the heirs of his deceased father, Peter Hunsicker, in a certain

Tract of Land.

situated in Jefferson county, Va., adjoining the lands of Jesse Payne, Thomas Campbell, and others, and being the same that was allotted to, and is now held by Mrs. Eve Hunsicker, the widow of said Peter, as and for her dower in his real estate. The aforesaid share of said Jacob therein

being one-eleventh.
Only such title will be conveyed as is vested in the undersigned under the deed of trust referred to above.
R. E. BYRD, Trustee.
Dec. 12, 1845—ts.

MEALTH! HEALTH! HEALTH!

Thompson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptha. The only certain remedy for the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis and Sore Throat, Asthma, Chronic Catarrh, Spit-ting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, Whooping Cough, Croup, Weak Nerves and Nervous Tremors, Palpitation of the Heart; also Liver Complaint and Affec-

OF all the diseases incident to our climate there is none so universal and at the same time so insidious and fatal as Consumption. In this country especially Pulmonary Consumption: In this country especially Pulmonary Consumption is emphatically a scourge, and in its resistless career sweeps o'er the land as a destroying Angel, laying low with relentless hand the strongest and fairest of our race! Hitherto all efforts to arrest this dread disease have proved vain, and all that seemed within our power was at best the alleviation of

suffering, rendering somewhat smoother the cer-tain progress to the tomb!

The proprietor in offering this preparation to the public, would embrace the opportunity to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits, and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may repose full confidence in its cu-rative powers. Since its first preparation he has had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; but he was determined not to offer it to the public until he had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. He now confidently offers it as a remedy without a parallel for the cure of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

and its kindred diseases.

CONSUMPTION of a tuberculous character from time immemorial has been deemed incurable and considering its frequency and fatality, it is not surprising that new remedies and new systems of treatment should from time to time be brought under the notice of the profession and the public. Almost every organic and inorganic substance, in Almost every organic and inorganic substance, in an endless round of combination, has been used with the hope of checking this scourge of our race, many doubtless believing that in the progress of medical knowledge, we should at last obtain the mastery over Consumption; and, in the use of the Compound Syrup of Tar and

Wood Naptha, this object is happily attained.

The therapeutic agents employed in the composition of this remedy, are such as enable it to prevent the secretion of tuberculous matter in the lungs and to cause its resolution and absorption after deposit has commenced, an object achieved by no other medicine, and the importance of which the professional man will at once perceive, since it brings this form of disease, hitherto pronounced hopeless, entirely within control. The success which has attended the administration of this preparation is unparalleled in the records of medical science, in confirmation of which, the proprietor would ask a careful perusal of the statements of

a few of those who have been restored to health-by its powerful agency.

Let the following speak for itself: "I have used Thompson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptha for some time in my practice, and have found it the most efficient remedy I have ever used in Consumptive cases, chronic catarrh, &c., when great irritability, with weakness of the pulmonary organs, existed. The rapidity with which it acts is greatly in its favor

where dyspnæa or oppression exists, which is immediately relieved by it.

"In Pulmonary Consumption it can be used with confidence, being applicable to every form of that disease, and I consider it a medicine well worthy the attention of physicians, and exempt from the imputation of empiricism.

M. CHAMBERS, M. D.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1844."

IJA fresh supply of the above celebrated Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptha, receive and for sale by E. M. AISQUITH, Dec. 12, 1845—eow6m. Charlestown.

Sleigh for Sale. HAVE a new two-horse Sleigh for sale.
Dec. 5. J. H. BEARD.

G. A. and Fine Salt. HAVE on hand, a supply of Ground Alum and fine Salt, which I will dispose of Cheap. Dec. 5. B. L. THOMAS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings. I particularly invite the attention of the gentle-men to my stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, as I have a great variety of new styles, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Halltown, Dec. 5.

B. L. THOMAS.

For Christmas.

6 JARS Prunes; 6 Drums Figs; 6 Boxes fresh Raisins; Frail Soft Shell-Almonds; 100 pounds assorted Candies—for sale by Dec. 5. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. Fresh Groceries.

1 HHD. bright Havana Sugar; 1 do New Orleans Molasses; Pocket Java Coffee; 10 Bags Rio do.; Gun Powder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black

Teas, just received and for sale by Dec. 5. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. SALT.—20 Sacks G. A. Salt; do fine do. For sale by Dec. 5. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

WILLIAM T. McDONALD, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, (Sign of the Watch,)

HAS opened a shop one door East of J. H. McEndree's store, Shepherdstown, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Lever, Horizontal, L'Epine, Musical, and Resolicit. peating Watches, will be carefully cleaned, re-paired and warranted, at the shortest notice, and

moderate charges.

Also—Particular attention given to the mending of Jewelry, Musical Boxes, Sun-shades, Spectacles, and all articles in the Jewelry line. He assures the public that no pains will be spared to interest infection. give satisfaction. Shepherdstown, Oct. 3, 1845—2m.

SHOES.—A few pairs Heavy Home made SHOES, suitable for Servants, which I will sell cheap. THOS. RAWLINS. sell cheap. Nov. 21, 1845.

Axes, Axes. HUNT'S, Mann's and Rawlins' make of Axes.

Also, Edge-Tools of every description.

Nov. 21. THOS. RAWLINS. 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 be-fore selling, as he will pay the very highest cash

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

All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to.

WILLIAM CROW.

Charlestown, Dec. 5, 1845.

Bank Stock For Sale. WILL be sold, at Public Sale, before the Court-House door, in Charlestown, on Monday the 15th day of December next, (Court-day,) 24 Shares of Stock in the Bank

of the Valley in Charlestown, belonging to the estate of David Moore, dec'd.

SAMUEL MOORE, Ex'r.

Nov. 21, 1845—ts.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on TUESDAY the 16th day of this month, (December,) on the Farm lately owned by Daniel Snyder, slying on the Shenandoah River, near the Millville Mills, the following valuable property, viz:

10 Work Horses:

8 Milch Cows; 1 Large Blooded Bull;

28 Shoats; 5 Brood Sows 1 Large Road Wagon:

1 Running Gear; 4 Tons Timothy Hay; 50 Bbls. new Corn;

18 do. old do.; 15 or 20 Fat Hogs; A variety of Farming Utensils—such as

Ploughs, Harrows;
Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, Rakes, &c.;
1 first rate Wheat Fan;
1 Corn Sheller, and may other articles in use

among Farmers.

TERMS.—A credit of nine months upon all sums over \$10, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. All sums under \$10, cash.

The Fat Hogs will be sold for cash.

N. S. WHITE,

Adm'r. of C. W. Aisquith, dec'd. CRAVEN TRUSSELL.

An Entire Stock of New Goods

at Elk Branch. THE undersigned has just returned from the Eastern Markets with a fresh supply of NEW GOODS, which he is just opening, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of the citizens of the neighborhood. Feeling confident that he has a stock of Goods which with any in the county, he has no hesitancy in assuring those who will give him a call, that he will be able to please in respect to quality, taste and the terms. His stock consists of a general

assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes. And every article generally found in a retail store, all of which were bought for cash, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

H. B. MILLER.

Elk Branch, Dec. 5, 1845-4t.

Second Supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. BENJAMIN L. THOMAS has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with

a second supply of Fall and Winter Goods:

Such as British, French and American Dry Goods, &c., which, together with his stock on hand, renders his assortment complete. All he asks is for his friends to call, and examine his stock, being satisfied that they will compare with any other establishment in the county, either as respects quality or price. His stock embraces the usual

variety, consisting of, For the Gentlemen-Blue, Brown, Invisible Green, Gray, Drab, and

wool-dyed Cloths; Heavy Pilot and Beaver do., for over-coats; Plain, Black, Striped and Fancy Cassimeres: Blue, Gray-mixed and Fancy Cussinetts; Kentucky Jeans, Glascon do.; Black Salin and lancy Vesting

Gum Braces, Irish Linens, Red Flannels, White do., Linen Collars and Bosoms, Gloves, Socks, Woolen Comforts, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Bandanna do., Black Silk Cravats, &c., &c. For the Ladies. Plain and fancy Cashmere;

Painted Mouslin de Lains; Plain and fancy Prints; Grass Cloth Skirts, Corded do; Lace, Edgings, and Insertings; Woollen Shawls, Fancy Hdkis, Linen Cambric do; Ribbons, French Flowers, Gimps, Jaconets; Black and white Cotton Hose; Plain and fancy Alpaccas, &c., &c.

ALSO-Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, China, Glass and Queensware, Hardware, Groceries, de. All of the above Goods will be sold cheap, and all I ask is to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage already ex-

tended to me. My wish is that it may be continued, as I shall offer great bargains at
THE PEOPLE'S CHEAP STORE. Halltown, Dec. 5, 1845.

New Fall and Winter Goods, AT HARPERS-FERRY, VA., Opposite the-U. S. Pay Office, on Shenandoah Street.

SECOND ARRIVAL.

HAVE received from the Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets, a large and general as-sortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS; such as are usually found in a country retail Store. The following embraces a part of my extensive Stock-

Cloths, various colors and prices; Cassimeres, a general assortment; Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings; Flannels, Linseys, Blankets, Callicoes; Cashmere de Ecosse, Mouslin de Lains;

Cashmere de Ecosse, Mouslin de Lains;
Silks, Alpaccas, Ginghams;
Silk Velvet, Silk and Worsted Serge;
Shawls, Hosiery, Cloves, &c. &c., together with
a general assortment of FINE AND FANCY GOODS for the Ladies.
A general assortment of Domestic Goods;
A large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats
and Caps, Glass and Queensware, Hardware,
Tinware, Woodenware, Groceries, Tobacco and
Segars, Looking Glasses, &c., &c.

LT All of which will be sold very cheap for
cash, or on the usual terms to punctual custom-

cash, or on the usual terms to punctual customers. I respectfully solicit a call from all in search of Great Bargains. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I promise to do all in my power to give general satisfaction. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 28, 1845—3t.

N. B. Rowland's highly recommended Patent Coffee Boilers, all sizes, on hand and for sale.

Powder, Shot, &c.

A FULL assortment of Merchant's Shot;
Extra Rifle Powder;
Plain and Ribbed Percussion Caps...For sale by
Nov. 7.

F. DUNNINGTON.

HANDSOME CALICOES.—Just received, another supply of fine and low priced Calicoes.

F. DUNINGTON, Lestown, Nov. 7, 1845.

public weal."

Here then, the whole subject, by express recognition of the highest authority, is committed to the people and made their own. It is one, therefore, which the Legislature cannot ultimately control, and which it should have no desire to control, nor even to delay by any injudicious denial of legal facilities, when the public mind is as ready to consider it and decide upon it as it is now. For these reasons and for others which I forbear to introduce, I recommend to the Legislature the passage of a law authorizing a vote of the people of this State to be taken at the next general election, upon the subject of calling a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution, and the passage also of a provisional law, regulating the organization and other matters incident to such Convention, should it be the will of a majority of the people to require on:

should it be the will of a majority of the people to require on:

Without going at all into the various objects of Constitutional amendment, for which a Convention is wanted, being forbidden to do so by the necessary limits of this communication, it is admissible, at least, to express the ardent hope, that the principal one in view, a rearranged and amended basis of representation, may be so accomplished as to obliterate, forever, the political divisions which the present Constitution has fixed upon the State, and to consolidate our people, in all quarters, by relationships of interest and feeling as well as of government, kindlier and stronger than have ever distinguished them before. And this, I doubt not can be done, unless there is an unwise adherence to extreme demands; and done too to the benefit and safety of all, without the violation on the one hand of any rights of persons or of property, or the surrender on the other of any cherished principle of government.

But to this end, the Commonwealth must be treated as

lation on the one hand of any rights of persons or of property, or the sufrender on the other of any cherished principle of government.

But to this end, the Commonwealth must be treated as a whole, and a whole, incapable of being divided into separate interests and separate parts by any Constitution whatever, which can be expected to endure. Pacification and union are the only basis upon which a Constitution can securely and firmly stand. One of the greatest evils which Virginia has ever encountered in her internal government, which has done much to impede her progress, to humble her fortunes and to control the early and auspicious promise of her destiny, has been the want of a felt and absolute unity amongst her people. She has long, in many particulars of government and legislation, been a divided Commonwealth, struggling with the jealousies of a contending, instead of triumphing in the achievements and power of a harmonious and united family. Let her be so no more; and let it not be at this hour, when all her hopes demand that she should be thoroughly, cordially, and indivisibly one, that some new element of discord is to be fastened upon her; some new line of separation to be struck through her territory, and thus through her peace, and the future history of her government be painfully marked by the tears of the patriot and the scorn of the wise.

TEXAS.

Texas.

Since your adjournment, the great national measure, which was then pending for the Annexation of the Republic of Texas, and the admission of it has one of the States of this Union, has received the full consent of the people of that Republic, and has otherwise been consummated so far as to require only the ratification of our Government to render it final and complete; and this, being no more than a confirmation of the terms first consented to, and then submitted by itself, it will doubtless receive fully, and in good faith. Regarding the measure, therefore, as in fact ageomplished, and regarding it, moreover, in its entire range of effect, as a timely and beneficent contribution to the strength, security and general blessings of our Union, I congrutulate you, and with you our common country upon it. No measure since our Revolutionary day, has given either such an illustration or such an impetus to our principles of Government as this; and none, in any age, nor amongst any people, has ever secured for a country so rich an acquisition by means so honorable to itself, or so void of injury and of justfiible offence to others.

offence to others.

The territory which we have heretofore added to our domain, and from which State after State has been successively formed, has been acquired by the force and virtue of money only. But here an empire larger than France, and as delightful in its natural endowments as Italy, is given to us, and given upon the single condition, that the community which bestows it may have the prividege of blending its destiny with ours, and have the magnificent dowry it has brought us placed forever under the government of our principles and our people. On all sides of us, and in all pe riods of the world, we have the spectacle of na-tions surrounding themselves with bloody appendges of conquest and crime. But here, for the first time, is a conquest effected by the power of principle and example alone: here is the solitary instance of an organized people, stong in all the elements of government and self-protection, and allured to a career of national independence by as inspiring motives as were ever addressed to an ardent national ambition, yet freely giving up their senarate existence for the sake of a union with separate existence for the sake of a union with another. By this extraordinary surrender of their country to us, the capacity of our Federative sys-tem to bear an almost indefinite extension, without impairing the value of the whole, or the administration of the particular parts, will be tho-roughly tested, and with new proofs, as I doubt not, of its augmented title to our confidence and support. By this act, too, a vast region, of the highest political, commercial and military importance to us, will be rescued from all the possibili ties of foreign intermeddling, and thus the self-protecting power of the Union be increased, and the field of American institutions and American

Whatever the divided judgment of our people upon this great measure, it may be safely trusted to its own results to vindicate itself; safely trusted to its ultimate effect upon the grandeur of our country, and the extension to other lands, which it aids, of the liberty spirit of this, to dissipate all scruples and unite all hearts upon its side. The time is not distant when not a murmur will be uttered against it-when our countrymen everywhere will greet it, with a common voice, as a happy and crowning act, by which this vast con-tinent of ours will be crowded from shore to shore with a powerful and virtuous people, and the ban ner of our country be raised over a Republican empire as unparalleled in its extent, as unequaled in the wisdom, justice, and humanity of its rule. Intimately associated with the completion of this event, and with the completion of others imperishably connected with our national renown, is the melancholy loss to our country of one of the most extraordinary of all her men and illustrious of all her statesmen, patriots and benefactors-Andrew Jackson. He has gone to the tomb, wept by a nation that loved him—a landmark upon the age in which he lived; teaching by a life of elevated action, how heroic is the energy which a bold and an honest heart, depending upon itself and di-rected to great objects, can acquire, and how noble the power, usefulness and fame which uncon-querable devotion to one's country can bestow.— Having delivered that Country in its hour of peril and dedicated his powers to its service in its day of peace, with a spirit wholly and incorruptibly her own, and her own to the last, it is for member him now with a gratitude suitable alike to her own honor, and to his. Virginia, at least, who cherished and honored him when living, will not forget him when dead.

government be rendered wider and stronger that

I renew, respectfully, my former recommen-dation for an early revisal of the laws of the The criminal laws, especially, both from their nature and from the many imperfections which have gradually grown up around them, require that they, at least, should be revised without further delay.

I submit, also, as comporting with that wise

and munificent spirit of charity by which the State has already been governed, and as an es-sential part of it, whether our lunatic asylums ought not to be so enlarged, as to provide insane amongst our slaves, and whether, too, the humane objects of these asylums would not be greatly promoted, by authorizing the gradual introduction, by addition to their buildings or otherwise, of such changes as would enable them, at all times, to furnish accommodations for new cases?

tions for new cases?

The existing mode of acquiring title to the vacant lands of the State, or lands supposed to be so, las become productive of a litigation and loss, which is not only seriously embarrassing to the parties concerned, but prejudicial even to the improvement and population of the context and requiring some remedial law if any income. try, and requiring some remedial law, if any is practicable, to correct it. Whoever will pay to the Register of the Land Office, at the rate of two dollars a hundred acres, can purchase, with-out limit, a warrant for as many hundred, or as many hundred millions of acres, as he pleases, and can locate it, though at his own risk, upon

whatever place or places he pleases.

By this mode of operation, it is altogether probable that the whole surface of particular districts of the Commonwealth has been sold several times over, and by it also, the State is made

unalienable, and indefeasible right to reform, alter or abolish" its Government, "in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal."

Here then, the whole subject, by express recognition of the highest authority, is committed to the people and made their own. It is one, therefore, which the Legislature cannot ultimately control, and which it should have no desire to control, nor even to delay by any injudicious dental of legal facilities, when the public mind is as ready to consider it and decide upon it as it is now. For these reasons and for others which I forbear to introduce, I recommend to the Legislature the passage of a law authorities a vite of the survey is actually vacant.

by a law which passed on the 20th of February last, the Governor was authorised to pyrchase a certain described property, contiguous to the public warehouse in the city of Richmond, and in the event of a purchase, to make it a part of that warchouse. Regarding this law as conferring, by its terms, an authority which the Governor might or might not use, according to his sound discretion, I consider it best to decline giv-ing it effect, and to report it back again to the ing it effect, and to report it back again to the Legislature for its further direction. This I now do, and with the recommendation, that the whole policy of keeping up warehouses by the State for the inspection of tobacco, be enquired into for the purpose of deciding whether it would not be expedient to abolish it, at least in the cities and towas, and confide it there to private enterprise and means. But few of the original objects or and means. But few of theoriginal objects or uses of this policy exist any longer. Tobacco is no longer money; the certificates of the inspector are no longer a currency; and the judgment of the inspector on the quality of tobacco is no longer a standard by which it is bought or sold.—Other products of agriculture, too, may equally claim, with this one, the favor and protection of a public warehouse. Besides this, the risk, including the capital and invergence is far havond. cluding the capital and insurance, is far beyond the profits received—these, amounting from the public warehouse in this city, to about three thou-sand dollars a year, upon a capital and insurance

of more than a million.
I herewith communicate the annual report of the Adjutant General, and the annual report also of the Board of Visitors of the Military Institute; from the last of which it will be seen that that valuable institution is managed with its accustomed fidelity, energy and success. By a law passed in March, 1842, every cadet received into this institute on State account, is required, after finishing his course there, unless excused by the Board of Visitors, to not as a teacher in some of the schools of this Commonwealth. In order to give full and practical effect to this very befieldcial law, I recommend the passage of another, which will authorise the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to receive applications for teachers from any established school in the State, and if, in their judgment, the application is such in any case as ought to be provided for by the appointment of a cadet, then to make it by se-lecting, as they may think best, some one who is subject to this service, and call upon him to en-

The quarterly reports of the several Banks of the State which have been made to me, in pursuance of law, and which show their condition respectively, from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, except that of the Bank of the Valley, which extends only to the July quarter, are here-

with communicated for your information.

So, also, I communicate certain proceedings of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in relation to an act which was passed at your last session, touching the location of its road through the territory of this State; which proceedings were forwarded to me with the request that

were forwarded to me, with the request that I would lay them before you.

In addition to the foregoing, reports and resolutions upon various subjects have been forwarded to me from the several States of Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Illinois, Maryland, North Carolina, South Cerolina, and from Texas: all of which I have now the honour

o communicate.
There have been received at the Exeutive Department, from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United State, several boxes of standard weights and measures, intended by the General Government for the use of Virginia; and within the past month this department has been advised by the superintendent of weights and measures at Washington City, that he has on hand a stand-ard balance, intended also for Virginia, which he will forward as soon as he is informed that the building necessary for the safe keeping and use of these several articles (and of which he furnishes a plan,) has been provided. The communication which has been received on this subject, I have now the honor to lay before you, and to request that you will take such steps in relation to the building spoken of as you may deem proper. In closing this, the last of my annual commu-ications to the Legislature, I rely upon the indulgence of the parting hour for the privilege to say, that having come to the Executive office with the profoundest gratitude to the venerated. labored to vindicate her confidence by a service rom which every spirit but a spirit of loyalty and justice, and every object but an object of public good, should be inflexibly excluded; and now, when that service is over, and that office to be restored, it is with a heartfelt and proud conciousness that I can give it back with none of its powers abused, and with not a stain of dishon-

upon it. JAS. M'DOWELL. Executive Department, DECEMBER 1, 1845.

Commissioners' Sale of Land.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Superio Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, rendered on the 5th day of this month, the undersigned, as the Commissioners appointed by the said Decree, will offer for sale before the door of the Court-house of Jefferson County, On FRIDAY the 19th day of December next,

the following portions of the Harewood Estate, belonging to the heirs of the late Dr. S. W. Washngton, viz: So much of the said Estate as has been assigned to John B. Packett and wife, as will pay the sum of \$763 97 cents, with interest on \$564 54 cents, part thereof, from the 1st day of April. 1845, till paid, and one-fourth of the costs of suit and expenses of sale, beginning with a small tract of 9 Acres, 1 Rood, 27 Poles, adjoining the lands of R. G. McPherson and W. T. Washington; and then so much of another tract of 32 Acres, 2 Roods, 4 Poles, adjoining the lands of George Isler and others, as may be necessary to make up the balance of said sum, costs and expenses after the sale of the first tract. And then so much of the said Estate, beginning at he N. W. corner of the original tract on the Turnpike road pear W. Brown, and running with the Lectown road to a point near the woods and running East, for quantity as may be necessary to pay the sum of \$2291 92 cents, with interest on \$1693 62 cents, part thereof, from April 1, 1845, till paid, and three-fourths of the costs of suit, and of the expenses of sale, being the part assigned by the Commissioner to be sold to make up the debt due from the three other heirs of said Wash-ington. The partition of the land as made by the Commissioner may be seen in his report filed in the case of Washington's Heirs against Camron and others, in said Court; or may be seen at

the office of either of the undersigned. The land will be sold by the acre and on the erms of one-fourth of the purchase money in cash, and the balance in three equal payments at 9, 18, and 27 months. Bonds for the purchase money o be given, and the title to be withheld, until the

purchase money be paid.

A. HUNTER,

W. C. WORTHINGTON, Com'rs.

Nov. 21, 1845.

Look Here, Sportsmen! HAVE just received a large supply of Canis-ter Powder; also Beatty's superior in keg, for retail; Shot of all sizes; Caps of extra quality; Gun Wads of all sizes.
Powder Flasks, both horn and copper, Shot

Bags, single and double, Leaver charges for shot bags, Nipple Wrenches, Gun Tubes;
Also, a first rate new Double-barrelled Gun, which I can sell very low; dog chains, dog collars, single and double, &c. &c. for sale low by Oct. 10.

JOHN IL BEARD.

SALT.—30 Sacks Salt—on hand and for sale. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Watches, Jewelry, &c. THE subscriber has just returned from Phila-delphia, with a large Stock of Goods, among

which may be found—
Gold and Silver Watches, (Jeweled;)
Gold and Silver Watches, (Jeweled;)
Gold, Silver, Gilt and Silk Watch Guards;
Fashionable Set Breastpins;
Finger Rings, every variety;
Bracelets and Necklaces;
Silver, La Polka and Shell Tack Combs;
Ladies' Work Boxes, from \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$5\frac{5}{2}\$.

Coral Necklaces and Armlets for children;
Let Reseatains from \$6\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$1\text{ to }1\$. Jet Breastpins from 61 up; Silk and Cotton Purses;

Christie's Galvanic Rings;
And many other articles, all of which will be solvery low.

Call and examine for yourselves.

CHARLES G. STEWART. Charlestown, Nov. 14, 1845.

Staple Goods.

THE attention of every one seeking bargains and good Goods, is asked to our stock of Staple Goods. Super white and red flannels, Rodger's sup patent Welch do Negro blankets, very cheap, Super Whitney do do Cradle and Crib do do

all sizes, 4-4 and 7-8 brown cottons, Brown and bleached sheetings, 5 and 12 qr. Irish linens, bleached shirtings, good assort't, Fnrniture and apron checks, col'd cambrics, Cotton laps 1 and 1-2 lb bundles, PRINTS—Good dark calicoes only 61 cents

per yard; great variety of other styles from 6 up GROCERIES-A well assorted stock of super

Family Groceries.
QUEENSWARE—A general assortment.
MILLER & TATE. Thomas Rawlins

HAS just received a large and general assortment of Hardware, Cullery, Stones, Carpenter's Tools, Groceries, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c. which he invites all to examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he is convinced that his assortment cannot be beat for variety or cheapness. Oct 24, 1845. ness.

The Ladies

WILL please call and examine my assortmen of Fire Irons, table cutlery, scissors, pen knives, needles, &c., all new. Oct. 24. THOS. RAWLINS.

Third Arrival.

JUST received at the "People's Cheap Store,"
a large stock of Dress Goods, such as new
style Cashmere d' Ecosse;
Do Mouslin de Lain;
Black Alpacca, new style Fancy Prints;
Also—Large Woollen Shawis;
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs;
Linen Cambric do., black Silk Cravats;
Irish Linens and Birdeye Draper.
All the above goods are in store and ready for
exhibition.
B. L. THOMAS.

B. L. THOMAS. Halltown, Nov. 7, 1845. Home-Made Boots and Shoes.

A VERY large and general assortment of James McDaniel & Co.'s work for sale.
Oct. 31. .CRANE & SADLER.

A PPLES.—18 bushels of good keeping Apples, and six bushels of dried do. for sale.
Oct. 31. CRANE & SADLER. Assorted Iron and Hollow Ware.

HAVE on hand a large supply of Hughes' fine Bar Iron, from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ by \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ inch to \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ inch by

2 inch;
Round do., from 1 to 1 inch;
Square do., from 2 to 11 inch;
Band do., 11 inch wide to 41 inch;
A large stock of Horse Shoe, Nail Rods, and Plough Irons; Together with a handsome assortment of Castings

consisting of the following: Pots of all sizes, from 8 gallons down to the smallest size; Ovens, with or without lids, all sizes;

Also, a large and complete stock of Chains. All of which will be sold cheap for cash, or to punctual customers upon a short credit.

Halltown, Oct. 31. B. L, THOMAS.

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

Sold wholesale by Comstock of Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown.

A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 31, 1845.

HANCE'S MEDICATED CANDY, FOR COLDS, COUGHS 4 HOARSE-

It has long been the effort of man, To save fellow mortals from death ; To cure them of coughs and of colds. Consumption and shortness of breath, The way then at length has been found For man to obtain quick relief, Its virtues will surely astound, And make him the same of belief; Would you live then in joy and in health, Feel hale when old age shall advance-If so, by far better than wealth. Is the Candy, made only by HANCE."

Price 25 cents per package, or five for \$1 NCE'S SARSAPARILLA VEGETA HANCE'S SARSAFARIDAN, FOR PU-BLE OR BLOOD PILLS, FOR PU-RIFYING THE BLOOD,

removing bile, corrrecting disoders of the stomach and bowels, costiveness, dyspepsia, swim-ming in the head, &c. Persons of a ill habit, who are subject to Headache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. In purchasing these pills, let me add one word of caution. Always ask for HANCE'S PILLS, and purchase of none but those advertised as agents, and if convenient, call and see the proprie-

Price 25 cents per box, or 5 for \$1.

For sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by J. H. BEARD, Charlestown, JOS. ENTLER, Shepherdstown, A. & G. W. HOLLAND, Harpers-Ferry.

Groceries. THE subscribers are now receiving a large supply of Groceries, including Loaf Sugar, Double Refined ditto, Brown do. N. O. Molasses, Porto Rico Syrup; African, Cuba, Padang, Java and Rio Coffee. Oct. 24. . KEYES & KEARSLEY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Men's, boys' and youth's coarse and fine Boots; Do Shoes; Children's and Misses Shoes. Oct. 17. MILLER & TATE.

Negro Blankets. A LARGE lot of new prices.

E. M. AISQUITH. LARGE lot of heavy twilled Negro Blankets, To the Owners of Horses.

THE undersigned would give notice to Farmers and others of Jefferson, Clarke, and the adjoining counties, that he will give his attention exclusively to the cure of those dangerous diseases of the horse, the Fistula and Pole Evil. He has of the horse, the Fistula and Pole Evil. He has in his possession certificates from several gentlemen of Charlestown, who have seen a complete cure effected by his mode of treatment. His charges are ten dollars for curing either of the above diseases, and if there is no cure he will ask no pay. Recipes of his mode of treatment will be furnished for five dollars.

Oct. 24, 1845—3m.

Latest Arrival of New and Cheap Goods.

THE subscriber has just returned from Market with a handsome assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which was purchased for cash, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices.
His assortment consists in part as follows, viz:
Sup. Blue, Black and Invisible Green Cloths;

Cassimeres of every kind and pattern; Silk Velvet, Sattin, and Merino Vestings of every pattern and quality; Sattinetts and Kentucky Jeans; Cashmeres and Mouselin de Laines;

Cashcasser, a new and beautiful article for La-

Cashcasser, a new and beautiful article for Ladies Dresses;
Alpaccas, various colors;
A splendid assortment of Prints, foreign and domestic, of the latest styles;
Ladies Bi'k and col'd Kid Gloves, fine quality;
Gent's. Winter do do do.;
Hosiery of every description;
Plaid and Fulled Linseys;
Flannels, assorted colors and qualities;
Ladies Shawks and Holkfe;

Ladies Shawls and Hdkfs.;
1000 pairs of Boots and Shoes;
Ladies Kid Walking Shoes;
Do French Kid Slippers, Paris Manufacture;
Misses and children's Shoes; Youth's and boys' do.; Super Beaver and Moleskin Hats;

Do Plush Caps, a new article; Hardware and Cutlery; Groceries,—and almost every article that can be My friends and the public are invited to call and

examine my stock, and judge for themselves.

JOHN G. WILSON. Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 17.

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars. JUSTO SAWS, Principe, Regalia, Spanish and Half-Spanish Segars; Scotch, Rappee and Maccabau Snuffs; Honey Dew, superior Peach Leaf, and other To-bacco, just received and for sale by *
B. L. THOMAS.

Halltown, Oct. 31, 1845. Further Proof of the Efficacy of Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound in relieving afflicted man.

R. GEORGE T. WARRINGTON, residing in York street, Federal Hill, Baltimore, was attacked with a violent cough and sore throat, and after trying many remedies, was induced by a friend to use Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoar-hound, and before using one bottle was entirely

cured.

ANOTHER, YET MORE ASTONISHING.

MRS. HENRIETTA MERRICK, residing in Monument street, between Canal and Eden streets, was attacked with a very severe cough and pain in the breast, which was so intense that it extended to her shoulders. She was afflicted also with pain in the side.

After trying many remedies, she was persuaded by a friend to use Hance's Compound Syrup o Hoarhound, and after using three doses, she experienced great relief, and before she had finished the bottle was entirely cured.

Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by

SETH S. HANCE,
Corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore,
d by J. H. BEARD & Co. Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA or BLOOD PILLS, composed entirely of Vegetable Substances, and universally known to be the best medicine for the purification of the blood EVER INVENTED.

What is that principle which is termed the blood "The blood is the vital principle of life, and is that fluid by which the entire functions of the system are regulated; therefore when it becomes impure, the general system becomes deranged, and gives rise to innumerable diseases." For sale by SETH S. HANCE,

corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore J. H. BEARD & Co. Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

HANCE'S COMPOUND MEDICATED HOARHOUND CANDY, for Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, Sore Throat, Clearing the Voice, Consumption, Bronchitis, Croup. &c.

Invented, prepared and sold by SETH S. HANCE, corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore

ind for sale by
J. H. BEARD, Charlestown, JOSEPH ENTLER, Shepherdstown. A. & G. W. HOLLAND, Harpers-Ferry.

WEAK LUNGS and WEAK BREAST when any person is predisposed to consumption, it generally manifests itself by certain symptoms, which are called CONSUMPTIVE SYMPTOMS, the most common of which are a pain in the breast, and an oppression and pain about the lungs. When these symptoms are experienced, to guard against consumption it is advisable to STRENGTHEN THE LUNGS AND BREAST. This may be done effectually by using HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOARHOUND.

Price 50 cents ber bottle. For sale by SETH

S. HANCE, corner of Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by J. H. Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

HANCE'S SUPERIOR LILY WHITE, AND HANCE'S PEARL POWDER, both articles for beautifying and improving the complexion. Price 61 cts. per box. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner of Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by.
J. H. BEARD, Charlestown,

JOSEPH ENTLER, Shepherdstown, A. & G. W. HOLLAND, Harpers-Ferry.

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

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

A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 31, 1845.

Liquors. JUST received, pure and unadulterated Old Rye Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Pale F. Bran-dy, Holland Gin, and Wines of every kind. Oct. 31. CRANE & SADLER.

A LARGE assortment genuine Imported Plantation; Light and Dark Regalias; Regalia Cazadores; Canones; La Norma; Trabuco; Principe; Havanna; Spanish and Half Spanish Segars. Also, 1 case super Peach Leaf tobacco, fust received by THOMAS RAWLINS.

FOR SALE.

In Mason County, Virginia, ON the South Western side, and five miles from the Great Kanawha river, and fifteen from the Ohio, a tract of

640 Acres of Land, Plentifully watered by running streams and a good Spring, and covered by a growth of valuable tim-ber of every variety.

The region of country in which said Land is situated is a highly interesting portion of Western Virginia, and on many accounts desirable, as a

place of residence.

The land lies high and undulating, the climate remarkably healthful, the soil is peculiarly adapted for grass, small grains of every sort, tobacco, &c.,—while the Creek Bottoms cannot be surpassed

—while the Creek Bottoms cannot be surpassed for the growth of Corn.

Persons wishing to engage in the grazing or wool-growing business, but who are prevented for want of sufficient extent of surface, would here be enabled to "graze their flocks upon a hundred hills."—All persons, who, seeking to better their condition, are bound for the "far West," would do well, before arriving at the "stepping off place," to pause on this our western border, and direct their observation to this hitherto overlooked, yet intrinsically valuable region of country. Virgintheir observation to this hitherto overlooked, yet intrinsically valuable region of country. Virginians, particularly from the Eastern portions of the State, who find it necessary or expedient to emigrate—yet who are attached to the laws and customs of the Old Dominion—may here find a home, when, though beyond the Alleghanies, and on the opposite run of Waters, they may feel that they still tread the soil of that State which has given birth to air Prasidents.

birth to six Presidents.

The terms of sale of the above named tract of Landwill be suitable to those persons whose means are limited, and all such could not do better than to burchase. This is no fiction. Apply to Lawrence B. Washington, Buffalo, Mason County, Va., or to Benj. F. Washington, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.

Furniture, Furniture! Cabinet-Making Establishment.

August 8, 1845-tf.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Mill Creek and its vicinity, that he has just commenced in this place the Cabinet-Making Business, In all its various branches. He has now on hand, and will manufacture to order at the shortest no-

tice, every description of FURNITURE,

which he will sell on liberal terms, and take in ex change, all kinds of country produce at market He would also give notice that he has provided himself with a good HEARSE, and will at all times be prepared to furnish COFFINS, (Wal-nut Cherry or Mahogany,) and convey them promptly to any part of the County, at the shortest otice, and upon the most reasonable terms.

A call from the public is most respectfully so icited, as by long experience in business and a

desire to please, the undersigned believes he can give general satisfaction.

SAMUEL SNOOK.

Mill Creek, Berkeley Co., Va., Oct. 24, 1845—3m. N. B.—To his old friends in Jefferson, he begs leave to say that he will be yet pleased to furnish them with any thing in his line. His wagon will deliver, regularly, Furniture at Smithfield, Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry. So look out, you that want good Furniture at a low price. S. S.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Dyestuffs. THE undersigned is now receiving and opening one of the best selected assortments of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dyestuñs, &c. &c. ever offered in this market. They are all fresh, and have been select-ed with great care. A call from

those in want is respectfully solicited. Physicians Prescriptions put up as usual, with accuracy and attention.

JOHN H. BEARD. Oct. 3, 1845.

BROWN, Loaf and Lump Sugar;
Teas, from 371 cts. to \$1 per pound;
West India, N. O., and Sugar House Molasses;
Pedang and best Rio Coffee;
Cheese, and a general assortment of other Groce-

B. L. THOMAS. Halltown, Oct. 31, 1845.

WE have on hand a very large and well se-lected Stock of Cashmeres and Mouslins, to which we invite the ladies to call and take a look. HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co. Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings.

THE gentlemen are particularly requested to call and examine our Stock of Cloths, Cassineres and Vestings, as we have a great variety of new styles, which can be sold at prices to suit Oct. 24. HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co.

Shirts, Shirts! CENTLEMEN'S Woolen Shirts,
Silk do very super for HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co. Oct. 24, 1845.

To Invalids. JUST received, a few pairs of those celebrated Electric Hair Gloves and Belts. E. M. AISQUITH. Oct. 24. Lime, Lime.

300 BUSHELS of Stone Lime on hand and for sale low by Oct. 24. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. Shaded Ombre Cashmere, A NEW and beautiful article for ladies' dresses, just received by Oct. 31. CRANE & SADLER.

Keep your Feet Dry. ONE case of very neat cork-sole water-proof Boots. Just received by Oct. 31. CRANE & SADLER, DUPONT'S superior Powder, in small kegs, Shot of all sizes, and split and ribbed per-

cussion caps, for sale by CRANE & SADLER. This Way for Bargains! AT JAMES CLOTHIER'S MERCHANT, TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

Gentlemen of all tastes may be pleased. He has of worms. Choice Assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Also, Sattinetts, of a superior quality and very

The Goods that I now offer, have been selected with the greatest possible care, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. They consist in part, of Blue, Black and Invisible Cloths,—French, English and American; Beaver Tweeds-a prime article for Over-Coats,

at a low price; Plain Black, Ribbed and Cross-barred Cassimeres; Very fine French Cassimeres: Plain Black Satin, plain and figured Velvet and

Merino Vestings;
A variety of Plaid Lining for Coats and Cloaks. In short, every inducement will be given those who are in want of Clothes, to buy of me, if they can be induced by low prices and Fashionab Goods. JAMES CLOTHIER. Oct. 10, 1845.

WHITE LEAD, in 10 and 25 lb. Tin Cans; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, and a general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes, lately received and for sale by

Nov. 21.

THOS. RAWLINS.

A LMANACS.—Hagerstown, Baltimore, and Comic Almanacs, for 1846, for sale by Nov. 28.

J. H. BEARD.

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.



THE Preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it.—
It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes, by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the life." If it ever becomes impure, if may be traced directly to Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It never requires any internal medicines to cleanse it, as it ALWAYS purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending humore through the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All ly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration, but it seems to

store the Insensible Perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance, steams, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the INSEN-SIBLE PERSPIRATION, we will state, that the learned Dr. Lewenhock, and the great Boerhave, ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuated five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body; and even when this is the case, the blood is of a active a sincile that it determines the

body; and even when this is the case, the blood is of so active a principle, that it determines those particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pim-

ples, ulcers, and other spots.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so

many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds and consumptions.—
Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. McAlister's All-Healing Ointment, or the World's Salve has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has POWER to cause all external sores,

scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heals them.

It is a REMEDY which sweeps off the whole

catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions. It is a REMEDY that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the sto-

It is a REMEDY that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines. CONSUMPTION.

It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are with in the system. But we say once for all, that this Ointment will reach the lungs quicker than any medicine that can be given internally. Thus, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the sys-

I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.
HEAD-ACHE.

The Salve has cured persons of the Head-Ache of 12 years' standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place. COLD FEET.

Consumption, Liver Complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling of the hair, one or the other always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet. The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspiration, and thus cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum, no remedy that has been discovered is so good. The same is true in case of Bronchilis, Quincy, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal diseases, and Broken or Sore Breast—and as for Chest diseases, such as Asthma Pain, Oppression and the like, it is the most won-derful antidote in the world—for Liver Complaint it is equally efficacious-for Burns, it has not its equal in the world—also Excressences of every kind; such as Warts, Tumours, Pimples, &c.; it makes clean work of them all. SORE EYES.

The inflammation and disease always lies back of the ball of the eye, in the socket. Hence, the virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of the inflammation, or. it will do little good. This Salve, if rubbed on the temples, will penetrate disable into the early. rectly into the socket. The pores will be opened, a proper perspiration will be created, and the disease will soon pass off to the surface. WORMS.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion It would be cruel, nay WICKED, to give in-

ternal, doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless, external one could be had. RHEUMATISM. It removes almost immediately the inflamma-tion and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

Conns.-People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

JAMES McALISTER & CO., 168 South street, New York, Sole proprietors of the above medicine, to whom Il commucications must be addressed, (post paid.)

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION,

As the All-Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that "no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James McAlisters." On the public of the public of James McAlisters. On the public of the public of James McAlisters. the fames of whitten with a pen upon every label." The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on the face.

Now, we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counter-feiting our name and Ointment.

feiting our name and Ointment. A supply of the Ointment received and for sale

JOHN P. BROWN, Charlestown. H. S. FORNEY, Shepherdstown. J. W. & B. R. BOYD, Martinsburg, Oct. 3, 1845-powly.