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SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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General Intelligence.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.—The sum of \$100,000, appropriated by the last Congress for improving the upper part of the Ohio River, has been all expended between Pittsburg and Louisville, in building snag boats, removing snags and rocks, making surveys and building dams.

ONE DOLLAR has created an immense sensation in New York with his "Niagara." It is said to be a sublime composition.

GREAT MORTALITY.—The New Orleans Picayune says: We have verbal reports of great mortality at Matamoros, Tampico, and other cities of Mexico, by typhus fever. It is said to be more fatal than the dreaded cholera. The crew of the Schooner Caroline, of New York, lying at Matamoros, had all died, and the captain was lying dangerously ill. Richard H. Belt, Esq., United States consul at Matamoros, died on the 11th instant of the prevailing epidemic.

A BOLD VILLAIN.—On Wednesday evening, while a gentleman, whose residence is in Bond street, near Broadway, New York, was sitting at a table writing, having before him a large silver candleabra with three branches, a bold and daring thief entered the hall door by a false key, and going to the apartment where the gentleman was, by three several puffs put out the light and decamped with the candleabra, leaving the gentleman in the dark.

A gentleman in Georgia has subscribed \$1,500 towards supplying destitute places in that State with Sabbath School libraries—a noble use of money.

The Arkansas Senate, by a vote of 20 to 1, have adopted resolutions in favor of the annexation of Texas.

It is said Mr. Fox, late British Minister at Washington, intends to return there to reside permanently.

THE MORMONS.—A bill has been introduced into the Illinois House of Representatives, repealing unconditionally the whole of the Mormon charters, and referred to the committee on the judiciary by a vote of 108 yeas to 4 nays—two of the four voting in the negative were Mormon representatives. The Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis Republican expresses the opinion that the charters will be repealed.

AWFUL TRAGEDY AT GREENVILLE.—The Cincinnati Times says:—We have conversed with a gentleman from this city, just from Greenville, Darke county, Ohio, who confirms the previous account that on Tuesday, a Mrs. Stevens, the second wife of a farmer in the vicinity of Greenville, murdered her husband, his son, and dreadfully mangled his daughter, after which she fled and hung herself. The domestic discord arose from the settlement of the estate of the woman's first husband; a dispute growing out of the distribution of the proceeds. The boy was twelve years of age and the girl 14. Well may it have been written, "Money is the root of all evil."

SHOT HIMSELF FOR ANOTHER.—The shop of Mr. Mills, gunsmith, at the upper end of Wheeling, Va., had been frequently entered by burglars during the last week or two, and on Saturday week prepared a pistol, so that when the door was opened it would shoot the intruder. He was himself, thoughtlessly, the first one to enter, and the contents of the pistol were lodged in his chest. His condition is very critical.

MASSACHUSETTS AND LOUISIANA.—From the tone of an article in the New Orleans Courier, we are led to believe that the Hon. Henry Hubbard, who has been appointed agent of Massachusetts to reside at New Orleans, will meet with no better reception there than his colleague, Mr. Hoar, did in Charleston.

GUESSING.—There is a chance for the Yankees at Brooklyn, New York. In one of the taverns there is the picture of a fat black pig, with some description of its excellencies and a winding up with the announcement, "this fine pig will be guessed for on New Year's day." The guessers are to pay fifty cents for a chance, and he who guesses nearest to the weight, gets the pig.

The Black Tongue is raging with fearful violence in Gibson county, Ia. A great number of deaths have occurred, and some cases have proved fatal in four or five hours from the first attack.

Judge Buchanan, in charging the grand jury of Monroe county, N. Y., made an excellent suggestion as to the evil of betting on elections—to wit:—That that body make a presentment of it as a nuisance, and call on the Legislature to pass severe laws against a practice so demoralizing to the people, and so full of danger to the purity of our institutions.

STRANGE ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Boston Courier that Mr. John Waters, 70 years of age, secretary of the New England marine insurance company, residing at No. 26 Elliot street, arose on Monday morning, and after dressing himself, being in a state of somnolence, or temporarily confused, instead of passing down stairs, went upwards, opened the scuttle and walked off his house, feet first, high into the yard below. He broke the bones of both his ankles and feet, and probably sustained some other injuries.

C. B. Strong, one of the candidates on the whig electoral ticket in Georgia, in a communication in a late Macon Messenger, says: "They say truly, most truly, that I am out and out opposed to a protective tariff for protection sake, or one that savors of protection."

NEW MODE OF ELECTING THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Whig makes the following proposition: "The President election shall be held as now, except that the Electoral College of each State shall be bound to choose from among its own citizens a candidate, and send up his name hither to the Senate, in presence of which all the names (say 26) shall then be placed in an urn, from which the first drawn shall be the President, the second drawn, Vice President." We have no opinion whatever of such a proposition.

OLD WINTER.

We know it is good that old winter should come, Roving awhile from his Lapland home; This fitting that we should bear the scold And lodge on the slippery ground:

For his wide and glittering cloak of snow, Beneath his mantle are nurtured and born The roots of the flowers, and germs of the corn. The whistling tone of his pure strong breath, Rides purging the vapors of pestilence death. Love him, he may and snow: I grieve not to see For God's wisdom and might show well in his train.

But the naked—poor! I know thy quail With crouching limbs from the biting gale; Thy pine and starve by the fireless hearth, And weep as they gaze on the frost-bound earth.

Stand nobly forth ye rich of the land, With kindly hearts and business hands; Remember how your season of need, And a prayer for help is a call ye must heed.

A few of thy blessings, a jibe of thy gold, Will save the young and cherish the old. 'Tis a glorious task to work such good: Do thy great best!—I can, and ye should.

He is not worthy to hail from Heaven The man who will not add to the portion that's scant, In the pinching hours of cold and want.

Oh! listen in mercy, ye sons of wealth, Basking in comfort and glowing in health; Give winter his due, and be ye wise, He seeth his Maker who aideth the poor.

Miscellaneous.

The Jews in Jerusalem.
Here, then, among the ruins of Zion, still linger a remnant of the chosen people, who have changed their circumstances! Instead of the mighty man, and the man-of-war, the judge, and the prophet; and the ancient, the captain of fifty, and the honorable man, and the counsellor, and the cunning artificer, and the eloquent orator; we see a despised body, chiefly of exiles, crouching under general dislike and persecution; yet, with inflexible tenacity, clinging to the spot which recalls their past greatness and inspires visionary hopes of future domination.

Dr. Olinde Barthelemy, who has been in the Holy City, thus describes the Jews in Jerusalem, and their situation: "The Jews in Jerusalem are descended from the Jews, banished from Europe by Charles V., and who are generally in more comfortable circumstances; and a crowd of Polish and German exiles, who are drawn to the spot by the desire of laying their bones among those of their forefathers. These are wholly without resources, except the contributions gathered for them through Europe and Turkey, and of which, it is said, too large a portion is absorbed by the agents. They are described as more fervent in their devotion to the Holy City than their sister brethren; they pass much of their time in their synagogues, and their rabbins are possessed of a larger portion of the peculiar learning of their sect than those born on the spot. The attention of wealthy Jews in England has been devoted to the desirable object of engaging this body of exiles in some profitable occupation, so as to afford them a more honorable subsistence than they gather from the uncertain source of alms. A plan was, we believe, set on foot by a distinguished citizen of London, for the purchase and cultivation of land not only near Jerusalem, but at Zafed and Tiberias, where numbers resort under the same painful circumstances. We can hardly conceive a more admirable enterprise, or one which might work out results of such great moment, not only to the Jews, but other inhabitants of Syria. It is obvious, however, that in the unsettled state of the country, which exposes the cultivator not only to the ruinous taxes of successive masters, but to the pillage of robbers, who always spring up at periods of civil commotion, such a scheme would run great risk of failure unless in a decided manner for their protection. Nor would the adjustment of claims or the difficulty of keeping a population who are unaccustomed to active employments hard at work be trifling obstacles in the way of success. It is to be hoped, notwithstanding, that the scheme may be carried out, as its establishment would be a new era for Palestine. Her hills and vales might then be occupied by a happy and industrious population, enjoying the fruit of their labor, without being exposed to the extortion of Turkish oppressors, each man 'sithe under his own vine and fig tree, none daring to make him afraid.'—Walks about Jerusalem in 1842.

Useful Reflection.
Man is a wonder in his simplest functions, powers, and performances. His frame is a wonder, his mind is an overwhelming mystery. What is known, if possible, more marvellous than what is unknown. The globe we tread upon—the canopy above us—what dread mysteries astonish us! What ray of light is that which visiteth us from afar? Through the awful distance, and the slow revolution of ages; for aught thou knowest, before the world was created, that ray of light first left its source in the heavens, and has traveled onward and onward, through spaces conceivable and vast, till it has dawned and brightened upon thy poor sense. Extinguish its source at this moment, and for ages more would its rays continue to fall upon us. And there are a million of those sources. But let us remember that about the same time the telescope was invented, the microscope was also discovered. The one revealed a world in every star; the other, a world in every atom. Myriads of beings we tread beneath our feet at every step in a summer's day, so that the minute is as overpowering as the gigantic and the vast. But what a meagre description are we giving! Creation is to us interminable. Each leaf is a forest to the creatures who inhabit it; and the annihilation of a world or system of worlds, no more to an eye that can take in the universe, than the falling of a single leaf unnoticed in the wilderness.

MARRIAGE.—Marriage is to woman at once the happiest and the saddest event of her life; it is the promise of future bliss raised on the death of all present enjoyment. She quits her home, her ease, her pleasures, her amusements, every thing which she depends for comfort, for affection, for kindness, for pleasure. The parents by whose counsels she has been guided, the sister to whom she has dared to impart every embryo thought and feeling; the brother who had played with her—alternately the councillor and the counselled—all to be resigned at one fell stroke; and yet she flies with joy into the untrodden path before her. Buoyed up by the confidence of requited love, she bids a fond and grateful adieu to the life that is past, and returns with excited hopes and joyous anticipation of the happiness to come. Then vote to the man that can brighten such a fair prospect, who can treacherously lure a heart like that from its peaceful enjoyment, and the watchful protection of home—who can, cowardly, break the illusions that have won her, and destroy the confidence which love had inspired. Woe to the man.

Thirty-eight girls of a factory in Pittsburgh, not long since, were discharged because the overseer of their room was discharged. They gave three cheers and resolved to stay at home until he was reinstated. Of course, they gained the victory—there is no resisting the spunk of contumacious girls.

The Greek Maiden.
It was a summer afternoon, and the murmur of bees came drowsily to the ear. The light winds scarcely stirred the leaves, and the sea heaved up and fell lazily. On a bold promontory, overlooking the Aegean, sat a Greek Maiden, her eyes now straining across the distant waters, and now watching the narrow mountain road which led up to the summit where she stood, as if on the look-out for some one, but uncertain by which way he would approach. At length her eye caught sight of an athletic form bounding up the rocks, and in the splendid costume of his race she recognized her long-loved lover.

THE GREEK MAIDEN.

"You have come at last my love," she said in the passionate language of the east, embracing him, "never to leave me again, I hope."

"Would to God it were so," he answered sadly, "but while our native soil is profaned by the foot of a Turk, every true Greek must be up and in arms. Pray Heaven, love, that this scourge may be over soon, and then we can be happy."

Tears filled the maiden's eyes, but she knew her lover was indelible; and indeed how could she ask him to desert his country's cause, even if he would consent.

"I have watched you day by day, from this spot, but I forgot every anxiety, now that you are here. Let us go to the house, for you look weary."

"I am indeed so," was the reply. "I was through a thousand perils that I reached you, for the whole lower country swarms with the enemy, and I had more than one narrow escape."

The maiden started in alarm. "Why, if they should track you here?" she said, with tremulous tones.

"Oh! there is no danger of that," said her lover, reassuring her. "I followed them too closely, and they are now looking for me on the other side of the plain. But let us go to the house."

It was one of those mountain homes where alone security could be found during the late struggle of the Greeks for freedom; and when the young soldier entered his neat walls, he felt a sense of security that had been a stranger to him, in that wild and predatory warfare for months.

The family consisted only of the aged father and mother of the maiden, and their delight to see him was only equalled by that of the daughter. So all were happy; and as they sat around the evening meal, they forgot for a while even the wrongs of their country, and pictured years of happiness in the future, yet in store for them.

The sun was just setting, and the young Greek and his mistress had walked to the door to see the blue Aegean smiling under his departing beams, when suddenly the noise of a rock tumbling heavily down the precipitous slope, attracted the attention of the maiden, and she looked hurriedly around. The head of a Turk was just rising above the level of the rock, and immediately two or three other turbans were seen following him as he sprang on the little plain where the dwelling stood.

"We are betrayed," he cried, "seize your selves in the house, or seek some spot for concealment. The enemy are on us!"

He drew his yatagan as he spoke, and, at the same instant, the enemy recognizing him, sprang forward with loud shouts.

"This way," eagerly said the maiden, "they are too many for you. Fly, oh fly," she exclaimed agonizingly, as he hesitated. "We have a sure place of refuge if we can gain it unseen."

Her lover cast a bitter glance at the foe as he counted their overwhelming numbers, and then reluctantly yielded and with quick steps followed his mistress into the house. Her parents had already disappeared. Hastening through the back door, she led her lover into a small grove of trees, and in a few minutes stood before the mouth of a cave, completely concealed from sight by the thick underwood growing over it. Here they took refuge.

For half an hour the fugitives remained in their retreat, though the lion heart of the young Greek struck to hear his enemies so near, and he unable to strike a blow. At length the sound of their voices died away. Many minutes now were suffered to elapse; but finally the young soldier departed on his going forth to see if the enemy had insisted. His mistress begged him to wait longer, and in a few minutes stood before the mouth of a cave, completely concealed from sight by the thick underwood growing over it. Here they took refuge.

With trembling anxiety they awaited his return, and every minute seemed an hour to the maiden. At length even her parents admitted that his absence was unexpectedly long, and could not conceal their fears. The daughter would listen to no entreaties, but insisted on leaving their retreat to ascertain the cause of his absence, and, notwithstanding her mother's prayers, finally set forth.

Morning dawned heavily and slowly, and on that now desolate promontory, the weeping parents watched over their dying daughter. The dreadful shock had destroyed her, and during the night she had passed from one fainting fit to another. The agonized hearts of her parents almost broke to see her sufferings, and as they watched over her couch on the hard rock—for the conflagration had left them no better repose—the tears fell thickly from their eyes.

"I shall meet him soon, dearest mother," said the poor girl faintly, as the day began to break. "They cannot separate us in heaven! Their suffering will soon be over—"

"Do not talk so," said her sobbing parent. "He may yet escape, and all of us be happy. Oh! it breaks my heart to hear you."

The sufferer smiled faintly, but she shook her head. A silence of several minutes now ensued, broken only by the half stifled sobs of the mother.

"Hark!" suddenly said the maiden, "I hear a footstep—oh! God, can it be?" she said, raising with a quick and eager cry, "surely it is he!—yet no! it cannot be," she added plaintively.

All started up and listened attentively. A step was certainly approaching, though the darkness that preceded the dawn, prevented them from seeing any one. Suddenly, a form emerged from the shadows; and with a quick cry they recognized him whom they had thought a prisoner.

"Are you indeed alive! Oh! heavenly Father, be praised," said the now reviving girl, flinging herself on her lover's bosom; while the parents lifted up their eyes to their Creator and poured forth many prayers for his providential return and for the life of the child, which they now felt was restored to them.

As soon as the mutual agitation had somewhat subsided, the young Greek narrated the circumstances which had befel him since he left the cave. He had, as they supposed, fallen into the hands of the Turks, and had been threatened with death for not revealing the retreat of his mistress whom they had seen with him on their first appearance. But finding him unmovable, they resolved to bear him off. Luckily, a few miles away they had met with a Greek cruiser and had been captured, when taking a light sail, the young soldier had hastened back to assure his mistress of his safety, and to undertake her protection in their now lawless state.

A Robber's Stratagem.
A freebooter taking an evening walk on the highway in Scotland, overtook and robbed a wealthy merchant traveller. His purpose was not to rob, but to take a lesson in the art of the thief, lost his bonnet, and was obliged to escape leaving it on the road. A respectable farmer happened to be the next passer, and seeing the bonnet, alighted, took it up and imprudently put it on his own head. At this instant the robber came up with some assistance, and recognizing the bonnet, charged the farmer with having robbed him, and immediately took him into custody.

There being some likeness between the two parties, the merchant insisted in the charge, and sought the respectability of the farmer was admitted, he was indicted and placed at the bar of a Superior Court for trial. The government witness, the merchant, swore positively to the identity of the farmer. The case was made out by this and other evidence, apparently against the prisoner. But there was a man in court who well knew, both who did and who did not commit the crime.

This was the real robber, who suddenly advanced from the crowd, and seizing the fatal bonnet which lay on the table before the witness, placed it on his own head, and looking him full in the face, said to him in a voice thunder—

"Look at me sir, and tell me on the oath you have sworn, am I not the man that robbed you on the highway?"

The merchant replied in very great astonishment. "By Heaven you are the very man!"

"You see," said the robber, "what sort of memory the gentleman has; he swears to the bonnet, whatever features are under it. If the Hon. Judge were to put it on a severe streak, I dare say that he would testify that he robbed him."

The innocent prisoner was, on this evidence, at once acquitted, because no reliance could be placed on such testimony, and yet it was positive evidence. Thus the robber had the merit of saving the guiltless, and himself escaped detection.

OPERATIONS ON THE MIND IN DREAMS.—I had a call the other day from old Henry Mackenzie, who has indeed been always my frequent visitor. You will be surprised to hear of the old man attending the Royal Society at eighty, and reading memoirs, written with much spirit and accuracy. The subject of a paper which he read there a fortnight since, was the operation of the mind, in dreams—proof, in addition to a thousand others, of the independence of spirit upon matter—the mind performing such complex operations, while all the bodily organs are inert. He mentioned as an instance, that last summer, in his sleep, he had translated a French Epigram into correct English; this, on awakening, he wrote down, and sent to Professor Dugald Stewart as a curiosity. He added, in his paper, several instances in which Coleridge's muse had literally visited his dreams; encouraged by finding the same thing had happened to others. He ventured to tell Mr. Mackenzie what I had several times mentioned to any one, for fear of having my veracity called into question—a point I am as jealous upon as an Irish divines. The circumstances occurred in the last century, on board the good ship Africa, on my way from America. I dreamed that I saw lying folded on the cabin floor, a paper like a street ball, coarse and dirty. I unfolded it, however, and read in "guide ball print," a ballad consisting of fourteen verses, most of which I distinctly remembered when I awoke; they remained nothing more than a recollection. So little was I aware of possessing power which I had laid dormant in my mind, that when I waked I scrawled about my berth in search of the non-existing paper. The subject was the launching of a man-of-war. The verses (which I could not write, being confined to bed) slipped, one by one, from my memory; all I now recollect is a chorus at the end of each verse.—Mrs. Grant.

Marriage Outright.

In one of the upper counties of North Carolina, a young fellow named Ben-Sykes, had courted a fair one for some years, but either was not ready or willing to put the question; she was fully willing—perhaps too willing; but he never came to the scratch. At last she got mad and said she would marry Bill Patterson, if he ever courted her again.

Bill on hearing of this determination, went once more and put in his claim; he was a scoury fellow in some things, but he was a farmer's boy, and worked many a long day in rain and sunshine on Long Island. There were few ladies within twenty miles of him that could make a wider swath or turn a neater furrow. These men have been the architects of their own fortunes; they have earned them by the sweat of their brows; and their very wealth, besides the other means of doing good to their fellow men which it puts in their power, is, in itself, a perpetual stimulus to the mechanic and artisan to earn a similar reward by similar frugality, industry, and perseverance.—Balt. Sun.

NO LESS STRANGE THAN TRUE.—In the woods of Ethiopia, in Africa, is to be found a species of the human family who live entirely among the branches of the trees. They have the power of jumping from tree to tree, just as monkeys and squirrels do, and are seldom known to descend to the ground. They generally congregate in groups of three and four hundred, and make their lodgings places in the strong forks of the trees with nests of rough cesters, on which they lay moss and leaves as a bedding. In Autumn, they carefully lay in a sufficient store of provision composed of nuts of various sorts, and also fruit and berries, dried in the sun. Their agility is such, that all efforts to secure one of them is fruitless, unless when encumbered with their offspring.—An attempt to do so has, in one or two instances, succeeded, after excessive toil, but nevertheless, has proved useless to the main object—that of transporting them to other climes for exhibition. They refuse food and die, probably of grief and starvation. Their language seems to resemble the chattering of monkeys, but more clear and distinct in its enunciation. They are very generally coated with hair, and of a dark yellow color.—Athens.

HOW TO BE A MAN.—A young man applied to Carlyle, to point out for him a course of reading. The celebrated writer applied to him in his characteristic manner. The letter is too long for us, but we give the concluding paragraph, which is full of truth and nerve: "In conclusion, I will remind you that it is not books alone, but by books chiefly, that a man becomes in all points a man. Study to do faithfully whatsoever thing in your actual situation, then, and now, you find either expressly or tacitly laid to your charge; that is your post, stand in it like a true soldier. Silently devour the many chapters of it as all human actions have many; and see you aim not to quit it without doing all that is, at least required of you. A man perfects himself much more by work than by reading. They are a growing kind of men that wisely combine the two things—wisely, valiantly, can do what is laid to their hand in their present sphere, and prepare themselves withal for doing wider things, if such lie before them."

WHERE AM I GOING?—Many evils might be avoided, if this question were often put. If the young thought more of what they do or where they go, they would escape much sin and remorse.—"Ponder the paths of thy feet," says the wise man. Am I going where I ought not to go? Am I going where I was forbidden to go? Am I going into temptation? Am I going into bad company? Had I better stay than go? Whoever will honestly think of these questions will not be sorry to think that they stopped to think before they determined to go. There is an old rule, "Think twice before you speak once." It may also be said, "think twice before you take one new step."

CARLISLE'S IDEA OF A DANDY.—"Or what kind of basking was it that this other brother mortal, who has baked him into the genus dandy? Elegant vacuum, serenely looking down upon all penumbras and entities, as low and poor to his serene chieftainship and nonentity laboriously attained! Heroic vacuum; unspicigable, while pure and present condition of society hold out—curable by no heliometer. The doom of fate was, that a dandy! Have thy eye-glasses, opera-glasses, thy long ears with white breasted figer, thy yawning impassivities, preoccupations—fix thyself in dandyhood, undeliverable—it is thy doom!"

RULES OF LIFE.—The following rules of practical life were given by Mr. Jefferson: 1. Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day. 2. Never trouble others to do what you can do yourself. 3. Never spend your money before you have it. 4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap. 5. Pride costs as much as hunger, thirst and cold. 6. We never repent of eating too little. 7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly. 8. How much pain those evils cost us which never happen! 9. Take things by their smooth handle. 10. When angry, always count ten before you speak.

Newspaper Support.
The editor of the Washington (Ga.) News and Gazette understands his business thoroughly.—Hear him!

Much depends upon the supporters of a newspaper whether it is conducted with spirit and interest; if they are niggardly or negligent in their payments, the pride and ambition of the editor is broken down—he works at thankless and unprofitable tasks—he becomes discouraged and careless—his paper loses its pith and interest and dies. But on the contrary, if his subscribers are punctual, liberal-hearted fellows, always in advance on the subscription list, taking an interest in increasing the number of his subscribers—now and then speaking a good word for his paper, cheering him on his course by smiles of approbation—with such patrons as these, he would be a dolt indeed who would not get up an interesting sheet—with such patrons as these, he would forewear comfort, ease, leisure, every thing that could possibly set between us and the gratification of every laudable desire on our part. We would know no other pleasure but their satisfaction. How much then can the supporters of a newspaper do, to make it interesting and respectable—indeed, without concurring efforts on their part, the publisher of a paper will not, cannot bestow the attention which is necessary to make it what it should be.

DISSIMULATION.—Dissimulation in vice is like the brain in man. All the senses have recourse to that, yet it is in dispute whether that that be at all sensitive or no. So all vices fall into dissimulation, yet it is in dispute whether that in itself be a vice or not. Surely men would never act vice so freely if they thought not they could escape the shame of it by dissimulation. Vice hath such a loathed look with her that she desires to be over-masked. Decent is a dress that he continually wears; and howsoever the world's corrupted course may make us sometimes use it, even this will condemn it, that it is not of use, but either when we do all ourselves, or meet with ill from others. Men are divided about the question.—Some disclaim all, some admit too much, and some have hit the mean; and as the world is, it is not all condemnable. There is an honest policy. The heart is not so far from the tongue but that there may be a reservation, though not a contradiction, between them. All policy is but circumstantial dissimulation—pretending one thing, intending another.

THREE OF THE MOST WEALTHY BUSINESS MEN OF NEW YORK.—It is stated in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine that Preserved Fish commenced life as an apprentice to a blacksmith, and his next situation was that of a seaman on board a whaling-ship. From being a hand before the mast, he rose to be a mate, and finally commander, and in this hazardous pursuit he amassed the foundation of his fortune. Sam. Alley was bound, when a small boy, apprentice to a coachmaker. During his apprenticeship his father died, and left him totally dependent on his own exertions. The very clothes he wore he was obliged to earn by toiling extra hours, after the regular time of leaving off work had passed. The foundation of his fortune he acquired by the exercise of frugality and prudence while a journeyman mechanic.—Cornelius W. Lawrence, late Mayor of New York, and now president of the Bank of the State of New York, was a farmer's boy, and worked many a long day in rain and sunshine on Long Island. There were few ladies within twenty miles of him that could make a wider swath or turn a neater furrow. These men have been the architects of their own fortunes; they have earned them by the sweat of their brows; and their very wealth, besides the other means of doing good to their fellow men which it puts in their power, is, in itself, a perpetual stimulus to the mechanic and artisan to earn a similar reward by similar frugality, industry, and perseverance.—Balt. Sun.

AN HONEST MAN.—There is a man living in this city, who has for many years gained not much more than the bare necessities of life, by the precarious means of employment that he could obtain from house to house. Not many months ago, in consequence of his general faithfulness, a permanent situation was offered to him, worth considerable in the estimation of a man in his circumstances, which he declined to accept, not because he then present incumbent, for whom he had no particular regard, would not be materially injured thereby.

A life time of good conduct would be no more satisfactory evidence that a man might be trusted with unaccounted gold, than this single manifestation, under the circumstances attending. It would require a very strong temptation to induce such a person to injure his neighbor in his property or good name.—Albany Argus.

A NEWSPAPER IN A FAMILY.—The minds of active children are ever agog after something on which their fancy may rest. This principle of the human faculty never can be satisfied short of enjoyment in something. This being a self-evident position, the question fairly arises, what is the best food for such minds? If we wish their faculties to remain unuseless, deprive children as much as possible of all sources of information; teach them that all polish, of whatever kind it may be, is superficial. That they will either be drones or swallows according as the bent of their inclination may lead them. But, on the contrary, if you would like to have the offspring of your charge both active and useful, place such incentives before them as would lead a tender and susceptible mind into a train of useful thoughts, which would so bias future conduct, as to justify the saying of the wise man, that "train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

WOMAN.—A man in a furious passion is terrible to his enemies; but a woman in a passion is disgusting to her friends; she loses the respect due her sex, and she loses the masculine strength and courage to enforce any other species of respect. These circumstances should be well considered by writers who advise that no difference should be made in the education of the two sexes. We cannot help thinking that their happiness is of more consequence than their speculative rights; and we wish to intimate women so that they may be happy in the situations in which they are most likely to be placed.

It is said in an excellent English paper, as a small evidence of the depressed condition of English laborers; that 200 persons at work on the roads at 4s. 6d. per week each. And a list is given of 18 workmen who have a hundred persons (wives and children) to take care of, not earning 6s. each per week. What would American laborers do of such a state of servitude as this? Let us thank God that our lives have been cast in a better country.

FOR LADIES WITH HUSBANDS.—Conceal from others any little discord or disunion that occurs between you and your husband. Be you ever so conscious of a superiority of judgment or talent, never let it appear to your husband.

I know not two female attractions so captivating to men as delicacy and modesty. If possible, let your husband suppose you think him a good husband, and it will be a strong stimulus to his being so.

No attraction renders a woman so agreeable at all times to her husband as cheerfulness and good humor.

How particularly offensive it is to see a woman exercising authority over her husband, and say, "I will have it so," "It shall be done as I like," &c., &c.

KISSING GOES BY FAVOR.—An English paper relates that a jolly miller, (why is it that the millers are jolly?) residing at Haddington, recently undertook for a wager, to obtain a kiss from a lady who was passing. The lady not only allowed him to win his wager but gave him a crown in the bargain. This emboldened him to make another wager that he would kiss the first one of three ladies about to enter Haddington. Taste, however, dignified, and the lady in this instance not only refused the kiss, but she and her companions resented the rudeness with spirit, and the result was, that the miller was lodged in durance, and condemned to forty days imprisonment.

Every man ought to aim at eminence, not by pulling others down, but by raising himself; and enjoying the pleasures of his own superiority, whether imaginary or real, without interrupting others in the same felicity.

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHAMBERSTOWN:

Friday Morning, January 3, 1845.

Mr. Polk and the English Press.

Among the irradiations shed by the Whig press on political views and principles in the late contest, was the invention of a paragraph, as from the London Times, to the purport that the Free Traders had voted an immense sum of money to aid, by tracts, in the election of Mr. Polk. The Times newspaper now shows, as well as many other British prints, the keen disappointment they feel in the election of Mr. Polk; and that, desirous as they are of free trade with the United States, the prevention of the annexation of Texas, and free trade with her, are so dear to them that they express their profound regrets that the Tariff candidate should not have been elected. Nothing could evince more powerfully the British feeling on this subject, nor elicit more clearly its extent and energy, than the fact that Mr. Clay was their favorite candidate, although laboring under the heavy disability, in their eyes, of decided friendliness to a high tariff. Great Britain so ardently desires the abolition of slavery in our country—grounded on her wishes for commercial aggrandizement—that, although she has thirty millions of people in her own dominions in worse condition than our slaves, the consideration of the amount of commercial intercourse with us is comparatively trifling. She so earnestly wishes to curtail the area of that republican freedom of ours, which she considers dangerous to monarchy, that the tariff weighed but a feather against the annexation of Texas. Indeed, as one of her own journals has openly proclaimed, by the independence of Texas, she calculates on being able to regard with total indifference any tariff of the North American States.

We now see who spoke truly the sentiments of England as to the candidates for the Presidency. They stand confessed—undeniable. The English aristocracy speak out in tones of disappointment, loud lament and scorn. "This canvass," says the London Times, "has, by the election of Polk, only rendered the vices of their present condition more conspicuous, and prepared the way for the increasing evils and excesses of their future career." Let the reader peruse with attention the article quoted from the Liverpool Mail, and he will readily perceive that, if a few expressions were dropped indicating locality, it would naturally be taken for a Whig effusion on the deplorable consequences of the recent election, "the ignorance, ingratitude, and vicious propensities of the Democratic masses."—*Madisonian.*

From the Liverpool Mail, Nov. 30.

A citizen of the name of Polk—a man unknown to fame—has been virtually elected President of the United States of America, thereby defeating the pretensions of Mr. Henry Clay. Mr. Polk, who stood on the loco-foco or rabble interest, has declared himself favorable to the annexation of Texas to the federal union, to slavery, and a modified tariff. Mr. Clay is what the Americans call a "whig," an anti-slave, a man of peace, favorable to a stiff tariff, heavy customs, and unbounded protection of American manufactures. How he came to be beaten is rather curious.

The false, if not fraudulent principle upon which the American constitution is founded, is year by year sinking the republic deeper in the mire. For instance, it is the law there that every foreigner who comes has in his power, by means of a declaration, to become a free citizen, and vote in the election. The Americans thought this wise policy in the commencement of their independence, on the principle that having stolen the property of their king, they had an equal right to steal his or any other king's subjects. It is an adage that stolen property never thrives—never, in the end, benefits the thief; and the Americans have at length discovered this to be a fact. For many years, tens of thousands of Irishmen, Germans, Poles, and other foreigners, have landed on their shores, a vast proportion of them in rags, hungry, and homeless, ready of course, to work, beg, fight, or do any thing for a dish of potatoes, a slice of pumpkin pie, and a draught of sour cider. These men have become electors; and they are not only formidable in point of numbers, but what is more to the purpose, every man's vote is worth from ten to fifteen votes in all the large towns. They consequently carry all the elections, by force and fraud.

The native Americans, of the more reputable class, complain of this and lament it. It is lamentable indeed—it is disgraceful—it is demoralizing—but they have no right to complain, for they or their fathers framed a code of laws under which this villainy, in the first place, and cancer worm now, was introduced into the republic. They deeply feel the evil, but we are afraid they have not the courage, if they have the power, to provide a remedy. The only effectual cure would be to pass a law that none shall be allowed to exercise the political franchise who can not prove that they are natural born citizens of the United States. This course would cause a common-sense sort of Irish rebellion—perhaps some hanging and bloodshed. But until some such law is passed, the republic will continue to sink in the estimation of all intelligent men, and become more and more odious in the eyes of the world.

Mr. Clay was universally respected by the better portion of the Americans, as a man of moderate opinions, excellent business habits, and conciliatory manners. Besides, he was well known in Europe, has long been before the public, an active legislator, and chastened by years and experience. Who Mr. Polk is we may guess from his supporters. He evidently belongs to the Jackson and slave faction of the south, whose unceasing designs upon Texas are for the purpose of manufacturing two or more States out of that envied territory, and turning the balance in favor of the slave owners, both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. If he and his party are bent upon wresting Texas for such a purpose, it can only be done at the expense of a doubtful war, for which we suspect the republic can ill spare the means. Before any doubt is expended upon an invasion and robbery of this kind, we would suggest the propriety of first paying their European creditors.

The Philadelphia "Pennsylvania"—the leading paper of the Keystone—gives Gov. Porter a merited rebuke for his late Tariff letter. "This paper asserts, that the Democratic party, as a party, are opposed to the Tariff of '42, and that the Governor mistakes greatly the public sentiment when he attempts to give a contrary impression."

ROBBERY.—A few nights since the store of P. O. Littlejohn, of Harpers-Ferry, was entered, and money and merchandise to a small amount taken. The act was a most daring one, and from the train of circumstances attending it, the robbers will have to be very careful that their whereabouts is not discovered.

"The Member from Nebraska."

The Whigs, finding since the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill, and the run of events in Congress, that all their hopes of a disruption in the Democratic ranks, are turning to smoke, they have to take upon themselves the kind office of personating either the "Old Hunkers," the "Calhoun" or some other "wing" of the Democracy. One of these under the signature of a "Member from Nebraska," has communicated some most astonishing revelations to the New York Herald. The Whig press of course (though their honest judgment would condemn it) seize upon his letter to feed the delusive hope of a division in the Democratic party. They have had, we think, peculiar demonstration, during the last year, how little they can expect to gain from what they are pleased to term our discussions. Previous to the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, their presses, from one extreme of the Union to the other, teemed with predictions as to "the war" and "destruction" of our party. We may differ as to *when*, but as to principles, NEVER! And in the whole history of the Democratic party, it has never been more firmly cemented than at the present moment. It cannot be presumed that we can accomplish in a few brief moments, all that the people have called for or our Representatives desire. With a Whig Senate, blinded by their devotion to party, and stung at the decree that has paralyzed their hopes, our party, can for the present, effect but little indeed. This State of things, however, it is hoped, will be of short duration, and when the Democratic party are fully in power, then our word for it, you will find no "shirking" of any question that the people have decided upon in the late contest.

But, to the "Member from Nebraska." A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, under date of 28th Dec., gives the following evidence that "Nebraska" is a loco-foco of some prominence.

"A correspondent, whose letter over the signature of 'Algeron Sidney,' you published in yesterday's Enquirer, appears to give unnecessary importance to the scribbles in the New York Herald, of some one who signs himself the 'Member from Nebraska.' The whole thing is well understood here, to be but the working of Federal leaven—to be nothing more nor less than a Whig effort to defeat that unanimity of action on the part of our friends, which their opponents already perceive is likely to take place, unless jealousies and suspicions can be created in the Democratic ranks. 'The Member from Nebraska,' instead of aiding his party, has really struck a finishing blow at their hopes; for his letter is so manifestly the work of a Whig, that it has but served to arouse each and every Democrat in Congress to the importance of presenting an undivided front to an enemy stooping to use such unmanly and insidious means, to effect an unworthy object. His insinuations against the integrity of purpose of such men as John W. Jones, and the other gentlemen referred to, are entitled to no serious notice; and I regret to see your correspondent has deemed them worthy of comment. The purity of the moral and political character which renders Mr. Jones so universally respected and beloved in Virginia, by both parties, is the true cause of his elevation to the second office under our government. Our friends at the commencement of the present Congress, wisely determined to seek one for their leader, who should be like Caesar's wife, 'above suspicion'; and their choice naturally fell upon the Representative of your district."

The Question in a Nut Shell.

The Enquirer solves, in a very few words, the question of Distribution, advocated so warmly by a portion of the Whig party. What are the advantages to result from such a policy? The people of the Union, it says, are identical with the people of the 26 States. A distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, would be merely a transfer of it from the common Treasury of the Union, to the several Treasuries of the States. But a transfer of money does not increase its amount.—The people of the several States are no richer by the operation; the money is theirs at Washington, it would be theirs at Albany, Columbus, Richmond, Frankfort, &c. So far from a gain, something would be lost in the cost of transfer, and a great deal in the extension of the customs to supply the vacuum.

Distribution strikes at the root of responsibility in legislation. What comes easy, goes easy, and money lavished in largesses among the States, would perhaps be quickly squandered by them in chimerical schemes. And it would perhaps be as reasonable, as constitutional, and as expedient, for the several States to contribute, by their Legislatures, funds for the use of the Federal Government, as it is for Congress to distribute funds among the several States. If the destruction of legislative responsibility be the object aimed at, can it be fully accomplished without this double scheme of distribution and contribution?

Mr. Clay and the late Result.

The distinguished letter writer seems not to have abandoned his vocation, even since the people have given him to understand how little respect they give to his opinions, or how little they appreciate the wonderful productions of his brain. The following is an extract from the latest of his epistles. How apprehensive he is of the fatal consequences that will result from the people's rejection of his own distinguished self, and the elevation of another—

"Discouragement has taken the place of confidence, in the business of the country; enterprise is checked, and no one knows to what employment he can now safely direct his exertions. Instead of a constantly augmenting Home Market, we are in danger of experiencing its decline at a time when the Foreign market is absolutely glutted with American productions, cotton especially, which is now selling at a lower price than was ever before known. It is probably destined to fall still lower. The final and not far distant result will be, especially if large importations shall be stimulated by low duties, a drain of the specie of the country, with all its train of terrible consequences, on which I have neither inclination nor time to dwell."

LARGE DIVIDENDS.—Whilst the Agriculturalists of the country, for the low price of their products, and diminished productions, individually, are scarce able to pay the expenses of their operations, we find the manufacturers at the North rioting in their dividends. For the last six months, the Middlesex Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of 10 per cent., Jackson Manufacturing Company, Nashua, 8 per cent., Nashua Manufacturing Company, do. 8 per cent., &c. &c. Would it not be well for every man to ask himself out of whose pocket comes these dividends? Why is it that one class in this country, can receive from their investments 16, 20 & 25 per cent., while others receive not one-fourth that amount? Do this, and then say whether this doctrine of protection is not building up one class to the detriment of others.

MOVEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—It would seem that it is not the intention of Mr. Polk to visit the East previous to his inauguration. It is announced that he has promised to stop one or two days in Louisville, Ky., on his way to Washington, and fixes on the 1st to the 10th of February next for the time of his arrival at that city.

The last week has been to a great extent a holiday week with our legislators. Though in session a few days, no disposition seem manifested to take up any business of importance. Texas is still the absorbing theme. In honor of the Hero of New Orleans, it is said the measure will pass the House on the 8th—some writers from Washington, however, declare that it will not pass the present session. There are now no less than five different bills before Congress, proposing in some mode the Annexation of Texas. On Saturday last the Democratic members met in Caucus, and appointed a Committee for the purpose of taking the various propositions which have been submitted for the annexation of Texas into consideration, and report some plan that will unite every friend of the measure. It is to be hoped the committee may be able to do so, and the Democratic party present one undivided front on this great and important question. From Tuesday both Houses adjourned until yesterday.

Annexation of Texas.

The Madisonian gives a rumor, that the Annexation bill (Mr. Weller's we presume) will pass on the 8th January. We hope such may be the case. The present is no time for delay. The people, after hearing the question discussed in all its bearings, have decided that the "Lone Star" should be sheltered under our own flag. Why then, postpone?—every day but increases the difficulties. Let English influence once gain a foothold in Texas, and farewell to the manufacturing and commercial prosperity of the North. Farewell to the only interest that gives sustenance and support to the South.

The Richmond Whig.

One of the most reckless and abusive papers in the State of Virginia is the Richmond Whig, the leading organ of the Whig party. At the recent election for President, the Rev. Dr. Plummer, one of the most eminent Presbyterian Ministers in the State, thought proper, in pursuance of his right as a freeman and a Christian, to vote for the Democratic candidate, Polk and Dallas. Since then, this journal has attempted by every mode of ridicule and low vulgar abuse, to pull down from his high eminence, the worthy and pious Divine who had so greatly raised its ire. The following is the latest of these pigmy efforts—

[From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 19.]
"TO THE PUBLIC.—There will be a lecture on Astronomy delivered at the Thunder Gust Church, on Sabbath evening next, at 7 o'clock, by the pastor, Dr. Quixot. This lecture is expected to be very interesting, as Dr. Quixot has a very surprising apparatus, and will be able to point out to his audience the various planets, and Dr. Q. thinks he has discovered the planet which is at this time the residence of Milly McPherson, and they will have the great satisfaction of knowing where Milly is. It is hoped the public will attend as there will be no charge made, money not being the object Dr. Q. has in giving up the preaching of the Gospel and lecturing upon different subjects, but hopes thereby to gain notoriety and draw a crowd after him."

The case of Thomas W. Dorr.

On the 11th of December, Francis C. Treadwell, a distinguished lawyer from the State of Maine, made application to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of habeas corpus.—After argument by counsel, and a week's consideration of the questions involved in the application, the Court delivered their opinion through Justice McLean, adverse to the application.

The London Times.

Reader, what think you is the mandate of this impudent, arrogant and presumptuous journal.—Nothing more nor less than a command to the Whigs in our Legislature that "THEY MUST ELECT THE SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA!" We shall await to see, whether the command be obeyed by those whom the British journal so kindly undertakes to define their duty.

At the success of Mr. Polk, as may be seen by reference to another column, the Tory press of England are terribly put out. This same paper says it is a triumph of the "Slave States over the Free, the South over the North." All manner of kind things are said of Mr. Clay and Daniel Webster, because one would have opposed the annexation of Texas, and the other, good soul, been in favor of assuming the State Debts, and paying English bond-holders. They have also caught up the slang of the Whig press before and since the contest was decided, and are repeating their exploded calumnies, as regards Mr. Polk and the Democratic party. They fear that a "Conservative" (why do they not say BRITISH at once) influence, will not be brought to bear in his administration of the Government.

The Democracy we presume, will heed as little these whinnings of the English press, as they have done that of their co-laborers on this side of the Atlantic. Whether Mr. Polk be the President of the "rabble," the "slavery" or "Texas" president, his administration will be one, we doubt not, that will be hailed with gratitude by every man in whose bosom beats an American heart, or who feels an interest in the welfare, prosperity and future greatness of this growing Republic.

NO REPUDIATION.—The Alabama Legislature repudiates repudiation in a spirited series of resolutions, pledging every exertion to maintain the State credit. Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois and other States have determined to do likewise. We hope for the honor and reputation of our growing republic, that all the indebted States may be able to liquidate, from their own natural resources, all their indebtedness. Hereafter, they may possibly have a little more discretion in disbursing borrowed funds, believing that the day for their payment was so far ahead as to make it a matter of no importance.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE INTEREST.—The Harbinger Argus, of Saturday last, (the Governor's organ), has the following paragraph:—"Pennsylvania having now passed the crisis of her pecuniary difficulties, a better and brighter career opens before her. The interest of her debt, vast as that debt is, will be paid in February, and we have every reason to suppose that such will be the case punctually hereafter."

The Court of Baltimore City has refused to grant to the Rev. Mr. Torrey, tried and found guilty a few weeks since of aiding in the escape of certain slaves belonging to Mr. Heckrotte, a new trial. The penalty of the law will now be enforced, unless the Governor of Maryland should interpose his authority.

TORREY IN THE PENITENTIARY.—Pursuant to the conditions of his sentence, Torrey was on Monday at noon, transferred from the jail to the walls of the penitentiary, and placed in the weaving department. He entered upon his new station with cheerfulness and resignation, and seemed to have well disciplined his mind to contentment in his involuntary calling.—*Sun.*

The Old and the New Year.

Eighteen hundred and forty-four has gone down to the tomb of its numerous predecessors, and we find ourselves giving welcome to its successor, eighteen hundred and forty-five; and while we greet the new year kindly, we would not that the old should pass away without some matter of tribute in the way of respect to its memory.

It were unnecessary here to enumerate (says the Baltimore Sun) or comment upon all the remarkable events, of which the late year was fertile; but we may properly permit ourselves to congratulate our readers on at least two circumstances, viz: the general prosperity of the country, and the testimony borne by the late national political contest, in favor of our republican institutions and the character of the people.

The day of "depression" has gone by. The last year witnessed a great and increasing improvement in the general business of the country, and the cry of "hard times" is no more heard in the land. The basis of the national credit has been enlarged and strengthened; the hitherto defaulting States have begun to think seriously of holding up their heads, and furnishing the means of their justification for doing so; and moral honesty has become bold again. Providence has graciously rewarded the efforts of productive industry with an unusual abundance of the necessities of life; all the great interests of the country have tasted of prosperity, and the individual components of the great mass, have been participants in the improvement of the general condition, each, it is fairly presumed, to the extent of his agency in the production of the gratifying result. Peace, too, has continued her blessings to us, and the spirit of moral improvement has not ceased to be active in the various spheres appropriated to its operations; and for all these things we have reason to be thankful.

Never before, since we became a nation, were the political waters of the country more deeply and violently agitated, than during the past year.—Expectant Europe looked on with deep and varied interest, and not a few among ourselves felt some apprehensions touching the civil and moral consequences of the great contest; but notwithstanding the vigor and energy displayed by the contending parties, and the excitement which seemed to menace social order with disturbance, and domestic peace with violation, no injury was suffered by either; the political belligerents laid down the weapons of their warfare at the conclusion of the campaign—the victors rejoicing in commendable moderation, the vanquished, acquiescent in the result; and both thus attesting at once the excellence of our civil system, and the fitness of our people for self-government, to the great disappointment and chagrin of the monarchical enemies of the one, and the infidels in regard to the other.

Let us rejoice, then, on the accession of the New Year, both as a mass and as individuals; and let us indulge the hope, and aim to realize it, that the present and succeeding years will witness our regular advance in the ways of temporal prosperity, and of moral, intellectual and political improvement. Occasional interruptions may occur, but we owe it to ourselves, to our system, and to posterity, not to be on that account discouraged, but to assay perseveringly and with all our might, to make steady progress in the right direction.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—On Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, a destructive fire took place in the large foundry and pattern making establishment of J. Morris & Co., at the corner of Market and Schuylkill Seventh streets.—It broke out in the pattern shop, on the corner of Barker street, which was entirely destroyed, with a large quantity of work, tools, and machinery.—Loss considerable, which is thought to be covered by insurance. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary. On Sunday morning, about 7 o'clock, another fire was discovered in the cabinet warehouse and manufactory of C. F. Betzhold, No. 18, Noble st., which, however, did but little damage.

The Anti-Rent disturbances seem still prevalent in New York. Some most atrocious outrages have been committed by the tenants, and all law and order set at defiance. They resist the authority of the Sheriff whenever he attempts to carry out the duties of his office, and in some cases have committed gross acts of personal violence. The Governor of the State is censured by a portion of the press for not calling in requisition the authority of his office to quell the disturbances.

The Hon. W. W. Southgate, formerly a Whig member of Congress from Kentucky, died at his residence in Covington, on Friday last.

PENNSYLVANIA STATESMAN.—This staunch Democratic journal has passed into the hands of JOSEPH S. GITT, Esq., former Editor of the Hanover Planet. It has been much improved in its appearance, and will prove, under the management of Mr. Gitt, a tower of strength, to the Democracy of "Old Mother" Cumberland.—We wish him most cordially, in his new undertaking, every possible success.

The Presbyterian.

On Saturday commences a new volume of this able and interesting Religious and Miscellaneous newspaper. It is published by Wm. S. Martien, Philadelphia, at \$2 50 if paid in advance. To that branch of the Christian Church whose doctrine it advocates, the "Presbyterian" relies for support, and all who may feel themselves able, should aid in its further circulation.

BALTIMORE.—During the holidays a number of the most daring robberies have been committed in Baltimore city. Our large cities seem infested with hordes who live only by plunder and rapine. We notice the following in the "Sun," among others equally daring:—

"AUDACIOUS ROBBERY.—As Mr. Wm. B. Rimbey was passing the corner of President and Stiles streets on Sunday evening, his cloak was suddenly seized from behind, pulled from his shoulders, and carried away with almost magnetic velocity, and his cloak disappearing as if by magic. This is a pith of audacity and desperation for which we hardly supposed Baltimore capable. We suppose that the body will be stolen next, and the benighted traveler in the midst of the city suddenly find himself under the dissecting knife, before he knows that his head is off. Verily, such scoundrels should be visited with severity whenever detected, or the unwholesome leniency of prospective clemency will surround us with a bandit."

Our thanks are again due to the Hon. Wm. Lucas for Public Documents. We should be under many obligations to him, if he could furnish us with a Compendium of the Census for 1840.

An able writer in the Richmond Enquirer recommends an alteration and revision in the County Court system of Virginia. It needs it, verily—for the present is imperfect and inadequate at best.

THE PANIC MAKERS.—We believe the Whig press has relaxed its labors somewhat in the attempt to get up a panic and lay it to the election of Col. Polk. Indeed the evidences of the falsity of their cry of a "rained country," are as "plenty as blackberries," and stare them in the face every day. We copy for their benefit, the following from the New York Sun, a neutral paper, giving an account of the state of business in the heart-city of the Union, which has its effect upon the other parts of the country.

Business in and around New York.—The approach of the New Year finds New York in a prosperous and cheering condition. Our fall trade with the interior has been conducted on sound principles; our merchants have had but few bad debts; cash or short credit being the order of the day. Mechanics, artisans and laborers have employment now at more profitable rates of compensation, corresponding with the prices of current raw materials and food, than at the average rates current during the era of bubbles and speculation. Workshops and places of industry in and around the city, resound with the hum of active industry; the government docks at Brooklyn are giving employment to an active army of sturdy citizens; improvements in progress on Manhattan Island, in Brooklyn and at Williamsburgh, are also giving work to hundreds. Retail dealers in the city, and people in active pursuits, are unusually busy.—The places of amusement are crowded, and the hotels have done and are doing a splendid business. The great numbers of strangers constantly arriving and departing give life and animation to the steamboat landings and railroad depots. Evidences of a sound and lasting prosperity meet us on every hand. People generally appear to be well supplied with the "root of all evil" and seem disposed to enjoy themselves. The winter is evidently going to be a gay and lively one.

Foreign voters and foreign influences are themes on which the Whig papers are peculiarly eloquent just about this time, and quite pathetic over the defeat of Mr. Clay by these means. It is a singular fact, which the editors of these journals perhaps never think of, that in most of the towns and cities in the Union, where there is a large naturalized population, the majority of the voters are generally Whigs; while in Virginia, New Hampshire, Mississippi, Alabama, and other States, where there are but few adopted voters, they are Democrats, and the majorities are almost invariably Democratic. The Hartford Times states that, in Connecticut, the foreign vote is against the Democratic party; and we believe that, even in this city, where the influence of naturalization is so much depreciated by the Whigs, the vote of that class of citizens, taking those of every country, is nearly equally divided.—*Natchez Free Trader.*

The citizens of Charleston, on Friday last, assembled the Mayor in the Chair, and adopted a preamble and Resolutions, proposed by Henry L. Pinckney, Esq., in which they tender to the President Elect, "the man of their choice and the exponent of their principles," their "cordial congratulations on the great political victory by which he has been elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, and their best wishes for the honor and success of his administration." They further requested the City Council to invite Mr. Polk to visit Charleston on his way to Washington; in the name of the inhabitants of the City and of the Neck. It is, however, well ascertained that Mr. Polk will proceed to Washington by the Ohio River, being expected in Louisville between the 1st and 10th of February.

CABINET-MAKING AND PRESIDENT-MAKING.—It will strike most of our readers with surprise to see, from the caption to this article, that there is some connection between cabinet-making and president making. But it will remove that surprise to learn that this connection exists only in the artful machinations of certain shrewd whigs, who are solicitous to sow dissensions in our ranks. Although we speak entirely upon our own responsibility, we think we know the President elect so well that we cannot mistake his views, when we assert that in making his Cabinet, his selections will be made exclusively with an eye to the success of his own administration, and not in the smallest degree with an eye to helping any particular friend to be successful. He will not permit himself to be entangled in any scheme connected with the succession. His sole aim will be to administer the government prosperously for four years. He will leave the succession entirely to the people. In making up his cabinet he will not have any regard to the question of the succession.—*Nashville Union.*

EMIGRATION OF PAUPERS AND CRIMINALS.—Several articles have lately appeared in the public press, to the effect that the German States were ridding themselves of the paupers and criminals, by sending them to this country, and that several such importations had already come over. The New York Express says, that Mr. Leopold Bierwith, an officer of the German Society of that city, understanding that these stories originated from an American Consul, in Germany, who has communicated it officially to his Government, wrote to the Secretary of State for information on the subject, and was informed that no such communication had been made, thus proving the falsity of the rumor, and exonerating the German States from so gross a charge.—*Bull. Sun.*

ANOTHER EXPERIMENT.—We learn by a communication from Mr. Rogers, Superintendent of Morse's Telegraph, that on Saturday last, experiments were made in proving the utility of the 40 miles (from Baltimore to Washington) that igniting gunpowder and other combustible substances, he can blow up a ship with the same certainty and certainty as at only a few miles. Mr. Colt has proposed to the Government to permanently fortify any harbor at a cost not exceeding that of a steamship-of-war, and guarantees its security against the combined fleets of Europe.—*Baltimore Sun.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BALTIMORE.—In our paper of yesterday we gave rather a hurried, and in some respects, incorrect account of the fire which occurred in Pratt street, on Sunday evening.—We yesterday ascertained the following:—The fire is supposed to have originated in the shoe store of the Messrs. Shearle, either accidentally or by the act of an incendiary. Their stock which was destroyed, was insured in the Merchant's Insurance office for \$2000. Mr. Richard C. Mason's loss in stock, &c., is about \$3000, besides his books, upon which there were accounts amounting to some twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars.—He had no insurance. Upon Mr. Bilymer's stock of shoes there was an insurance of \$1500 in the Merchant's office, which will cover his loss, or very nearly. Mr. Ingram's loss is some three or four hundred dollars—no insurance. Mr. Rea's loss is about \$500—no insurance, his policy having expired on Saturday at 12 o'clock, and was not renewed. Mr. Merrill's loss, we regret to learn, was almost a total one.—He had an insurance of \$1500 in the Fireman's office, but independent of the loss he sustained on his own premises, it will take the entire insurance to pay the United States for the gun barrels he had purchased and stored above Mr. Rea's store. The loss of the other tenants was comparatively trifling. The building occupied by Mr. Rea, and others on the corner, was the property of John H. Armstrong, and was insured in the Equitable office for \$2000—the adjoining warehouse, under lease to Mr. Brown, was insured in the Equitable for \$2000, in the names of Mary and James D. Armstrong, trustees. The insurance on these buildings will not cover the loss.

[*Bull. Sun of Tuesday.*]

SANTA ANNA.—A letter from Vera Cruz, giving an account of the movements against Santa Anna, and the arrangements he has made to overcome them, says: "Should the fate be against him he will retire to Spain, or perhaps England, where he has invested five or six million dollars, upon which he can live comfortably for the rest of his days."

The Message of Gov. THOMAS, of Md., was transmitted to the Legislature on Wednesday.—As it is his last official communication, it will be read with interest by all.

CASE OF DELIA WEBSTER.—We learn from Lexington, Ky., that the jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Delia Webster, returned a verdict of guilty, and two years imprisonment in the penitentiary. The trial of Fairbank was to commence on Monday last. No doubt was entertained of his conviction. The jury have recommended Miss Webster to the Governor for pardon.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—Dr. Mett, of New York, successfully removed the left side of the lower jaw of an individual in Newark, N. J., on Thursday, who had been some months afflicted with fungus hamatodes. The whole side of the jaw bone was taken out from the chin to the ear in the course of an hour, with consummate skill, in presence of a number of the Faculty of Philadelphia and New York. The patient bore the painful operation with remarkable fortitude.

DIVISION OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The North Carolina Annual Conference of this body have unanimously agreed to the proposed division, by adopting the report of the committee on the subject, embodying resolutions to the effect that the time has come for the ministers of the M. E. Church to refuse to act in union with the North, and that the conference elect delegates to the proposed convention at Louisville, Ky., in May, 1845.

NOT DEAD.—The editor of the Grand Gulf Advertiser is informed by a gentleman direct from Texas, that John A. Murrell, the notorious "Land Pirate," is not dead, as has been reported throughout the newspapers of the country. The informant states that Murrell has purchased a small farm on the Sabine river in Texas, is residing on and cultivating it, and is considered to be a reformed man.

DEPRECIATIONS ON THE MAILS.—It appears by the Postmaster General's Report, that during three years there have been 1,934 mail deprecations, the estimated loss amounting to \$642,135, of which \$304,242 were soon recovered or satisfactorily ascertained, and 100 mail deprecations have been arrested. The number of these robberies is diminishing, and greater security and vigilance exists.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN THE MODE OF USING THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—We understand that Dr. Page, of the Patent Office, on Wednesday applied one of his recently constructed magneto-electric machines to furnish the electricity to Professor Morse's Telegraph, instead of the great galvanic battery hitherto employed for that purpose. That battery is not only troublesome and expensive, but its management requires exposure to the fumes of acids and other chemical substances which cannot but prove prejudicial to health. The magneto-electric machine, being entirely mechanical in its construction, avoids all these inconveniences.

We learn, that on the occasion in question, while Dr. Page operated his machine in the Patent Office, Professor Morse, at the City Post Office, operated by its aid the Telegraph between this city and Baltimore, and performed all the usual functions of his machine through a distance of 40 miles.

We look upon this as a vast improvement upon the wonder-working invention which has of late so much astonished and delighted our citizens.

[*National Intelligence.*]

BISHOP ONDERDONK'S TRIAL.—The New York True Sun gives the following additional particulars relative to the progress of the trial of Bishop Onderdonk, before the Supreme Court of the State. The evidence on the part of the presenting Bishops closed, we believe, on Monday or Tuesday last. The last of the witnesses on that side were some clergymen, who testified that certain acts complained of before the Convention, had been complained of at the time to the Bishop.

The evidence on the part of the Bishop then commenced, and its object was to show that the females who had given, as we assert, direct and important testimony, had subsequently treated the Bishop in so friendly a way, as to leave the inference that they themselves did not think the matters complained of, now, as very criminal then.

This evidence is of a negative character, and does not amount to any thing whatever. On the cross examination of one of these negatives, it was admitted that he had been sent by one of the Bishop's friends to see two of the female witnesses, for purposes which utterly failed. We therefore unhesitatingly say, that the veracity of the witnesses for the prosecution remains unimpeached. We also assert that other testimony equally direct has not been presented for reasons, which are of a very delicate character.

The counsel will probably sum up during the present week, and whatever may be the result we do not hesitate to say that nothing we have said will be found to have been untrue.

ABOLITION CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON.—The Albany Patriot says it is in contemplation to hold an Abolition Convention in Washington City on the 1st of March next, provided 100 persons in the various States will agree to attend it. The object of this movement is set forth as follows:

1. It will be to inquire minutely into the extent of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Florida.
2. To get at facts relative to the sale and transfer of slaves, through the facilities furnished by the inter-State Slave trade under the protection of the flag of the United States, and to take measures for the abolition of said trade.
3. To arrive, as far as may be practicable, at the amount of support which the government indirectly furnishes to slavery by and through its diplomatic intercourse.

Application will be made at the proper time to the House of Representatives for the use of their Hall. The Colonization and Temperance Societies have had it, and there is no reason why that body should refuse to grant it to us. Should such application be refused, however, the Convention will meet on the national grounds near the Capitol.

SAVING TIME.—An abolition Convention has been in session in Philadelphia for several days past, at which Abby Kelly, Lucretia Mott, and a host of other female delegates have taken seats, one of whom was elected Secretary of the Convention. The Ledger states that a number of the female delegates were busily engaged in needlework and knitting, occasionally laying down their work to take part in the debate.

FOOD OF THE CITY.—At a meeting of the Farmers' Club, on Tuesday, Gen. Talmadge presented a statement with regard to the number of animals killed for the food of New York, based upon the estimates of some of the best informed butchers and drovers. The number of cattle killed is estimated at 62,000 per annum. At 675 lbs each, the number of pounds of beef annually supplied to the citizens of New York is 42,000,000. Number of sheep and lambs 150,000, in the city, and 150,000 brought to the city from the country, prepared for sale. Number of calves say 12,000.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.—The Courier des Etats Unis of Saturday last asserts, on the authority of a letter from Mexico, that a special envoy has arrived there from France, charged with a demand of reparation for the numerous outrages committed upon French citizens, by the Mexican Government, since the treaty of Vera Cruz. The Courier believes that such a demand has been made, but doubts the appointment of a special envoy, considering the vigilance and firmness of the resident Minister.—*Bull. Sun.*

It is estimated that in Great Britain alone six hundred drunkards die weekly.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Important Intelligence from Mexico. Santa Anna superceded in Command of the Army by General Bassadre. By the fast sailing Rapid, Capt. Ward, in 13 days from Havana, the New York Sun has received full files of papers. A steamer had arrived from Vera Cruz shortly before the Rapid sailed, bringing a few days more late intelligence, which we have translated. The most important is that Congress had ordered the manifesto of the Revolutionary General to be printed. The Supreme Government had issued orders to Gen. Santa Anna, then at his place at Mango de Clava, forthwith to unite in his command of the troops in the District of Jalapa, which amounted to upwards of 10,000 men, and to proceed against Paredes and his comrades. Accordingly, as we already know, Santa Anna issued his proclamation, put himself at the head of 7,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry and 30 field pieces, and on the 23d he left Mexico and marched towards Queretaro, with General Reyes, to which point the troops followed him. About this time the Mexican Congress passed a resolution censuring the Minister at War for having issued orders to Santa Anna to take command of the Army of the Republic, when the Constitution prohibited the Supreme Executive from acting in that capacity. The reply of the Secretary not having been deemed satisfactory, they decided that Santa Anna had been assigned to command the troops of a district, and was not placed at the head of the army. It was therefore deemed necessary that the Minister should forthwith suspend the command of Santa Anna. Meanwhile General Bassadre has been appointed to take his place. How Santa Anna will relish an order which places him under a junior officer, remains to be seen. We should not be surprised if this course was to drive Santa Anna back to his farm. The Havana papers speak in the most discouraging manner of the state of affairs in Mexico. The Indians continue to pour in upon the Mexicans from every direction. It is said that the American Minister had made another communication to the government and the French had sent an agent to demand explanations relative to outrages offered to French citizens. Great confusion and disorder prevailed in every section of that devoted country.

LATER FROM MEXICO AND CHINA. Arrival of Mr. Cushing—Progress of the Revolution—Santa Anna deposed as President—Gen. Herrera temporary President—A new Government organized, and Santa Anna at the head of the Army.

We learn, says the New York Journal of Commerce, from Captain Biscoe, of the barque Eugenia, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 12th inst., that the principal towns, and almost the whole country, have pronounced against Santa Anna, who with a small force was at Queretaro. The revolution passed off very quietly, no blood having been shed—the former revolution having been carried off by one party of military against another, resulting in much loss of life; but this movement coming from the people as well as from the soldiery, makes the thing general, and hence the little commotion of a disagreeable nature. Santa Anna has but little chance of overcoming this movement, and it was a matter of conjecture, whether he would attempt to escape or deliver himself up. He will very probably endeavor to gain over the opposite general by bribery or similar means, but in this it is thought he will not succeed. In case that he is taken prisoner, the people will probably demand his execution, as they deem his liberty dangerous to the public safety.

ARRIVAL OF MR. CUSHING.—Hon. C. Cushing, late minister plenipotentiary of the United States to China, who arrived in town this morning, in the barque Eugenia, has communicated to us the following information. In passing through Mexico, Mr. Cushing was robbed of near all his private papers, but fortunately all the public papers were left unharmed.

Santa Anna was proclaimed Dictator, and all seemed to go well, but about mid-day the troops marched in the direction of Mexico and the citadel pronounced against Santa Anna and Canales. At the head of the movement was General Don Jose J. Herero, President of the Council, who addressed a proclamation to the city, and the whole Congress immediately threw itself into his arms, who immediately took possession of the National palace without bloodshed.

On arriving at Queretaco, Santa Anna found that although the military authorities were professedly in power, yet the junta department, he pronounced for the institution of Mexico and Queretaco. When the report of these proceedings reached Mexico, the Congress summoned before it the Minister of War and of Government, to know whether they had authorized General Santa Anna to imprison the members of the junta department of Secretary.

If any sufficient portion of troops adheres to him, to enable him to continue the war, still he is surrounded with difficulties, being in the very heart of the Republic, with Jalisco and its concurrent departments to the Pacific against him on the one hand, and Mexico, with its concurrent department to the Gulf against him on the other hand.

He may recover himself by some new turn in the wheel of Fortune, and resume his place as the constitutional President, PROPRIETARIO of the Republic; but this is hardly probable, as the public sentiment is almost unanimous against him in nearly all the Departments.

It seems more likely that he will have to yield to the storm; and if not deprived of his life, he may escape to the U. States by a sudden march on Tampico, or to S. America by way of the Pacific.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 26. House of Delegates.—The following engrossed bills were read a third time and passed: A bill changing the times of holding the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Frederick county;

A bill allowing Cromwell Orrick further time to establish his ferry. The SPEAKERS laid before the House a communication from the Auditor of Public Accounts, transmitting the statement called for by a resolution of the 20th inst., relative to the sales of delinquent land, and of waste and unappropriated land, which, on motion of Mr. STEPHENSON, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BROADBENT of Culpepper, offered the following resolutions, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed: Resolved, by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the time allowed to claimants on the State of Virginia for Revolutionary land bounty, to present the same for adjustment, by a joint resolution adopted February 4, 1842, be extended from the 1st of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, as fixed in that resolution, to the 1st of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

Resolved, That the Register of the Land Office of Virginia is hereby instructed to publish this resolution in such newspapers of this State as have the most general circulation, for information of claimants.

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The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET—Dec. 31. CATTLE.—There were offered at the scales yesterday, 600 head of Beef Cattle, 380 of which were sold to packers and butchers at prices ranging from \$3 to \$5 per 100 lbs., net, according to quality.—There is still a scarcity of Live Hogs; sales are making at \$4 1/2 to \$4 3/4 per 100 lbs. Sales of killed at \$3 7/8 to \$4 25 per 100 lbs. FLOUR.—The receipt price is \$4. GRAIN.—We continue to quote wheat, for family flour, at \$1 a. \$1 04, and good to prime, Maryland reds at 88 a 93 cents, sales of ordinary to good at 78 to 88 cents. Sales of Maryland white corn at 38 cents, and yellow at 39 a 40. Rye 67 a 68 cents. Oats 26 a 27. WHISKY.—We note sales of bbls. at 24 a 25 cents, and of hbls at 23 a 24.

On Monday evening, Dec. 29th, by Rev. Mr. Hamner, Mr. PETER CARROLL to Miss BRITTA FRANCES DONOVAN, second daughter of the late Stephen Donovon, of Jefferson county, Va.—BALT. SUN.

DIED. On Thursday morning last, of Scarlet fever, ELVIRA VIRGINIA, daughter of Mr. George P. and Margaret Ann Deedy, of this town, aged 3 years and 10 months.

On Wednesday morning last, GEORGE WILLIAM, infant son of William and Sarah Hooper of this town, aged 8 months.

On Sunday morning last, in this town, after an illness of a few days, ELIZABH, son of Mr. H. K. Conroy, of St. Charles, Missouri, aged six years and two months.

On Saturday last, MARY JEWETT, eldest daughter of Mr. John K. White, aged about four years.

On the 24th ult., in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. JEMIMA P. CRYST. Her affliction was protracted, and for several months she had entertained a settled presentiment that it would result fatally. Her funeral obsequies were celebrated by a discourse, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 15 and 22, to a numerous, attentive and deeply sympathizing audience, from the Rev. J. A. Gere, who visited her during her illness, and found her ready and waiting the approaching change.

In A. D. 1840 she connected herself with the German Reformed Church, of which she continued a consistent and pious member. She trusted not in opinions embraced in early life, and tenaciously adhered to in ripening years, nor in the rock on which the Church, nor in the ORNAMENTS of the Gospel to which she had submitted; but relying by faith alone, upon the efficacy of the blood and the mediation of Jesus Christ, she obtained peace in health, strong consolation in the season of affliction, and victory in the hour of death. May such be the issue with surviving relatives and friends, and with us.

At his residence in Bonhomme township, St. Louis county, Missouri, on the 12th of December last, GEORGE CHAMBERS, formerly of this county, in the 32d year of his age.

Miscellaneous Notices.

MEETING AT SMITHFIELD. A meeting will be held in Smithfield on the second Saturday in January, (11th inst.) at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of effecting a change in the present Constitution of Virginia. A full attendance at this meeting is desired, by Whigs and Democrats. January 3, 1845.

Charlestown Lyceum. The following question has been selected for the discussion on Wednesday evening, the 8th January next: "SHOULD THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE BE RESTRICTED?" The public are respectfully invited to attend. Punctual attendance of the members is requested. BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT. Dec. 27.

Negotiable Notes, &c. A supply of Negotiable notes, Blank notes, &c. just printed in the best style, and for sale low. Dec. 6, 1844. THIS OFFICE.

ESTRAY. TAKEN UP on my Farm, 1 mile from Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va., about the 26th of December, 1844, a dark brown horse, with a star in his forehead, right hind foot white up to his ankle, and a little white on his left hind foot, eyes weak, and marks of traces on his sides, supposed to be about 16 hands high, and six years old next spring. Said mare is appraised at \$50. The owner of said estray is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. WM. CAMERON. January 3, 1845—3t.

DISSOLUTION. THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Blacksmithing business, under the name of Thos. Rawlins & Son, was dissolved this day, by mutual consent. THOMAS RAWLINS. JOSEPH C. RAWLINS. Jan. 1, 1845.

Blacksmithing, &c. THE undersigned would beg leave to inform Farmers and others, that he has taken charge of the shop in Charlestown, where he has been for the last few years engaged in connection with his partner, and is prepared to do all work in the Blacksmithing line. His charges shall be as moderate as any other shop in this place. Several years experience in the business, enables him to assure those who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in the most approved and substantial manner.

Every description of work relating to wagons and ploughs, (whether to be made or repaired) will be executed at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. He desires a call from old friends and new. JOSEPH C. RAWLINS. Jan. 3, 1845.

FOR SALE. A NEGRO BOY, about eighteen or nineteen years old—a tolerable good Blacksmith—Enquire of the PRINTER. January 3, 1845.

PAY UP! PAY UP!! FRIENDS and Customers! I am in need of money, and am satisfied that it is only necessary for me to apprise you of the fact, for a prompt and speedy payment of your part. Being desirous of settling up "all round," I hope that my customers will enable me to do so, by discharging the several amounts against them charged on my books, and thus evince that they are friends indeed.

I hope this notice will be promptly responded to, as it is absolutely necessary for me to have money. Charlestown, Jan. 3, 1845. WM. AVIS. No trade will be received after the 10th of January, on the account of 1844.

NOTICE. SEVERAL shares of Stock in the "Shenandoah Bridge at Harpers-Ferry" will be sold for cash, on Saturday the 25th day of January, 1845, in front of James Walling's Hotel, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—By Order of the Board. GEORGE MAUZY, Sec'y. Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 3, 1845—3t.

200 PRIME LOCUST POSTS for sale. Dec. 20. SAM'L CAMERON. Public Sale of Real Estate. UNDER the authority of a deed of trust executed by John E. Danglerfield to the subscriber, for the benefit of W. W. Throckmorton, and of record in Clarke County Court, the subscriber will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 4th day of January, 1845, a Tract of Land lying in the county of Clarke, containing about 352 acres, adjoining the lands of John & Jos. Smith, and Jas. Griggs, Esq., and others—being the same land formerly owned by Ambrose Cramer, dec'd—lying within a half mile of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad.

Terms of Sale.—One third of the purchase money in hand; residue in 1, 2 and 3 years from the day of sale, with interest from date, to be secured by deed of trust on the premises. P. MCCORMICK, Trustee. Clarke county, Dec. 20, 1844.

NEGRO BLANKETS; Also Caps and Hats for servants, for sale by J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Dec. 13, 1844.

WOOD, COGN. OIL, &c. WILL be taken in payment for old or new subscriptions, at this Office if delivered immediately. Dec. 13, 1844.

GLAZED CAPS.—One case Glazed Caps, assorted, for sale by J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Dec. 13, 1844.

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"PAST YEAR, FAREWELL!"

Past year, farewell! Beneath the solemn pall That hides the best and great, thou art sleeping! I see Time's lengthening shadows darkly fall Upon thy tomb; and like a mourner keeping His vigil in some solitary hall.

Through which the dew-drops of Night is sweeping, Alone I wander, where the cool moon rays Shine like the glory of departed days.

Alas! alas! my dreams of youth have faded, Like the fresh roses of the vanished spring; My Summer-fruit, by clouds of sorrow faded, Upon the smouldering ground lies withering; By subtle frost my Autumn sheaf's pervaded; And the swift blasts of winter rudely sting.

Fair flower, rich fruit, and golden-crowned grain; Like priceless stubble, on the snowy plain. Within thy shroud, oh year! what griefs are hidden! Inured with thee, what rained hopes conceal'd! Ties that seem'd eternal, kindness children From hearts to which Love's beauty was revealed, Light-sighing joys and gay emotions bidden To be in long, unbroken silence sealed, But these sad visions let me not recall. Keely strive to live thy solemn fall.

Speed, speed, lest seasons, to the boundless main! Unnumber'd multitudes too soon must pass, Subjects like you, of Death's perpetual reign.— You shall together mingle with the mass, Of spectral shapes, that o'er the gloomy train, Glimpse o'er the face of Fancy's magic glass! Deep through the Earth resounds your funeral knell, And Nature sighs, in mournful gales, Farewell!

MUSIC TEACHER. CHARLES H. KEHR, Professor of Music, RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, in the capacity of Teacher of Music. He will give lessons on the Organ, Piano, Guitar, Flute, and in Singing and Thorough Bass. He can give the most satisfactory references in regard to his qualifications. He may be found at CARTER'S HOTEL, Charlestown, Nov. 29, 1844—3m.

S. W. HOAG, TAILOR, Duffield's, Jefferson County, Va., The American and European REPORT OF FASHIONS.

PUBLISHED BY G. C. SCOTT, BROADWAY, N. Y. RECEIVED MONTHLY, and carefully copied or modified to suit the taste of all customers. Dec. 13, 1844.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are notified to call and settle their respective obligations, between this and the 1st day of January, 1844. WM. J. STEPHENS. Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 13.

SECOND SUPPLY. In addition to my former large and general stock, I have just received from Baltimore, and now opening, some of the most beautiful, durable and fashionable.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, ever offered in this market. Gentlemen are requested to give me a call, as I guarantee they shall be suited in every respect. Common Cassimeres and Cassinet, for cheap Coats and Pants, always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice. Garments cut and made as usual, in the best style, whether the materials be furnished by me or purchased elsewhere. JAMES CLOTHIER, Merchant Tailor. Dec. 13, 1844.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. THE undersigned has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices, a large assortment of Ready-made Clothing, to suit the season—all manufactured at this place, in good style.— PRICES AS FOLLOWS, VIZ: Over-Coats from \$5 00 up to \$25 00 Dress do 10 00 to 25 00 Coatees do 2 50 to 12 00 Sacks do 3 00 to 12 00 Roundabouts 2 00 to 6 00 Vests do 1 00 to 6 00 Pants do 1 75 to 10 00 The public are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves, as I am determined to sell bargains. WM. J. STEPHENS. Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 13.

Perifocal Spectacles. A NEW article in the way of Spectacles, just received and for sale at Dec. 27. CHAS. G. STEWART'S. Work Boxes and Writing Desks. SOME of the most beautiful patterns, style, and finish of Ladies' Work Boxes and Writing Desks may be found at Dec. 27. C. G. STEWART'S. Chamber Lard Lamps. A NEW article for the Economist. Price only 50 cents, for sale by Dec. 27. C. G. STEWART. AMERICAN ALMANACS, for 1845, for sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY. Dec. 13, 1844.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER. "The Blackwood of America." Five Dollars a Year, in advance.

B. B. MINOR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, ASSISTED BY AMERICUS SOUTH. ON the 1st of January next, (1845,) the Southern Literary Messenger commences its Eleventh Volume, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited for it. The present editor has now commenced for more than a year, and the encouragement he has received leads him to expect a large increase of subscription. As the work has been sustained, under no ordinary disadvantages, for so long a time, it is entitled to the liberal support of every friend of Letters. Its reliance for patronage will be upon the interest and justice of the public and its own literary merits. Echoing all humbugs and extraneous flourishes, it will depend for its success upon its contents and character alone.

It is emphatically a southern work, and appeals expressly to the south, whose character and interests, literary and social, it aims to uphold and improve. In the south there are thousands who can easily afford it, and they are particularly urged to come forward and assist in increasing its circulation.

The Messenger has now been established more than Ten Years, during which it has overcome many and great obstacles; and attained a wide circulation and a very high character. The efforts of the present Editor will be strenuously directed, not only to the preservation of its ancient fame, but also to its constant improvement. In this, the flattering testimonials he has received during the last 12 months, lead him to believe that he has already succeeded.

The contributors are numerous, embracing Professional and Amateur Writers, of the first distinction. Great expense is incurred and great pains are taken to secure an abundant supply of interesting and instructive matter. The contents will be exceedingly varied, embracing Reviews, Tales, Novels, Poems, Essays, Travels, Sketches, Biography, History, Popular Science, Papers of the Navy, Army and other National interests, Literary Intelligence, Foreign and Domestic, and notices of new works. Selections of merit will occasionally be inserted. The leading principles in the promotion of a pure Native Literature, and of a devoted National Spirit. With this view the following premiums are offered:

For the best paper on the present state of American Letters, the prospect and means of their improvement, \$50 00 The best Review of the works of some Native Prose Writer, 25 00 The best Review of the works of some Native Poet, 25 00 The best Original Poem, 25 00 The best Original Essay, 25 00 The publication to commence with a new volume and the unsuccessful articles to be at the disposal of the Editor. Subscriptions received at once and can be sent, free of postage, through the Postmasters. Dec. 20, 1844.

GLAZED CAPS.—One case Glazed Caps, assorted, for sale by J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Dec. 13, 1844.

WOOD, COGN. OIL, &c. WILL be taken in payment for old or new subscriptions, at this Office if delivered immediately. Dec. 13, 1844.

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BALTIMORE CITY.

FOUNTAIN INN, [LATE BELTZHOVER'S], LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

W. W. DIX, ARTHUR L. FOGG, PROPRIETORS, HAVING leased this extensive and favorite establishment, and entirely renovated and refitted it thoroughly, so that it can compare advantageously with any similar establishment in the Union, have no hesitation in endeavoring to attract the attention of the travelling public to this favorite Hotel. If the most strenuous exertions, joined to every possible convenience to be found elsewhere, can insure success, they pledge themselves that its former well-earned reputation, shall not only be merited but surpassed.

In accordance with the difficulties of the times, they have determined to reduce their charges to correspond. TERMS \$1.25 PER DAY. Baltimore, Md., Nov. 15, 1844—1v.

JOHN WONDERLY, Formerly Conductor of the Balt. & Ohio RAIL-ROAD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, China, Glass and Liverpool Ware-House, No. 47, South street, Baltimore,

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

UPacking warranted, and Stone-ware for sale at factory prices. Baltimore, Nov. 15, 1844—1f.

A CARD. THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Merchants, Apothecaries, and others in Virginia and elsewhere, to his assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c., viz:

Bull's Sarsaparilla—Sands' Sarsaparilla, Chapman's Worm Mixture—Swain's Panacea, Wright's do. do., Judkin's Patent Ointment, Camphor, refined—Rhubarb, root & powdered, Castor Oil, (cold pressed)—Gum Arabic, Epsom Salts—Lard—Bristonite, Magnesia, Calcined and lump, Oil of Lemon and other Oils, Flowers of Sulphur—Calomel—Hydro-sulphurated, &c. &c. &c. Together with a general assortment of Perfumery and Fancy articles.

All of which he is prepared to sell on accommodating terms, and to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders. All goods will be warranted fresh and genuine. SOLOMON KING, Druggist, No. 8, South Calvert st. Baltimore, November 15, 1844—1f.

COULSON & Co. (Successors to William Ennack,) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 4, S. Liberty st., BALTIMORE, KEEP constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-Staffs, &c., which they offer upon accommodating terms for cash, or the usual credit to punctual customers. Baltimore, Nov. 22, 1844—6m.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c. &c. THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale, on the most liberal terms, a general assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes &c. Having a Steam Mill in operation, for the purpose of grinding Spices &c., he is enabled to sell these at the very lowest prices, and of as good a quality as it is possible to get them.

No charge for delivering goods in any part of the city. N. B.—Country merchants dealing in Putty would do well to give the subscriber a call, as he has patented a machine for making this article, and sells it much below the market price. JAMES W. W. GORDON, 152, West Pratt street, opposite Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot. Baltimore, Nov. 29, 1844—3m—pd.

Baltimore Manufactured Shoes, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. T. W. WILLIAMS, LADIES' FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER, RESPECTFULLY informs Country Merchants and others visiting the city, that having facilities equal to any in the Union; he is prepared to manufacture Ladies' Shoes of any style or make, at prices which cannot fail to render it a benefit to those dealing in that article to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His stock consists of a large assortment of

Ladies' Mises and Children's Shoes, Gaiter Boots, Slippers, &c. &c., of the most fashionable style and superior workmanship. To merchants particularly we would point out the advantage of trying at the above establishment, as besides other inducements, they will be enabled to order any size or make to suit any market.

LADIES at a distance can always rely on a good and fashionable article by sending their measure. Also, dealer in India Rubber Shoes, of every variety, for Gentlemen and Ladies. No. 91, Baltimore st., opposite Holiday, Baltimore. Nov. 29, 1844—1m—pd.

THE CHEAPEST FINE HATS IN BALTIMORE. GENTLEMEN, one and all, but more especially those of the country who purchase HATS in Baltimore, would do well to call at KEVIL'S STORE, as there the stranger is not charged one dollar more than the price, but every man treated alike, and all can obtain an excellent Hat at cheap rates, and where always can be seen

A LIST OF PRICES OF KEVIL'S FINE HATS AT KEVIL'S STORE, 98 Baltimore Street, near Holiday, AS FOLLOWS:— FINE SILK, FUR BODY, 8 50 No. 1 best French Mole skin, 3 50 No. 2 best RUSSIA, 3 25 No. 1 NUTRIA BEAVER, 4 No. MEN'S AND BOY'S CAPS, of all kinds. REMEMBER, GENTLEMEN; NEVER ASK A HATTER TO DIRECT YOU TO KEVIL'S STORE, As they will direct you wrong—mark that. Baltimore, Nov. 15, 1844—2m.

J. TITTLE & SON, Merchant Tailors, No. 23, SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, HAVE constantly on hand a most extensive and superior assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, and all other goods suitable for gentlemen's Clothing, which they will make to order in the best style, and at the shortest notice. Orders promptly and satisfactorily fitted. Nov. 29, 1844—4t.

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

COUNTING-HOUSE

ALMANAC

1845:

Being 1st after Leap Year, and 69th of Independence.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DECEMBER) and days of the week (SUNDAY to SATURDAY). It contains moon phase data and sunrise/sunset times.

ECLIPSES IN 1845. In the year 1845, there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon. The first an Eclipse of the Sun, May 6th, invisible here. Second, a total Eclipse of the Moon, May 21st, invisible here, as it happens in the day time, when the Moon is below the horizon. Third, an annual Eclipse of the Sun, October 30th, invisible here. Fourth, a partial Eclipse of the Moon, November 13th, visible here.

ASH WEDNESDAY, February 5. GOOD FRIDAY, - March 21. EASTER SUNDAY, March 23. WHITE SUNDAY, May 11.

VERNAL EQUINOX, March 20. AUTUMNAL EQUINOX, Sept. 22. SUMMER SOLSTICE, June 21. WINTER SOLSTICE, Dec. 21. VENUS is Morning Star till 16th of May, and Evening Star till end of year.

COURT DAYS. SUPERIOR COURTS—13th Circuit—I. R. DOUGLASS, Judge. JEFFERSON, 18th May and 18th October, CLARKE, 24th March and 24th August, FREDERICK, 6th June and 8th November, MORGAN, 6th May and 6th October, BERKELEY, 27th April and 27th September, HAMPSHIRE, 10th April and 10th Sept'r.

QUARTERLY COURTS. JEFFERSON—3d Monday in March, May, August and November. FREDERICK—1st Monday in March, June, August and November. BERKELEY—2d Monday in March, June, August and November. CLARKE—4th Monday in February, May, July and October. MORGAN—4th Monday in March, June, August and November. HAMPSHIRE—4th Monday in March, June, August and November. LOUDOUN—2d Monday in March, June, August and November.

THE "SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON," Is published every Friday morning, at \$2 00 in advance, \$2 50 if paid within the year, or \$3 00, after the expiration of the year. Though established only six months since, it has reached a circulation equal to any other country paper in Virginia, save one. Through its columns, Business Men have a fine opportunity of making themselves known to the reading public. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for \$1 00, larger ones in same proportion. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

GLASS AND PUTTY for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co. Nov. 22. LIFE OF Mrs. ANNE R. PAGE, by Rev. C. W. Andrews—for sale by Nov. 22. KEYES & KEARSLEY. LEATHER. I HAVE a lot of superior Spanish and Country SOLE-LEATHER. Also, Upper Leather, Calf and Sheep Skins, which I will sell low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. Nov. 8. THOMAS RAWLINS.

STOVES.—Just received, a supply of Parlor Cook, Coal, and Nine-plate STOVES, which I will sell low for Cash. Nov. 15. THOMAS RAWLINS. SHOES.—Just received, another supply of latest style KID SHOES. Sept. 6. MILLER & TATE.

PRIME VINEGAR—Just received, a few barrels prime Vinegar. Sept. 20. MILLER & TATE. PRIME OLD PEACH BRANDY, for sale by Nov. 29. E. M. AISQUITH. NEGRO BLANKETS, for sale very low. Nov. 29. E. M. AISQUITH.

WINDOW GLASS and Putty; Flax Seed Oil, for sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY. Oct. 18.

Fifth Supply OF those beautiful and economical LARD LAMPS, with a great variety of goods in my line, all at exceedingly low prices. Dec. 20. C. G. STEWART.

New and Cheap Cash Store. Opposite the Pay Office on Shenandoah street, Harpers-Ferry. THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends in the country and Harpers-Ferry, that he has just returned from the Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets, with a large and well selected stock.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. &c. All of which has been purchased at reduced

