

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance.

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

General Intelligence.

FLOOD AND DEEP FROST.—A letter from Mass., published in the foreign papers, gives an account of the overflow of rivers in the north of China, before which the European inundations that have been recorded during the last few years shrink into relative insignificance.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—It is currently rumored in this city, that the Supreme Court of the State has come to a decision in the important case of State vs. Rivers—Indictment for tearing up the Portsmouth Road from Margarettown to the Roanoke.

MORE DIVISION.—We have always supposed that the divisive measures, adopted by our Methodist brethren last Spring, would have an effect on other denominations.

15. That the sale made under Mr. Rivers' Execution, was not valid, because it was not made at the Court House.

16. That the interest of the Company in the land and superstructure of the Road and in all personal property, may be sold under Execution; but the franchise cannot be sold.

17. That after the Road is sold, the Company may, by petition, according to their Charter, have the same land condemned for erecting another superstructure for the Road.

A CONSCIENTIOUS CONVICT.—The Vermont Mercury relates that a young man recently arrived at Windsor in the stage and applied for admission to the State Prison, showing the papers which entitled him to a residence there.

ORPHANS.—The Legislature has closed its first session, after having passed twenty-five acts; one of which was to abolish the manufacture, importation or sale of ardent spirits.

ANTIQUEITY OF THE ODD FELLOWS.—Mr. Wm. English, in an address before the Tremont Lodge of Boston, whilst commenting upon the unwritten history of the Order of Odd Fellows, and the occasional glimpses of it at different times from the early ages, together with the legend that makes the primitive Christians its original members, remarked that "it was amongst these people that our English brethren took it as formed."

GREAT LAND SALE.—Edward J. Black, as the Attorney of the State of Indiana, advertises for sale three hundred thousand acres of land in Georgia, which formerly belonged to the Georgia Land Company, and were by it conveyed to the State of Indiana.

DOMESTIC YEAST.—The following is copied from the London Gardener's Chronicle, and is both cheap and easy—Boll one pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, [how much is that?] in two gallons of water, for an hour.

ANOTHER FOOT RACE.—The New Orleans sporting world are to have a foot race for a purse of \$500. It is to come off on the 23d of this month at the Metairie course.

WE THANK YOU TOO.—The Charleston Mercury says, in regard to Massachusetts meddling with slavery—"If Massachusetts and the other free States would have such regulations as would make them mind their own business, they would be far less absurd in the eyes of the world."

From the Richmond Enquirer. The November Panic.

The reader will recollect the efforts that were made by the Whig press, immediately on the defeat of Mr. Clay, to get up a great panic. The Whigs wished to persuade the people, that the election of Mr. Polk would bring ruin on the nation—that nobody would think of investing his capital and labor in any new employment—that the erection of buildings would cease—all enterprise stand still—all species of property depreciate, and all sorts of productions would be reduced in the market.

THE MARRIAGE.

Bind the white orange blossoms in her hair, For to be their shadow—soft and somewhat pale; So they are omens—Many anxious year Are on the wreath the name of the bride.

Miscellaneous.

The Mechanic.

It is our duty and our pleasure occasionally to turn our thoughts to the Mechanic, and to employ our pen in the grateful task of cheering him in his toils and labors, by showing the good results that arise from his enterprise—the fortune he may secure—the fame he may enjoy.

MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes on the 10th inst., that "Two new pamphlets on the Onderdonk case have appeared. One is from the pen of Charles King, Esq., of the Courier and Enquirer, and is an able and eloquent examination of the charges against the Bishop—the conclusions being wholly unfavorable to the accused."

THE WIFE.—A French preacher says.—It is her happiness to be ignorant of all that the world calls pleasure—her glory to live in the duties of a wife and mother—and she consecrates her days to the practice of social virtues.

PLANT TANSY AROUND THE ROOTS OF PEACH TREES.

The peach worm will not trouble them afterwards.

ELECTION BETS.—We see it stated that at least six millions of money changed hands in the State of New York at the late election.

NO WONDER THAT THE POOR WOMEN AND GIRLS OF NEW YORK HAVE MADE A STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.

The Sun of that city, states that the fur-cap makers, after working eighteen hours out of twenty-four, find it impossible to earn over thirty cents per day at present prices.

BOILING POTATOES.—Not one house-keeper out of ten knows how to boil potatoes properly.

Here is an Irish method, one of the best we know—Clean, wash the potatoes and leave the skin on, then bring the water to a boil and throw them in.

DOWN SOUTH.—The Charleston Mercury says: "The prospects of the agriculturists is now fine. The weather has been favorable for preparing the ground, and now bids fair to afford them a planting season equally favorable."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

From Graham's Magazine. THOU HAST LEFT ME ALONE.

BY E. C. CHURCH. Glad faces are smiling around me, And many that love me are near; The budding and blossoming here; The voice of the silver-tongued streamlet I love—and the exquisite tones Of the singing-bird's blissful notes as ever; But I'm sad for thy lost left me alone!

There's joy in the rosy-lipped morning, And joy on the brow of the night; There's joy in the eye of the floweret, And joy in each quiver of light; Joy joy in the language of Nature— I live in its exquisite tones— And then answer back, "I'm weary; Oh, I'm sad! thou hast left me alone."

THE MARRIAGE.

Bind the white orange blossoms in her hair, For to be their shadow—soft and somewhat pale; So they are omens—Many anxious year Are on the wreath the name of the bride.

The maiden leaves her childhood and her home, And that the past is known of happy hours— Perhaps her happiest ones. Well may there be A faint wan color on those orange flowers.

For they are pale as hope, and pale as pain— With earnest watching over future years— With all the promise of their youth with tears. The unknown future dims their wreath with tears.

Miscellaneous.

The Mechanic.

It is our duty and our pleasure occasionally to turn our thoughts to the Mechanic, and to employ our pen in the grateful task of cheering him in his toils and labors, by showing the good results that arise from his enterprise—the fortune he may secure—the fame he may enjoy.

MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes on the 10th inst., that "Two new pamphlets on the Onderdonk case have appeared. One is from the pen of Charles King, Esq., of the Courier and Enquirer, and is an able and eloquent examination of the charges against the Bishop—the conclusions being wholly unfavorable to the accused."

THE WIFE.—A French preacher says.—It is her happiness to be ignorant of all that the world calls pleasure—her glory to live in the duties of a wife and mother—and she consecrates her days to the practice of social virtues.

PLANT TANSY AROUND THE ROOTS OF PEACH TREES.

The peach worm will not trouble them afterwards.

ELECTION BETS.—We see it stated that at least six millions of money changed hands in the State of New York at the late election.

NO WONDER THAT THE POOR WOMEN AND GIRLS OF NEW YORK HAVE MADE A STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.

The Sun of that city, states that the fur-cap makers, after working eighteen hours out of twenty-four, find it impossible to earn over thirty cents per day at present prices.

BOILING POTATOES.—Not one house-keeper out of ten knows how to boil potatoes properly.

Here is an Irish method, one of the best we know—Clean, wash the potatoes and leave the skin on, then bring the water to a boil and throw them in.

DOWN SOUTH.—The Charleston Mercury says: "The prospects of the agriculturists is now fine. The weather has been favorable for preparing the ground, and now bids fair to afford them a planting season equally favorable."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

THE BROTHERS.—The Richmond Enquirer writes: "The brethren of the Foreign Missionary Board at Boston, something in their conduct awakened the jealousy of Southern Baptists; and a communication was addressed to them from Alabama. This was gravely considered, and ground has been taken, which must separate all Southern Baptist from their Foreign Missionary Board."

From the Baltimore Sun. Lizzy Wadsworth—The Mechanic's Daughter.

BY HORATIO KING. Lizzy Wadsworth was a lively, laughing little witch, just about eight years old when I first became acquainted with her. Like most children at her age, she was very fond of play, and the moment she was out of school, she was off after some of her playmates for a frolic. It made no difference with her, so they were kind toward her, and respectable, what might be their station in life—whether high or low, rich or poor—feeling a consciousness of being good, but no better than any of them, she met all on an equality; not once dreamed that she should not always be received by them in a like generous spirit.

But Lizzy had soon to learn her mistake. One day, while merry at play with Molly Barton, Miss Sophia Rebecca Jones, daughter of Major Jones, the purser, stepping slyly up to Molly, whispered in her ear— "I wouldn't play with Lizzy Wadsworth, if I was in your place—because the Wadsworths are poor people, and ain't respectable."

This good-natured and refined communication did not meet with the most cordial reception, else Molly probably would have kept it to herself, which she did not. Miss Sophia Rebecca Jones was several years the elder of the two playmates; but no one had ever accused her of being wise beyond her years—and in the present instance the result showed that she would have exhibited much better sense in withholding her sage advice.

Molly had no idea of inquiring whether the Wadsworths, were rich or poor; she knew they lived in good style enough, and had never before heard that poor people could not be respectable as well as the wealthy. So she not only continued to play with Lizzy, but lost no time in telling her what the amiable Miss Jones had said.

But Lizzy's pride was touched. She was aware that her father was not rich, and that neither was her major nor even a captain; but she knew he was a temperate and industrious man, and could not understand why her folks were not as respectable as Miss Jones', only Sophia Rebecca Jones' father was a purser, while hers to be sure was a mechanic.

So soon as she returned home, she went with the story to her mother, whose integrity was wisely taxed in endeavoring to soothe her wounded feelings.

But Lizzy finally became satisfied that she was none the worse off for the effort, since it was but the offspring of ill-breeding in one for whom she had never entertained any particular regard. Yet she did not forget it.

In accordance with her mother's advice, she maintained a course of conduct calculated to make herself generally beloved; was attentive to her studies—strictly obedient to her parents, kind to her brothers, sisters and playmates, and in all respects behaved as a good girl should do.

In this way she in a few years grew to be a young lady of fine education, industrious habits and most agreeable manners.

Her father was prosperous, because he was temperate, honest and industrious. He was not ashamed to be a mechanic, because he possessed too much good sense not to see that it is not the profession which makes the man. He held that the hard-working mechanic was a better member of society, and more entitled to the appellation of gentleman, than a man who had no other qualifications, or a drunken major or general. His wife was of the same opinion, and had been so from her teens, for she had dismissed one of the latter, who was paying court to her, and took him.

Major Jones was an easy, clever-hearted man—fond of society, a little too fond of his bottle, and seldom troubled himself about family affairs. Being much of the time away at sea, he left Mrs. Jones to manage things at home as she pleased—She was not altogether incompetent to the task; and she would never "condescend" to associate with any but the people of the first society; and would not knowingly allow her children to do so. Mechanics, of course, and all who labored with their hands for a livelihood, no matter how worthy, were set down by her as belonging to what she called the lower "classes." So she instructed her children—and so they acted up to their breeding.

One day Major Jones died while at sea. To his wife and children the news of his death was a terrible blow. From their manner of living, they appeared never to have anticipated such an event. Neither Major Jones nor his wife had taken care to lay anything for a rainy day; and it would probably not be very uncharitable to suppose that more than half of her grief arose from the nearly destitute condition in which she was left—with the almost certain prospect of being obliged to come down a notch or two in the world.

In the mean time, Mr. Wadsworth continued to prosper in business—built houses for himself when he could obtain no employment from others, selling them whenever a suitable purchaser presented himself—and finally engaged in trade as a regular merchant. In a word, at the moment when the proud Mrs. Jones was left, as it were, penniless, he had amassed an independent fortune.

Lizzy was now of age to marry; and that is precisely what she did do. Harry Colson, her father's head clerk, thought she would be the prettiest, most amiable, most charming girl in the world, while she had no cause to be otherwise than satisfied with him—so they struck a bargain at once. And, as they entered into this social partnership, the father and son-in-law formed a business connection, and every thing went on to their minds.

But, poor Miss Sophia Rebecca Jones! What did she think of the Wadsworths now? Reduced to poverty, with little useful education, and much that she had been far better off without—what happiness was left for her? Truth to say, there appeared for her little else than darkness and gloom in the future. But she was not to blame for her wrong education; and it was apparent that had she received the proper training, she might have been equally qualified with Lizzy Wadsworth to make a good wife.

Alonso Carman, a smart young mechanic, saw this, and determined, if he could have his own way in the matter—even at the hazard of a bad bargain—to see, as he expressed it, "if, after all, she could not be brought straight." In other words, he resolved to offer himself to her in wedlock. And sure enough, Miss Sophia Rebecca Jones became Mrs. S. B. Carman, the wife of one of the class whom she had been taught to despise.

Well; and the last time I heard Alonso speak of her, he boasted that she had thrown away all her foolish notions, and, in the main, had adopted correct views of all matters pertaining to social life. Moreover, I know that she has made full amends for her former rudeness towards Lizzy Wadsworth, and that both now live on terms of the most agreeable intimacy.

As to the widow Jones, she lives, rent free, in a small but neat tenement, the property of Mr. Wadsworth. She takes in sewing for a living; and he takes care that she does not want for anything really necessary to her comfort. She is not interrupted now, by any "calls" from people of the "first society," altho' she is sometimes allowed to work for them.

Capitol Hill, D. C.

THE PROVINCE OF WOMAN.

BY HANNAH MORE. As some fair violet, loveliest of the glade, Sheds its mild fragrance on the lonely shade, Whom its modest head from public sight hides; Nor courts the sun, nor seeks the glare of light; Should some rude hand profanely dare intrude And bear its beauties from its native wood, Exposed abroad its languid colors die, Its form decays and all its odors die.

So woman, born to dignify retreat, Unknown to flourish, and unseen be great, To give domestic life its sweetest charm; With softness polish, and with virtue warm; Fearful of fame, unwilling to be known, Should seek but Heaven's applause and her own, Should dread no blame but that which crimes impart, The censures of a self-condemning heart.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette. The Beggar and Banker, a Story for the Mint. "Stand out of my way," said a rough voice under my window one day as I sat musing over the bustling scene below me, at my lodgings. "Your honor will please to recollect," replied a sharp and somewhat indignant voice—"your honour will please to recollect that I am a beggar, and have as much right to the road as yourself;" "And I am a Banker," was retorted still more gruffly and angrily. Amused at this strange dialogue, I leaned over the case, and beheld two citizens in the position which a pugilist would denominate squared, their countenances somewhat menacing, and their persons presenting a contrast at once ludicrous and instructive. The one was a purse proud, lordly mannered man, appareled in silk, and protecting a carcass of nearly the circumference of a hoghead; the other a ragged and dirty but equally impudent and self-important personage; and from a comparison of their countenances, it would have puzzled the most profound M. D. which of their rotundas was most stored habitually with good victuals and drink.

Upon a close observation, however, of the countenance of the Banker, I discovered, almost as soon as my eyes fell upon it, a line bespeaking something of humor, and awakening curiosity, as he stood fixed and eyed his antagonist, and this became more clear and conspicuous when he lowered his tone and asked—"How will you make right appear?" "Said the beggar. "Why listen a moment and I'll teach you. In the first place, do you take notice, God has given me a soul and a body just as good for all the purposes of thinking, eating and drinking and taking my pleasure, as he has yours—and then you may remember Dives and Lazarus as we pass. Then again it is a free country, and here, too, we are on an equality—for you must know that here even a beggar's dog may look a gentleman in the face with as much indifference as he would a brother. I and you have the same common master; are equally free; live equally easy; and both travelling the same journey, bound to the same place, and both have to die and be buried in the end."

"But," interrupted the banker, "do you pretend there is no difference between a beggar and a banker?" "Not in the least as to essentials," answered the beggar, "you swagger and drink wine in company of your own choosing—I swagger and drink beer which I like better than your company. You make thousands a day perhaps—I make a shilling perhaps—if you are contented I am—we are equally happy at night. You dress in new clothes; I am just as comfortable in old ones and have no trouble in keeping them from soiling; if I have less property than you, I have less to care about; if fewer friends I have less friendship to lose, and if I do not make as great a figure in the world, I make as great a shadow on the pavement—I am as great as you. Besides, my word for it, I have fewer enemies, meet with fewer losses, carry as light a heart, and sing as many songs as the best of you."

"And then," said the banker, who had all along tried to slip a word in edgeways "is the contempt of the world nothing!"

"The envy of the world is as bad as its contempt—you may perhaps have the one, and I a share of the other. We are matched there too. And besides, the world is as much to be feared, equally just with us both. You and I live by our wits, instead of living by our industry; and the only difference between us in this particular worth naming is, that it costs society more to maintain you than it does me—I am content with a little, you want a great deal. Neither of us raise grain or potatoes, or weave cloth, or manufacture anything useful, we therefore add nothing to the common stock; we are only consumers; and if the world judged us impartially, therefore it seems to me, I would be pronounced the cleverest fellow."

Some passages here interrupted the conversation. The disputants parted, apparently good friends, and I drew in my head, ejaculating, somewhat in the manner of Alexander in the play—"Is there then no difference between the beggar and the banker?"

But several years have since passed away—and now both these persons have paid the last debt of nature. They died as they lived, the one a banker, the other a beggar. I examined their graves, when I next visited their city. They were of a similar length and breadth—the grass grew equally green above each, and the sun looked down as pleasantly on one as on the other. No honors, pleasure or delight clustered around the grave of the rich man. No finger of scorn was pointed to that of the poor man. They were both equally deserted, lonely, forgotten! I thought too of the destinies to which they had passed; of that state in which temporal distinctions exist not; where pride and all the circumstances which surround this life never find admittance. The distinction of time appeared indeed as an atom in the sunbeam, compared with those which are made in that changeless state to which they both had passed.

PAYING DEBTS.—Some of our contemporaries remark as follows:—"One of the most detestable failings in a man is slackness in paying small bills. The man who puts off the payment of a bill which he acknowledges to be honestly due when he has the means to pay, justly deserves to be sued. Collecting small dues is an enormous tax upon industrious men, whose time is money."

Very true; It should be the pride of every man who aims at being regarded as honest and honorable, that when he has the means he never permits himself to be asked twice for the amount of his indebtedness. There is, perhaps, no better test of character and disposition than to ascertain the habit of the individual in this respect; and if he is found to be dilatory or evasive—submitting to be dunned and content to carry off—people's money about in his pockets when they are in want of it, there is reason to distrust that man. There is a defect about him somewhere, either in the heart or in the head. It has, indeed; long been a favorite fancy of ours, that if you would estimate men rapidly and have no time for closer investigation, much may be learned by ascertaining whether they are prompt in the payment of debts, and punctual in the fulfillment of engagements. If they prove true in both respects they are, as a general rule, to be relied on—you may have confidence in them; for it argues a soundness of principle, which will probably manifest itself in every action.—Neal's Gazette.

AT A MEETING ON WEST, where a ladies procession was passing, it was proposed to give three cheers for the ladies of '45. "No," said a bystander, "three cheers for the girls of '16!" The amendment was carried unanimously!

A Gipsy Story.

A lady of rank and fortune who happened to have no children, and who lived in the neighborhood, had so great a liking to a beautiful little gipsy girl, that she took her home, had her educated, and at length adopted her as her daughter. She was called Charlotte Stanley, received the education of a young English lady of rank, and grew up to be a beautiful, well-informed and accomplished girl.—In the course of time a young man of good family became attached to her, and wished to marry her.—The nearer however, this plan approached, the more melancholy became the Hindoostan bride. One day to the terror of her foster-mother, and her betrothed husband, she was found to have disappeared. It was known that there had been gipsies in the neighborhood; a search was set on foot, and Charlotte was discovered in the arms of a long, lean, brown, ugly gipsy, the chief of the band. She declared she was his wife and no one had a right to take her away from him, and the benefactors, and the bridegroom returned inconsolate. Charlotte afterwards came to visit them, and told how, as she grew up, she had felt more and more confined in the castle, and irresistible longing had at length seized her to return to her wild gipsy life. The fellow whom she had chosen for her husband was said to be one of the wildest and ugliest of the tribe, and to treat his beautiful wife in the most barbarous manner. He was some time after condemned to be hanged for theft, but his wife through the influence of her distinguished connections, procured the commutation of his sentence to confinement in the hulks.—During the time of his imprisonment she visited him constantly, and contrived in many ways to improve his situation without the savage manifesting in return the smallest gratitude. He accepted her marks of affection as a tribute due from a slave, and frequently even during her visits, ill-treated her.—She toiled incessantly, however, to obtain his liberation, supplicated both her foster-mother and her former lover to use all their efforts in his favor. At the very moment of his liberation, however, when Charlotte was hastening to meet him across the plank placed from the boat to the shore, the savage repulsed her so that she fell into the water. She was drawn out again but could not be induced to leave him, and returned to her former wild way of life in the New Forest and the fairs of London.—I saw the portrait of Charlotte Stanley, which was preserved by the friend of her youth. Her story is a kind of inversion to that of Preciosa, and might make an interesting romance. The Southampton committee, it is said, have not been more fortunate with the gipsies, whom at present times they have put out to service, than was the benefactress of Charlotte Stanley, for they all return sooner or later, to their wild and wandering life.—Kol's Era.

Temperance and Taxes.

A striking exemplification of the relation which Temperance bears to the patriotism of the State of Massachusetts during the last year. According to the estimate of Mr. Williams the temperance Agent, the paper tax of Massachusetts amounted a few years ago, to \$200,000, eight tenths of which was ascertained to be the result of ardent spirits. Two years ago this tax was reduced to \$136,000; and the last year it amounted only to \$41,000. This great reduction is to be accounted for by the cheering fact, that within these few years there have been thirty thousand drunkards reformed.

Mr. W. states that in the town of Worcester, within three years, the number of inhabitants of the poor-house has been reduced from 469 to 11, by the operation of the same cause. A reformation so strikingly and obviously beneficial, that the town voted at its annual meeting, \$500 a year, to the treasury of the Washingtonian Society.—Money could not be laid out better.—Ep. Rec.

THOSE WHO MAKE WAR, SHOULD DO THE FIGHTING.

Let rulers who crow so bravely, each on his own dunghill, meet in solemn combat, and if one kills the other, let the question be settled accordingly. If both are killed, let the next in authority take up the weapons, until there is only one survivor; and let his country take the land in dispute.

Does this mode of settling the difficulty appear barbarous to the reader? But it is not as much better than a war, as the number engaged in the deadly conflict is less? What is a war, but a duel on a large scale? or

# Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN  
Friday Morning, March 28, 1845.

We are authorized to announce HENRY BEDINGER, Esq. of Jefferson, as a candidate to represent the Tenth Congressional District.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—This is the day for the meeting of the Congressional Convention. Delegates have been appointed by all the counties save Warren and Clarke. As Hampshire is in favor of the Convention, and among the first counties to propose it, we presume of course delegates will be present to represent her wishes. We regret exceedingly that the friends of all the gentlemen who are prominently before the people, have not gone into this Convention, determined to make a nomination, and thereby preserve the harmony and insure the success of the Democratic party.

## COUNTY COMMITTEES

OF Vigilance and Correspondence.—The following Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence were appointed by the late Legislative Convention of Virginia.

These Committees are authorized and advised to extend their numbers—so as to have members near every Precinct and in every section of every county.

**Berkeley**—Dr. John S. Harrison, Peter Gardner, Dr. Dennis Murphy, Alfred Hooper, Major Burwell Wills, Capt. Jas. Mason, Col. J. B. A. Nadenbush, Dr. Page.

**Clarke**—Jacob Isler, Dr. Cyrus McCormick, John Gant, James Castleman, John Loethan, Col. Joseph Talley, Dr. John Fauntleroy.

**Fauquier**—Major Charles Hutton, Emma H. Norner, Major W. W. Wallace, W. H. Gaines, R. M. Smith, W. F. Phillips, James French.

**Frederick**—Richard E. Byrd, John Bruce, R. L. Baker, Joseph B. Hackley, James Robinson, Wm. Smith, John Marker, John W. Piper, Joseph Pitman, Jared W. Carson, Reuben S. Long, John Wright, Hugh H. Hite, Abraham S. Burgess, James R. Kline, Philip A. Hite, David Davis, John Dick, John B. McLeod, Robert P. McCandless, Joseph O. Coyle, George A. Grove, Abraham Stokier, Samuel B. Rust, David Bucher, Joseph Long, James Jones, Jacob Lambert, Henry W. Richards, Mager Steel, James B. Coburn, Henry F. Baker, Henry Brill, John Letcher, Richard M. Snyder, A. R. Wood.

**Hampshire**—Isaac Parsons, Garrett R. Blue, John Donaldson, David Ream, Wm. Perry, Dr. J. W. Daley, Geo. Sloan, Jas. Parsons, Jr., Adam Stump.

**Jefferson**—George B. Beall, Col. Braxton Davenport, John C. R. Taylor, Dr. Richard Parren, Gerard B. Wager, Samuel Cameron, Heirome L. Opie, Charles B. Harding, R. H. Butcher.

**Loudoun**—Wm. T. Mason, Charles Douglas, S. T. Mason, Th. H. Claggett, John Leslie, P. H. W. Bronaugh, Conrad Dovel.

**Morgan**—Jacob Richard, Peter Dyche, Lemuel Vanarsdale, Dr. Joseph W. Brown, Robert C. Gustin, Isaiah Burk, Col. Wm. Harrison.

**Page**—Gabriel Jordan, Mann Almond, Wm. M. Robertson, David Bumgardner, Col. Andrew Keyser, George Kite, David M. Duval, Col. Jonas Aleshire, Andrew F. Grayson, Peter Keyser, Reuben Folly, Geo. Price, Maj. Wm. C. Abbott, John Snider, John McPherson.

**Warren**—Col. W. Carson, Dr. J. N. Buck, Bryan H. Henry, Charles Green, John B. Petty, Wm. Brown, Jacob Trout.

If the "Virginia Gazette" examines a little more closely, it will find that the article it complains of, appeared as a communication in the "Spirit of Jefferson."

A CHANGE IN THE CABINET.—According to the Baltimore Patriot there is a rumor in Washington that a change is to be made in the Cabinet—that Mr. Buchanan is to be made Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Baldwin, and that Mr. Walker, now of the Treasury, is to be transferred to the State Department.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—In 186 towns, the vote for Governor is as follows:—Steele, 21,370; Colby, 14,850; Hoyt and scattering, 6,021. Last year—Steele, 23,504; Colby, 14,000; Hoyt and scattering, 7,249. Thirty-seven towns remain to be heard from.

The Boston Post says:—Woodbury is probably defeated, although he will run from 6000 to 8000 votes ahead of the highest on the Whig ticket. The other candidates on the Democratic ticket—Messrs. Norris, Moulton and Johnson—are elected.

FIRE AT HAGERSTOWN.—By a private letter from Hagerstown, Md., we learn that on Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, the splendid edifice lately erected by Dr. Charles Macgill was destroyed by fire. The property was valued at \$4,000, and was covered by an insurance effected on Saturday last. It was the work of an incendiary.

CANAL MEETING.—A general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company is to be held at the office of the company, in the city of Frederick, on Tuesday, the 29th of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the expediency of accepting, on the part of said company, an act of the Legislature of Maryland, passed at its recent session, entitled "An act to provide for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland, and for other purposes," and also an act entitled "An act further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," passed by the Legislature of Virginia, on the 20th day of January, 1844.

THE BLACK TONGUE.—We hear some strange rumors, says the Richmond Star, with regard to the prevalence of this disease in various directions south of us, and of much alarm being felt in consequence among the people. It prevails in Georgia, North Carolina, and at other points, according to the information we receive, and is very fatal. The matter is becoming one of some interest, and is beginning to excite very considerable attention.

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.—We learn from Washington that Col. William Medell, of Lancaster, Ohio, was yesterday installed into the office of Second Assistant Postmaster General.

WESTERN TRAVEL.—The Pittsburg Chronicle says the travel and trade on the route of the Missouri and North Carolina, and is very brisk. The packet Emma McLean arrived on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, bringing ninety-four stage passengers from Baltimore, and twenty-eight way passengers, all of whom expressed themselves greatly pleased with the route.

OREGON.—A letter from Independence, the most distant town in Missouri towards the West, states that about 8000 emigrants will leave that place for Oregon on the 1st of May.

## A Flare Up.

One of the most angry discussions that has ever marked even the "universal Whig party," is now going on in the city of New York. Nationalism has been abandoned by a portion of the Whigs, and a separate organization formed. DUDLEY SELDEN, Esq., is the Whig candidate, and he has commended the war of destruction against the "Natives" in good earnest. He contends that the Foreign vote is not cast for the Democratic party, as a general rule, and instances many striking illustrations in support of his proposition. Mr. S.'s is one of the most practical and common sense speeches, that we have ever seen on the subject of Native Americanism. We should be glad to see the same manly and noble sentiments proclaimed by every true Whig in the country.

The Courier and Enquirer opposes the move of forming a separate organization, and charges the Tribune and its followers, in the subjoined article, with treason to the Whig party, and treason to the Union:

(From the New York Courier.)

"That many who call themselves Whigs, have, in fact, long entertained and most insidiously disseminated the doctrine of Abolition, or in other words Treason to the Union, we have long known and proclaimed through our columns. It was this feeling which banded together the editor of the Tribune and many (not all) of his associates in 1839, and enabled them to defeat the nomination of Henry Clay at Harrisburg; and it was this feeling and this design which defeated Mr. Clay in this State in November last, and thus a second time cheated him out of the Presidency; and it is this feeling which prompts the Tribune and certain affiliated presses in this State, occupying prominent positions in the Whig party, openly to throw off the mask and call upon the Whigs to hoist the banner of Abolitionism. We have not been unmindful of their proceedings, and we now charge them with double treason—treason to the Union and treason to the Whig party.

"Treason to the Union is a serious charge to bring against any man or set of men; but whenever a man aims to perpetrate an act, which, if successful, necessarily dissolves the union of these States, we care not whether he calls himself a Whig, an Abolitionist, a Fourierite, or an advocate of Fanny Wright's infamous social system—the two latter are synonymous—he is unquestionably a traitor to the Union."

## Philadelphia and Baltimore

There are now three steamboat lines running daily (Sundays excepted), between Baltimore and Philadelphia. The fare is \$1 50 on two of the lines, and \$2 00 on the other. It takes about 12 hours to make the trip, and is altogether, a very pleasant mode of conveyance. The fare on the rail-road has been reduced to \$3 00; a passenger car has also been attached to the burthen train, leaving Baltimore every evening, (except Sunday) at 5 o'clock, the fare on which is only fifty cents.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—The Engine on the road from Baltimore to Cumberland, at Skylesville, blew out with tremendous force, scalding Capt. White, the conductor, and Mr. John J. Smith, the engineer, the former not seriously, and the latter quite severely, about the face and head. None of the passengers were injured. The locomotive was scattered, by the force of the explosion, completely into fragments.

Col. Wm. MEDILL, of Ohio, has been appointed Second Assistant Postmaster General, in the place of Dr. MILLER, who has received another appointment.

The Democratic Convention of the Norfolk Congressional District in Virginia, have nominated the Hon. Archibald Atkinson, the late member, as a candidate for re-election to Congress.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE at Baltimore came to the decision not to alter the sixth restrictive rule of the discipline, or in other words, not to separate the church into a Northern and Southern division on account of the existence of slavery.

Wm. H. Cole, jr. Esq., has been appointed Surveyor of the port of Baltimore, in the place of Thos. Lloyd, removed.

PASSAGE OF THE RAILROAD BILL.—The bill authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to construct a branch of their road from Cumberland to Pittsburgh, passed the Senate of Pennsylvania on Tuesday week by a vote of 17 to 15.

THE TEXAS RESOLUTIONS IN TEXAS.—A letter has been received in New York from a gentleman in Texas, written after the news of the passage of the resolutions by the House had been received. This letter states to the effect, that ninety-nine hundredths of the people are in favor of the House resolutions, and opposed to Col. Benton's plan. And that no power on earth can prevent their accepting the conditions proposed by the first named resolutions.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—Wilmer & Smith's European Times says: "The right of search—that irritating surveillance of the high seas, which has proved to late years an endless source of annoyance to American shipping—is virtually at an end. The Commissioners which have been appointed on the part of the English and French Cabinet, to modify the act, may throw dust in the eyes of the Exter Hall saints, but it will assuredly deceive no one else. For all practical purposes the power is gone. Public opinion in France is so potent against the principle, that no ministry can withstand it, and the most clear headed of English statesmen think that not only does this obvious right of search constantly keep us on the confines of a collision with the United States, but that so far from mitigating the horrors of the slave-trade, it has actually increased it. Lord Herwick, whose talents as a debater and keenness as a politician, place him foremost amongst the master-spirits of the British Senate, has unequivocally given vent to his belief that the right of search might be abolished with advantage to the African and to England."

EMIGRATION FROM MARYLAND.—The Boonsborough Odd Fellow states that about one hundred and sixty families intend leaving Washington county for Illinois this spring and summer. From the neighborhood of Boonsborough a considerable number are going.

PRESENTMENT AGAINST EX-GOVERNOR THOMAS.—The National Intelligencer says:—"We learn that the Grand Jury now in session in Washington, have found two presentments against Francis Thomas, Esq., of Maryland, for libel, arising out of his late publication here and elsewhere, respecting his domestic grievances."

MASSACHUSETTS U. S. SENATOR.—The Hon. John Davis has been nominated by a Whig Legislative caucus, as candidate for U. S. Senator, in place of the Hon. Isaac C. Bates, deceased.

Hon. Frederick Robinson is the Democratic candidate.

See Advertisement of GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK. After the 1st of July the postage on it will be reduced, and then we hope no one will put in an excuse for not taking it. The April No. is received, and is as beautiful and interesting as ever.

Col. Thomas B. Bigger has been appointed Postmaster of Richmond, in place of Gen. Peyton whom term expired.

## To the People of Jefferson

FELLOW CITIZENS.—In appearing before you as a candidate for the Legislature, I become necessary, in consequence of my own inability to wait upon the people of Jefferson much before the 10th or 12th of April, next month to give my views or opinions, through this medium, of some of the leading questions which may come before the next General Assembly of Virginia—and first, as regards the election of Senator, I greatly prefer the claims of a gentleman which most of you have seen or heard, and whose talents and high moral worth will compare with any Whig in the State. I mean the Hon. A. H. Stuart, of Augusta. He is my first choice, if available, and if not, then for any other "good and true" Whig that is. I am in favor of the call for a convention to amend the Constitution of the State. This measure is generally conceded to be favored by Western Virginia, as the effects of the present Constitution are more egregiously felt here, than in Eastern parts of the State. I am in favor of the extension of jurisdiction of Magistrates, and law so much desired by at least (in my humble opinion), two-thirds of the people of the State. It is unnecessary for me to attempt to show the great utility of this bill, as the experience and observation of many of our citizens have manifested before them daily. In a word, I am in favor of any, and all measures, that will have a tendency to promote the interests and happiness of the people.

I indulge the hope that my worthy opponents will extend to me the courtesy to canvass the county until I shall be able to take an "even start" with them, as I am anxious to see them occasionally during the race.

In conclusion, I will briefly state, that I appear before you for your suffrages for a seat in the next Legislature, at the instance of some of my friends, (who having the assurance of the Democratic party generally that they would not have a candidate this spring) and they, believing as they do, in my claims, (if any have) are entitled to some notice, and their opinions to some respect, have deemed it proper to thus place me before you as a candidate. Should it be the pleasure of the people of Jefferson to elevate me to that high station, my best endeavor shall be used to manifest to them that their confidence has not been misplaced.

The public's humble servant,  
JOHN F. SMITH.

Smithfield, March 24, 1845.

## APPOINTMENTS OF THE BALTIMORE M. E. CONFERENCE

The session of the annual Conference was brought to a close Tuesday afternoon, after a long but most harmonious session. The following appointments for the ensuing year were announced immediately before the adjournment:—

BALTIMORE DISTRICT.—J. A. Collins, P. E.—Baltimore City—Wm. Hamilton, Geo. Hill, J. H. Waugh. Charles street and Bethel—Edwin Dorsey, John M. Jones. Fayette street—Wm. Evans. William street—Wm. O. Lumsden, Joe Plotter. German street—Bernard Hill, Edw. Wincoat.—E. P. Phelps. Summerfield—Thos. Sewall, Jr. Emory—E. R. Veitch. Howard st.—Wm. F. Mercer. Sharp and Astor—Thos. McGee. Baltimore City Mission—Edward E. Allen. Baltimore Circuit—Wm. Hank, R. W. Brent, J. I. Gibbons, sup. Patapsco Station—A. A. Reese. Severn—P. D. Lipscomb, Matthew A. Turner. Annapolis—David Steele. West River—John Miller, Wm. T. D. Lemm. Calvert—Amos Smith, Thos. B. Williams. Bladensburg—Francis McCartney, Thos. B. Williams, Wm. Edmonds, sup. St. Mary's—Wm. H. Enos, Jas. Bunting, Charles—Isaac Collins, Joshua M. Grandin. Chas. B. Tippet, Assistant Agent Methodist Book Concern. John S. Mitchell, Agent American Bible Society.

NORTH BALTIMORE DISTRICT.—John Bear, P. E.—North Baltimore—H. Slicer, R. S. Vinton, Wm. L. Spotswood. East Baltimore—James Sewell, Samuel Keppeler. Caroline street—S. A. Rossell, John Lannahan. High street—F. Morgan. Green street—Amos Hill, Edw. Wincoat. Seaman's Bethel—Hezekiah Reed. Great Falls—Jacob Larkin, Jas. H. March. Hereford—J. H. W. Monroe, Job W. Lambrecht. E. Harford—Charles B. Young, Joseph France. W. Harford—John Ball, Jo. MacLay. Havre de Grace—Zane Bland. Shrewsbury—Jeremiah W. Cullum, John Stine. York—George D. Chinoth. Wrightsville—John Moorhead. Westminster—John Monroe, Charles McElrath. Liberty—Richard A. Jones. Union, Md.—Montgomery—Homer Holland, John W. Start. Rockville—Nelson Head, Wm. S. Baird, Basil Barry, sup. Patapsco Circuit—F. M. Mills, Wesley Rohr.

John Davis, Agent of Dickinson College.

POTOMAC DISTRICT.—T. B. Sargent, P. E.—Alexandria—Job Guest, S. V. Blake. Poultry and Astor—Henry Tarring, T. A. Morgan. Wesley Chapel—Norval Wilson. McKendree Chapel—Wm. G. Eggleston. Ebenezer—Oliver Edge, Jas. M. Hanson, sup. City Mission—E. Brown, George W. Griffith, John Griffith, William Wickes. Leesburg—John S. Martin. Fairfax—Robt. T. Nixon, Wm. Murphy, Loudoun—Joseph White, Jos. Merriken. Warren—Philip Reeser, Irvin H. Torrence. Stafford—James Watts, Samuel Smith. Fredericksburg—E. D. Owlin. King George—Thomas C. Hayes. Westmoreland—James Brads, F. C. Tebb. Lancaster—Mat G. Hamilton, Jas. R. Durbow.

ROCKINGHAM DISTRICT.—N. J. B. Morgan, P. E.—Rockingham—Stephen Hildebrand, Thomas F. Hildebrand, George Washington, John H. Hildebrand, J. W. Cronin. Augusta—G. W. Israel, T. F. McClure and Joseph Sprigg, super.—Lexington—B. N. Browne and Wm. H. Wilson. Fincastle—James Clarke and F. H. Richey, Salem—Joseph T. Phelps. Christiansburg and Floyd—Thos. H. Busey and Charles H. Reed. New Castle—John W. Bull. Monroe—Wm. H. Rennie and Adam Bland. Lewisburg Circuit—S. S. Roszel. Lewisburg Circuit—Thos. Hildebrand and M. L. Pugh. Bowlington—John L. Gilbert and John Hoover. Sweet Springs—Wm. Taylor. Huntersville—Samuel Register and G. O. Little. Deerfield—Enoch G. Jamieson.

WINCHESTER CIRCUIT.—John Smith, P. E.—Winchester Station—Wm. B. Edwards. Winchester Circuit—A. A. Eskridge, T. Cornelius. Front Royal—Robert Cadden, F. Isma, Jr. John W. Richardson, sup. Jefferson—Thomas Wheeler, George A. Colley. Harpers-Ferry—John S. Gandy, Shepherdson, John G. Berkeley—Wm. H. Coffin, E. L. Dulin. Hillsborough—R. M. Linscomb, James McKelley, Bath—Levi N. Monroe. South Branch—Alfred G. Chenoweth, R. D. Chambers. Moorfield—David Trout, J. Montgomery. Franklin—Nath'l L. Fish, Henry Hoffman. Wardensville—Wm. H. Laney. Woodstock—George G. Brook. Springfield—C. Parkison, John W. Hedges.

CARLETON DISTRICT.—Robert Emory, P. E.—Carleton Station—John A. Hare, super. Canby Circuit—Wm. Prettymann, James Guyer, William Butler. Bloomfield—J. N. Spangler, E. McCollum. Newport—F. Dyson, J. W. Ewing. Millfin—Gideon H. Day. Shippenburg—Wm. Meninger, Thomas M. Reese. Greencastle—Wm. Monroe, T. T. Wyson. Chambersburg—Jas. H. Brown, McConellsburg—J. M. Green, John Thrusb. Hagerstown—William Hirt, Boonsborough—Thos. Myers, Plummer Waters. Frederick City—George Morgan, Wm. Krebs. Frederick Circuit—David Thomas, J. W. Keller. Gettysburg—Solomon M. Hartman, T. H. Switzer. York Springs—D. Mullien, one to be supplied.

HUNTINGDON DISTRICT.—F. Furlong, P. E.—Lewistown Station—Geo. Guyer. Lewistown Circuit—Thos. S. Harding, Charles McClay. Huntingdon—Jos. S. Lee, W. D. Crawford. Warrior's Mark—E. Butler, Jacob Gruber, Birmingham—Jas. Stevens. Hollidaysburg—T. Mitchell. Williamsburg—Wesley Howe, A. B. Bellow. Concord—G. W. Deems, D. Wolfe. Shirleyburg—J. G. McKeehan, Wm. Gwynn. Thurgott Circuit—George Stevenson. Bedford—G. Burkstresser, D. Ball. E. Bedford—James Gamble. Frostburg—Peter McNally, A. E. Macley. Cumberland—John A. Henning. Allegany—J. W. Osborne, F. Gearhart.

NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICT.—S. Brison, P. E.—

Sunbury—John W. Houghawort, J. S. McCurra. Danville—James Ewing, Benjamin F. Booke. Berwick—John Bowen, Wm. F. Pentz, Thomas Bowman, sup. Bloomingdale—Robert Beers, Cambridge Graham. Luzerne—S. J. M. Conser, Alfred Wiles. Northumberland—H. Grever, N. S. Buckingham. Milton—A. Britain, E. F. Busey, Williamsport—Merrilly Gohsen. Lycoming—Joseph A. Ross, J. W. Elliot. Jersey Shore—David Dancyhill, J. W. Tongue. Lock Haven—Philip B. Reese. Bellefonte—Henry G. Dill, J. J. Pearce. Clearfield—Elias Welly, T. Barnhart. Penn's Valley—Wm. R. Mills. Samuel G. Hare, transferred to Philadelphia Conference.

Next annual Conference to be held in Baltimore city station, March 11, 1846—Fast Day, Friday, Sept. 5, 1846.

Appointments of the Methodist P. Church.—The Annual Conference of this Church closed its sittings on Thursday 21st inst. The attendance on its deliberations was unusually large, and much of an important and interesting character to the Church was transacted. The following appointments for the next year was made, previous to adjournment:—

Stations.—East Baltimore—Wm. H. Bordley; Dr. S. K. Jennings, supervisory assistant.—West Baltimore—Levi R. Reese; Dr. F. Waters, sup. east. Ninth street, Washington—Henry D. Coore, 1st M. P. Church, Washington—Jno. J. Murray. Georgetown—Josiah Varden, Alexandria—Dr. J. S. Reese. Kensington, Philadelphia—John G. Wilson. Brickmaker's, Phila.—John R. Nichols. Cumberland—J. T. Ward. Harpers-Ferry—Dr. Matchett. 1st M. P. Church, Southwark—Wm. Alexander. Wilmington—Samuel K. Cox.

Circuits.—Anne Rindel—Thos. Whitworth, David Wilson. Pipe Creek—Wm. Collier, J. K. Nichols, P. L. Wilson. Williamsport—Jno. Morgan, Wm. W. Johnson. Jefferson—Rowan. Deer Creek—Daniel B. Reese. Jesse M. Hinkle. Concord—Thomas M. Wilson. Trough Creek—R. Scott Norris, J. D. Brooks. New Market—John Elderidge, Wm. Hamilton. Baltimore—G. D. Hamilton. Abel Mitchell. Alleghany—Richard Adkinson. Prince William—Daniel Collier. Potomac—Nicholas Lemon. Cecil—James E. Elderidge. Queen Anne's—J. W. Everist, David Sherman. Talbot—S. B. Sutherland, William Dole. Caroline—Geo. Herbig. Sussex—H. A. Williams. T. Wright. New Town—Wm. Fisher, Thomas A. Moore. Cambridge—D. W. Bates, Wm. T. Eva. Dorchester—J. M. Haines. Sussex—J. Downing. Kent—Washington Roy, Abraham S. Eversole. Accomac—L. W. Bates, John Roberts. Howard—T. L. McLean, J. C. Davis. Carlisle—H. P. Jordan. Newport—J. K. Hembold. Union—D. T. Ewell, J. McLellan. Lewes—J. A. Jackson.

Missions.—First M. P. Church, Philadelphia, left un supplied. Liberty street, Baltimore—left un supplied. Rockville—to be supplied. Smyrna S. Wood.

Left without appointments at their own request.—J. W. Porter, L. A. Collins, J. W. Penuel, Isaac Webster, T. R. Remick, T. H. Stooton, A. Webster, F. Suter, T. M. Flint, Alfred Baker (superannuated). The Rev. Messrs T. L. McLean, N. Lemon, and J. J. Murray, were elected to the order of Elder, and Wm. T. Wright, to that of Deacon.

From the Free Press.

To the Voters of Jefferson County:

We announce our very worthy and esteemed friend and fellow townsman, Mr. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, as a candidate for the next General Assembly. Mr. Chambers is, and has been, an efficient, active, persevering and zealous Whig, and has devoted much of his time in serving the party. It is due to Mr. C., as well as to ourselves, to avow publicly that a fair representation was not made in the county Convention by the Delegates from Harpers-Ferry, in the Democratic exceptions. A public meeting was called at this precinct for the express purpose of concentrating the distracted sentiments in the person of some one of our citizens who might be presented to the meeting, hoping thereby to effect union and harmony. Unfortunately our efforts have been in vain, and the will of that meeting unceremoniously disregarded. We, therefore, take this course as the only alternate thereby to preserve our rights as voters in the choice of a candidate, being fully sensible that our rights have been violated, and that we are under no obligation to support the nomination effected by the will of a few dictators. As it is expected no candidates will be offered on the part of the opposition, there can be no evil resulting from this course. We therefore resolve to sustain, by every honorable means in our power, the claims of Mr. Chambers, at the coming election, believing in so doing, we are carrying out the wishes of a majority of the Whig voters of this precinct. Fly your good barrels, Republican Whigs. Harpers-Ferry, March 27, 1845.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—The Globe of Tuesday last contains the official list of appointments which have been confirmed by the Senate. We have published all of them heretofore, with the exception of the following:—

Henry Addison, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Illinois, in the place of Mark Skinner, whose commission has expired.

Andrew A. Kincannon, to be Marshal of the United States for the northern district of Mississippi, in the place of Alexander K. McClung, resigned.

John S. Rockwell, to be Marshal of the United States for the district of Wisconsin, in the place of Charles M. Prevost, whose commission has expired.

Henry Naylor, Thomas Turner, John L. Smith, Benedict Milburn, Joshua Pierce, Chas. J. Nourse, Samuel Sibout, and Henry Howison, to be Justices of the Peace in the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and Charles Scott and William N. Mills to be Justices of the Peace in the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia; their commissions either having expired, or being about to expire.

Henry Addison, Mayor elect of Georgetown, to be a Justice of the Peace in the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out in the stables in the rear of Mr. Seaton's hotel, Uniontown, Pa., which were wholly consumed. The granary of Mr. McClelland, adjoining, was also burnt, with its contents, about 4000 bushels of oats, besides some barrels of liquor and other stores. On Saturday morning previous, the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the same town, took fire, and the roof was burnt off before the flames could be arrested.

STATE FAITH.—The democratic legislature of Illinois has succeeded in passing the tax bill in spite of whig opposition; and Illinois is again with an unspotted escutcheon. This is the second State redeemed from "whig bankruptcy" by democratic honesty, since "Polk's election." Maryland, under whig rule, still lingers in the slough of repudiation, waiting in the expectation that another four years will bring her the promised relief of assumption. What a contrast does this practice form with the whig profession, that State digno honor goes hand in hand with democratic assent. Indeed there is nothing to which the democratic party can lay juster claims than to the preservation and redemption of State faith and credit.—The example of New York is a pregnant one.—Had the whigs succeeded in 1842, that State would have been now in as bad a condition as Maryland. It was the democratic energy in levying the mill tax which alone saved it. The ruling principle of the two parties differs as extravagance differs from retrenchment, and speculation from common sense.

[Columbian (Conn.) Register.]

AN ARMY OF DOCTORS.—At the commencement of the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, the degree of M. D. was conferred on 18 students. We only observe one from Maryland among the number, Oliver B. Knole. At the fourth annual meeting of the medical department of the University of New York, 120 gentlemen received the degree of M. D.—Sun.

## Meeting at Smithfield.

Pursuant to a notice given, a meeting of the Democratic party convened at the School-House in Smithfield on the 23d inst., Dr. BENJ. WIGGINTON in the Chair, and H. S. FARNESEWORTH, Secretary. On motion of John R. Beall it was Resolved, That the following preamble and resolutions be adopted:

Whereas—Regarding the meeting convened at the Court-house in this county on Monday, 17th inst., in which the friends, with one or two exceptions, of Mr. Bedinger alone participated, as but an ingenious effort of the minority portion of the Jefferson Democrats to control the majority and thus stifle the public will, known to be favorable to the holding of the proposed Convention in Winchester, on the 28th of the present month:

Be it therefore Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that no deference should be paid to the acts of said meeting, and that this Precinct do not commit to any Delegates to said Convention, whose duty it shall be to carry out the ascertained will of this Precinct, known to be favorable to the re-nomination of the Hon. WILLIAM LUCAS.

Resolved, That Thomas Watson, sr., James Grantham, M. S. Hunsicker, John G. Myers, Dr. Benj. Wigginton, Joseph Smith and George Murphy, be appointed said Delegates; as many being present in Convention to cast the entire vote of this Precinct. That this meeting pledges itself by all fair and honorable means to sustain the nomination of the Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Democratic papers of the District.

Resolved, further, That to give circulation to the proceedings of this meeting as early a day as possible, they be published in hand-bill form, and that a Committee be appointed to procure funds for defraying the expense of the same.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.  
BENJ. WIGGINTON, Ch'n.  
H. S. FARNESEWORTH, Sec'y.

## Meeting at Charlestown.

At a precinct meeting of the Democratic party, holden in the Court house in Charlestown, Saturday, 22d inst., on motion A. J. O'Bannon, Esq., JACOB MOLER, Esq., was called to the chair, and on motion W. S. CLARK was appointed Secretary. The meeting having been organized, A. J. O'Bannon, Esq., moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare business for the consideration of the meeting. The Chair appointed A. J. O'Bannon, Col. B. Davenport, Capt. J. W. Rowen said committee.

The committee appointed to prepare business for the meeting reported:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting there should be a District Convention held at as early a period as practicable, to nominate a candidate for Congress, and that the time and place suggested by the meeting held in Winchester, on the first Monday in this month, meet the concurrence of this meeting.

Resolved, That the chair be and he is hereby authorized to appoint six delegates to represent this precinct in said proposed Convention.

The Chair appointed Col. B. Davenport, Wm. Clark, Capt. J. W. Rowan, John Avis, Jr., John C. R. Taylor and John Shewalter said Delegates.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Democratic papers of the District. On motion the meeting adjourned.

JACOB MOLER, Chairman.  
W. SCOTT CLARK, Secretary.

## MEETING AT SHEPHERDSTOWN.

In pursuance of notice published in the Spirit of Jefferson, the Democrats of the Shepherdstown precinct met at Joseph Eitler's Tavern on Saturday, March 23d, 1845; WILLIAM ORSBORN was called to the chair, and SAMUEL KNOTT appointed Secretary.

On motion the following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:—

Resolved, That this meeting concur in the propriety of a district convention, to be held in the Town of Winchester on Friday, the 28th inst., as precinct met at Joseph Eitler's Tavern on Saturday, March 23d, 1845; and that the time and place suggested by the meeting held in Winchester, on the first Monday in this month, meet the concurrence of this meeting.

Resolved, That Capt. Jacob Rinehart, Henry Cook, John Orsborn, S. W. Hoag and Edward Lucas, Jr., (son of Edward) be and are hereby appointed Delegates to represent this precinct in the district Convention to meet in the Town of Winchester on Friday the 28th inst.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support the nominee of said Convention and to use all honorable means to promote his election.

Resolved, That this meeting disapproves of the efforts that have been, and are still making against a Precinct Convention, and of the attempt of a few to dictate to a large majority in this precinct, who are in favor of another Convention, being satisfied nothing else will save the district.

WILLIAM ORSBORN, Ch'n.  
SAMUEL KNOTT, Sec'y.

## Democratic Meeting in Smithfield.

In pursuance of a previous notice, a meeting of the Democratic party, was held in the public school room in the town of Smithfield, on Saturday the 22nd inst. On motion Capt. JOSEPH G. PACKETT was called to the Chair, and JAMES MERCHANT appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly explained by Robert W. Baylor, he moved that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Whereupon, the chair appointed Robert W. Baylor, Walter J. Burwell and John R. Redman. The committee in a few moments reported the following resolutions, which, after some discussion, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That believing that another convention cannot be fairly organized,

Arrival of the Steam Ship Cambria.

The Cambria arrived at Boston on Tuesday evening at 10 o'clock, after a rough but short passage of 14 days. She brought 67 passengers, and some very interesting news.

Parliament assembled on the 4th day of February, and its proceedings are highly interesting and important to the commercial interest of this country.

The news of the payment of the Pennsylvania interest has given great satisfaction. Rev. Sydney Smith, the well known canon of St. Paul's and writer against Pennsylvania faith, is dead.

M. Guizot has triumphed in the Chamber of Deputies, on the vote of supply for the Secret Service, by a majority of 24.

Commercial.—The business transactions of the last fortnight are favorable to the extension of trade—foreign and domestic. The Cotton Market in Liverpool, is buoyant, and every one prognosticates the happiest results from the abolition of the import duty on the raw material.

The American Provision Market is dull. The reduction in the price of Irish Pork has impeded the sale of American. Of Butter from the United States there is none in market; Cheese is in steady demand, and commands fair prices.

Several things have given more satisfaction in commercial circles than the intelligence which came to hand by the late packet, that the State of Pennsylvania has paid the interest of its debt for the current six months.

It will probably be remembered, that at the time of the tragical occurrences on board the Somers, whilst under the command of McKENZIE, he tied up in bags or sacks, in some peculiar manner, a number of the boys on board, whom he had reason to suppose were either concerned in or sympathized with the mutiny.

It is a singular manner, in which he held the candle while he lowered down the bucket to get it out. After trying for a while without success, he told his wife to try if she could get it out, and when she leaned over the well, he took hold of her and pitched her head foremost into it.

There will be no Divine Service in the Episcopal Church Charleston, on the next Sabbath, but the Church will be open for service on the Second and Third Sundays after, in the absence of the Rector.

There will be no Divine Service in the Episcopal Church Charleston, on the next Sabbath, but the Church will be open for service on the Second and Third Sundays after, in the absence of the Rector.

There will be no Divine Service in the Episcopal Church Charleston, on the next Sabbath, but the Church will be open for service on the Second and Third Sundays after, in the absence of the Rector.

There will be no Divine Service in the Episcopal Church Charleston, on the next Sabbath, but the Church will be open for service on the Second and Third Sundays after, in the absence of the Rector.

There will be no Divine Service in the Episcopal Church Charleston, on the next Sabbath, but the Church will be open for service on the Second and Third Sundays after, in the absence of the Rector.

There will be no Divine Service in the Episcopal Church Charleston, on the next Sabbath, but the Church will be open for service on the Second and Third Sundays after, in the absence of the Rector.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET—March 27, 1845. CATTLE.—There were offered at the scales yesterday, 235 head of Beef Cattle, about 300 of which were sold to butchers at prices ranging from \$4 to \$6 75 per 100 lbs, net, according to quality.

GRAIN.—Demand for wheat good, but supply very light. Sales of white (not prime) have been made at \$1 05 a bushel.

BAKING.—There is a good demand for Bacon, and Sides are tending upwards; Western and Baltimore packed sales as follows: Hams 7 a 31 cents; Shoulders 9 a 25 cents; Sides 6 a 21 cents; assorted 6 cents.

WHEAT.—Demand increasing, and prices slightly improved. We quote bids at 23 cents, and bids at 21 a 22 cents per gallon.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John A. Gere, Mr. JOHN AVID, Jr., to Miss SARAH ANN MCKEE—all of this town.

On Thursday evening, 20th inst. by Rev. J. Shrigley, J. STAPLETON ROGERS, to Miss LYDIA M. CUMMINS, the only daughter of the late Robert Cummins, Esq. of Baltimore.

DIED.

In Leetown, in this county on Sunday the 25th, Rev. FREEMAN CLARSON of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York, aged 82 years.

In Marlborough, on the 20th inst. in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. JANE MELMEL. Mature in age and in piety; she came to her grave in peace.

On the 16th instant in the 64th year of his age, Dr. JOHN C. GAZER, of this county. He has been a practitioner of Medicine for many years and had gained himself a high reputation. His loss will be felt and deplored by an extensive community.

On the 16th instant in the 64th year of his age, Dr. JOHN C. GAZER, of this county. He has been a practitioner of Medicine for many years and had gained himself a high reputation.

On the 16th instant in the 64th year of his age, Dr. JOHN C. GAZER, of this county. He has been a practitioner of Medicine for many years and had gained himself a high reputation.

On the 16th instant in the 64th year of his age, Dr. JOHN C. GAZER, of this county. He has been a practitioner of Medicine for many years and had gained himself a high reputation.

On the 16th instant in the 64th year of his age, Dr. JOHN C. GAZER, of this county. He has been a practitioner of Medicine for many years and had gained himself a high reputation.

On the 16th instant in the 64th year of his age, Dr. JOHN C. GAZER, of this county. He has been a practitioner of Medicine for many years and had gained himself a high reputation.

On the 16th instant in the 64th year of his age, Dr. JOHN C. GAZER, of this county. He has been a practitioner of Medicine for many years and had gained himself a high reputation.

On the 16th instant in the 64th year of his age, Dr. JOHN C. GAZER, of this county. He has been a practitioner of Medicine for many years and had gained himself a high reputation.

On the 16th instant in the 64th year of his age, Dr. JOHN C. GAZER, of this county. He has been a practitioner of Medicine for many years and had gained himself a high reputation.

On the 16th instant in the 64th year of his age, Dr. JOHN C. GAZER, of this county. He has been a practitioner of Medicine for many years and had gained himself a high reputation.

On the 16th instant in the 64th year of his age, Dr. JOHN C. GAZER, of this county. He has been a practitioner of Medicine for many years and had gained himself a high reputation.

On the 16th instant in the 64th year of his age, Dr. JOHN C. GAZER, of this county. He has been a practitioner of Medicine for many years and had gained himself a high reputation.

On the 16th instant in the 64th year of his age, Dr. JOHN C. GAZER, of this county. He has been a practitioner of Medicine for many years and had gained himself a high reputation.

On the 16th instant in the 64th year of his age, Dr. JOHN C. GAZER, of this county. He has been a practitioner of Medicine for many years and had gained himself a high reputation.

On the 16th instant in the 64th year of his age, Dr. JOHN C. GAZER, of this county. He has been a practitioner of Medicine for many years and had gained himself a high reputation.

On the 16th instant in the 64th year of his age, Dr. JOHN C. GAZER, of this county. He has been a practitioner of Medicine for many years and had gained himself a high reputation.

On the 16th instant in the 64th year of his age, Dr. JOHN C. GAZER, of this county. He has been a practitioner of Medicine for many years and had gained himself a high reputation.

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the Fourth Thursday in next month, (April, 1845) Polls will be opened according to law, for the election of two persons to represent the county of Jefferson in the next House of Delegates of this Commonwealth—and for a Representative in Congress from the 10th Congressional District of Virginia, of which Jefferson county forms a part.

At the Court-house, under the superintendance of Wm. Lisle Baker, George W. Sappington, Wm. F. Alexander, George B. Beall and Charles G. Stewart, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

MONEY WANTED.

OUR Subscribers, Advertisers, &c., will bear in mind, that all the expenses of our office are cash; and to meet them, we must rely upon those whom we serve. At this time, especially, when rent and other expenses are falling due, we should feel extremely grateful for assistance.

At the Court-house, under the superintendance of Wm. Lisle Baker, George W. Sappington, Wm. F. Alexander, George B. Beall and Charles G. Stewart, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

ADAM YOUNG, Jr., AGENT FOR

Joseph Crosby, of Baltimore, HAS just received, and is daily receiving fresh supplies of English, American, West and East India Goods, and is prepared to sell, and will sell at a lower rate than can be had at any other Store in Jefferson county, either at Wholesale or Retail.

At the Court-house, under the superintendance of Wm. Lisle Baker, George W. Sappington, Wm. F. Alexander, George B. Beall and Charles G. Stewart, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Anthony R. Doran & Co. I shall sell at the late residence of the said Doran, in Bolivar, in Jefferson county, and State of Virginia, on SATURDAY the 29th day of March, 1845, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, a variety of articles of Personal Property.

At the Court-house, under the superintendance of Wm. Lisle Baker, George W. Sappington, Wm. F. Alexander, George B. Beall and Charles G. Stewart, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murphy, James Grantham, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David Bilymore, Edward Lucas, Sen., and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John G. Unsell, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle, Gerard B. Wager, and William Smallwood or any two or more of them.</

Miscellaneous.

The Widow and the Cobbler.

Some time ago the husband of an ancient dame, resident in London, died without making his will, for the want of which very necessary precaution, his estate would have passed away from his widow, had she not resorted to the following expedient to avert the loss of her property. She concealed the death of her husband, and prevailed upon an old cobbler, her neighbor, who was in person somewhat like the deceased, to go to bed at her house, and personate him, in which character it was agreed that he should dictate a will, leaving the widow the estate in question. An attorney was next sent for to draw up the writings. The widow, who, on his arrival, appeared in great affliction at her good man's danger, began to ask questions of her pretended husband calculated to elicit the answers she expected and desired. The cobbler groaning, and looking as much like a person giving up the ghost as possible, feebly answered, "I intend to leave you half of my estate, and I think the poor shoemaker who lives opposite, is deserving the other half, for he has always been a good neighbor." The widow was thunderstruck at receiving a reply so different to that which she expected, but dare not negotiate the cobbler's will, for fear of losing the whole of the property, while the old rogue in bed (who was himself the poor old shoemaker living opposite) laughed in his sleeve, and divided with her the fruits of a project which the widow had intended for her sole benefit.

Love.—A complaint of the heart, growing out of inordinate longing after something difficult to obtain. It attacks persons of both sexes, generally between the ages of thirteen and thirty; some have been known to have it at the age of sixty. SYMPTOMS.—Absence of mind; giving things wrong names; calling tears nectar, and sighs zephyrs, a great fondness for poetry and music, gazing on the moon and stars, loss of appetite, neglect of business, a loathing for all things—save one, blood-hot eyes, and a constant desire to sigh. EFFECTS.—A strong heart burn, pulse high, stupidity, eloquent eyes, sleeplessness, and all that sort of thing. At times imaginations bright, bowers of roses, winged cupids and buttered peas, and then again oceans of despair, racks, tortures, and hair-springed pistols.

Cure.—Get married. "OK-DRINK"—a good name for small beginnings of great things.—At a public meeting in this city, the Rev. J. Spaulding dwelt a few moments on the deathless nature and extent of moral influence. "Away among the Alleghenies," said he, "there is a spring so small that a single ox or a runner's dog could drink it dry. It stands in an obtrusive way among the hills, till it spreads out in the beautiful Ohio. Thence it stretches away a thousand miles, leaving on its banks more than a hundred villages and cities and many thousand cultivated farms; and bearing on its bosom more than half a thousand steamboats. Then joining the Mississippi, it stretches away and away some twelve hundred miles more, till it falls into the great emblem of eternity. It is one of the tributaries of that ocean, which, obedient only to God, shall roll and roar, till the angel, with one foot on the sea, and the other on the land, shall lift up his hand to heaven and swear that time shall be no longer. So with moral influence. It is a rivulet—a rivulet—an ocean, boundless and fathomless as eternity.—Telegraph.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.—Wishing and sighing and imagining and dreaming of greatness, said William W., will never make you great. But cannot a young man command his energies? Read Foster on decision of character. That book will tell you what it is in your power to accomplish. You must gird up your loins and go to work with all the indomitable energy of Hannibal scaling the Alps. It is your duty to make the most of talents, time and opportunities.

Alfred, King of England, though he performed more business than any of his subjects, found time to study. Frederick the great, with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war, and on the eve of battle, found time to revel in the charms of philosophy, and to feast himself on the luxuries of learning. Bonaparte, with Europe at his disposal, with Kings at his ante-chamber begging for vacant thrones, and at the head of thousands of men, whose destinies were suspended on his arbitrary pleasure, had time to converse with books.

HEATHEN NOTIONS OF DEATH.—The Thracians rejoiced at a burial, which they esteemed the road to beatitude, and therefore indulged in all manner of festivities. The Arabs regard it impious to mourn for the dead; "that is," say they, "for those who are in Paradise." The Japanese make a succession of feasts upon the death of their friends or relatives. One of these is upon the day of the decease; another on the seventeenth, fortieth, hundredth, and thousandth. This custom is almost universal in Japan. Cyrus, on the bed of death, desired the Persians to rejoice at his funeral, and not to lament as if he were really dead.

HARD TO UNDERSTAND.—Well, my lad, that is small corn you are heaving. Yes, sir, said the boy, while he continued his labor, we planted small corn. But I looked rather yellow. Yes, sir, we planted the yellow kind, returned the boy, scratching away at the hard and stony soil. But I do not believe you will have more than half a crop, continued the traveller. No, sir, we planted it on the shares, hallooed, the boy, as the stranger rode on.

FUTURITY.—Some of the Asiatic philosophers imagined souls to descend even into vegetables and minerals. The Egyptians believed that the soul passed into quadrupeds, birds and fishes, and that after a certain era, it again animated the body of man. Some Tartar tribes bury the best horse with a deceased person in order that he may make use of it in the other world; and the Laplanders place a purse of money in the grave of their friends, that they may have wherewith to pay the porter at the gate of Paradise. There is a tribe on the Gold Coast of Africa, who believe that when they die they will be changed into white men.

Hit one of your own size, as the tenpenny said to the hammer. A Dutchman, bid an extraordinary price for an alarm clock and gave reason. "Dat as he lo'd'd' to rise early, he had now nodding to do but to pull a spring and he could wake himself."

A bit of a wag on board the steamboat from Norfolk, being not a little disquieted in his slumbers by some legions of fellow lodgers who seemed to dispute his claim to the berth called out, hallo Stewart! What, Massa? Bring me the way-bill.—What for, Massa? I want to see if these bed bugs put down their names before I did; if not I want 'em turned out.

YOUTH.—Youth is a flowing stream, on whose current the shadow may rest, but not remain; sunshine is natural to its glad waters, and the flowers will spring up on its banks, despite the wintry storm and chilling wind. A year in youth is like a month in spring; it is wonderful to observe the rapid alteration that is brought by the genial and vivifying influences of these few fleeting days; the germ expands into a leaf and the bud into a flower, almost before we have marked the change.

None are so fond of secrets, as those who do not mean to keep them; such persons covet secrets as a spendthrift covets money, for the purpose of circulation. "Did you ever see any of the popular novels?" said a city dame, to a country cousin. "No, madam," she replied, "but I have seen popular trees."

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

The golden beams of dawn in the West, Reflect the golden beams of dawn in the sky, The azure horizon in crimson dressed, The varied visions of each vanished year.

The Nightingale resumes her plaintive strain, The blushing flowers their tender petals close, The wren's melodious notes are heard no more, And bustling nature softens to repose.

The rose and hawthorn decked with glittering dew, While cooling zephyrs gently murmur near, The vernal flowers their tender petals close, The varied visions of each vanished year.

The joys of childhood rush upon the heart, The wren's melodious notes are heard no more, Unsullied joys which never can depart From memory, while life's crimson tide shall flow.

Each grassy slope, o'er which in childish glee, With happy comrades bounding by my side, We wandered gaily, unrestrained and free From ceremony and ungenial pride.

No arrows barbed, our guileless bosoms reach, But those which live in sweet perfume hung, No jealous sigh, no look of discontent, No words of envy, no deceitful tongue—

By flattery's demon prompted to deprive The unsuspecting of that heart-fruit, Which doth to us as calmly as the ocean wave, When gathering storm and howling tempest cease, Forboding fear of future destiny

Had ne'er approached, to mar at sweet repose (Which had not thought ever not dreamed to be The fate of him, of unnumbered woes.

But time, alas! has swept these hours away, Which only to the mind in visions come, Oblivion hides the dear reality Beneath its gloomy, dark, sepulchral dome.

Oh where are those whom then I fondly loved, Whose memory still I cherish with delight, Whose smiles and looks have been removed, The ties which did my heart to them unite.

The leaves of Autumn, withered, faded, sear, Nipped by the frost and scattered by the Wind, And trunks forsaken, prove an emblem dear, Of Love's own gone and Love's own left behind.

Many have drank of sorrow's mingled cup; To some bright visions have been portrayed: Take one example—of a blasted hope, Whose brightest joys are all in ruins laid.

The lovely Rose—the pride of all the train, The sweetest flower that decked the gay parterre, Whose glaucous leaves poured forth the sweetest strain Of the group to charm the listening ear.

Eye seventeen bright summers passed away, Her vows were plighted, her affections won, And she, the happiest, gayest of the gay, Then fancied her enjoyments but begun.

But five short years, alas! have changed the scene, And now his widowed heart, o'erwhelmed with grief, For aught on earth to minister relief.

No husband now to wipe the falling tear, No parent's voice to soothe the sinking soul, No brother kind, no tender sister near, To sympathize and make the wounded whole.

Two little doves her bleeding heart sustained; The angel "Livy" pruned by her side— "The sweet Edwilda" soothes each plaintive strain, The Mother's jewels they—the Mother's pride.

But Memory, cease those visions to portray! Those lingering visions of departed years— My penitential tears shall ever own their way, And green shall they be kept by memory's tears.

BALTIMORE CITY.

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: Ball's Sarsaparilla—Sands' Sarsaparilla, Chapman's Worm Mixture—Swain's Panacea, Wright's do—Jodkin's Patent Ointment, Campher, refined—Rhubarb, root & powdered, Castor Oil, (cold pressed)—Gum Arabic, Epsom Salts—Roll Brimstone, Magnesia, Calcined and lump, Oil of Lemon and other Oils, Flowers of Sulphur—Calomel—Hydro-sublimed, 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—tf.

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

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c., which they offer upon accommodating terms for cash, or the usual credit to prompt customers. Baltimore, Nov. 23, 1844—6m.

FOUNTAIN INN, (LATE BELTZHOEVERS,) LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. W. W. DIX, 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 maintained but augmented.

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, Md.

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 the city. He respectfully invites a call from his friends, and then they can judge for the truth of the above.

GEORGE W. SAPPINGTON, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILL attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke counties. Residence—Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. Jan. 10, 1845—4f.

G. W. J. COPE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE on Lexington Street, opposite the Court House. November 1, 1844.

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

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

R. HUME BUTCHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, ATTENDS the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick and Berkeley Counties. August 2, 1844—4f.

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

WANTED. ANY quantity of good, clean Clover Seed, for which the highest market price will be given. Jan. 31. E. M. AINSWORTH.

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

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c. White Lead in Oil, large and small kegs; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Japan, &c., Chrome Green, do. Yellow, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, &c. for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co. Nov. 15, 1844.

NEW YORK CITY.

WHOLESALE HOUSES, NEW-YORK. THE subscribers are now amply prepared with full Stocks of Goods in their respective departments, peculiarly suited to the wants of Southern and Western Merchants.

The large and varied assortment which the New York market affords to purchasers, presents a superior opportunity for a choice selection, and on terms in all respects as favorable, to say the least, as any other market.

Southern and Western Merchants are assured of our determination to please, if possible, all who are in search of Spring and Summer Supplies, and are respectfully invited to examine our several stocks and prices.

Silks and Fancy Goods. Bowen & McNamee, 16 William, corner of Beaver street. Carleton, Frothingham & Co., No. 172 Pearl street, corner of Pine street.

Straw Goods. G. M. Peck, 146 Pearl street. Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. Doremus, Suydam & Nixon, No. 39 Nassau street, corner of Liberty, opposite the Post Office.

C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., 207 Pearl street, four doors above Maiden Lane. Nelson & Graydon, 61 Cedar street, next door to the new Post Office.

J. W. & R. Leavitt, 166 Pearl street. Parsons & Lawrence, 129 Pearl street and 89 Beaver, a few doors below Wall street. Bradner & Co., 180 Pearl street, near Wall.

John P. Stagg & Co., 182 Pearl street. F. S. & D. Athorp, 63 William street, corner of Cedar street. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Summer Goods.

Wilson G. Hunt & Co., No. 82 William street, corner of Maiden Lane. F. S. Winston & Co., 138 Pearl street; Foreign and Domestic Woollens, Vestings and Pantaloon Stuffs.

Hardware and Cutlery. Wolfe & Gillespie, 193 Pearl street, near Maiden Lane. Hyalop & Brother, successors to Robert Hyalop & Son, No. 220 Pearl street, above Maiden Lane.

Cornell, Brothers, 269 Pearl, corner Fulton street. Wetmore & Co., 79 and 81 Vesey, and 205 Washington streets; Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Bar Iron and Steel.

John Van Nest, successor to Abraham Van Nest, 114 Pearl street; Hanover Square; Importer and Dealer in Saddlery, Coach and Harness Hardware.

W. I. Buck, 309 Pearl street, four doors above Maiden Lane; extensive Manufacturer and Importer of Saddlery, Harness and Coach Hardware. Henry Baylis, 105 Maiden Lane, Manufacturer and Importer of Needles and Fancy Goods.

Importer of French and English Staple Stationery. Lewis I. Cohen, 138 William street, two doors from Fulton. Importers of Watches, Fine Cutlery, Jewellery and Plated Ware.

Fellows, Wardsworth & Co., No. 17 Maiden Lane. Ball, Tompkins & Black, (late Marquand & Co.), 181 Broadway.

Boots, Shoes, Leghorn, Palm Hats and Caps, Bonnets, &c. D. & A. Wesson, 157 Pearl street, near Wall. Spofford, Tileston & Co., 149 Water street.

Watson & Shipman, No. 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post Office. Calvin W. How, 131 Maiden Lane. Books and Stationery.

Collins, Brother & Co., 264 Pearl street. Pratt, Woodford & Co., 63 Wall street. Huntington & Savage, 216 Pearl street. Importers of Fancy Articles, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, &c.

CRUSHED SUGAR—Superior article, for sale by J. J. MILLER & WOODS, February 28. MATTING—6-4 and 4-4 Matting, most superior quality and cheap, just received by Feb. 28. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Spring Menselins. A FEW pieces beautiful new style spring Menselins and Prints, just received. Feb. 28. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

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.

WEAK LUNGS and WEAK BREAST. When any person is predisposed to consumption, it generally manifests itself by certain symptoms, which are called CONSUMPTIVE SYMPTOMS, the most common of which are a pain in the breast, and an oppression and pain about the lungs.

When these symptoms are experienced, to guard against consumption it is advisable to STRENGTHEN THE LUNGS AND BREAST. This may be done effectually by using HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOARHOUD.

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

HANCE'S SUPERIOR LILY WHITE, AND HANCE'S PEARL POWDER, both articles for beautifying and improving the complexion. Price 60 cts. per box. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner of Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by J. H. BEARD & Co. Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

Perficial 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.

To Carpenters. I HAVE just received some superior Spring-steel Saws, Gissels, Planes, Plane-bits, with and without caps, Hatchets, Hand-axes, Broad-axes, &c., which I will sell as cheap as they can be had here or elsewhere.

IRON—Bar and Plough Irons, all sorts and sizes from Hughes's Furnace; Castings, &c., just received by Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS.

Balm of Columbin—For the Hair. PERSONS who have thin hair, or whose hair is falling out, have here an article that will keep it from falling out, and increase the growth of it to a remarkable degree.

This preparation was discovered some 16 or 20 years ago, since which time the sale of it has been on the increase. Thousands of bottles are sold weekly in the city of New York. It will keep the hair perfectly free from dandruff, and smooth and glossy.

Its great virtue is in restoring the hair on the heads of those partially bald. It has been known to restore the hair on the heads of those who have been bald for years. Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, and A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 17, 1845—6w1y.

East India Hair Dye, FOR COLORING THE HAIR PERFECTLY BLACK OR BROWN. THIS preparation will color the coarsest red or grey hair the most beautiful black or brown. There is no mistake about the article at all, if used according to directions; it will do what is said of it. Out of ten thousand bottles that have been used, not one has been brought back or any fault found with it.

Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, and A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 17, 1845.

JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY. No. 1, Miller's Row. JAMES McDANIEL, tenners his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to state to his friends and the public generally, that the Boot and Shoe-making will be carried on in its various branches, with redoubled energy, under the name of JAMES McDANIEL & Co., who will have on hand at all times, the best materials, and also the very best workmen that can be procured, and will warrant their work to be inferior to none made in the Valley, and at prices which (they humbly conceive) will render entire satisfaction. They hope the plain, as well as the most fashionable, will give them a call.

J. McDANIEL will always be found at his post, and will exert every effort to give satisfaction. Ladies will at all times be waited on at their houses, and the work returned, when done. We expect to keep on hand a considerable supply of all kinds of work. Persons who patronize us may rely upon the work being done promptly, and our cash prices cannot be beat.

J. McDANIEL, SAMUEL RIDENOUR. Charlestown, Feb. 14, 1845—4f. N. B. A journeyman wanted immediately on the ladies bench.

Saddle and Harness Manufactory. THE undersigned would take occasion to return thanks to his many kind friends for the liberal encouragement extended towards him for the last few years. With the commencement of the new year he has been enabled to make a change in his business, which will prove alike of advantage to his customers, and beneficial to himself. He will still continue to manufacture, in the most approved style, and of the best materials, every description of Saddles, Carriage & Wagon Harness, equal, if not superior, to that of any other manufactory in this section of country.

Also, will be kept constantly on hand, or manufactured to order, the most approved style of TRAVELLING TRUNKS, of all sizes, and at the most reasonable prices.

A call from old friends and new is still solicited, believing from long experience in his business, and a desire to please, mutual satisfaction will be rendered. Work will be sold at prices to suit the times, for cash, or to good customers on the usual credit.

STONE CUTTING. WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, and adjoining counties, who may wish to mark the graves of their lamented dead, that he still continues to make and supercribe MONUMENTS—Box, Column, and plain TOPE SLABS—And Head and Foot STONES OF EVERY VARIETY.

Having purchased an extensive QUARRY of the most beautiful White and Variegated MARBLE, and an extensive water power to saw and polish with, his prices will be LOW. One great advantage to purchasers is, that all Stone will be delivered at his risk, without any extra charge.

LETTERING neatly executed. By application to Mr. Jas. W. BELLE, Charlestown, those who may desire any of the above articles can be shown the list of prices and the different plans. He will also forward any orders, epitaphs, &c., that may be desired. Or by addressing me at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., orders can be filled without delay.

No imposition need be feared, as my prices are uniform. Aug. 23, 1844—1y.

Headache Remedy, FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE. THIS distressing complaint may be cured by using one bottle of Sophia's Sick Headache Remedy, which has cured thousands of the worst cases. Persons after suffering weeks with this deathlike sickness, will buy a bottle of this remedy, and be cured, and then complain of their folly in not buying it before. People are expected to use the whole bottle, not use it two or three times, and then complain that they are not cured. A bottle will cure them.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, and A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 17, 1845.

Further Proof of the Efficacy of Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound in relieving afflicted man. MR. GEORGE T. WARRINGTON, residing in York street, Federal Hill, Baltimore, was attacked with a violent cough and sore throat, and after trying many remedies, was induced by a friend to use Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound, and before using one bottle was entirely cured.

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

After trying many remedies, she was persuaded by a friend to use Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound, and after using three doses, she experienced great relief, and before she had finished the bottle was entirely cured. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by J. H. BEARD & Co. Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

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

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

HANCE'S COMPOUND MEDICATED HOARHOUD CANDY, for Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, Sore Throat, Clearing the Voice, Consumption, Bronchitis, Croup, &c. Invented, prepared and sold by SETH S. HANCE, corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co. Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

LARD LAMPS.—Just received, another supply of those handsome Marble Base Lard Lamps, which will be sold low by Jan. 31. CHAS. G. STEWART.

# SPRINGFIELD

VOL. 1.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1845.

NO. 38.

## SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

Published weekly, by JAMES W. BELLER, at \$3 00 in advance—\$3 50 if paid within six months—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

## General Intelligence.

**STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION—Loss of Life.**—On the 10th inst., as the steam boat Pilot was going along the brig Pioneer, in the Mississippi, bound to New Orleans, all four of her boilers exploded, and she sank immediately. The following are the names of the persons killed and wounded:

H. B. Webster, branch pilot of the brig, badly wounded; Captain Brown, of the low-boat, slightly injured; W. B. Fagan, first engineer, killed; Lathrop G. Bean, 2d do. badly injured; Wm. Ralphy, pilot, do. Wm. Davis, steersman, missing; Matthew Berry, deck hand, do. one man, name unknown, deck hand, do.; Joseph Lauck, fireman, slightly injured; Wm. Colloff, deck hand, do.; Isaac Green, do. do.; Wm. P. Smith, fireman, uninjured; Charles L. Lee, and Bill, negroes belonging to Capt. Cow, uninjured.

**EXCITEMENT IN NORTH WESTERN VIRGINIA.**—A large public meeting has been held in Parkersburg, in Wood county, to take into consideration the recent action of the Legislature of Virginia upon the application of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the right of way for their road through this State. The meeting was addressed by Gen. S. S. Senter, J. H. Johnson, late Senator from that county, in a rather inflammatory speech, in the course of which he denounced the action of the Legislature as "tyrannical, oppressive, and unheard of in the history of legislation."

He said "the time had arrived when forbearance ceased to be a virtue; and he called upon his fellow-citizens to take the matter into their own hands, to investigate it calmly and dispassionately and to vindicate their inalienable and undeniable rights." A series of resolutions were reported by a committee, which are not published, but their consideration was postponed to a future meeting on the ground that "deliberation in council was as important as energy and promptness in action," and as "it was desirable that there should be a concerted movement of all interested."

**CONSTRUCTIVE TRAVELLING.**—A Washington letter says, before the adjournment of the extra session of the U. S. Senate, it was decided that the Senators were entitled to mileage for the extra session, although not one of them had left the precincts of Washington. The travelling is all constructive, and thus without paying out a cent or moving from their places, the Senators will each pocket for travelling, a compensation of about \$700 on an average, amounting in the aggregate to some \$350,000 or \$400,000.

**THE TEXAS QUESTION IN EUROPE.**—The Richmond Enquirer says:—We have received by the last steamer an interesting letter from our intelligent correspondent, in Germany, "Agricola," of the 28th February. He says: "The annexation vote has created no sensation on this side of the water." The British press is unusually silent, both in relation to Texas and Oregon. "Let the people of the United States be true to themselves—Whig and Democrat uniting on questions concerning the durability and safety of the Union—and they have nothing to apprehend from abroad." It is encouraged to believe, from my accounts per the Cambria, that measures were adopted by Congress, which would give jurisdiction, or will at an early period, over Oregon and Texas. If this has been done, rely upon it, the nation will enjoy repose, hereafter, on better terms with Great Britain than it has since it had existence."

**A DIPLOMATIC VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.**—The National Intelligence of yesterday morning says:—We understand that the members of the diplomatic corps waited upon the President of the United States yesterday in a body, and, through their senior, the Minister of Russia, made an address to him on the occasion of his accession to the Presidency, expressive of the friendly sentiments entertained towards the United States by the sovereigns and governments whom they represent, and of their earnest desire to continue to maintain the existing friendly and peaceful relations between this country and theirs; to which address the President made a fitting reply, recognizing that the members of the diplomatic corps were on his part, as the Chief Magistrate of his own country."

**THE ASSAULT ON THE HON. J. Q. ADAMS.**—In the Criminal Court, yesterday, the case of the United States vs. Captain Sangster, was disposed of. It grew out of an occurrence at the Capitol during the last session of Congress; Capt. Sangster having committed an assault and battery upon the Hon. J. Q. Adams. This gentleman, in the course of his testimony, stated that he, at the time, thought Sangster must have been insane or intoxicated; that a few days after the assault he received a letter, which perfectly satisfied him that Sangster did not commit the assault with any malicious intention, and he freely forgave him, hoping that so far as he was personally concerned, that no punishment might be inflicted.

**MR. RADCLIFFE, after the cause was submitted to the court, appealed to the jury on behalf of the accused, and read various letters evidencing the character of Captain Sangster as a gentleman and soldier.**

The Court, however, sentenced him to thirty days' confinement in the county jail, and to pay a fine of \$100. The judgment was temporarily suspended, in order to enable a petition to be sent to the President for a pardon. One was drawn up, and immediately received the signatures of Mr. Adams and Judge Dunlop.

**ADAMS'S DOG.**—An intoxicated man, walking near the Worcester, (Mass.) Railroad, fell across the track, and there lay. He was accompanied by a dog, which, after looking at the representative of fallen humanity, immediately betook itself to a tenement in the vicinity, and by barking and scratching, induced an individual to open the door and follow it till he came to the place where the dog's master lay with his head across the track. The intoxicated man was rescued from his perilous situation, and in a few minutes the railroad cars passed the place!

**AVARICE IS cold and will not warm itself; it is hungry and will not feed; it is sick, and seeks no cure; it has a wife and will not provide for her; it has children and will not educate them.**

## ADDRESS

OF THE Democratic Central Committee, TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA!

Another political campaign has commenced—The important considerations involved in the contest, make it the duty of the Democratic Central Committee appointed by the Legislative Convention, to address such remarks to its political friends in the State as may serve to explain the principles and conduct of the two great parties which divide the country. The course pursued by the Whigs of Virginia and the majority of the last Virginia Legislature, should also be placed in its true light before the people of the State. When that is done, we hope that the Democratic party will require nothing more to stimulate its zeal, and loyalty to the adoption of such a course as will make its action united, harmonious and efficient.

The victory of 1844 leaves much to be done before we are freed from the control and influence of misguiding men. We still have foes to encounter, dangers to meet, and obstacles to avoid. Not only in our own State, but throughout the Union, we see a party formidable in numbers, and strengthened by the vast influence of incorporated wealth, directing all its energies against those principles of constitutional construction and principles of public policy, on which the freedom, happiness and prosperity of the country depend. However much the different portions of that party may vary, in the arguments by which they endeavor to justify their measures in the different portions of the country, it should be remembered that they strive for the attainment of a common object, and that their success must give a character to our Government in its practical operations, which the framers of the Constitution could not have anticipated.

To avoid this consummation, the Democratic party has directed its whole energies, from an early period in our history, to the present time, it has contended, that, from the nature of the compact which unites the American States, the General Government, created as an agent, and entrusted with prescribed powers, must confine itself strictly within the commission conferred by those who called it into existence. In every attempt to carry out this principle in the practical operations of the Government, it has met with formidable opposition. A considerable portion of the people acting at different times, under different party names, have contended for such a construction of the Constitution, as would empower the Federal Government to sit in judgment on the Constitution itself, to destroy its guaranties by implication, and perpetrate injustice, by giving a binding force to precedents established by itself. This construction, predicated on the supposition that the people of the States of this confederacy were consolidated, by the adoption of our federal system, into one body politic, with a government acting as the representative of the consolidated people, has been the most dangerous consequence of the doctrine, if fully established and carried out in practice, would convert our State into a mere district or department of the United States, and its reserved rights under the control of the very Government to which it refused to surrender them, and all its domestic interests at the mercy of men responsible to a distant constituency for their public conduct.

These principles were once so alarming to the great body of our people, that the very name of the party which professed them became an epithet of reproach. But since the defeat of the younger Adams, which was thought a final overthrow, the principles of his party, aided by fortuitous circumstances, have been made more acceptable to the nation. All the elements of opposition to the administration of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren were forced to act in concert with those who had supported Mr. Adams. Although the party thus formed, was composed of such discordant elements that it could agree on no homogeneous system of policy, it found a powerful ally in the extreme distress and consequent desire for change produced by the derangement of our monetary affairs; and succeeded in electing Gen. Harrison to the Chief Magistracy of the Union; who had declared a National Bank to be unconstitutional, and stood pledged to regard the compromise of the Tariff as sacred and inviolable. The Whig party, which united its forces and gained the control of the Government by professing the leading principles of the Republican faith, as soon as practicable, carried through Congress a Bank bill more objectionable than any which had preceded it, distributed the proceeds of the sale of the public lands from an exhausted treasury, violated the compromise of the tariff, and framed a scale of duties at war with those which both parties had solemnly pledged themselves before the country to support, as the permanent policy of the Government.

A common name and the labors of an arduous contest, had the usual effect of uniting those who had cooperated with each other. Party discipline and the well-known necessity of supporting a particular candidate for the Presidency, completed this consolidation, as far as it was practicable. But, happily, there was many over whom party names had no force and party discipline no control, who saw the tendency of his measures forced upon the Whig party by those who represented the incorporated wealth of the country, and resolutely opposed the party which had duped and deceived them. The Whig forces, consolidated by the process which we have endeavored to explain, were compelled to adopt the principles of a majority, sanctioned as they were by the concurrence of the man who stood most prominent as their leader.

The effective majority of the party being at the North, determined the course of the Whigs, not only on the Bank, Tariff and Distribution questions; but, at a later period, succeeded in arraying it against the most important question which has agitated the country since the formation of the Government. The non-Slaveholding States, which were known to sanction the Whig policy, did not leave the reasons of their opposition to the annexation of Texas in doubt or obscurity. Hostility to the slave institutions of the South, and a determination not to allow their further extension, were boldly and unequivocally proclaimed to the world as the basis of their action; and the Abolitionists were distinctly invited, in the name of the whole Whig party, to lend their aid in a common cause. It was not pretended, to our knowledge, that the rights of the North would be endangered, its interests compromised, or its property impeded. The Whigs of the non-Slaveholding States thought themselves privileged to sit in judgment on the character of the South, and of making it the duty of the Federal Government to take, under its supervision, the domestic institutions of the high contracting parties who created it, as a mere agent, for other and far different purposes.

They endeavored to justify their conduct by such shallow arguments, that we are compelled to believe nothing, except party discipline, could have placed them in a position which they could so importantly defend. Although Texas had maintained her independence for a number of years, and had been received into the family of nations by the leading powers of Christendom—although she was confessedly independent in fact, and made rightfully independent by the forcible destruction, by Mexico, of the only instrument which united her with that Republic—although she had been victorious in restricting a conquest, and not in inflicting a revolution, it was contended that the United States could not treat with her for her territory, without committing an act of spoliation on a friendly power—a power which had attempted forcibly to subdue the country that we wished peaceably to annex to our confederacy. An ordinary treaty of peace and amity, was contrary to the law of nations, made an insurmountable barrier to such a proceeding, while ideas of national honor, before unknown, were heard on every side from lips which uttered no word of reproach to Great Britain, though it was generally conceded that her Ministry's government was ready to perpetrate the alleged wrong on Mexico, by guaranteeing the independence of Texas against the world.

When opposition to a great measure is so badly defended, we must believe that some cause, not apparent on the surface, is at work. And when we see so many members of that opposition raising against the measure because of the influence it was calculated to have over the result of a political contest, all doubt vanishes. We are then convinced that party policy and party discipline have usurped the position which belongs to reason and judgment. The motives which regulated the course of the northern Whigs, on the question of annexation, are notorious. The necessity of uniting the party on a great question, if it would triumph, is equally plain; and the line of policy adopted by the Whigs, in consequence, as we believe, of that necessity, should be remembered by the people long after all agitation on the subject has finally ceased.

Before dismissing the question of annexation, we must call the attention of the people of Virginia to the action of the Whig members of the last Legislature. It becomes our duty to do this, singly the resolution of the Legislative Convention, importing to then a covert design to defeat the joint resolution brought forward by the Hon. Milton Brown, has been made the pretext of explaining their course on that and other occasions. The task of proving that the Whig members of the Legislature desired to defeat a Democratic measure, is indeed novel, and may serve to throw light on the character of the Whig party of our State.

It is well known that the members of the last Legislature were elected without reference to this question. The elections took place before the Democratic party had selected its candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, and resulted in returning a decided Whig majority to the House of Delegates; the Democratic party maintaining its ascendancy in the Senate. The Legislature thus elected, convened after the defeat of the Whig party in November, and when the Texas question, in despite of the most strenuous exertions, was carrying every thing before it. During the whole canvass it was viewed as a purely party question, and had triumphed in Virginia by the election of Mr. Polk. We will not stop to discuss what course the Whig majority in the Legislature should have pursued. It is plain that they should have considered the popular vote given in the State as instructions, and endeavored to obey them, or opposing the annexation of Texas, should have used their best efforts to defeat the measure. They contend that they did not take the latter course. It only remains to be seen whether they endeavored in good faith to effect it, or endeavored to place obstacles in the way of proceedings which they did not wish to take the responsibility of defeating.

The first move in this question was made by the Senate. That body passed a resolution declaring "That the annexation of Texas to the U. S. States should be effected with no further delay than may be necessary for the accomplishment of that object by the constituted authorities of the two countries." Not a Whig member voted for it. This resolution simply says, that the sense of the Senate was in favor of immediate annexation by the constituted authorities of the United States and Mexico. No constitutional question as to the mode of proceeding is either raised or decided. And, consequently, the Whig party of the Senate were committed, by their votes on that occasion, against the measure, independent of constitutional scruples. Of this fact the Whig Address makes no mention. The Whigs in the lower House laid this resolution on the table, and none of them made any effort to call them up. Two-thirds of the session of Congress had expired, and there was an ascertained desire on the part of the Whig members in our Federal Legislature to defeat the measure if possible. The days afterwards, the Democratic party moved to take up the Senate's resolution, when every Whig but three voted against it. Of this fact the Whig Address makes no mention. Three days after this unsuccessful attempt, another motion was made by a Democrat to take up the resolution, when every Whig but two voted against it; one of whom had received positive instructions—of this fact the Whig Address makes no mention. Notice was then given that similar motions would be made daily until the end of the session, unless the Senate's resolution was acted upon. Then a Whig member brought forward a substitute to the resolution in these words:

"Resolved, That the annexation of Texas to the United States ought to be effected at the earliest period that may be practicable, consistently with the welfare of Virginia—the obligations of the Constitution—the preservation of the internal peace of the Union, and the faith and honor of the country; and that this General Assembly, reposing entire confidence in the ability and patriotism of the Senators of Virginia, rely upon them faithfully to discharge all their obligations to the State and to the Union upon this question." The Senate's resolution simply sanctioned the annexation of Texas. The substitute it will be perceived, does not—except upon certain contingencies, of which our Senators in Congress were to be judges. Men are not swayed by doubts when their minds are determined—and hence the conditions indirectly destroyed the effect of the resolution; for they intimate, without asserting, that the General Assembly did not feel assured that annexation could be effected consistently with the welfare of the State or the obligations of the Constitution—consistently with the peace of the Union or the faith and honor of the country. In fact solemnly enacting, that it was doubted by the General Assembly, whether it was expedient or constitutional, safe or honorable, to annex Texas to the United States. Would some men adopt such a course, in order to accomplish a desirable object? Was not this plan of moving many questions and deciding none, equivalent to declining all action, calculated to defeat annexation, without meeting the question presented in the Senate's resolution, fairly and candidly?

On the motion of a Democratic member, the resolution above recited was amended by an addition,

stating that the conditions mentioned would be performed by the joint resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 25th of January. Pending the debate on the substitute and amendment, they were referred to a select joint committee, and was discharged. Both the resolution and amendment were withdrawn, and the Senate's resolution was carried; thirty-four Whig members voting in favor of it, and thirty-one against it. That resolution, it will be borne in mind, mooted no constitutional question, but simply declared the sense of the Senate to be in favor of annexation. If the Whig members were originally in favor of that resolution, why did all these in the Senate vote against it in that body? If the members of the House of Delegates were in favor of it, why did they encounter it with implied doubts as to whether the interest of Virginia would be injured, the peace of the Union, the good faith and honor of the country be compromised? These questions cannot be answered on the hypothesis that the Whig members acted openly and in good faith, either to carry out or destroy the measure. And yet, in the face of these facts, we find that the authors of this Whig Address claim credit to their party for the motives which actuated them in referring the resolution to the House, and its amendment to a select committee, because it might lead to "the suggestion of a resolution which might receive a vote approaching as nearly as possible to unanimity, and which, it was argued, would for that reason carry with it greater moral weight, and exert a more powerful influence upon public sentiment, as well as upon our Senators, upon whom it was designed more directly to operate. It was possibly attached to a resolution, adopted, if adopted as it, by a strictly party vote, and by a bare majority. We will examine further into the history of this matter to see if the members of the Whig party desired to give moral weight to, and influence public sentiment in favor of, a measure which had been so unanimously opposed in the Senate, and clogged with such remarkable conditions in the lower House, by men who insisted on pretermittting the constitutional question by expressly raising it, for the purpose, it seems, of making known their doubts to the Senators."

After the adoption of the first resolution on this subject by the Senate, and before the action on it by the House of Delegates, information of the passage of the Hon. Milton Brown's joint resolution had been received; and it is but fair to presume, that the Whig members of the Virginia Legislature were informed of the position occupied by our Senators in Congress. Here, then, was some definite proposition to be acted on. No one could fail to commit himself to any particular mode of annexation, but it should be noted, by Congress; while the constitutional scruples of our Senators (Mr. Rives and Mr. Archer) must have been known to their political friends in Richmond. Immediately we find the Senate's resolution, which the Whigs had twice voted against taking up, by a strict party vote, showing concert and arrangement, brought to the consideration of the House. After the proceedings had been had, which we have before stated, the Senate's resolution was adopted. Before this period, no expression of opinion could be obtained against the constitutionality of annexation in any manner. The information arrives, that Mr. Brown's resolution in the manner determined on in Washington, and immediately the opposition assumes a definite shape. The expediency of the measure could now be admitted, though denied previously by the Whig Senators. Henceforward, the joint resolution is the thing to be opposed.

As the next move, Mr. Gordon offered the following resolution: "That the admission of Texas on the conditions and guaranties set forth in the joint resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 25th day of January, 1845, and sent to the Senate for its concurrence, in the opinion of the General Assembly, is just and proper, and will be approved by the people." This resolution which, like that of the Senate which had been adopted, made no mention of the constitutional question, would not suit the Whigs, although they had insisted on pretermittting that question and made that desire the basis of their opposition to the Democratic party. Accordingly, a leading Whig member brought forward a substitute, covering the whole ground of Mr. Gordon's resolution, with this addition: "This General Assembly, however, forbearing to express any opinion as to the constitutionality of annexation by the mode of a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress."

This substitute, suggesting again the constitutional doubt, for the express purpose, it seems, of not deciding it, was adopted by a strictly party vote; two Whig members only voting against it, the one instructed; and the other virtually instructed. Does this look like a desire to influence public sentiment in favor of the measure, or wish to make known to our Senators the fact that the General Assembly had doubts as to the constitutionality of the joint resolution, and wishes to throw those doubts against the resolution? We will presently show that those doubts did not exist in the minds of those who wished to parade them before the world.

The substitute above recited was passed by a party vote, and a resolution was offered in stricturing our Senators to vote for the joint resolution which passed the House of Representatives on the 25th of January. This resolution was rejected by the Whig majority. "The substitute which had passed the House with the constitutional doubt attached to it, was amended in the Senate: 1st, by declaring the joint resolution "lawful and constitutional;" and 2dly, by striking out the last clause which brought forward the constitutional question. The House refused to concur in those amendments. A committee of conference was then appointed by the two bodies. The committee of the Senate proposed to withdraw the first amendment; if the House committee would agree to the second. This course it will be seen would have led to the adoption of a resolution which would have made no mention of the constitutional question. But even this would not satisfy those who did not wish to commit themselves. They would only consent to the fact that the General Assembly forbore to express any opinion, on the constitutionality of the joint resolution, should be stated in the report of the committee to their respective Houses—again informing the country in terms that our Legislature refused to sanction the annexation of Texas. The Senate's committee very properly rejected this proposition, which ended all action on the subject. It has generally been thought that legislative action was based upon the convictions of legislators. It was reserved for the Whig Legislature to enclose their functions by enacting what they did not believe.

It will be seen, from the sketch we have given of the Legislative proceedings on this matter, that up to the time of the passage of the joint resolution by Congress, the Whig party in the Legislature had not given any opinion, even as to the expediency of annexation. Every effort to bring up the question had failed. In the Senate, they were committed against it, even on that ground. But when the joint resolution was passed, they could safely yield the ground of expediency, and by reserving the constitutional question, allow the Virginia Senators to Congress to open the every measure which, in their newborn zeal, they pretended to admire so much. But why reserve this constitutional question? One would be led to suppose from the Whig Address, that the majority of the Legislature entertained some doubt on this head; yet the gentlemen to whom the action of the Whigs on this subject was entrusted, has informed the public, through the public prints, that many members of his party in the Legislature agreed with the Democrats. Indeed, from his constitutional declaration, he seems to doubt but they constituted a majority of his party. Be it remembered, that four Whigs, in addition to the two who voted with the Democratic party on the resolution instructing our Senators to vote for the joint resolution, would have been sufficient. What, then, but party drill, acting upon party subservency, could have thus defeated the known wishes of a large majority of the members of the Legislature? And why was this party drill used; if the Whigs really desired the annexation of Texas to the Union, and acted in good faith in voting unconditionally in favor of the "conditions and guaranties" of the joint resolution? It taxes ingenuity beyond its powers, to imagine any but a covert design to defeat the measure—a design which was no where avowed, and which led to the rejection of the only effective action by a party vote, when many of that party were known to have no constitutional scruples whatever. The Whigs seem to have been driven, by political necessity, to oppose before the people a measure they wished to locate, and were compelled, by public opinion, to end, by seeking to advocate a measure they wished to defeat.

The Whig Address, to which we have frequently alluded, after defending its party action on the resolutions touching the annexation of Texas, contains an attack on the Democratic members of the State Senate for not voting for a joint order for the election of a U. S. Senator on the 13th February.

The Federal Constitution contains the following words: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote."—Thus much of the Constitution the Whig Address quotes in order to show that it was the imperative duty of the last Legislature to fill the vacancy that would be occasioned on the 4th of March by the expiration of the term of service of the Hon. Wm. C. Rives. "For," says that Address, "if this Legislature should refuse to make such election, then it is very clear that from and after the 4th of March next the Senate will not be composed of two Senators from each State, for there will be but one Senator from Virginia; and that the successor to Mr. Rives will not be chosen as the Constitution requires he should be, for six years; but for such portion of the six years (counting from the 4th of March next) as may remain unexpired at the time when the election shall actually be made." These are the words which convey the whole argument of the Whig Address on this subject. The clause of the Constitution immediately following the one above recited, and which has a direct and important bearing upon the question, is omitted through accident or design. It is in these words: "and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

This clause of the Constitution provides a mode by which its requirements can be fulfilled by the Executive, when the vacancy occurs, as the present vacancy did occur, during the recess of the Legislature. It was known that the General Assembly would adjourn before a vacancy occurred in our Senatorial representation, and that an Executive appointment would fulfill the requirements of the Constitution, no matter how imperative they might be to the number of Senators or their terms of service. Had the vacancy occurred during the session of that body, we contend, the Executive could not have made an appointment; the terms of the Constitution could not have been complied with; and our representation would have been deficient according to the Constitution. Those who produced such a state of things might have been held responsible to the people for a dereliction of duty. But this is not the case in point. A vacancy was merely anticipated during the recess of the Legislature which the Executive was empowered to fill; the words by "resignation or otherwise" comprehending every possible mode by which a vacancy could occur. It was known to every member of the Legislature worthy of his seat in that body, that a case would happen which would expressly provide for it. And we contend, that the mere fact that this event thus foreseen, and thus provided for, was allowed to happen, cannot be considered as contrary to the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, which had taken cognizance of it, and expressly sanctioned the proceedings it might make necessary. The Whigs consider the first clause of the Constitution, touching this subject, to be imperative, making it the duty of each State to have two representatives in the Senate elected for six years. If this be so, then the second clause, which recognizes the reality of Executive appointments, and vacancies which may happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, leads to the irresistible conclusion, that the command is obeyed, and the requirements of the Constitution complied with, both as to the number of Senators and their terms of service, if no contingency is made to happen, not provided for by the Constitution. Unless the second clause of the Constitution, cited above, is thus construed, and allowed to explain the first, then Mr. Rives had no right to be sent in the Senate, for he was not elected for six years; and, according to Whig doctrine, the Constitution was violated when he took his oath of office.

We frankly admit that it is advisable to fill vacancies in the Senate of the United States by a joint vote of the Legislature, instead of an Executive appointment, even in those cases in which the Executive is empowered to act, and that nothing but grave considerations of public policy should lead to a different course. But we earnestly contend that grave and adequate considerations of public policy sanctioned the course of the Senate. The Presidential election of November last had shown that the State of Virginia approved the principles of the Democratic party. A majority of the counties in the State had voted for the Democratic nominee; and it was a measure of the last importance that so decided a majority should not be misrepresented for six years in our national councils, when great measures were at stake. It was anticipated that all the leading questions which have agitated the country would be permanently affected by the legislation adopted during those six years. An administration sanctioned by the people of Virginia, and of the Union, because it entertained certain principles, was about to take the reign of power. The Senate was nearly equally divided; and the election of a Whig Senator from this State might give the opposition

agency, and by reserving the constitutional question, allow the Virginia Senators to Congress to open the every measure which, in their newborn zeal, they pretended to admire so much. But why reserve this constitutional question? One would be led to suppose from the Whig Address, that the majority of the Legislature entertained some doubt on this head; yet the gentlemen to whom the action of the Whigs on this subject was entrusted, has informed the public, through the public prints, that many members of his party in the Legislature agreed with the Democrats. Indeed, from his constitutional declaration, he seems to doubt but they constituted a majority of his party. Be it remembered, that four Whigs, in addition to the two who voted with the Democratic party on the resolution instructing our Senators to vote for the joint resolution, would have been sufficient. What, then, but party drill, acting upon party subservency, could have thus defeated the known wishes of a large majority of the members of the Legislature? And why was this party drill used; if the Whigs really desired the annexation of Texas to the Union, and acted in good faith in voting unconditionally in favor of the "conditions and guaranties" of the joint resolution? It taxes ingenuity beyond its powers, to imagine any but a covert design to defeat the measure—a design which was no where avowed, and which led to the rejection of the only effective action by a party vote, when many of that party were known to have no constitutional scruples whatever. The Whigs seem to have been driven, by political necessity, to oppose before the people a measure they wished to locate, and were compelled, by public opinion, to end, by seeking to advocate a measure they wished to defeat.

The Whig Address, to which we have frequently alluded, after defending its party action on the resolutions touching the annexation of Texas, contains an attack on the Democratic members of the State Senate for not voting for a joint order for the election of a U. S. Senator on the 13th February.

The Federal Constitution contains the following words: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote."—Thus much of the Constitution the Whig Address quotes in order to show that it was the imperative duty of the last Legislature to fill the vacancy that would be occasioned on the 4th of March by the expiration of the term of service of the Hon. Wm. C. Rives. "For," says that Address, "if this Legislature should refuse to make such election, then it is very clear that from and after the 4th of March next the Senate will not be composed of two Senators from each State, for there will be but one Senator from Virginia; and that the successor to Mr. Rives will not be chosen as the Constitution requires he should be, for six years; but for such portion of the six years (counting from the 4th of March next) as may remain unexpired at the time when the election shall actually be made." These are the words which convey the whole argument of the Whig Address on this subject. The clause of the Constitution immediately following the one above recited, and which has a direct and important bearing upon the question, is omitted through accident or design. It is in these words: "and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

This clause of the Constitution provides a mode by which its requirements can be fulfilled by the Executive, when the vacancy occurs, as the present vacancy did occur, during the recess of the Legislature. It was known that the General Assembly would adjourn before a vacancy occurred in our Senatorial representation, and that an Executive appointment would fulfill the requirements of the Constitution, no matter how imperative they might be to the number of Senators or their terms of service. Had the vacancy occurred during the session of that body, we contend, the Executive could not have made an appointment; the terms of the Constitution could not have been complied with; and our representation would have been deficient according to the Constitution. Those who produced such a state of things might have been held responsible to the people for a dereliction of duty. But this is not the case in point. A vacancy was merely anticipated during the recess of the Legislature which the Executive was empowered to fill; the words by "resignation or otherwise" comprehending every possible mode by which a vacancy could occur. It was known to every member of the Legislature worthy of his seat in that body, that a case would happen which would expressly provide for it. And we contend, that the mere fact that this event thus foreseen, and thus provided for, was allowed to happen, cannot be considered as contrary to the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, which had taken cognizance of it, and expressly sanctioned the proceedings it might make necessary. The Whigs consider the first clause of the Constitution, touching this subject, to be imperative, making it the duty of each State to have two representatives in the Senate elected for six years. If this be so, then the second clause, which recognizes the reality of Executive appointments, and vacancies which may happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, leads to the irresistible conclusion, that the command is obeyed, and the requirements of the Constitution complied with, both as to the number of Senators and their terms of service, if no contingency is made to happen, not provided for by the Constitution. Unless the second clause of the Constitution, cited above, is thus construed, and allowed to explain the first, then Mr. Rives had no right to be sent in the Senate, for he was not elected for six years; and, according to Whig doctrine, the Constitution was violated when he took his oath of office.

We frankly admit that it is advisable to fill vacancies in the Senate of the United States by a joint vote of the Legislature, instead of an Executive appointment, even in those cases in which the Executive is empowered to act, and that nothing but grave considerations of public policy should lead to a different course. But we earnestly contend that grave and adequate considerations of public policy sanctioned the course of the Senate. The Presidential election of November last had shown that the State of Virginia approved the principles of the Democratic party. A majority of the counties in the State had voted for the Democratic nominee; and it was a measure of the last importance that so decided a majority should not be misrepresented for six years in our national councils, when great measures were at stake. It was anticipated that all the leading questions which have agitated the country would be permanently affected by the legislation adopted during those six years. An administration sanctioned by the people of Virginia, and of the Union, because it entertained certain principles, was about to take the reign of power. The Senate was nearly equally divided; and the election of a Whig Senator from this State might give the opposition

agency, and by reserving the constitutional question, allow the Virginia Senators to Congress to open the every measure which, in their newborn zeal, they pretended to admire so much. But why reserve this constitutional question? One would be led to suppose from the Whig Address, that the majority of the Legislature entertained some doubt on this head; yet the gentlemen to whom the action of the Whigs on this subject was entrusted, has informed the public, through the public prints, that many members of his party in the Legislature agreed with the Democrats. Indeed, from his constitutional declaration, he seems to doubt but they constituted a majority of his party. Be it remembered, that four Whigs, in addition to the two who voted with the Democratic party on the resolution instructing our Senators to vote for the joint resolution, would have been sufficient. What, then, but party drill, acting upon party subservency, could have thus defeated the known wishes of a large majority of the members of the Legislature? And why was this party drill used; if the Whigs really desired the annexation of Texas to the Union, and acted in good faith in voting unconditionally in favor of the "conditions and guaranties" of the joint resolution? It taxes ingenuity beyond its powers, to imagine any but a covert design to defeat the measure—a design which was no where avowed, and which led to the rejection of the only effective action by a party vote, when many of that party were known to have no constitutional scruples whatever. The Whigs seem to have been driven, by political necessity, to oppose before the people a measure they wished to locate, and were compelled, by public opinion, to end, by seeking to advocate a measure they wished to defeat.

The Whig Address, to which we have frequently alluded, after defending its party action on the resolutions touching the annexation of Texas, contains an attack on the Democratic members of the State Senate for not voting for a joint order for the election of a U. S. Senator on the 13th February.

The Federal Constitution contains the following words: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote."—Thus much of the Constitution the Whig Address quotes in order to show that it was the imperative duty of the last Legislature to fill the vacancy that would be occasioned on the 4th of March by the expiration of the term of service of the Hon. Wm. C. Rives. "For," says that Address, "if this Legislature should refuse to make such election, then it is very clear that from and after the 4th of March next the Senate will not be composed of two Senators from each State, for there will be but one Senator from Virginia; and that the successor to Mr. Rives will not be chosen as the Constitution requires he should be, for six years; but for such portion of the six years (counting from the 4th of March next) as may remain unexpired at the time when the election shall actually be made." These are the words which convey the whole argument of the Whig Address on this subject. The clause of the Constitution immediately following the one above recited, and which has a direct and important bearing upon the question, is omitted through accident or design. It is in these words: "and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

This clause of the Constitution provides a mode by which its requirements can be fulfilled by the Executive, when the vacancy occurs, as the present vacancy did occur, during the recess of the Legislature. It was known that the General Assembly would adjourn before a vacancy occurred in our Senatorial representation, and that an Executive appointment would fulfill the requirements of the Constitution, no matter how imperative they might be to the number of Senators or their terms of service. Had the vacancy occurred during the session of that body, we contend, the Executive could not have made an appointment; the terms of the Constitution could not have been complied with; and our representation would have been deficient according to the Constitution. Those who produced such a state of things might have been held responsible to the people for a dereliction of duty. But this is not the case in point. A vacancy was merely anticipated during the recess of the Legislature which the Executive was empowered to fill; the words by "resignation or otherwise" comprehending every possible mode by which a vacancy could occur. It was known to every member of the Legislature worthy of his seat in that body, that a case would happen which would expressly provide for it. And we contend, that the mere fact that this event thus foreseen, and thus provided for, was allowed to happen, cannot be considered as contrary to the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, which had taken cognizance of it, and expressly sanctioned the proceedings it might make necessary. The Whigs consider the first clause of the Constitution, touching this subject, to be imperative, making it the duty of each State to have two representatives in the Senate elected for six years. If this be so, then the second clause, which recognizes the reality of Executive appointments, and vacancies which may happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, leads to the irresistible conclusion, that the command is obeyed, and the requirements of the Constitution complied with, both as to the number of Senators and their terms of service, if no contingency is made to happen, not provided for by the Constitution. Unless the second clause of the Constitution, cited above, is thus construed, and allowed to explain the first, then Mr. Rives had no right to be sent in the Senate, for he was not elected for six years; and, according to Whig doctrine, the Constitution was violated when he took his oath of office.

We frankly admit that it is advisable to fill vacancies in the Senate of the United States by a joint vote of the Legislature, instead of an Executive appointment, even in those cases in which the Executive is empowered to act, and that nothing but grave considerations of public policy should lead to a different course. But we earnestly contend that grave and adequate considerations of public policy sanctioned the course of the Senate. The Presidential election of November last had shown that the State of Virginia approved the principles of the Democratic party. A majority of the counties in the State had voted for the Democratic nominee; and it was a measure of the last importance that so decided a majority should not be misrepresented for six years in our national councils, when great measures were at stake. It was anticipated that all the leading questions which have agitated the country would be permanently affected by the legislation adopted during those six years. An administration sanctioned by the people of Virginia, and of the Union, because it entertained certain principles, was about to take the reign of power. The Senate was nearly equally divided; and the election of a Whig Senator from this State might give the opposition

agency, and by reserving the constitutional question, allow the Virginia Senators to Congress to open the every measure which, in their newborn zeal, they pretended to admire so much. But why reserve this constitutional question? One would be led to suppose from the Whig Address, that the majority of the Legislature entertained some doubt on this head; yet the gentlemen to whom the action of the Whigs on this subject was entrusted, has informed the public, through the public prints, that many members of his party in the Legislature agreed with the Democrats. Indeed, from his constitutional declaration, he seems to doubt but they constituted a majority of his party. Be it remembered, that four Whigs, in addition to the two who voted with the Democratic party on the resolution instructing our Senators to vote for the joint resolution, would have been sufficient. What, then, but party drill, acting upon party subservency, could have thus defeated the known wishes of a large majority of the members of the Legislature? And why was this party drill used; if the Whigs really desired the annexation of Texas to the Union, and acted in good faith in voting unconditionally in favor of the "conditions and guaranties" of the joint resolution? It taxes ingenuity beyond its powers, to imagine any but a covert design to defeat the measure—a design which was no where avowed, and which led to the rejection of the only effective action by a party vote, when many of that party were known to have no constitutional scruples whatever. The Whigs seem to have been driven, by political necessity, to oppose before the people a measure they wished to locate, and were compelled, by public opinion, to end, by seeking to advocate a measure they wished to defeat.

The Whig Address, to which we have frequently alluded, after defending its party action on the resolutions touching the annexation of Texas, contains an attack on the Democratic members of the State Senate for not voting for a joint order for the election of a U. S. Senator on the 13th February.

The Federal Constitution contains the following words: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote."—Thus much of