

# Journal of Jefferson

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## SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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## General Intelligence.

**THE CASE OF THOS. W. DORR.**—On Friday last, on motion of Revere Johnson, Esq., Francis C. Treadwell, of Portland, Maine, was admitted as an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of the U. S. "We understand," says the Globe, of Monday, "that Mr. Treadwell has charge of the case of Gov. Dor, and will probably move the court to-day to allow a writ of error, or a writ of habeas corpus, to bring Gov. Dor, to Washington, and permit him in person to petition the court for a writ of error."

**SOMEWHAT SINGULAR.**—On the 4th instant, Marcella Bartley was inaugurated as Governor of Ohio, his predecessor, as acting Governor of the State was his own son, Thomas W. Bartley. The Legislature first received a Democratic message from the son and then listened to a Whig inaugural address from the father—parent and child being thus placed, politically, in a position very singular, and probably unparalleled in the history of this country.

**MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.**—By a statement in the National Intelligencer of yesterday, it appears that it is the intention of the Washington National Monument Society to expend the fund now standing to the credit of the Society (about \$49,000) in the erection of a Monument to Washington. It is to be regretted, however, that the amount is so small, both as it respects the reputation of the country and the glory of him to whose memory the structure is to be raised.

**COUNTERFEIT MONEY AND ARREST.**—A man named Wilkinson was arrested at Williamsport, Md., a few days since, charged with passing counterfeit notes on the Branch of the Bank of Virginia, at Charlestown, letter B. coarse paper, and signatures badly executed. The notes were passed in Pennsylvania, in payment of a horse, and consequently Wilkinson had to be delivered over to the authorities of that State, by whom he was subsequently released, upon what ground remains a mystery.

**THE PUBLIC DEBT OF MEXICO.** besides what she owes to the United States, is said to be eighty-two millions of dollars, upon which the annual interest is nearly five million of dollars.

**THE FAMILY MANSION OF JAMES S. PICKETT.** of Fauquier Co., Va., known as "Fruit Farm," was entirely demolished by fire on the morning of the 17th instant. The family, with the assistance of their kind neighbors, succeeded in rescuing most of the furniture from the flames. The fire is supposed to have originated from a burning chimney.

**DEATH OF HON. THOMAS MORRIS.**—By the Cincinnati Herald, we learn that the Hon. Thomas Morris, died suddenly at his residence near Bethel, Clermont county, on Saturday morning last. Mr. Morris was the Liberty candidate for the Vice Presidency, at the late election. He was for many years a highly influential member of the Ohio Legislature, and had been one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and for six years was a member of the United States Senate.

**THE PORT DEAD.**—"Phazma" of the N. O. Picayune—M. C. Field, Esq., is dead! He died on board the barque Havana, on the 2d day out from Boston, and was on his way to New Orleans to meet his wife.

A remarkable thanksgiving gathering occurred at Barnstable, Mass., last week. A matron, aged 93, entertained her sister, who had come a mile or more, in an open wagon, to pass her 95th annual thanksgiving day, surrounded by their children of the ages of 75 years, and their grand, down through several generations, to the prattlers in the leading-strings.

The President elect, according to information received by the Baltimore Republican, proposes leaving his residence in Tennessee in time to reach Washington about the middle of January next.

**TAKING THE VEIL.**—On the 23d November, feast of the presumption, sisters Mary Rose Mudd, of Charles county, Maryland, Mary Paulcheria Gibbons, of Washington city, and Mary Pelagia Bines, of Philadelphia, were admitted to their religious vows, in the convent of the Visitation, Georgetown, D. C. The Most Rev. Archbishop presided and preached on the occasion.

**VERDICT IN BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.**—The Hagerstown News states that in Washington County Court, on Wednesday last, Miss Susan Startzman, in an action for breach of promise brought against Mr. Conrad Smith, received a verdict in her favor to the full amount of damages claimed—two thousand dollars. With pride do we record the fact as an honor to a jury of our county—and still greater pride do we take in stating that the verdict meets with decided approval in all grades of society. Public opinion speaks out boldly upon the subject, and says "all right." The fair daughters of our fair valley are not to be betrayed with impunity and left to mourn over their disappointment. So says a Washington county jury, and public feeling most emphatically and unquestionably sustains the decision.—*Balt. Sun.*

**A PERSONAL RECOGNITION.**—The Hagerstown News says:—"On Thursday last, quite an exciting and unusual scene occurred in our court, occasioned by a personal rencontre between two of the members of the bar, Messrs. Mason and Spencer. They were engaged upon opposite sides as counsel in a case then before the court, when waxing too warm in behalf of their respective clients, they lost sight of discretion, and proceeded to blows. The court fined each party \$25, and required them to enter into bond to keep the peace. All right."

**PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.**—Tuition on the plain is advertised in the newspaper printed at the Sandwick Islands, by Mr. J. A. Prescott, maker and repairer of piano forte. Thirty years ago the people of those Islands were savages. The missionaries went among them, and now they have civilization and arts, schools and churches, a government of laws, industry, temperance and happiness.

**MORSE'S TELEGRAPH.**—The Philadelphia American thinks there is no doubt of the early extension of this wonderful contrivance to Boston, either by Government or by private enterprise. It should unquestionably be a Government business, as Government will be compelled to use it largely at all events, for the transmission of intelligence. Few inventions have been so complete at their first appearance. Upon a trial last Friday, in Baltimore, exactly one second was consumed in transmitting a signal to Washington and its return. A negotiation of some importance between the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company and the Postmaster General was concluded in about five minutes.

The American goes on to remark, that when the line is completed strange results will follow. Our merchants will have to go to school again—for as to conducting business in the old-fashioned way nothing will be more absurd. Nobody will dare sell a cargo of flour about steamer or packet time, without inquiring of his Boston correspondent if there are any arrivals; which he can do, and have an answer in five minutes, if within any reasonable distance of the station.

All sorts of oddities will occur—a merchant makes his neighbor an offer for a thousand barrels of mackerel—he is told an answer will be given in an hour, within which time the markets of Boston and New York can be thoroughly tried for a better price. Each merchant will have his own cypher. This contrivance will interfere sadly with the post office revenue, for who would wait for the mail to drag its slow length along. Who goes to Trenton in a sloop, as our fathers did? The message to the errand clerk will be "go and see if there is anything for me by the telegraph."

**TELEGRAPHIC GAMES OF CHESS.**—Three games, the result of a challenge from Washington city, have lately been played by telegraph, between that city and Baltimore, by several distinguished players, of the two cities. The first game was won by Baltimore, the second by Washington, and the third by Baltimore; the latter city coming out triumphant, beating two games out of three.—*Balt. Sun.*

**SURGICAL OPERATION UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF MAGNETISM.**—The editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer states that he witnessed on the 25th inst. a most difficult surgical operation, performed by Professor Ackerly, assisted by Professors Deamater, Kirtland, and others, before a class of students at the Cleveland Medical College. The patient was a Doctor Shriver, from Cumberland county, Ohio, quite an elderly man. It was an operation for tumor, situated under the lower jaw and partly in the neck, under the right ear. In reference to the proceedings of the operator, the Plain Dealer has the following statement:

"We happened in, just as the Professor was putting the knife to the skin. He made two or three frightful gashes, seemingly cutting the knife and not a muscle of the old man was observed to move. We were astonished, and we think the whole medical class, and even the faculty were not less so than ourselves. The secret was, the patient was in a magnetic sleep. This fact of course was known by the professors, but not by the spectators generally. There stood, by the bleeding patient, (not sufferer,) the magnetizer, who, with the magic of Mesmer, had thrown his subject into pleasant dreams; and now while the knife of the bold surgeon was dashing away at his vitals and dripping with gore at his throat, he could say to the trembling nerves 'be still,' and all was quiet! What a triumph of mind over matter was there! The will of the magnetizer striking dumb even the living being and making his body the subject of dissection! No agonizing groans were heard, as is usual from the conscious patient, to alarm and terrify the operator; but he went quietly on, without haste, and consequently with better effect. It lasted some fifteen minutes, during which time there were frequent consultations among the professors, as it proved to be a malignant case. It caused a frightful wound and a profusion of blood. The patient was removed to another room, still unconscious of pain and the operation; and when we left, he was assuring the magnetizer that he felt quite happy."

**A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.**—The Louisville Courier of Friday last says that "as the friends of the President elect were preparing for their parade and illumination, with every demonstration of delight, last evening, they were in a moment shrouded with gloom, by the premature discharge of one of the large guns, at the corner of 11th and Jefferson streets, by which two men by the names of Miller and Baker, were very seriously injured and mutilated in their faces and arms, and a little boy in front of the piece had a leg broken. A second lad, who was climbing a pole, became so alarmed as to let go his hold, and in the fall had an arm broken."

**AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.**—From the twentieth annual report of this society, it appears that the contributions to its funds during the year have amounted to \$14,348 29 and that in the same time the society has put in circulation religious and instructive books to the value of sixty-nine thousand dollars, and has employed during the year five agents and eleven missionaries—the latter chiefly in Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, and the territories of Wisconsin and Iowa.

**CHINESE EPICURISM.**—Dogs are fattened and eaten in China as a delicious food, and are always found at the tables of the great. Horse-flesh, rats, and mice, are standard articles of food, and sold publicly at the butchers; a fact which reflects credit on the taste and good sense of the Chinese, for there are not more cleanly animals than these existing. Birds' nests are another article of food; but neither mud nor sticks enter into their composition. The nests are found in the rocks along the coast of Tonquin, &c., and are built by birds resembling the swallow. They are constructed, as is supposed, of a small species of sea-fish, cemented by a glutinous matter exuding from the bird itself; and when usually formed, resemble the rind of a large candied citron. They are rolled in pepper and nutmeg, and dried in the sun. When about to be dressed, they are soaked in rice-water to make them soft, and then boiled in the gravy of a kid, and seasoned with various spices.—*From Capt. Pickings' Chinese Ohio and Tea Talk, No. 16.*

A robbery was committed some days ago, at Mr. Campbell's Hotel in this place. The person suspected was traced to Harpers-Ferry, where he was searched by an officer, and the following notes, answering the description of those stolen, found upon him: \$20 Tennessee note, payable at Nashville; \$20 South Carolina, \$10 Do, \$2 Virginia, and \$1 Baltimore, Maryland.

The name of this land pirate, we understand, is Michael May, who has very recently been discharged from the Penitentiary. It is said he was released at Harpers-Ferry, and has probably made his way to the neighborhood of Hancock, Maryland.—*Winchester Republican.*

**EXPORT OF CORN.**—One hundred and ninety thousand bushels of Indian Corn were shipped from New York to England during the first eight months of the present year.

## Mr. Benton's Annexation Bill.

The following is a copy of the bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Benton, and now (in company with Mr. McDuffie's Joint Resolution on the same subject) before the committee on foreign relations:

**A Bill to provide for the Annexation of Texas to the United States.**  
Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized and advised to open negotiations with Mexico and Texas for the adjustment of boundaries, and the annexation of the latter to the United States, on the following basis, to wit:

I. The boundary of the territory annexed to be in the desert prairie west of the Nueces; and along the highlands and mountain heights which divide the waters of the Mississippi from the waters of the Rio del Norte, and to latitude forty-two degrees north.

II. The people of Texas, by a legislative act, or by any authentic act which shows the will of the majority, to express their assent to the said annexation.

III. A State, to be called "the State of Texas," with boundaries fixed by herself, and an extent not exceeding that of the largest State in the Union, be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the original States.

IV. The remainder of the annexed territory to be held and disposed of by the United States as one of their territories, and to be called "the South-west Territory."

V. The existence of Slavery to be forever prohibited in the northern and western part of said territory, west of the 100th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, so as to divide as equally as may be the whole of the annexed country between slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.

VI. The assent of Mexico to be obtained by treaty to such annexation and boundary, or to be dispensed with when the Congress of the United States may deem such assent unnecessary.

VII. Other details of the annexation to be adjusted by treaty, so far as the same may be within the scope of the treaty-making power.

**HOW LARGE IS TEXAS?**—A Texas paper answers the interrogatory thus:—It contains 318,000 square miles, and is full as large as the following States united:

State	Sq. Miles	Pop. in 1840
Louisiana,	48,000	852,411
Alabama,	48,000	375,661
Mississippi,	48,000	375,661
Georgia,	63,000	614,392
South Carolina,	33,000	314,398
Virginia,	97,000	1,239,797
Total,	311,000	3,844,505

**NEEDLES.**—Females cannot be too careful of needles, and should never permit them to lie about like pins, from the fact that being made of steel, if they pierce any part of the system, they are apt to work all through, and probably strike a vital part. An interesting little child aged about seven years, the son of Mr. Samuel Bickley, died at Baltimore on Sunday night very suddenly, from some cause which could not be accounted for by the physician in attendance. After his death a post mortem examination was made, when it was discovered that a needle had passed through his side and penetrated the heart, causing an extravasation of blood into the mediastinum; about one-third of the needle was found impacted into the cartilage of the rib. It is supposed the needle entered the side of the little boy about 62 hours before his death, as at that time he first exhibited symptoms of uneasiness.

**BROOM CORN.**—The Yankees do a pretty considerable business in the way of raising corn and manufacturing brooms. The Boston Bee says, broom corn is much cultivated, and with success, in some towns on the Connecticut river, Massachusetts. The amount produced on one acre varies 800 to 1000 lbs., besides sixty or seventy bushels of seed. The brush is said to be worth four to five cents per lb. The seed on an acre, at thirty-three cents per bushel, is said to be equal to a crop of oats. In Northampton and its vicinity, not less than 1800 acres are cultivated, worth the brush and seed, \$100,000. The seed usually weighs forty lbs. per bushel. The manufacture of brooms in the small town of Hadley, Massachusetts, is estimated at \$100,000 annually. One manufacturer made 80,000 brooms in a year. To a limited extent, this culture of the broom corn and its manufacture might be yet more extensively engaged in, with advantage. The process of cultivation is similar to that of maize or Indian corn.

**SALERATUS A SUBSTITUTE FOR SALTETRE IN CURING MEAT.**—Saltpetre has long been considered by physicians as a bad article to be used in curing meat, being extremely injurious to digestion; it is so soft a nature that only a small quantity is sufficient to destroy life. In the article of saleratus we have an excellent, convenient and harmless substitute, and should be used in the same manner as saltpetre has been. Meat has a stronger affinity for saltpetre than for common salt. Saleratus has the same power in that respect, and thereby prevents the meat from becoming too salt; and the same quantity should be used as saltpetre. There is this difference in them that saltpetre dissolves readily in cold water, whereas saleratus does not; it should be pounded and dissolved before it is put into the brine. Saleratus is composed of sulphate of potash and pearlash; and if any person is disposed to procure the sulphate or potash at the shops, and use it instead of saleratus, they will find its effects substantially the same.

The usual way of saving hams and shoulders, is to cut them as soon as possible after the hogs are killed. This course makes the meat tough, and stringy. In cool weather they should be kept on hand just as long as they can be, and not be in any wise tainted. Then rub them over with molasses or sugar, and let them lie a day or two. Then put them into brine in which has been put an ounce of saleratus dissolved, for each ham or shoulder let them lie three or four weeks in brine. Smoke them in an airy smoke house, and they will be found tender and delicious. C. D. [Lab. Cultivator.]

**SOME PAID FACTS.**—The Legislature of New Hampshire has been notified of the intention of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Corporation to apply for permission to increase its capital stock \$400,000. We hope our Federal friends will note this result of Mr. Polk's election. [Phil. Times.]

**FEVER AND AGUE.**—The following compound is pronounced by an officer of the U. S. steamer Union, an infallible cure of the chills and fevers: Two drachms Venice Treacle; six dr. best red or Lima Bark; six table spoonfuls of best Port Wine; six dr. Lemon or lime juice, mixed together. Should the Chills and Fever be every other day, the mixture is to be taken the well day. If daily, then to be taken before breakfast, dinner, and at going to bed. For a grown person three table spoonfuls at each time.

## Poetry.

**THINK OF THE POOR.**  
Below, we print a fine poem, from the pen of a good poet of Portland, Me., and which is now reprinted because it is "a hint in season." May his pen produce many more reasonable hints in such sweetness of Poetry.

**WINTER IS COMING.**  
BY D. C. COLEWORTH.  
Winter is coming—cold and drear—  
See ye the poor around!  
Oh, when the wrathful storm career,  
And snow compresses the ground,  
Will ye not take them by the hand,  
Or to the hovel go,  
And round the dying embers stand,  
And wipe the tears that flow!

Winter is coming—hear ye not  
The wretched's earnest cry:  
For dark and dreary is his lot—  
No real friend is nigh.  
For wood and bread he asketh now,  
And something that will make  
See sorrow stamped upon his brow,  
And mark the orphan train.  
Winter is coming—every drawer  
Should be unlocked—try day  
Whom dost thou seek in clothing for?  
Why not give it away!  
Come—pull it out—a cloak—a vest—  
Whatever you can give,  
For the wretched's cry is such a wail  
Will make the dying live.

The closest search—a pair of shoes  
Half worn—and here's a cap  
Which you perhaps may never use—  
A hat with scarce a nap—  
A pair of trousers—a rusty coat—  
Give them to the poor;  
What is not worth to you a groat,  
Will health and warmth secure.  
What is in your garret? Have the moth  
And rust consumed the clothes  
You've saved with prudent care,  
Come, pull them out: perhaps we may  
Find something that will make  
A poor man rich, if given to-day,  
And bless the hearts that ache.

Winter is coming—give, oh give  
Whatever you can spare:  
A mite will make the wretched live,  
And warm the brow of care.  
When plenty smiles around your door,  
And comfort dwells within,  
If you forget the wretched poor,  
'Twill be a grievous sin.

## Miscellaneous.

**Beginning of the Year in Various Nations.**  
The Chaldean and Egyptian years were dated from the autumnal equinox. The ecclesiastical year of the Jews began in the spring; but in civil affairs they retain the epoch of the Egyptian year. The ancient Chinese reckoned from the new moon nearest the middle of Aquarius. The year of Romulus commenced in March, and that of Numa in January. The Turks and Arabs date the year from the 16th of July. Drenschid, or Gramschid, King of Persia, on the day of his public entry into Persopolis, that the sun entered into Aries, and in commemoration of this fortunate event he ordered the beginning of the year to be removed from the autumnal to the vernal equinox. The Brachman begin their year with the new moon in April. The Mexican begin it in February, when the leaves begin to grow green. Their year consists of eighteen months, having twenty days each; the last five days are spent in mirth, and no business is suffered to be done, nor even any service at the temples. The Abyssinians have five idle days at the end of their year, which commences on the 26th of August.

The American Indians reckon from the first appearance of new moon at the vernal equinox. The Mahomedans begin their year the minute in which the sun enters Aries. The Venetians, Florentines, and the Pisans in Italy, began the year at the vernal equinox. The French year, during the reign of the Merovingian race, began on the day on which the troops were reviewed, which was the first day of March. Under the Carolingians it began on Christmas day, and under the Capetians on Easter day. The ecclesiastical year begins on the first Sunday in Advent. Charles IX appointed, in 1564, that for the future the civil year should commence on the 1st of January. The Julian calendar was called from Julius Caesar, and is the old calendar of the year, was reformed by Pope Gregory in 1582, which was suggested by Lewis Lilio, a Calabrian astronomer. The Dutch and Protestants in Germany introduced the new style in 1700. The ancient Celtic reckoned from the 25th of March; and the moderns observed in Britain until the introduction of the new style, A. D. 1752, after which our year commenced on the first of January.

**EXECUTION FOR MURDER.**—Mrs. Child, in her "Letters from New York," gives an account of a poor German emigrant who was executed in that city, and afterwards learned to be innocent. The poor German is indeed very touching, and is thus related by Mrs. Child:

"A few years ago a poor German came to New York, and took lodgings where he was allowed to do his cooking in the same room with the family. The husband and wife lived in a perpetual quarrel. One day the German came into the kitchen with a cleaver and a pan of potatoes, and began to pare them for his dinner. The quarrelsome couple were in more violent altercation than usual, but he sat with his back towards them; and being ignorant of their language, fell in no danger of being involved in their disputes. But the wicked woman, in a sudden and unexpected moment, snatched the knife from his hand, and plunged it into her husband's heart. She had sufficient presence of mind to rush into the street and scream murder.

"The poor foreigner, in the meantime, seeing the wounded man reel, sprang forward to catch him in his arms, and drew out the knife. People from the street crowded in, and found him with the dying man in his arms, the knife in his hand, and the blood upon his clothes. The wicked woman swore, in the most positive terms, that he had been fighting with her husband, and had stabbed him with a knife he always carried. The unfortunate German knew too little English to understand her accusation, or to tell his own story. He was dragged off to prison, and the true state of the case was made known through an interpreter; but it was not believed. Circumstantial evidence was exceedingly strong against the accused; and the real criminal swore that she saw him commit the murder.

"He was executed notwithstanding the most persevering efforts of his lawyer, whose conviction of the man's innocence were so painfully strong, that from that day to this he has refused to have any connection with a capital case. Some years after this tragic event the woman died, and on her death-bed confessed her agency in the diabolical transaction; but her poor victim could receive no benefit from this repentance. Society had wantonly thrown away its power to atone for the grievous wrong."

Affection is woman's only element; to love, to look up, is her destiny; and, if unfulfilled, nothing can supply its place. Life has no real business for her beyond the sweet beating of her own heart, dwelling in the shadow of another's. She may crowd her days with gaudy variety, and what are called amusements; she will do so only to find their insufficiency. She needs the strength of duty, and the interest of affection.

The Parisian modistes, says the New Orleans Picayune, are about getting up a style of female dress which will send all our belles back to first principles—in plain English, bustles and other extras are to be entirely dispensed with.

## For what is a Mother Responsible?

A mother is usually also a wife, and has the management of a family and a direct influence over those within her appropriate sphere. She, in subordination of course to her head, has the seat of authority and wields the sceptre of government. From a position of entire dependence she has risen to power and rank; and though her little world of household affairs, yet is she not the less really responsible, than is that youthful queen who now aways a sceptre over the four quarters of the earth. But for what is she responsible?

She is responsible for the nursing and rearing of her progeny; for their physical constitution and growth; their education and proper assistance in this earthly life. A child left to grow up deformed, bloated, or meager, is an object of maternal negligence.

She is responsible for a child's habits; including cleanliness, order, conversation, eating, sleeping, manners, and general propriety of behavior. A child deficient or untaught in these particulars, will prove a living monument of parental disregard; because, generally speaking, a mother can, if she will, greatly control children in these matters.

She is responsible for their deportment.—She can make them fearful and cringing; she can make them modest or impudent; ingenious or deceitful; mean or manly; clownish or polite. The germ of all these things is in childhood, and a mother can repress or bring them forth.

She is responsible for the principles which her children entertain in early life. For her it is to say whether those who go forth from her fireside shall be imbued with sentiments of virtue, truth, honor, honesty, temperance, industry, benevolence and morality; or those of a contrary character; vice, fraud, drunkenness, idleness, covetousness. These last will be of the most natural growth; but on her is devolved the daily, hourly task; of weeding her little garden—of eradicating those odious productions, and planting the human heart with the lily, the rose and the amaranth, that fadeless flower, emblem of truth.

She is to a very considerable extent responsible for the temper and disposition of her children.—Conditionally they may be violent, irritable, or revengeful; but for the regulation or correction of these passions a mother is responsible.

She is responsible for the intellectual acquirements of her children, that is, she is bound to do what she can for this object. Schools, academies, and colleges open their portals throughout our land; and every mother is under heavy responsibilities to see that her sons and daughters have all the benefits which these afford, and which their circumstances will permit them to enjoy.

She is responsible for their religious education. The beginning of all wisdom is the fear of God; and this every mother must teach. Reverence for God, acquaintance with His word, respect for the duties and ordinances of religion, are within the ability of every parent to impart; and if children grow up ignorant or regardless of the Bible and the Saviour, what mother, when she considers the wickedness of the human heart, can expect them to rise up and call her blessed?—*Mother's Journal.*

## FARMERS' WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.

I have a few words for the farmers wives.—However skillful, industrious and prudent your husbands may be, their success in money making depends as much upon you as upon them. Economy and skill on your part, in turning everything to the best account, are essential to profitable husbandry. Perhaps there is scope for study, experiments, and improvements in your departments. All are not equally successful in their management of the dairy. Poor pasture, poor cows, poor cellars, are the alleged reasons for the difference in results. These things undoubtedly are often the causes of failure to obtain butter in large quantities and of good quality. But may not the fault sometimes lie with the dairy woman?—Is her business so simple as to be always understood? You begin to suspect I doubt whether some of you have perfectly mastered the art of butter-making. It may be an unglorious task, but listen to the particulars of one case in point, and then judge whether or can help doubling.—As stated to me, the facts are these: One of our farmers, the summer before last, employed successfully, and for short terms each, three dairy women. Here the cows, the pasture, the cellar, and all the dairy apparatus, were the same; and how was the result? One obtained seventeen pounds of butter per week, the second twenty-three, and the third twenty-seven.

Such acts should induce many of you to vary your process and note the results. Philanthropy, looking forward, sighs at consequences which must follow from changes that are taking place in the habits and employments of your daughters. Circumstances beyond your control have thrown the healthful spinning wheel and loom upon the pile of rubbish in the garret. House-work and the dairy do not furnish sufficient employment for the females. Either mothers or daughters must resort to something else by which to contribute a share in the support of a family. It is too commonly the case that the daughters resort to some occupation that is not sufficiently active and invigorating. The needle is taking the bloom from many of their cheeks, and vigor from their frames. The evil is augmented by that mode of dress (I ought to use a harsher term) which obstructs the natural and healthy developments of lungs and chests; also by avoiding exposure to the weather; and a too effeminate reliance upon the horse for services which Heaven intended should be rendered by their own limbs! The lamentable consequences will not be confined to them; children will inherit the feebleness of their mothers, and a sickly race will come after us.

Useful as the needle is, and beautiful as are its contributions to our show, I appeal to the mothers, to forbid its excessive, its constant use by their daughters. I entreat them as they value the well being of their children, to give daughters daily and thorough training in the cares and labor of the dairy and of all household affairs. It were well for them and for a future race, that they should revere the acquaintance which their mothers had with the milking stool, the garden, and to some extent the field; for then blood would flow in fuller tides through all their veins, they would acquire vigor of body and soundness of mind, that will contribute to their usefulness and enjoyment when time shall bring them to the places which you now hold, shall have made them the wives of farmers, and mothers of the rising generation.

*Extract from Allen Putnam's Address.*  
Affection is woman's only element; to love, to look up, is her destiny; and, if unfulfilled, nothing can supply its place. Life has no real business for her beyond the sweet beating of her own heart, dwelling in the shadow of another's. She may crowd her days with gaudy variety, and what are called amusements; she will do so only to find their insufficiency. She needs the strength of duty, and the interest of affection.

The Parisian modistes, says the New Orleans Picayune, are about getting up a style of female dress which will send all our belles back to first principles—in plain English, bustles and other extras are to be entirely dispensed with.

A false friend is like the shadow on a dial, which appears in fine weather, but vanishes at the approach of a cloud.

THE YETTS.—The idle levy a heavy tax upon the industrious, when by frivolous visitations they rob them of their time. Such persons beg their daily happiness from door to door as beggars their daily bread, and, like them, sometimes meet with a rebuff. A mere gossip ought not to wonder if we evince signs that we are tired of him, seeing that we are indebted for the honor of his visit solely to the circumstance of his being tired of himself.—*Colton.*

He sits at home until he has accumulated an insupportable load of sin, and then sallies forth to distribute it amongst his acquaintances.—*Colton.*

## The Monks of St. Bernard.

We found the monks pleasant and agreeable men. After a very comfortable meal, and an hour's chat by the fire, we were shown to our chambers, and slept well, after a fatiguing day on the clean beds of the convent. Next morning we rose early, in time to attend mass in the chapel. Within the tones of the organ were sounding sweetly; while without, the wind was howling over the snow-clad mountains, as it does on the wild December nights at home. How beautiful it was—the worship of God on the dreary mountain top! I felt its beauty as I listened to those deep organ tones, and heard the solemn chant of the priests in the mass, and I honored in my heart these holy men, who devote themselves to this life. Within, the tones of the organ were sounding sweetly; while without, the wind was howling over the snow-clad mountains, as it does on the wild December nights at home. How beautiful it was—the worship of God on the dreary mountain top! I felt its beauty as I listened to those deep organ tones, and heard the solemn chant of the priests in the mass, and I honored in my heart these holy men, who devote themselves to this life. Within, the tones of the organ were sounding sweetly; while without, the wind was howling over the snow-clad mountains, as it does on the wild December nights at home. How beautiful it was—the worship of God on the dreary mountain top! I felt its beauty as I listened to those deep organ tones, and heard the solemn chant of the priests in the mass, and I honored in my heart these holy men, who devote themselves to this life.

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VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, 1844.

House of Delegates.—The following resolutions were adopted: By Mr. BLAKE, that the Committee on Schools enquire into the expediency of so amending the existing law as relates to the duties of the Treasurers of the School Commissioners in the Commonwealth, so as to give to the Superintendent of the Literary Fund the power to direct the Treasurers to appropriate so much of the succeeding year's quota to the payment of any outstanding claims against the Board of School Commissioners for the previous years, as in his judgment may seem right and proper.

By Mr. TAYLOR, of Loudoun, that the Committee on the Militia Laws enquire into the expediency of reducing the pay of the Brigade Inspector, should he be reinstated.

Mr. CARSON presented a letter from Obed Waite of Winchester, suggesting an amendment of the laws of the Commonwealth, which was referred to the Committee of Courts.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a memorial from R. R. Farr of Fairfax, setting forth that A. S. Gray, the Delegate from Fairfax county is ineligible by reason of having violated the act to suppress duelling, in bearing a challenge.

On motion of Mr. STOVALL, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Elections.

THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1844.

Senate.—Mr. GALLAHER moved to take up the resolution, laid on the table some days since, calling on the 2d Auditor for certain information.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. BAPTIST, McMULLEN and NEWMAN—and advocated by Messrs. GALLAHER, PEYTON and WALLACE—(Carried ayes 13, noes 10.)

The question was taken on Mr. McMullen's amendment, and was decided in the negative, and Mr. Thompson's resolution was then adopted.

House of Delegates.—The following resolutions were adopted: By Mr. O'FERRALL, that the committee of Courts enquire into the expediency of authorizing the county court of Morgan to change the site of the Court House of said county.

A resolution was presented and referred, from the Committee of Courts of Justice against the expediency of allowing insolvent debtors, who are heads of families, a work horse of the value of \$50, was agreed to by Mr. STOVALL, having made an ineffectual motion to reverse the decision of the Committee.

FRIDAY, Dec. 13.

[Nothing of any interest whatever to our readers, transpired in either House to-day. The Senate concurred in the resolution of the House, fixing the 16th January for the election of a Judge for the 2d District, and 3d Judicial Circuit, in place of Thomas H. Bayley, resigned.]

SATURDAY, Dec. 14.

Senate.—Mr. PIPER offered the following resolution: Resolved, That two committees of five each be appointed to visit the State Institutions at Staunton and Williamsburg, and report their condition.

The resolution was opposed by Mr. WILLET, and advocated by Messrs. PIPER and McMULLEN, and was passed—ayes 13, noes 5.

The SPEAKER announced the committee to examine the Western State Institutions—Messrs. Garrett, Stansard, Crawford, McMullen and Newman.

The committee to examine the Eastern Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Peyton, Piper, Caperton, Willet and Moffitt.

Having no further business, Mr. SHERK moved an adjournment, which was carried, and the Senate adjourned till the 4th day of January, 1845.

House of Delegates.—Mr. STEPHENSON, from the Select Committee, reported a bill, providing for taking the sense of the people upon the propriety of calling a Convention of the State.

Mr. PITTS moved a resolution, which was rejected, instructing the Committee on Courts, &c., to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the quarterly sessions of the county and corporation Courts within this Commonwealth; and of so enlarging the jurisdiction of the Circuit Superior Courts of Law and Chancery, as to embrace those cases now exclusively cognizable in said quarterly courts, leaving the jurisdiction of the monthly terms of said courts as at present regulated.

Petitions, &c., were presented and referred: By Mr. MARTZ, of citizens of Rockingham, that the Legislature authorize the construction of a Macadamized road between Staunton and Scottsville;

By Mr. WAED, of sundry citizens of Hampshire county for the call of a Convention.

MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1844.

House of Delegates.—Petitions, &c., were presented and referred: By Mr. TURNER, of Jefferson, a memorial of the Smithfield, Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company, in the county of Jefferson, praying to be exempted from keeping in repair that portion of the road contained within the corporate limits of Charlestown.

By Mr. CARSON, a memorial of the Stockholders of the Bank of the Valley, for an alteration in their charter.

A Resolution from the Committee on Schools, against changing the law so as to require Sheriffs to act as treasurers of School Commissioners, was agreed to.

TUESDAY, Dec. 17, 1844.

House of Delegates.—Petitions, &c., were presented and referred: By Mr. O'FERRALL, a petition of Colonel Wm. Harrison and officers of the 89th Regiment, for the revival of the duties of Brigade Inspector, &c.;

By Mr. EDWARDS, a memorial of the Mayor and Clerk of Wheeling, against the granting the prayer of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, for the right of Way (ordered to be printed in the Enquirer);

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from William S. Plimmer, Stated Clerk of the Synod of Virginia, enclosing a copy of a preamble and resolutions, passed by the Synod of Virginia, at its meeting in Norfolk in October last, entering their most solemn protest against the enactment of any general law, for the indiscriminate incorporation of institutions, claiming to be Literary, Benevolent or Religious.

On motion of Mr. GARNETT, said communication was referred to the Committee on Courts, &c. On motion of Mr. FOX, the House adjourned.

Show Storm at the East.—The passengers who left Boston on Friday morning for New York, by the Long Island railroad, found it impossible to proceed farther than Greenport, on account of the snow, which had fallen to the depth of from seven to ten feet. After a brief detention at that place they re-embarked on the steamer, and were landed at Allyn's Point, Worcester, and arrived at New York on Saturday morning. Seven locomotives were set to work to clear the track, but it was not supposed that they would be able to effect a passage through before Monday.

The storm of Thursday night was felt severely along the coast. At Nantucket several vessels broke from their moorings alongside the wharves, and entangled themselves with other craft; in one or two instances got partly on the wharf; the cables broke their fasts, and jammed the new revenue boat against the wharf, injuring her so that she sunk; lumber and wood floated about the docks where the force of the wind had hastily deposited it; several chimneys and walls were demolished, gates unhooked, windows blown in, and other damage of the same nature caused by the storm. At Holme's Hole, several vessels were also driven ashore and sustained more or less damage.—Balt. Sun.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-Eighth Congress—Second Session.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1844.

Senate.—The morning hour was occupied by the presentation of petitions on various subjects. Among them were several asking indemnification for French spoiliations.

Mr. Tappan introduced a bill for the establishment of a National Institute.

Mr. Pearce gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. After a short time spent in Executive business, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

House of Representatives.—As soon as the journal was read there was quite a hurricane relative to the reference of a memorial from citizens of Iowa, asking that the Territory may be admitted as a State. Some wanted a reference to the Judiciary Committee, but this was opposed on the ground that some gentlemen might desire to delay the measure by legal scruples, because, the admission of the Territory as a State would give two additional U. S. Senators. Finally the matter was referred to the Committee on Territories, which is the usual course.

Mr. Giddings presented several memorials from the north and east praying the abolition of slavery in the District. Some of them were of a very strong character. One of them contended I understood, that democracy ought to be called the demon-ocracy.

Mr. Black, of Georgia objected to their reception as being disgraceful not only to the people who signed them but to the member who presented them. The question of reception being raised, and notice of debate being given; they were laid over.

Mr. Giddings then presented petitions against the annexation of Texas, whereupon a debate arose as to their reference.

Mr. Pettit did not see any necessity for a reference. The whole subject of Texas had been referred to a committee of the whole people, and they had just reported on it (Laughter.) He hoped however the report of the people would be protested.

Mr. Wantworth.—The report will be protested on the 4th of March next. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, from the Committee on foreign affairs, reported a joint resolution for the annexation of Texas. It is precisely the same as the resolution of Mr. McDuffie in the Senate. It quotes the treaty concluded in April last, and suggests it for adoption; that the said articles shall be declared to be the fundamental law of union between the United States and Texas so soon as the supreme authority of Texas shall agree to the same; that it shall be the duty of the President of the U. States, as soon as officially informed thereof on the part of Texas, to announce the same by proclamation; and that what is understood of the terms shall be performed immediately after the supreme authority of Texas shall have agreed to this resolution. It was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Winthrop on the part of the minority of the Committee on foreign affairs, stated that the resolution was not reported unanimously. For his part he believed the resolution was unconstitutional and calculated to involve this country in an unjust and deplorable war. It was also unjust in its relation to domestic slavery.

Mr. Ingersoll said "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." He then gave notice that on the 23d of this month, he will move to go into Committee of the whole on the resolutions.

Five thousand copies of the map of Texas were ordered to be printed.

Nothing else of importance transpired.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1844.

House of Representatives.—Several communications from the State Department were laid before the House all of which were properly disposed of.

Several other matters having been disposed of, the bill of Mr. Duncan providing for the casting of votes for President on one day, was considered, the question being on agreeing to the bill as reported from the committee of the whole, it was read a third time, when, it being laid, without taking the question on the passage of the bill, the House adjourned to Monday next.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1844.

Senate.—Mr. Miller presented the petition of the stockholders in the Bank of Potomac, in Alexandria, asking re-charter.

Mr. Rives presented a petition concerning French spoiliations.

Mr. Pearce, by leave, introduced a bill to confirm and consent to an act of the Legislature of Virginia concerning the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Mr. Berrien from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the relief Mary Reside.

Mr. Johnson's resolutions on the subject of the Naturalization laws, came up in due course. The resolution instructs the committee on the Judiciary to enquire into the expediency of some amendment to these laws, relative to extending the time of residence in order to give citizenship to foreigners.

Mr. Allen opposed any alteration except additional guards at the time of elections.

Messrs. Archer and Rives supported the views of Mr. Johnson with reference to frauds at the recent elections. An extension of the time of probation was opposed by Messrs. Merrick and Rives.

Messrs. Foster and Dickenson, of N. Y., denied there had been any material frauds at the New York Elections. The resolution was then adopted.

After a short time spent in executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Duncan called for the consideration of his election bill, pending the consideration of which the House adjourned on Saturday. After some talk as to the proper order of business, the bill was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of yeas 177, nays 11. It was then read a third time and passed by a unanimous vote. There appears to be no doubt of its passage in the Senate.

Mr. Waller introduced a bill to extend the right of suffrage in the city of Washington. It provides that every free white male person, except foreigners, of the age of 21, who shall have been in the city twelve months, shall have the right to vote for Mayor, &c.

Mr. Holmes of S. C., very properly moved to strike out the clause exempting paupers. He did not see why a man who had had the misfortune to be a pauper should be deprived of his right to vote.

After some discussion of a conversational character, the bill, having been read twice, was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia. When reported it will give rise to a stormy debate.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received and referred to the committee of Ways and Means. Also, the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Mr. Black of S. C. introduced a bill to regulate the pay of the Army.

Mr. Holmes moved his reference to the military committee, but Mr. Hale objected. He hoped it would go to a select committee, who would report it in season, so that the bill should not be delayed as at last session, till the very last moment and then emanulated for want of time. A motion to refer to a select committee of five was carried.

Mr. Duncan asked leave to introduce his bill to organize a territory to be called the Oregon Territory. Objections being made, he moved a suspension of the rules. He succeeded—yeas 124, nays 53. The bill was then read twice and referred to the committee on Territories.

Nothing else of interest transpired, and the House at an early hour adjourned.

The son of Duff Green has arrived with despatches from Mexico.

The new chaplain, Mr. Daley, appeared for the first time this morning. He has a high intellectual forehead, and will, I think, prove an acceptable minister to those who elected him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1844.

Senate.—Among the memorials were two presented by Mr. Buchanan, from Philadelphia, asking an alteration of the naturalization laws. Mr. Buchanan took occasion to say that he is against any extension of the time now specified by law. He was willing, however, to correct any abuses which may exist under the present law.

Mr. Archer replied at some length, and expressed his surprise at the opposition manifested yesterday to any change in the law. He hoped, however, there would soon be a change in public sentiment with regard to the matter. He was sure that if Congress did not take the matter in hand the people would do so themselves.

After further explanatory discussion, the memorials were referred to the Judiciary committee.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton, was taken up, debated and again laid aside.

Mr. Atchison gave notice of a bill to organize the territorial government of Oregon.

Mr. Benton offered a resolution directing the committee on Foreign Relations to ascertain the number of private speculators in Texas lands, &c.; also the nature of the private letter to Secretary Upshur, relative to the design of Great Britain on Texas, together with all other information on several other matters.

Nothing else of importance transpired.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Redding offered a resolution calling for information as to the sums of money paid by the late Bank of the U. S. to members of Congress and others; also the sums lent to them. It lies over.

The committee on Roads and Canals were instructed to inquire into the expediency and cost of constructing a canal around the Falls of Niagara.

Mr. Burt, of S. C. introduced his bill to repeal the duty on cotton bagging and gunny cloth. It was twice read and referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

A resolution was introduced and laid over, calling on the President for copies of all commercial compacts which may have been made between Great Britain and Texas.

A bill for the repeal of the duty on railroad iron, in certain cases, was introduced by Mr. Phenix, in which he contended that we cannot manufacture our own railroad iron "does not now exist. As a proof of it he referred to some specimens of rails placed at the east front of the Capitol, manufactured at the Mount Savage works in Maryland.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll strongly opposed the bill. He considered it as a most unjust and unjust mode of repealing the tariff act of 1842. He was opposed to the bill from Alpha to Omega.

Mr. Morris, of Pa., made a vigorous speech, in which he contended that Pennsylvania is still a friend of protection, notwithstanding her recent electoral vote.

Mr. Holmes of S. C., replied in favor of the bill in a vein of keen sarcasm, which drew forth peals of laughter.

Messrs. King and Phenix continued the debate until, without taking any question, the House adjourned.

In the course of the debate Mr. Ingersoll quoted a couplet from Hudibras, with good effect— Many dangers do environ The man who meddles with gold iron.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 18.

Senate.—Numerous petitions were as usual presented during the morning hour. Many of them were on the subject of naturalization.

Resolutions of the Legislature of New Hampshire, in favor of a reduction of postage, &c., were presented by Mr. Woodbury.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of Fulton, was read a third time and passed.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and continued the session of Mr. Van Ness as Collector of New York.

House of Representatives.—Several notices were given of bills to amend the Constitution so as to limit the services of President to one term.

Mr. Weller gave notice of a joint resolution for the Annexation of Texas. I presume it must be of a somewhat different character from that already reported from the committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill of Mr. Fenix, to repeal the duty on railroad iron in certain cases.

Mr. Foster, of Pa., having the floor, replied to the speech of Mr. Morris yesterday. He defended the conduct of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania during the recent election, and contended that the Whig party itself has been the only enemy to the iron interest of the State. He advocated a continuance of the duty in order to encourage the home manufacturers, and offered to furnish any kind of railroad iron at \$50 per ton.

Mr. Payne, of Alabama, next caught the Speaker's eye. He opposed the bill, because he saw no good reason why favors should be shown to corporations in preference to individuals. He was, however, in favor of a general reduction of the duties imposed by the tariff act of 1842, and would go for a moderate ad valorem duty for the sake of revenue. He then went on to speak of the tariff as connected with the late political campaign. He sickened at the doctrines held forth by the friends of associated wealth, viz: that if Congress will take care of the rich, the rich will take care of the poor. This was all a humbug. Let gentlemen leave the tariff to that it would be beneficial to all, and protect the industry of the laboring man. He referred with eloquence to the astonishing inventions of Professor Morse, Mr. Espy and Colt, but sarcastically contended that all these were nothing when compared to the modern discovery that "a high tariff makes low prices."

He wished to be understood, however, that he scorned "exception" for the poor, all he wanted was "equality" of taxation. In conclusion, he intimated that if the people of the south should be forced to the test of time and money, rather than submit, a million of swords might leap from their scabbards to drink deep into the blood of their oppressors.

Mr. Hammet, after some remarks, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Adams had no objections to such a course, provided another bill viz. that to repeal the duty on cotton bagging and gunny cloth, was subjected to the same operation.

Debate being out of order, the question was taken on laying the rail-road bill on the table. It prevailed—yeas 165, nays 114.

Mr. Davis made an ineffectual attempt to go into committee on the bill to reduce the price of the public lands.

A number of Senate bills were taken up and referred. Several unimportant matters were disposed of, after which a regular tumult arose on motions to adjourn. Some wanted to go to dinner. Others who had been down to the refectory and conked hunger by a broiled beef-steak, wanted to stay. Finally, however, the dinner-bell carried the day, and the House adjourned.

THE TRUE COURSE.—The Boston Post says: There is an admirable maxim of one of the great lights of Democracy, which it would be well for every Democrat to take with him, as his compass to help him steer safely between all the devices of side parties to draw him out of his course. It is this:—"The Democratic party succeeds best, and only when it reposes upon its original elements. They have sowed the seed of time and persecution; have their foundations in the habits, feelings, and judgments of the people, and will (whatever may be the hopes and fears of others) maintain its ascendancy long beyond our day."

This has been recently gloriously exemplified in the election of Polk and Adams. Let no Democrat stain his victory by following for a moment any other banner. It will lead him into the camp of the enemy.—Phil. Times.

THE LONDON CLUBS.—Mr. Hurst, M. P. for Horsham, England, has suddenly discharged his servants, given up housekeeping, and departed, with his family, for the continent. His debts exceed 150,000. This is one of the leading men of the Carlton Club in London—the repudiators of American citizens, because the States of America are a little in debt!

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN:

Friday Morning, December 20, 1844.

The 29th Congress.

No further election for members of the next Congress except to supply vacancies, will take place before next Spring. Fifteen States have already chosen their representatives, with the following political result:

Table showing the political results of the 29th Congress, listing states and their representatives by party (Dem., Whig, Native, Vac'y).

The following States have yet to elect: Virginia, 15; Connecticut, 4; North Carolina, 9; Rhode Island, 2; Kentucky, 10; New Hampshire, 4; Indiana, 10; Maryland, 7; Tennessee, 11; Alabama, 6; Mississippi, 4.

Total, yet to elect, 82. There will, of course, be a large Democratic majority in the popular branch of the next Congress.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Almighty offers to his creature, man, long life as a blessing; for, when devoted to the true purposes of Divine beneficence, the end of such a life is crowned with veneration and honor. It was at the approach of a person thus full of wisdom and of years, that, anciently, the young men rose up and kept silence. And, even now, all the better feelings of our nature prompt us to reverence and do honor to the hoary head, when dignity, virtue, and truth, are added to the impressiveness of experience and wisdom. But (says the able editor of the Washington Constitution,) the individual whose name heads our article has reversed the order of Providence. He has perverted the blessing of long life into a curse. The chief foe he makes of the boon, is the prostitution of all his waning powers of intellect to the unworthy purposes of personal hatred and revenge. Instead of adding any thing to his country's glory, or to his own fame, he but extends from day to day the lengthening and humiliating record of impotent malice, undying malevolence, and pitiable disgrace.

The hatred which he seems to bear to his country—that country, of which, by the forms of the Constitution, he was once made President—leads him, not only to espouse the side of all foreign Governments in every question affecting the interests or welfare of his own, but also to assail with a bitterness and perseverance wholly without parallel, all those whose patriotism or services are exhibited in favorable contrast to his own. Gen. Jackson especially, whose patriotic deeds and increasing fame, are a part of his own country's glory, is the object of his merciless and unceasing assaults. His enmity will not sleep. His hatred cannot die. And, for reasons wholly inexplicable, the same feelings seem to extend to Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL and Mr. A. V. BROWN. These gentlemen, however, have replied to his unprovoked and malignant charges with a force and success which leaves him without refuge or excuse. Their sarcasm withers—their facts destroy.

MISSOURI.—Gov. Edwards, of Missouri, delivered his inaugural address on the 20th ult. He sets down \$800,000 as the amount paid annually by the people of Missouri to the General Government, through the effect of the Tariff; the expense of collecting it at \$800,000 more; the amount paid for home fabrics, over-imported manufactures, at \$800,000 more; the loss sustained in prices by a glutted market, at \$800,000. Thus he argues against the power wielded by the United States in employing a protective system of taxation.

THE TARIFF.—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, referring to the probable action of the present Congress on the subject of the Tariff, says the Committee on Ways and Means will, in all probability, report a bill modifying the Tariff, which will approximate nearly to Gen. McKay's able report of the last winter.

JEFFERSON COUNTY PAYS \$587-32 Tax on Carriages and Berkeley \$160 70, Frederick \$385 68, Clarke \$342 87, Hampshire \$99 20, Warren \$104 25, Page \$25 93, and Morgan \$8 00.

THE HON. WM. Aiken, was elected Governor of South Carolina, on the 7th instant. Jons F. Ervin, Esq., was at the same time elected Lieut. Governor.

THE "YOUNG HICKORY."—With Saturday last, terminated this able, dignified and spirited sheet. As it was only intended for the Campaign (which has resulted so gloriously for the "Young Hickorys"), the editors will not continue its publication. They offer, however, as a substitute, the weekly "Constitution," at the low price of two dollars a year—or six months for one dollar. It will commend itself, say the editors "to those who desire a Washington newspaper, a comprehensive and satisfactory report of the proceedings of Congress—its notices of the political events of the day, and its choice literary extracts, as well as by its compendium of the current news of the day."

THE GRAND RESULT.—By reference to the official returns of the several States it will be seen that the majority of James K. Polk over Henry Clay amounts to 61,553 votes, and that the united votes of Clay and Birney will still leave Mr. Polk a majority of the whole number of votes polled. James K. Polk has been elected President, and George M. Dallas, Vice President of the United States for the next four years by a majority of the States! a majority of the Electors! and a majority of the People!!!

Mr. Polk's Cabinet.

The Whig press, and even some of our own friends, give themselves much uneasiness, as to the composition of Mr. Polk's Cabinet. For our own part, we are perfectly willing to leave this matter to the President himself, satisfied that he will, when the period arrives, make a choice that will be acceptable to the great mass of the people who have just elevated him to power; disregarding, as he should do, the croakings of his adversaries, or the ambitious ends of any particular portion of his own friends.

No one can deny the force and justice of the remark made by a cotemporary, that, if ever there was a man, more emphatically than any other, the people's President, that man is Jas. K. Polk. They nominated him and they elected him. He did not seek them but they sought him. They have honored his talents, his principles, and purity of life, by calling him from the situation of a private citizen, to that of the highest station in the world. Their confidence in his wisdom and honesty is full and complete. Having freely elected him, they wish him to be left wholly free to choose from his countrymen such a Cabinet as will enable him fully and faithfully to carry out their will in the administration of the Government. Any effort made by the designing and the selfish to control or embarrass him in this matter, is already exciting the attention of the people, as it will, in the end, receive their unmeasured condemnation.

Charlestown Lyceum.

The first meeting of the season took place on Wednesday evening last. Wm. C. WORTHINGTON, Esq., was chosen President of the Association, and returned his thanks for the honor conferred, in a few chaste and pertinent remarks; B. F. WASHINGTON, Esq., was chosen Vice President, and G. W. SAMPSON, Jr., Secretary, and Wm. L. BAKER, Treasurer.

The question for the evening, "Is there a limit to the improvement of the human race?" was quite ably discussed by Messrs. Green, Hoge and White. The gentleman who had been designated to deliver a lecture on the occasion was necessarily absent, but it is hoped it may suit his convenience to be present at the next meeting.

As this is an Association in which our citizens should feel a deep interest, we will be pardoned for again urging upon them the necessity of assisting, in all the means in their power, to further its laudable designs. No charge is made for admission—consequently, ALL should be present at the meetings. There are none of us so thoroughly versed in the subjects that are discussed, but we may glean something from the investigations that are made and put forth by the gentlemen of the Lyceum.

A passenger from Baltimore reached Louisville, last week in three days, thirteen hours and three quarters.

The Hon. Edward King of Philadelphia, has been nominated by President Tyler as associate Judge of the Supreme Court.

The New York Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun has the following, in reference to the ridiculous effort of brokers and broken down politicians, to get up a "Panic" since the election of Mr. Polk:—

REAL ESTATE IN PANIC!—The panic makers of these days do not appear to be well skilled in their business; at least they have not proved to be very successful in this quarter, especially in respect to the matter of real estate, as for instance: Last summer the property on the corner of Ann street and Park Row, was bid in at \$23,000. It sold on Monday at \$39,000. Williamsburg lots, some as low as \$40 and as high as \$720, being a great advance. On the same day about 60 lots in Williamsburg were sold by auction at the Merchants' Exchange.—The highest price was \$60—the lowest \$400.—Average, between \$60 and \$700.—This is the best public sale of Williamsburg property, considering the quantity, that has been made since the piping times of speculation in 1835-6. At least, such is my impression.

The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis has been elected by a large majority, as U. States Senator from Alabama.

The Daguerreotype process has been brought to such perfection in London, that with it they have commenced the counterfeiting of the notes of the Bank of England. They are executed with so much exactness as to defy detection by the most practised eye. One gentleman, who has been experimenting in the matter, says there is not a Bank Bill in existence, but what can, by skillful management, be so perfectly counterfeited, as to defy the detection of the Bank that issued it.

In another column will be found proceedings of a meeting in Frederick county, urging the call of a Convention to "alter or amend the present Organic Law of this Commonwealth." What move will Jefferson make upon the subject? Our columns shall be open at all times for a discussion of the question, and as it is, at this time, one of paramount importance, we hope some of our friends will take up the matter and give us their views pro or con.

THE POOR IN ENGLAND.—How many of the human race pine in desolation and starve in penury, while thousands again riot in wealth, and die of a superfluous enjoyment? We see it stated that in one year 25,000 persons perished in England from actual destitution, yet we find in Great Britain over 10,000 titled individuals, a great majority of whom have millions more than enough of the good things of this life, and to spare. It is a sad reflection. Truly the tears of want lay the dust over which Bank drives its gilded chariot, and its luxurious banquets are paid for by taxing the crusts of the poor.

Curing Meat.

As we are now just in the midst of putting away our meat for the next year,



**"TOUCH US GENTLY, TIME."**

By Mrs. Conaway.  
This beautiful year must have been brushed by Barry Cornwall's heart, while sitting at his quiet fire-side, looking on the face of his sweet wife, and rocking the cradle of his "golden-tressed Adelaide."  
Touch us gently, Time!  
Let us glide down the stream  
Gently—as we sometimes glide  
Through a quiet dream!  
Humble voyagers are we,  
Husband, wife, and children three:  
One is lost—an angel fled  
To the azure overhead!  
Touch us gently, Time!  
We've not proud nor soaring wings,  
Our ambition, or a content,  
Lies in her smile and eyes,  
Humble voyagers are we  
O'er life's dim unrolled sea,  
Seeking only some calm time  
To touch us gently, gentle Time!

**REGRETS.**  
"The past! yes, her own lips have spoken  
The sentence that she felt to part;  
The vow that she had broken  
And with it another fond heart;  
Yet, though she whom I trusted so freely,  
Has sinned her love's holiest debt,  
The vision I cherish in my heart,  
Will live in this heart till I die!  
Had I loved her less fondly—less truly,  
Or given her cause for regret;  
Had I been of her notice unworthy,  
We had parted, perhaps as we met!  
But her own guilty conscience will tell her,  
My vows could not evil impart;  
Every look, every word that I gave her,  
Sprang warm from her seat in my heart!  
Oh, who shall call woman's love lasting,  
Since she has so often repented,  
The pang of the heart she is blessing,  
For she can no more repent!  
Then ah, ere too late her soft pangs,  
Avoid while you may the cause,  
And, believe me, if men love's thy riches,  
Thou hast better, far better, be poor!"

**Political.**

From the Winchester Virginian.  
**COUNTY MEETING.**  
Proceedings of a meeting at the Court-house, for the county of Frederick, held for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency and the best means of calling a Convention to amend or alter the State Constitution.

On motion of John Bruce, Esq., Jacob HERONIMUS, was called to the Chair, and HENRY F. BAKER, appointed Secretary.  
Richard E. Byrd, Esq., moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions, which should be presented to the Chair at the meeting of the following persons, R. E. Byrd, John Bruce, J. B. Hackney, Joseph Pitman and James C. Baker, Esqs. The Committee having retired, after a short time returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions:  
Whereas, The results of the experience, which has intervened since the adoption of the amended Constitution of Virginia, have demonstrated its defective character and its inadequacy to preserve and perpetuate a free representative form of Government; and also the liberty of a portion of its provisions to be perverted to the purposes of fraud and faction,  
Therefore, Resolved, That the best interest of society require the speedy organization of a convention, upon just and proper principles, to alter or amend the present organic Law of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, every consideration of justice and of sound Republican principles, demands that the right of suffrage should be extended to all white male citizens over twenty-one years of age, who are permanent residents of the State and contribute to sustain the Government by the payment of public dues in any form, or by personal services civil or military, and so guarded as to protect and preserve the purity and the independence of its exercise.  
Resolved, That the Representatives of this county in the two Houses of the General Assembly are hereby instructed to use every proper effort to procure the passage of an act, to provide, either directly for the assembling of a Convention, or for submitting to the people of the Commonwealth, the question of calling one, to alter or amend the State Constitution generally, or in reference to certain specific subjects of which the right of suffrage shall be one.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the Senator from this District and each of the Delegates from this county, with a request that the same shall be presented to their respective Houses; and that the Editors of newspapers in Virginia, without distinction of party are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.  
On motion of James C. Baker, the report of the Committee was taken up for consideration, and ordered to be laid upon the table and published.  
On motion of Richard E. Byrd, Esq., the following resolution was adopted:  
Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it will adjourn to meet again, at this place, 12 M. on the first day of January, 1845. And that a general attendance of the citizens of the county of Frederick, at that time, is earnestly requested.  
On motion the meeting adjourned.

**JACOB HERONIMUS, Chairman.**  
**HENRY F. BAKER, Secretary.**  
Panic.—The attempted Whig panic appears to have proved a complete failure. The New York Herald says:  
"The business prospects of the country have risen very much since the publication of the Message, and nothing can mar them unless the distinguished Whigs in Congress should get up some excitement or some movement that may set the ultras of the North and South against each other, and produce some collision. Yet we hardly believe that they would be able to effect that, and we trust that the whole country will now go to work economically and industriously, making hay while the sun shines, and dismissing from their minds all such ridiculous ideas, as that we are going to have hard times in consequence of the election of Mr. Polk. The prospect is decidedly the reverse."

There are more persons in Kentucky and North Carolina who can neither read nor write, than in any other two States of the same population in the United States. Both Whig States.  
The New York Tribune publishes a letter from "an eminent friend in Kentucky," which among other things, says: "Mr. Clay will never again return to public life. His career as a statesman is ended. The measure of his fame is complete."

**MORE "PANIC" FACTS.**—The Washington (Ohio) "Jeffersonian" of the 29th ult. says: "Since the election of James K. Polk as President of the United States, we perceive that the prices of produce are gradually advancing all over the country. We understand that the pork dealers of this place are now paying \$2 50 per hundred for pork, being fifty cents more on the hundred than was paid last year. So much for the ascendancy of Democratic men and measures."

**"The Mill boy of the Slashes"** is now the "slashed boy of the Mill."  
**PUBLIC LANDS OF TEXAS.**—The Congress of Texas in 1839 confined the boundaries of the Republic so as to comprise the extent of 318,000 square miles, or 203,520,000 acres. Of this amount there has been granted by the Mexican Government, prior to the Revolution, and confirmed by Texas since then, 53,311,867 acres. Since the Declaration of Independence, the Government has granted some 6,597,356 acres, besides some 4,303,974 acres as bounty to the soldiers of the war of Independence. To this is to be added an issue of land scrip to the amount of 1,500,000 acres—and we have a total of 77,408,603 acres disposed of. This would leave a balance of 130,111,397 acres still unappropriated.

Why is the Whig party like a sculptor? Give it up. Because it took Clay and made a bust.

**G. W. J. COPP,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
Baltimore, Md.  
OFFICE on Lexington Street, opposite the Court House, November 1, 1844.

**WM. A. SOMMERVILLE,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
Martinsburg, Va.  
OFFICE removed to room adjoining Mr. Dorsey's Drug Store. Continues to practice in the several courts of Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan counties. Sept. 27, 1844.

**ISAAC FOUKE,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
PRACTISES in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Loudoun, Clarke and Berkeley counties, Virginia. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.—Office and residence at Harpers-Ferry. August 9, 1844.—2m.

**R. HUME BUTCHER,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.  
ATTENDS the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick and Berkeley Counties. August 3, 1844.—1f.

**LAW NOTICE.**  
**A. J. O'BANNON** having permanently settled in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., will practice in the several Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke Counties. Office on 4th street, over E. P. Miller's Store and opposite the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson." July 26, 1844.—2m.

**A. & G. W. HOLLAND,**  
**Wholesale and Retail Dealers**  
in  
**Foreign and Domestic**  
**DRY GOODS, &c.**  
Corner of Shenandoah & High streets,  
HARPERS-FERRY, VA.  
July 26, 1844.—1y.

**LATEST FASHIONS.**  
**COWLEY & SIBONS,**  
RESPECTFULLY 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 patronage heretofore extended, and trust that by renewed efforts to please, we shall continue to receive it, as well as the custom of new friends.  
Charlestown, Nov. 1, 1844.—3m.

**TAILORING.**  
**J. H. KINNINGHAM**, having just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, 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 saying 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 exchange for work at all times, at cash prices.  
October 11, 1844.—3m.

**Fashionable Tailoring.**  
**NATHANIEL BAKER**, informs the citizens 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 confidently asks of a liberal public a share of their patronage.  
He is in the receipt of the FASHIONS regularly, 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.

**The Latest Fall Fashions.**  
**JUST** received by Joseph Brown, Tailor.—His Shop, the same as occupied for the last two years, at the East end of town, on Main street. Extremely thankful to the public for the encouragement that has been extended towards him for so long a period, he hopes by assiduous 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 enable 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. A call from old friends is respectfully solicited.  
Country produce will be taken in payment for work, at the market price.  
September 27, 1844. **JOSEPH BROWN.**

**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, adjoining the Grocery Store of Bilymre & Co., where he has on hand a good supply of Furniture of various 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.—6m.

**New Arrival.**  
THE attention of Ladies is invited to the arrival of a few pieces of most splendid Cashmere de Ecosse, all wool, the richest and most beautiful goods;  
New style Bonnet-Caps, Ribbons and Flowers; Rich plaid Merinos, gay colors for children.  
Also, Life Preserver, (an indispensable article for ladies in these "fashionable days.") Call and see.  
**J. J. MILLER & WOODS.**  
Oct. 4, 1844.

**Cassimere, Cloths, &c.**  
**CADET**, Blue, Dark, Dark-mixed, Steel-mixed, ed, Cassimere, Black, Brown, Plaid and Striped CASSIMERES;  
Blue, Black, Blue-black, Invisible-green, Cadet, Olive, Diamond, Wave, Plaid, Brown, Plaid and other CLOTHS;  
Also, Domestic and other FLANNELS, just received at the cheap Baltimore Store, by  
**A. & G. W. HOLLAND.**  
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 18, 1844.

**Caps, Hats, and Boots.**  
**SEALETT**, Cloth, Fur, Ole Bull, Oil-cloth and Velvet CAPS, very cheap;  
Fine Silk HATS for \$3 00, super Beaver do (with box) made expressly for our sale, \$4 50;  
Heavy coarse pegged Boots \$2 00, fine Kid do, \$2 50, super City-made Cork-sole Call Boots \$2, Boys' Boots \$1 25, just received at the cheap Baltimore Store, by  
**A. & G. W. HOLLAND.**  
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 18, 1844.

**STONE CUTTING.**  
**WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE** respectfully informs 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 supererise  
**MONUMENTS**—Box, Column, and plain  
**TOMB SLABS**—And Head and Foot  
**STONES**  
OF EVERY VARIETY.  
Having purchased an extensive QUARRY of the most beautiful White and Variegated MARBLE, 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.  
LETTERING neatly executed.  
By application to Mr. JAS. WY. BELZER, Charlestown, those who may desire any of the above articles can be shown the list of prices and the different plans. He will also forward any orders, epitaphs, &c., that may be desired. Or by addressing me, at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., orders can be filled without delay.  
No imposition need be feared, as my prices are uniform.  
Aug. 23, 1844.—1y.

**NEW GOODS.**  
**Bargains! Bargains!**  
THE undersigned has just returned from Baltimore with a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part of Blue, Black, Green and Fancy Cloths; Ribbed Cassimere, in assorted colors; Water Proof Tweed Cassimere; Kentucky Jeans; Silk Hdkfs, assorted; Cotton do; Black Alpaca, assorted patterns; Fancy, Plaid, and Figured do; A great variety of Prints; Beautiful Lace Patterns;  
A good assortment of Groceries, viz: Brown and Leaf 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.**  
**THOMAS RAWLINS** has removed his establishment to the Store Room recently occupied 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 for sale low by  
**THOMAS RAWLINS.**  
Sept. 20, 1844.

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
**JUST** received and opened, a large stock of New Goods, of the latest style and importations.  
E. M. AISQUITH.  
Sept. 20, 1844.  
**SHOWER BATHS.**—Portable Shower Baths, to be used either in Bath House or Chamber.  
E. M. AISQUITH.  
Sept. 27, 1844.  
**CARPETING.**—Low Priced Carpeting, at  
E. M. AISQUITH'S.  
Sept. 27, 1844.

**FRESH TEA.**—Just received, a case of very peculiar.  
E. M. AISQUITH.  
**RAT TRAPS.**—Warranted to take in the most experienced Old Norway.  
E. M. AISQUITH.  
**SHAWLS.**—I have received Several elegant new style Shawls.  
E. M. AISQUITH.  
Sept. 27, 1844.

**Family Groceries.**  
WE have paid special attention to the selection of our present stock of Groceries, and can with confidence recommend them to families. Among them may be found, for cash—  
Porto Rico Sugar at 10 and 11c;  
Beautiful Leaf do. at 12 1/2 to 13c;  
Rio, Laguyra, and Java Coffees, at 8, 10 and 12c;  
Imperial and Gun Powder Teas, Imp. Tea from 37 to \$1 50;  
Mould, Dipped, and Sperm Candles; N. O. and Sugar-house Molasses; Soda and Water Crackers, Cheese; Sperm Oil, Spices, &c.; Mackerel, Shad Herring, Salt, &c.  
Also—Ross's celebrated Family Flour.  
All of which will be sold at reduced prices for cash.  
Sept. 27, J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

**LACK TEA.**—Of superior quality, for sale by  
Sept. 27, J. J. MILLER & WOODS.  
**100 PAIRS** of Kid and Calf Boots, Home-made, for Fall sale;  
150 pairs extra strong home-made Coarse Shoes, double soled;  
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.  
All for sale at reduced prices by  
Sept. 27, J. J. MILLER & WOODS.  
**SHOES.**—Ladies who are in search of most elegant Kid Slippers and Walking shoes, will find them at  
MILLER & TATE'S.  
Sept. 27, 1844.

**For Gentlemen.**  
MOST extensive assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Vestings, just received and for sale by  
Sept. 27, J. J. MILLER & WOODS.  
**LARD LAMPS.**—Just received, another supply of these handsome Marble Base Lard Lamps, which will be sold low by  
Nov. 1, CHAS' G. STEWART.  
**Hunters, Look Here!**  
3 DOZEN boxes silt Purcusion Caps—just in season, at C. G. STEWART'S.  
Nov. 1, 1844.

**Presbyterian Almanacs.**  
**JUST** received, a supply of the above Almanacs. They are published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and will be found replete with interesting and useful information.  
Nov. 15, MILLER & TATE.  
**Lamb's Wool Shirts.**  
**TWO** dozen more just received, of superior quality—for sale very cheap by  
Nov. 15, KEYES & KEARSLEY.  
**To Lovers of "the Weed."**  
**SNUFFS.**—Just received, Rappee, Scotch, Tidball's Mixture, Maccabaw and Natchitoches SNUFFS—fresh and of superior quality.  
**Tobacco.**—A large supply of Tobacco of extra superior quality, down to 12c per pound—the most general assortment in the county, 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 Tobacco, Spanish Cuttings, Matches, &c., for sale low.  
J. J. MILLER.  
September 6, 1844.

**GENTLEMEN.**—Do you want a fine Cloth suit, trimmed in the best style, (Coat, Pants and Vest), for \$20? If you do, call on  
Oct. 11, A. & G. W. HOLLAND.  
**Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Fancy Articles, Confectionary, &c., &c.**  
**J. H. BEARD & Co.,**  
J. H. BEARD & Co., are just receiving a large and fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, &c., which they respectfully offer to their customers and the public in general, at reduced prices and 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 Varnish, Japan, &c., Chrome Green, do. Yellow, Red Lead, Venetian 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, Cooconuts, Almonds, Filberts, Palminuts, English Walnuts, Prunes, Raisins, Dried Currants, Jubbe Paste, Preserves assorted in bottles, Pickles in Jar, &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, Powder Flasks, Gun-worms, Gun-tubes, Corkscrews, Brass Ink-stands, Spurs, Horse-flames, Dog-chains, Brass Top Cannons, &c., &c., for sale by  
Nov. 15, J. H. BEARD & Co.  
**ANNUALS, &c.**—Friendship's Offering for 1845—The Rose, for 1845—The Poet's Gift, for 1845—Prayer Books, Psalms and Hymns, Methodist Hymns, (all superior bound,) just received 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.  
**PATENT MEDICINES.**—SWAIM'S PANACEA, Howk's Panacea, Jayne's Expectoant, Dr. Duncan's Hypocretant, Dr. J. C. Agrian Balm, Harris's Ring-worm and Tetter Cure, Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, &c., for sale by  
Nov. 15, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.  
**ALMANACS.**—Hagerston, Cushing & Brother's, Fisher's Comic, and Davy Crockett Almanacs for 1845, for sale by  
Nov. 15, J. H. BEARD & Co.  
**PERFUMES, &c.**—Cologn Water, Lavender Water, Bay Rum, Otto of Rose, Toilet Water, Bear's Oil, Indian Oil, Buffalo Oil, McCasor 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  
Nov. 15, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.  
**BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.**—Fancy Bibles, do. Prayer Books, do. Testaments, School Books, Miss Lealie's Complete Cookery, American Gardener, school books of every description, Steel Pens, Quills, Blank Books, Slates, Paper, Ink, Lead Pencils, &c., &c., for sale by  
Nov. 15, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.  
**TOBACCO, 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 12 1/2 cts. per quire, for sale by  
October 25, J. J. MILLER & WOODS.  
**BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,** of superior quality, for sale for cash by  
Oct. 25, J. J. MILLER & WOODS.  
**BEANS.**—500 bushels Beans wanted, for which the highest price will be given.  
Oct. 25, E. M. AISQUITH.  
**Shawls! Shawls!**  
THE unparalleled demand for those beautiful and fashionable Brocha Shawls has induced us to send for another lot, which we have just received.—Call at the cheap Baltimore Store.  
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.  
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 25, 1844.  
**SALT.**—Farmers and others can be supplied with any quantity of Salt, by sack or bushel, on the most moderate terms by  
Oct. 25, J. J. MILLER & WOODS.  
**TEAS.**—Just opened, a Chest of Extra fine G. P. Tea, which we can recommend very highly. Also, G. P. Teas, from 37 1/2 upward; Superior Black Tea, all of which are for sale by  
Oct. 25, J. J. MILLER & WOODS.  
**CIGARS.**—A fresh supply of those best Regalia and Principe Cigars. Also, Spanish and Half-Spanish Cigars, just received.  
Oct. 25, THOS. RAWLINS.  
**SADDLERY.**—Pelham, Saddle and Stiff Bits; Silver-plate and Steel Stirrups; Webbing, Buckles, &c.  
Oct. 25, THOS. RAWLINS.  
**Groceries.**  
THE public are invited to call and see my stock of Groceries before purchasing elsewhere—all fresh. I will sell at a small profit for cash, or trade for all kinds of country produce.  
Oct. 25, THOS. RAWLINS.  
**Tobacco and Snuff.**  
THE Lilly of Virginia, and other choice brands of Tobacco;  
Congress, Rappee, Scotch and Maccabaw Snuff.  
Oct. 25, THOS. RAWLINS.  
**Coarse and Fine Salt.**  
I HAVE received a fresh supply of the above, which I will sell very cheap by the sack or bushel.  
October 25, 1844. THOS. RAWLINS.  
**NAILS.**—50 Kegs Brien's Nails assorted sizes; Wrought Nails, &c., received and for sale by  
Oct. 11, 1844. THOMAS RAWLINS.  
**To Sportsmen.**  
FINE CANISTER POWDER.—Shot of all sizes—Purcusion Caps. All at reduced prices.  
Oct. 11, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.  
**SELF-DEFENCE.**—Just received, a few pairs of elegant Rifle-barreled Pistols. Also, two Six Barreled Revolvers, improved pattern.  
Sept. 27, E. M. AISQUITH.  
**PAINTS, Oil, and Putty,** at  
Sept. 27, THOS. RAWLINS.  
**Ladies' Mitts and Gloves.**  
FROM recent additions, our stock of Ladies' Mitts and Gloves is very general and splendid, and all for sale low.  
Nov. 8, J. J. MILLER & WOODS.  
**ALPACCAS.**—12 pieces Bl'k and Colored Alpaccas—the cheapest goods of same quality in the county. For sale by  
Nov. 8, J. J. MILLER & WOODS.  
**For Children.**  
JUST received, Worsteds Caps, Hoods, Cloaks, Comforts, Mulls, and cheap Mitts, for children, among which are some articles entirely new style. Also, Variegated Yarn, beautiful colors.  
Nov. 8, J. J. MILLER & WOODS.  
**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.  
**BLACK OIL VARNISH.**—For Harness, &c., &c., for sale by  
Sept. 20, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

**Harpers-Ferry Merchant Tailor**  
AND  
**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, Sattinets, &c., of the latest and most fashionable 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.**  
As follows, viz:  
Gentlemen's, Boy's, Youth's and Children's Shoes;  
Ladies' and Miss's Morocco, Kid, and Seal do.;  
City-manufactured, grained walking Shoes and Slippers;  
Also, Gentlemen's and Ladies Patent Gum Over-shoes.  
**Hats and Caps.**  
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. trimmed, Glazed, and Octagon, for men, boys and children.  
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, cheaper than the cheapest by 30 per cent.  
WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.  
Oct. 25, 1844.—(Free Press Copy.)

**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 auction, and will be sold at very little over half the usual price.  
Men's fine lined and bound Morocco shoes 75 c.  
Ladies' fine thick soled Shoes 75  
Also—every kind of Gentlemen's, Ladies, Children'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.  
**Fine Cutlery.**  
LADY balance handle Knives and Forks, Carvers and Steels; Razors, Penknives, Scissors, Needles, &c.  
Oct. 11, THOMAS RAWLINS.  
**Hardware.**  
BRASS-HEAD and common Fire Irons;  
Anvils, Tea-kettles, Pots, Skillets;  
Oven-lids, Thumb-latches, Hand-bells, Tea-bells; Jam-hooks, Curtain-hooks, Riveting-hammers; Snuffers, &c., for sale by  
Oct. 11, THOMAS RAWLINS.  
**LOCKS.**—Just received, a large assortment of Carpenter's Patent Knob Locks, super stock, iron rim do., trunk, till, chest, cupboard, pad, and a variety of other Locks, for sale cheap by  
Oct. 11, THOMAS RAWLINS.  
**HINGES.**—A fresh supply of Butt, Parlor, 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, Chisels, Planes, Plane-bits, with and without caps, Hatchets, Hand-axes, Broad-axes, &c., which I will sell as cheap as they can be had here or elsewhere.  
Oct. 11, THOMAS RAWLINS.  
**IRON.**—Bar and Plough Irons, all sorts and sizes, from Hughes's Furnace; Castings, &c., just received by  
Oct. 11, THOMAS RAWLINS.  
**Bonnets, Bonnets!**  
FINE Braid and Straw Bonnets, warranted cheaper than they were ever sold for. Also splendid figured, Blue, Black, Green, Purple and other colors Bonnet Velvets, Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, Fancy Sprig Caps, &c., &c., for sale by  
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 11, 1844. A. & G. W. HOLLAND.  
**Cheap Domestic Goods.**  
FINE 3-4 Brown Cotton 6c, do 4-4 do do 9 & 10, Heavy 4-4 do do 11 & 12, do 6-4 do do 12, Fine 3-4 Bleached Cotton 6 1/2, do 7-8 do do 8 & 10, do 4-4 do do 10 & 12, Heavy 6-4 Sheetting 12 & 16,  
Together with Tickings, Linseys, Furniture Plaid, Checks, &c., at unusual low prices, just received and for sale by  
Oct. 11, A. & G. W. HOLLAND.  
**Fulled and Plaid Linseys and Flannels.**  
A LARGE stock of the above goods, which we will sell on the usual terms, or exchange for WOOL.  
Also, heavy Tweed Cassimeres—a first rate article for Pantaloons.  
MILLER & TATE.  
September 6, 1844.  
**Domestic.**  
BROWN and Bleached Cotton;  
Do do Sheetting;  
Red Tickling Checks;  
Twill Cotton, &c.  
Osnaburg do, &c.  
Sept. 27, MILLER & TATE.  
**THE MOST COMMON SAYING**  
Is that I would not give one bottle of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, for half a dozen of any other preparation. I have tried all the popular ones, but this stands unrivaled for the cure of the following diseases, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Palpitation of the Heart, Whooping Cough, Tickling and Raising sensation in the throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, or weakness of the Nervous System, or impairment of Constitution arising from any cause, and to prevent persons from falling into a Decline, this medicine has not its equal.  
And when too much calomel or quinine has been used, this medicine will prevent its evil effect on the system, and repair the bilious functions.—As a proof of the above medicine giving great strength and clearness to the voice, a gentleman from one of our large auctioneering establishments in Philadelphia, who has been using this Syrup, says that it is the greatest medicine to cry on he ever saw. Of course, the minister or lawyer, who have to exert their voices, would be equally benefited. Reference will be given to the auctioneer, by calling at my office.  
Caution.—All preparations from this valuable tree, except the original Doct. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, are fictitious and counterfeit. Prepared only by Doct. Swayne, whose office is now removed to N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.  
The above valuable COMPOUND SYRUP is for sale by  
HENRY S. FORNEY, Agent,  
Oct. 11, 1844.—1y. SHEPHERDSTOWN, VA.  
**RIGHT-TIGHT STOVE,** for sale by  
Dec. 6, KEYES & KEARSLEY.

**Rich French Fancy Goods.**  
Splendid stock of plain and fancy colored Silks, from 75 cts. to \$3.00 per yard;  
Splendid stock of Rich Satins;  
Rich Cashmere de Ecosse, from 75 to \$1.25;  
Do Mullin, from 25 to \$1.00;  
Black and Blue Black Alpaca Lustre, from 57 1/2 to \$1.25;  
Rich Plaid Lustre, silk warp for Cloaks;  
Plaid do Alpaca, and Cashmeres for second mourning;  
New style Fancy Hdkfs;  
Every variety silk and worsted Mitts, some new style;  
Beautiful assortment of Flowers;  
Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, very cheap;  
Gimps, Fringes, Laces, Edgings;  
Silk and Cotton Ties, with all other white goods; Cashmere and French Blanket Shawls;  
Silk Tassels and Trimmings in every variety;  
Splendid stock of Linen Cambric Hdkfs, from 25 to \$2.50;  
Also—Beautiful Silk and Satin Gaiters, and half Gaiters;  
French Kid and Morocco Slippers;  
Do do Walking Shoes;  
In fine, every thing that is fashionable and elegant, and at the very lowest prices.  
Sept. 27, J. J. MILLER & WOODS.  
**Jefferson County, Sol.**  
OCTOBER TERM 1844, OF THE COUNTY COURT:  
John Stephenson, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Eli Smith & Francis Smith, Defts.  
IN CHANCERY.  
THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that they are not inhabitants of this county, it is ordered that the said defendants 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.

**Further Proof of the Efficacy of Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound in relieving afflicted men.**  
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 Hoarhound, and before using one bottle was entirely cured.  
ANOTHER, YET MORE ASTONISHING.  
Mrs. HENRIETTA MERRICK, residing in Monument street, between Canal and Eden streets, was attacked with a very severe cough and pain in the breast, which was attended that it extended to her shoulders. She was afflicted also with a pain in the side.  
After trying many remedies, she was persuaded by a friend to use Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound, and after using three doses, she experienced great relief, and before she had finished the bottle was entirely cured.  
Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by  
SETH S. HANCE,  
Corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, 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 it is that fluid by which the entire system is sustained; therefore when it becomes impure, the general system becomes deranged, and gives rise to innumerable diseases.  
For sale by  
SETH S. HANCE,  
corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by  
J. H. BEARD & Co.,  
Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.  
**HANCE'S COMPOUND MEDICATED HOARHOUND CANDY,** for Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, Sore Throat, Clearing the Voice, Consumption, Bronchitis, Croup, &c.  
Invented, prepared and sold by  
SETH S. HANCE,  
corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and for sale by  
J. H. BEARD & Co.,  
Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.  
**HANCE'S MEDICATED CANDY,** FOR COLDS, COUGHS & HOARSENESS.  
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 astonish, 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, 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 of Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by  
J. H. BEARD & Co.,  
Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

**HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA VEGETABLE OR BLOOD PILLS, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,** removing bile, correcting disorders of the stomach and bowels, costiveness, dyspepsia, swimming in the head, &c. Persons of a full habit, who are subject to Headache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and singing in