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Virginia Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, — Published Weekly — BY JOHN S. & H. N. GALLAHER

VOL. 39. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1846. NO. 9.

A CARD.

Miss Caroline W. Trumbull

HAS opened a FEMALE SCHOOL in the dwelling house of Mrs. Dr. Griggs. In conducting her school, she will make it her first object to teach her scholars Spelling, Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, and English Grammar. When any of them become sufficiently acquainted with these things—which are the foundation of useful knowledge—she will then endeavor by degrees, to build up, and enrich, and polish their minds, by directing them to the study of History, Philosophy, Rhetoric, Algebra, Latin, and some other things of a kindred character. And while she thus aims to improve the minds of her pupils, she will at the same time consider it to be both her duty and her privilege, to aid in forming their habits, and manners as ladies; and to teach them, out of the Bible, those principles of true religion, which will make them most useful here, and most happy hereafter.

Her terms are such as have been customary in this place.

She hopes by experiment to prove that her school is worthy of a share of public patronage.

Mrs. Dr. Griggs, in whose family she boards, is willing in addition, to receive as boarders, a limited number of young ladies who may desire to attend her school.

Charlestown, March 5, 1846. [Spt. copy.

Hillsborough Academy.

Mr. J. J. Potts, PRINCIPAL,

Assisted by Competent Teachers.

THE friends of this Academy and the public generally are respectfully informed that in accordance with the original design of the Principal, a department will be opened for the reception of females about the 1st of April.

Both Departments will be under the control of the Principal, but entirely separated from each other. The course of study will be extensive, including with the usual branches of an English Education, Mathematics and the Languages.

From the peculiar delight taken by the Principal in giving instruction, and from the success which has hitherto attended his efforts, he feels confident that he can give entire satisfaction.—Having permanently located himself in Hillsborough, he is determined to spare no time, labor, or expense, necessary to secure to his pupils encouragement in their studies, and facility in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the branches pursued. He hopes therefore to be liberally patronised.

The expenses for an Academic year, (48 weeks) including tuition, board, washing, &c., will but little exceed, if any, $100. The price of tuition varies from $12 to $24 per year.

The most approved text books are used, and can be purchased at the Academy. Paper, ink and pens, furnished without charge.

For further information apply to the principal.

Hillsborough, Loudoun co., Mar 5, 1846—6t.

MILLINERY.

In all its varieties, by MISS BROOKE.

(FROM BALTIMORE,)

Loudoun Street, opposite Lloyd Logan's,

WINCHESTER, VA.

MISS BROOKE has opened her *Fall and Winter Fashions*, which have thus far met with decided approbation. She is therefore prepared to meet the orders of the Ladies of Winchester and the surrounding country, upon short notice, and in a style to please every taste.

The Ladies of Jefferson, Berkeley, and Clarke, may find her establishment worthy their attention.

Miss B's Millinery Room is on the Main street, opposite the store of Lloyd Logan,

Winchester, Nov 6, 1845—5m.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received a large and general assortment of *Garden Seeds, warranted the growth of* 1845. Among them a large supply of Peas and Beans of the rarest and earliest kinds. We deem it unnecessary to enumerate, as our stock is as large as any ever offered in this place.—We have catalogues printed with directions as to time and manner of sowing all seeds. This will *be given gratis.*

Feb 19. *J. J. MILLER & WOODS.*

CATALOGUE OF

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received and for sale at my Store—All seeds warranted—if not good, the money to be returned.

Beans—Royal White, Early China, Early Half Moon.

Beet—White French Sugar, Mangel Wurtzel or Field, Large Red, Long Blood, Blood Turnip.

Broccoli.

Cabbage—Large Drum-head, Red Dutch, Green Savoy, Early York, Early Sugarloaf.

Cauliflower—Fine Early.

Carrot—Large White or Field, Long Orange, Altringham.

Cucumbers—Early Short, Stone's Long Green, Early Frame, Early Cluster.

Corn—Sweet or Sugar.

Celery—White Solid.

Coriander.

Cress or Peppergrass; do. Garden or Broad-leaf.

Lettuce—Brown Silesia, Green Ice-head, London Head, Imperial do., Early Silesia, Wilson's Early Cabbage, Large Green.

Melon—Water, Long Island, Musk, Fine Yellow, do Pine Apple, do Nutmeg.

Mustard—White or English, Black French.

Onion—Large Red, Yellow Dutch, White.

Parsley—Double Curled, Single or Common.

Parsnip—Large Dutch.

Peas—Large Marrowfat, Early Washington, Early May, Early Green Dwarf Marrowfat, Early Frame.

Pepper—Large Red, Squash, Round Cayenne.

Pumpkin—Sweet Golden.

Radish—Early Scarlet Short-top do. Frame, Long White Naples, White Turnip, Long Salmon.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant.

Saffron.

Sage—Green or Common.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.

Squash.—Dutch Summer, White Winter Cushaw.

Summer Savory.

Tomato—Large Red.

Turnip—Ruta Baga, Winter Crook-neck, Yellow Maltese, White Norfolk, White French.

Feb 26. J H BEARD.

Superior Clocks.

JUST received, a large supply of Brass and Wooden Clocks, new style and splendid finish, from the celebrated manufactory of Chauncey Jerome.

1 case Brass Clocks, 8 days, at		$6 00
1 do	do 24 hours,	3 00
1 do	do Gothic do.	4 50
1 do	Wooden	2 50

For sale by ADAM YOUNG, Agt.

Harpers-Ferry, March 5, 1846.

More Sugar and Coffee.

AN additional supply of 10 hhds. prime N. O. Sugar at 6¾ and 6¾ per 100 lbs; Also, 20 bags prime Rio Green Coffee, which, until further advised, I will sell by the bag at $8,50 per 100 lbs. Prices will advance, purchase while you may at above prices, from

ADAM YOUNG, Agt.

Harpers-Ferry, March 5, 1846.

Oyster Soup.

TEN Bushels prime Oysters just on hand and for sale, by G. HUTCHINGS & CO.

Shepherdstown, Jan. 29.

To Merchants, Physicians, and Others!

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale, at the lowest prices, an assortment of

Medicines, Drugs, Dyestuffs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnish, Brushes, &c.

Confident his prices will give satisfaction, he solicits even those who may not intend to purchase at the time, to ascertain the prices of his goods.

Any communications, asking the prices of goods, are most cheerfully and promptly answered.

He would particularly state, that he has a Steam Factory in connexion with his Store, for Powdering Jalap, Rhubarb, Ipecacuanha, and many other Medicines; for grinding Mustard, Cinnamon, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Cloves, &c.; and Lamp-Black, Black Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome yellow and green, Verdegris, Yellow Ochre, and other Paints, in oil; all of which he is able to sell at the very lowest prices.

Paints mixed already for use, and put in earthen pots, of different sizes, for family convenience.

Putty of the best quality, at 2½ cts. per lb., out of bladders, and 3 cents per lb., in bladders, in quantities of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞No charge made for delivering goods in any part of the city.

J. W. W. GORDON, Druggist,

No. 152 West Pratt St., a few doors from Light st., and opposite the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot, Baltimore.

Baltimore, March 12, 1846.—3m.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

YOU are invited to call with HOLLINGSWORTH & WELLER, Wholesale Dealers in

Dry Goods, Leghorn and Palm Hats,

Who offer to trade Goods on the following terms, viz: All Goods bought at auction, manufacturers, or their Agents, at 10 per cent., 6 months credit—5 per cent. off for Cash, in Bankable funds. It must be obvious to every dealer that these are small advances on a general stock. Dealers are respectfully invited to call, examine our stock, and judge for themselves. They will at least gain one point, of having ascertained the cost of goods—having embarked on this principle last year and found it to meet the approbation of dealers generally. No drumming at our house.

No 14 North Howard Street, up stairs, two Doors from Market street, Baltimore.

HOLLINGSWORTH & WELLER.

Baltimore, Feb. 5, 1846.—3m.

GWYN & CO.,

Wholesale Jobbing Merchants,

No 243, Market Street, BALTIMORE,

ARE now receiving their Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

To which they invite the particular attention of the Merchants of the Valley. They have constantly on hand a general assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Domestics, Plaids, Stripes, Checks and Bed Tickings, Lawns, Barages, Chints, Calicoes, and A general assortment of DRESS GOODS, French, English, German & American Cloths, Do do do do Cassimeres, Marseilles, Valencia and Printed Vestings, Gloves, Hosiery, and Hdkfs., Handsome Barage Shawls, Do Silk do., Gambroons, Thibet Cloths, Cashmerets, and A superior assortment of low-priced Pantaloon Stuff,

All of which will be sold upon the most accommodating terms to punctual dealers.

Baltimore, March 12, 1846—tf

Spring Style of Hats & Caps.

OBSERVE the name and number of the store. Reduction in prices, at No. 40, Baltimore street, five doors below Frederick street.

Coupland & Grove.

Best and second quality Nutria Beaver,
Do. Cassimere and Russia, first quality,
Mole Skin, extra superfine,
Satin Beaver do.
Silk Hats, with every description of Men's, Boys' and Children's fashionable Caps.

Baltimore, March 12, 1846

FRIEND CARTY, who (we must not neglect to mention,) keeps the best Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, has kindly offered us the following lines, which he says he knows will suit our establishment:—

"The skill of the poet has come to my aid,
And now I will publish what long I've delayed:
To the Ladies too, first I will kindly address,
And from them a call most earnestly press;
I know they would like to be nimble as fawns,
And therefore would wish them to buy of my *Lawns*,
Of Balzarines, Texons, Pon-de-Cherry,
For they will adorn the most beautiful Mary;
I also have Lustring Silk, and Gro-de-Nap,
Which, if you get none of, you'll think a mishap;
Swiss Muslins, and Tarlton, and Jaconet too,
And also of Cambric, which are "all the go;"
I also have goods to adorn head and face,
And if you want caps, I have edging and lace—
With bonnets and ribbands to add to your powers,
And a well selected assortment of flowers;
I also have gloves of which I'll be rid,
I've some made of silk and others of kid;
And some that are net, so the hands are seen thro',
So if the silk does not, the net ones *will* do;
But yet there is something to go over all
Of the dress, in the shape of a beautiful shawl;
I have some made of moustin and others of silk,
From the color of ink, to the color of milk;
I've some fine silk goods of which dresses are made,
Of every quality, and every shade;
With hosiery and shoes to cover the feet,
And now, I am sure, I have dress'd you complete.
Now, I to the gentlemen's wants must repair,
And show that I'm not only generous but fair,
For I, a most splendid selection have made,
Of cloths of all colors, all prices and grade,
For I have the best of invisible green,
With blue, black, and brown, as good as you've seen;
And in looking round, I find I have here,
If you should want pants, some fine cassimere—
With hats, caps and boots, so that you may suppose,
I can furnish you with every stitch of your clothes;
But perhaps you may say, I want something to eat,
For a family will tire, from eating but meat;
But in this you will see, that I've taken great care,
That of very good groceries you shall have a share,
And in giving a bill, I must surely commence
With my best Orleans Sugar, just at seven cents;
If that don't astonish you, I'm sure that it "quarter,"
But may be, that will, at just six and a-quarter;
And then I've molasses, and honey so sweet,
Which none will refuse, if they get it to eat,
And just as good coffee, as ever you'll see,
Also, Young Hyson and Imperial Tea;
And if after looking quite pleased a good while,
You might wish something to sour your smile,
Just take of my pickles, which every one wondered,
That I only charged seventy-five cts. per hundred,
All ready for use, so that you'll not be troubled,
The price I am sure would not be too much, doubled,
But now you may say, do you think we are hogs,
To eat our food off of tables and legs;
Oh, no! I do not, I've cup, saucer, and plate,
Which I do receive oftentimes by the crate;
And now while my pen on this subject still lingers,
I have knives and forks, so you shan't take your fingers,
I've a great many notions, such as small nails and screws,
With every thing else that the Carpenter likes;
But I must conclude, for the Printer might scold,
For to ask him to print this length thick one holds,
And therefore I bid an adieu to you all,
Hoping that you may soon give me a call.—

A. HOLLAND & CO.

Harpers-Ferry, March 12, 1846.

POETRY.

THE LIGHT OF HOME.

BY MRS. SARAH JOSEPHA HALE.

My boy, thou wilt dream the world is fair
And thy spirit will sigh to roam,
And thou must go;—but never when there
Forget the light of home.

Though pleasure may smile with a ray more bright,
It dazzles to lead astray;
Like the meteor's flash it will deepen the night,
When thou treadest the lonely way.

But the hearth of home has a constant flame,
And pure as the vestal fire;
'Twill burn, 'twill burn, forever the same,
For nature feeds the pyre.

The sea of ambition is tempest toss'd,
And thy hopes may vanish like foam,
But when sails are shiver'd and rudder lost,
Then look to the light of home.

And then, like a star through the midnight cloud,
Then shalt see the beacon bright,
For never, till shining on thy shroud,
Can be quench'd its holy light.

The sun of fame, 'twill gild the name,
But the heart ne'er feels its ray;
And fashion's smiles that rich ones claim,
Are like the beams of a wintry day.

And how cold and dim those beams would be,
Should life's wretched wanderer come:
But my boy, when the world is dark to thee,
Then turn to the light of home.

LIFE.

We are born; we laugh; we weep;
We love; we droop; we die!
Ah! wherefore do we laugh, or weep?
Why do we live, or die?
Who knows that secret deep?
Alas, not I!

Why doth the violet spring
Unseen by human eye?
Why do the radiant seasons bring
Sweet thoughts that quickly fly?
Why do our fond hearts cling
To things that die?

We toil—through pain and wrong;
We fight—and fly;
We love; we lose; then, ere long,
Stone-dead we lie.
O life! is all thy song
"Endure and—die?"

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Chambers' Edinburg Journal.

INDIAN JUGGLERS.

The conversation of a friend, recently arrived from India, enables us to notice, one or two of the surprising performances of the jugglers of that country, which, though familiar to persons acquainted with eastern matters, may be new to many of the readers of these pages.

A party of jugglers came forward on one occasion to perform publicly in the yard of the barracks of Madras. Many hundreds of people of all kinds, ages and denominations, including the soldiery of the establishment assembled to witness the exhibition, and some little temporary arrangements were made, that all might hear conveniently.

The leaders of the jugglers, who were all, of course, natives of Hindoostan, requested the commanding officers to place a guard of men around the scene of display; a precaution which was adopted and proved a very wise one. The floor of the court, be it observed, was composed of sand, firm and well trodden. On this ground then, after some preliminary tricks of an inferior kind, one man was left alone with a little girl, the latter seeming 8 or 9 years old. Beside them stood a tall narrow basket, perhaps three or four feet high, by a little more than a foot in width, and open at the top. No other object, living or inanimate, appeared upon the ground. After a short period spent by the man in conversing with the girl, he seemed to get angry, and began to rail loudly at her for her neglect of some wish of his. The child attempted to soothe him, but he continued to show an increased degree of irritation as he went on.

By degrees he lashed himself into such apparent fury, that the foam actually stood upon his lips, and being naturally of an unprepossessing countenance, he looked to the white spectators at least as like an enraged demon as might be. Finally his wrath at the girl rose seemingly to an uncontrollable height, and he seized her and put her beneath the basket: or rather, turned the open mouth of the basket over her person. She was thus shut up entirely, the turned-bottom of the basket closing her in above. Having thus disposed of the child, in spite of her screams and entreaties, the man drew his sword, which was as bright as the surface of a mirror, and he appeared as if about to wreak some further evil on the object of his ire. And after some moments, during which he talked to himself and the enclosed girl, as if justifying his anger, he did actually at length plunge the bright sword down into the the basket, and drew it out dripping with blood, or at least blood red drops! The child screamed piteously from her prison, but in vain; for the man plunged the weapon again and again into the scene of her confinement. As he did so, the cries of the girl became faint by degrees, and in the end died away altogether. The deed of death was consummated.

So at least, thought most of the horror-struck persons who witnessed this scene. And well it was for the chief performer in it that he requested a guard to be placed, for it required all the exertions of this guard to prevent the aroused soldiers, who believed this to be no trick, but diabolical butchery, from leaping into the arena and tearing the man to pieces. The excitable Irishmen amongst the number in particular, ground their teeth against one another, and uttered language not very complimentary to the juggler. Even the officers, whose better education and experience made them less open to such feelings, grew pale with uneasiness. But to observe the issue of all this.

When the man seemed to have carried his rage to the last extremity, warned perhaps, by the looks of the soldiers that it would be as well to close the exhibition without delay, he raised his bloody sword before the eyes of the assemblage, and then struck the basket smartly with it. The basket tumbled over on a side, and on the spot which it had covered in the place of the expected corpse of the girl, whose last groans had just been heard, there was seen; nothing! No vestige of dress, or any other thing to indicate that the girl had ever been there. The amazement of the spectators was unbounded, and it was possible, rendered more intense, when after the lapse of a few seconds, the identical girl came bounding from the side of the courtyard—from among the spectators' feet, it seemed, and clasped the juggler round the knees, with every sign of affection, and without the slightest marks of having undergone any injury whatever.

We have said the astonishment of the assembly was immeasurable; and it might really well be so, seeing that the feat was performed in the centre of the court, every point of the circumference of which was crowded with spectators, whose eyes were never off the performers for one instant. As to the notion of a subterranean passage the nature of the ground put that out of the question, and besides, that nothing of that kind existed was made plain to all who chose to satisfy themselves on the subject, by looking at the scene of performances when they had closed. Every one was sure that the girl had been put beneath the basket, and that she did not get out of it in the natural way. But she did get out, and how? It is impossible to say, but there is no doubt that it was accomplished by some skillful manœuvre.

A somewhat similar feat is sometimes performed with animals. A juggler will place a lean dog below one of the baskets, and *presto, pass!* when he lifts it up you will behold a litter of as fine pups as ever whipper-in could desire. But most people will probably think the tree-trick a more wonderful one than any of these. A juggler, in performing this, chooses either a small pot of the extent of two or three feet square in the open air, or he takes a large flower pot, and fills it with mould for his purpose. Either of the ways will do. Having this small plat of earth before him, and his spectators ranged around, at a distance of two or three feet, the juggler shows the company a *mango* stone, or the stone found in the centre of the eastern fruit known by that name, which varies in size from that of an apple upwards. This stone the juggler then plants in the earth at the depth of several inches, and covers it up. Not many minutes elapse until the spectators behold a small green shoot arise from the spot. It increases visibly in height and size every moment, untill it attains the attitude of a foot or so. It then begins to send off branches from the main stem; on the branches leaves begin to appear, bearing the natural hue of vegetation. Buds next present themselves; the whole affair meanwhile assuming the regular aspect, in every particular of a miniature tree some four feet high. The buds are followed by blossoms, and finally the green fruit of the mango meets the astonished eyes of all the spectators. "Look, but touch not," is all this time the juggler's word, and he himself preserves the character of a looker on. When the fruit has arrived at something like a fair growth for such a tree, the originator of this extraordinary vegetation plucks it, and hands it to the spectators.

This is the winding up of the charm. The assembled persons handle fruit, and see nothing in the slightest degree different from the ordinary produce of the mango, elaborated by the slow vegetation of months. Our information on these points are a portion of the fruit brought forth by this jugglery; we found it to taste like the raw mango. The whole proccess not detailed usually occupies about a quarter of an hour from the planting of the stone to the production of the fruit. Though he gives away the fruit, the performer does not part with the tree. This feat which is perfectly familiar to all who have been in India, is certainly an extraordinary one, affording the most effectual evidence of the power of deception to which the race of jugglers has attained.

The fact of sitting without seeming support in the air, is one of the few first-rate Indian tricks which have been performed in Europe, but this is now held somewhat cheap; the mode of performing it being pretty clearly understood. The feat is performed in this way; in the centre of a ring of spectators, stands the juggler with an assistant. When all is ready for the performance, the assistant holds an ample cloak of awning over the juggler which covers him completely for the time. In a few minutes this covering is removed, and the juggler is discovered seated cross-legged in the air, unsubstantial air, at the height of a foot or so from the ground. He is in the thin dress of his country, and on one of his arms, which is extended horizontally in a bent form, and which as well as the other, has a wide sleeve upon it, a fold of a cloak was negligently thrown, the remainder of the cloak was hanging down to, and resting on the ground. This slight contact of the elbow with the cloak is all that connects the man with terrestial things. Otherwise he is totally left in the air; and how he maintains himself there, is unexplicable to appearance.—But the cloak alluded to seems to be in careless contact with an other cloak, or portions of attire that rests on the ground farther off. Now, it is to be believed that, at the point where the cloak touches the elbow, a spring of a powerful kind passes over the sleeve of the arm, and bends down under the body, placing him probably on a hoop. The other end of the spring passes off, finds its support under the second or farther cloak. The spring in all likelihood, can be folded up in divisions so as to be easily concealed while the awning is thrown over the juggler at the close of the performance, and before he gives liberty to the spectators to examine the spot, which he actually does.

This is the received explanation of the feat, but there is some difficulty still in understanding the nature of the weight or support which is placed beneath the cloak. This must evidently be of considerable power to sustain his frame; and how he gets it out of the way is not easily seen.

The feats are the result of a surprising art, address or contrivance; and for such the natives of India certainly far excel the whole world.

DURABILITY OF LIFE.—Men are loth to believe that life is *hastening away*. Although every day they live, abstracts something from the sum total of their existence, and although those daily abstractions have been going on for years, it never occurs to them that their lives, in consequence, have diminished in length. They seem not to regard life as a sum of gold, which every purchase lessons, until all is expended, but as a mine which no expenditure can diminish, and no prodigality exhaust. They do not seem to regard life as a journey, which becomes shorter and shorter by prosecution; but as a road upon which a person may travel, and be always as far from the end as when he first set out. You may have observed that the schemes which men form at forty years of age, are not more limited on that account. Whatever disappointment they may fear from other causes, and whatever precautions they may take to prevent failure, they never think of abridging their views because of the uncertainty of human life. They have attained an age which is an important deduction from the longest term allotted to man, and yet they give no weight to that in their calculations. Now when you consider that the average duration of human life is well ascertained, such conduct is like that of a man who, having provision for seven days, without any possibility of procuring more, should persuade himself that he had sustenance for an indefinite period, and act accordingly.

There is not on this earth a lovlier vision, there is not for the skies a more angelic candidate, than a young, modest maiden, robed in charity.

The pride of talents, the power of her beauty, the splendor of her accomplishments, are but so many hand-maids of the vestal virtue; it adorns her in the court, it ennobles her in the cottage;—whether she basks in prosperity or pines in sorrow, it clings about her like the diamond of the morning on the mountain flowerets, trembling even in the the ray that at once exhibits and inhales it.

HUMAN LIFE.—Hope writes the visions of the boy, but momory those of the man. Man looks forward with smiles but backward with sighs. Such is the wise providence of God. The cup of life is sweetest at its brim, the flavor is impaired as we drink deeper, and the dregs are made bitter that we may not struggle when it is taken from our lips.

INTELLIGENCE.

A new *Diamond Mine* has been discovered in Brazil. A French paper published at Rio de Janeiro gives the following account of it: "This mine, which has already produced 400,000 carats of diamonds, was discovered in October, 1844, by a negro shepherd. The man, struck with the resemblance of the ground to that of the mine of Tijuco, where he had worked, began to dig, and found some diamonds, which he carried to Bahia for sale. He was arrested and thrown into prison on suspicion of having stolen them, but made his escape. He was pursued by some Indians who were sent after him, and found digging again for diamonds, and thus the existence of the mine became known to the Government. It is said that the produce already realized amounts to eighteen million of francs.'

Remarkable.—A Jewish lady in this city, recently deceased, has given birth to two twins on six different occasions, and was near to her seventh confinement with twins.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Luck to a Printer.—One of the compositors in the office of the Cincinnati Times, received a letter last week containing a remittance, and informing him that he was now the heir to property and cash, amounting to upwards of $10,000. He immediately dropped his "stick," on his hat, and left for parts unknown. Printers never could take such a speaker easy.

Death of the Fakir of Ava.—We learn with regret that Mr. Rahab Marchall, well known throughout the country, as the "Fakir of Ava," died at Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday last, of dropsy in the chest.

Amusing.—A correspondent of the Montreal Herald writes from Washington, that he has been informed by a distinguished Senator, that, in his opinion, in six weeks from the 9th of February, Washington will be a heap of smoking ruins!

Quick Work.—There is a man in Massachusetts who can make twenty-four pair of thick boots in a week—the work of four ordinary men. But there is another at Clintonville, in this State, who can beat him: he lately completed twenty-five pair, and pledges himself to do the work of five men in one week, if making twenty-four is the work of four men.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Names.—Emma is from the German and signifies a nurse; Caroline, from Latin, Noble Minded; George, from the Greek, a Farmer; Martha, from Hebrew, Bitterness; the beautiful though common name Mary, is Hebrew, and means a Drop of Salt Water, a Tear; Sophia, from Greek, Wisdom; Susan, from Hebrew, a Lily; Thomas, from Hebrew, a Twin; Robert, from German, Famous in Council.

Lutheran Delegates to London.—Pursuant to call, a number of Lutheran ministers and lay-delegates met in Frederick city on Wednesday morning week, 'for the purpose of considering the propriety of sending delegates from the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States to the Evangelical Alliance for the Promotion of Christian Union, to meet in London, England, in August next.' After the adoption of a number of Resolutions, approving the objects of the Convention, the following delegates were chosen:—Prof. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa.; Rev. B. Kurtz, D. D., of Baltimore, Md.; Rev. J. G. Morris, D. D., of Baltimore, Md.; Rev. N. Pohlman, D. D., of Albany, N. Y.; Rev T. Stork of Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. McCron, of Chester Springs, Pa.; F. Smith, Esq., of Chambersburg, Pa.

The *marriage* of the daughter of *Mehemit Ali* was celebrated at Cairo in December. The festivities lasted six days. On the first day there was a grand banquet of 800 covers, at which the Viceroy, the Pashas, and other dignitaries were present. The ladies were admitted to a magnificent supper given by the eldest daughter of the Pasha, when not less than 3500 women were present, and it was said that over 300 cooks were employed to prepare it.—The whole town was illuminated, and it is stated that the feasts cost about £200,000 sterling. There were 16 English ladies present.

BEAR STORY.—The Skowhegan Clarion tells a good bear story, and that is an excellent quality in a country paper:

It was in this wise, Mr. Jonah S. McIntire, of Bingham, while engaged in lumbering, near the Forks of the Kennebec, during the last winter captured two yearling cubs. This winter, he visited the same den, and on stooping down to look in, the first salutation which he received was a savage growl within six inches of his nose. He obtained a club and succeeded in driving the bear out, and when she passed him he hit her a blow upon the rump, which so enraged her, that she turned round to attack him, when she received another blow over the nose, which caused her to sheer off. McIntire sprang astride of her back and grabbed her by the ears, in which position he held her, until another person came to his assistance and despatched her. In the den was found three cubs, about the size of a cat, which were also killed.

Cure for Voluntary Starvation.—The following account of the most singular cure of a crazy genius, who believing himself dead, and would not eat, is told in the London Lancet by a correspondent of that journal:

"Whilst residing at Rome, I paid a visit to the lunatic asylum there, and among the more remarkable patients, one was pointed out to me who had been saved with much difficulty from inflicting death upon himself by voluntary starvation in bed, under an impression that he was defunct, declaring that dead people never ate. It was soon obvious to all that the issue must be fatal, when the humane doctor bethought him of the following stratagem. Half a dozen of the attendants, dressed in white shrouds, and their faces and hands covered with chalk, were marched in single file, with dead silence, into a room adjoining that of the patient, where he observed them, through a door, purposely left open, sit down to a hearty meal. 'Halloa!' said he that was *deceased*, presently to an attendant, 'who be they?' 'Dead men,' was the reply.—'What!' rejoined the corpse, 'do dead people eat?' 'To be sure they do, as you see,' answered the attendant. 'If that's the case,' exclaimed the defunct, 'I'll join them, for I'm famished,' and thus instantly was the spell broken.

A Beautiful Locofoco District.—The Philadelphia Times gives a sad picture of the condition of the district of Moyamensing, in that county. It states that it has a population of over 14,000; it has, 10 licensed taverns and 242 groggeries; 1,775 human beings that cannot read or write over 25 years of age; and, during the past two years, there has been sold in small quantities over 10,000 barrels of liquor; over 1,000 sober men made drunkards; over 900 families ruin[illegible] 00 children left destitute, 100 [illegible]nquests, and over 40,000 per[illegible] by committing magistrates to [illegible]. This is truly a sad picture! *Where are the missionaries?*

Odd Fellows.—It is estimated that the Odd Fellows in the United States number about 150,000.

A Court out west decided that when a gentleman visits a lady but once a month, if courtship at all, it is of a very "cold character," and not such as to warrant a jury in inferring a promise of marriage.

Clerical Joke.—A correspondent of a contemporary says, that the origin of a difficulty which resulted at last in the dismissal of a clergyman in the neighboring town, can be traced to a very trivial affair, which is as follows: At a meeting of the church the pastor gave out the hymn commencing with "I love to steal away," when the chorister commenced singing, but owing to some difficulty in recollecting the tune, could proceed no farther than '*I love to steal*,' which he did some three or four times successively, when the clergyman, in order to relieve him from the dilemma, waggishly remarked, that "*it was very much to be regretted*," and added "*let us pray*."

Economy.—A neighbor of ours informs us, says the Providence Journal, that wood goes farther, when left out of doors, than when well housed—some of his having gone upwards of a quarter of a mile in one night.

AGRICULTURAL.

CULTIVATION OF THE STRAWBERRY.

On a piece of ground intended for planting, spread a layer of long stable manure a foot thick. Trench the ground three feet deep, putting the manure at the bottom of the trench. Long manure is then spread on the surface of the trenched ground to the depth of six inches, and afterwards dug in. Beds four feet wide are marked out, with a foot alley between each—which is highly necessary, to prevent those who gather the fruit from treading between the plants: and lastly, the runners are planted two feet apart. A bed thus made, will last three years without requiring any thing further, not even so much as top dressing; but should be removed; and the beds kept free from weeds. As I make my plantations from July to October, the plants come into bearing the following spring—strawberries planted upon ground thus prepared, do not require to be watered, even in the hottest weather, because of the depth to which the roots will penetrate. I find that stony growing kinds, such as the British Queen, require a more loamy soil than others. If the planting is deferred until spring, the crop will not be half so large.—*Gardner's Chronicle.*

NITRATE OF SODA FOR STRAWBERRIES.

The proportion in which nitrate of soda has been successfully applied to strawberries, is three ounces to the square yard, sprinkled regularly over the surface of the bed, just as the plants begin to grow.—Although it may injure the foremost leaves, the succeeding ones will soon put forth with redoubled vigor.

MAKING AND SAVING MANURES.

Several interesting and useful volumes have been written on the management and application of farm yard manures. I can say little more on this subject, at this time, than give the opinion that we manage the whole affair in a most wasteful and unscientific manner generally. Instead of saving carefully every solid and liquid substance about our premises, and by combining them with bog muck, the sediments of bogs and ditches, paring from the road side, loam from the woodlands, and decaying vegetables, making them leven the whole lump, with the addition of ashes, soot, plaster, lime, salt, &c., we suffer thousands of loads to be exposed to sun and rains, which dissipate the most valuable portions, and impoverish our means of prosperity.

Every family who use a barrel of soft soap in a year, may saturate two cords or four ox-cart loads of loam with suds and filth of the wash room, which would be a good top dressing to an acre of grass land or half an acre of wheat. I could speak of other wastes which happen about almost every house, which, if they were saved and properly composted, would manure, in the State of Maine, 100,000 acres of wheat. In China, almost no cattle are kept, and no dependence is placed in barn-yard manure. Their sole resort is to compost, formed from the refuse matter around human dwellings, and the most of that land, which sustains 300,000,000 human beings, is a garden.—*Dr. Bates.*

GRAFTING YOUNG TREES.

Some orchardists have much improved their fruit by the process of grafting choice varieties upon their native stock. This is, no doubt, a very judicious method in some cases and available much sooner than the ordinary way of transplanting young trees. But it is now generally believed that the life of a tree is much shortened by this process, and the premature decay is in proportion to the size and age of the tree when grafted. But, as it is well known that seedlings will not bear the same kind of fruit as the apples from which they were taken, much difficulty and disappointment is experienced in obtaining trees to set in permanent locations which will bear the proper kind of fruit.

This complaint is now nearly obviated, as most nursery men have adopted the practice of grafting young trees while in the nursery, and when not more than half an inch in diameter at the base. In this way, no injury is supposed to be sustained by the trees. After the trees have been set out, the soil should be kept loose by putting a quantity of chip dirt or other coarse substance around them, so that the moisture and heat will penetrate to their roots.

EARLY POTATOES.

One word on a mode of planting potatoes. For very early crops, cut off the crown of the potatoes, (where most eyes are) about one quarter of the potatoe, these put in boxes at this time of year, with earth about as deep as we commonly plant them. Eat the other parts of the potatoes. These crowns put out roots, begin to vegetate, and as soon as you can put them out in the air, do so, and you will have potatoes from them for your table, by the middle of June, nearly one month earlier than common.—*Farmer & Mechanic.*

SMOKING SEED CORN.

I wish to remind your readers that if they would save their young corn next spring from the depredations of squirrels, mice, birds, &c., to prepare for smoking their seed according to the following receipe:—Leave a few husks on the seed ears, so that they can be hung up in the smoking house and be smoked with the hams; or hang them up in any dry place, and before planting, dip the end of a stick in tar, set fire to it, and holding it under the corn, give it a thorough smoking. I have tried this for three years, and have saved many times my subscription to the paper by it.* I hope that some one may be induced to try it.—*S. L. C., in Prairie Farmer.*

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VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN:
THURSDAY MORNING,
***March* 19, 1846.**

Whig Legislative Candidates.

☞We are authorized by their respective friends, to announce the following gentlemen as Candidates for the next House of Delegates:—

WM. B. THOMPSON,
ANDREW HUNTER,
JAS. A. FITZSIMMONS,
RICHARD S. BLACKBURN,
ANTHONY KENNEDY,
WM. CHAMBERS,
L. B. WASHINGTON.

DECLINATIONS.

☞Mr. Abraham Snyder having been favorably spoken of as a candidate for the Legislature, has authorized us to say that he is not a candidate, preferring rather to attend to his farming and milling duties, than acting in the capacity of legislator.

☞We are also authorized to withdraw the name of Mr. J. A. P. Entler of Shepherdstown, from the list of candidates.

☞We have been requested to withdraw the name of Mr. Wm. McMurran, as a candidate for the House of Delegates.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, March 16, 1846.

Messrs. Gallaher—Dear Sirs—I perceive in the last No. of the "Free Press," that the partial kindness of some of my friends here, has induced them to announce me as one of the Whig candidates of the county for the next House of Delegates, and of course, I cannot feel otherwise than exceedingly flattered at this unlooked for token of esteem, this most unexpected mark of confidence on the part of my neighborhood. But whilst I desire to make my most grateful acknowledgments to them for the honor they would do me, I must beg at the same time, respectfully, to decline being a candidate, as the delicate state of my health at present would forbid my undergoing the exertions and exposure of a canvass this spring, and interfere materially with the faithful discharge of the duties of a delegate next winter, if I could flatter myself with the hope of being returned as one of the successful candidates. Indeed, I expect to spend the greater part of next winter beyond the limits of the United States—in a climate more congenial with the state of my health. Please, therefore, withdraw my name from your paper, and believe me, Very truly, your's,

HENRY BOTELER.

THE SPRING CANVASS.

Both of the old Delegates from Jefferson, to the Legislature, Messrs. TURNER and TOWNER, having declined a re-election, a meeting was held at the Court-house on Monday last, to ascertain the sentiment of the Whigs of the County in reference to a call of a Convention for nominating candidates.

The Democratic party held a meeting in the early part of the day, and without giving any direct pledge not to nominate candidates, adjourned with the mutual understanding that no democratic candidates would be offered to the people of the county. In consequence of this understanding, a resolution was adopted by the Whig meeting against a caucus convention, and favorable to leaving the field open for every Whig courser, who might be brought forward by his friends.

All the circumstances considered, this was probably the most advisable course that could have been pursued. Each candidate will now have an opportunity of testing his popularity, and have a fair hearing before the people of the county.

There is no probability of any democrat taking the field, if the private views and private pledges of the party can be relied upon. And we confess that we have no disposition to underrate the honor and chivalry of our democratic brethren, merely because they may differ from us in reference to National and State policy. There are to be found men in their ranks who would blush as soon at the commission of a dishonorable act as any man in the Whig party—and we think that no danger need be apprehended on the score of having the Whig county of Jefferson misrepresented, by the "slipping in," on the day of election, of a democratic candidate. The mere supposition of any thing like this, is casting an odium and stigma on Virginia character and Virginia honor, that we are not prepared to make.

So, now, the track is clear—let there be no jockeying—no juggling for the inner track—and fairly "booted and spurred," we may expect a contest which, whilst it may not be very interesting in one sense to those immediately concerned, will be fun for the uninterested—like the fable of the boys pelting the frogs in the pond, which, whilst it afforded sport on the one hand, was not relished as such on the other.

We believe that the course of our late worthy and esteemed Representatives, on all the important questions of the past session of the Legislature, was such as to meet with the entire approval of their constituents. They now retire to private life, to enjoy the peace and bliss incident to a life of retiracy from the busy hum which political life is sure to bring about. They retire, retaining the good wishes of the enlightened constituency they have heretofore served.

MR. CALHOUN.

Delivered his great speech on the Oregon question in the Senate, on Monday last, to a crowded auditory. We regret that our limits prevent us from laying this production before our readers, or even a sketch of it. In the course of his remarks, Mr. C. said—

I am for compromise and against war. I have no unmanly fears upon the question, and with confidence to my past history that I am governed by no such fears now.

He believed that a war would plunge us deeply in debt. Seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars, would be its cost at least, and all to meet the cost of this useless war. We should be overwhelmed with debt as we were in the Revolution.

Peace was pre-eminently our policy; other nations might resort to war to obtain greatness, but we were great already—a nation covering twenty-three degrees of latitude. Our great mission was to occupy this wide domain with a virtuous population—to spread towns and cities over the whole surface. War was but an impediment in this great work. Establish Peace, and time under the guidance of a wise and cautious policy, would effect all.

A "wise and masterly inactivity" would prove profound wisdom with us. Time would effect every thing. We had a growing population of 600,000 a year, and it would be a million soon. Before some of the young Senators were as gray as he was we should have a population of 45,000,000. Before another generation we should have eighty millions, extending from ocean to ocean.

THE POLICY OF OUR COUNTRY.

The Tariff bill framed by Mr. Walker, is said to be much more obnoxious to the Mechanic interests of the country than it was supposed at first to be. There appears to have been a studied design on the part of the framer of the bill to discriminate as much as possible against the manufacturer, not even affording him a *moderate* protection.

On the other hand, look at the policy which England is pursuing with reference to her mechanic interests. They repeal the Corn Laws, and thus enable the manufacturer to procure the articles which enter into the consumption of the laborers at a cheaper rate than ever before. It is true, they also throw off some of the restrictive duties on foreign manufactured goods, but it is well known that this was not objected to on the part of the British manufacturers, they acting on the principle of the man at chequers, who will willingly give up one, if he can thereby take two men. This, then, was the game of the manufacturers of England, to make no objections to the repeal of duties which did not affect them in the least, in order that the agricultural interest of their country might yield with a better grace to a repeal of the Corn Laws. That sagacious British statesman, Sir Robert Peel, saw at once that something was to be gained to his country, by an expert move on the chess-board of diplomacy. He saw that the United States were just about enacting a new set of Tariff laws, and with the acumen which so distinguishes this man as a statesman of genius and foresight, he immediately proposed the conditional repeal of the Corn Laws, knowing full well that Brother Jonathan would snap at the bait—and a "bite," far more than a "nibble," has been felt at the Corn Law bait, and unless a beam of more than meridian brightness shall illumine at once the dark and murky waters in which the hook lies baited—unless our American statesmen shall have their darkened understanding lit up at once, and behold the prosperity of the country, and inquire into the cause—Brother Jonathan will soon find himself "a gone sucker," caught too by John Bull.

Whenever a friend of the American Tariff is heard to utter praises in its behalf, he is pointed "across the waters." Yes, "across the waters," to that land of which our *democratic* brethren have an almost "holy horror," especially during a warm political contest. How often did we hear, during the last Presidential canvass, democratic electors declare, with a curl on the lip, that the Whig Party had an eye to "Old England," and intimations were thrown out, that the Whig Party were imitators and copyists of the principles and policy of the mother country. Yet, now, we behold the same men, with the whole party at their heels, pointing to the repeal of the British Corn Laws and calling on our country to "imitate! imitate!! imitate!!!"

Suppose we do imitate and follow out the policy of England—there is "a wheel within the wheel,"—and though she repeals her Corn Laws, what is that but an encouragement to her manufacturers? *Do they not thereby obtain their own food at cheaper rates, whilst the price on their manufactured goods remain at the same prices they previously were?* An American Congress is called upon to follow the example of Old England, but how different do the free trade men here, construe the policy of that country from its real intention and design. To foster British manufacturers, the statesmen of England have boldly laid the plan of repealing the duties on Foreign Breadstuffs, and yet in the face of this fact, which is far more "clear and unquestionable" than our title to Oregon, there are those to be found in the Council Chambers of our country, who base their arguments on the untenable ground, that England has manifested a disposition to protect no longer her manufacturers, and forsooth, we should meet them with a reciprocal feeling, and give up our protective laws, in order to propitiate ourselves in favor with a foreign power.

The modifications in English duties, remarks the New York Express, truly, "have been made with a view of making cheap bread, and of cheapening the articles consumed by manufacturers. Here the new bill imposes on the articles used by manufacturers of cotton, a tariff *equal to the amount of the tariff on the goods themselves*; thus placing our manufacturers at a positive disadvantage in competing with England in the markets of the world.

To show how much more liberal England is than Mr. Walker, it is sufficient to say, that out of near *five hundred articles*, upon which the duty was repealed or reduced in 1842, there was not an article which could be eaten, but all were used for manufacturing purposes. In our new tariff, the 20 per cent schedule is chiefly occupied with enumerating articles not made in this country, but which are used to a large extent in manufacturing. The 10 and 5 per cent. schedules are also nearly filled in this way, and if the framers of the bill tried to place our manufacturers at the mercy of Europe, it could not have been done more effectually."

THE NEW TARIFF.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia N. American thinks Mr Walker's tariff bill will pass the House by 20 majority; and that, in the Senate, the Democratic majority (with the Texan Senators) being *eight*, Mr. Cameron and Mr. Sturgeon are the only members who can be claimed with certainty against the bill. Hopes are entertained of Mr. Dix, Mr. Niles and Mr. Fairfield; but, he thinks without any sure foundation or sufficient guaranty.

The Richmond Enquirer [illegible] John W. Jones, Esq., former[illegible] of the House of Representative[illegible] candidate for the House of Delegates, from Chesterfield.

There is to be a U. S. Senator elected at the next session, as Mr. Archer's term expires on the 4th of March, 1847, and it is more than likely that Mr. Jones has an eye to it. Gov. Smith, however, will be in the way, and will be an opponent of no ordinary character. The next Legislature is not elected yet, and probably the people may take the notion to continue in service their present faithful Senator, Mr. Archer.

☞The National Intelligencer says: "We understand that Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee, has been nominated to the Senate as Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia, in the place of Henry Wheaton, who is recalled, it is said, at his own request."

Mr. Senator Haywood, who has "laid low" all the session, not much regarded in the political world, and, of course, not much talked of, suddenly, since his speech, has become a "leader," and a [illegible]ian of great consequence. "I awoke," said Byron, "one morning, and found myself famous!"—*Alex. Gaz.*

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Walker's celebrated Anti Tariff Report still lingers in the hands of the Committee on Ways and Means, of which Gen. McKay is Chairman. It is said to be undergoing the process of *roasting*, before it shall be offered to Congress. The Report, as it has been published in "piece meal," recognises the *protective principle*, which is objectionable to the Southern wing of the Democracy, whilst it lacks enough of that feature for the Locofoco ironmongers of Pennsylvania.

The Locos are in a most deplorable quandary, from which they would fain escape, if they had a loop-hole through which to pass. They were unfortunate enough to declare "war to the knife" upon the Tariff of 1842, and they are now forced into the consideration of the subject much against their will. What they will do, it is certainly hard to divine, for they themselves know not. If the North, however, prove recreant to themselves, and the dear and cherished interests confided to them, a repeal of the present Tariff may be safely calculated upon. It is said that even the full Pennsylvania vote in Congress will not prove sufficient, if others of the Democratic school in the North, shall prove false to their constituents, and false to their country, in aiding its repeal.

"EDUCATE THE ORPHAN."

A subscription paper has been opened at the Free Press Office, for the relief of the children of the late John Hampden Pleasants. An opportunity is now afforded the once ardent admirers of that distinguished genius of Virginia, to give a last sad memorial, as a token of appreciation, on their part, of his once bright career, and zealous devotion to the interests of the Whig party, by making liberal donations to his now fatherless and orphan children: To assist by their contributions in educating a son who may prove himself worthy of his sire,—in educating a son, who, when asked what profession he would choose, replied, "I will be an Editor."

THE CABINET AT WASHINGTON.

We learn from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, of fresh rumors being in circulation of a speedy rupture in the Cabinet. The writer states that it is understood that Mr. Buchanan yields to the impression that Mr. Polk will, in the event England comes back with it, "accept his own offer," to wit: a compromise on the 49th parallel, and that he (Mr. Buchanan) has resolved in that event to keep his position unwaveringly upon the line of 54° 40'. Of course he will leave the Cabinet—and *it may be* his aspirations will lead him to contend against General Cass for the nomination of the 54° 40' Convention for the Presidency. It is well known that he has many times bitterly expressed his regret that he ever declined running for the nomination of the last Locofoco National Convention

It is also understood that Mr. Bancroft is in such very bad odor with the leading men of *the party* in Washington, that he will be compelled to leave the Cabinet.

Capt. Rynders, of the New York Empire Club is in Washington, and is said to be decidedly dissatisfied with Mr. Polk's course on the subject of removals and appointments, if not on the subject of Oregon.

Good Time for Publishers.

"The first newspaper published in Virginia, was established in 1780 The price was $50 a year—price for advertising, $10 the first week, and $7 for each subsequent insertion. The paper was issued weekly."—*Ex. paper.*

This is not quite the oldest paper, as we have in our possession, a copy of the "Virginia Gazette," bearing date, June 13, 1776, published at Williamsburg, by Alex. Purdie and Company. It does not appear to have had regular subscribers, as we find "Persons may be supplied with this paper at the Post Office," and "advertisements of a moderate length inserted for three shillings the first week, and two shillings each week after."

If they had had some of our long-winded yearlies to advertise for, wonder if they would have been considered under the "moderate length?"

THE CLARKE TURNPIKE.

The following is a copy of the act passed by the Legislature, in reference to the Turnpike road between Berryville and Winchester.

An act to revive and amend an act to authorize the Berryville Turnpike Company, to extend their Road to Winchester, and for other purposes, passed March 30th, 1839.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the provisions of an act entitled "an act to authorize the Berryville Turnpike Company to extend their Road to Winchester and for other purposes," passed March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, be, and the same is hereby revived and declared to be in full force and effect, and the further time is allowed said Company, until the 1st day of August, 1846, for the commencement of said extension to Winchester.

Be it further enacted, That the said Company may dispense with the stone upon such parts of the Road west of the Opequon, as in their opinion, can be kept in good condition without paving.

This act shall be in force from the passage thereof.

ERASMUS STRIBLING, Esq., has been appointed by Judge BROCKENBROUGH, Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, in the place of R. W. MOORE, Esq., removed.

As a change had been determined upon, we have certainly every reason to be satisfied with this appointment.—No man in the district is better qualified to discharge the duties of the office than Mr. STRIBLING; and his bland and courteous manners cannot fail to make him a very acceptable public officer.

[*Staunton Spectator.*

Delaware College.—The Rev. *Matthew Meigs* of Winchester, Va., and lately of the University of Michigan, has just been elected Principal of Newark Academy, the Preparatory Department of Delaware College, and will enter on his duties at once. He brings with him the very highest testimonials, has had much experience in teaching, and will be likely to give new popularity and usefulness, to a school which has long been a favorite with the public.—*Del. Journal.*

Pork Trade.—The Cincinnati Chronicle of Feb. 27th, says that in 52 of the principal points in the West, the number of hogs packed was, for 1843–4, 4,823,400; for 1844–5, 5,578,450; for 1845–6, 6,883,100.

Methodist Protestant Church.—The Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, commenced in the city of Washington on the 11th inst. The Rev. Eli Hinkle presides.

WHIG MASS MEETING.

At a Mass Meeting of the Whigs of the County of Jefferson, held at the Court House, on Monday the 16th of March, on motion THOMAS GRIGGS, Esq., was called to the Chair, and JOHN H MCENDREE appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, Dr. R. S. BLACKBURN offered the following Preamble and Resolution, viz:

WHEREAS, from present indications it appears that the Democratic Party will have no Candidate in the field this spring, and, whereas, there are a number of Whigs who have been brought forward by their several friends, and whereas, the Whig Party, do not wish to stifle the People of Jefferson County in the choice of individuals to represent her true sentiments,—therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting do forbear making any nomination of Candidates for the present, but in the event of the appearance hereafter of Democratic Candidates in the field during the Canvass, that the Chairman of this meeting be empowered to convene the Whigs of the County, for the purpose of concentrating the votes of the Whig Party on two fit persons as representatives of their views.

Which, after remarks by Dr. BLACKBURN, JAS A. FITZSIMMONS, J. H KELLY and WM. C. WORTHINGTON, Esqs., were adopted.

THOMAS GRIGGS, *Chairman.*
JNO. H. MCENDREE, *Secretary.*

Honorable Declination.

We learn that Charles J. Faulkner, Esq, has declined standing a poll for the House of Delegates from Berkeley.—In this, Mr. F. has pursued a course worthy of himself, and worthy of the cause in which he has been so prominent, and often so eloquently engaged.

Sheriff of Jefferson County.

On Monday last, Capt. JOHN MOLER was sworn in as Sheriff of Jefferson County, and the following gentlemen as Deputies:—John W. Moore, Benjamin Lucas, Robert Lucas, and Daniel G. Henkle. Wm. H. Griggs was also sworn in as Deputy Sheriff and Jailor.

Sheriff of Berkeley.

On Monday week, Benj. Comegys, Esq., was sworn in as High Sheriff of Berkeley County. Jacob Van Doren, Jr., and Corneliue Comegys as deputies—and Wm. H. Hayden as Jailor.

SAMARITAN LODGE, No. 29, I. O. O. F.

This Lodge was opened in Smithfield, on Saturday last, by D. Grand Master, J HARRISON KELLY, assisted by Members of the Order from Wildey Lodge, Caledonia Lodge, Winchester Lodge, and Maffit Lodge.

The following members were duly elected officers of the Lodge, and regularly installed: The Rev. J. J. SUMAN, N. G; GEORGE LEE STEWART, V G; THOMAS LOCK, Treasurer, and BENJ. B. WELSH, Secretary.

The service of installation was conducted by the Deputy Grand Master, assisted by P. G., J. F. HAMTRAMCK, of Caledonia Lodge, as R. W. G. Marshall, *p. t.*; V. G., H. N. GALLAHER, of Wildey Lodge, R. W. G. Guardian, *p. t.*; and P. G., J. B. SMALL, of Wildey Lodge, as R. W. G. Treasurer, *p. t.*

The institution of Odd Fellows has been greatly on the increase in North-Western Virginia, for the past six months; several hundred gentlemen, of excellent character and high moral standing, have been admitted within the period mentioned, and some seven or eight new Lodges established.

Overseers of the Poor.

An election was held on Saturday week for twelve Overseers of the Poor for Jefferson County, to remain in office three years from the 1st of April next.

The following was the result:—

From Charlestown—G. W. Sappington, Jos Starry, and John Kable.

Shepherdstown—Chas. Harper, Thos. Hessey, and Wm. McMurran.

Harpers-Ferry—John G. Wilson, Geo. Mauzy, and Wm. McCoy.

Smithfield—Wm. O. Macoughtry, John F. Smith, and John Gruber.

WHIG MEETING IN SMITHFIELD.

At a meeting of the Whigs of the Smithfield Precinct, held agreeably to public notice, on Saturday the 14th instant, Mr JOSEPH HARLEY was called to the Chair, and JOHN W. GRANTHAM appointed Secretary.

Capt. John F. Smith arose, and in a brief manner stated what he believed to be the object of the meeting, being to take into consideration the propriety of the course pursued by members of the party in the various sections of the county and whether we should suggest our views in relation thereto, and on his motion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of 6, to meet in Charlestown, on Monday next, whose duty it shall be (if necessary) to meet similar committees, and there represent our views and interests on the subject to them referred—and in the event that there be no such meeting, they are hereby authorized to announce our very worthy and well tried Whig, ANTHONY KENNEDY, Esq, who will receive the warm and undivided support of many Whigs. Yes, all the Whigs of this section of the county.

The chair appointed Capt. J. F. Smith, Wm. B. Willis, Robert V. Shirley, Thomas Lock, Wm. Annan, and Dr. W. O. Macoughtry, the above committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the papers printed in Charlestown.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOSEPH HARLEY, Ch'n.
JOHN W. GRANTHAM, Sec'y.

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA—*Capture of an American Slaver with nine hundred Slaves on Board.*—The Salem Register has received a circular from the Methodist Missionaries at Monrovia, dated Dec. 17, giving the particulars of the capture on the 1st, of the bark Pons, of Philadelphia, with 900 slaves on board, by the U. S. ship Yorktown, Capt. Bell three days out from Cabenda, bound to Rio.

A Veteran Wrecked.—Captain Freeman Gibbs, of Sandwich, says the Barnstable Patriot, has made NINETY EIGHT voyages—*one hundred and ninety-six passages*—between Boston and Trinidad; and always went safely and without accident worthy of note, until when on his return voyage, for the 98th time, he was overtaken in Boston Bay, by the terrible snow storm and gale of last Friday two weeks, from which there was no escaping—nor could a lee shore any longer be avoided, when he made the best of his critical position, and, by the help of his still continued good fortune, laid his craft, the barque Franklin, ashore on Chelsea Beach, after cutting away her masts and doing all that experience and prudence could do, to avoid this calamity.

The barque was unladen there, and has been got off and towed up to Boston, in a considerably strained and damaged condition.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The discussion of the Oregon question was continued in the Senate, on the 11th, by Reverdy Johnson, of Md.

We take a sketch of it from the Baltimore American.

Mr. Johnson of Md. said he rose with unaffected embarrassment to address the Senate upon the subject before the country. The time had been when all of us felt a serious apprehension that there would be war. He trusted that the time had passed for the exercise of these apprehensions. In his simplicity he had supposed the Chairman of the Committee really did represent the Government, when he claimed the whole of Oregon, and declared in addition that the National honor would be forfeited if the country did not, by arms, maintain its claim to the whole of Oregon. The Senator from Michigan and the Senator from Indiana, (Messrs Cass and Hannegan) had maintained the same extraordinary views. The speeches of Messrs Dix of N. Y., and Benton of Mo., and particularly the speech of the Senator from N Carolina (Mr. Haywood) the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, had revived the hopes of the nation, and left all to believe that the aid of those Senators would be found defending an honorable compromise of the Oregon question.

Mr. Johnson said that he did not doubt that the Senator from North Carolina, from the position he held, spoke the views of the President. He was bound to know the views of the Executive as the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and he presumed he did know them and had fairly expressed them his speech on Thursday last. He was equally sure that the Senators from Indiana and Ohio did not express the views of the Executive.

[Mr. Hannegan here made an allusion to the official organ of the President as being an exponent of the views of the Administration.]

Mr Johnson was happy to hear that there was an official organ, and quoted liberally from the Union to show that the official paper spoke not the views of the ultra Senators, but of Mr Polk. If said he, this paper speaks the Executive views, then the Senators from Indiana and Ohio are the leaders of a forlorn hope.

Mr. Hannegan in his seat—"Then the forlorn hope leads to victory."

Mr Johnson. "Then it will be a victory over your own President."

Mr Johnson proceeded to show how the Senators had been silenced by the admonitions of the official paper, and after this he argued the question upon its merits—contending that the Government was bound by every principle of honor and compromise to settle the Oregon question upon the terms which had been frequently proposed by our Government. In the absence of compromise, it was argued that war was inevitable Our title, in his judgment, was really good only up to forty-nine

Mr. Johnson characterised the Senators from Ohio and Illinois as the leaders of the ultraists and the Hotspurs of the Senate. They were for fifty-four forty, or fight; and he had no doubt the Senator from Indiana would stick to it.

The Senators from Ohio and Illinois hardly deserved the appellations.

Mr. J. then alluded to the Senators from New York and Missouri. These gentlemen (Messrs. Benton and Dix) had not so depreciated England as to declare that a war with her was a trifling affair. The Senators from Ohio (Mr. Allen) and Illinois (Mr Breese) had done so, and they seemed to hold England in the utmost contempt. The Senator from Ohio had spoken of England as not daring to go to war with United States—as a pauper—and with the utmost opprobrium. How long did such language become the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations?

Mr. Johnson in his searching examination of the speeches which had been made, and the opinions which had been advanced, said that he doubted not that the Senator from Michigan, despite of all that he had said, would be ready to compromise the Oregon question upon 49. When the treaty came, as come, in his judgment, it would, the Senator would be found voting for the treaty.

Mr. Cass.—"I will tell you when it comes."

Mr. Johnson.—The Senator need not tell me. He will be found supporting the treaty; and so will the Senators from New York, both of them, he believed, as well as the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. Johnson said he had changed his opinions of late as to the views of the Executive. He believed he was ready to compromise this question upon the principles of the offer which had been made The question he thought should be settled—settled by abrogating the treaty of 1827—by dividing the disputed territory—by establishing independent sovereignties, and therefore, by giving the notice. The present condition of things could not last. Blood would be spilt unless this question was settled, and he was for settling it promptly, fairly and justly. He was for keeping it from the intemperate spirit of party as far as possible, and for maintaining peace between all nations.

Mr. Johnson said the eyes of Christendom—the hopes of Christian faith and Christian love—rested upon the action of the Senate. Every lover of Constitutional freedom looked with deep anxiety at the judgement of this body. If we acted wisely and humanely—with the desire that there should be peace on earth and good will to man, we would go on prospering and to prosper. If we disregarded these precepts, so far as to plunge the nation into war, useless and unnecessarily, we shall go down to posterity accursed by the judgment of the world. It was well said by a good man of England that the "drying up of a tear had more of honest fame than shedding seas of human gore."

It became us to invoke that God whom we all adore, so to guide our actions that we shall be preserved a free, peaceful and happy nation. In conclusion, Mr. Johnson offered an amendment by which the notice should be given at any time after the first of June, as deemed best by the President, instead of at the close of the present session of Congress.

Rumored Restoration of Santa Anna—The Washington Union says:—"We have received a communication from Tallahassee, February 20th, from an 'American Citizen,' who professes to have just arrived from a tour in Mexico. The object is to state to us, upon the information of a Mexican, in whom Santa Anna had reposed the utmost confidence for five years, the conclusion of a new treaty which, within the last three months, has been ratified between the British government, Santa Anna, and the French king, which is intended to restore Santa Anna, and make him the 'king of Mexico.' The equivalents to be made by him is to assist the allied powers in certain purposes they may have formed towards the United States" The Union does not place much confidence in the statement.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune thinks the removal of Dr. Miller as Third Assistant Postmaster General, is to make room for John B. Weller, of Ohio. The letter adds: Miller is the brother-in-law to John Tyler. He was the last rose of Tylerism left blooming alone in the garden of Executive patronage, and he too is gone. John Tyler betrayed his friends, and every one seems to think that his friends are served but right when they are betrayed.

JOSEPH GALES, Esq., the distinguished senior editor of the National Intelligencer, is lying ill. This news will cause thousands of persons who know and love the man for his benevolence, goodness, learning, and gentlemanly deportment, both editorially and socially, to utter heartfelt prayers for his speedy recovery. He is better.—*Alex. Gaz.*

The Ohio House of Representatives, by a vote of 31 to 17, has declared against the repeal of all laws making distinctions on account of color.

THE VALLEY FARMER.

This spirited Agricultural publication has been suspended for several months past. The March No. is on our table, with the following from the editor:

"When we issued our last number, we gave notice that after the first of January, we should discontinue all subscriptions not settled for against that time, and accordingly struck from the list several hundred names, leaving scarcely sufficient on our books to pay for the paper on which the Farmer has been printed, while the other expenses of the office have to be met by other means. It now rests with the farmers of the Valley whether our labors shall cease with this No., or whether we shall be cheered by the kindly smiles of the generous and hardy sons of the soil. If each subscriber would exert an influence for us in his neighborhood, we feel every assurance that our press can be sustained, and that we will be spared the mortification of converting the Valley Farmer into a partizan paper."

Can it be possible, that the Farmers of the Valley are so blinded to their interests as to hesitate any longer in supporting a 'Home Journal,' devoted exclusively to subjects fraught with so much of importance to themselves? We call earnestly, on one and all, to come forward and patronize the "Valley Farmer," which is published monthly at Winchester, by J. P. Bentley, at only 75 cents per annum in advance. Send on your names and we will take pleasure in forwarding them.

☞In our remarks, in reference to the Fair at Shepherdstown, last week, we were made to say "the Ladies of the Lutheran Church." It should have been "the Ladies of the German Reformed Church." The Fair will be held on To Morrow, the 20th. Attend, therefore, and liberally aid by your purchases.

TEXAS.—Advices have been received at New Orleans from Galveston to the 28th ult., and from Houston to the 25th.

On the 21st ult., after the Legislature of the new State had been duly organized, President JONES appeared before that body and delivered his Valedictory Address.—He congratulated the Legislature upon the peaceful consummation of annexation, which he characterized is "an event the most extraordinary in the annals of the world." He said that he surrendered the great trusts committed to him with a deep sense of the greater blessings to be derived from merging into the American Union, and then pronounced the dissolution of the Republic of Texas.

The oath of office was then administered to Gov HENDERSON, who delivered a very appropriate Inaugural Address, concluding with these words:

We have this day fully entered the Union of the North American States; let us give our friends who so boldly and so nobly advocated our cause, and the friends of American liberty, no reason to regret their efforts in our behalf. Henceforth the prosperity of our sister States will be our prosperity, their happiness our happiness, their quarrels will be our quarrels, and in their wars we will participate.

Gen. HOUSTON and Gen RUSK were elected U. S Senators with scarcely any opposition.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Packet ship Liverpool, at N York, brings Liverpool advices to 9th February inclusive.

The Liverpool Albion of the 9th speaks of the "brighter" and better hope which has sprung up of peace being preserved between England and the United States, as the grand feature of the past week The Albion repudiates the idea thrown out by some of the London papers, that fear on the part of the Senate caused the rejection of Mr. Allen's resolution and says:

"All the proceedings of the British Parliament are messengers of peace. The announcement of the ministerial intentions in the matter of commercial policy from corn to timber, the determination of the English people to have this policy carried into effect is shown in all their movements.

According to the "take on 'change" of the Liverpool papers, Sir Robert Peel's chance of carrying his commercial measure is increasing. The peers, however, it is still feared, will stand by their order.

The problems of whether Sir Robert Peel's ministry will stand, had made no progress towards a solution since the previous advices. Sir Robert's health as reported in some of the papers, as not good, and even if he should carry his measures, he will, it is said, soon retire from the Ministry.

Another rumor was that many of the *proxies* withdrawn from the Duke of Wellington on the first blush of the new ministerial arrangement, had been returned to him.

At a large meeting of the Repeal Association, Mr. Steel took occasion to express great indignation at the introduction into the American Congress of resolutions for the Annexation of Ireland.

A meeting of Troy Agriculturists was held near Plymouth, to denounce Sir Robert Peel and his new measures. A long discussion ensued, which ended in the adoption by a vast majority, of a resolution approving of the immediate abolition of the Corn Laws.

The Scarcity in Ireland—Precautionary Measures.—The Cork Southern Reporter says: "We are informed, that the extensive mills, known as the Lee Mills, and store in this city, have been taken by the firm of Baring Brothers, of London, from Beamish & Crawford, at a rent of £600 per annum. It is generally understood that this is part of the precautionary measures referred to in the Queen's Speech for the prevention of any scarcity of food that may arise in the ensuing season in this country." By the shipping intelligence, under the head of Cove, 3d February, it will be seen that the Adirondack, from New York has been ordered to discharge her Indian corn into the Government stores at Haulbowline. The Atlas is unloading a similar cargo at the same place. A large supply of flour sacks and a first-rate miller have been advertised for by the consignees of the above named vessels. A subsequent number of the Reporter says: "Commissary-General Heweston and two other officers connected with the commissariat department, have been for some weeks engaged in this city making all due preparations for the reception and proper storage of a variety of corn and meal, an article particularly adapted to meet the distress likely to arise from the potato disease, and a large quantity of which is daily expected here."

Great Freshet in the Susquehanna River.

There has been an unprecedented freshet in the Susquehanna River, occasioned by the melting masses of Snow.

The old bridge at Harrisburg, Pa., has been swept away—a considerable breach has been made in the Pennsylvania Canal—the turnpike and railroad between Harrisburg and Highspire, a distance of six miles, are six feet under water—the bridge at Clark's Ferry and the Conewingo bridge have been destroyed—besides much other damage has been done. There has been, as far as ascertained, only two lives lost.

The Schuylkill River at Philadelphia, has also been very high, and done much damage.

The Select Committee's Report.

The Report of the Select Committee of the Senate to investigate the charges made against the Senators in the Washington Times, resulted in a complete acquittal of all Senators from the infamous charges of the Times, and in a report to expel all persons connected with that paper from the Senate Chamber.

☞The rate of passenger travel on the Railroad from Baltimore to Philadelphia is three dollars.

☞We see it stated that Wm. M. Blackford, Esq., formerly editor of the Fredericksburg Arena, and more recently, Charge de Affaires to New Grenada, has purchased an interest in the Lynchburg Virginian and will assume the editorial duties in a few days.

☞Gen. John P. Van Ness died at Washington City on Saturday the 7th inst., aged 77 years. For nearly thirty-two years he has been President of the "Bank of the Metropolis." He leaves no wife or child, but a fortune of about $500,000 to his brother, Cornelius P. Van Ness, Esq, late Collector of the Port of New York, and formerly Minister to Spain, and the children of two other brothers and sisters, deceased.

☞The Legislature of Maryland adjourned *sine die*, on Wednesday morning week. There were 406 laws passed, mostly of a private or local character.

The R Whig publishes a third letter from the Hon. Abbott Lawrence to the Hon Wm. C. Rives, on the subject of the Tariff

In the Auburn Penitentiary, are a father and three sons, the youngest only fourteen years of age.

What has the Administration Done?

Under this caption the Alexandria Gazette deals a withering blow to the present democratic *working* Congress, who were to do so much for the country, in carrying out the principles of the party. The Gazette remarks:—

"The administration of James K Polk has now been in power more than a year. With a majority of two to one in the House of Representatives, and a clear majority in the Senate, after a session of more than three months, what has it accomplished? Admitted Texas! Yes—But Texas was virtually annexed before the present administration came in, and it had nothing to do, but pass a simple act admitting her into the Union. We repeat the question, what has the administration done? Has it carried out a single one of its *principles*? Has it reduced the Tariff? Has it established the sub-treasury? Has it broken down the manufacturer, turned the industrious operative to a pauper, deranged the currency, and brought wide ruin and disaster upon the whole country? And last—not least—has it obtained the "whole of Oregon?" No—not one of these *principles* has been carried out. With a majority sufficient to accomplish any measure, it has effected nothing. And why? Because it is an administration that obtained power *under false pretence*. It purchased its temporary rule by mere party deceit—and the *material* that composes it is as discordant as were the means used for its elevation. The Tariff to the North—Texas and free trade to the South—and the whole of Oregon to the West. These were the *baits* thrown out to catch the people's votes. The natural result has been, what might have been expected, that *the party* is split into fragments—and with all its numerical strength in both Houses, it has been unable to accomplish any thing. The recent scene in the Senate shows that the breach is a wide one. We have no desire to see it healed. We would rather adopt the 'insidious policy,' as the Union terms it, of 'folding our arms' and letting our opponents have all the fighting to themselves. 'It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands'—and we have no desire to interfere with it. In the dissensions of the administration, we behold the political salvation of the country."

A steam boiler in the basement of the Democratic Union office, a Harrisburg, exploded on Monday, and the head of it, which was upright, was driven through the first, second and third stories, shattering every thing in its way. Thirty or forty persons were engaged in various parts of the building, but only two or three were hurt, and they very slightly.

THE MARKETS.

Office of the Baltimore American,
March 16, 5, P. M.

CATTLE.—Prices ranged at $2.75 a $3,50 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to $5,50 a $6,-75 net. Average rate of sales $3,25.

HOGS.—We quote Live Hogs to-day at $5,-50 a $5,37½.

FLOUR.—There was a sale of Howard street Flour on Saturday of 500 bbls. mixed brands at $4,75. To-day there is more firmness, and most dealers are now asking $4,81½ but some are still willing to sell at $4,75. We note a sale of 500 bbls. at this rate. Also sales of 600 bbls. at $4,-81½. There were settlements for receipts from cars to-day at $4,62½.

Sales of 1st Rye flour at $3,75

GRAIN.—Sales of fair to prime red wheats have been made at 100 to 106 cents, and we quote accordingly Family flour, white wheats are worth 112 to 120 cts.

Sales of Md. white Corn to-day at 63a64 cts. and of yellow at 64a65 cents.

Sales of good Md. Rye at 75 cts. We quote Md. Oats at 37a38 cts.

Cloverseed may be quoted at $5,75 as the wholesale price for strictly prime.

WHISKEY.—Sales of hhds. at 24 cents and of bbls. at [illegible]

HEWITT'S [illegible] and Nervo [illegible] received and for sale by. J. G. HAYS.
Harpers-Ferry March 19, 1846.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. A. Seiss, Mr. Wm. M. Shultz to Miss Julia Ann Barnhart, all of Shepherdstown.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hankey, Mr. William Earl, of Baltimore, to Miss Christeen Keller of Harpers-Ferry.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. E. Guillin, John S. Carlisle, Esq., of Barbour county, to Miss Mary Ellen Gittings, of Clarksburg, Va.

On the Bridge, at Harpers-Ferry, on Tuesday morning the 17th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Joseph G. Hays, Mr. John Myers to Miss Susan Myers, all of this County.

DIED,

On Thursday afternoon, at half past four o'clock, Jonathan Elliott, Esq., in the 62d year of his age, and for more than forty years a resident of Washington.

Notices.

☞The Ladies of the German Reformed Church in Shepherdstown, purpose holding a FAIR on the 20th instant, at Mr. D. Entler's Hotel, for the sale of many articles both useful and ornamental. The proceeds to be applied to the purchase of a LIBRARY FOR THE SABBATH SCHOOL attached to the said Church. They invite the public to give them a call.

Shepherdstown, March 12.

CHURCH NOTICE.

The Pew Rents of the Episcopal Church will be due the 1st day of April next, and Pew-holders are respectfully urged to make prompt payment.

N. S. WHITE, *Collector.*

March 19, 1846.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE PROCESSION.

Sr. Thomas Division, No. 7.

The Sons of Temperance, St. Thomas Division, No. 7, of Harpers-Ferry, Va., propose holding a meeting and marching in procession, on Monday the 13th April, 1846, at which time there will be an address delivered to the Division.

A cordial invitation is extended to all members of neighboring divisions in regular standing.

By order of the Division.

ROBERT RUSSELL, *R. S.*

Harpers Ferry, March 19, 1846.

L. T. KERFOOT,

Late of the Firm of Kerfoot & King,

217 Baltimore st., Baltimore,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Charlestown and vicinity, that he has taken Rooms in the Court House, where he will be happy to receive calls from ladies and Gentlemen who may wish a superior

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESS

of themselves.

Mr. K. will remain but a short time; those wishing a correct Likeness in Miniature, Colored in a superior style, will do well to embrace the present opportunity.

The Daguerreotype process is undoubtedly the most wonderful and beautiful gift which Science has ever made to Art. The employment of light, Nature's unerring pencil, to the production of portraits, is an application of newly discovered principles, the most desirable and gratifying to mankind. It not only furnishes the human family the means of obtaining a likeness of any size, in any number, at an expense of insignificant consideration, but its miniatures supply a desideratum which the highest art of the costliest painter has never been able to overcome. We are indebted for this invention not alone to the genius of Daguerre, for its introduction in this country was followed by a rapid succession of improvements, until American ingenuity and science has brought the art to its present extraordinary perfection.

March 19, 1849.

WM. N. ROWE,

Grocer, Flour and Commission MERCHANT,

Alexandria, D. C.,

WILL give strict attention to the sale of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of country produce, and keeps on hand a general assortment of *GROCERIES*, together with *PLASTER, SALT, FISH & TAR*, at lowest market prices. Refer to—

T. H. & W. B. Willis, *Jefferson County.*
G. W. Sappington, *Charlestown.*
Jacob Morgan, *Shepherdstown.*
Jacob Senseney, *Winchester.*

March 19, 1846—1m&eow2m.

Plants for Sale.

WE have for sale a large supply of plants. Early York, Early Bullock-heart, Early Cauliflower, Tomato and Egg plants. Also a variety of very choice ever blooming roses, and other green house and hot house plants.

JOHN McCUBOORE,

Gardener for Bushrod C. Washington.

March 19, 1846—3t.

Cloths, Cassimeres & Casinetts.

WE have on hand a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Casinetts, which we will sell low to make room for spring goods.

BOTELER & JOHNSON.

Berryville, March 19, 1846.

Clerk Wanted.

WE wish to employ a first rate Clerk and Salesman; to a young gentleman properly qualified we will give a liberal salary.—Unquestionable reference will be required.

BOTELER & JOHNSON.

Berryville, March 19, 1846

SPRING FASHION.

WRIGHT & HOWARD

ARE now prepared to furnish gentlemen with the Spring Style of HATS. They are extremely neat and beautiful and cannot fail to please. Call and examine them.

WRIGHT & HOWARD, *Hatters,*
190 Baltimore st., 1 door W. of St. Paul's.

Baltimore, March 19, 1846.

PLASTER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale seventy tons of PLASTER, of very superior quality.

E. C. WYSHAM,
Corner of Pace and Baltimore sts.

Baltimore March 19, 1846—3t.

Spring Goods.

I HAVE just received
5 pieces Burlaps Linen, No. 1, 2 & 3,
10 " heavy twilled Cotton,
10 " 3-4, 7-8 & 4-4 Osnaburgs do.,
10 " best striped and plaid do.,
1 bale plain brown do.,

For sale at very low prices by

March 19, 1846. WM. S. LOCK.

For Rent,

THE dwelling part of my LARGE BRICK HOUSE, opposite the Arsenal Yard, Harpers-Ferry. It contains 15 Rooms, all well finished, and is admirably suited for a private Boarding House. If it is rented for such, I will furnish three boarders; and will offer the House on the most reasonable terms to a good tenant.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, March 19, 1846.

DR. J. G. HAYS

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, Bolivar, Virginius, and the surrounding country. He may generally be found at his Drug Store when not professionally engaged.

Harpers-Ferry, March 19, 1846.

GALVANIC, Electric, and Magnetic Rings, for the cure of Gout, Rhumatism, and Nervous complaints, just received and for sale by

J. G. HAYS.

Harpers-Ferry, March 19.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either on note or book account, are requested to call and pay the same to Joseph G. Hays, and his receipt shall be good against me.

DANIEL H. LAWRENCE,

Harpers-Ferry Jan. 29, 1846—tf.

Barleywood Seminary.

MRS. ELEANOR JOHNSON, Principal.

MISS A. RUSSELL, " JANE ANNON, } Teachers.

SUMMER SESSION, commencing February, 26th, 1846, ending July 25, 1846.

Board, Tuition, &c.	$71 00
Music on Piano,	25 00
Instruction on the Guitar,	10 00
French,	6 00

Address, Petersville Post Office, Frederick County, Md.

March 19, 1846—3t.

School at Harpers-Ferry.

MR. Joseph Burns of Harpers-Ferry, having, from ill health, resigned his School and the subscriber being preferred to fill the vacancy, will, on the 1st day of April next, open one in the house occupied by that gentleman as such. Taught by experience that in such a community play and mischief are sure to usurp the place of learning, if the master be a listless dozing drone; and that without discipline nothing will prosper there, he will be strict and impartial in his exercise of it. In a word, he will discharge his duties as teacher with conscientious fidelity.

The course of studies will embrace most of the English branches taught in the best seminaries in the country, together with the Latin Language. The charges for tuition will vary from $3 to $6 per quarter, which, though a fraction more than the usual prices of the place, he believes his patrons have too little of the mean spirit of parsimony and grudging, to deem unreasonable. A prospectus of the branches of education, prices, &c., in detail, will be exhibited on Saturday next, for the inspection of those interested.

To Charlestown, for its long continued partiality as evinced in the liberal patronage the humble writer has always received—for its prompt and sympathetic responses to his too frequent cry "to the rescue," in some of the darkest hours of a once wretched being, he would say that the recollection of these—impressed on his memory by the warmest gratitude, the deepest thankfulness—like the principle of existence itself—will cling around him in the last stage of life, and fade only under the obliterating hand of death.

JOHN A. B. HARDING.

March 19, 1846—3t.

HATS, HATS, HATS!

SIGN OF THE Golden Hat

THE subscriber would most respectfully inform the citizens of Charlestown, Jefferson County, that he has taken the rooms between the Stores of James J. Miller and John H. Beard, on Main street, for the purpose of

CARRYING ON THE

HATTING BUSINESS,

in all its branches.

From arrangements which he has made with one of the most extensive and fashionable houses in Philadelphia, to furnish him with every description of HATS, and apprize him of

Every Change of Fashion,

he feels satisfied that his establishment possesses as great advantages in every respect, as any in the Valley.

He has just received an extensive assortment of the finest

Beaver, Neutria, Silk, Cassimere, and Fur Hats,

With the latest style and Fashions for the Spring, which he is determined to offer as low as they can be bought in the country. He furthermore, *warrants every Hat he sells* never to change color in reasonable wear, and give as great satisfaction as any article for the same price, of any other manufacturer in the Union. And should any Hat he sells fail to be as represented, he will take it back or make a reasonable deduction. He furthermore will iron up, and keep in order, any work sold by him for six months after the purchase.

With an earnest desire to please, he hopes that by untiring exertion, to receive sufficient patronage from the citizens of this county, to enable him to make a living for his family. It cannot be possible that any citizen would prefer paying their money to mechanics of other States, and allow their own to suffer, when they can buy as good an article at home for the same price. All he asks is a trial.

JOHN DONAVIN.

Charlestown, March 19, 1846—3t.—*Spirit*

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING devoted the last thirty years to the Mercantile Business in Charlestown, it is not strange that I should have tired and lost much of my former energy. In order that the business may be prosecuted with that life and animation which the times require, I have associated my son with me, who will conduct the business under the firm of JOHN J. LOCK & CO., and I hope in such a way, as will give general satisfaction. I am not unmindful of past favors, and with pleasure return my thanks to my friends, and a generous public, who have so long and so well sustained me. I hope the business in future will be so conducted as to make it the interest of my old friends to hold on, and add many new ones. Respectfully,

March 19, 1846. WM. F. LOCK.

MY FIRST EFFORT!

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has associated himself with his Father, (Wm. F. Lock,) to carry on the Mercantile Business, in Charlestown, at the stand long occupied by Wm. F. Lock, under the name and firm of JOHN J. LOCK & CO. He has taken the Stock of Goods on such terms, as will enable him to compete with this or any of the neighboring markets. His motto being "small profits and quick returns," he will sell Goods as cheap as the cheapest, for cash. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange—or goods will be sold to punctual customers on a short credit.

Some may think that his Stand is a little out of the way, but it requires but a moment's reflection to see, that it is at the very place it should be, accessible to all, a high, dry, and delightful situation, where persons in making their selections will not be annoyed by the crowd who are moving to and fro, seeking rest. He does not expect to conduct the business by steam power, but every attention and necessary exertion will be made, to give general satisfaction. He invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call.

JOHN J. LOCK.

Charlestown, March 19, 1846.

Groceries, Groceries.

JUST received, a superior lot N. O. Sugars, which will be sold at reduced prices, 8, 9, 10; also, a fresh lot Rio Laguyra, and St. Domingo Coffee, 6½, 8, 10, and 12½c;
6 barrels New Orleans Molasses;
1 chest Gunpowder Tea, very superior; and all other articles in the grocery line, on hand and for sale cheap, by JNO. J. LOCK & CO.

March 19.

Servants Ware.

JUST received a large lot of goods suitable for servants.

12 pieces	7-8 heavy twilled Osnaburg,	
12 "	4-4 " plain "	
16 "	Penitentiary plaids,	
20 "	4-4 brown Cottons,	
6 "	No. 1 Burlaps,	
6 "	Blue Drills.	

Our stock of goods is large and well selected, and we offer them on accommodating terms.

BOTELER & JOHNSON.

Berryville, March 19, 1846.

Fresh Groceries, &c.

2 HHDS new crop N. Orleans Sugar,
1 " " " Molasses,

Large lot best Rio Coffee, for 10 & 12 cents, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas of superior quality.

Cheese, Rice, Mackerel, &c.

Also, 1 doz. garden spades, long handle shovels and trace chains, for sale as cheap as they can be bought here or elsewhere, by

March 19, 1846. WM. S. LOCK.

Boot, Shoe, Hat, & Bonnet Commi'n Warehouse.

3000 PACKAGES—

Men's, Boys' and Youths' kip and neat Monroes,
Do do do kip, calf, seal Downings,
Do do do do do do Boots
Womens' kip, calf, seal and morocco peg'd and sew'd Shoes,
Do do do do do Boots,
Do common seal and roan Slippers
Misses and childrens' Shoes and Boots—all kinds

PALM LEAF HATS.

Mens', boys', youths' and childrens' white and variegated, of all numbers and qualities,
American and real Panama Hats,
Mens', boys' and children's Leghorns, single and double brims; neutria, angola, moleskin, russia, white beaver, coney, pearl and wool Hats.

BONNETS.

Ladies and misses' Florence, pedal, eleven and seven braid,
Do do devon, zephyr, aspen and rutland,
Do do willow, opera & village lace Hoods.
Also, Umbrellas, Parasols, red Sole, Leather, Blacking, Trunks and Shoe Thread. Just received and for sale by

ANDERSON, WARE & CO.,
Commission Merchants, 116 Lombard street.
Baltimore, March 19, 1846.

Ladies' Shoes.

100 CASES ladies' fine kid and morocco Slippers and Ties,
Ladies' fine patent calf buskins, Slippers & Ties,
Do do Bronze and light kid do do
Do do French Slippers, a new article
Do do Polka do do
Do do Morocco and kid Welts, Bus. and Ties
Do do 4 Gaiter Boots, assorted colors.

The above named goods are from a factory where the anatomy of the foot is perfectly understood, and are unequalled in point of workmanship and beauty of style.

Also, common Seal and Roan Slippers and Welts. Just received and for sale by

ANDERSON, WARE & CO.,
Commission Merchants, 116 Lombard st.
Baltimore, March 19, 1846.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. J. MILLER & WOODS, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 10th instant. The business will be conducted at the old stand as usual. The books, notes, &c., are in the hands of J. J. Miller, to whom payment will be made, and all persons having claims against said firm will present them to him for payment.

J. J. MILLER,
J. K. WOODS.

March 19, 1846.

A CARD.

THE subscriber would avail himself of this opportunity of presenting to his friends and customers his acknowledgments for the increased patronage he has received during the past year, and as his facilities will be much greater hereafter, can confidently assure them that they will find in his stock, such an assortment as will favorably compare with any in the Valley of Virginia, and if a splendid stock, untiring exertion on his part to please, with the most pleasing terms, will merit a continuance of liberal support, he feels assured he will receive it.

J. J. MILLER.

March 19, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Office recently occupied by Dr. C. J. Stuart, dec'd, will be offered for sale at public auction, *on Friday the 27th instant*, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in front of the premises. It will be sold subject to the rent and other reservations contained in the lease, which is of record in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson.

The purchase money will be payable in two instalments of one and two years, without interest. Bonds and approved security will be required of the purchaser. Mr. James M. Ranson, or Mr George W. Ranson, will be authorized to make the sale.

☞All persons having claims against the estate of said Dr C. J. Stuart, are requested to present them to James M. Ranson, who is authorized to settle them

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Ex'r of C. J. Stuart, dec'd.

March 19, 1846—3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at the late residence of John Melvin, sen., three miles South of Shepherdstown, on *Tuesday the 31st of March*, all his

Personal Property:

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Of all kinds and in good order, consisting of *4 ten plate Stoves, 1 Desk, 1 Secretary, Hogsheads, Barrels, 1 Four-Horse Threshing Machine, 1 Wheat Fan, Fifth and Log Chains, Jack Screw, 1 large brood Mare,*

—ALSO—

500 bushels of Wheat, 250 bush. Corn, 50 bushels of Oats, a prime article for seed, 50 bushels of Rye, 2 tons of Hay.

Terms.—On all sums of $5 and upwards a credit of nine months will be given, with interest from date. However, if the money is paid when the notes become due, the interest will not be required. All sums under $5, cash. No property to be removed till the terms of sale are complied with

GEO. LICKLIDER,
SAMUEL MELVIN,

March 19, 1846. *Executors.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate, either by note or open account are requested to make preparation for settlement. Those who have claims will present them, properly authenticated.

GEO. LICKLIDER,
SAMUEL MELVIN.

March 19, 1846—3t.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, have taken out letters of Administration upon the estate of Thomas Melvin, dec'd. All persons who are indebted to the estate, either by note or open account, are requested to make preparation for an early settlement. All who have claims will present them, properly authenticated.

GEO. LICKLIDER,
SAMUEL MELVIN.

March 19, 1846—3t. *Adm'rs.*

Hoop Poles and Staves.

JUST received a superior lot of hoop poles and barrel staves, which I will close out low for cash only.

F. DUNNINGTON,
Kerneysville Depot.

March 19—3t.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in March, 1846:

Joseph Strider and Samuel W. Strider, Pl'ffs,
AGAINST
Luther J. Cox, the Maryland Silk Company of Baltimore, and David Snively, Sheriff of Jefferson County, Def'ts,
IN CHANCERY.

THE Defts, Luther J. Cox, and the Maryland Silk Company of Baltimore, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that the said defendants, Luther J. Cox, and the Maryland Silk Company of Baltimore, are not of this Commonwealth:—It is *ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the 3rd day of the next term, of this Court, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in this county, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county. A copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

March 19, 1846.

Baltimore, Md.

MARTIN LEWIS & CO.,

Importers, Jobbers & Retailers OF DRY GOODS,

No 213, Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

HAVE now received their full supply of this SPRING'S IMPORTATION, comprising as choice and extensive an assortment of desirable goods as can be met with in this or any other city. Having connected with our *extensive WHOLESALE TRADE a large RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT*, our stock, of necessity, must be, and always is, composed of goods of best qualities and newest styles. Merchants and merchant tailors, purchasing for retail sales, will at once perceive *the great advantage* they derive with us, in point of selection, from buying of Jobbers, whose interests are not so closely allied with always keeping the latest and choicest articles. Our stock comprises a full and complete assortment of

Foreign & Domestic Goods

Of all kinds and grades. Our prices are fully as low and our terms as liberal as can be offered any where. *Cash* dealers, or men punctual in their engagements, can buy their goods to fully as good an advantage with us as in any city of the Union; and to these, and these only, we extend a cordial invitation to come and visit us, if nothing more. We have in store new styles of

French Goods for Ladies' Wear.

Black and col'd Dress Silks, in Satin, Satin Ottomans, Glace, &c. } of every style, variety and kind—an assortment of over 100 pieces; all new,
Rich striped *Silks*, for Wedding dresses,
Foulard Silks, plaid Silks, India *Satins* and *Silks, Florences*,
Shaded Bereges, Cashmeres, Mous. de Laines, Lawns,
Super shaded and printed cashmeres; magnificent French Lawns; Bereges, Balzarines, Mouslin de Laines; French Chintzes and Ginghams. A full and very splendid assortment.

English Dress Goods.

London Chintzes, Alpaccas, Earlston Ginghams, Gingham Lawns.

White British Goods.

Lace, Satin striped and Damask Muslins, for Dresses.
Cambric, Jaconet, and Book Muslins; Mull, Bishop Lawns, &c., of all grades and of the most superb make.

Linen Goods.

Richardson's, Barklie's and other celebrated maker's Irish Linens, of all grades and widths. Also, Linen sheetings, of all dimensions and qualities.
Damask and Diaper Table Cloths and Napkins.
Birds-eye, Huckaback and Russia Towelings; Crash.
Scotch and German Osnaburgs and Bagging, &c.

Mourning Goods.

Lupin's superior Bombazines; Henry's Silk Warp Alpacas.
Mouseline de Laines, Cashmeres, Cheleys, French and English col'd Chintzes, Silks, in all the different shades of black, black and white, and black and lead colors. Also, Crapes, Love h'dk'fs, love Veils, Hosieries and Gloves.

Domestic Goods.

Bales brown Cottons, all makes and widths.
do Osnaburgs, the best brands.
Cases Bleached Goods; all kinds.
do Dress and Furniture Prints.
Penitentiary Plaids, Furniture and apron Checks
All sold at Factory prices.

MEN'S WEAR.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Drillings, &c.

Of each and every article in this line of business, we venture nothing in saying that, as regards goods as well as prices, we challenge competition with the country. We sell as many if not more of goods of that description than any house in the city, and for years past have been celebrated for our splendid assortment of

Men's Wear.

English French, Belgium, German and Domestic Cloths, of every color, shade and quality. An assortment of over 200 pieces now on hand—most of them imported direct from the manufacturies.

Cassimeres! Cassimeres!!

Black and colored, plain and fancy, newest styles, 100 pieces.

Vestings! Vestings!! Vestings!!!

Silk, Satin, Velvet, Cashmere, Marseilles—magnificent.

SUMMER WEAR.

Silk warp Cashmerettes, Orleans Coatings, Silk and Wool and all Wool Tweeds, plain, twilled and crape Summer Cloths.
Cases of plain ribb'd and plaid Gambroons.
Do Cottonades & other Cotton Pantaloonieries
Do Plain and fancy Linen Drillings.
Do Brown Linens, dressed and undressed.
Do Coatings, in Ginghams, Calicoes, &c.

Tailor's Trimmings.

Canvass, Paddings, Silk and Worsted Serges, Buttons of latest style, Sewing Silks, Threads and Twist, &c. No 213, Baltimore street, between Charles and Light streets.

Baltimore, March 19, 1846—3t.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in March, 1846:

John H. Allstadt, Plff.,
AGAINST
Luther J. Cox, The Maryland Silk Company of Baltimore, David Snively, Sheriff of Jefferson County, and Talbot Duke, Defts.,
IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants, Luther J. Cox, and The Maryland Silk Company of Baltimore, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that the said defendants, Luther J. Cox, and the Maryland Silk Company of Baltimore, are not of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the third day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, in the county of Jefferson, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste.

R. T. BROWN, *Clerk*

March 19, 1846.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in March, 1846:

Nicholas Koonce, Plff.,
AGAINST
Luther J. Cox, The Maryland Silk Company of Baltimore, and David Snively, Sheriff of Jefferson County, Defts,
IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants, Luther J. Cox, and the Maryland Silk Company of Baltimore, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that the said defendants Luther J. Cox, and the Maryland Silk Company of Baltimore, are not of this country: It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of the next Term and answer the Bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court House of Charlestown. A copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

March 19, 1846.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Charlestown, March 14, 1846.

IN the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County,

Henry Buckles and others, Pl'nt'f,
AGAINST
John R. Hayden's administrators, and others, Defendants,
IN CHANCERY.

THE creditors of the deceased, John R. Hayden, are hereby notified that I have appointed Saturday the 18th day of next month, (April) to attend at my office, by 10 o'clock, A. M., to receive claims and the evidence supporting the same, against the estate of the deceased—and shall on said day close my report, unless good cause is shown to keep the account open.

R. WORTHINGTON,

March 19, 1846. *Master Comm'r.*

Valuable Town Property AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale, a portion of the Real Estate of the late John Baker, of Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Va. The said Real Estate consists of Lots designated as Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52, 99, 113, 114, and situated on High and New streets in said town. The five first mentioned, are in a good state of cultivation, and eligibly and conveniently situated for building purposes. The improvements on Nos. 113 and 114, consist of a

LARGE TWO STORY

Brick Dwelling House,

Containing seven well finished Chambers, a Parlor, Dining Room, Kitchen, and three Sleeping apartments for servants. Adjoining the Dwelling is a comfortable BRICK OFFICE. The out-buildings are numerous, embracing a substantial Smoke-house, Stable, Granary, Carriage-house, Cow-house, &c.

The dwelling is on an eminence, commanding a fine view of the town, and of the country for many miles around.

The undersigned would say to non residents of the county, that the society in Shepherdstown is equal, if not superior, to any in the Valley of Virginia; and, taking that fact into consideration, and the abundance and cheapness of the market, that those wishing to remove to the county, could not purchase a more desirable property.

In addition to the above, the undersigned will dispose of

Twenty Acres of Lots,

lying and being about a quarter of a mile beyond the limits of the corporation of said town. The latter, if desired, will be sold in parcels of five acres, to suit purchasers.

The Terms of Sale, (which will be accommodating) made known, by application (post-paid) to Messrs. Webb & Markell, and John K. White, in Shepherdstown, or to the undersigned, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.

WM. LISLE BAKER.

March 5, 1846—2m.

P. S. By request, the Lots near town will be offered at public sale before the Tavern of Daniel Entler in Shepherdstown, on Saturday the 27th March, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Terms—One-third in hand; one-third in six; and one-third in twelve months. The deferred payments to be secured by bond with approved security, and the title retained as further security, until all the purchase money is paid

WM. LISLE BAKER.

March 19, 1846.

For Rent,

THE VIRGINIA HOTEL, at Harpers Ferry, Va.; possession given the first of April. Application must be made before the 20th of March. Persons desiring to rent, will make application to the subscriber by the time above named.

WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.

Harpers Ferry, March 5, 1846.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES.

FOR MARCH, 1846.

R. FRANCE & CO.,

Old Established PRIZE SELLERS,

Washington City.

$60,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class 11, for 1846.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 21st, 1846.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	10 prize of	$10,000
1	10,000	10	10,000
1	10,000	1	3,500
1	10,000	1	2 340
&c	&c	&c 25	1,000

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.

Certificates of packages of 26	Wholes		150 00
Do	do	of 26 Halves	65 00
Do	do	of 26 Quarters	32 50
Do	do	of 26 Eighths	16 25

☞Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above *Splendid Lotteries* will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address

R FRANCE & CO.

March 5, 1846 *Washington City.*

$60,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class 11, for 1846

To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 21st, 1846.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

6	*Prize of*	10,000	*dollars*
1	*do*	3 500	*dollars*
1	*do*	2 340	*dollars*
25	*do*	1,000	*dollars*
53	*do*	400	*dollars*
200	*do*	200	*dollars*
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

For Tickets and Shares, or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries,—address

J. G. GREGORY & CO.,
MANAGERS,
WASHINGTON CITY.

Office of W. W. Littell & Co.,

FRANKLIN BUILDINGS,

Near the Post Office, Baltimore, Maryland.

March Lotteries.

Orders from a distance respectfully solicited.

6 Prizes of 10,000 Dollars is 60,000 DOLLARS!

25 PRIZES OF 1000 EACH ARE

25,000 DOLLARS!

Class 111th—for 1846—by authority of Congress. To be drawn on Saturday, March 21, 1846. Under the superintendence of Public Commissioners, appointed for that purpose.

GREGORY & CO., Managers.

78 number Lottery—13 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	25 prize of	$1,000
1	10,000	53	400
1	10,000	200	200
1	10,000	124	100
1	10,000	124	60
1	10,000	124	40
1	3,500	124	30
1	2,840	&c	&c &c

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.

Certificates of packages of 25	wholes		$138
Do	do	25 halves	69
Do	do	25 quarters	34

☞Orders for single tickets, shares, or certificates of packages, in any of the above Lotteries, will be attended with promptness and fidelity, if addressed to

W. W. LITTELL & CO,
Franklin Buildings, Baltimore, Md.

Drawings punctually sent immediately after they are over, under envelopes. Tickets and Certificates also always mailed under cover.

Stock of Merchandize, &c.

THE undersigned having leased the property on the Winchester & Potomac Rail Road, known as THOMSON'S DEPOT, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will in a short time have for sale, at that place, a large stock of MERCHANDIZE.

His object will be to keep always on hand such an assortment, and to sell upon such terms, as will render it unnecessary for his customers to go elsewhere for their supplies.

He would also say, that particular attention will be given to the receipt and forwarding of all produce and merchandize sent to his care; and that his charges shall not be higher than at other Depots on the road.

WM. R. SEEVERS.

March 12, 1846—y.

☞I wish to hire, for the balance of the year, a stout negro man. Also, a woman to cook and wash.

W. R. S.

Sale of Valuable BOLIVAR PROPERTY.

WILL be sold, on SATURDAY the 28th day of MARCH, 1846, at Public Auction, on the premises, at 3 o'clock, P. M. the Valuable Property known as

Graham's Tavern Stand,

In North Bolivar. The same has been divided into 3 Lots, a plat of which can be seen in the meantime by calling on the undersigned, and will be exhibited on the day of sale. The lots will be sold in the following order:

1st. Lot No. 1, fronting on Charlestown Road, 49 feet 10 inches, and running back to the U. S. Line, where width is 94 feet 10 inches. This lot has on it a large two story Brick House, 40 × 32.

2d. Lot No. 2, fronting on same road, 77 feet 2 inches, and running back to U. S. line, where width is 67 feet 8 inches. This lot has on it a one story stone House, 32 × 18½, and wing—the same being a convenient and comfortable dwelling. A stone Stable in the centre of the lot 40 × 30, and a good well.

3d. Lot No. 3, fronting on same Road, 61 feet, and running back to the U. S. Line, where its width is 22 feet 3 inches. This lot has on it a large stone Building about 40 × 32, one and one half story high, now occupied as a workshop, which could readily be converted into a dwelling.

Terms of Sale—One-third Cash, and the balance in one, two and three years with interest, secured by deed of trust or otherwise.

JAMES H. GRAHAM.

March 5, 1846

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber not being able to get a house to suit him, and not being willing to patch up the old wreck, (at his own expense,) he now occupies, and pay an enormous rent too, will offer at public sale, *on Friday the 27th instant*, the greater part of his

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c.

Consisting in part of

One spring-seat Mahogany Sofa,
One pair of Mahogany Dining Tables,
One do do Card Tables,
One Cherry Breakfast Table,
One Mahogany Sideboard,
One Safe;
One doz. Cane-seat Chairs;
One do. Plain Chairs;
With Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding,
Carpets, Matting, Floor Oil Cloth,
Wash Stands, Chamber Sets, Curtains,
Venitian Blinds, Dinner & Tea Ware, with every thing else necessary for the comfort of a family keeping house—to which will be added,
200 lbs. old Hams,
600 do. new Bacon, hog round,
1,000 feet inch-pine Plank,
6,000 Cypress Shingles,
2,500 Pine lap Shingles,
One family Horse,
One Bathing Tub and Shower Bath,
One Double Rockaway Carriage, (good as new,) Baltimore built, for one or two horses.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

TERMS—Nine months credit, with bond and security for all sums over $5

E. M. AISQUITH.

March 12, 1846—*Spirit copy.*

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold before the Court-house door of Jefferson County, *on Monday the 20th day of April next*, that being Court-day, to the highest bidder,

A Tract of Land,

Lying in said county, adjoining the lands of E. Shfer, the heirs of Joseph Duckwall, dec'd, and Thomas Griggs, containing SEVENTY-EIGHT AND A-HALF ACRES, being part of a tract of land conveyed to the undersigned and Thos. Timberlake by Alexander R. Milton and wife, by deed, dated on the 16th day of August, 1839, and duly recorded, to secure the payment of a debt due Thomas Griggs and Jas Griggs, as Ex'rs of Thomas Griggs, dec'd. The residue of the said land, to wit, 21 acres, has been sold and conveyed to Thomas Griggs by the said A. R. Milton and wife.

Terms of sale made known on the day.

FRANCIS McCORMICK,

March 5, 1846. *Surviving Trustee.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FRANCIS DUNNINGTON having leased for a number of years, the *Brick House* at the junction of the Martinsburg Road and Shepherdstown Turnpike, known as *Walper's Cross Roads*, gives notice to his friends and customers generally, that he will

Remove his Store

from the old stand at Kerneysville Depot, *one mile* further down the Turnpike, to the aforesaid *Brick House*, on the 1st of April next.

He will be happy to greet his friends at the New Store, where he assures them that he will do all in his power to sell them goods cheaper than he has ever done.

His facilities are greater than they ever were, and his yearly expenses being *very materially reduced*, make it unnecessary to add large profits to cover expenses.

F. D. is glad of this opportunity of returning his thanks to his many friends for the patronage and kindness bestowed upon one, who came so lately among them an entire stranger, and he promises to put forth all his energies to merit a continuance of their custom, which has heretofore been so liberal.

Kerneysville, March 12, 1846—*Spirit copy.*

To the Farmers and Millers.

THE undersigned having leased the WARE HOUSE, at Shepherdstown, recently occupied by Mr. William Shortt, is now prepared to forward Grain & Flour to the District Market, or to purchase, or make liberal advances when received.

THOMAS G. HARRIS.

Jan. 22, 1846.—tf.

To Farmers and Millers.

THE undersigned has moved from the ware house lately Rented from Mr Shepherd's Heirs, into his own large new Stone Ware House, and is still prepared to Forward

Grain and Flour

To the District Markets, or to purchase or make liberal advances when received.

WM. SHORTT.

Shepherdstown, Feb. 12, 1846—tf.

"Spirit of Jefferson" and "Martinsburg Gazette," will please copy.

Clerk Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN who is thoroughly acquainted with the Mercantile business, and of undoubted character, will be able to obtain a good situation and a liberal salary, if application be made to P. Q., immediately, at this office, postage paid.

March 12, 1846.

Fresh Crackers.

SIX Barrels, Water, Soda and Sugar Crackers, just received by

S. H. ALLEMONG.

March 12.

NOTICE.

I TAKE this method of making known that William (the stock alterer,) late the property of Wm Z. Sinclair, dec'd, will serve the public in his calling, as heretofore, with the difference that he will hereafter work only for cash, as the collection of small amounts involves as much trouble as the labor of making it. He is authorised by me to receive the money for his services.

R. S. BLACKBURN.

March 5, 1846—3t.

A VALUABLE FARM

For Sale.

I WILL sell the Farm belonging to the heirs of the late Daniel Buckles, dec'd, at private sale. It is about two miles South of Shepherdstown, containing

THE FREE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS

PER ANNUM,

Payable half yearly; but Two Dollars will be taken in payment in full, if paid entirely in advance.

☞ Whenever payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the year, interest will be charged.

☞ Subscriptions for six months, $1 25, to be paid invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING.

The terms of advertising are, for a square or less $1, for three insertions—larger ones in the same proportion. Each continuance 25 cents per square. ☞ All advertisements not ordered for a specific time, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Mr. V. B. Palmer, American Newspaper and Advertising Agent in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, has been appointed Agent for receiving and forwarding subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, at his offices in those cities respectively, viz:

Baltimore, Southeast corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets.
Philadelphia, No. 59. Pine Street.
New York, No. 30 Ann Street.
Boston, No. 14 State Street.

VARIETY.

THE KISS BEHIND THE PARLOR DOOR.

"Take all the pleasures all those three
Can give—wealth, fame and wine;
Still all will be the same to me,
While this remains but mine:
But give this—I'll nothing miss,
For little needs he more
Of pleasure, who can steal a kiss
Behind the parlor door."

If there's such pleasure in a kiss,
That "wealth, and fame and wine"
Cannot compare with it, I'll make
The precious treasure mine!
Yes, though I meet with watchful aunts,
And frowning "'mas" a score,
The next chance I will steal a kiss
Behind *some* parlor door!

Now if it's as they say it is,
That "stolen fruit is sweet,"
It proves that *kisses must be stolen*
To make the bliss complete.
If so, I'll pluck them from the tree,
Nor trouble heaven for more!
Oh, the kiss—the *stolen* kiss for me,
Behind the parlor door!

If *kisses were* the fruit that graced
The "tree of olden fame,"
In plucking them I do not think
That Eve was much to blame.
I find but one fault with the dame,
Though some have found a score—
To *eat* the fruit she should have gone,
Behind the parlor door!

A Western Judge.—A paper published somewhere out West gives the following report of a Judge's sentence, lately passed on a criminal. Brumley was undoubtedly 'a hard case,' but what kind of "a case" the Judge is, our readers may determine:

"Brumley, you infamous scoundrel, stand up, while I pass sentence on you! You're an unredeemed villain—you haint a single redeemin' trait in your character—your wife and family wish the had sent you to the Penitentiary long ago. This is the fifth time *I've* had you up before *me*, and you've put *me* to more trouble than you neck is worth. *I've* exhorted and prayed over you long enough, you scoundrel! Just go home and take one glimpse at your family, then leave these diggins in short order; don't let us hear of you again. The Grand Jury have found two other indictments against you, but I'll discharge you on your own recognizance, and if I ketch you in this neck of woods to-morrow mornin' at daylight, I'll hump you off to Jeffersonville and sock you right square in jail in a little less than no time, or sooner, you infamous scoundrel!

A Real Irishman.—A friend who was present at the fire in Chicopee Falls, on Wednesday night, relates the following anecdote. The house was occupied by some Irish families, and when the flames had got pretty well started, one of the Irishmen was noticed, ousily employed in pouring water over his potatoe hills—a small patch of which adjoined the burning dwelling. His wife, a little more shrewd (as all women are) reproved him, and asked, "why don't you hollow *fire*, Patrick?" "Och! indade," returned Pat—"ye blunderin' woman—*how can I holler, when I have got to walther my praties*—don't ye see, they will burn up?"

Absence of Mind.—A man on board a steamboat intending to step up to the captain's office and pay his fare, stept up to a young widow and began to pay his address to her. He discovered his error when she inquired if there was no minister on board, as she could not wait for the boat to reach the port before they got married.

Irish Blunders.—Well Patrick, asked the doctor, how do you do to-day? O! dear doctor, I enjoy very bad health indade. This rhumetis is very distthressing. Whin I go to slape I lay awake all night, and my toe is swelled up as big as a goose's hen's egg, so whin I stand up I fall down directly almost immadiately.

A Regular Whaler.—An Irishman, who had just come over, went into an office in New York the other day, where a notice was stuck up—"thirty men wanted for whaling." On being asked his qualifications, he said that within the week he had *whaled* Mick Finn, Ned Nowlin and Owen Connor, and that he should *whale* Jemmy Duffy so soon as he could lay his eyes on him. He was not wanted.

"Hallo there Tommy, my boy, what are you climbing on that ladder for?"—"To see how high the thermometer is, dad:" "How high is it, my son?"—"Just above the third story winders, Hadn't no idea it was so warm. Ho-o-o-o!"

An Exquisite.—"Will you be so kind as to put that coin in my pawket," said a dandy who had bought a two cent cigar and received his change in pennies, "that vulgaw coppaw will scent my fingaws."

Remedy for the Nightmare.—We do not know that any of our subscribers are troubled with the nightmare; but there are some to whom we would recommend the following recipe, which is doubtless equally valuable as a preventive or a cure:

"A certain gentleman," says a New York Journal, was troubled with *Nightmare*, "and had tried many remedies without effect, when his wife suggested to him, one sleepless night, that perhaps he *owed the printer* for his paper. He said he did not know, but went next morning to ascertain. He found he was two years behind; paid up, went home, and slept soundly for several nights, but for fear the cure was not final, he went again to the printing office, and paid a year in advance, and has never had the nightmare since."

LAWSON BOTTS,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLESTOWN,
Jefferson County, Virginia.
March 12, 1846—2m.

JOHN BLAIR HOGE,
Attorney at Law,
Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia,
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care, in the Counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan, &c.
☞ Office over the Superior Court Clerk's Office.
Oct. 30, 1845.—6m.

Lawrence B. Washington,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RESPECTFULLY offers his Professional Services to the public.
He may be found in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.
Nov 27, 1845.

JAMES McSHERRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Smithfield, Jefferson County, Virginia,
PRACTISES in the County and Superior Courts of Jefferson and adjoining Counties.
May 22, 1845.—tf.

A CARD.
WILLIAM LUCAS & BENJ. F. WASHINGTON,
HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, will attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick, and Clarke.
Office the same as heretofore occupied by Lucas & Bedinger.
Charlestown, Aug. 14, 1845—tf.

The Senior Partner in the above Card would say to his friends and to the public generally, that he has again resumed, with renewed zeal, the practice of his profession, which the duties of public life, for the last few years, have compelled him in a measure to neglect. To all, then, who would entrust their business to his charge, he deems it only necessary for him to say, that he is again prepared, as heretofore, with all his energy, to do battle in their cause, and to protect, with all his ability, the rights and interests of his clients. He can generally be found, when not elsewhere professionally engaged, at his office in Charlestown.
Aug. 28, 1845.—tf.

"The Whole of Oregon or None."
WHILST some of my neighbors would pursue a temporizing policy, either as regards the rights of the Union, the claims of their Customers, or the wants of the Farmer, I am for a bold *strike*, and a "masterly" *activity* in discharging my duty to all who have, or may patronize me for the future. Yet, whilst others may beat their "spears into pruning hooks," my "*bellows*" blows its pipe for peace and will be content to give its aid in the manufacture of the more peaceful implements of the husbandman, so necessary in his tilling the soil.
Therefore, all who may wish any article in the *BLACKSMITHING LINE*, may rest assured that it will be done in the very best manner, and on merely *living* terms. As to *HORSE-SHOEING*, I am willing to turn a hand with any son of Vulcan, here or elsewhere. And from my experience in this branch of the business, I hope I may continue to receive the liberal encouragement heretofore extended.
Thankful to *all* my customers for the support of past years, I hope by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a continuance of their favors.
HIRAM O'BANNON.
Feb. 26, 1846—tf.

U. S., Oregon, & Great Britain.
WHILST it is the duty of our Government to prepare and keep in order the sword and spear, it is my business also to prepare and keep in order the plough share and pruning hook; I would therefore inform my friends and foes—if any of the latter I have—that I am prepared to furnish them with every thing in my line of business, on terms to suit the times—War or Peace. All work taken from my shop may be returned if not done in the best manner. I expect in a few days to negotiate with our wagon makers. I shall be then enabled to furnish my customers with any kind of wood work ironed in the best manner.
G. S. GARDNER.
Charlestown, Feb. 19, 1846—*Spirit copy.*

The Farmer's Friend.
THE undersigned begs leave to return his thanks to those old and tried friends who have so long patronized the shop at present under his management, and would say to them, that for the future, it shall have more claims than ever for their support. As to his work, it has stood the test heretofore, and it cannot nor shall not, in the future, be beat, for durability, price or neatness. Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Ploughs, Harrows, and in short every thing belonging to his line shall be made or repaired, to order, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
ALFRED O'BANNON.
☞ Timber and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for work, at cash prices.
Feb 26, 1846—tf.

For Sale or Rent,
MY *BRICK HOUSE* and LOT in Charlestown.
Possession may be had on the first of April.
Feb 19, 1846. JOHN YATES.

For Rent.
WILLIAM ANDERSON offers for Rent the BRICK BUILDING on Shenandoah street, opposite the U. S. Arsenal, at Harpers-Ferry. Said Dwelling has 9 comfortable Rooms—6 of them with fire-places—and has a good pantra. A good Kitchen and extra pantry is attached. Possession given first of April next. This House is well calculated for Boarders, and to a good tenant, three boarders would be certain from the Store. Apply to A. Hunter, Esq., Charlestown, Va.
Feb. 12, 1846.

I Have Still a Few
SASH of every size, Venitian Blinds, Panel Doors, Door Frames, Window Frames, &c., and will make to order every thing in that line, as well as every species of wood work wanted in the building of a house; or, will contract for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired. All of which will be attended to with promptness and executed with despatch.
March 5, 1846. B. TOMLINSON.

FOR SALE.
ON the 16th day of MARCH, (Court day,) I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder,
A Stanhope or Buggy Wagon,
which was sold by me as Executor of the Estate of the late Wm. Z Sinclair, on the day of general sale, but was retained for the want of sufficient security on the part of the purchaser.
I will also sell, on the same day, a NEGRO MAN of middle age, belonging to said estate, to satisfy debts of said estate.
The terms will be six months credit, with approved security. R. S. BLACKBURN, *Executor.*
March 5, 1846—ts.

Coal Stoves.
THE attention of those in want of COAL STOVES is invited to the improved kind that is now being manufactured at the Harpers-Ferry Foundary, which consists of five different sizes, suitable for Offices, Shops, Stores, Churches, &c. *Also* on hand, *Hot-Air Cooking Stoves*, which will be delivered and set up in any section of the country they may be wanted.
WANTED—A large quantity of Old Copper and Brass, and old Cast and Wrought Iron, which will be taken in exchange, at the highest price, for any thing in my line.
HUGH GILLECHE.
Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 13, 1846.

O. FISH & CO'S
Fashionable Hat, Cap and Fur ESTABLISHMENT,
Washington City.
IN connection with Gentlemen's Wardrobe Articles. Sales-rooms 1 and 2, Brown's Hotel, at the sign of the "Golden Fish."
We offer for sale a very full and splendid assortment of GOODS in our line, as enumerated in part below:
HATS.—Beaver, Cassimere, Moleski nand Brush Hats, of the most approved models now in vogue, in the style and manufacture of which we defy all competition.
N. B. The Franklin Institute of the city of Philadelphia, at their recent Fair, awarded us two medals for the best specimens of Beaver and Moleskin Hats, and the American Institute have also awarded us the highest honors for five consecutive years; evidences of the superiority of our manufacture.
Extract of a letter from Gen. Andrew Jackson to F. P. Blair, Esq. of Washington.
"I tender my thanks to you for this elegant Hat; I shall preserve it as a memento of your friendship. Please to say to Messrs. O. FISH & CO. (the manufacturers,) that it gives proof of their superior skill in this branch of mechanism."
Extract from the correspondence of the National Intelligencer.
The beauty of the Hats at the late Fair of the American Institute should be noticed among the improvements in the arts. It pleased me that the Hatter whom I regarded as the best in the country, (Orlando Fish) has taken the first prize both at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the Franklin Fair in Philadelphia.
Brushes and Combs—Hair, cloth, tooth, nail, flesh, hat and shaving Brushes. Also, infants' hair brushes.
Tortoise shell, ivory, buffalo, and horn dressing and pocket combs, of every conceivable size and shape.
Perfumery.—Lubin, Prevost, Guerlain, and Ede's Extracts of Fragrant Flowers, for the Toilet and Handkerchief, Shaving Creams and Soaps, Oils and Preparations for the Hair Dentifrices, German and French Cologne.
Sundry articles for every body's use, Pastille's Lip Salve, Cold Cream, Pearl Powder and Puffs, Preston Salts, Aromatic Vinegar, Travelling Dressing Cases, &c.
TO TRAVELLERS.
We have been appointed sole agents for the celebrated Liancourt Nautilus Life Preserver, which inflates itself while being drawn around the person—a most valuable article for a moment of sudden danger upon the water.
Also, Blunt & Sym's celebrated six barrel Self-Revolving and Self Cocking Pistol. A single inspection will convince any one that this is decidedly the best constructed self-cocking pistol now in use. No traveller should be without these two articles.
Washington, Jan. 1, 1846—1y.

Wholesale and Retail
HAT ESTABLISHMENT.
190 *Baltimore st., Baltimore.*
WRIGHT & HOWARD,
RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the citizens of Jefferson county to their establishment for the manufacture and sale of **HATS**, in which may be found a large and general assortment of all articles in their line. Their establishment combining within itself every facility for complete workmanship with all the latest improvements in machinery—employing only the most scientific and experienced workmen and using the best materials alone, they are enabled with the aid of long practical experience to produce an article of GOODS unsurpassed by any thing in this or any other market.
To the Retail customer they are prepared to furnish a description of goods warranted to give the most eminent satisfaction, in fashion, durability and intrinsic worth.
The wholesale dealer will find inducement to purchase in the fullest and best selected assortments to be met with in the trade.
The fashion for the successive seasons regularly introduced and allowed to surpass all others in point of beauty and merit.
Gentlemen's, youth's, and children's caps, of new and beautiful patterns always kept on hand, which they offer for sale, with all other articles in their line, at the lowest possible prices. Their terms of Sale will be found liberal and accommodating, and every effort used to entitle them to the patronage of a liberal public.
WRIGHT & HOWARD,
Fashionable Hatters,
No 190 Baltimore street.
Baltimore, October 2, 1845—1y

TO PRINTERS.
Type Foundry and Printer's Furnishing WAREHOUSE!
THE subscribers have opened a new Type Foundry in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job or Fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Cases, Galleys, Brass Rule, Steel Column Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, and every other article necessary for a Printing Office.
The Type, which are cast in new moulds from an entire new set of matrixes, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. All the type furnished by us is "hand-cast."
Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.
N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.
Composition Rollers cast for Printers.
Editors of Newspapers, who will buy three times as much Type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months' insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribe.
COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 Ann st. New York
Sept. 25 1845—6m

PUMP BORING.
Charles G. Bragg,
BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Loudoun, Clarke, Frederick, Berkeley and Jefferson counties, that he still continues the Pump Boring Business, and will be happy to serve the citizens of the above counties in that way. His work shall be done in the most workmanlike manner and perfect satisfaction insured. From a long pursuit in this business, he is confident that he cannot be beat in his calling, by any one.
Promptness and fidelity shall ever be given to orders and work. By strict attention to business he thinks he may rely with confidence upon a generous public for a liberal support.
Residence in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, which direction, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.
CHARLES G. BRAGG.
Charlestown, April 3, 1845—1y

Charlestown Refectory.
THE undersigned begs leave to return his most grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, for the very liberal support extended towards his establishment, since its opening in this town. He will still continue to keep on hand at all times, a large and general assortment of
Candies, Fruits, Cakes,
CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
Which will be offered on the most reasonable terms. His candy is of his own manufacture, and is warranted to be equal, if not superior, to any ever offered in this market.
On hand, a fresh supply of the very celebrated *Medicated Hoarhound Candy*, which has received the recommendation of the Medical Faculty here, as elsewhere, as a simple and most efficacious remedy for coughs and colds, so frequent at this season of the year.
Cakes will be furnished to families for parties, &c., at the shortest notice, and at prices but little above the first cost of the materials.
The Ladies and Gentlemen of the town are respectfully invited to call at his Establishment, Cross-corner from the Bank—taste, try and judge for themselves.
JOHN F. BLESSING.
Feb 19, 1846.

100 BUSHELS prime seed Oats, for sale by
Feb 26. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

MANUFACTURED
Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, &c.
THE subscribers offer for sale at their Stores, 136 Pratt street, opposite the Depot, and No. 96 South Charles street—
300 packages from 15 to 25 lbs each, of Extra Peach Leaf TOBACCO, much approved by those who have used it
200 boxes 100 lbs each, same brand
500 small do 15 to 16 lbs each, "Lily of Virginia," a very superior article
100 boxes Congress 5's lump
50 do do do Hamet Pearce, Richm'nd
20 do Spun Roll Wm. Grenner's do
60 do do do Clark's
45 do Sweet 16's Lump, Lynchburg
100 do do 13's do
300 small do Ambrosia half pounds
100 half do Sweet Pounds
100 small do Bee's Wing.
SNUFFS.
100 boxes Scotch Snuff, ¼ lb papers, 18 lbs each
1500 bladders do various sizes, &c
Rappee, Macabau, Congress, &c
New York fine cut chewing
Smoking Tobacco in ½ and ¼ lb papers
SEGARS in all their variety of the following brands:

Regalia	Cazadores
La Primavera	Canones
La Vuelta Abajo	Principe
La Norma	Justo Sanz
La Minerva	Lord Byron
La Palmareal	Washington la Norma
La Esperanza	Legitimas
La Pru	Image

Washington P. B.
10 bhds Kentucky Tobacco, for sale
Superior 25c Tobacco on retail.
A & J BONN & BRO.
Baltimore, October 2, 1845—6m

KNABE & GAEHLE,

Piano Forte Manufacturers
No, 9 Eutaw St., Baltimore.
AT their establishment may constantly be found a large assortment of 6½ and 7 octave PIANOS, in plain and highly finished case of Rose, Mahogany and other wood, with all the latest American and European improvements. The Manufacturers have formerly been engaged in the business in Germany, and for the last ten years in this country. The many instruments they have finished for Professors and and amateur Musicians, for their own private use, is a proof that their Pianos are what they are represented to be, at least equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country or Europe.
As a pledge that their Instruments are well and faithfully made, they will warrant them for five years, if good care be taken of them, and any Piano that does not give satisfaction may be returned within the first six months.
The manufacturers will keep the Pianos sold by them in the city and within two hundred miles, always in tune the first year without charge, so that the purchasers of their Instruments need run no risk of having them spoiled. They therefore recommend their Pianos with full confidence, assuring the public that they are determined not to be undersold by any dealer or manufacturer, and ask it as a favor of any one wishing a good instrument to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Second hand Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos hired or tuned; second hand pianos for sale.
Oct. 2, 1845.

Cheap Paper Hangings
And Upholstery Goods.
G. S. GRIFFITH, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand and is constantly receiving from the Factory, a splendid collection of new and beautiful styles of
PAPER-HANGINGS:
Such as Fresco, Madalian Landscapes, Columns, Stripes, &c.
Also, every description of *Unglazed Papers*, for rooms, entries, &c.
Upholstery Goods:
Such as Worsted Damask, of all colors; Cushions and Curtains made to order; Feather Beds made of the best feathers and ticking; Curled Hair, Husk and Moss Mattresses; together with every article that pertains to the Upholstery business. Venitian Blinds, of all colors, always on hand and made to order.
Cotton Wadding—Black and White Wadding, of all sizes, wholesale and retail, at manufacturer's prices.
Persons desiring any of the above articles will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as they will be sold very low at
G. S. GRIFFITH'S, No 128 Balt st between Calvert and South.
Baltimore, November 2, 1845—1y

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, AND SUN SHADES.
THE subscriber having purchased the extensive Philadelphia Manufactory, recently established in this city, corcer of Little Sharp and Baltimore streets, begs leave to inform country merchants and city dealers, as well as the public generally, that he is prepared to accommodate them on terms fully as cheap as they can be purchased in Philadelphia or New York. His stock of Umbrellas, Parasols and Sun Shades, is of the best and most substantial manufacture, and will be found as extensive and varied as any other in the country. Determined to sell at the very lowest Philadelphia and New York prices, he respectfully invites the public to give him a call.
FRANCIS BEEHLER.
Baltimore, Oct 2, 1845—6m

FURNITURE,
Curled Hair & Husk Matrasses
A FULL assortment constantly on hand, and made to order, in the shortest time, and of the best materials. N. E. Corner of Lombard andLigh Streets, Baltimore. A. CLIFFORD & CO.
Baltimore, Oct 2, 1845—6m

COLE, CRAFT & CO.
Wholesale Fashionable
HAT Warehouse,
No. 15, S. Calvert St.
COLE, CRAFT & CO., have removed to No. 15, South Calvert Street, corner Lovely Lane, where they are prepared to offer, of their own manufacture, a very large stock of Hats and Caps, and daily adding thereto, embracing every variety and quality in the Hat trade, which they will sell on terms as advantageous as can be had in this or any other market, and great pains is taken in selecting, sizing and packing—an advantage to purchasers.
Country Merchants will examine our assortment before purchasing, as we feel assured that no where will they find so full and complete a stock from which to make their selections. Our stock of Hats, in part, consists of White Beaver, White Pearl, and Black Cassimere, White and Black Brush Nutria, of several qualities, Russia of all qualities, fine and common Fur, low prices, Silk and Moleskin, Palm Leaf, &c. White, Blue, and Black Wool, Ashland and Sporting, Glazed Caps, and others of all description.
Baltimore, Feb. 26, 1846.—1A.

COUPLAND & GROVE,
Hat & Cap Manufacturers,
40 *Market st., Baltimore,*
AT reduced prices, warranted of superior manufacture, fashionable style and finish.

Best superfine Beaver Hat	$4 00
Fine do Neutria Beaver	3 00
Cassimere, very best quality	3 00
Extra super Moleskin (Fr. Plush)	3 50
Russia hat, finest article	3 00
Satin Beaver Silk hat	2 50
Good Silk hats	2 00

Children's hats, blue and black, with men's, youth's, boy's and children's Caps of every description; also winter caps in fur, glazed and silk oil caps.
Gentlemen at a distance can be correctly fitted by sending their measure in the number of inches, taken either round the head, or on the outside of the hat, over the head (in a letter.) It must be stated when written, if the measure is round the head or round the hat. Every attention will be paid to any orders, as though the person were present.
Baltimore, October 2, 1845—6m

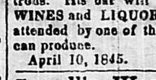
VIRGINIA, to wit:

AT Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in February, 1846—

Mary Onderdonk PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Matthew Jones, Administrator with the will annexed of John Williamson, deceased, and the said Matthew Jones and Elizabeth his wife, Jonathan Burns and Nancy his wife, Caleb Burns and Sidney his wife, John Noland and Polly his wife, Leonard Williamson, Jacob Williamson, Jun., John Williamson, William Small and Margaret his wife, Lewis Winebrenner and Mary his wife, Morgan Thornburg, Sarah Thornburg, Isaac Thornburg, John Summers and Martha Summers, DEFTS.,

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants, Caleb Burns and Sidney his wife, John Williamson and John Summers, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said Defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house, in the said town of Charlestown.
A copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.
Feb 19, 1846.

UNION HOTEL.
THIS large and commodious House, recently erected by Mr. Isaac Paul, on the Railroad, is now open for the reception of the public, and the subscriber begs leave to say that no effort on his part shall be wanting to render the stay of those who call upon him, agreeable.—He is also prepared to accommodate boarders by the week, month, or year.

The ***Daily Line of Stages***, to the South, (via Staunton,) run to and from this house.
A. S. RHODES,
Late Proprietor Cloverdale Hotel.
Winchester, March 5, 1846—tf.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Harpers-Ferry, Va.
THE undersigned most respectfully informs the public that he has leased the Hotel at Harpers-Ferry, known as the UNITED STATES HOTEL. He has been flattered by the kind testimonials he has received of the satisfaction and approval of his conduct as a landlord in *Charlestown*, and bringing to his residence the experience of some years, he believes he will be able to maintain his character among his friends, and to acquire new tributes of approbation from the travelling public. He is determined to keep a good house, and one which will recommend itself.
He asks the travellers by the Rail Road as well as all others to give him one call, and if there be any reasonable cause of complaint of the fare or the manner of its service, a second visit will not be expected. He will endeavor to be polite and courteous, and all in his employ, connected with the Hotel, will be required to practice the same deportment. Preparations have been made for the accommodation of visiters—singly or in families, and the best the markets afford will be at the service of his patrons. His bar will be furnished with good WINES and LIQUORS, and his Stable will be attended by one of the best ostlers the State can produce. JOS. F. ABELL.
April 10, 1845.

Carrell's Western Exchange.

Winter Arrangement.
FOR the accommodation of the Passengers in the Cars, I have determined to have OYSTERS and other Delicacies of the season, where Ladies and Gentlemen will only have *to pay for what they get*. I am prepared to dine fifty persons daily. My situation is the most eligible and convenient on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. I hope to receive a share of the public patronage. E. H. CARRELL.
Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 8, 1846.
P. S. The public generally are invited to give me a call. E. H. C.
Win. Rep. & Spirit copy.

WILLIAM RATLIFF,
Flour & General Commiss'n
MERCHANT,
No. 51, Light Street, above Pratt,
BALTIMORE.
OFFERS his services to Millers, Merchants and Farmers, in selling Flour, Grain, and other Country Produce, of all kinds, and in the purchase of Groceries, Fish, Salt and Plaster, and hopes by strict attention to business, and punctuality in making returns, to receive a share of business.
Cash advances made on consignments when required.
Baltimore, June 19, 1845—1y.

JOHN HOBSON & CO.,
Flour & Commission Merchants.
No. 381, West Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.
OFFER their services to Millers, Merchants and Farmers, in selling Flour, Grain, and other country produce, of all kinds, and in the purchase of Groceries, Fish, Salt and Plaster, and hope, by strict attention to business, and punctuality in making returns, to receive a share of business
Cash advances made on consignments when required.
Baltimore, Feb 26, 1846—1m.

JOHN BOGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION,
Forward'g & Produce Merchants
NO. 14, Spear's Wharf, BALTIMORE—Dealers in Flour, Grain, and Country Produce generally.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
Dec. 4, 1845—3m.

WALTER CROOK, Jr.
UPHOLSTERING
AND
Paper Hangings Warehouse,
NO. 220, Baltimore Street, near Charles street, Baltimore, keeps constantly on hand a large and general assortment of goods in his line of business, viz:
Satin and Worsted Damask, assorted colors
Watered Moreens
Cashmerine, and Borders to match
Curtain Trimmings
Cornices, Ornaments, and Curtain Rings
Embroidered and plain Curtain Muslins
Curtain Bands and Clasps
Silk Cords and Tassels
Curled Hair and Moss, Feathers; together with a general assortment of
Curtain Materials and Upholstery Goods.
Also, a large assortment of French and American Paper Hangings, suitable for Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Chambers, Halls, &c. together with Borders, Columns, Views, and Fire-Screens.
He makes to order, Bed and Window Curtains, Feather Beds, Curled Hair, Moss, and Husk Mattresses, Carpets, Cushions, Venitian Blinds, Shade Blinds, and all work in the Upholstery and Paper Hanging Business attended to.
Country Merchants and others are invited to give me a call.
Baltimore, Oct 2, 1845—1y

Codfish and Mackerel,
FOR sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY.
March 5, 1846.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in March, 1846:

Peter Crowl and Mary his wife, PL'TFS,
AGAINST
John Sharff, Jacob Sharff, and Peter Sharff, John F. Smith administrator of Jacob Hammer, dec'd, Eve Hammer the widow of the said Jacob Hammer, dec'd, Lewis Hammer, Bladen Hammer, Francis Hammer, Thomas Hammer, Mary E. Bowers late Mary E. Hammer, Sarah A. Hammer, Braxton Hammer, and Ellen J. Hammer, children and heirs of the said Jacob Hammer, deceased, Charles McCormick and Province McCormick, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants, Bladen Hammer, and Francis Hammer, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Country; *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the 1st day of the next term and answer the bill and amended bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper printed in this county, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.
A copy—Teste
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*
March 5, 1846.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in February, 1846:

Charles G. Stewart, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Henry Heans, deceased, and William Grantham, as administrator of the estate of James Shirley, Jun., deceased. PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
William B. Magruder and Braxton Davenport, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, William B. Magruder, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is ordered, That the said defendant appear here on the first day of the next term of this Court, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in this County, for two months successively, and be posted at the front door of the Court-house of this County.
A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*
Feb. 5, 1846.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in February, 1846:

B. C. Cooper and S. C. Cooper, partners, trading under the name and firm of B. C. & S. C. Cooper, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Alexander S. Dandridge and Adam S. Dandridge, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant, Alexander S. Dandridge, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country; *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.
A Copy—Teste.
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*
Feb. 5, 1846.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

IN the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the County of Jefferson, Jan. 9th, 1846,

Wilhelmina Jungcart Sprenger, and Carl Wilhelm Sprenger, PLTFS.
AGAINST
Gerard B. Wager, Adm'r of Frederick W. Sprenger, dec'd, DEFT.,

IN CHANCERY.

Extract from Decree made on the 9th day of January, 1846.

☞ "The Court doth order, that notice be given, agreeably to the Act of Assembly of 13th March, 1840, chapter 52, requiring all persons who may have claims against the decedent Sprenger, to exhibit the same for settlement, before the 1st day of May next, to await the further action and order of the Court.
A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

IN accordance with the above order of the Court, notice is hereby given, that all persons who may have claims against the said decedent Frederick W. Sprenger, are required to exhibit the same for settlement, on or before the 1st day of May next.
Such claims may be exhibited, properly authenticated, either to Edward E. Cooke, Commissioner of the Court, or to the Adm'r of said Sprenger. G. B. WAGER, *Adm'r.*
Feb 26, 1846—8w—*Spirit copy.*

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the clerk's Office of the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in February, 1846:

Samuel Deitrick and Elizabeth his wife, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
John S. Stone and Amelia A. his wife, Albert Koster, George R. Berry and Eleanor his wife, and John B. Woltz, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants, John S. Stone and Amelia A. his wife, Albert Koster, and Geo. R. Berry and Eleanor his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.
A Copy—Teste.
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.
Feb 19, 1846.

VIRGINIA, Jefferson County, Sct.

IN the County Court, January Term, 1846.

Ann C. Stephenson, George B. Stephenson, P. P. W. Stephenson, and Fontaine Beckham, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Mary E. Stephenson, orphan of James Stephenson, dec'd, James A. Beckham, George C. Beckham, Ann Amelia Beckham, and Philip S. Beckham, children of Fontaine Beckham and Ann Beckham, dec'd, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Mary E. Stephenson, not having entered her appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that she is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the 1st day of the next April term, of this Court, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in this county, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.
A Copy—Teste,
Jan. 22, 1846. T. A. MOORE, *Clerk.*

Keerl's Vermifuge.
Prepared and Sold, Wholesale and Retail,
GEORGE H. KEERL,
Druggist, No. 323 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
THIS medicine has been prepared for many years by the proprietor, and it has been extensively used with the greatest success as an effectual remedy for destroying and expelling worms from children and grown persons. It is perfectly safe and mild in its operation, and may be given to infants of any age with perfect safety. The reputation of this preparation is constantly increasing, and no family should be without a vial in the house.
The following are a few of the testimonials of the virtues of Keerl's Vermifuge:

"Westfield, Allen County, Ohio, July 25, 1842.

"Mr. Geo. H. Keerl,
Dear Sir,—After my best repects to you, I inform you that the Vermifuge called "Keerl's Vermifuge," is the best medicine for expelling worms that was ever known in this Western county. Since I have sold that which I got from you (the 19th August 1840) I could get nothing to act so infallibly as your preparation, for expelling worms from both infants and adults. Send me 36 doz. of your Vermifuge.
Signed, GEO. B. SCHRINER."

Extract from a Letter from Mississippi.

"Benton, Mississippi, July 26, 1844.

Mr.