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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, December 2, 1844.

Talls - Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Delegates.

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and House of Delegates. I am happy to say to you at the outset of this annual communication, that you return to your duties at the capitol under circumstances of de-cided and general improvement in the private and public interests of the State. The dis-tressing embarrassments which have so long disturbed and crippled the operations of busi-ness, have, in a great measure, begun to relax; the abuses of credit, with the extravagance, speculation and debt they encouraged, to disap-pear; a more rigorous and self-delying frugali-ty to be practised—and thus the ioundation of a wiser and safer system of individual transac-tion has been gradually and extensively com-menced in the experience, habits and spirits of our people.

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r people. Whilst in these respects, affecting advantageously the sources of our private prosperity for the future we have reason to be gratified, otto

for the future we have reason to be gratified, we have, in other respects affecting the sources of public good, reason even for warm and pa-triotic congratulation. The public revenue and credit of the State—those great interests which bring into issue the character and well being of a whole people, and which to us for years past have been the abjects of profound-est anxiety, have not only been rescued from every danger to which they have been exposed, but established upon a footing of the greatest womdness and strength. oundness and strength. In 1840, the treasury being unable to meet

In 1840, the treasury being unable to meet the public obligations then due, such sum as was necessary to supply the deficiency was au-thorized by the legislature to be borrowed from the banks. This sum, so borrowed for that purpose, has been increased from time to time since then, as the increasing necessities of the treasury required, amounting in December 1840, to two hundred thousand dollars, in December last, to three hundred and fifty thousand, and constitutes what is commonly called "the tem-porary dett." Of this debt two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were paid in December

fifty thousand dollars were paid in December 11843, out of the revenue of last year, and the residue of one hundred thousand dollars will . be paid off out of the revenue of the present year, with a balance over, as it is now expect-ded of near, if not altogether, a hundred thou-sand dollars besides.—Highly gratifying, un-der any circumstances, as should be the com-plete and rapid extinguishment of so conside-trapide a debt it is especially oratifying to have rable a debt, it is especially gratifying to have had it effected in the face and under the dis-In a response of many difficulties, and by means, sone too, of a revenue system which, however un-stant tried and novel amongst us in many of its pro-rational system which is a second system without harsh-

ness, oppression or inequity. ->> service—the state of the treasury, it affords me the highest satisfaction to report to you, as I no mow do, that every thing is safe—that every engement chargeable upon it within the prevegtually met, and that a handsome surplus will ocremain for such appropriations to the public -slowelfare, as your wisdom shall determine.

"Jand in the same terms, that every thing also is fits. made to maintain it with inviolable fidelity, cost what it might, have effectually protected it a-guinat every pretence of suspicion, and that the bonds on the Commonwealth, as a consequence bonds on the Commonweatch, as a consequence
now stand, where intrinsically they deserved al-ways to stand, at a premium in the market.
This happy result is, in both cases, the direct and legitimate effect of bold and wise counsel, promptly, heartily and faithfully sustained by
Chose who, at last, had to carry them through. -he And rich in its practical benefits as this result an may well be considered to be; it is yet immea-surably more so as having revealed in all the eircumstances which brought it about, and rekeen and deep are the sensibilities of our peo ple to the obligations of national faith, and how over-mastering and uncorrupted amongst them is the vital sentiments of public and private ho-nesty, Harrassed in their individual labors by every species of reverse which a revulsion in business, having scarce a parallel in our history could inflict, they, nevertheless, came forward, instantly and without a murmur, at the call of the State, and promptly and generously, and in the midst of distress, took from their own wants , whatever was necessary for the supply of hers. The insulied preservation of our public credit by this patriotic conduct of the people, is an a-chievement worthy of every thing it has cost, and worthy of it all, and yet more is the grace-ful and noble testimony by which that conduct proves that our public morality is always true to our public engrgements. r public engagements-that whatever is conis the law to enforce it, is contracted upon a law which embarrassments and reproach have no power to weaken, and which will not be and annot be broken. But the early and successful extrication of bese branches of public interest from the dannational struggle brought the masses of our people into more thorough conflict than the one through which we have passed—never wave they more radically distinguished from each other by opposition of sympathy and opin-ion, or urged forward to the object of their wishes under a deeper or more distempered differention of party feeling; yet the great re-full is no sconer announced by the will which setties it, than the commotion is over—the ex-cited millions retire in acquiescence and peace to their common occupations, and our whole to their common occupations, and our whole system goes on just as at first, without jar, hindor disorder in its uncontrollable and ent movement. The result, so decisive of the most perfect submission to the great principles of our admirable government, is a new proof that whatever is the temporary and the party issues in which national contests may the party issues in which national contests may end. American government, American institu-tions and American liberty are safe. "Bejoteing with you that the recent contest has brought into still clearer light than before, the sound and self-supporting capacities of our system, and has justified more than ever the anticipations which are founded upon it. I invoke you to employ the repose which has followed, in building up with diligence and vigor the en-during and practical interests of that part of the

system which rests upon you. There is no work which could be better commended to your hands—no one which is more needful to be done, and there is no time for doing it, which is perhaps more propitious than the present one of political relaxation. Under this view of the advantages of the moment, I deem it my duty to speak of nothing and recommend noth-ing, which is not connected with the invigora-tion of our domestic policy, and to that end, shall invite your attention, chiefly to those lead-ing interests whose sound condition is indispen-sable to every well-administered and well-do-ing commonwealth. — These interests, "the INTERNAL IMPROVE-MENT" interest of the commonwealth is one—a system which rests upon you. There is no work which could be better commended to what it now is, the vast country which lies be-

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MENT" interest of the commonwealth is one-a principal, and to some considerable extent, a suffering one. Having adverted to this subject in my former message, though in a particu-lar connexion only, I would not recur to it now, but for the conviction long and habitually en-tertained, that the internal improvement of the

tertained, that the internal improvement of the state by suitable highways for market, is a STATE NECESSITY, which, however deferred, is abso-lute and inavitable at last. Let the geograph-ical situation of large and fertile districts be-yond the Alleghany, and the many circumstan-ces affecting their population be considered, and this necessity becomes apparent. If improve-ments are not to go there, thousands of their people are at once subjected to their alterna. people are at once subjected to their alterna-tive, for themselves and their children, of hardship, poverty and ignorance, or immediate emigration. Such a consequence as this might, indeed, be borne upon a small scale without agration. ny serious loss, but it cannot be risked upon the territory and population of those immense districts, without risking, at the same time, to a fatal extent, the prosperity and power of the state itself. The portions of the state which fatal extent, the prosperity and power of the state itself. The portions of the state which are most destitute, at present of commercial highways, and most dependent upon them, com-prehend, together with small parts of the Valley-the whole trans-Alleghany country, which does not border upon and enjoy the trade of the Ohio, and form a united whole which is successful to taritize than that of half of the greater in territory than that of half of the states; greater in tertility of soil than any equal area of our own state; rich in minerals, waterpower and health—in every physical elejaent of wealth which human industry can use, and wanting nothing to render it prosperous and happy, except facilities of intercourse and trade. But in this vital and comprehensive want, it will be assumed by an ensemble of works all self the parent of so many others, it wants al-

self the parent of so many others, it wants at most every thing else. Throughout the whole extent of this country, from Harpers-Ferry, to the State of Ternessee, a distance of more than four hundred miles up-on the Alleghany, it is penetrated by a few earthen turnpikes only, at wide intervals from one another; and of these few, one is unfinish-ed, and the oldest of them all, has been scarcely twenty wears in use. Percentibly and advaned, and the oldest of them all, has beel scarcely twenty years in use. Perceptibly and advan-tageously, however, as these turnpikes have aid-ed the purposes of settlement and social inter-course, they have been so inadequately support-ed, if supported at all, by means of lateral and tributary connextons with the vast tracts of country intervening between them, that except at their eastern and western ends, they have ne-ver been used, or used but little, for the vaps-portation of agricultural products. The while finite the set of the starse the set of the starse finite set of the se portation of agricultural products.

-slowelfare, as your wisdom shall determine. Upon another, and assciated branch of the public interest—the pecuniary credit of the source—that of grazing alone for all of its pp-In spite, however, of every disadvantage, and in spite even of the disheartening difficulties which have been entailed, for generations, upon the titles of its landed estates under the opera-tion of our own laws, such have been the trre-pressible energies of both country and people, that they have gone on steadily increasing in numbers and resources. In twenty years, the trans-Allerhany district (exceeding somewhat trans-Alleghany district (exceeding somewhat the country here spoken of) has added a hundred thousand to its numbers, and has thereby hanged its population from one-seventh to onefifth of the whole population of the State. years ago it paid about thirty-six thousand dol-lars only into the treasury, which at that time was not more than the eleventh or twelfth part Ten of the whole revenue. It now pays upwards of a hundred and ten thousand dollars, which is about the sixth part of that revenue. In 1819, he assessed value of lands, lots and buildings in this same district amounted to but sixteen millions of dollars, the land itself being assessed at an average value to the acre of no more than ninety-two cents. Twenty years alterwards, the lands, lots and buildings of this same district were assessed at thirty-nine and a-quarter millions, and the average value of an acre had risen to one dollar and forty cents. Twenty years ago, the whole assessed value of the other three districts amounted to a hundred and ninety-one millions of dollars; it is now a hun-dred and seventy millions. The average was then eight dollars, it is six dollars and sixty-in seventy mou helics has a sevent a sixtysix cents now, being a loss upon each particular acre of almost as much as the whole trans-Alleghany acre was estimated to be worth. Thus it seems, generally, that in the last twenty years this district has added largely to its numbers-has more than doubled the value of its permanent property, and that it now supplies to the treasury more than three dollars for every one But the early and successful them the dan-these branches of public interest from the dan-gers which threatened them will not afford you a higher, nor perhaps so high and exalting a gratification, as the evidence just furnished of the capacity of, our political system to stand firm under the severest trials which attach to its mature. You have seen it encounter, and now see it emerge triumphantly and without hurf from one o. these trials, which it may be confidently said that no Government upon earth hut itself could have stood without convulsions and bloodshed. At no former period has any mational, struggle brought the masses of our mational, struggle brought the masses of our sented, but that its numbers, and property, and contributions to the treasury, would all of them sented, but that its iningers, and property that contributions to the treasury, would all of them have been incalculably greater than they are now. This support it is still practicable to give. It is still practicable to make this dis-trict as powerful in fact as it is powerful in ca-pabilities; to make it, what it has every physi-cal faculty to become, the strongest and wealthi-est portion of the commonwealth, and so to make it eventually, the strongest and wealthi-est contributor also o every tinancial or other want which the commonweath may feel. If the contrary policy, however, is to be pur-sued, and this country is to be committed, for its further development and prosperity, to its own internal means, upon the idea that they and they alone, are enough for that end, it is as easy as it is painful to see the results that must fol-low.

yond it to the west was a more dreary, repul-sive and wilder frontier than itself, having no ful transformation which it now wears, down even to our own day, there was not a canal nor a railway nor a steamboat in all that magnificent region, so that a citizen of Virginia, when gone. The frontier, which was ruggeder than ourown, has given way to populous and power-ful communities, which are rich in every thing that commerce and soil and schools — that civilization and nature can supply, and are properly regarded on that account as amongst the choic-

t places in the Union for a residence and These communities, thus powerful in every internal advantage which can operate a sa boun-ty to e aigration, are now our rivals, and will con-

tend /ith us succesfully too, for the population of or obstructed district, unless we apply ourselves to immediate and effective counteraction. selve to immediate and effective counteraction. We hust resist or must suffer. Just say to the inhibitants of that country, standing in the ve-ry areacne of these states, and looking upon the buoyancy and health of their young and vrgin prosperity, that nothing is to be done of them; that, much as we deplore the exist-sce of that mountain barrier which seperates nem from all profitable connexion with the At-caption of the state of the space of the second lantic cities, not a dollar can be spared to remove it -Just say this, and let them be commended to the patient and self-denying virtues which are best suited to a state such as theirs, of pri-lation and struggle, and no one can doubt but musses of them will resort to immediate emigration as the only sure remedy that is left them. And emigration, in this case, does not deter or atilict as when it involves the abandonment of one's country. It is but the change of one spot of American soil for another, forfeiting to the emigrant not a particle of his political rights, and assuring him, at last, of a welcome incorporation with communities of people, whose government, institutions and laws are all of them kindred with those of the place of his nativity. Under these circumstances, whilst there are some with whom the sentiment of veneration for the place of their birth has never lost any portion of its almost mysterious power, by conflict with interest, and who cannot, and will not, in consequence, be separated from the scenes of their childhood and the graves of their

fathers -- whilst there are such, throng after fathers -- whilst there are such, throng after throng of others will leave us, and will take to other states that living, thinking and acting power, which, of all others, it is the most en-riching to receive and the most ruinous to

It is under the profoundest conviction that this result is inevitable, in some greater or less degree, unless it is prevented by the wise and energetic action of the legislature, that I deem

modating both trade and travel, would be more usefully, immediately and extensively felt than this one. There is no other which would be yond it to the west was a more dreary, repui-sive and wilder frontier than itself, having no advantages of habitation, or of promise great-er than its own.—And long since these forbid-ding features of it have been lost in the beauti-or surer accessions of both commerce and revenue from abroad. - Connecting advantageous ly with eastern Tennessee, and through it with adjacent portions of other States, it would be the nearest and best of all their inland avenues to cent region, so that a cluzen of virgina, when heres and bost of all their initian avenues to even standing upon its great highways of wa-ter, and looking up the Ohio, or looking down the Mississippi for an avenue of trade with the world, was no better off than when looking for it amongst the pathways of mountains. This is not now. Steam, with all its powers and to the amount of the expenditure required for appendages, is there, marking every thing with the trace of revolution. The wilderness is to Richmond or Norfolk, in addition to the same But if profit, it would contribute essentially to increase their capital and commercial importance and aid them to become what they ought to be, large and prosperous southern markets for sale and supply. Looking away, however, from all other consequences to result from the con-struction of this road, and regarding it as a mere auxiliary, or feeder to the James River and Kanawha canal, it is obviously of a value so great as to justify its construction upon that

ground alone, even if there were no other or stronger one. Passing over the respective merits of Macadamized roads and railroads, and all considerations of the peculiar fitness of either over the other in this case, it may be added to other reasons for the construction of one of them through the south-western counties that much and long as those counties have desired and needed it and little as they have participated, for any object, in the expenditures they have contributed to supply, they have nevertheless consented, through their representatives, at critical motheir representatives, at critical moments for themselves, to postpone their own in-terests to those of other sections, and have patiently and willingly since taken their share of every burthen which the farther promotion of ticular improvement to you, earnestly recommending that you will speedily and generously

provide for it. The remaining work enumerated as amongst those requiring the aid of the state, is that committed to the James river and Kanawha com-pany. This work has been regarded, and just-ly so, for more than half a century, as the prin-aided again and hence it has been The sum which is thus recommended to be ad-valued again and again by successive legisla-tures, with peculiar and great liberality. Not only is the State a subscriber for three-fifths

Under these circumstances, the enquiry

ment to which its means are unequal, and would at the same time retire not only with a quiet title to such portion of the work as it had been able to do, but would have the profits and the value of that portion greatly enhanced by the execution of the unfinished part at the exthe execution of the unfinished part at the ex-pense of another. By this arrangement also, the State having the entire command of the im-provement, would, upon her part, be enabled to carry it on according to any mode, under any agency, and with any degree of energy which she herself, might judge to be best for her own convenience, or for the wants and interests of her worked. Nor could she doubt or hesitate in her people. Nor could she doubt or hesitate in this case, as to the nature or measure of her own obligations, because of any expectation or own obligations, occase of any expectation of any hopes of reliance upon any power but her own. No other company could be better sup-ported by wealthy partners, by public confi-dence, or by liberal legislation, than the pre-sent one have been, so that its inability to strug-be the super su gle through with this improvement, may be taken as a final proof that the State must do it for her self, or must leave it undone. To leave it undone, however, she cannot and will not.

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Forbearing any further view of the many which might be submitted upon this plan, 1 re-commend it to your consideration and adoption, as the best which circumstances admit of.— Should the legislature disagree with me in this opinion, the next most suitable measure, in my dgment, though to be adopted not as a plan, but as a temporary expedient, is, that the state shall loan to the company such sum as shall be sufficient to save from ruin, and render available in some way its disjointed works between Lynchburg and the mouth of the North riverstipulating, if it does so, that a lock and dam improvement may be made between those points, if desired by the company, or a railroad, if desired, which it is thought can be made by a judicious use of the works already there, at some eight or nine thousand dollars per mile. I those sections, was thought to require. With these remarks, I submit the subject of this par-ticular improvement to your account of this parmore justly proportioned than the present one to her stock; that it be divided equally between her three proxies, who shall themselves be selected from different constitutional districts; and that the state shall have the right to make examina-

of the capital stock of the present company, to which this work is confided, but she has ad-ceive. Within this limit—the limit of ability anced it large sums out of her own funds, and where the relations of lender and borrower are has guaranteed the punctual payment of still larger advances which have been made to it by others. The sectual condition of the work and of the company undertaking it, is therefore a public of babittor is the sectual condition of the sectual cond subject of habitual interest to the legislature | made, without ability or expectation of ability to and the public. Having treated somewhat mi-nutely of the formation and progress of this and that moment not the borrower, but the agent company in my former message, it will be enough at present to say, that when it was incorporated, it was charged upon pain of forfeit- advances, in my judgment, would cease to be advisdegree, unless it is prevented by the wise and energetic action of the legislature, that I deem it my duty to call upon you earnestly to begin that action now. Whether it be thought wised at first to attempt little or much, let something, at least, be begun. Let some actual and useful step be taken, and taken as an earnest of what is to follow. Let the people of our unimproved and distant sections be made to understand and to feel that they are not to be abandoned; that the an amount exceeding a prin of the was charged upon pain of forfeit-ation of the legislature, that I deem ure with the duty of completing, in a prescrib-ed manner, the whole line of improvement from tide water at Richmond to the Ohio river, a dis-tance of near five hundred miles, within twelve years thus given, ten have expired, less than to feel that they are not to be abandoned that the an amount exceeding a prin to extend the distance has been expended, and loans to an amount exceeding a prin to feel the distance has been expended, and loans to an amount exceeding a prin to feel that they are not to be abandoned that the an amount exceeding a prin to feel the distance has been expended, and loans to an amount exceeding a prin to feel the distance has been expended, and loans to an amount exceeding a prin to feel that they are not to be abandoned that the and amount exceeding a prin to feel that they are not to be abandoned that the and amount exceeding a million and a balf of the state is the instance in the instance i

dence in their acts, by sharing in the money which

This company, composed in part of corporations, who practically hold and exercise a plurality pow-

In reporting upon the general condition of the public interests, as it is my duty to do, I should be greatly neglectful, if I did not direct your atten-tion particularly to the state of business in the Court of Appeals. It is such, I regret to say, and has been for some years, as to require that easily has been for some years, as to require that early and effectual measures be taken by your body to protect the public from the recurrence of any simiar state for the future. By referring to the ab-stracts which have been made from the reports of the clerks of the Court of Appeals, by the clerk of the House of Delegates, and annually submitted by him to the Legislature, it appears, that from 1837 to September, 1843, seven hundred and ninety-eight suits were instituted in the Court of Apty-eight suits were instituted in the Court of Ap-peals, and six hundred and fifty-seven decided— thus showing an aggregate of suits instituted over those decided, of one hundred and forty-one, or an increase at the rate of twenty annually. Let this one hundred and forty-one be added to the four hundred, and forty-source which steed undecided hundred and forty-seven, which stood undecided upon the docket in 1837, and the five hundred and eighty-eight which they make, will show the number remaining on hand in September, 1843.

NO. 22.

From this statement it is evident, that if no change is made for the more rapid disposal of its ousiness by that Court, its docket can never be cleared, but must go on increasing at a regular and alarming rate. It is evident also, this rate of decision continuing, that no new case can reach to adjudication under less than a six or seven year's delay. In either point of view, much more n both, this accumulation and delay of business in that court, is an evil wholly inconsistent with the due administration of justice, and calling loudly for redress.

The causes of such a condition of business in this court, (and they are distinct from any want of a fair degree of competency in its members,) are undoubtedly various, and may be found, perhaps, in the structure and administration of the inferior courts-in the variableness and the perplexities of our laws-in the absence of any limitation either of amount or subject required for appeal—in the habits of the bar—in the spirit of litigation which will not be contented whilst there is any thing to be hoped for, and in the tendency on these several accounts, to convert this court from an ultimate tribunal for the exposition and settlement of law and its principles, into a tribunal merely for the final hearing and trial of particular cases. Whilst, therefore, a per-fect remedy for it must have relation to these and to any other causes conspiring to produce it, it is nevertheless believed that a serviceable, if not complete one, may be found in a limitation upon the right of appeal-such an one as shall confine the right to an amount in value fairly graduated by the general value of transacin suit. A limitation of this kind has its tions precedent in our Magistrates' jurisdiction, and its advantages are daily felt in the Supreme Court of the Un ted States.

Besides this, it would be possible, as will be seen by reference to a well considered report made some years ago to the House of Delegates, to constitute out of the Judges of the General Court a new one, intermediate between that and the Court of Appeals, which shall meet annually, or oftener, in the several judicial districts of the State, and shall there exercise final jurisdiction over all cases not exceding a prescribed amount in all cases not exceeding a presenteer amount of value. And passing by even this plan, it would be possible to remodel the existing court by as-signing its equity duties to a chancery branch, which shall sit in Richmond and Lewisburg, and have the right of deciding finally upon all matters

Whatever the remedy which it may best suit the wisdom of the Legislature to adopt, the ne-cessity for adopting some one is immediate and urgent. Happily for our judiciary and our people, the administration of justice amongst us thus far has been habitually, noble, and always exempt from even the suspicion of "sale or deni-al." It is for you now to take care that its administration shall be as perfectly exempt hereaf-ter from all the mischiefs and wrongs of delay. In connexion with this subject generally, it may not be amiss to remind the Legislature, that the usual period for the revisal of the laws has passed, and that the laws themselves, both in matter and bulk, have risen to a state which would render. their reduction to a consistent and accessible code a highly useful and acceptable service to the pub-In relation to our criminal law, such is the public experience of its defects, and such especially is the painful sense of them, which is oftentimes pressed upon the mind and heart of an Executive by appeals to his mercy as the only protec-tion against them, that I would now urge upon you the necessity of a separate and immediate revisal of portions of it, at least, if it were not for the hope that the eminent citizen and jurist to whom it has heretofore been confided by the Legislature, would anticipate any issue to their labor by the early conclusion and communication of his own. I communicate herewith the Adjutant General's annual report upon the subject of the militia and other matters committed to his charge, and need not bespeak from you, to whom he is known as an officer of decided merit, the respect to which his various recommendations are entitled-and especially entitled to this repect is his recommendations, often and justly repeated, for the restora-tion of brigade inspectors. Whatever amend-ments you may think it expedient to introduce into our militia system, and whatever the system, it will still be impossible to secure any high degree of soldierlike and military efficiency militia itself, except by withdrawing the citizen from his home and labors for a length of time; when it is everywhere reducing, by invicible pow-er, the transactions of Governments and men to integrate body of our people are unable to afford, and which at a moment of profound peace, are not and which at a moment of profound peace, are not indegrate body of our people are unable to afford, and which at a moment of profound peace, are not and which at a moment of profound peace, are not indegrate body of our people are unable to afford, and which at a moment of profound peace, are not indegrate body of our people are unable to afford, and which at a moment of profound peace, are not indegrate body of our people are unable to afford, and which at a moment of profound peace, are not thing beyond mere enrolment and organization— for all active and efficient service, ready to be per-formed at an expense of public emergency, the main formed at an expense of public emergency, the main and at an expense of private interest which the reliance of the State can only be placed, in the first instance, upon her volunteer corps. This partic-ular branch, therefore, of the militia, deserves to be encouraged; and to that end, it is worthy of consideration, whether it would not be judicious out at once, and, if it be possible, forever. It is the shame of Great Britain, that, in the midst of are now exacted by law, and demand, in lieu of them, the contribution by each malitiaman of a small sum of money, from which a fund shall be raised and be made applicable to the expenses of the increased training which, in that case, should

Let the present condition of the Let the present condition of the western states, and the effect of it upon the future growth of this very part of our own be consi-dered, and it will be difficult not to see that the policy which will leave that growth to maintain and invigorate itself, cannot be adopted without imminent risk of positive and irrevocable mis-chief. For many years, during which this frontier part of the State was growing up to

an amount exceeding a million and a half of dollars, and now existing as an outstanding debt against the company, have been expended tect the State, on the other hand, against al he dangers of excessive involvment

Should other councils prevail, and the policy of postonement be resolved upon, as the true stock---its credit and its income. To the first of these means the company has never yet re-sorted, and could not, it is believed, in the preed upon to moifn over a population and pro-perty still shrinking over a sectional jealousy still growing stronger and deeper; over a be loved and venerated commonwealth drooping more and more under he hands of her improvident sons, and descending in a dostiny still lowering from point to point of feebleness and decay. In the last and worst extremity however, to which such policy may lead, we may rowed. hope, it is true, for some patial -recovery, through the population of other paces pouring in upon us to take the lands and the homes that have been rendered cheap by the decourage-ment or desertion of their owners. Velcome and especially then as such an accessiol would be, there are yet no people upon earth whose labors or whose presence Virginia shouldever have occasion to want in exchange for her own There are to her, at least, no sons like her own sons, and long, long may the soil which feeds them, and the sovereignty which defends it, continue in their hands and in the hands of their children. Without undertaking, in this connection, to its Work.

enumerate the many works of decided import-ance, to which the public aid might be extend-ed, I suggest, respectfully, that that aid seens to be most urgently demanded for the comple-tion of the turnpike between Staunton and Park-ersburg; for the improvement of that between Staunton and Scottsville; for the construction Staunton and Scottsville; for the construction of a Railroad or a Macademized road from a suitable point on James river to the Tennessee line, and for the continuation, in some form or other, of the James River and Kanawha improvement.

The condition, and the claims for assistance from the state, of the Scottsville and Staunton and Staunton and Parkersburg turnpikes, havbeen set forth with much care and minutes by the Board of public works in their annual report, I beg leave to refer the legislature to it for all necessary information about them and to recommend that the recommendations of the Board be carried into effect.

to recommend that the recommendations of the Board be carried into effect. The construction of a road from the James River to Tennessee, passing through the south-western counties, and connecting their inter-course and trade, together with the ituercourse and trade, as far as possible, of the neigh-boring states wilh the routes of the James riv-er and the Valley, has been brought before the Legislature so repeatedly, and urged upon it with such imposing weight of statistical and other argument by other Executives ; by con-conventions of the people interested ; by com-mittees of your own body, and by engineers in your service, that scarcely a word is necessary to be now said, in order to point out either its ne-cessity or value. Let the grounds of its va-lue (and that value constitutes in part its ne-cessity also)—let these be roviewed, and entire confidence will be extended to the opinion, that of the larger improvements heretofore project-ed in the state, and yet to be made, there is no one whose efficiency in creating as well as accom-

to be so suited to the actual necessities of the case, so little perplexed with practical difficul-ties, or so consistent with the general duties of a State to her people, as that of taking back, with the consent of the company, such part of the work undertaken by it, as it is unable to acthe work undertaken by it, as it is unable to ac-complish, and leaving it in the full possession and enjoyment of every dollar's worth which it has actually done. By this arrangement, the company, on its part, would relinquish in effect nothing but its difficulties. It would re-linquish its struggles to accomplish an improve-

er in the management of its concerns, is not only cessarily rises, what is the company able to to towards the prosecution and completion of most peculiar in its organization, but is wanting in some of the indispensable requisites which would he residue of its work? To this enquiry it qualify it to act as agent for the State, were an may be answered, that the means of the compa gent desired in the control and management of ny are threefold-its right to call upon its memers for further and voluntary subscriptions of ility which such a purpose eminently needs. It is not, however, in this supposable character of agent, but in that of borrower, that I have regard-

they manage.

and recommended it to your assistance. sent condition of its affairs, with any reasona-The admitted importance of providing by law ble probability of success. So neither has it for a well supported, well regulated and adapted ever resorted to its credit separately from the system of common education, will, justify, it is hoped, my recurrence for the third time to that marantee of the State, and as even that guarantee has not been sufficient at all times to prosubject. I should rejoice to be spared the neces-sity of this duty, but neither I nor any other Exetect it from injurious sacrifices, it is in no respect probable that it would of itself, be a basis cutive ever can be, as long as the legislative and on which any considerable sum could be borstatistical history of this subject remains as it is as long as our provision for it is so painfully in As to the income of the company, consisting adequate to our wants, and so painfully contrasted, of its tolls and water rents, it is burdened with too, with the manner in which generation after generation, for more than fifty years, our public actors have made it the official and popular theme an amount of demand upon it already, which is almost, if not altogether equal to its capacity. The ordinary and current expenses-the annu-ity of twenty-one thousand dollars due to the for enlogy and patriotic aspiration. It is humiliat-ing, after this, to look upon its history now, and to see that, whilst laws have been accumulated stockholders of the old James river company-the interest upon its one million and four hun-dred thousand dollars of guaranteed debt-the pon laws to advance it, so little comparatively has been actually done-so little, indeed, that not only is there one in every twelve of our grown up interest also upon its two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of State loan, not to mention smaller liabilities, have all of them to be paid off and governing population who can neither read nor write, but at this very moment there are grow-ing up in the midst of us thirty thousand "indipefore a dollar of income can be applied by the company to the resumption and continuation of gent children," to whom, for the past year, not a solitary hour of instruction has been afforded at any school in the State. At this day, when the human mind, is perhaps, more thoroughly and pro-foundly roused than it has ever been beforewhen it is everywhere reducing, by invicible powwork is in to degree possible, it is a matter of no little emparrassment to determine what is no little emberassment to determine what is best to be done. Several different courses pre-sent themselves, each of which has its difficul-ties, and each allo in some form, requiring the previous consent d the company. One of these courses is, that the State, which is now the owner of three-fifths of the capital stock, and which other owns inits own right, or is bound by its gearantee for the outstanding debt of the company, shall buy outhe other shereholders at some airreed and equitable compensation, and eproachful, if, indeed, it be not appalling; I call upon you, therefore, who have the whole control of this matter in your own hands, so to legislate upon it that this fact shall continue no longer— that the evil of it and the stain of it shall be blotted some agreed and equidble compensation, and then go on to finish wat is yet to do, as its her power, and of that civilization, which she is extending, far and wide, to mankind, a fifteenth part of her entire number is a pauper population. It would be a deeper shame for us, whose freedom is so much greater than her's, and whose prosperiadgment and ability maydirect. Another is, that the Stateshall divide the lin

ty drives pauperism away, that an almost equal proportion of our own number should be found, to whom the very alphabet of their mother tongue had never been taught.

Another is, that the State shall tavance such amount of funds to the company a shall ena-ble it to finish either some particular and suffer-ing part of the work, or the whole of s. After comparing these several plans with one another, no one of them appears, upon the whole, to be so suited to the actual necessities of the base of the particular difficulty of the section of the base of the section of the section of the section of the base of the section of the section of the section of the base of the section But this we shall suffer, bitterly and long, if no-thing energetic is done to arrest it. Let the sub-ject, then, be taken in your counsels as one of the worthiest amongst all the worthy that could enworthiest amongst all the worthy that in a gen-gage them, and be it your honor to unite in a gen-erous effort with each other to build up a system which shall secure the rudiats of learning to every child in the State, an pents of learning to every child in the State, and the associate the intelligence and sovereignty of the State itself in early and perpetual union with each ther. Having submitted the general basis of a plan upon this subject to the last Legislature, which Thave seen no reason to disapprove of, I respectfully submit it anew for your considera-tions.

the increased training which, in that case, should be required of the volunteer companies. Thomas H. Buyly one of the Judges of the Gen-eral Court, and of the Circuit Superior Courts of Law and Chancery, having resigned his place, du-ring the recess of the Legislature, George P. Scarburg was duly appointed and commissioned, by the Executive to fill the vacancy thus occa-sioned

I have received from the several Banks within this Commonwealth, the quarterly statements which they are required by law to make to this Department of their respective conditions, and now communicate them for your information. I have also received and now communicate,

Thave also received and how com-certain resolutions upon various subjet the States of Massachusetts, Mississip tucky, Maryland, Rhode Island, Georgia inecticut, and a memorial from the New Y torical Society, requesting copies of La-dosupports

T Nov. 15. THOMAS RAWLINS







CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1844.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, December 2, 1844.

Tolla Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Delegates.

VOL. 1.

and House of Delegates. I am happy to say to you at the outset of this annual communication, that you return to your duties at the capitol under circumstances of de-cided and general improvement in the private and public interests of the State. The dis-tressing embarrassments which have so long disturbed and crippled the operations of busi-tic have bus us a great measure, bergin to relax: distuitbed and crippled the operations of busi-mess, have, in a great measure, begun to relax; the abuses of credit, with the extravagance, speculation and debt they encouraged, to disap-pear; a more rigorous and self-delying frugali-ty to be practised—and thus the foundation of a wiser and safer system of individual transac-tion has been gradually and extensively com-menced in the experience, habits and spirits of thus records.

Whilst in these respects, affecting advanta-

we have, in other respects, allecting advanta-georaly the sources of our private prosperity for the future we have reason to be gratified, we have, in other respects affecting the sources of public good, reason even for warm and pa-triotic congratulation. The public revenue and credit of the State—those great interests

which bring into issue the character and well which bring into issue the children and went being of a whole people, and which to us for years past have been the subjects of profound-est anxiety, have not only been rescued from every danger to which they have been exposed, but established upon a footing of the greatest

gration.

In 1840, the treasury being unable to meet the public obligations then due, such sum as was necessary to supply the deficiency was au-thorized by the legislature to be borrowed from the banks. This sum, so borrowed for that the banks. 'This sum, so borrowed for that purpose, has been increased from time to time since then, as the increasing necessities of the creasury required amounting in December 1840, to two hundred thousand dollars, in December last, to three hundred and fifty thousand, and constitutes what is commonly called "the tem-porary debt." Of this debt two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were naid in December fifty thousand dollars were paid in December 1843, out of the revenue of last year, and the residue of one hundred thousand dollars will he naid off out of the revenue of the present year, with a balance over, as it is now expect-tion ed, of near, if not altogether, a hundred thou-but sand dollars besides.—Highly gratifying, un-der any circumstances, as should be the com-

mplete and rapid extinguishment of so conside-mable a debt, it is especially gratifying to have a had it effected in the face and under the disinsucouragement of many difficulties, and by means, too, of a revenue system which, however untoo, of a revenue system which, however un-start tried and novel amongst us in many of its pro-relations, has accomplished it all without harsh-ness, oppression of inequity.

ness, oppression or inequity. Service the state of the treasury, it affords me to now do, that every thing is sale—that every en-(inigagement chargeable upon it within the pre-and lsent year, has been, or will be fully and punc-to remain for such appropriations to the public Service the state of the treasury, it affords me (inigagement chargeable upon it within the pre-and lsent year, has been, or will be fully and punc-to mow do, that every thing is sale—that every en-(inigagement chargeable upon it within the pre-and lsent year, has been, or will be fully and punc-to untry intervening between them, that except at their castern and western ends, they have been this res-the value of the treasury it and punc-to untry intervening between them, that except this res-the value of the treasury it affords the public of its agriculture, therefore, instead of bebg diversified as it might be, continues to depend, as it has always depended, upon or esolitary source—that of grazing alone for all of its pp-the sale were been is a the sale state of the sales the public interest—the pecuniary credit of the public interest—the pecuniary credit of the as it has always depended, upon or esolitary source—that of grazing alone for all of its pp-state. no mowdo, that every thing is safe-that every en-

"Wand in the same terms, that every thing also is be safe, that the strenuous exertions, which are "imade to maintain it with inviolable fidelity, cost its what it might, have effectually protected it against every pretence of suspicion, and that the bonds on the Commonwealth, as a consequence and now stand, where intrinsically they deserved al ways to stand, at a premium in the market.— This happy result is, in both cases, the direct and legitimate effect of bold and wise coursel, promptly, heartily and faithfully sustained by those who, at last, had to carry them through "And rich in its practical benefits as this result may well be considered to be, it is yet immeasurably more so as having revealed in all the surably more so as having revealed in all the circumstances which brought it about, and re-vealed through the most iniallible of tests, how keen and deep are the sensibilities of our peo-ple to the obligations of national faith, and how over-mastering and uncorrupted amongst them is the vital sentiments of public and private ho-nesty. Harrassed in their individual labors by every species of reverse which a revulsion in business, having scarce a parallel in out history having scarce a parallel in our history could inflict, they, nevertheless, came forward instantly and without a murmur, at the call of the State, and promptly and generously, and in the mids of distress, took from their own wants whatever was necessary for the supply of hers. The unsulled preservation of our public credit The unsulied preservation of our public credit by this patriotic conduct of the people, is an a chievement worthy of every thing it has cost, and worthy of it all, and yet more is the grace-ful and noble testimony by which that conduct proves that our public morality is always true to our public engagements—that whatever is con-tracted upon the architer and hence of the State ed upon the probity and honor of the State as the law to enforce it, is contracted upon a which embarrassments and reproach have no power to weaken, and which will not be and cannot be broken. But the early and successful extrication of these branches of public interest from the dan-ers which threatened them will not afford you higher, nor perhaps so high and exalting a ratification as the evidence, just furnished of gratification as the evidence just furnished of the capacity of our political system to stand firm under the severest trials which attach to its insture. You have seen it encounter, and now see it emerge triumphantly and without hurf from one o. these trials, which it may be confidently said that no Government upon earth but jiself could have stood without convulsions and bloodshed. At no former period has any and bloodshed. At no former period has any national struggle brought the masses of our people into more thorough conflict than the one through which we have passed—never were they more radically distinguished from each other by opposition of sympathy and opin-ios, or urged forward to the object of their wishes under a deeper or more distempered information of party feeling ; yet the great re-sult is ne coner announced by the will which settles it, than the commotion is over--the ex-cited millions retire in acquiescence and peace cited millions retire in acquiescence and peace to their common occupations, and our whole system grees on just as at first, without jar, hind-rance or disorder in its uncontrollable and beneficent movement. The result, so decisive of the most perfect submission to the great principles of our admirable government, is a new proof that whatever is the temporary and the party issues in which national contests may end. American government, American institu-tions and American liberty are sate. Bejoleting with you that the recent contest has brought into still clearer light than before, the sound and self-supporting capacities of our asystem, and has justified more than ever the bantocipations which are founded upon it, I invoke you to simplay the repose which has followed, in building up with diligence and vigor the en-during and practical interests of that part of the cited millions retire in acquiescence and peace

work which could be better commended to your bands—no one which is more needful to be done, and there is no time for doing it, which is perhaps more propitious than the present one of political relaxation. Under this view of the advantages of the moment, I deem it my duty to speak of nothing and recommend noth-ing, which is not connected with the invigora-tion of our domestic policy, and to that end, shall invite your attention, chiefly to those lead-ing interests whose sound condition is indispen-sable to every well-administered and well-do-ing commonwealth. even to our own day, there was not a canal nor a railway nor a steamboat in all that magnifia raiway nor a steamoat in all that magnifi-cent region, so that a citizen of Virginia, when even standing upon its great highways of wa-ter, and looking up the Ohio, or looking down the Mississippi for an avenue of trade with the world, was no better off than when looking for the avenues the apthways of mounting. But of these interests, "the INTERNAL IMPROVEit amongst the pathways of mountains. This is not now. Steam, with all its powers and Of these interests, "the INTERNAL IMPROVE-MENT" interest of the commonwealth is one—a principal, and to some considerable extent, a suffering one. Having adverted to this subject in my former message, though in a particu-lar connexion only, I would not recur to it now, but for the conviction long and habitually en-tertained, that the internal improvement of the state by suitable highways for market, is a STATE NECESSITY, which, however deferred, is abso-lute and inavitable at last. Let the reograph-ical situation of large and fertile districts be-yond the Alleghany, and the many circumstan-ces affecting their population be considered, and this necessity becomes apparent. If improve-ments are not to go there, thousands of their appendages, is there, marking every thing with the trace of revolution. The wilderness is gone. The frontier, which was ruggeder than

ourown, has given way to populous and power-ful communities, which are rich in every thing that commerce and soil and schools-that civilization and nature can supply, and are properly regarded on that account as amongst the choic-et places in the Union for a residence and These communities, thus powerful in every

internal advantage which can operate a sa boun-ty to e aigration, are now our rivals, and will contend with us succesfully too, for the population of ot obstructed district, unless we apply our-selves to immediate and effective counteraction. ments are not to go there, thousands of their people are at once subjected to their alternaive, for themselves and their children, of hard-We nust resist or must suffer. Just say to the ship, poverty and ignorance, or immediate emiinhibitants of that country, standing in the ve-ry resence of these states, and looking upon ration. Such a consequence as this might, ndeed, be borne upon a small scale without abuoyancy and health of their young and ny serious loss, but it cannot be risked upon vigin prosperity, that nothing is to be done of them; that, much as we deplore the existthe territory and population of those immense districts, without risking, at the same time, to a ace of that mountain barrier which seperates fatal extent, the prosperity and power of the state itself. The portions of the state which are most destitute, at present of commercial mem from all profitable connexion with the Atlantic cities, not a dollar can be spared to remove are most destitute, at present of commercial highways, and most dependent upon them, com-prehend, together with small parts of the Valley-the whole trans-Alleghany country, which does not border upon and enjöy the trade of the Ohio, and form a united whole which is greater in territory than that of half of the states; greater in iertility of soil than any ecual area of our own state; rich in minerals, water-power such bealth in energy physical element Just say this, and let them be commended the patient and self-denying virtues which are best suited to a state such as theirs, of pri-tation and struggle, and no one can doubt but masses of them will resort to immediate emi-gration as the only sure remedy that is left them. And emigration, in this case, does not deter or afflict as when it involves the abandonment of one's country. It is but the change of one power and health—in every physical elegaent of wealth which human industry can use, and wanting nothing to render it prosperous and happy, exceptiacilities of intercourse and trade. But in this vital and comprehensive want, it will also be accounted as a second trade. spot of American soil for another, forfeiting to the emigrant not a particle of his political rights, and assuring him, at last, of a welcome ncorporation with communities of people. whose government, institutions and laws are all of them kindred with those of the place of his self the parent of so many others, it wants almost every thing else. Throughout the whole extent of this country, rom Harpers-Ferry, to the State of Ternessee, a distance of more than four lundred miles upon the Alleghany, it is penetrated by a few earthen turnpikes only, at wide intervals from one another; and of these few, one isunfinish-ed, and the oldest of them all, has been scarcely twenty years in use. Perceptibly and advan-tageously, however, as these turnpikes have aidlost any portion of its almost mysterious power, by conflict with interest, and who cannot, and wil not, in consequence, be separated from the scenes of their childhood and the graves of their riching to, receive and the most ruinous to

> It is under the profoundest conviction that this result is inevitable, in some greater or less degree, unless it is prevented by the wise and energetic action of the legislature, that I deem it my duty to call upon you earnestly to begin that action now. Whether it be thought wisest at first to attempt little or much, let something, at least, be begun. Let some actual and useful tran he taken and taken can earnest of what

system which rests upon you. There is no work which could be better commended to your hands—no one which is more needful to be done, and there is no time for doing it, which is perhaps more propitious than the present one of political relaxation. Under this view of the advantages of the moment, I deem it my modating both trade and travel, would be more usefully, immediately and extensively felt than this one. There is no other which would be supported at present, or at all times, by a dens-er population, by a richer country, or by larger or surer accessions of both commerce and rev-enue from abroad. Connecting advantageously with eastern Tennessee, and through it with adjacent portions of other States, it would be the nearest and best of all their inland avenues to the Atlantic markets, and these markets must necessarily be either Baltimore, Richmond or Noriolk. If the first, then the commerce of these productive communities, carried from end to end of our territory, would profit us, at least to the amount of the expenditure required for its transportation through the state. But if to Richmond or Norfolk, in addition to the same profit, it would contribute essentially to increase their capital and commercial importance and aid them to become what they ought to be, and his them to become what they ought to be, large and prosperous southern markets for sale and supply. Looking away, however, from all other consequences to result from the con-struction of this road; and regarding it as a mere auxiliary, or feeder to the James River and Kanawha canal, it is obviously of a value

so great as to justify its construction upon that ground alone, even if there were no other or stronger one.

Passing over the respective merits of Mac-adamized roads and railroads, and all consider-ations of the peculiar fitness of either over the other in this case, it may be added to other reasons for the construction of one of them through the south-western counties, that much and long as those counties have desired and needed it as those counties have desired and needed it, and little as they have participated, for any ob-ject, in the expenditures they have contributed to supply, they have nevertheless consented, through their representatives, at critical moments for themselves, to postpone their own interests to those of other sections, and have patiently and willingly since taken their share of every burthen which the farther promotion of those sections, was thought to require. With these remarks, I submit the subject of this particular improvement to you, earnestly recommending that you will speedily and generously provide for it.

The remaining work enumerated as amongst those requiring the aid of the state, is that com-mitted to the James river and Kanawha com-pany. This work has been regarded, and justly so, for more than half a century, as the prin-cipal one in the State, and hence it has been nativity. Under these circumstances, whilst there are some with whom the sentiment of ve-neration for the place of their birth has never only is the State a subscriber for three-fifths of the capital stock of the present company, to which this work is confided, but she has ad-vanced it large sums out of her own funds, and as guaranteed the punctual payment of still fathers—whilst there are such, throng after throng of others will leave us, and will take to other states that living, thinking and acting power, which, of all others, it is the most en-

ment to which its means are unequal, and would at the same time retire not only with a quiet title to such portion of the work as it had been able to do; but would have the profits and the value of that portion greatly enhanced by the execution of the unfinished part at the ex-pense of another. By this arrangement also, the State having the entire command of the improvement, would, upon her part, be enabled to carry it on according to any mode, under any agency, and with any degree of energy which she herself, might judge to be best for her own convenience, or for the wants and interests of her people. Nor could she doubt or hesitate in use, as to the nature or measure of her this own obligations, because of any expectation or any hopes of reliance upon any power but her own. No other company could be better sup-ported by wealthy partners, by public confi-dence, or by liberal legislation, than the pre-sent one have been, so that its inability to strug-ich theorem with this improvement may be taken gle through with this improvement, may be taken as a final proof that the State must do it for her

as a final proof that the State must do it for her self, or must leave it undone. To leave it undone, however, she cannot and will not. Forbearing any further view of the many which might be submitted upon this plan, 1 re-commend it to your consideration and adoption, as the best which circumstances udmit of.— Should the legislature disagree with me in this opinion, the next most suitable measure, in my judgment, though to be adopted not as a plan, but as a temporary expedient, is, that the state shall loan to the company such sum as shall be sufficient to save from ruin, and render availasufficient to save from run, and render tystille ble in some way its disjointed works between Lynchburg and the mouth of the North river— stipulating, if it does so, that a lock and dam improvement may be made between those points, if desired by the company, or a railroad, if desired, which it is thought can be made by for redress. a judicious use of, the works already there, at some eight or nine thousand dollars per mile. would recommend also, as accompanying condiwould recommend also, as accompanying condi-tions to any legislative grant, that the vote of state as a shareholder be increased to something more justly proportioned than the present one to her stock; that it be divided equally between her three proxies, who shall themselves be selected from different constitutional districts; and that the different constitutional districts; and that the state shall have the right to make examinations of the works of the company by an engineer or engineers of her own separate appointment, whenever, in the opinion of the Board of public works, it may be expedient or necessary to do so. The sum which is thus recommended to be advanced by the State to the company, falling pre-sumptively within its ability to repay, is to all just interests a loan, expedient under the circumstances for the State to make, and for the company to re-ceive. Within this limit—the limit of ability where the relations of lender and borrower are maintained and acted upon by both parties-the advances of the State, and upon calculations both fiscal and economical, are advisable and legitimate. But when this limit is passed, and advances are subject of habitual interest to the legislature and the public. Having treated somewhat mi-nutely of the formation and progress of this company in my former message, it will be enough at present to say, that when it was incorporated, it was charged upon pain of forfêt-tire with the duty of completing, in a present from tide water at Richmond to the Ohio river, a dis-tance of near five hundred miles, within twelve years after its first organization. Of the twelve than the state is the state is the least and when this relation arises, the advances, in my judgment, would cease to be advis-able. Whenever the money with which this work is to be conducted, comes to be furnished exclu-sively by the State, there is no sound reason why it should be given up to the management of an agency, such as that of this company, where the anthority of the State is the least and where here

In reporting upon the general condition of the public interests, as it is my duty to do, I should be greatly neglectful, if I did not direct your atten-tion particularly to the state of business in the Court of Appeals. It is such, I regret to say, and has been for some years, as to require that early Court of Appeals. It is such, I regret to say, and has been for some years, as to require that early and effectual measures be taken by your body to protect the public from the recurrence of any simi-lar state for the future. By referring to the ab-stracts which have been mude from the reports of the clerks of the Court of Appeals, by the clerk of the House of Delegatos, and unnually submitted by him to the Legislature, it appears, that from 1837 to September, 1843, seven hundred and nine-ty-eight suits were instituted in the Court of Ap-neals, and six hundred and fifty-seven decided peals, and six hundred and fifty-seven decided-thus showing an aggregate of suits instituted over those decided, of one hundred and forty-one, or an increase at the rate of twenty annually. Let this one hundred and forty-one be added to the four hundred and forty-seven, which stood undecided upon the docket in 1837, and the five hundred and eighty-eight which they make, will show the number remaining on hand in September, 1843. From this statement it' is evident, that if no change is made for the more rapid disposal of its business by that Court, its docket can never be cleared, but must go on increasing at a regular and alarming rate. It is evident also, this rate of decision continuing, that no new case can reach to adjudication under less than a six or seven year's delay. In either point of view, much more in both, this accumulation and delay of business in that court, is an evil wholly inconsistent with the due administration of justice, and calling loudly

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The causes of such a condition of business in this court, (and they are distinct from any want of a fair degree of competency in its members,) are undoubtedly various, and may be found, perhaps, in the structure and administration of the interior courts—in the variableness and the perplexities of our laws-in the absence of any limitation either of amount or subject required for appeal-in the habits of the bar-in the spirit of litigation which will not be contented whilst there is any thing to be hoped for, and in the tendency on these several accounts; to convert this court-from an ultimate tribunal for the exposition and settlement of law and its principles, into a tribunal merely for the final hearing and trial of particular cases. Whilst, therefore, a per-fect remedy for it must have relation to these and to any other causes conspiring to produce it, it is nevertheless believed that a serviceable, if not complete one, may be found in a limitation upon the right of appeal-such an one as shall confine the right to an amount in value fairly graduated by the general value of transac-tions in suit. A limitation of this kind has its precedent in our Magistrates' jurisdiction, and its, advantages are daily felt in the Supreme, Court of the United States.

Besides this, it would be possible, as will be seen by reference to a well considered report made some years ago to the House of Delegates, to constitute out of the Judges of the General Court a new one, intermediate between that and the Court of Appeals, which shall meet annually, or oftener, in the several judicial districts of the State, and shall there exercise final jurisdiction over all cases not exceding a prescribed amount in value. And passing by even this plan, it would be possible to remodel the existing court by assigning its equity daties to a chancery branch, which shall sit in Richmond and Lewisburg, and have the right of deciding finally upon all matters Submitted to its cognizance. Whatever the remedy which it may best suit the wisdom of the Legislature to adopt, the ne-cessity for adopting some one is immediate and urgent. Happily for our judiciary and our people, the administration of justice amongst us thus far has been habitually, noble, and always exempt from even the suspicion of "sale or deni-1 11 7 It is for you now to take care that its administration shall be as perfectly exempt hereafter from all the mischiefs and wrongs of delay. In connexion with this subject generally, it may not be amiss to remind the Legislature, that the usual period for the revisal of the laws has passed, and that the laws themselves, both in matter and bulk, have risen to a state which would render their reduction to a consistent and accessible code a highly useful and acceptable service to the pub-In relation to our criminal law, such is the public experience of its defects, and such especially is the painful sense of them, which is oftentimes pressed upon the mind and heart of an Executive by appeals to his mercy as the only protecof this duty, but neither I nor any other Exe- tion against them, that I would now urge upon you the necessity of a separate and immediate revisal of portions of it, at least, if it were not for the hope as long as our provision for it is so painfally in- that the eminent citizen and jurist to whom it has heretofore been confided by the Legislature, would anticipate any issue to their labor by the early conclusion and communication of his own. I communicate herewith the Adjutant General's annual report upon the subject of the militia and ing, after this, to look upon its history now, and other matters committed to his charge, and need not bespeak from you, to whom he is known as an upon laws to advance it, so little comparatively officer of decided merit, the respect to which his various recommendations are entitled-and espe-cially entitled to this repect is his recommendaonly is there one in every twelve of our grown up and governing population who can neither read nor write, but at this very moment there are grow-ing up in the midst of us thirty thousand "indi-gent children," to whom, for the past year, not a solitary hour of instruction has been afforded at to up the been afforded at any school in the State. At this day, when the human mind, is perhaps, more thoroughly and pro-foundly roused than it has ever been before— from his home and labors for a length of time, and at an expense of private interest which the er, the transactions of Governments and men to the standard of its own enlightened and intrepid and which at a moment of profound peace, are not judgment, and is making knowledge, like bread, a necessary of life; at this day, and especially in our country, where the will of all is the govern-ment of all, such a fact as this is dishonoring and reproachful, if, indeed, it be not appalling; I call und which at a moment of profound peace, are not called for by any public necessity. For every thing beyond mere enrolment and organization-for all active and efficient service, ready to be per-formed at any point of public emergency, the main reliance of the State can only be placed, in the first formed at any point of public emergency, the main reliance of the State can only be placed, in the first instance, upon her volunteer corps. This partic-ular branch, therefore, of the militia, deserves to be encouraged; and to that end, it is worthy of consideration whether it would relie in its second consideration, whether it would not be judicious to dispense with one or more of the musters which are now exacted by law, and demand, in lieu of them, the contribution by each malitiaman of a small sum of money, from which a fund shall be raised and be made applicable to the expenses of the increased training which, in that case, should be required of the volunteer companies. Thomas H. Bayly one of the Judges of the Gen-eral Court, and of the Circuit Superior Courts of Law and Chancery, having resigned his place, du-ring the recess of the Legislature, George P. Scarburg was duly appointed and commissioned by the Executive to till the vacancy thus occa-sioned. to dispense with one or more of the musters which I have received from the several Banks within this Commonwealth, the quarterly statements which they are required by law to make to this Department of their respective conditions, and now communicate them for your information. I have also received and now communicate, certain resolutions upon various subje-the States of Massachusetts, Mississip ucky, Maryland, Rhode Island, Georgia necticut, and a memorial from the New Y

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In spite, however, of every disadvantage, and in spite even of the disheartening difficulties, which have been entailed, for generations, upon the titles of its landed estates under the operation of our own laws, such have been the irrepressible energies of both country and people, that they have gone on steadily increasing in numbers and resources. In twenty years, the trans-Alleghany district (exceeding somewhat the country here spoken of) has added a hun-dred thousand to its numbers, and has thereby hanged its population from one-seventh to one fifth of the whole population of the State. Ten years ago it paid about thirty-six thousand dolars only into the treasury, which at that time was not more than the eleventh or twelith part of the whole revenue. It now pays upwards of a hundred and ten thousand dollars, which is about the sixth part of that revenue. In 1819, the assessed value of lands, lots and buildings n this same district amounted to but sixteen millions of dollars, the land itself being assessed at an average value to the acre of no more than ninety-two cents. Twenty years afterwards, the lands, lots and buildings of this same district were assessed at thirty-nine and a-quarter millions, and the average value of an acre ad risen to one dollar and forty cents. Twenty years ago, the whole assessed value of the other three districts amounted to a hundred and inety-one millions of dollars; it is now a hundred and seventy millions. The average was be, there are yet no people upon earth whose six cents now, being a loss upon each particular acre of almost as much as the whole trans-Al-There are to her, at least, no sons like her owr

eghany acre was estimated to be worth. Thus nent property, and that it now supplies to the treasury more than three dollars for every one

which it supplied even ten years ago. This progression, which is so strikingly con-rasted with the situation of things in the other part of the State, and which has been effected under multiplied discouragements to population and labor, is the clear proof of an intrinsic and available efficiency, requiring nothing for still higher and better results, but the encouraging and upholding hand of the State. Had it been hus encouraged and upheld at an early day, and the locked-up recesses of this district thrown o pen by highways to profitable settlement and trade, there can be no doubt upon the facts pre-sented, but that its numbers, and property, and contributions to the treasury, would all of them sented, but that its humbers, and property that contributions to the treasury, would all of them have been incalculably greater than they are now. This support it is still practicable to give. It is still practicable to make this dis-trict as powerful in fact as it is powerful in ca-pabilities; to make it, what it has every physi-cal faculty to become, the strongest and wealthi-est portion of the commonwealth, and so to make it eventually, the strongest and wealthi-est contributor also a every tifnancial or other want which the commonweath may feel. If the contrary policy, however, is to be pur-sued, and this country is to be committed, for its further development and prosperity, to its own internal means, upon the idea that they and they alone, are enough for that end, it is as easy as it is painful to see the results that must fol-low.

low. Let the present condition of the western states, and the effect of it upon the future growth of this very part of our own be consi-dered, and it will be difficult not to see that the policy which will leave that growth to maintain and invigorate itself, cannot be adopted without imminent risk of positive and irrevocable mis-chief. For many years, during which this frontier part of the State. was growing up to

is to follow. Let the people of our unimproved and distant sections be made to understand and to feel that they are not to be abandoned; that the policy of internal improvement, which is so vi-tal to them, is to be the permanent policy of the also. Under these circumstances, the enquiry ne-State, and that it will be prosecuted with such vigor as to furnish a guarantee, upon the one hand, that something effectual will be done, and do towards the prosecution and completion of the residue of its work? To this enquiry it at the same time with such prudence as to protect the State, on the other hand, against all he dangers of excessive involvment.

hould other councils prevail, and the policy ny are threefold-its right to call upon its members for further and voluntary subscriptions of stock—its credit and its income. To the first of postonement be resolved upon, as the true and wise plicy for the case, there is reason to fear that a pyrmanent decline will have set in f these means the company has never yet reupon us ; that year after year we shall be callsorted, and could not, it is believed, in the preed upon to moifn over a population and pro-perty still shrinking over a sectional jealousy sent condition of its affairs, with any reasonastill growing stronger and deeper; over a be-loved and venerated commonwealth drooping more and more under he hands of her improvever resorted to its credit separately from the intee has not been sufficient at all times to proident sons, and descending in a destiny still lowering irom point to point of feebleness and decay. In the last and work extremity howtect it from injurious sacrifices, it is in no re-spect probable that it would of itself, be a basis on which any considerable sum could be borever, to which such policy may lead, we may rowed. hope, it is true, for some patial -recovery, through the population of other paces pouring in upon us to take the lands and the homes that an amount of demand upon it already, which is have been rendered cheap by the discourage-ment or desertion of their owners. Welcome, ity of twenty-one thousand dollars due to the stockholders of the old James river companyand especially then as such an accessio? would the interest upon its one million and four hundred thousand dollars of guaranteed debt-the interest also upon its two hundred and fifty sons, and long, long may the soil which feeds, them, and the sovereignty which defends it, continue in their hands and in the hands of efore a dollar of income can be applied by the

heir children. Without undertaking, in this connection, to enumerate the many works of decided import-ance, to which the public aid might be extend-ed, I suggest, respectfully, that that aid seems to be most urgently demanded for the comple-tion of the turnpike between Staunton and Park-ershurgt for the improvement of the between From this brief sketch, it may be confidently assumed that the company has no means of its own, and none at its command, with which it is at all able to complete the unfinished part of the great, work confided to its hands. In this situation of things, as the abandonment of that work is in no degree possible, it is a matter of a little structure summer to determine the structure of the great set of the set of the structure of the structure set of ersburg; for the improvement of that between Staunton and Scottsville; for the construction of a Railroad or a Macademized road from a suitable point on James river to the Tennessee line, and for the continuation, in some form or other, of the James River and Kanawha im-

rovement. The condition, and the claims for assistance rom the state, of the Scottsville and Staunton which either owns inits own right, or is bound by its guarantee for the outstanding debt of the and Staunton and Parkersburg turnpikes, having been set forth with much care and minuteas by the Board of public works in their annual report, I beg leave to refer the legislature to it for all necessary information about them and to recommend that the recommendations of the Board be carried into effect.

The construction of a road from the James

The construction of a road from the James River to Tennessee, passing through the south-western counties, and connecting their inter-course and trade, together with the ituercourse and trade, as far as possible, of the neigh-boring states with the routes of the James riv-er and the Valley, has been brought before the Legislature so repeatedly, and urged upon it with such imposing weight of statistical and other argument by other Executives; by con-conventions of the people interested; by com-mittees of your own body, and by engineers in your service; that scarcely a word is necessary to be how said, in order to point out either its necessity or value. Let the grounds of its va-lue (and that value constitutes in part its ne-cessity also)—let these be reviewed, and entire confidence will be extended to the opinion, that-of the larger improvements heretofore projectof the larger in f the larger improvements heretofore project-d in the state, and yet to be made, there is no one whose efficiency in creating as well as accom-

of the State is the least, and where her ne-third of the distance has been finished : the partners, bound by no direct responsibility to her, are at the same time bound to no particular pruapital stock has been expended, and loans to amount exceeding a million and a half of dence in their acts, by sharing in the money which dollars, and now existing as an outstanding debt against the company, have been expended they manage.

This company, composed in part of corporations, who practically hold and exercise a plurality power in the management of its concerns, is not only essarily rises, what is the company able to most peculiar in its organization, but is wanting in some of the indispensable requisites which would qualify it to act as agent for the State, were an may be answered, that the means of the compagent desired in the control and management of ts funds; it wants the adaptedness and the responsibility which such a purpose eminently needs. It is not, however, in this supposable character of agent, but in that of borrower, that I have regarded and recommended it to your assistance,

The admitted importance of -providing by law le probability of success. So neitner has it for a well supported, well regulated and adapted system of common education, will, justify, it is hoped, my recurrence for the third time to that puarantee of the State, and as even that guarsubject. I should rejoice to be spared the necescutive ever .can be, as long as the legislative and statistical history of this subject remains as it is : As to the income of the company, consisting dequate to our wants, and so painfully contrasted, its tolls and water rents, it is burdened with too, with the manner in which generation after generation, for more than fifty years, our public actors have made it the official and popular theme for eulogy and patriotic aspiration. It is humiliatlmost, if not altogether equal to its capacity. he ordinary and current expenses-the annusee that, whilst laws have been accumulated has been actually done-so little, indeed, that not only is there one in every twelve of our grown up housand dollars of State loan, not to mention maller liabilities, have all of them to be paid off mpany to the resumption and continuation of Fom this brief sketch, it may be confidently when it is everywhere reducing, by invicible powwork is in a uegree possible, it is a matter of no little embarrassment to idetermine what is hest to be done. Several different courses pre-sent themselves, each of which has its difficul-ties, and each also in some form, requiring the previous consent of the company. One of these courses is, that the State, which is now the owner of three-fifths of the capital stock, and upon you, therefore, who have the whole control of this matter in your own hands, so to legislate upon it that this fact shall continue no longer-that the evil of it and the stain of it shall be blotted by its guarantee for the outstanding debt of the company, shall buy outhe other shareholders at some agreed and equidble compensation, and then go on to finish what is yet to do, as its judgment and ability maydirect. Another is, that the State-hall divide the line out at once, and, if it be possible, forever. It is the shame of Great Britain, that, in the midst of her power, and of that civilization, which she is extending, far and wide, to mankind, a fifteenth part of her entire number is a pauper population. It would be a deeper shame for us, whose freedom is so much greater than her's, and whose prosperiof improvements with the ompany, leaving to it all that it has been able tofinish, and taking upon herself the completion on the residue.drives pauperism away, that an almost equal oportion of our own number should be found, to hom the very alphabet of their mother tongue y drives pr ad never been taught.

Another is, that the State shall dvance such amount of funds to the company a shall ena-ble it to finish either some particular of suffer-ing part of the work, or the whole of the After comparing these several plans with one another, no one of them appears, upon the whole, to be so suited to the actual necessities of the case, so little perplexed with practical diffici-ties, or so consistent with the general duties of a State to her people, as that of taking back, with the consent of the company, such part of the work undertaken by it, as it is unable to ac-complish, and leaving it in the full possession had never been taught. But this we shall suffer, bitterly and long, if no-thing energetic is done to arrest it. Let the sub-ject, then, be taken in your counsels as one of the worthiest amongst all the worthy that could en-gage them, and be it your honor to unite in a gen-erous effort with each other to build up a system rous enort with each other to build up a system of common schools which shall secure the rudi-aents of learning to every child in the State, and the associate the intelligence and sovereignty of the State itself in early and perpetual union with each ther. Having submitted the general basis of a pla upon this subject to the last Legislature, which there seen no reason to disapprove of, I respectfully submit it anew for your considera-tions. the work undertaken by it, as it is unable to ac-complish, and leaving it in the full possession and enjoyment of every dollar's worth which it has actually done. By this arrangement, the company, on its part, would relinquish in effect nothing but its difficulties. It would re-linquish its struggles to accomplish an improve-

States of Massachussetts and Coneach of the States of Massachussetts and Con-necticut, which may perhaps attract your atten-tion, upon the subject of the annexation of Texas, in both of which that measure is denounced as unconstitutional, and in one of which it is declared, "then that unless arrested on the threshold, it may tend to drive these States into a dissolution of the Union." Here, in these legislative acts, the po-sition is substantially taken, that the alienation of that country, when it was a component part of our that country, when it was a component part of our own, to a foreign power, was proper and wise, and so proper and wise that its re-acquirement, even with its own consent, would be unconstitutional and might be overwhelming to the Union. Thus the ground is essentially maintained, that to dis-member our territory is constitutionally right, but to recover back the dismembered part is constitu-

to recover back the dismembered part is constitu-tionally and nationally, a wrong and a curse ! Having submitted to you the several matters of public interest, which appeared to me, amongst the most necessary to be known or considered, I leave them in your hands, hoping that your deliberations upon them will be profitable and wise, and that it may long please the Author of all good who has thus far watched over us, in mercy to continue the blessing and protection. thus far watched breection. His blessing and protection. JAMES M'DOWELL.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-Eighth Congress-Second Session. [Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1844. SENATE .- A great number of notices of privat

and local bills were given. Mr. McDuffie gave notice that he would to morrow ask leave to introduce a joint resolution providing for the annexation of Texas. The re-solution is, I am told, the same in substance as that introduced last session. So we shall have abun-dance of speech making on this important subject before the holydays. It is understood that to-morrow a similar resolution will be introduced in the House.

Mr. Archer offered a resolution calling for copies of any further correspondence between our Minister at Paris and the French Government, relative to Mexican affairs.

The standing committees were announced by the Chair. They do not vary materially from those of last session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .- After the dispo sal of some unimportant business, the House went into Committee of the whole, and by a vote of 82 to 45, took up Mr. Duncan's bill "to establish a uniform time for holding elections for electors of President and Vice President."

The first section of the bill provides that after the passage of the act, all regular stated elections for President, shall be held on the same day, and on one single day in all the States of the Union. The second section provides, that the next reg-ular election shall be held on the first Tuesday in November, 1848, and on every fourth year thereafter. And in case of any special election, such election shall be held in each State on the 1st

Thesday in November, in the year in which such special election shall be made. The third section provides that the places and manner of holding the elections in the several States, together with the notifications that the same are to be held, &c., shall be specified, regulated and governed, by the laws of the respective States in force at the time of the holding of each such election.

Mr. Elmore moved to amend the bill so as to empower the Legislature of the State to supply vacancies which may occur subsequent to the day specified, occasioned by the sickness or death of any elector. This was objected to on the ground that the

Electoral College might be of one party and the Legislature of another, which might result in a refusal to supply the vacancies at all.

After considerable debate of a not very interest-ing character, the bill was, for the present laid

The President's Message was next considered, and resolutions referring to the several portions

authorizing the President of the United States to authorizing the President of the United States to cause the reserved lead mines to be sold; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Pub-lic Lands. The regular order of business being the call on the States for petitions, a number of them were presented and referred to appropriate Amongst these resolutions there is one from

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1844.

Senate .- A communication was received from the Navy Department in answer to a resolution heretofore passed by the Senate, giving the names of all the Officers of the Navy, the dates of their

of all the Officers of the Navy, the dates of their commissions, the period of service, &c. Mr. Tappan, by leave, introduced a bill for the establishment of the Smithsonian Institute. Mr. Benton introduced a bill providing for the annexation of Texas, which, on motion of Mr. Archer, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed. The following resolutions were submitted.

The following resolutions were submitted. By Mr. Johnson, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report upon the expediency of modify-ing the naturalization laws. By Mr. Huntington, calling upon the Secreta-

ry of the Treasury to state the amount of money that was in the Treasury cach month since Jan-uary 1st, 1844, where it was deposited, whether was used, if so, whether interest was paid for it and if it was transferred from one depository to

another, if so, why, &c. House of Representatives.—The House on motion of Mr. Houston, resolved itself into Committee of the whole, on Mr. Duncan's bill, to fix a uniform time for holding the Presidential election in all the States.

After being some time under consideration, and after the adoption of amendments offered by Mr. Elmer, the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

From the Richmond Enquirer. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1844.

SEATE-The Speaker announced the following as the Standing committees of the Senate : COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS-Messrs. Carter, Willey, Bondurant, Generant, Shinn, McCauly and Sutton. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.-Messrs. McMullen, Wil-ley, Bondurant, Cox, Rogers, Piper, Crump, Sloan and Caperton.

Pey, Bondmank, Cox, Rogers, Fiper, Cramp, Stoan and Caperion. GENERAL LAWS.—Messrs. Thompson of Kanawha, Thompson of Amherst, Woolfolk, Stanard, Baptist, Wal-lace and Caperion. COURTS OF JUSTICE.—Messrs. Peyton, Woolfolk, Wal-lace, Thompson of Amherst, Taylor, Thompson of Ka-nawha, and Gallaher. PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.—Messrs. Newman, Campbell, Penn, Carter, Crawford and Moffet. MILITIA LAWS.—Messrs. Wallace, Rogers, Crümp, McMullen, McCauley, Willey and Dennis. EXAMINE LIBRARY.—Messrs. Baptist, Peyton, Taylor, Carter, Garrett, Stanard and Soark.

EXAMINE LIBRARY.—Messix. Baptist, Peyton, Taylor, Carter, Garrett, Stanard and Spark. CLERE'S OFFICE.—Messix. Woolfolk, Guerrant, Bon-durant, Newman, Caperion, Shinn and Dennis. TREASURER'S ACGOUNT.—Messrs. Cox, Campbell, Sloan, Sutton, Dennis, Crawford and Gallaher. PENTENTIARY.—Messrs. Moffet, Baptist, Stanard, Dennis, Spark, Crump and Garrett. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—Mr. STEPHENSON offered a Deschuing. that a Salast Committee the suppointed to

Resolution, that a Select Committee be appointed, to bring in a bill providing for the call of a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State. On motion of Mr. GARNETT, the resolution was so

amended as to make it a resolution " to enquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill"---and in this form it was

dopted. Petitions were presented and referred, By Mr. BLUE, a petition of citizens of Hampshire, for a aw to take the sense of the people on the subject of a State Convention ; By Mr. SYEFHENSON, a memorial of citizens of Tyler, asking the right of way for the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-

By Mr. STEPHENSON, a memorial of citizens of Tyler, asking the right of way for the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road through Virginia. Mr. GARNETT offered the following resolution : RESOLVED, By the General Assembly of Virginia, That the Treasurer of this Commonwealth be and he is here-by authorized to receive of the Treasurer of the United States the sum of \$41,367, the distributable portion of Vir-ginia, arising from the sales of the public lands for the year 1842; and any other sum to which the Common-wealth is entitled under the provisions of the act of Con-gress to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the pub-lic lands and to grant pre-emption rights, approved the 4th September, 1841; and when so received, it shall be the duty of the said Treasurer to place the same in the Treasury to the credit of the Commonwealth. Mr. GARNETT called the ayes and noes, and the resolu-tion was adopted by the following yote:

by which it will appear that after discharging the temporary debt, and meeting the usual demands upon the treasury, including the requisitions of the board of public works to supply deficiences in the fund for internal improvement, there will still be a probable surplus of more than \$100,000 on the 1st of October, 1845. It is proper, moreover, to state, that no part of the debt dud from the James River and Kanawha company for advances made by the State to pay its semi-annual interest, is included in the estimate of receipts, the failure of that company to pay the first instalment having rendered any such calculation uncertain. It is also proper to remark, that the anticipated surplus Messis. CARTER and SHINN opposed, and Mes

under existing laws.

General Remarks.

the hospitals, should be settled by directors, and not at the auditor's c vised act of March 6, 1841, distingu

he cases of solvent and insolvent-

for the patients might be more advantageout left to the managers of the two hospitals that an

that many of the patients themselves are louelie

by the circuit superior courts. These acts are obviously defective in not

scribing sufficiently prompt and effective remed-against the commissioners for failing to render a

The bulk of the revenue of 1844 is not de

Auditor of Public Accounts. To the General Assembly of Virginia.

Political.

The South and the Tariff

pon Gov. HAMMOND's message, remarks :

I am, very respectfully, Your ob't serv't, JAS. E. HEATH,

will be accounted for with punctuality.

settle their accounts.

plied as at present from the penitent ary some asylums for the insane, I have been inter-

Mr. GALLAHER moved an amenda f which is in his separate resolution.

passage, Mr. GALLAHER moved an amendment, the substance of which is in his separate resolution. (See below.) The discussion was continued by Messrs. GALLAHER, CARTER, SHINN and HONDURANT for, and by Messra. THOMFOON OFK., and MCMULLEN against Mr. G's amend-ment, which was rejected. Ayes 10, noes 17. Mr. NEWMAN'S resolution was then adopted. Ayes and noes as follows : AYES-MESSRS. SCOTI, (Speaker.) Crawforl, Spark, Baptist, Bondurant, Garrett, Woolfolk, Piper, Dennis, Penn, Moffett, Sloan, McMullen, Taylor, Guerrant; Mc-Cauley, Newman and Thompson-19. No.SE-Messrs. Stiton, John Thompson, Jr. Gallaher, Caperton', Stanard, Carter, Shinn, and Rogers-9. Mr. GALLAHER moved the following as an independent resolution, the last clause being offered by Mr. BONDU-RANT and accepted by Mr. G.: RESOLVED, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be requested to report to the Sonate the amount that each in-dividual white male citizen of Virginia, over twenty-one years of age, would be emilled to receive, under an equal distribution, from the money deposited with Virginia by the General Government, under the deposite act of Con-gress of 1836; and, also, what would be the portion of each county, when required to refund said deb. Mr. WoolFOLK moved the following amendment which was agreed to: Also. What has been done with the said deposite money Also. What has been done with the said deposite money Also. What has been done with the said deposite money Also. What has been done with the said deposite money Also. What has been done with the said deposite money Also. What has been done with the said deposite money Also. What has been done with the said deposite money Also. What has been done with the said deposite money Also. What has been done with the said deposite money Also. What has been done with the said deposite money Also. What has been done with the said deposite money Also. What has been done with the said deposite money Also. What has been done with the said deposite money

Mr. Woolrolk moved the following amendment, which was agreed to: Also, what has been done with the said deposite money by the State arising from said fund ; to what purposes are the said profits applied. Mr. GALLANER's proposition, as amended, was rejected -ayes and nose as follows: ArES-Messrs. Sutton, Thomson, Jr.; Peyton, Bondu-rant, Garrett, Woolfolk, Gallaher, Caperton, Stanard, Carter, Rogers and Newman-12. NozS-Messrs. Scott, (Speaker;) Wallace, Crawford, Spark, Piper, Dennis, Penn, Moffett, Sloan, Shinn, Mc-Mullen, Taylor, Guerrant and McCauley-14. House: on DeLFACHERS. Petitions. Ac. were present

HOUSE OF DELEGATES .- Petitions, &c., were press and referred : By Mr. PENDLETON, of Edmund P. Hunter, Col. of the

By Mr. FENDLETON, of Lemma P. Hunter, Col. of the forth Regiment, and other officers, for the revival of the duties of Brigade Inspector and other amendments; By Mr. RAMEY, of Jacob Baget, for a divorce. The following was officied by Mr. TURNER of Jefferson and adopted:

and adopted : That the Committee of Propositions and Grievances re-port a bill authorising the precinct election now held at the house of Henry Smith in the town of Middleway, to be held at such other house in the said town as the Com-missioners or superintendants of election may select for the town of the town the town of town of the town of the town of the town of town of the town of the town of the town of the town of town of the town of town of the town of that purpose.

MONDAY, December 9, 1844.

MONDAY, December 9, 1844. Mr. MoPherson presented a petition from sundry citi-zens of Page county, praying that a law may pass to take the sense of the people, in relation to calling a Conven-tion to amend the Constitution. Mr. Wade, that the Committee of Courts enquire into the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of the single magistrate. A message from the Senate, by Mr. Wallace, that the Senate had unanimously passed a resolution, that when they adjourn on Saturday next, the 14th December, they will adjourn to meet again on the 4th January. Mr. Hays offered a resolution that the Committee of Propositions, &c., enquire into the expediency of chang-ing the time of holding the annual elections in this Com-monwealth. ealth.

nonwealth. After a good deal of discussion, Mr. Hays's resolution was lost, by a vote of 35 to 60. The House then adjournspectfully suggest that the purchases of nicht

THESDAY, December 10, 1844

SENATE.—The Speaker laid before the Senate fhe fol-owing letter from the 1st Auditor, which was laid on the able :

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 10, 1844. Sta-In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 7th instant, 1 have the honor to state, that there be-ing no accurate data known to me, from which to ascer-tam the present number of free white male inhabitants of the State over the age of 21, I have been obliged to con-sult the census of 1840, as furnishing the best information on the subject-Even that document presents only the white male population over 20 and not over 21. Suppos-ing the difference of a single year, however, not very ma-terial, I have adopted it as one of the elements of the cal-culation or statement requested by the Senate. It appears, therefore, by the census of 1840, that there were at that-time in the Commonwealth, 164,335 free white male in-habitants over the age of 20-among this number, if the sum mentioned in the resolution of the Senate, to wit '41,367, be equally divided, it would allow to each indi-vidual 25 cents and 17-100. I have ascertained, howev-er, that the sum allotted to Virginia as her proportion of the Land Fund is 421,657, which if distributed as a fore-said, would give to each person 25 cents and 35-100. AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 10, 1844.

said, would give to each person 25 cents and 35-100. I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, IAS, E. HEATH. Auditor of Public Accounts. The Hon. Speaker of the Senate.

The Hon: Speaker of the Senate. IN THE HOUSE, on Tuesday, a resolution was present-ed by Mr. LACY, and adopted: That the Committee on Courts &c., be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting bill No. 209 of the last session, relative to sheriff's commissious. Petitions were presented and referred: By Mr. Blue, of citizens of Hampshire, for the establish-ment of a separate precinct election in Frankfort; By Mr. Bassell, a memorial of citizens of North-west-ern Virginia, praying the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

General Intelligence.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

PROBABLE RETURN OF THE AMERICAN MINIS-PROBABLE RETURN OF THE AMERICAN MINIS-TER.—"The English frigate Spartan, Capt Elliott, arrived at the Southwest Pass on the 20th ult., from Vera Cruz, bringing important despatches for the English Government as well as for our own. The affairs of Mexico begin to wear a por-tentous aspect. An insurrection has broken out at Gaudalaxara, Guanajuato and San Luis, suffi-ciently serious to require the personal attention of Santa Anna. The movements was headed by Gen. Pareotes, who calls the President to an ac-count for the enormous sums of money expended during his administration. Santa Anna had raised an army of 10,000 men, and proceeded towards rendered any such calculation uncertain. It is also proper to remark, that the anticipated surplus at the end of the fiscal year will be neccessarily reduced by any extraordinary appropriations which the present legislature may deem it expedient to make. The western and eastern lunatic hospitals, for example, may require a larger amount for sup-port than what I have felt authorized to estimate under existing laws

during his administration. Santa Anna had raised an army of 10,000 men, and proceeded towards Guadalaxara, for the purpose of quelling the sedi-tion. It is rumored likewise that two adjoining provinces had joined the movement, but the last mail which had reached the city of Mexico failed to corroborate this intelligence. It would appear, says the Picayune, from such of the published correspondence as we have seen in the Diario, that on the 31st ult. Governor Shan-non addressed a letter to the Mexican Government, protesting against the proposed invasion of Texas by Mexico, and especially against the manner in which the invasion was to be made. To this the Minister of Foreign affairs replied—denying the might of the United States or any foreign Govern-ment to interfere in the internal affairs of the re-public. Gov. Shannon, in answer, characterizes It is a source of great satisfaction, that by a wise and inflexible adherence to a moderate yet efficient plan of taxation, the state has been en-tirely extricated from its temporary embarrass-ment, and at the same time enabled to fulfil rigidy all its engagements. It is very questionable, however, whether it would be sound policy for the commonwealth to contract its resources too suddenly by any material reduction of the taxes,-A revenue surplus cannot be more beneficially disposed of than by being thrown into the sinking fund under the provisions of theact of 10th March, 1835, which created that fund for the audable mblic. Gov. Shannon, in answer, characteriz he Secretary's letter as being grossly offensive, inasmuch as it charges the United States, its gov-ernment and people, with falsehood, trickery, in-trigue and design of the most dishonorable purpose of gradually extinguishing the public debt. Before the commissioners constituted by that act would be authorized to appropriate any tion of the surplus revenue, the special direction of the legislature would be necessary. The act of 5th Febuary, 1844, directing the acter. Gov. Shannon alleges that the second description of the second se drawn.

auditor to prepare and transmit to the commis-sioners of the revenue, printed forms for their and and property books, passed too late in the sestion to enable me to execute its provisions the pre-year. I have taken the necessary steps, how the for carrying the law into effect early in 114, has The Mexican Masser replies with the utmost exact. He traits the earlier part of Gov. Shan-one correspondence as being supercollions and functor, nations all that he has manual written, rotatis that the Mexican Government has done, I anticipate some benefit from its operation of pendently of a saving in expense. I think it desirable so to amend the law relaand it doing, all that it can to prevent a rupture with the United States, but that affairs have reachwhen a crisis that it is nessessary for his Go-ternment for speak out plainly before the world. He therefore declines to withdraw the note." ing to lunatics as to require that all the accounts of the sheriffs and guards for trans unte

THE MEXICAN AFFAIR.

between In reference to the correspondence which has lately passed between the Mexican Minister and directs that the transportation of the former she be paid at the hospitals, and of the latter at the Mr. Shannon, the New Orleans Courier makes treasury. I perceive no just reason for the interior the treasury and I am satisfied that the practic attended with much inconvenience. I also the following comments :

The tone of the letter from the Mexican Minis-ter of foreign affairs to Mr. Shannon, as it appears in the Picayune of this morning, is the most in-ulting communication ever sent to the Minister of a 'riendly power from the Government to which was accredited. It is without a parallel in diplome ic correspondence—nothing like it is to be found in the diplomacy of civilized countries even amid the din and excited passions of war. ally employed in making their own appare I invite the attention of the legislature to be acts of March 30th, 1837, and March 15th, 338,

Nations or men may be engaged in the contest of doing one another the most harm, but if they know what is due to propriety, they abstain, in their correspondence with each other, from insult and cutrage. In this letter of Don Manuel Rejon, which provide for the sale of forfeited and very quent lands, by special commissioners appointed he truats our Government as if it were a governin the other sector of the sec until the 15th instant. I have reason to believe that it has been collected without difficulty, and

sible" & All this evinces a disposition to sepa-rate the Covernment of the United States from the people, which, we are much deceived, if the Go-vermiont as well as the whole people do not meet as it describes to be met. — Don Mannel Rejon says the Government of

Mexico has "always manifested in its discussions the consideration due to the majority of the Amerian people, from whose representatives it looks or satisfaction for the want of respect exhibited in his matter by the actual President of the Relic and whose respectable Senate and distin-shed med, like Adams and Clay, have given Mexico by of a their justification of its cause." The Richmond Enquirer, in some comments pon the action of the South Carolina Legislature The fore- the second se onwhich !!.. "The whole South, (we think we can answer of State Government of that coun-

ABRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA. Fourteenidays later from England.

Fourieenklays later from England. "We The steamship Caledonia, Capt. E. G. Lot, arrived at her moorings, East Boston, about half past 12 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, hav-ing been nearly eighteen days on her passage from Liverpool to Boston. She has had an unu-sally rough time, having encountered several se-ere gales of Wind, besides being detained two days off Halifax and Boston harbors by the dense togs. *Ministerial Changes.*—Rumors of ministerial changes are rife. It is very generally believed that three offices, all held at present by peers, namely, the offices of the First Lord of the Admi-ratily, President of the Board of Control, and Post-mater General, will be vacated by their present occupants before the meeting of Parliament. *The American Consul.*—The newly appointed Consul for the United States, the Hon. Joef W. White has arrived in Liverpool, having been sp-proved by the Queen, has commenced his duties at the Port of Liverpool. Mr. White has for ma-ny years occupied a highly honorable position in *M.* Dan Marbie, the American Comedian, after delighting the cockneys with his amusing perso-nations of Yankee life, is now in Liverpool, fai-filing an engagement for twelve nights. He is a *marine avorite. M.* Dan Marbie, the American Comedian, after delighting the cockneys with his amusing perso-nations of Yankee life, is now in Liverpool, fai-filing an engagement for twelve nights. He is a

great favorite

great favorite. Agritation of Repeal of duty on Raw Cotton.— There has been a large meeting of the Manches-ter Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday last, at which strong resolutions were adopted for secur-ing the repeal of the duty on raw cotton. The amenut of the duty is three quarters of a million storing—starp sun, forming no inconsiderable item in the Chancellor of Exchequer's annual budget

udget. Irish fiema .--- O'Connell, after his long rest at Derrynaue, is again on the wing, and his return from the West will be marked by some public feastings on the road, at which he will probably

Mr. O'Connell, in a long letter addressed to the Repeal Association, intimates that the English Whigs have baulked the efforts which were being

Whigs have baulked the efforts which were being made to get up a demonstration in favor of Fede-ralism on the other side of the channel. SPAIN.—Spain now absorbs, almost exclusive-ly, the attention of the quid-nuncs. From the turn which the debate in the Chamber of Depu-ties at Madrid has taken, it is tolerably clear that the new constitution, which has been propounded by ministers, will not receive even the semblance of a modification. One of the ministers, indeed, has unblushingly declared that the crown is surreri-

of a modification. One of the ministers, indeed, has unblushingly declared that the crown is superi-or to any constitution 1 "The crown" exclaimed he "overruled everything, and that was the form the government of Spain always had." ITATX.—Letters in the Augsburg Gazette re-port that a shot had been fired into the palace of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The Grand Duke was not hurt but an attendant was wounded. A rigid inquiry has failed to detect the assassin. Italy has been yigited with destructive inundations

has been visited with destructive inundations.

CORN.—We quote Wheat, United States, 5s. 6d. to 7s. per 70 lbs.; Canadian, 6s. 4d. to 6s 10d. Flour, United States, per barrel, 27s. 28s.; Cana-dian, 26s. to 27s.; Indian Corn, 31s. to 38s. per

480 lbs. *Provisions—American.—Since the 4th instant* a continued good demand for Beef has existed, and previous rates are fully supported; the stock of fine is almost exausted. A moderate amount of business has been transacted in Pork, without

material alteration in price; with a better assort-ment of qualities, sales would be to a much great-

ment of qualities, sales would be to a much great-er extent, as Irish Pork rules very high. Cheese meets a ready sale, at full prices; the late arrivals as far as landed, prove generally of good quality; they consequently move off freely. The import of Lard is heavy, buyers in conse-quence hang off, expecting to purchase at a de-cline; no great alteration in value is, however expected. Owing to the continued advance on Irish Butter, (about 20s. from the lowest point,) many enquiries are made for American. This article it is calculated could now come in to pay

article, it is calculated, could now come in to pay, even with the high duty. Fine Irish is worth 90s.

For Canadian there is a ready sale, at the quota-

LATER FROM CHINA.—Arrival of the Treaty concluded by Mr. Cushing.—The treaty with China, which Mr. Cushing has concluded, and

tions.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Nov. 18.

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Holmes, S. C.; Dunlap, Maine; Phomix, N. Y.; King, N. Y.; Williams, Mass.; J. P. Kennedy, Md.; Labranche, Lou.; McClelland, Mich.; Morris, Pennsylvania.

On Public Lands .- Messrs. Davis, Ia.; Boyd, Ky.; Hunt, N. Y.; Hubbard, Va.; Houston, Ala.; Clingham, N. C.; Jameson, Mo.; McClernand, Ill.; Patterson, N. Y. On Manufactures.-Messrs. J. Q. Adams, of

Mass.; Collemar, Vt.; Woodward, S. C.; Hudson, Mass.; Lumpkin, Ga.; Ballinger, N. C.; Hule, N. H.; Moseby, N. Y.; Cranston, R. I.

On Indian Affairs.-Messrs. Cave Johnson, of Tenn; Thompson, Miss.; Foot, Vt; Bidlack, Pa.; Hunt, Mich.; Baker, Mass.; Benton, N. Y.; Hewes,

Mo.; Vanmeter, Ohio. On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Jameson, Mo.; Rhett, S. C.; White, Ky.; Dawson, Lou.; Ham-mett, Miss.; Sample, Ind.; Bailey, Va.; Winthrop, Mass.; Ellis, N. Y.

On the Judiciary .- Messrs. Saunders, N. C.; French, Ky.; Dillingham, Vt.; Burt, S. C.; Vin-ton, Ohio ; Pettit, Indiana ; Summers, Va.; Doug-

 Jass, III.; Brodhead, Pa.
 On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Davis, N.
 Y.; Lucas, Va.; King, Mass.; Stone Ky.; Smith,
 III.; Dickey, Pa.; White, Me.; Senter, Tenn.; Preston, Md.

On Private Land Claims,-Messrs. Slidell, La.; Catlin, Conn.; Dillet, Ala.; Brown, Ind.; Ca-

Pat, Cathi, Cohn, Dillet, Mar, Brown, Ind.; Carrey, N. Y.; Potter, R. I.; Yancey, Ala.; Severance, Me.; Rogers, N. Y.
 On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Seymour, N. Y.; Wright, Indiana; Brown, Tennessee; Hoge, Ill.; Robinson, N. Y.; Potter, Ohio, Giddings, Ohio; Herrick Maine; Severance, Maine.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1844.

Senate.—In pursuance of notice given, Mr. McDuffle introduced his joint resolution for the annexation of Texas to the United States. The resolution provides that the first eight articles of the treaty rejected by the Senate last session shall be the fundamental law of union between the U.S. and Texas, so soon as the supreme authorities of that Republic shall agree on the same. The resolution also provides that whatever was stipulated to be done immediately, or at a fixed period after the ratification of the treaty compact, shall be done immediately, or in a like period after the authorities of Texas shall have formally agreed to these resolutions.

The resolution was, on motion of Mr. Archer, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations The resolution of Mr. Rives, calling for further nformation in regard to Mexico, was adopted .-The Senate went into executive session, and it is understood, that the treaty concluded with the Government of China by Mr. Cushing was the subject under consideration. House of Representatives.—In the House a res-olution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Brodhead, directions the Indicated Computities and

olution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Broancad, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report what amount of unclaimed dividends re-main in the hands of the officers, agents, or trus-tees of the old Bank of the United States, whose charter expired in 1811, and what action, if any, it roper for Congress to take in relation fr. Hoge, on leave, introduced a bill

The president's Message was next considered, and resolutions referring to the several portions thereof to appropriate committees adopted. The committee then rose, and the resolutions were concurred in by the House.
[The following among other Standing Committees for the House, was announced by the Speaker, on Monday.]
On Elections.—Messrs. Cross, of Ark.; Chapman, of Tenn.; Newton, of Va.; Hamlin, Maine; Ellis, N. Y.; Douglass, III; Davis, Ky.; Schenck, Ohio; Boyd, Ky.; Brown, Tenn.
On Ways and Means.—Messrs. McCay, of N. ; Rathbun, N. Y.; Davis, Ky.
On Claims.—Messrs. Vance, Ohio; T. Smith, Ind.; Green, Ky.; Andrew Johnson, Tenn.; Bowin, N. Y.; Davis, Ky.
On Claims.—Messrs. Vance, Ohio; T. Smith, Ind.; Green, Ky.; Andrew Johnson, Tenn.; Bowin, M.; Rathbun, N. Y.; Davis, Ky.
On Commerce.—Messrs. Weller, of Ohio; T. Smith, Ind.; Green, Ky.; Andrew Johnson, Tenn.; Bowin, Mo.; Thomasson, Ky.; Strong, N. Y.; Carey, Maine, Ramsey, Pa..
On Commerce.—Messrs. Weller, of Ohio; Holmes, S. C.; Dunlap, Maine ; Phosnix, N. Y.; King, N. Y.; Williams, Mass.; J. P. Kennedy, Md.; Labranche, Lou; McClelland, Mich.; Morris, N. Y.; King, N. Y.; Williams, Mass.; J. P. Kennedy, Md.; Labranche, Lou; McClelland, Mich.; Morris, N. M. Goown annouced to the House, the death of its

Mr. GODWIN annouced to the House, the death of its former Speaker, and for many years a distinguished member from Isle of Wight, JOEL HOLLEMAN, Esq.— The usual resolutions were adopted and ordered, to be entered on the journal. After which the House adjourn-ed.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1844.

THUIGSDAY, DEC. 9, 1844. SENATE.—The resolution for the reception of Virgin-ia's quota of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, was laid on the table. Mr. WALLACE offered the following resolution: RESOLVED, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the annexation of the Republic of Texas to the United States, and the resolutions from the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut upon the same subject, be referred to a Select Committee. The resolution was laid on the table with the assent of the mover. time, viz: the mover. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—The joint order of the day for the election of a public printer was taken up, and Mr. SANUEL SURFIERD, the present incumbent, was re-elected without opposition. On motion of Mr. EDGINOTON, the Committee of Privi-leges and Elections were instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the election laws of the Com-monwealth so as more effectually to prevent the improper interference at the polls of sheriffs and other officers con-ducting the same. the mover.

Petitions were presented and referred to appropriate

By Mr. TOWNER, of the I. O. O. F. at Harpers-Ferry, for a charter, allowing them to hold a building for their meetings, and to take legal bonds from their officers: and of citizens of Jefferson sustaining said petition-also, of citizens of Jefferson, that religious Societtes may be allow-ed to hold real estate and other property.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1844.

SENATE.—The resolution, relating to Virginia's share of the Land Fund, was committed to a Select Commit-tee, consisting of Messrs. Wallace, Peyton, Woolfolk, Carter, and Newman.

lee, consisting of Messrs. Wallace, Peyton, Woolfolk, Carter, and Newman.
 HOUSE OF DELEGARES.—Mr. MOORE presented the memorial of Andrew W. Cameron of Bath county, com-plaining of the undue return of Henry Van Buren as a Delegate from said county.
 Mr. KANE moved the following resolution:
 RESOLVED, That the Auditor of Public Accounts re-port to this House the amount that each individual in Virginia, over twenty one years of age, would be entitled to, if Virginia's portion of the land fund were received and distributed equally among her citizens.
 Mr. KANE wished to let the people of this proud Com-monwealth know what a small pittance would be receiv-ed by each individual, out of a fund which should right; by be appropriated to an entirely different purpose.
 Mr. WirchER opposed the resolution, and said that he would inform the gentleman, that the distributable fund was very nearly the same as the hones tar—and he might make the calculation for himself.
 Mr. JACKSON, Alerwards, moved to reconsider the vote, and, Mr. Goonson having called the ayes and noes, the vote was reconsidered by 63 ayes to 61 noes, and then, on motion of Mr. JACKSON, laid on the table.

SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1844. SENATE .- Mr. NEWMAN offered the following resolution

tion: Resolven, That the Anditor of Public Accounts be requested to ascernin and report to the Gennie, the amount that each individual white male citizen of Virginia, over twenty-one years of age, would be entitled to, of Virgin-in's portion of the Land Fund, said to be \$11,367, as per resolution of the House of Delegates on the 4th of De-cember, 1844, arising from the sales of the Public L for the year 1842, if said fund was received and dist, ad equally among her white male sitizens over 'U of twenty-one.

OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. AUDITOR'S OFFICE, 2d December, 1844.

In compliance with the several laws prescribing my official duties, I have the honor to transmit to the general assembly my annual report on the finances :

Receipts and Disbursements for the past fiscal year. The balance in the treasury on the 1st October, 1843, exclusive of the funds under the direction of the Second Auditor, was \$18,612 01 The receipts from that time until the 1st October last, from taxation and other ordinary sources of revenue, was From dividends on bank stock and 791,567 30

interest due the commonwealth from the board of public works 148,865 50 For interest on Washington monument fund loans, and part of principal

1,976 44 On account of temporary loans, to be repaid 15th December, 1844 70.000 00

\$1,031,021 25 Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury for the same period of For ordinary expenses of government \$423,199 46 For interest on commonwealth's debt including temporary loans from Banks 68,735 39 Paid on requisitions from the board of public works to meet interest on

State bonds 186,000 00 Bank loans refunded on the 15th De-850.000 00 cember, 1843 1,027,934 85

From which deduct warrants unpaid on the 1st Octo-112 51 1.822 34

Balance 3.19 Deduct amount standing to the credit of the Washington manament fund Nett balance For more detailed interest. 8746 17

ber, 1844

company. ng statements, numbered Temporary Lon

The statement of receipte No. No , being confined to the fiscal year which September last, will only a sum of \$70,000 is the amount horrowed as the amount horrowed reasurer to meet the temporary exceeded of the commonwealth.— The additional size of the two of a mount will be refunded to be also of the two of a mount will be refunded to be also of the two of the size of the fiscal year provides the terms stipulated. In the fiscal year provides the terms stipulated in the term the wint the commonwealth made it necessary to be with the terms and the size of the terms of the transmitted the term creased compared debt, after the 15th instant, will be unreport debt, after the 15th instant, will be unreport debt, after the 15th instant, will be unreport of the terms for the Fixed Witho reasurer to meet

for Virginia.) as well as the Democracy of some of the Northern and Western States, are as much opposed to the tariff of '42 as our friends in South the Description of the United States, that opposed to the tariff of '42 as our friends in South Carolina. We go for the principles of the Com-promise act of '33. We enter into the feelings of South Carolina. If any State has cause to complain of the treachery of Henry Clay, she is the State. But we are for no rash or precipitate measures. The spirit of the Compromise act is the state. But whilst we say this with the We shall baffle the policy of the What through-out—and right the ship. In this were and with these hopes we speal.—We prove with all res-pect to both sides of the Harse. South Carolina."

The American Prisidency-That " Gold !" By the late arrivals from America it would ap-

pear that a conderable change is taking place in reference to the prospects of the candidates for the Presidency

The friend of Mr. Clay seem to be less confident but more volent in their language, which, for vituperation contractly collipses any thing we have ever read in Earth We observe that their new provide the end of the free-Traders in Earth and the oport that the Free-Traders in Earth and the oport that the Free-Traders in England have ubscribed £100,000 to assist in cs rying the election of Mr. Polk. We expect thear next that we are setting up a new dynaschester has no such functionary; and we need checter has no such functionary; and we need hardly add that the persons over whom he presid-ed, a long list of whose names is given in the Re-public, have no bodily existence here. Really, if the monopolist press in America has any regard dreams of.

or the reputation of its citizens it will change its course. The arguments in favor of protection, which some leading orators and newspaper writers in America are now putting forth, are the thou-sand times refuted fallacies of the Duke of Buckingham's party, and the Morning Post. It is bat enough for the reputation of American Democra-cy in Europe when we are told that there are any

of the readers of the Republic and other protec-tionist prints, who can be gulled by raw-head-and-bloody-bones stories such as the above ! Why, English school-children would be proof against such clumsy attempts upon their credulity

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD .- The N. Y. Express -a paper that continues to manufacture more un-truths than any six of its compers-states that Gov. Porter and Mr. Burks have discontinued the Created sources of the treasury have thus re-duced the predictive with the limit of its iscome, and the entrely extinguished. Extende of Ways and Means for the Fiscal Year wing the 30th September, 1845. The statement No. 5, will exhibit the estimates of increa and expenditures for the current year,

Kong.

publicly accused him of entertaining them.-Clay's impulses, we would willingly believe, are sound and patriotic-although not over scrupulous about the means of gratifying his ambition. It would not be surprising if Olay should under present circumstances feel some resentment at be-

ing thus held up to the gaze of his country and the civilized world by the Minister of a foreign Government, as being likely to take sides against his own country in a struggle with another

Clay has never, as Adams has frequently done, proclaimed and boasted of his preposeessions for England in opposition to the United States; nor has he ever like Adams, strove with all his ener-gies to blacken the character of his own Governgies to blacken the character of his own Govern-ment because it sought atonement for wrongs and insults inflicted by Mexico upon his fellow-citi-zens and upon his country's flag. We think therefore, that Don Manuel, though in respect to Adams he hit the nail on the head, yet made a small mistake in placing Mr. Clay in his compa-ny Still more drosely was he decived if the imny. Still more grossly was he deceived if he im-agined that a majority of the American people, even although that majority had voted for "Adams and Clay," would submit to his insults upon their country's Minister and Chief Magistrate, whate-was they minister and Chief Magistrate, whatever they might be-even if both were obnoxious and hateful. We quarrel among ourselves-we load our chief Magistrate with unhandsome epi-thete. thets-but we permit no foreign Government to do it-and that of Mexico, if it survive two months longer, will find to its cost, that the majority of the American people are not made of such stuff as it

Ecclesiastical.—The Rev. Septimus Tuston of Washington city, has declined a call to the Presbyterian church in Vicksburg, Mississipi. [Presbyterian.

Presbyterian. REVENUE TAX.—We give the total amount of State Revenue paid by the Counties of our Con-gressional District, viz : Berkeley \$6,238 09 Jefferson \$10.199 47 Clarke 5.410.74 \$6,238 09 5,410 74 Morgan 1.009 94 Frederick 8,722 71 Hampshire 4,825 43 Page Warren 3,852 16 2,461 30

[Free Press.

D'Yesterday was observed as a day of Thanks giving by the good people of Muryland. Why does not our blessed old Commonwealth follow the example of her sister States in this matter?

HEAVY Loss.—A gentleman in Tennessee agreed, for twenty dollars, to give one dollar for the first electoral vote Governor Polk should re-ceive over Mr. Clay, and double it in geometrical progression for the majority of the electoral col-lege. The sum lost amounts to \$36,893,457, 467,420,103,231.

China, which Mr. Cushing has concluded, and which the President referred to in his late mes-sage, has arrived in some home despatches brought from China by the Sappho, Captain Crocker, at Boston. Mr. Cushing was at Macaco when the Sappho left, and was to sail in the U. S. brig Perry, for Mazatlan, on the Mexican coast, on his way homeward, on the 15th of August. Capt. Crocker reports that the barque Convoy, Capt. Joshua Towne, of Boston, which had sailed from Macaco July 24th, had been attacked by a pirati-cal Chinese junk, which Capt. Towne succeedcal Chinese junk, which Capt. Towne succeeded in capturing, and had taken his prize to Hong

THE RIGHT OF VISIT-Great Britian and the THE RIGHT OF VISIT—Great Britian and the United States.—A very interesting and important correspondence has recently taken place between Mr. Everett, our Minister at the Court of St. James, and Lord Aberdeen, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Its subject is the "right of search" or "right of visit," claimed by Great Britian, denied by our government, and finally waived by the first. The case in question is that of the American vessel, John A. Robb, which was detained and boarded by the British cruiser the Water Witch, and a sailor named Hutchinson taken therefrom.

Water Witch, and a sailor named Hutchinson taken therefrom. In reply to this charge Lord Aberdeen gives the statement of Lientenant Matson, the Commander of the Water Witch, that he received letters from Peter Hutchinson and two other Englishmen on board the John A. Robb, declaring that they had been cruelly treated; that in consequence of re-ceiving this letter he boarded the John A. Robb, examined the shipping articles, and that the Captain of the vessel refusing to release Hutchinson from his employ or to give up his clothes or wages, he (Lieut. Matson) declined interfering. After-wards when his boat came alongside, Hutchinson having so far settled with the master as to obtain from him his clothes, though not his wages, got into the boat and proceeded to the Water Witch-Mr. Everett doubs the accuracy of this state-ment, but insists that the conduct of Lieut. M. was unwarrantable even by his own shewing-

was unwarrantable even by his own shewing-that he had no right to board an American vessel under any circumstances-and that our government expects a reparation for the offence. We are sorry that some summary measure cannot be taken to teach this British officer that our government shall not be insulted with impunity. [Philadelphia Times

ELECTION OF AN OHIO SENATOR .--- On the 5th inst., the Legislature of Ohio proceeded to the choice of a Senator to represent that State in Congress for six years succeeding the 3d of March choice of a Senator to represent that State in Congress for six years succeeding the 3d of March next, in the place of Dr. Tappan. Hon. Thomas Corwin, Whig, received 60 votes, and was declared duly elected. The Democrats cast their votes for David T. Disney, who received 46 votes. Judge Lane was, at the same time, re-elected Sapreme Judge of the State.

ILLUMINATION .- Pursuant to notice, the Grand Total \$41,749 84

ILLUMINATION.—Pursuant to notice, the Grand Jubilee of the Democracy of this vicinity took place on Friday evening last. The concourse from this and the neighboring counties was much larger than we had reason to anticipate. The display of Fire-works, prepared by the indomitable "Young Hickories," presented, a truly grand and imposing scene, and the proceedings of the night went off in a manner highly gratifying to the projectors, without giving offence to our worthy opponents.—Winchester Virginian.

COINCIDENCE.—Mr. Polk receives precisely the same number of Electoral Votes, one hundred and seventy, that Mr. Van Buren received in 1886 1 "The Sober Second Thought," has put things right. ALCONTONIA CONTRACTOR

cy in Europe when we are told that there are any large number of persons in the United States to be deluded by such trash; but what must be thought of the readers of the Republic and other protec-Clarke [London League.

y ut Pekin. By the way, the inventor of this he will be a share of the second seco He prefends to give a report of the public meeting in Machester, at which this subscription was commenced, and puts the Lord Provost in the chair! Be it known to all interested, that Man-



Friday Morning, December 13, 1844.

The Vote of Virginia. The Electoral College of Virginia assembled in the Senate Chamber, at Richmond, on Wednesday. Hon. WM. H. ROANE was called to the chair. The following gentlemen answered to their names : John S. Millson, Thomas Wallace, William Daniel, Archibald Stuart, Thomas J. Randolph, William Smith, William P. Taylor, William H. Roane, Richard Coke, Jr., Henry Bedinger, Green B. Samuels, James Hoge, Henry Kane, Robert A. Thompson, Joseph Johnson, William S. Morgan. Mr. BASKERVILLE, of Mecklenburg, being absent from indisposition, RICHARD all will admit. For the militia system, now i H. BAPTIST, of Mecklenburg, was elected in his stead. The College then proceeded to ballot for a President and Vice President of the United States, and JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, and GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, received 17 votes, the entire number given in.

The result of the vote, says the Richmond Enquirer, was announced from the Capitol Square by a salute from the Artillery Company of 17 cannon. And this great work crowns the victory, and consummates, by the fiat of the sovereign people, the labors of a most arduous and important campaign.

Thus Virginia speaks her voice, which is true. as it has always been to her great Republican principles. She has never voted for a Federal President, and we trust in Heaven she never will.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

A full report of the proceedings of this body will be found in our columns. In the House, it will be seen, the Whigs have passed, (with the aid of a few committed Democrats,) a resolution for the reception of Virginia's quota arising from the sales of the Public Lands. "The same old Coon" (says the Enquirer) moved in it, and, taking advantage of their majority in the House, they passed it instanter. And this, too, in the face of the opposition of a decided majority of the People of Virginia. If there were any question brought into issue, during the whole Presidential Campaign, it was this very question of Distribution. It was debated in every variety of form for six months, before the People of Virginia-and that Federal, Clay measure, along with the congenial measures of National Bank, High Tariff, Abolition of the Veto Power, &c., has been condemned by the verdict of an enlightened People. We could have wished, that our Whig friends would have delayed the measure for a few days at least. There would have been some little respect shown to the feelings of the Democrats and the wishes of the people. But they have rushed on like a whirlwind; and, fortunately for our principles, the other branch of the Legislature is firm and Republican, and determined to do its duty. The resolution will again be rejected by the Senate-and we are willing to go at once before the people upwe are willing to go at once before the people up-on this important question. The Whigs have been met before that tribunal, and put down.—

OTLETTERS coming through the mail to this Office, must in all cases, to receive attention, come free of postage. To the individual the tax is a very small one-but to the editor, in the aggregate, it is a matter of importance. By the Post office Law, Postmasters are author

ized to frank letters ordering papers, change of location, or enclosing money for subscription.— We hope this will be remembered; as it will save us, in the course of a year, considerable.

IT LAURA ALICE, aged about eighteen months, daughter of Mr. Francis Melhorn of Harpers-Ferry, was burned to death on Thursday of last week. Too much caution cannot be observed by parents, when their children are liable to come in con flict with the dangerous element. This little girl had been left alone but for a few moments, yet, when the mother returned, she found her child's clothing in full blaze. The little innocent had thrust a paper in the stove and drew it out again blazing, which caused the unfortunate result.

MILITARY .- It is proposed that a Convention of the officers belonging to the Militia of this State, be held in Richmond on the first Monday in Janary next. The object of the Convention is to devise some plan for the better organization and discipline of our Militia. A very necessary step, operation, accomplishes no good whatsoever.

TOur thanks are due to the Hon. WM. LUCAS, for Public Documents. - Among others, for a voluminous Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Mr. Polk at Nashville. The Nashville Union of the 30th ult. gives the following report of a speech delivered by the Pre-

sident elect, Col. Polk, on the previous day, on the occasion of his reception in Nashville. In reply to an address from Mr. Nicholson, he rose and replied as follows :

I return to you, sir, and to my fellow-citizens whose organ you are, my unfeigned thanks for this manifestation of the popular regard and con-fidence, and for the congratulations which you have been pleased to express to me, upon the ter-mination and result of the late political contest. I am fully sensible, that these congratulations are not, and cannot be, personal to myself. It is the eminent success of our common principles which has spread such general joy over the land. The political struggle through which the country has just passed has been deeply exciting. Extraordi-nary causes have existed to make it so. It has

nary causes have existed to make it so. It has terminated—it is now over—and I sincerely hope and believe, has been decided by the sober and settled judgment of the American people. In exchanging mutual congratulations with each other upon the result of the late election, the Democratic party should remember, in calmly re-viewing the contest, that the portion of fellow-citi-zens who have differed with us in our opinion have equal political rights with ourselves; that minori-ties as well as majorities are entitled to the full ies as well as majorities are entitled to the full and free exercise of their opinions and judgments, and that the right of *all*, whether of minorities or majorities, as such are entitled to equal respect

and regard. In rejoicing, therefore, over the success of the In rejoicing, therefore, over the success of the Democratic party, and of their principles, in the late election, it should be in no spirit of exulta-tion over the defeat of our opponents; but it should be because, as we honestly believe, our principles late election. and policy are better calculated than theirs to pro-mote the true interests of the whole country. In the position in which I have been placed, by

the voluntary and unsought suffrages of my fellow-citizens, it will become my duty, as it will be my pleasure, faithfully and truly to represent, in the executive department of the government, the principles and policy of the great party of the country who have elevated me to it; but, at the same time, it is proper that I should declare, that They will fare no better at the hustings in April the Government may be such as to secure the hapess and prosperity of ALL without distinction

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET-Dec. 12. CATTLE_The offerings at the scales yester bout 800 head of Beef Cattle, 480 of which were sol nobut 800 head of Beef Cattle, 480 of which were sold to packers and butchers at prices ranging from \$3 50 to \$5 25 per 100 lbs, net, according to quality. The balance were left on hand. There is a scarcity of Live Hogs; sales are making at \$4 to \$5 124 per 100 lbs. Nothing doing in killed. FLOUR-There is little demand for Howard at Flour, and the transactions from stores are limited at \$4 25 for pood mixed brands. The receipt price continues at \$4 124 by cars. City Mills Flour \$4 25. GRAIN-Wheat, sales have been steady at 87a91 cts for good to strictly prime, and at 75a37 cts for inferior to good. Corn, while 7 a 33 cts, and yellow 39 a 40 cents. Bales of Oats at 25 a 27 cents. WHISKEY-The demand continues very active.-Sales of hads at 24 cts and of bbls at 25 cts.

WINCHESTER MARKET,-DEC. 10. Flour, \$3,65 a \$4,00—Wheat, 75 a 80 cts—Corn, 25 a 30 cts—Rye, 37 cts—Oats, 16 a 18 cts—Bacon, \$4,50 a \$5,00—Lard \$4,50 a \$5,50—Ground Alum Salt,(in sacks) \$3 25—Fine Salt, do., \$2 75.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET .- DEC. 10. Flour per barrel, \$4 12-Wheat, red, per bushel 88 e 89 cts-Wheat, white, 92 a 93 cts-Corn, white, 39 a 40 cts-Corn, yellow, 45 a 46 cts.

DIED. On Friday evening last, LAURA ALICE, infant daughte f Mr. Francis C. Melhorn, of Harpers-Ferry, aged about

18 months.
 On Saturday last after a painful illness, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, son of Mr. Nath'I Baker, of this town,— aged about 2 years and 4 months.
 "This dreary world was not thy home; For earth thy spirit was too pure; Thy stay was short—He bid these come To a bright and more congenial sphere."
 In Middleburg, Va., last week, Col. Noz.E BEVERIDOE of that place—highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and relations.

S. W. HOAG, TALLOR.

Duffield's, Jefferson County, Va.,

The American and European **REPORT OF FASHIONS.**

PUBLISHED BY G. C. SCOTT, BROADWAY, N. Y.

RECEIVED monthly, and carefully copied or modified to suit the taste of all customers. Dec. 13, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned wishing to leave Harpers-Ferry at as early a day as possible, respect-fully notifies all persons indebted to him, either by note, book account, or otherwise, to call and settle the same by the let day of January, 1845. He may be found at the store of W. J. Stephens, ad-joining the Virginia Hotel. ARNOLD S. STEPHENS. Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 13-3t.

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are notified to call and set-

tle their respective obligations, between this and the 1st day of January, 1844. WM. J. STEPHENS. Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 13.

Young Ladies' Boarding School.

ANGIERONA SIEDURART.

THIS School, located in the vicinity of Winchester, and devoted to the instruction of Young Ladies in the higher branches of education-designed more particularly as a Boarding School, will be resumed again, under the care of the subscriber, on the 2nd Monday in September the subscriber, on the 2nd Monday in September next. The general arrangements of the School will be the same as when formerly under the care of the undersigned, and will embrace a thorough course of instruction in all the branches of an Eng-lish, Classical and Ornamental Education. Terms .- Per Session of five months, payable

one half in advance : For Junior Class, including Board, Lodging, Wash-

ing and Tuition, English branches, \$60 00 "Senior Class, do. do. 65 00 " " " including Languages, 65 00 French \$6; Drawing and Painting \$8; Music, (Piano) \$18. Circulars, giving more particular information,

ing, which they will make to order in the best style, and at the shortest notice. BTOrders promptly and satisfactorily fitted. Nov. 29, 1844-4t. Baltimore Manufactured Shoes, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

T. W. WILLIAMS.

LADIES' FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANU-

BALTIMORE CITY

the city. N. B.—Country merchants dealing in Putty

would do well to give the subscriber a call, as he has patented a machine for making this article, and sells it much below the market price.

JAMES W. W. GORDON, 152, West Pratt street, opposite Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot.

J. TITTLE & SON,

Merchant Tailors,

No. 23, South STREET, BALTIMORE,

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

and all other goods suitable for gentlemen's Cloth

Ohio Rail Rod Baltimore, Nov. 29, 1844-3m-pd.

and superior assortment of

FACTURER, **R** ESPECTFULLY informs Country Merchants and others visiting the city, that having fa-cilities equal to any in the Union, he is prepared to manufacture Ladies' Shoes of any style or make, at prices which cannot fail to render it a benefit to these during in the trials of the equilibrium bins and to those dealing in that article to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His stock consists of a large assortment of

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes Gaiter Boots, Slippers, &c., &c.,

of the most Fashionable style and superior work

manship. To merchants particularly we would point out the advantage of trying at the above establish-ment, as besides other inducements, they will be enabled to order any size or make to suit any narket. LADIES at a distance can always rely on a good and fashionable article by sending their measure. Also, dealer in India Rubber Shoes, of every

variety, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

No. 91, Baltimore st., opposite Holliday, Baltimore Nov. 29, 1844-1m-pd.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

BY SMITH & BROTHER, 32, South Charles street, next door to Weaver,

Cannon, & Co's. Auction Rooms, LARGE and extensive assortment of Clocks A LARGE and extensive assortment of Clocks and Looking Glasses, cheaper than can be bought at any other shop in the city of Baltimore. Also, Steeple Clocks, carrying one, two, three, and-four pair of hands; put up and warranted. Baltimore, Nov. 29, 1844—1m—pd.

Keep that Ball in Motion!

ANKEE CLOCKS sent for, fixed, carried **M** home, and warranted to keep the ball in mo-ion, by A. B. & H. W. SMITH, next door to Weav-r, Cannon, & Co's. Auction Rooms, 32, South harles Street. SMITH & BROTHER. Baltimore, Nov. 29, 1844—1m—pd.

COULSON & Co. (Successors to William Emack,)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. No. 4, S. Liberty st., BALTIMORE, K EEP constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c.,

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c. &c., THE CHEAPEST FINE HATS IN BALTIMORE. GENTLEMEN, one and all, but more espe-cially those of the country who purchase HATS in Baltimore, would do well to call at KEEVII'S STORE, as there the stranger 18 NOT charged one dollar more than the price, but every man treated alike, and all can obtain an excel-THE Subscriber keeps constantly for sale, or the most liberal terms, a general assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Dyestuffs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes &c. Having a Steam Mill in operation, for the pur-pose of grinding Spices, &c., he is enabled to sell these at the very, lowest prices, and of as good a quality as it is possible to get them. No charge for delivering goods in any part of the sile lent Hat at cheap rates, and where always can be seen

BALTIMORE CITY

IT'A LIST OF PRICES OF KEEVIL'S FINE HATS AT KEEVIL'S STORE.

98 Baltimore Street, near Holliday, TAS FOLLOWS:___

Those admired best quality black Cassimere warrented water-proof, Fine SILK, FUR BODY, No. 1 best French Moleskin, Best RUSSIA, No. 1 NUTRIA BEAVER, 9 50 3 50 3 25

MEN'S AND BOY'S CAPS, of all kinds. REMEMBER, GENTLEMEN,

HAVE constantly on hand a most extensive NEVER ASK A HATTER TO DIRECT YOU TO Keevil's Store.

As they will direct you wrong-mark that. Baltimore, Nov. 15, 1844-2m.

JOHN WONDERLY, Formerly Conductor of the Balt. & Ohio

BALL-BOAD. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL China, Glass and Liverpool Ware-House,

No. 47, South street, Baltimore,

INFORMS his friends and the public in gener-al, that he will sell any articles in his line of business as cheap, or perhaps cheaper than any other house in this city. He respectfully invites a call from his friends, and then they can judge

for the truth of the above. at factory prices. Baltimore, Noy. 15, 1844-tf.

Further Proof of the Efficacy of Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound in reliev-

ing afflicted man. MR. GEORGE T. WARRINGTON, residing in York street, Federal Hill, Baltimore, was

attacked with a violent cough and sore throat, and after trying many remedies, was induced by a friend to use Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoar-hound, and before using one bottle was entirely cured.

ANOTHER, YET MORE ASTONISHING. MRS. HENRIETTA MERRICK, residing in Monunent street, between Canal and Eden streets, was attacked with a very severe cough and pain in the breast, which was so intense that it extendd to her shoulders. She was afflicted also with a pain in the side. After trying many remedies, she was persuade

by a 'friend to use Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound, and after using three doses, she ex-perienced great relief, and before she had finished he bottle was entirely cured. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by

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

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA or BLOOD PILLS, composed entirely of Vegetable Substances, and universally known to be the best medicine for the purification of the blood EVER INVENTED. What is that principle which is termed the blood? "The blood is the vital principle of life, and is that fluid by which the entire functions of the system are regulated; therefore when it becomes in

pure, the general system becomes deranged, and gives rise to innumerable diseases." For sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, J. H. BEARD & Co. Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

HANCE'S COMPOUND MEDICATED HOARHOUND CANDY, for Coughs,

Bar-shear and Shovel Ploughs ; And other Farming Utensils. Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, Beds, Bedding ; Tables, Chairs, Carpets, &c., &c.

TERMS—All purchases above five dollars nine months credit, bond and security. All of that sum and under, cash. G. D. MOORE. Dec. 6, 1844.

FOR HURE.

NEGROES FOR HIRE.

WILL be hired, at public hiring, before the door of Joseph M. Brown, in Charlestown, on FRIDAY the 27th instant, (Dea.) a number of Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls-belonging to the estate of John Griggs, dec'd. RICH'D WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

Those having in possession any of the above negroes, will return them on Christmas-day, pro-perly clothed. R. W. Dec. 6, 1844.

SETTLE UP!

The Old Year's Affairs!

O UR friends indebted to us will please settle up their unsettled accounts, by note or cash before the 1st January, as we are about to make-some change in our business. A. & G. W. HOLLAND. Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 6, 1844.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY authority of a Deed of Trust, executed by Robert Slemmons, and for the purposes of said deed, I will offer for sale, at Hazlefield, the residence of the said Slemmons, on THURS-

Two Negro Woman and one Child.

-ALSO-

DAY the 19th instant,

Six Horses; Cattle, Sheep, Hogs; Two Wagons, Wood Ladders; Barouche and Harness;

4 MEN-1 Woman-2 Boys: Enquire of Dec. 6, KEYES & KEARSLEY

NEW GOODS.

Cheaper than Ever! THE subscriber has just returned from Balti-I more with a very cheap and handsome stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. His stock consists in part of the following, viz: Cloths and Cassimeres of every variety, cheap; Satinets, all colors and prices; A handsome assortment of Vestings; Latest style fall Prints and Patterns, and the cheap est ever sold ; Alpaccas, variety of patterns ; Cashmeres, beautiful patterns and cheap; Shawls of various patterns and sizes; Bleached and brown cottons ; Domestics of every description; Plain and striped Linseys; Linsey for men, heavy and cheap; Rose and White blankets; Servant's do.; Servant's do.; A great variety of gentlemen's and boys' Fur, Cloth, Velvet and Glazed Caps; Beaver, Russia, Cassimere and Silk Hats; A large and general assortment of GROCERIES, which I pledge myself to sell as low, or lower than they can be had in the Valley. Coffee by the bag-Molasses and Sugar by the barrel;

Nails from 4 to 10 cts.: Hardware, a good assortment ; China and Queensware, do.; Stoneware, do.; All of which will be sold at reduced prices.-

My friends and the public generally, are request-ed to call and examine, and judge for themselves. JOHN G. WILSON. Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 6, 1844.

FOR SALE, ONE of Hathaway's Patent Cooking Stores, entirely new. I will exchange it for produce of any kind, or sell it on credit. I have also a half dozen Sleigh Baskets, which I will sell at \$5 a Charlestown, Nov. 29-3t.



next. They yielded nothing to the Republicansnot even a moment's delay. The Republicans must yield nothing to them. If they are determined-we are more so. Our energy surpasses their's. We go for principle-and the people are Gov. McDowell, and his Executive officers, the with na.

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX .- The editors of the Globe have issued their prospectus for these valuable session papers. The terms for each paper, are \$1 per single copy-6 copies for any order unaccompanied by the money. The editors assure the public that their reports are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the editors.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO .- The situation of affairs between the United States and Mexico, has assumed a most important aspect, and many are the conjectures as to the final issue. The Mexicans, doubtless urged on by English influence, have become insolent and overbearing. In another part of our paper will be found the principal items of interest, relative to the correspondence between the accredited agents of the two Govermentsi .- onto-heald

The Electoral Colleges, Throughout the Union, met on Wednesday week and cast their vote for President and Vice President of the United States. Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York, having cast their vote for Mr. Polk, we presume our. Whig friends will be willing to admit that the election of Mr. Polk is beyond cavil,

Dr Mosus Dawson, long an editor of the Cincinnati Inquirer, and one of the most eminent politicians of the State in which he lived, died a few weeks since. His loss will be felt throughout the

GREAT FIRE AND DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AT HARRISBURG,-The great Bridge over the Sus-quehanna at Harrisburg, caught fire, and was destroyed on Wednesday the 4th inst. By the fall of one of the spars many persons were precipitated into the river and crushed to death. The bridge was built by the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, who it is supposed will not be able to rebuild it, as their finances are not in a very good condition. The bridge cost an immense sum, was nearly a mile long, and consisted of twenty-five spans of handsome lattice work, of which there are now but four remaining. The lower part was constructed for carriages and foot passengers, and the railroad was laid on the top. The top of the bridge had been covered with a composition of pitch and other substances, which no doubt hastened the destruction.

Music .- We should have called attention heretofore to the advertisement of Mr. CHARLES H. KEHE, Professor of Music. He has been in our town for some weeks, and purposes remaining during the winter if sufficient encouragement be given him. He will give lessons on the Organ, Plano. Flute, Guitar, &c. His recommendations are of the highest order, and so far as we have had an opportunity of judging of his proficiency, we think he fully marits the patronage of our citizens.

of party. TThe Enquirer of Monday gives a glowing

account of the Dinner to the Virginia Electors.-Judges of the General Court, Democratic members of the Legislature, and a large number of the citizens of Richmond, were in attendance. THOM-AS RITCHIE, Esq. was President, assisted by the usual number of Vice Presidents. The Regular \$5-12 copies for \$10. No attention is paid to and Volunteer Toasts were responded to most eloquently by the distinguished gentlemen in attendance. In presenting the following toast, complimentary to the Elector of our District, Mr. Ritchie said he would require a speech or toast from each Elector, and he would knock down the oungest first, Mr. Bedinger, of Jefferson:

By Robert G. Scott, Vice President-Henry Bedinger of Jefferson: The tried soldier of the Republican faith—Virginia's glory and her prin-ciples were the pillar and the cloud of his political

To this toast, says the Enquirer, Mr. Bedinger responded with great effect,

Miscellaneous Notices.

AGENTS. AGEN IS: It may be well enough to remind our friends that the following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for our paper, and will forward money for sub-scriptions, &c., or receive any additional names to our list that can be procured. The present is a favorable time for advancing our enterprise, and we hope those who may feel an interest in its success, will give us their aid. WM. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry; Joux G. WILSON. do. WM. J. STEPHENS, Harpers Ferry;
JOHN G. WILSON, do.
SOLOMON STALEW, Shephedstown;
S. W. HOAG, Elk Branch;
JOHN COOK, Zion Chuch;
WM. RONEMOUS, Union School House;
JOHN H. SMITH or J. R. REDMAN, Smithfield;
EDWIN A. REILY, Sommit Point;
DOLFHIN DREW OF S. HEFELEBOWER, Kabletown;
JACOB ISLER OF J. M. NICKLIN, Berryville;
WM. TIMBELLAKE OF Dr. J. JANEY, Brucetown;
HENRY F. BAKER, Winchester;
Col. WM. HARMISON, Bath, Morgan County;
JOHN H. LIKENS, Martinsburg;
GEORGE W. BRADFIELD, Snickersville;
J. P. MIGEATH, Philemont, Loudoun county;
S. VANVACTER, Hillsborough, Loudoun county;
Bec. 13, 1844.

Dec. 13, 1844. 3℃ The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be ad-ministered in the Presbyterian Church, Charlestown, on Sunday, 22d inst. Preparatory service is expected to commence on Friday morning preceding, at 11 o'clock. A collection will be taken up to defray the expenses of the church. Dec. 13, 1844. 3℃ The Communion of the Lord's Supper will be ad-ministered in the Lutheran Church, Shepherdstown, by Divine permission, on Sabbath morning, 15th inst. Re-ligious services will commence on Thurday evening previous, and continue on regularly each day and night over Sabbath. Dec. 13.

the Sacham. Dec. 13. Control of the Lord's Supper will be ad-ministered in the Presbyterian Church, Harpers-Farry, next Sabbath, 15th inst, in the evening, at half past 6 o'clock. Preparatory service will commence in the church on Saturday evening at half past 6 o'clock. Ser-vice on Sabbath morning at half past 10, A. M. Dec. 13. vice on Sal Dec. 13.

Charlestown Lyceum.

HUMAN BACE !" HUMAN BACE !" The public is respectfully invited to attend. Punctual attendance of the members is requested. A locture will be delivered by Dr. L. C. CORDELL. BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT:

Dec. 13. 207A PROTRACTED MEETING will commence in Methodist E. Church, Charlestown, on Friday night, 1 nat. Several Ministers are expected to be present dur be continued of the meeting. Dec. 6, 1844

furnished on approximater. personally or by letter. L. EICHELBERGER. Winchester, Dec. 13, 1844.-eow.

SERVANTS FOR HIRE.

WILL be offered for hire, by the subscriber, at Hazlefield, on Friday the 27th day of December, (inst.,) all the Servants belonging to ment of my father. All those who hired servants of me last year, are expected to return them, with the clothing specified in their bonds, and come prepared to cancel the same. BEVERLY TUCKER. Bull's Sarsaparilla-Sands' Sarsaparilla,

SECOND SUPPLY.

Chapman's Worm Mixture—Swaim's Panacea, Wright's do. do.; Judkin's Patent Ointment, Camphor, refined—Rheubarb, root & powdered, I addition to my former large and general stock, I have just received from Baltimore, and now opening, some of the most beautiful, durable and fashionable Castor Oil, (cold pressed)—Gum Arabic, Epsom Salts—Roll Brimstone, Magnesia, Calcined and lump, Oil of Lemon and other Oils, Flowers of 'Sulphur-Calomel-Hydrosublimed, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Together with a general assortment of Perfu-

ever offered in this market. Gentlemen are remery and Fancy articles. All of which he is prepared to sell on accommoever offered in this market. Gentlemen are re-quested to give me a call, as I guaranty they shall be suited in every respect. Common Cas-simere and Cassinett, for cheap Coats and Pants, always on hand and made to order at the shortest dating terms, and to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders. All goods will be warranted fresh and genuine.

notice. Garments cut and made as usual, in the best style, whether the materials be furnished by me

or purchased elsewhere. JAMES CLOTHIER, Dec. 13, 1844. Merchant Tailon Merchant Tailor.

BEADY-MADE CLOTHING. THE undersigned has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices, a large assortment of Ready-made Clothing, to suit the season-all manufactured at this place, in good style :--

PRICES AS FOLLOWS, VIZ : Over-Coats from \$5 00 up to \$25 00 Dress do do 10 00 Coatees do 2 50 to 25 00 to 12 00 Coatees Sacks do 3.00 to 12 00
 Boundabouts
 2 00
 to
 5 00

 Wests
 do
 1 00
 to
 6 00

 Pants
 do
 1 75
 to
 10 0 The public are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves, as I am determined to sell bargains. WM. J. STEPHENS. Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 13.

Selling Off at Redúced Prices. A. & G. W. HOLLAND, having concluded to A. make some change in their business, are selling off their splendid Stock of Goods at further reduced prices. Those in want of **Bargains** will do well to call early. The stock is large and comprises every variety of goods. Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 13.

Wood, Corn, Oats, &c., WILL be taken in payment for old or new sub-scriptions, at this Office if delivered imme-A MERICAN ALMANACS, for 1845, for sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY. Dec. 13, 1844. Buckskin GLOVES, of most superior D quality, for sale by Dec. 13. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. GUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES, very superior, Dec. 13. J., J. MILLER & WOODS. NEGRO BLANKETS ; Also Caps and Hats

for servants, for sale by Dec. 13. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. GLAZED CAPS.—One case Glazed Caps, assorted, for sale by Dec. 13. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Cot. 4. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

cash, or the usual credit to punctual customers. Baltimore, Nov. 22, 1844-\$5 A CARD.

Croup, &c.

Croup, &c. Invented, prepared and sold by SETH S. HANCE, corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co. Charlestown, Dec. 6.

HANCE'S MEDICATED CANDY FOR COLDS, COUGHS & HOARSE NESS. "It has long been the effort of man, To save fellow mortals from death ; To cure them of coughs and of colds, Consumption and shortness of breath. The way then at length has been found For man to obtain quick relief, Its virtues will surely astound, And make him the same of belief; Would you live then in joy and in health, Feel hale when old age shall advance-If so, by far better than wealth, Is the Candy, made only by HANCE.". Price 25 cents per package, or five for \$1. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by J. H. BEARD & Co. Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA VEGETA-BLE OR BLOOD PILLS, FOR PU-RIFYING THE BLOOD, removing bile, corrrecting disoders of the stomach and bowels, costiveness, dyspepsia, swim-ming in the head, &c. Persons of a full habit, who are subject to Headache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their

immediate use.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. In purchasing these pills, let me add one word f caution. Always ask for HANCE'S PILLS,

and purchase of none but those advertised as agents, and if convenient, call and see the proprietor himself.

For sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner of Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown Price 25 cents per box, or 5 for \$1.

WEAK LUNGS and WEAK BREAST. VV when any person is predisposed to consump-tion, it generally manifests itself by certain symp-toms, which are called CONSUMPTIVE SYMPTOMS, the most common of which are SYMPTOMS, the most common of which are a pain in the breast, and an oppression and pain about the lungs. When these symptoms are experienced, to guard against consumption it is advisable to STRENGTHEN THE LUNGS AND BREAST. This may be done effectual-ly by using HANCE'S COMPOUND SYR-UP OF HOARHOUND. Bries for each has bettle. For each he SUMP

Price 50 cents ber bottle. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner of Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by J. H. BEARD & Co, Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

HANCE'S SUPERIOR LILY WHITE, AND HANCE'S PEARL POWDER, both articles for beautifying and improving the complexion. Price 64 cts. per box. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner of Charles and Prate streets, Baltimore, and by J. H. BEARD & Co. Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

Professor of Music, RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, in LC clitzens of Charlestown and its vicinity, in the capacity of Teacher of Music. He will give lessons on the Organ, Piano, Guitar, Flute, and in Singing and Thorough Bass. He can give the most satisfactory references in regard to his quali-fications. He may be found at CARTER'S HOTEL. Charlestown, Nov. 22, 1844—3m.

PRIME OLD PEACH BRANDY, for sale by Nov. 29. E. M. AISQUITH.

N EGRO BLANKETS, for sale very low. Nov. 29. E. M. AISQUITH.

To the Humane.

WIFLIAM GRUBB, aged 16 years, son of Curtis Grubb, of Loudoun county, Va., ab-sented himself September 16, 1844, without any known cause to his parents, and they are greatly distressed, and desire some information of him.— return to his parents or write to them. His mother in particular is in great distress at his indiscretion, and will be relieved much on hearing from

him. Editors throughout the country will serve the cause of humanity by publishing this, and his fath-er will compensate them if called upon. His re-sidence is Watterford, Loudoun county, Virginia. Dec. 6, 1844.

Pay your Taxes. HE Taxes for 1844 have been due since the L 1st of July, and must be paid. BENJAMIN LUCAS, JOHN W. MOORE, BOBERT LUCAS, DANIEL G. HENKLE. August 23, 1844. Jefferson County, Sct. OCTOBER TERM 1844, OF THE COUNTY COURT:

PLT'FF. John Stephenson, AGAINST Eli Smith & Francis Smith, DEF'TS. IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their ap-L pearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, 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 order-ed that the said defondants do appear here on the first day of the next January term of this Court, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a-copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Jefferson county for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court House in this county. A copy—Test, T. A. MOORE, Clerk. October 25, 1844—2m.

A IR-TIGHT STOVE, for sale by Dec. 6. KEYES & KEATSLEY. G LASS AND PUTTY for seit by Nov. 22. J. H BEARD & Co.

IFE of Mrs. ANNE R. PAGE, by Rev. C. W. Andrews-for sale by by, 23. KIYES & KEARSLEY. Nov. 22.

EEATHER.

I HAVE a bt of superior Spanish and Country SOLFLEATHER. Also, Upper Leather, Calf and Sheep Skins, which I will sell low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. Nov. 8. THOMAS RAWLINS,

S Cook, Coal, and Nine-plate STOVES, which I will sell low for Cash. Nov. 15. THOMAS BAWLINS.

FALL GOODS. W^E are now receiving our Fall Goods. Oct. 18. KEYES & KEARSLEY. Burden's Patent Horse Shoes. A SUPPLY just received and for sale at about the price of good Iron. Warranted not to preak in use. KEYES & KEARSLEY. break in use. Oct. 18, 1844. A Young Man Wanted.

Sperm Oil, Candles:

I SHALL want, about the 1st of January next, a young man who is qualified to take charge of every department of a country Store. To one that suits, a liberal salary will be given. None need apply but such as are willing to devote their whole attention to business and the interest of his employer. E. M. AISQUITH. of every employer. Nov. 1, 1844.

VINEGAR, of superior quality, for sale by Nov. 8. J. J. MILLER & WOODS

Colds, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, Sore Throat, Clearing the Voice, Consumption, Bronchitis,

THE subscriber would respectfully call the at-tention of Merchants, Apothecaries, and others in Virginia and elsewhere, to his assort-

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c., viz:

SOLOMON KING, Druggist, No. 8, South Calvert st. Baltimore, November 15, 1844—tf.

FOUNTAIN INN.

[LATE BELTZHOOVER'S,]

LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

W. W. DIX, ARTHUR L. FOGG, PROPRIETORS,

establishment, and entirely renovated and

HAVING leased this extensive and favorite

refitted it thoroughly, so that it can compare ad-

vantageously with any similar establishment in the Union, have no hesitation in endeavoring to at-

tract the attention of the travelling public to this

favorite Hotel. If the most strenuous exertions, joined to every possible convenience to be found elsewhere, can insure success, they pledge them-selves that its former well-earned reputation, shall not only be merited but surpassed. In accordance with the difficulties of the times,

they have determined to reduce their charges to correspond. TERMS \$1,25 PER DAY. Baltimore, Md., Nov. 15, 1844-1v.

Groceries.

Java and Rio Coffee ; Pepper, Spices, &c. MILLER & TATE.

BROWN, Lump, and Loaf Sugars; Very Superior Tea; Shad and Mackerel; Sugar-house and New Orleans Molasses;

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON

FURLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLER, (OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK,)

At \$2 00 in advance—\$2 50 if paid within six months—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the ex-piration of the year.

CT ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$100 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those not marked on the manu-script for a specified time, will be inserted until forbil, and charGKD ACCONDINGLY. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

93 Distant subscriptions and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guaranty the settlement of the same.

General Intelligence.

COTTON FACTORY BURNED.—The large cotton factory at Roseville, near Newark, (Del.) was burnt to the ground on Saturday night last. It is said that a boy who had gone into the factory, took a piece of cotton to light a candle, afterwards threw it on the floor, intending to extinguish the fire with his foot, but unfortunately the cotton that was stream about the floor invited and the that was strewn about the floor ignited and the fire soon spread all over the building.—The loss we have heard estimated at \$40,000, while the insurance was only \$20,000 .- Balt. Sun.

DISTRESSING .- A daughter of Mr. Joseph Bimm, residing in the vicinity of Dayton, Ohio, six years of age, was burned so badly by her clothes acci-dentally taking fire, on the 28th ult., that she died in a few hours.

CASE OF POLLY BODINE .- The Court at Staten Island, N. Y., have obtained four Jurors in this case, and intend to go over the whole county to find a jury, before they give it up.

OHIO LEGISLATURE .- The Cincinnati Gaxette gives the following as the complexion of the new Legislature of that State :-Senate, 21 whigs, 15 democrats; House, 41 whigs, 31 democrats. Whig majority on joint ballot 19.

THE COST OF A BAD TONGUE .- The Lafayette (Ala.) Herald speaks of a slander case first decided in Russell county, in a verdict for \$5000 dam-ages was rendered, but which was compromised by the payment of \$2500.

GONE HOME TO BE TRIED .- Among the passengers in the Hibernia, from Boston, on Saturday, was Wm. Burgess, the forger on the Bank of England-also Messrs. Board and Forster, who came over to arrest him. Burgess has been confined in a temporary state-room, apart from the other passengers, fitted up for the purpose. All the papers necessary for authorizing his delivery to the Eng-lish officers were made out and signed at the office of the Secretary of State at Washington, the day application for them was made.

CURING BEEF AND PORK.—The following re-ceipt for curing beef or pork, is said to be the very best now in use. It is given by the editor of the Germantown Telagraph, who remarks, that if this mode be once tried, it will be used again in preference to all others. The receipt is as follows: To 1 gallon of water, take $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. salt; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. saltpetre. In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the salt and sugar, (which will not be a little) raises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a large tub to cool, and when perfectly cold, pour. it over your beef and pork, to remain in the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with the pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre.

'SUPPLY OF POTATOES FROM ABROAD .- The crop of potatoes having failed in the United om disease, we are about to be supplied with that article from abroad. The packet ship Siddons, at New York, brought over one hundred tons of potatoes, and other ships on the way and loading will bring large quantities.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier. I HAVE COME TO THE LAND. BY MRS. M. ST. LEON LOUD. I have come to the land where the flowers ever bloom, Where the orange and the myrtle their fragrance a

Poetry.

Where the orange and the injecte their high allocates and blending; Where the breath of the zephyr is fraught with performe. And skies blue and cloudless above me are bending; But far in the north Lies the land of my birth; 'Tis the loveliest spot on the face of the earth, And dearer its winter and storm clouds to me, Than the soft summer clime of this bright land can be

Than the soft summer clime of this bright land the det I have come to the land of the palm tree and vine; And many a fourt from its bosom is bursting, Shaded o'er by the avergreen cedar and pine; But, oh for the waters my spirit is thirsting, Which far in the north, In the home of my birth, From the rock-girdled sides of the mountain burst forth, And sweeter one draught of that water to me, Than the purest of founts in this bright land can be.

have come to the land of the lake and the plain, Of wild everylade and of thet down the plain,

I have come to the land of the lake and the plain, Of wild ever-glade and of dark-flowing river. But I sigh for the banks of that loved stream again. Above whose bright waters the light willows quiver; And far in the north, In the home of my birth, The wild torrent leaps from the precipice, forth; Oh i dearer its foam and its thunder to me. Than the soft gliding streams of this bright land can be I have come to the land where the warrior hath trod,

And on the red war field won laurels of glory; Where the blood of the slaughtered have crimso

sod, And the deeds of the brave are recorded in story; But far in the north, In the home of my birth, Were legends of love by the peace-guarded hearth; And dearer those tales of my childhood to me, Than the wildest romance of this bright land can be.

have come to the land where the stranger is met By cycs that beam kindly, and hearts warmly beating ; But the friends of my youth I can never forget ; I would hear their loved voices the absent one greeting,

Once more to the north, To the home of my birth, Where our hearts were united in sorrow and mirth; And dearer that home and its memories to me, Than aught in this sunny and bright land can be. Columbus, East Florida.

Miscellancous.

MARRIAGE AND EDUCATION .- Examine the first choice of a girl. Amongst all the qualities which pleases her in a lover there is perhaps, not one which would be suitable in a husband, and in fact, she frequently sees little more of him she

loves than the beauty of his form or perhaps the elegance of his dress. Is not this, then, the most complet condemnation of our system of educa-tion. From an apprehension of too strongly affecting the heart, we conceal from woman that is worthy of love; we allow the sense of the beautiful that exists in them to be lost amongst futilities-the out side pleases them-what is within is unknown. When, thereofre, after hav-

ing been united six months, they look for the delightful young man whose presence charmed them, they are very often much surprised to find in his place only in his place only an impetinent fellow, an ignoramus, or a simpleton.—Yet this is what is termed a marriage of inclination.

SOLITUDE AND SOCIETY .- The desire of knowledge is not more natural than is the desire of communicating our knowledge. Even power 'would be less valued were there no opportunity of show-ing it to others; it derives half its value from that circumstance. And as to the desire of esteem, it can have no possible gratification built in society. These parts of our constitution, are evidently intended for social life ; and it is not more evident that birds were made for flying, and fishes for swimming, than that man, endowned with a natural desire of power of esteem, and of knowledge, is made not for the savage and solitary state, but for living in society.—*Reid*.

A TEST OF GOOD GOVERMENT .- The ruin on prosperity of a State depends so much upon the administration of its government, that to be ac-quainted with the merit of a Ministry, we need only observe the condition of the people. If we see them obedient to the laws, prosperous in their industry, united at home and respected abroad, we may reasonably presume that their affairs are conducted by men of experience, abilities, and

SAFE MODE OF BLASTING .- It is known to virtue .- Junius.

G. W. J. COPP, **ATTOIRMIST AT ILAW:** Baltimore, Md., OFFICE on Lexington Street, opposite the November 1, 1844.

WM. A. SOMMERVILLE, ATTORNET AT LAU, Martinsburg, Va.

OFFICE removed to room adjoining Mr. Dor-sey's Drug Store. Continues to practice in the several courts of Berkeley; Jefferson and Mor-Sept. 27, 1844. gan counties.

ISAAC FOUKE,

ATTOANET AT LAT, PRACTISES in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Loudoun, Clarke and Berkeley counties, Virginia. All business enrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.-Office and residence at Harpers-Ferry. August 9, 1844-2m.

R. HUME BUTCHER,

ATTOANED AT LAU. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, A TTENDS the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick and Berkeley Counties. August 2, 1844-tf.

LAW MOTICIE.

A. J. O'BANNON having permanently set-view of the several Courts of Jefferson, will practice in the several Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke Counties. Of-fice on Main street, over E. P. Miller's Store and opposite the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson." July 26, 1844-2m.



HARPERS-FERRY, VA. July 26, 1844-1y.

LATEST FASILIONS.

cowlier & sinoirie,

R ESPECTFULLY inform their friends that they have just returned from the Eastern cities with the latest and most approved Fashions, and are now ready to serve their customers with any garment of the latest cut. We tender our thanks for the very liberal pa

tronage heretofore extended, and trust that by renewed efforts to please, we shall continue to re ceive it, as well as the custom of new friends. Charlestown, Nov. 1, 1844-3m.

TAILORING.

H. KINNINGHAM, having just returne J. H. KINNINGHAM, having just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Balti-more, visiting the most fashionable establishments connected with his business, and procured an entire New System for Cutting Garments, together with the

Latest Style and Fashions of the Day, has no hesitancy in syaing he will guarantee the best of fits to those who may favor him with a call. He would say, that no pains shall be spared on his part to give entire satisfaction. He therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a passing notice at his old stand above the Market-house.

N. B .- Country produce will be taken in exhange for work at all times, at cash prices. October 11, 1844-3m.

Fashionable Tailoring.

N ATHANIEL BAKER, informs the citizen of Charlestown and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailor Shop, one door North of Mr. Wm. Avis's Shoe Store, and opposite Mr. Wm. S. Lock's Store, where he is prepared to cut and make to order all garments for gentlemen's wear. Having had some experience in the business, he confidenlty asks of a liberal public a share

of their patronage. He is in the receipt of the FASHIONS

STONE CUTTING. Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Fancy Arti-

WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully in-forms the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, and adjoining counties, who may wish to mark the graves of their lamented dead, that he still continues to make and superscribe MONUMENTS-Box, Column, and plain TOMB SLABS-And Head and Foot STONES

OF EVERY VARIETY.

OF EVERY VARIETY. Having purchased an extensive QUARRY of the most beautiful White and Variagated MAR-BLE, and an extensive water power to saw and polish with, his prices will be LOW. One great advantage to purchasers is, that all Stone will be delivered at his risk, without any extra charge. IDTLETTERING neatly executed. By application to Mr. JAS. W. BELLER, Charles-town, those who may desire any of the above ar-ticles can be shewn the list of prices and the differ-ent plans. He will also forward any orders, epi-taphs, &c., that may be desired. Or by address-ing me, at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., orders can be filled without delay. IDTNo imposition need be feared, as my prices

IT No imposition need be feared, as my prices

Aug. 23; 1844.-1y. NEW GOODS.

Bargains! Bargains!! THE undersigned has just returned from Bal-timore with a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part of Blue, Black, Green and Fancy Cloths; Striped and Plain Cassimeres, assorted colors; Ribbed Cassinets; Water Proof Twede Cassimere; Kentucky Jeans; Silk Hdkfs, asssorted ; Cotton do do.; Black Alpacca, assorted patterns ; Fancy, Plaid, and Figured do.; A great variety of Prints; Beautiful Lace Patterns; A good assortment of Groceries, viz: Brown and Loaf Sugar; Prime Cheese; Sperm, Mould and Dipped Candles; Rosin Soap; Mackerel and Herring;

A prime lot of Bacon. All of which will be sold low by JOHN G. WILSON. Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 20, 1844.

REMOVAL. HOMAS RAWLINS has removed his estab L lishment to the Store Room recently occu-pied by John B. Packett, and immediately under the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson," where he offers the most substantial and general assortment of **Hardware** ever brought to this market. In addition to his former stock, he has just returned from Baltimore with many new and useful articles, and a full supply of those formerly kept. All are

offered on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or to punctual customers on time. A call from the public generally is respectfully asked. Thankful for many past favors, a continuance is solicited. Sept. 20, 1844.

TOBACCO .- A fresh supply of Tobacco Snuff, and Segars, just received and offered ale low, by THOMAS RAWLINS. for sale low, by Sept. 20, 1844.

NEW FALL GOODS. JUST received and opened, a large stock of New Goods, of the latest style and importa-

tions E. M. AISQUITH. Sept. 20, 1844. SHOWER BATHS.—Portable Shower Baths, to be used either in Bath House or Chamber. Sept. 27. E. M. AISQUITH.

UT Persons in want of the above named articles will find it much to their advantage to call at the Store, corner of Virginia Hotel, where they will find a new stock and a general assortment, cheap-er than the cheapest by 20 per cent. WILLIAM J. STEPHENS. Oct. 25, 1844.—(Free Press Copy.) BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, of superior quality, D for sale for cash by Oct. 25. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. CARPETING.-Low Priced Carpeting, at Sept. 27. E. M. AISQUITH'S. Sept. 27. BEANS .- 500 bushels Beans wanted, for Boots AND SHOES.—The subscriber has purchased this Fall, a very large stock of the above articles, comprising every variety.— A large portion of which was purchased at auc-tion, and will be sold at very little over half the FRESH TEA.-Just received, a case of very which the highest price will be given. t. 25. E. M. AISQUITH. E. M. AISQUITH. peculiar. RAT TRAPS.-Warranted to take in the Oct. 25. Shawls! Shawls! most experienced old Norway. pt. 27. E. M. AISQUITH. THE unparalleled demand for those beautiful and fashionable Brocha Shawls has induced usual price. Sept. 27. Men's fine lined and bound Morocco shoes 75 c. S HAWLS.-I have received Several elegant new style Shawls. E. M. AISQUITH. us to send for another lot, which we have just reus to send for another 100, which more Store, ceived. Call at the cheap Baltimore Store, A. & G. W. HOLLAND, Sept. 27, 1844. Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 25, 1844. Family Groceries. SALT.-Farmers and others can be supplied with any quantity of Salt, by sack or bushel, WE have paid especial attention to the selec-tion of our present stock of Groceries, and on the most moderate terms by can with confidence recommend them to families. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Oct. 25. Among them may be found, for cash-TEAS.—Just opened, a Chest of Extra ime G. P. Tea., which we can recommend very highly. Also, G. P. Teas, from 374 upward; Superior Black Tea, all of which are for sale by Porto Rico Sugar at 8, 10 and 11c.; Beautiful Loaf do. at 124 to 19; Rio, Laguyra, and Java Coffees, at 8, 10 and 24 cents; Imperial and Gun Powder Teas, Imp. Tea from Oct. 25. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. 37 to \$1 50 ; Mould, Dipped, and Sperm Candles ; CIGARS.—A fresh supply of those best Rega-lia and Principe Cigars. Also, Spanish and N. O. and Sugar-house Molasses; Soda and Water Crackers, Cheese; Half-Spanish Cigars, just received. Oct. 25. THOS. RAWLINS. Sperm Oil, Spices, &c.; Mackerel, Shad Herring, Salt, &c. Also—Ross's celebrated Family Flour. S ADDLERY .-- Pelham, Snaffle and Stiff Bitts; Silver-plate and Steel Stirrups; Webbing, Buckles, &c. Oct. 25. THOS. RAWLINS. All of which will be sold at reduced prices for cash Sept. 27. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. BLACK TEA-Of superior quality, for sale by Groceries. Sept. 27. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. THE public are invited to call and see my stock of Groceries before purchasing else-100 PAIRS of Kip and Calf Boots, Home-made, for Fall sale; where-all fresh. I will sell at a small profit for cash, or trade for all kinds of country produce. 150 pairs extra strong home-made Coarse Shoe THOS. RAWLINS. touble soled; Oct. 25. Tobacco and Snuff. 300 pairs Women's Calf, Morocco, and Kid do. 300 pr. Boy's, Girl's, and Children's do.; 150 pr. Men's and Boy's fine do. THE Lilly of Virginia, and other choice brands of Tobacco; Congress, Rappee, Scotch and Macacbeau Snuff. All for sale at reduced prices by Sept. 27. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Oct. 25. THOS. RAWLINS. SHOES.—Ladies who are in search of most elegant Kid Slippers and Walking shoes, will find them at MILLER & TATE'S. Coarse and Fine Salt. HAVE received a fresh supply of the above, which I will sell rery cheap by the sack or shel. THOS. RAWLINS. Sept. 27, 1844. bushel. October 25, 1844. For Gentlemen. MOST extensive assortment of Cloths, Cassi-meres, Tweeds and Vestings, just received NAILS.-50 Kegs Brien's Nails assorted sizes; Wrought Nails, &c., received and for sale by THOMAS RAWLINS. and for sale by Sept. 27. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Oct. 11, 1844. LARD LAMPS.-Just received, another sup-ply of those handsome Marble Base Lard Lamps, which will be sold low by To Sportsmen. sizes—Purcussion Caps. All at reduced E. M. AISQUITH. Nov. 1. CHA'S G. STEWART. Oct. 11, 1844. Hunters, Look Here! S ELF-DEFENCE .- Just received, a few pairs DOZEN boxes slit Purcussion Caps-just season, at C. G. STEWART'S. J season, at S of elegant Rifle-barreled Pistols. Also, two Six Barreled Revolvers, improved pattern. Sept. 27. E. M. AISQUITH. Nov. 1, 1844. **Presbyterian Almanacs.** JUST received, a supply of the above Alma-nacs. They are published by the Presbyte-rian Board of Publication, and will be found re-PAINTS, Oil, and Putty, at Sept. 27. THOS. RAWLINS. plete with interesting and useful information Ladies' Mitts and Gloves. FROM recent additions, our stock of Ladies MILLER & TATE. Nov. 15. Gloves and Mitts is very general and splen-Lamb's Wool Shirts. WO dozen more just received, of superior quality-for sale very cheap by Nov. 15. KEYES & KEARSLEY. did; and all for sale low. Nov. 8. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. A LPACCAS .- 12 pieces BI'k and Colored Al paccas-the cheapest goods of same quality To Lovers of "the Weed." in the county. For sale by Nov. 8. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. NUFFS.-Just received, Rappee, Scotch Tidball's Mixture, Moccabaw and Natchi toches SNUFFS—fresh and of superior quality. **Tobacco.**—A large supply of Tobacco of extra superior quality, down to 121 cents per pound—the most general assortment in the coun-For Children. JUST received, Worsted Caps, Hoods, Cloaks, Comforts, Muffs, and cheap Mitts, for children, among which are some articles entirely new style. Also, Variegated Yarn, beautiful colors. Nov. 8. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. pound—the most general assortment in all ty, and at the lowest prices. Segars.—Old Regalia, Plantation, Principe, Rifle, Spanish and half Spanish Segars, the most favorite brands. Also a large supply of Tobacco Pouches, Snuff Boxes and Pipes, cut and dried To-bacco, Spanish Cuttings, Matches, &c., for sale low. J*J. MILLER. Second Supply. I HAVE just received my second supply of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.; Also—A general assortment of Bar Iron and Hollow-ware. For sale very low by Oct 4. THOMAS RAWLINS. September 6, 1844. GENTLEMEN, -Do you want a fine Cloth suit, trimmed in the best style, (Coat, Panta and Vest,) for \$20? If you do, call on Oct. 11, A. & G. W. HOLLAND. BLACK OIL VARNISH-For Harness, &c., &co., for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co. Sept. 20, 1844.

cles, Confectionary, &c., &c. J. H. BEARD & Co., A RE just receiving a large Medicines, Oils, &c. &c., which they respectfully offer to their customers and the public in general, at reduced prices and or the usual terms

on the usual terms. Nov. 15, 1844. PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c.-White Lead in Oil, large and small kegs, Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Copal Var-nish, Japan, &c., Chrome Green, do. Yellow, Red Lead, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, &c., for sale low by J. H. BEARD & Co. Nov. 15, 1844.

Confectionary, Fruits, &c. 300 LBS. fresh Candy, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Almonds, Filberts, Palmnuts, English Walnuts, Prunes, Raisins, Dried Currants, Ju-Jube Paste, Preserves assorted in bottes, Pickles in Jars, &c., &c., just received and for sale by Nov. 15. J. H. BEARD & Co.

Fine Cutlery, Hardware, &c. A LARGE assortment of Penknives, Razors, Scissors, Nipple Wrenches, Tweezers, Pow-der Flasks, Gun-worms, Gun-tubes, Cork-screws, Brass Ink-stands, Spurs, Horse-fleams, Dog-chains, Brass Toy Cannons, &c., &c., for sale by Nov. 14. J. H. BEARD & Co. A 1845—The Rose, for 1845—The Poet's Gift, for 1845—Prayer Books, Psalmns and Hymns, Methodist Hymns, (all superior bound,) just re-ceived and for sale by Nov. 15. J. H. BEARD & Co. POWDER AND SHOT, for sale by Nov. 15. J. H. BEARD & Co.

PORTER, in bottles, for sale very cheap by Nov. 15. J. H. BEARD & Co.

PANACEA Hond's Bases PANACEA, Houck's Panacea, Jayne's Ex-pectorant, Dr. Duncan's Expectorant, Brigg's Arabian Balsam, Harris's Ring-worm and Tetter Cure, Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, &c., for sale by Nov. 15, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

Almanacis for 1845, for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co. Nov. 15.

DERFUMES, &c.-Cologn Water, Lav-Pender Water, Bay Rum, Otto of Rose, Toilet Water, Bear's Oil, Indian Oil, BuffaloOil, McCassor Oil, Balm of Columbia, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Pomatum, Lion Pomatum, Bear's Grease, Soaps and Shaving Cream of every variety. Call and see, at the store of J. H. BEARD & Co.

Nov. 15, 1844. Billes STATIONERY, &c.-Fancy **D** Bibles, do. Prayer Books, do. Testaments School Books, Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery American Gardener, school books of every descrip tion, Steel Pens, Quills, Blank Books, Slates, Pa-per, Inks, Lead Pencils, &c., &c., for sale by Nov. 15, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

TIOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS, A large variety, for sale by Nov. 15, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

CHEAP PAPER.—Ruled and unruled Letter and Cap Paper at 124 cts, per quire, for sale J. J. MILLER & WOODS. October 25.

MERCHANT TAILOR. A Superior Stock of Cloths, Camimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, &c.

NEW STYLES FASHIONABLE AND FANCY GOODS!

COME and examine my stock for yourselves, and trust not to the reports of others. I have just made a visit to the city of Baltimore, where I purchased a stock of

Superior Cloths and Trimmings. for the purpose of establishing, in Charles

A Merchant Tailor Shop. and hope my efforts to succeed will not prove un-availing. I think I can safely say it will be to the interest of every man to call and examine my stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &C., before purchasing elsewhere, believing I can suitall class-es upon terms not to be surpassed in this town or any other this side of the city. I can furnish

Conts from \$5,00 up to \$30,00, Pants '' 3,00 '' 19,00, Vests '' 2,00 '' 9,00,

or any price between the several amounts. I would further say, that all calls to MAKE GARMENTS, of all descriptions, cut and trim the same, shall be attended to with promptness and despatch, feeling assured, from the past experience had in the Art of Cutting Garments, I can vie with any man in the State of Virginia; and whilst I do not underwork any man for the sake of work, can yet afford to do work as low as any, and am determined not to be beat in any way.

determined not to be beat in any way. Garments cut to order at the shortest notice. Oct. 11, 1844-tf. JAMES CLOTHIER.

Harpers-Ferry Merchant Tallor Ready-Made Clothing Store.

THE undersigned, wishing to suit the tastes of his numerous customers, would respectfully make known, that in addition to his splendid stock, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Sattinets, as published in the Spirit of Jefferson and Free Press of last month, he has just returned from the East-ern markets with an additional assortment of choice Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattimets, & C., of the latest and most fashion-able styles, embracing every wriety of color and able styles, embracing every variety of color and shades, all of which he offers to those who may favor him with a call, on the most reasonable terms

Ready-Made Clothing. His stock of Ready-made Clothing is now full and complete, comprising every variety of clothing usually kept in such an establishment.

Boots, Shoes, and Brogans,

Gentlemen's, Boy's, Youth's and Children's

Ladies' and Miss's Morocco, Kid, and Seal do.;

City-manufactured, grained walking Shoes and

Slippers ; Also, Gentlemen's and Ladies Patent Gum

Gentlemen's super Beaver, Russia and Fur

Hats, latest style; Caps, a general assortment, of the latest and most fashionable style, such as Ole Bull, plain Cloth, do trimined, Glazed, and Octagon, for men,

IT Persons in want of the above named articles

AUCTION.

Hats and Caps.

As follows, viz:

Shoest

Over-shoes.

boys and children.

many individuals, though not to the public gener-ally, that rocks may be blasted without ramming down pounded brick on the charge. Put a rye straw into the hole; if one be not long enough, use two, running the top of one into the other, tying paper around the joint. Then put in the charge of powder and prime the straw, then fill up the hole with fine, dry sand, without ramming. Nothing more is necessary preparatory to touch-ing the match.—Boston Culticator.

MRS. POLK .- The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says:-"I have seen it stated in some of the public prints, that the lady of the President elect was a Miss Easton, who once was an inmate of President Jackson's house at this place. It is not so. I have known the amiable and accomplished lady of Mr. Polk for many years. She was the neice of the late dismarried to her husband several years before Gen. Jackson was President.

There appears to be a considerable tide of emigration flowing from or through Arkansas to Tex-The Clarksville (Texas) Northern Standard of the 30th ultimo, mentions the passage of 225 wagons by a particular point on the Texas and our knife and tore into it. It was stuffed so tight Arkansas boundary, all on their way to the Trini- | that as soon as the blade touched it it ripped a ty country, Texas

Something LIKE A BONFIRE .- The Democrats other day, in honor of their national victory, and one of the newspapers of that city says they had a magnificent bonfire, composed of some fifty seen the country around fifty miles distant.

PROLIFIC .- The Louisville Democrat of the 26th ult. says—"On yesterday an emigrating par-ty passed through our city, consisting of father, mother, and twenty children. The parents appeared to be about 45 years of age; the three youngest children six or eight months only.— They were travelling in true pedestrian style, the sire leading bose, the dame superintending the interesting group, while three of the eldest daughters were carrying each one of the babies. Their destination we did not learn, but think it not improbable the old man is about settling a colony in Oregon."

QUICK WORK .- By an ingenious process wheat, standing in Michigan in the morning is frequently flour at night. It is cut, threshed, and made ready for the mill at once, by a machine which goes over from 20 to 30 acres per day.

Don't GET MARRIED IN FUN.—The Supreme court of Alabama has decided that marriage, being a civil contract, is valid where the persons united declare their intention to be husband and wife in an manner, in the presence of witnesses, even though no marriage license has been ob-tained, nor the usual ceremony administered by an authorized peson. This will open the eyes of those who somethoes in levity undergo a mock ceremony of marriage.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE, CANONSBURG, PA.—There are at present 208 students connected with the in-stitution, viz : Senior class 37, Junior 49, sopho-mores 49, preparatory department 19; irregular and scientific 17.

Found.-As we were walking home from our office last evening about ten o'clock, we stumbled over something on the side walk, which we felt confident did not belong there, for we have walked the streets so often that we know every, even the smallest, inequality in the pavement, an

it was, with difficulty we grasped it : we deter-mined to bring it home with us, try to describe it, and see if any of our friends can enlighten us as to what it is.

It is shaped (or rather was) a good deal like a prescent half-moon ; a little like an India-rubber life preserver, and something like a pig yoke; felt a little soft like, and was covered with bed-ticking We had nearly broke our neck over it; and as ed Judge White of Tennessee, and was we never had any luck in our lives, we thought may be we have found a treasure at last. didn't know but what it was a new way the banks had adopted in making their remittances so as to

prevent robbery, for the ugly thing had a string at each end; so that, in emergency, a stout man might tie it around him, and carry it a short distance. With a nervous hand, therefore, we seized six inches ! and the first thing that protruded it-

self from the orifice was an old stocking very much SOMETHING LINE A BONFIRE. The Democrats worn: six more followed it: next was an old of Providence, Rhode Island, had a jubilee the roundabout; and then in rapid succession, three short shirts and two long ones, an old fur cap, a pair of breeches, old and ragged ; the skirt of an had a magnificent bonfire, composed of some fity or sixty tar barrels piled high up into the air, full eight feet, which, when fired as they were at the giddy summit, sent forth a flame, as it were of a merutema torch the light of uthich but for the first of the light of the li monstrous torch, the light of which, but for the ex-treme brightness of a full moon, would have been on earth could the thing have been? Du tell. [Louisville Iris.

> AN ASSORTMENT OF APHORISMS .- If a man be compassionate toward the afflictions of others, it shows that his heart it is like the noble tree that is wounded itself when it gives the balm. It is pleasing to observe some good qualities of age in a young man, and some fruits of youthful haracter in an old man.

> It is not necessary that men should say all they think! it is indespensable that they should think

all they say. Do not lament thy poverty. Out of the meanst hovel thou canst get a sight of Heaven.

. If you would expose your folly and secrets, become a drunkard, and they will run out as the iquor runs in. Health and good humor are the true hand-maids of happiness. a woman will always look amiable and plea-

sant she will always look pretty.

It is said that words hurt nobody, neverthe-less, Sampson jawed a thousand Philistines to death.

A coquette is a rose from which every lover plucks a leaf-the thorns are reserved for her uture husband.

A young traveller was advised by a friend to stop at the second-best hotel or inn, in every place he might go to, for this reason : that the best, hav-ing established its reputation, was usually both

expensive and careless to please; whilst the other, having a reputation yet to make, would serve you well, at a moderate charge.

ad scientific 17. Counterfeit American half dollars are in cir-lation. Discoveries of valuable iron ore have been made the lower anthracite region of Pennsylvania, a the North East of Harrisburg. Weth, at a molitate Charge. "A here!" said old Mrs. Doonzenbury, "school-ing is a great thing_-I've often felt the need of.--Why Mr. Snoutickle, would you believe it, I'm now sixty-five years old, and I don't know the names of but three months in the year-- and them's spring, fall and autumn. I learnt" em when I was a little bit of a gal.

larly, and is enabled therefore to insure the "latest cut," to those who may desire it. Country produce, at cash prices, will be taken at all times in exchange for work.

Give me a call, as the prices of work shall be regulated by the exigencies of the times. Charlestown, Oct. 11, 1844-3m.

S. W. HOAG 習金這些の語。 Duffield's, Jefferson County, Va.

The American and European

REPORT OF FASHIONS.

PUBLISHED BY G. C. SCOTT, BROADWAY, N. Y., RECEIVED monthly, and carefully copied or modified to with the suit the sui modified to suit the taste of all customers .---The American Plate of Fashions for the Fall and Winter of 1844 has just come to hand, and in point of simplicity, appropriateness, comfort, neat-ness and variety of style, it has not been excelled by any hitherto published.

The public are respectfully invited to call and em, where also may be seen samples of the see th different patterns of Cloths, Vestings and Trim-mings in and about this market, and where all ora the above line will be promptly attended to. October 11, 1844-tf.

The Latest Fall Fashions,

JUST received by JOSEPH BROWN, Tailor.two years, at the East end of town, on Main street. Extremely thankful to the public for the encour-agement that has been extended towards him for so long a period, he hopes by assidious attention to business—promptitude, and a desire to please, still to merit their kind approval. He is now in receipt of the latest *Fall Fashions*, which will enale him to fit out Gentlemen in the "latest tip." at the shortest possible notice. Over-Coats will be made in a style that will equal, if not surpass those made by any other establishment in the State.— LADIES' CLOAKS will be made in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. call from old friends is respectfully solicited.

Country produce will be taken in payment

for work, at the market price. JOSEPH BROWN. September 27, 1844.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Shepherdstown and its vicinity, that he still continues the

Cabinet-Making Business

in its various branches. His shop is a few doors below "Entler's Hotel," on the opposite side, ad-joining the Grocery Store of Bilmyre & Co., where he has on hand a good supply of Furniture of va-rious kinds, and of the best quality, which he will sell on liberal terms, and take in exchange all kinds

of country produce, at market prices. He would also give notice that he has provided himself with a good **HEARSE**, and will at all times be prepared to furnish Coffins, and to convey them promptly to any place in the county, at the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms. THOMAS HOPKINS.

Shepherdstown, August 2, 1844-6

New Arrival.

THE attention of Ladies is invited to the arri-L val of a few pieces of most splendid Cashmere de Ecosse, all wool, the richest and most beautiful

New style Bonnet-Caps, Ribbons and Flowers; Rich plaid Merinoes, gay colors for children. Also, Life Preservers, (an indispensable article or ladies in these fashionable days.). Call and ee. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Oct. 4. 1844.

Ladies' fine thick soled Shoes 75 Also-every kind of Gentlemen's, Ladies, Chil-ren's and Servant's Boots and Shoes, at as low arch's and Servant's Boots and Shoes, at as low rates. Farmers wanting heavy three soled Boots and Shoes for Farm hands can be supplied at Oct. 4. E. M. AISQUITH'S, in Fine Cutlery. ar an VORY balance handle Knives and Forks, Carv-L ers and Steels; Razors, Penknives, Scissors, Needles, &c. THOMAS RAWLINS. Oct. 11. Hardware. BRASS-HEAD and common Fire Irons : Andirons, Tea-kettles, Pots, Skillets ; Oven-lids, Thumb-latches, Hand-bells, Tea-bells ; am-hooks, Curtain-hooks, Riveting-hammers ; Snuffers, &c., for sale by Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS. L ocks.-Just received, a large assortment of Carpenter's Patent Knob Locks, super stock, iron rim do., trunk, till, chest, capboard, pad, and a variety of other Locks, for sale cheap by Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS. Oct. 11. HINGES.—A fresh supply of Butt, Parlia-ment, Double, Strap, and Scotch Hinges, just received and for sale by Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS. To Carpenters. I HAVE just received some superior Spring-steel Saws, Chissels, Planes, Plane-bitts, with and without caps, Hatchets; Hand-axes, Broad-axes, &c., which I will sell as cheap as they can be had here or eleveloce. be had here or elsewhere. Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS. RON.-Bar and Plough Irons, all sorts and sizes, from Hughes's Furnace; Castings, &c., just received by Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS. Honnets, Honnets: FiNE Braid and Straw Bonnets, warranted cheaper than they were ever sold here. Also splendid figured, Blue, Black, Green, Parple and other colors Bonnet Velvets, Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, Fancy Sprig Caps, &c., &c., for sale by A. & G. W. HOLLAND. Bonnets, Bonnets! Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 11, 1844. Cheap Domestic Goods. FINE 3-4 Brown Cotton 61 cents, 1 1 and 1 Heavy 4-4 do do 9 & 10, 1 and 1 Heavy 4-4 do do 11 & 12, 1 do 19 do 19 6-4 do do 191 an hororts do do 6-4 do do 19 Fine 3-4 Bleached Cotton 6; do 7-8 do do 8 & 10, do 4-4 do do 10 & 12, Heavy 6-4 Sheeting 12 & 16, Together with Tickings, Linseys, Furniture Plaid, Checks, &c., at unusual low prices, just re-Ceived and for sale by Oct. 11. A. & G. W. HOLLAND. Fulled and Plaid Linseys and LARGE stock of the above goods, which we A will sell on the usual terms, or exchange for WOOL. Also, heavy Tweed Cassimores a first rate ar-icle for Pantaloons. MILLER & TATE. September 6, 1844. Domestics. BROWN and Bleached Cotton ; do Sheeting; dr at another Do. do f Bed Ticking, Checks ; Twilled Cotton ; Osnaburg do., &c. Sept. 27. MILLER & TATE. HOES.-Just received, another supply of

latest style KID SHOES. MILLER & TATE. Sept. 6. DRIME VINEGAR-Just received, a

Sept. 20. MILLER & TATE