

Spirit of the Times

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SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

JAMES W. BELLER,
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discontinued accordingly. A liberal discount made to
those who advertise by the year.

General Intelligence.

A Touching Incident.

During the present session of Congress, a young
man, deformed and almost helpless, has been per-
mitted to occupy a niche in the lobby leading to
the Hall of the House of Representatives of the
United States, to dispose of magazines, novels, and
newspapers to the grave legislators of the land,
and the strangers visiting the seat of Govern-
ment.

Day by day, during the session of Congress, this
worthy salesman has been found late and early at
his post, until Friday last, when his desk was found
closed, and in place of the proprietor, a mourning
weed hung from one of the knobs.

Upon inquiring for the poor deformed, it was as-
certained that he had lost his father, and that he
had no other place of business, he had hung the
mourning tokens to his little book-case and gone
out to vent his sorrow to the barren woods and the
silent stream. How touching this little tribute
appears—mute, yet eloquent. While the member
of Congress, loaded with honors and wept by a
nation's eyes, goes with funeral pomp to his long
home, the poor deformed hangs his token of affec-
tion upon the wall of the vestibule through which
the funeral passes, and retires to weep alone!

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.

The Richmond compiler states that the Virginia Legislature has granted
certain privileges to Mr. Broadmeadow, for the
manufacture of steel. The Compiler says it is
made on a new plan, for which Mr. Broadmeadow
received a patent in June last for the whole of
the United States, for 14 years. The saving in this
process is so great, and the minerals in this State
so well suited for the purposes, that there seems
no doubt that the iron ores of this State, when con-
verted into steel, will be transported to Europe
and sold at a profit in the English market, that now
supplies the whole world, and the United States
made independent from her own resources. The
quality of steel made on this plan has given such
satisfaction in New York, that one house has given
a written order for two tons per day.

ANOTHER WONDER.—A sort of Thames Tunnel
has been discovered under water near Mar-
seille. It is a submarine passage, passing from
the ancient Abbey of St. Victoire, running under
the arm of the sea, which is covered with ships,
and coming out under a tower of Fort St. Nicho-
las. M. Joyland, of the Pontet-Shanusses, and
M. Matyrus, an architect, accompanied recently
by some friends and a number of laborers, went to
the abbey, were able to clear their way to the
other end, and came out at Fort St. Nicholas, after
working two hours and twenty minutes. This
tunnel is deemed finer than that of London,
being formed of one single vault of sixty feet span,
and one-fourth longer.

Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Madison died
recently with President Tyler. Their united ages
are more than 170 years! They were formerly
intimate, but have not met before for 40 years.—
Mrs. Hamilton is 88, and yet she walked with
ease one day from the Capitol Hill to the President's
House, nearly two miles. She has offered the
rights of her husband to Congress for publication,
and we hope they may be accepted. Gen. Hamil-
ton took a most prominent part in laying the
foundation of our administrative government, and
was with a man of most extraordinary genius.

LARGE FOOTPRINTS.—Mr. Dexter Marsh, of
this town, while exploring for fossil remains in
South Hadley Falls, a short time since, found
several large bird tracks, embedded in the solid
rock, two or three of which he succeeded in splitting
off from the ledge. The tracks were about
four feet apart, and half a yard in length, and one
which we have examined will hold two quarts of
water. The bird which made these tracks must
have been larger than the largest of our domestic
animals.—Greenfield Gazette.

The Boston Morning Post says: On Saturday,
Mr. Whitmore, of the firm of Lombard & Whit-
more, died at a restorator's upon partridges, and
was soon after seized with violent sickness, similar
to the effects of poison. It was a considerable
time before the doctors could relieve him, but he
is now out of danger. Almost every February,
cases are reported of poison from partridges.

A Steamboat was launched at Cincinnati last
week which is said to measure more than any ves-
sel ever built in the United States. She is 305
feet in length, 38 feet beam, about 10 feet hold, is
called the "Missouri," and is intended to ply be-
tween New Orleans and St. Louis. Her cabin
will accommodate two hundred persons.

A Postmistress.—The St. Louis Republican
states that great exertions are making in that city
to secure the appointment of President Polk, of
Mrs. Linn, the widow of Senator Linn, as post-
mistress of St. Louis. Her petition is signed by
nearly all the Democratic members of the State
Legislature.

A GENTLE HINT.—Young, one of the Elders of
the Mormon church, gives the following hint to
some of his erring brethren: "Elders who go
aboard and borrow horses or money, and run away
therewith, will be cut off from the church without
ceremony; and they need not look for that tenity
which they have had heretofore."

A human mummy has been found, preserved
in gum, six feet below the surface, at Ichaboe,
and carried to Liverpool. The stave of a flour bar-
rel buried with the body, shows it to have been that
of Christopher Delano, a Portuguese sailor, one of
an American whaler's crew, and buried in 1701.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—By an arrival at Philadel-
phia from St. Domingo, we learn that President
Havert is about to set himself up king. The Consti-
tution of 1843 has been suspended by him, and
in place of the Legislature he has established a
Council of State, subject of course to his will.—
The insurrection on the eastern part of the island
is the pretext for these arbitrary acts.

Plant tansy around the roots of peach trees, and
the peach worm will never trouble them after-
wards.

POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The following is the population of the
"United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,"
according to the census just taken:

England,	14,995,138
Ireland,	8,175,134
Scotland,	2,620,184
Wales,	911,603
	26,702,049

Thus it will be seen that the population of the
United States, which was only about one-third
that of England alone at the time of the Revolution,
is now within one-fifth of that of the whole
United Kingdom. In ten or fifteen years more,
we shall overtake and outstrip them. The popula-
tion of London and its suburbs is 1,873,676.—The
population of the city proper, however, is only
120,702. This comprises the old city bounda-
ries.

THE FARM OF MOUNT VERNON.—Washington
was occasionally fond of Agriculture. The im-
provement was ever with him an object of par-
ticular regard. Virginia can boast of few sons
to whom her agriculture has been more indebted;
who assisted in promoting her interest to a greater
extent, or with the manifestation of a more ar-
dent and patronizing zeal. The following ac-
count of his farming operations will serve to ex-
hibit the Father of his country (the man first in
war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his
countrymen) in his true light.

The farm of Mount Vernon, Washington, at Mount
Vernon, contained ten thousand acres of land in
one body, equal to fifteen square miles. It was
divided into farms of convenient size, at the dis-
tance of one, two, three, four, and five miles from
his mansion house. The farms he visited every
day in pleasant weather, and was constantly en-
gaged in making experiments for the improvement
of agriculture. Some idea of the extent of his
farming operations may be formed from the fol-
lowing facts: In 1787, he had five hundred acres
in grass; sowed six hundred acres of oats, seven
hundred of corn, potatoes, beans, peas, &c., and
one hundred and fifty acres in turnips. His
stock consisted of one hundred and forty horses,
one hundred and twelve cows, three hundred and
thirty-five working oxen, heifers and steers, and
five hundred sheep. He constantly employed two
hundred and fifty hands, and kept twenty-four
ploughs going during the whole year, when the
earth and state of weather would permit. In 1786,
he slaughtered one hundred and fifty hogs, weigh-
ing nearly three thousand five hundred and ninety
pounds, for the use of his family, besides provisions
for the use of his negroes.—Nash's Gaz.

ALDAMA.—We have already given an account
of the lamentable suicide by this young Spaniard,
in leaping from the top of a house in New York.
The New York Mirror gives the following as the
cause of the sad catastrophe:

His name was Aldama, and he was the son
of the wealthiest man in the Havana, commonly
known by the name of the "golden ox." The
father had been for some time endeavoring to
bring about a marriage of the young man to one
lady, while he was devotedly attached to another,
and the voyage to this country was compulsory
separation by paternal authority. Young Aldama
was of an unusually sensitive nature, and excite-
able to frenzy with what would scarcely seem or-
dinary men. The day before the commission of
this act, he had received very harsh letters by a
new arrival from the Havana, and left alone in
his lodgings, his reason gave away. In the first
moments of his delirium he attempted to cut his
throat with a razor, and an hour or two afterwards,
he rushed to the top of the house, stood for a
minute or two gesticulating on the edge of the gutter
and then with his hands pointed above his head
like a diver, he plunged headlong to the sidewalk.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.—The New York Com-
mercial, Monday says: "The body of a young
lady, about 20 years of age, was taken from the
water this morning, at Holoken near the Sybels
cove. The body was handsomely dressed, with a
silk bonnet, French calico dress and a valuable
shawl. In a pocket attached to the dress were a
handkerchief, not marked, five cents and a key.—
The coroner was summoning a jury when our in-
formant came away. The death seemed to have
been quite recent."

MORSE'S TELEGRAPH IN ENGLAND.—The Tele-
graph which Mr. Morse invented in this country
several years ago, was introduced in England, and
is now laid down between London and Gosport,
eighty-eight miles, at a cost of \$24,000. It works
very successfully, though as yet, compared with
Mr. Morse's, it is somewhat defective in its al-
phabetical arrangements. Four minutes were con-
sumed in transcribing words of one hundred and
sixty letters. Mr. Morse's, we believe, commu-
nicates at the rate of a letter and a half per second.
Several lines of this telegraph are now being laid
down by the British Government.

MEMORISM.—We see it stated in the National
Intelligencer, that a young lady of Washington,
was thrown into a mesmeric sleep on Thursday
last, by Professor de-Bonneville, before a large
audience, and while in that condition, a tooth
was extracted without giving the patient the least
pain. Dr. J. H. Reile, a representative in Con-
gress from Missouri, and J. M. Gibson, of Louisi-
ana, who were present and witnessed the opera-
tion, have published a card, in which they declare
themselves fully convinced "that painful surgical
operations may be performed on patients, in a mes-
meric state, without pain."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Massachusetts appropriated,
during the last year, \$596,000 for the support of
schools; New York about one million for 700,000
children actually taught in the district schools;
Pennsylvania \$470,000 for 208,402 scholars; and
the Controllers of Philadelphia city and county
expended \$230,000 for the education of 33,800
scholars. Ohio has six thousand Public School
Districts, and 696,000 youths entitled to the benefit
of these schools.

Weston is the highest town up the Missouri Riv-
er. It was laid out in 1836, and now contains 1000
inhabitants. The Journal, a paper published at
that place, estimates the export trade for the
last year at upwards of \$450,000, principally in
hemp, tobacco, wheat, &c. Within the same pe-
riod, it is estimated that the amount of \$300,000 had
been imported by the merchants.—Iowa Ter. Gaz.

A NECROMANCER ARRIVED.—Among the passen-
gers and uninvited French necromancers, whose rare
and curious performances have excited such uni-
versal wonder and admiration in the principal
cities of Europe. He brings with him his astonish-
ing mechanical apparatus, which is said by the
London papers to have cost \$60,000 in Paris.

John Gordon was hanged on Friday last at
Providence, R. I. for the murder of Mr. Sprague.
The execution was private, within the walls of the
jail yard, and screened from the view of specta-
tors without by a high fence.

THE WIFE OF LOT.

BY MARY E. HEWITT.
"And the sun was risen upon the earth when Lot
entered Zoar."
"But his wife looked back from behind him, and she
became a pillar of salt.—Genesis.
"Arise, and flee hence, and turn not back!"
The angel to the godly patriarch said—
"Tarry thou not for kindred, nor for kith!"
And Lot arose and for the city he fled
Onward to Zoar. And clinging to his side
Were they on whom as yet no blessing lay!
And the true wife—the true, and oh! how true!
With lingering footsteps followed on the way.
Alas for her, sad mother! whose torn heart
Felt love's strong chain to these her being blind;
Yet cleave to them her being's other part—
To them, the doomed, that she had left behind,
And Lot sped onward, while the sandy plain
Gleamed beneath his hurrying feet. But Zarah turn-
ed,
And to the Sodom fell the fiery rain,
And the far mountains heaved and wildly burned,
And from their summits fiercely buried their blaze,
As hurls high Jove his thunderbolts in ire;
Lightning the roofs, till 'neath her frenzied gaze
The city flamed one vast funeral pyre.
And oh! the agony that rent her breast,
Felt love's strong chain to these her being blind;
To know the forms her arms maternal pressed—
Were ashes there beneath your warm accented
"Alas! she wildly cried, 'no more on all I cherish!
Mine eyes may look no more on all I cherish!
Too much for life hereafter were memory!
Since they are saved, with these, oh! let me perish!"
Oh! mourning mother! long upon the plain
She stood, the wailing woe she kept,
Till the warm blood congealed in each vein,
And all to stone she turned with bitter weeping.

Miscellaneous.

From Graham's Magazine for March.

LUCY DUTTON.

BY FANNY FORRESTER.

It was an October morning, warm and sunny,
but with even its sunshine subdued into a mourn-
ful softness, and its gorgeous drapery chastened
by a touch of the dreary atmosphere into a sym-
pathy with sorrow. And there was a sorrowing
one who needed sympathy on that still, holy morn-
ing—the sympathy of the great Heart which beats
in Nature's bosom—for she could hope no other.
Poor Lucy Dutton!

There was a funeral that morning—a stranger
would have judged by the gathering that the great
man of the village was dead and all that crowd had
come out to do his ashes honor—but it was not so.
Yet the little, old-fashioned church was filled
to the doors with the people who turned their
eyes devoutly to the holy man that occupied the
sacred dock, receiving from his lips the words
of life; some looked upon the little coffin that
stood covered with its black pall upon a table di-
rectly below him, and perhaps thought of their
own mortality, or that of their bright little ones;
while many, very many, gazed with cold curiosi-
ty at the solitary mourner occupying the front
pew. This was a young creature, in the very
spring of life, and of a fine, erring being, whose
name was in her mind with a fondling and a
condemning "there—go, and sin no more!" There
was a weight of shame upon her head, and was
upon her heart, that, together, made the poor be-
raved young mother cover almost to the earth
before the preying eyes that came to look upon her
in her distressing humiliation. Oh! it was a
pitiful sight! that crushed, helpless creature's
agonies.

But the year before, and this same lone mour-
ner was considered a sweet, beautiful child, whom
every body was bound to love and protect; because
but that she was the pet lamb of a doting old
woman, she was without friend and protector.—
Lucy Dutton was the last blossom on a tree that
had boasted many fair ones. When the grave
opened to one after another of that doomed family,
till none but this bright, beautiful bird was left,
she became the all in all, and with the doting af-
fection of age was cherished. When poverty
came to Granny Dutton's threshold, she drew
her one priceless jewel to her heart, and laughed
at poverty. When sorrow of every kind compass-
ed her about, and she went down in her heart
of hope, another rose in a holier heaven of love;
and Lucy Dutton was this fountain of love-
born light.

The old lady and her pretty darling occupied a
small, neat cottage at the foot of the hill, with a
garden attached to it, in which the child flitted all
day long, like a glad spirit among the flowers.—
And, next to her child-like, simple hearted old
lady loved those flowers, with a love which pure
nature ever bears to the beautiful. It was by
these that the fruit produced by the apple garden,
that the twain lived. Many fine arrangements
were made before the door of the humble cottage,
and bright ladies and dashing gentlemen sauntered
beneath the shade, while the rose fingers of Lucy ad-
justed bouquets for them, her bright lips wreathed
with smiles, and her sunny eye turning to her
grandmother at the placing of every stem as though
for approbation of her taste. Not a child in all
the neighborhood was so happy as Lucy; not a
child in all the neighborhood was so beautiful, so
gentle, and so good. And nobody ever thought of
her as anything but a child. Though she grew to
the height of her tallest grandam, and her form
assumed womanly proportions, nobody, not even
the rustic beaux around her, thought of her as any-
thing but a child. Lucy was so artless, and loved
her dear old grandmother so truly, that the two
were somehow connected in the people's mind,
and it seemed as impossible that the girl should
grow older, as that the old lady should grow
younger.

Lucy was just looked for fifteen, with the seal
of innocence upon her heart, and a rose-leaf on
her cheek, when "the Harrow property," a fine
summer residence that had been for years unoccu-
pied, was purchased by a widow lady from the
metropolis. She came down early in the spring,
accompanied by her only son, to visit her new pos-
sessions, and finding the spot exceedingly pleasant,
she determined to remain there. And so Lucy
met the young metropolitan; and Lucy was beau-
tiful; and he was gay, selfish and profligate.—
Needs the story be told?

When the Howards went away, Lucy awoke
from her dream. She looked about her, and her
heart, with the seal taken from her eyes; and
then she turned from all she had ever loved, for
in the breaking up of those dreams, was broken poor
Lucy's heart.

Very young, how very untaught—oh! her in-
nocence was no match for the sophistry of a gay
city youth. And young Howard stole her un-
thinking heart the first time he looked in to pur-
chase a bouquet. Poor, poor Lucy!

The neighborhood had its usual gossip, and
there were taunts and sneers, and coarse jests, and re-
marks severely true, but only a little, a very little
pleasure; but she bore all this, for she knew that
it was deserved; but she had more than this to bear.
Every day she knelt by the bed of the one being
who had doted upon her from infancy, and begged
her blessing but in vain.

"Oh! that I had laid you in the coffin, with your
dead mother, when all around me said that the
breath had passed from you!" was the unvarying
reply; "then my gray hairs might have gone down
to the grave without dishonor from the child that
I took from the gate of death, and bore for years
upon my bosom. Would you had died, Lucy!"
And Lucy would turn away her head, and, in
the bitterness of her heart, exclaim, "Ay! would that
I had died!" Then she would take her baby in
her arms, and while the scalding tears bathed its
unconscious face, pray God to forgive the wicked
wish, and preserve her life for the sake of the sin-
less heir to shame. And sometimes Lucy would
smile—not that calm, holy smile which usually
lingers about an infant's cradle, but a faint, sick-
ly play of the liveliest wit, as though the moth-
er's fond heart was ashamed of its own throbbings.
By a bottle from the apothecary, Lucy Dutton was
fearfully stricken. Death came! She laid her
last comfort from her bosom into the coffin, and
they were now bearing it to the grave; she, the
only mourner. It mattered but little that the
grandmother's forgiveness came now; Lucy scarce
knew the difference between these words and
those before spoken; and most earnestly did she
answer, "Would, would that I had died!"
Poor, poor Lucy!

She sat all through the sermon, the singing and
the prayer, with her head bowed upon the side of
the coffin, as they bore the coffin to the door,
and the congregation began to move forward,
she did not raise it until the good clergyman came
and laid her out to take a last look at her dead
boy, then she laid her thin, pale face against his
within the coffin, and sobbed aloud. And now
some began to pity the stricken girl, and whisper
to their neighbors that she was more sinned
against than sinning. Still none came forward
to whisper the little word which might have been
healing; but the holy man whose duty it was—
He bent almost forcibly from the infant clay,
and strove to catch her, while careless eyes came
to look upon that dearer to her than her own
heart's blood. Finally, curiosity was satisfied;
they closed the coffin, screwed down the lid, spread
the black cloth over it, and the procession began
to form. Minister Green left the side of the moun-
ner, and took his station in advance, accompanied
by some half dozen others; then four men fol-
lowed, bearing the little coffin in their hands, and
all eyes were turned upon the mourner. She did
not move.

"Pass on, madam," said Squire Field, who al-
ways acted the part of Marshall on such occasions,
and though little given to the weakness of feeling,
he now softened his voice as much as it would
bear softening. "This way—eight behind the
—the pass on!"
Lucy hesitated a moment, and many a gener-
ous one longed to step forward and give her a arm,
but selfish prudence forbade. "One bright girl who
has been Lucy's playmate from the cradle, but had
not seen her face for many months, drew imper-
ceptibly toward her; but she met a reproving eye
from the crowd, and only whispering, "I do pity
you, Lucy!" she shrunk back, and sobbed almost
as loud as her erring friend. Lucy started at the
words, and gazing wildly around her, tottered
on after the coffin.

Loud, and slow, and fearfully solemn, stroke
stroke, the old church bell doled forth its tale;
and slowly and solemnly the crowd moved on with
a measured tread; though there was many a car-
less eye and many a smiling lip, turning to other
eyes and other lips, with something like a jet
between them. On moved the crowd after the moun-
ner; while she, with irregular, laboring step, her
arms crossed over her bosom, and her head bent
to the same resting place, just kept pace with the
bearers of her dead boy. Winding through the
opened gate into the church yard they went trail-
ing through the long dead grass, while some of
the children crept slyly from the procession to
pick the tufts of scarlet and yellow leaves, which
made the place of graves strangely gay; and sev-
eral young people wandered off, arm and arm,
pausing as they went to read the rude inscriptions
lettered on the stones. On went the procession,
away to the farthest corner, where slept the
stranger and the vagabond. Here a little grave
had been dug, and the coffin was now set down be-
side it, while the long procession circled slowly
round. Several went up and looked into the dark
damp cradle of the dead child; one observed to his
neighbor that it was very shallow; and another
said, "I have seen a shallow grave, and another
when there was nobody to see it; anyhow it was
not much matter, the child would stay buried;
and another let drop a jest, a hard but not very
witty one, though it was followed by a smothered
laugh. All this passed quietly; nothing was
spoken above a low murmur, but Lucy heard it all,
and as she heard and remembered, what a repulsive
thing seemed to her the human heart! Poor Lucy
Dutton!

Minister Green stood at the head of the grave and
aid a prayer, while Lucy leaned against a sickly
looking tree, and pressed her cold hands
against her temples, and wondered if she would
ever pray again—If God would hear her if she
should. Then they laid the little coffin upon ropes
and gently lowered it. The grave was too short,
or the men were careless for there was a harsh
grating against the hard earth, which made Lucy
start and extend her arms, but she instantly re-
collected herself, and clasping both hands tightly
over her mouth, lest her agony should make itself
heard; she tried to look calmly. Then a handful
of straw was thrown upon the coffin, and immedi-
ately a shower of earth followed.—Oh! that first
sinking of the clod upon the bosom we have loved!
What a fearful shivering sensation does it send to
the heart and along the veins! And then the
benumbing fatness which follows, as though our
own breath were struggling up through that damp
covering of earth! Lucy gasped and staggered,
and then she turned her arm about the body of
the little tree, and laid her cheek against its rough
bark, and strove hard to keep herself from falling,
for she thought the men were very long in filling
the grave, but Lucy thought nothing about it.
She did not after the first shower, for she was
as it fell; and when, after all was done, and the
sods of withered grass had been laid on, Minister
Green came to tell her, she did not at first hear
his voice. When she did she pushed back the
hair from her hollow temples, looked vacantly in
his face, and shook her head. Others came
up to her—a good-natured man who had been kind
to her grandmother; then the deacon's wife, fol-
lowed by two or three other women; but Lucy on-
ly smiled and shook her head. Glances full
of mystery passed from one to another; there
was an alarmed look on many faces, while those
most distant seemed to comprehend, and still others
came to speak to Lucy. It was useless—she
could find no meaning in the words—the star of
intellect had gone out—the temple was darkened.
Poor, poor Lucy Dutton!

They bore her home, for she was passive and
helpless—home to the sick old grandmother, who

laid her withered hands on those bright locks, and
kissed the cold cheek, and took her to her bosom
as though she had been an infant. And Lucy
smiled and talked of playing by the brook, and
chasing the runaway bees, and of toys for her baby-
brother, and wondered why they were all weeping,
particularly dear grandamma, who ought to be
so happy. But this lasted only a few days, and
then another grave was made, and yet another in
the poor's corner; and the grandmother and her
shattered idol slept together. The grave is a bless-
ed couch and pillow to the wretched. Rest thee
there, poor Lucy!

A Yankee in Ireland.

The following story was told us by a friend
who vouches for the truth of the statement. Dur-
ing the last summer, a gentleman who is a cotton
planter in the State of Georgia, and somewhat of
an eccentric genius, being fascinated with the de-
scription of Galway, as given by the facetious
Charles O'Malley, determined to inspect person-
ally the bread of the Milky Pees and Baby Blakes
on their native hills. Having shipped his sea, is-
land for Liverpool, he jogged along to New York
and took passage in one of the packets. After
making the necessary arrangements with his fac-
tor, he started for the Emerald Isle. Our pecu-
liar nationalities soon made him known, and he
became quite a lion; sure enough he found a per-
fect counterpart of Miss Baby, and fun he had to
his heart's content; his letter of credit in the
neighboring bank, together with his high finished
education, established him in the heart of the fam-
ily, which excited the irascibility of some of the
consigns who held Americans at an enviable dis-
count. They tried, in every way to provoke or
(to use the Irish term) "cock" a light out of him;
but he showed no inclination to quarrel with any
body. A story was then circulated that he was a
knave of the white feather; and they in their turn,
(Miss Baby included) were determined to give
the cowardly Yankee an insight into the manners
and customs of the natives. So immediately after
breakfast the *soi-disant* Miss Baby, coaxed, cajoled,
and provoked our hero into a demand for a kiss.—
He insisted—she tormented—and just at this mo-
ment a stepped a gent of the guards, the cousin,
nothing would do short of a fight. "Fair one
here," pointing to the guardsman. "A dozen of
their services, saying "it would afford them
quite a pleasure." Selecting the one who stood
nearest, the preliminaries were soon arranged.—
Pistols were selected, when our friend, the Geo-
rganian, remarked that he "would like to shoot it
off just to see how 'twould go." The apparent
innocence with which the request was made raised a
general commotion of our hero, and his wishes
were complied with. The pistol, which by this time
arrived near the ground that was selected for the
duel. The whole troupe of friends had accom-
panied the belligerents. A pistol being loaded was
put in the hand of our countryman, who held it in
a most awkward manner, and bracing himself
firmly he levelled that a tree near, and shutting
both eyes gave the trigger a desperate pull—the
tree was not hit.

A litter passed through the whole company;
they thought they had shot enough on hand
for the day; but they forgot the matter of stand-
ing in the same position, grasping his pistol in
convulsions, and both eyes shut fast. In a minute
he opened his eyes and seemed to notice,
for the first time, that his adversary was down;
and he exclaimed, "What! is he killed?" and
throwing down his pistol, began feeling of and ex-
amining himself, to learn if he could find a
wound upon himself—seeming the whole time
perfectly innocent and unsophisticated.

The guardsman being wounded excited the ire
of his companions, and one of them demanded the
right of a shot at the Yankee, which proposition
our countrymen did not seem to disrelish; but
thinking he should have to fight the whole crowd,
one at a time, he broke out in the following few
words:

"Look here now, I reckon that you are deter-
mined that I shall fight the whole of you one at
a time, which I don't like pretty well; but I'll
tell you what I will do, there are just sixteen of us;
you shall get me a gun—about a four-pounder, or
smaller, and my friend shall take this side of
the field, seven of you shall take pistols and stand
along in a row, and the other seven shall be
my friends. I will load my gun with seven grape
shot, and you shall have each one ball in your
pistols, this will make it just shot for shot, and
we will fire at the word at fifteen paces." The
cool business-like calculation was rather too much
for the sons of Green Ireland; they declared
upon their oath to be "broth of a boy," and insisted
upon his accepting of a sumptuous dinner, and offered
invitations extending over several months, which
he declined, saying that "the next day he must
start for Liverpool to see how his cotton was
selling." A kiss was voluntarily tendered the next
morning by the fair one, which the Georgian
on his part ungraciously declined, and he took
his departure much against the inclination of all
present, who declared that "these Yankees were
the queerest devils they ever saw." The Geo-
rganian was Col. of St. John county.

NOT TO BE DISTURBED.

We commend the fol-
lowing extract to such as do not take a paper, be-
cause of its enormous cost.

GIVE YOUR CHILD A NEWSPAPER.—A child be-
ginning to read becomes delighted with a news-
paper, because he reads of names and things which
are very familiar, and he will make progress ac-
cordingly. A newspaper in one year is worth a
quarter's schooling to a child, and every father
must consider that substantial information is con-
nected with advancement. The mother of a fam-
ily, being one of its heads, and having a more im-
mediate charge of children, should herself be in-
structed. A mind occupied becomes fortified
against the ill effects of a bad reading for an em-
ergency. Children amused by reading or study, are
of course more considerate and more easily gov-
erned. How many thoughtless young men have
spent their earnings in a tavern or grog shop, who
ought to have been reading! How many parents,
who never spent twenty dollars for books for their
children would have given thousands to reclaim a
son or daughter who had ignorantly and thought-
lessly fallen into temptation!

From the Daily Chronicle.

HUMAN FOLLY.

BY L. S. BURKHART.

"They dreamt not of a perishable home.
Who thus could build?—Woodworth."
Who built the pyramids? Who, upon the plains
of Egypt, reared those vast monuments of human
industry and of human folly, vainly hoping that
the crumbling stones, and now almost obliterated
hieroglyphics, would hand down to the end of
time their names, and the memory of their deeds.
But, even now, when the world has not yet reach-
ed her prime, they are forgotten. We gaze with
wonder upon the vast expenditure of time and la-
bor—we speak of them with astonishment—but
our most rigid researches have given us no clue
of the purposes for which they were erected,
much less as to him who thus indulged in a hope
so remote with vanity and folly.

How fruitful a lesson may be drawn from those
inanimate stones! How loudly do they tell
us of that total annihilation which awaits alike all
mankind! Little did he—who standing on the
plains of Egypt on that eventful morn when the
work of probably a century was about to be brought
to a fulfillment, amidst the feelings of congratula-
tion which filled his breast—dream, that ere the
world was six thousand years old, the name of
him by whose order they had been erected
would have passed away from the memory of man
forever. Much less did the sculptor of Greece
in times more modern, when he toiled for months
over the rough block, and at last produced a form
of beauty and grace.

"The fervid spirit from the heaving heart."

Shivering in

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT POLK.

Delivered on the 4th of March, 1845.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Without solicitation on my part, I have been chosen by the free and voluntary suffrages of my countrymen to the most honorable and most responsible office on earth.

If the more aged and experienced men who have filled the office of President of the United States, even in the infancy of the republic, trusted their ability to discharge the duties of that exalted station, what ought not to be the apprehensions of one so much younger and less endowed, now that our domain extends from ocean to ocean, that our people have so greatly increased in numbers, and at a time when so great diversity of opinion prevails in regard to the principles and policy which should characterize the administration of our government?

In assuming responsibilities so vast, I fervently invoke the aid of that Almighty Ruler of the universe, in whose hands are the destinies of nations and of men, to guard this heaven-favored land against the mischiefs which, without His guidance, might arise from an unwise public policy. With a firm reliance upon the wisdom of Omnipotence to sustain and direct me in the path of duty which I am appointed to pursue, I stand in the presence of this assembled multitude of my countrymen, to take upon myself the solemn obligation, to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States.

A concise enumeration of the principles which will guide me in the administrative policy of the government, is not only in accordance with the examples set me by all my predecessors, but is eminently befitting the occasion.

The constitution itself, plainly written as it is, the safeguard of our federative compact, the offspring of concession and compromise, binding together in the bonds of peace and union this great and increasing family of free and independent States, will be the chart by which I shall be directed.

It will be my first care to administer the government in the true spirit of that instrument, and to assume no powers not expressly granted or clearly implied in its terms. The government of the United States is one of delegated and limited powers; and it is by a strict adherence to the clearly granted powers, and by abstaining from the exercise of doubtful or unauthorized implied powers, that we have the only sure guaranty against the recurrence of those unfortunate collisions between the Federal and State authorities, which have occasionally so much disturbed the harmony of our system, and even threatened the perpetuity of our glorious Union.

To the States respectively, or to the people, have been reserved "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States." Each State is a complete sovereignty within the sphere of its reserved powers. The government of the Union, acting within the sphere of its delegated authority, is also a complete sovereignty. While the general government should abstain from the exercise of authority not clearly delegated to it, the States should not encroach upon the powers reserved to the people.

It is a source of deep regret that, in some sections of our country, misguided persons have occasionally indulged in schemes and agitations, whose object is the destruction of domestic institutions existing in other sections—institutions which existed at the adoption of the constitution, and were recognized and protected by it. All must see that if it were possible for them to be successful in attaining their object, the dissolution of the Union, and the consequent destruction of our happy form of government, must speedily follow.

I am happy to believe that at every period of our existence as a nation, there has existed, and continues to exist, among the great mass of our people, a devotion to the Union of the States, which will shield and protect it against the moral treason of any who would seriously contemplate its destruction. To secure a continuance of that devotion, the compromises of the constitution must not only be preserved, but sectional jealousies and heart-burnings must be discountenanced; and all should remember that they are members of the same political family, having a common destiny. To increase the attachment of our people to the Union, our laws should be just. Any policy which shall tend to favor monopolies, or the peculiar interests of sections, or the interests of their fellow-citizens, should be avoided. If a compromise of the constitution be preserved, if sectional jealousies and heart-burnings be discountenanced—if our laws be just, and the government be practically administered strictly within the limits of power prescribed to it,—we may discard all apprehensions for the safety of the Union.

With these views of the nature, character, and objects of the government, and the value of the Union, I shall steadily oppose the creator of those institutions and systems which, in their nature, tend to pervert it from its legitimate purposes, and make it the instrument of sections, classes, and individuals. We need no national banks, or other extraneous institutions, planted upon the government to control or strengthen it in opposition to the will of its authors. Experience has taught us how unnecessary they are as auxiliaries of the public authorities, how impotent for good, & how powerful for mischief.

Our duty is to recommend to Congress, and, as far as the executive is concerned, to enforce by all means within my power, the strictest economy in the expenditure of the public money, which may be compatible with the public interests.

A national debt has become almost an institution of European monarchies. It is viewed, in some of them, as an essential prop to existing governments. Melancholy is the condition of that people whose government can be sustained only by a system which periodically transfers large amounts from the labor of the many to the coffers of the few. Such a system is incompatible with the ends for which our republican government was instituted. Under a wise policy, the debts contracted in our revolution, and during the war of 1812, have been happily extinguished.

By a judicious application of the revenues, not required for other necessary purposes, it is not doubted that the debt which has grown out of the circumstances of the last few years may be speedily paid off. I conscientiously demand the entire restoration of the credit of the general government of the Union, and that of many of the States. Happy would it be for the indebted States if they were freed from their liabilities, many of which were incautiously contracted. Although the government of the Union is neither in a legal nor a moral sense bound for the debts of the States, and it would be a violation of our compact of Union to assume them, yet we cannot but feel a deep interest in seeing all the States meet their public liabilities, and pay off their just debts, at the earliest practicable period.

That they will do so, as soon as it can be done without imposing too heavy burdens on their citizens, there is no reason to doubt. The sound, moral, and honorable feeling of the people of the indebted States, cannot be questioned; and we are happy to perceive a settled disposition on their part, as their ability returns, after a season of unexampled pecuniary embarrassments, to pay off all just debts, and to acquiesce in any reasonable measure to accomplish that object.

One of the difficulties which we have had to encounter in the practical administration of the government, consists in the adjustment of our revenue laws, and the levy of the taxes necessary for the support of government.

In the general proposition, that no more money shall be collected than the necessities of an economical government require, all parties seem to acquiesce. Nor does it seem to be any material difference of opinion as to the absence of right in the government to tax one section of country, or one class of citizens, or one occupation, for the mere profit of another. "Justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country. I have heretofore declared to my fellow-citizens that in my judgment, it is the duty of the government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws, and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation." I have also declared my opinion to be "in favor of a tariff for revenue," and that "in adjusting the details of such a tariff, I have sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and, at the same time, afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry;" and that I was "opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue."

The power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises," was an indispensable one to be conferred on the federal government, without it, we possess no means of providing for its own support. In executing this power, by levying a tariff of duties for the support of government, the raising of revenue should be the object, and protection the incident. To reverse this principle, and make protection the object, and revenue the incident, would be to inflict manifest injustice upon all other than the protected interest. In levying duties for revenue, it is doubtless proper to make such discriminations within the revenue principle, as will afford incidental protection to our home interests. Within the revenue principle, there is a discretion to discriminate; beyond that limit, the rightful exercise of the power is not conceded. The incidental protection afforded to our home interests by discriminations within the revenue range, it is believed will be ample. In making discriminations, all our home interests should, as far as practicable, be equally protected. The largest portion of our people are agriculturists. Others are employed in manufactures, commerce, navigation, and the mechanic arts. They are all engaged in their respective pursuits, and their joint labors constitute the national or home industry. To tax one branch of this home industry for the benefit of another, would be unjust. No one of these interests can rightfully claim an advantage over the others, or to be enriched by impoverishing the others. All are equally entitled to the fostering care and protection of the government. In exercising a sound discretion in levying discriminating duties within the limit prescribed, care should be taken that it be done in a manner not to benefit the wealthy few, at the expense of the toiling millions, by taxing the luxuries of life, or articles of superior quality and high price, which can only be consumed by the wealthy; and highest the necessities of life, or articles of coarse quality and low price, which the poor and great mass of our people consume. The burdens of government should, as far as practicable, be distributed equally, and equally among all classes of our population. These general views, long entertained on this subject, I have deemed it proper to reiterate. It is a subject upon which conflicting interests of sections and occupations are supposed to exist, and an spirit of mutual concession and compromise in adjusting its details should be cherished by every part of our wide-spread country as the only means of preserving harmony and a cheerful acquiescence of all in the operation of our revenue laws. Our patriotic citizens in every part of the Union will readily submit to the payment of such taxes as shall be needed for the support of their government, whether in peace or in war, if they are so levied as to distribute the burdens as equally as possible among them.

The republic of Texas has made known her desire to come into our Union, to form a part of our confederacy, and to enjoy with us the blessings of liberty, secured and guaranteed by our constitution. This was once a part of our country—was unwisely ceded away to a foreign power—is now independent, and possesses an undoubted right to dispose of a part of the whole of her territory, and to merge her sovereignty, as a separate and independent State, in ours. I congratulate my country that, by an act of the late Congress of the United States, the assent of this government has been given to the reunion, and it only remains for the two countries to agree upon the terms, to consummate an object so important to both.

I regard the question of annexation as belonging exclusively to the United States and Texas. They are independent powers, competent to contract; and foreign nations have no right to interfere with them, or to take exceptions to their reunion. Foreign powers do not seem to appreciate the true character of our government. Our Union is a confederation of independent States, whose policy is peace with each other and all the world. To enlarge its limits, is to extend the dominions of peace over additional territories and increasing millions. The world has nothing to fear from military ambition in our government. While the chief magistrate and the popular branch of Congress are elected for short terms by the suffrages of those millions who must, in their own persons, bear all the burdens and miseries of war, our government cannot be otherwise than pacific. Foreign powers should, therefore, look on the annexation of Texas to the United States, not as the conquest of a nation seeking to extend her dominions by arms and violence, but as the peaceful acquisition of a territory once her own, by adding another member to our confederation, with the consent of that member—thereby diminishing the chances of war, and opening to them new and ever-increasing markets for their products.

To Texas the reunion is important, because the strong protecting arm of our government would be extended over her, and the vast resources of her fertile soil and genial climate would be speedily developed; while the safety of New Orleans and of our whole southwestern frontier against hostile aggression, as well as the interests of the whole Union, would be promoted by it. The opinion prevailed with some, that our system of confederated States could not operate successfully over an extended territory, and serious objections have, at different times, been made to the enlargement of our boundaries. These objections were earnestly urged when we acquired Louisiana. Experience has shown that they were not well founded. The title of numerous Indian tribes to vast tracts of country has been extinguished. New States have been admitted into the Union. New territories have been created, and our jurisdiction and laws extended over them. As our population has expanded, the Union has been cemented and strengthened. As our boundaries have been enlarged, and our agricultural population has been spread over a large surface, our federative system has acquired additional strength and security. It may well be doubted whether it would not be in greater danger of overthrow, if our present population were confined to the comparatively narrow limits of the original thirteen States, than it is now that they are so sparsely settled over a more extended territory. It is confidently believed that our system may be safely extended to the utmost bounds of our territorial limits; and that, as it should be extended, the bonds of our Union, so far from being weakened, will become stronger.

None can fail to see the danger to our safety and future peace, if Texas remains an independent State, or becomes an ally or dependency of some foreign nation. It is a territory which, if there be one citizen among us who would prefer perpetual peace with Texas, to occasional wars, which so often occur between bordering independent nations? Is there one who would not prefer free intercourse with her, to high duties on all our products and manufactures which enter her ports or cross her frontiers? Is there one who would not prefer an unrestricted communication with her citizens, to the frontier obstructions which must occur if she remains out of the Union? Texas, will remain her own, whether annexed to the United States or not. None of the present States will be responsible for them, any more than they are for the local institutions of each other. They have confederated together for certain specified objects. Upon the same principle that they would refuse to form a perpetual union with Texas because of her local institutions, our forefathers would have been prevented from forming our present Union, had we not yielded to the objection of some of the original States, that they would not prefer perpetual peace with Texas, to occasional wars, which so often occur between bordering independent nations?

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Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN: Friday Morning, March 7, 1845.

We are authorized to announce HENRY BEDINGER, Esq., as a candidate to represent the 10th Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

Texas Annexed. The House of Representatives have passed the resolutions, as amended by the Senate, by a majority of 56—and President Tyler has promptly signed them. "Texas is ours"—with all its beauties—with all the glories of the achievement—with its new and splendid area spread open for the reception of our noble civil institutions.

The glorious victory in the House may, says the Madisonian, be regarded as the consummation of this great measure, so far as the United States are concerned. We now see that the Democracy were in earnest in placing it on their banner in the late election; that consequently the charge of its being a humbug was equally futile and ungenerous. If, indeed, it were a humbug, its adversaries acted with a Quixotic aberration of intellect in waging against it so fierce and persevering a war. Yet as such the Intelligencer treated it during the election; and even after it, exclaimed, that it "had exploded, and injured nobody but Mr. Van Buren." A measure exploded, which has passed the Senate, after the most untiring efforts to defeat it, and the House of Representatives by a majority of 56! This ever-memorable vote stood—132 to 76. This vote is not greater, if so great, as the proportion of numerical support among the people.

The United States have now obtained a boundary suited to their position and interests; the country a great security which it did not possess before; our commerce safely from machinations which might have very seriously injured it; our manufactures a market which, under the fostering operation of this act, will prove a very important addition to the great marts already accessible; the agriculture and cotton-growing, and sugar-raising States, extensive benefits.

The idea that our possessing it will be severely adverse to British interests, is fallacious. It may serve, and will serve, as a new guarantee of peace with Great Britain; which can be no disadvantage to her, but precisely the reverse. It will extend our commerce with her; and if we be true to ourselves, and exert ourselves to pay our debts to the extent of our means, it will invite additional capital from her to our shores. Her interests and ours are so entirely coincident, if each country views the matter rationally, that nothing as, between the two, can result from annexation but an augmentation of benefits to both.

We see it stated by the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, that Lloyd WAGGAMAN, Esq., was to leave Washington City on the afternoon of the 4th instant, to deliver to Major Donelson the Texas Resolutions. Should Mr. Wagaman find that the Charge has left Nashville, he will proceed to Texas.

The Inauguration. We lay before our readers this morning, the Inauguration of President Polk. It is an able document, and will more than doubly pay for the time occupied in its perusal.

SIGNING OF THE TEXAS BILL.—We learn from Washington that the President signed the joint resolutions for the annexation of Texas on Saturday, so that the matter may now be considered as settled, provided the Texans agree to the terms, of which there is no doubt.

FIRE.—We learn from the Martinsburg Republican, that a fire broke out in the stable attached to the "Martinsburg House," in that town, (known as Bonk's Hotel.) The stable, together with several tons of Hay and a quantity of Oats was consumed.

We publish to-day, the following letter from Mr. BEDINGER, in answer to the letter from the Clarke and Warren delegation in the District Congressional Convention, (published in our last paper,) stating their intention to announce and support him as a candidate at the next Congressional election:

CHARLESTOWN, March 1st, 1845. TO MESSRS. CHARLES H. GREEN AND OTHERS: Gentlemen—I have seen, in the last Spirit of Jefferson, your letter of the 23d February, informing me that the Convention had failed to nominate any candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States,—that I had received the largest number of votes cast in that convention, and that, in consequence, you would recommend me to your constituents, and support me accordingly. I am highly gratified, gentlemen, as well as the compliment which your letter pays me, as the vote which I received in the convention, especially as I have most studiously avoided taking any step which might, by possibility, have advanced my own claims to the nomination, or prejudiced those of any other individual. And yet I have great difficulty in determining what course I ought now to pursue, or what reply I should make to your kind letter. For, while nothing could induce me to obtrude myself upon the Democracy of this District, contrary to their wishes, yet I certainly do not feel at liberty to refuse to serve them, if they shall desire me to do so. However, as in all probability, no other convention will now be held, and as there is no other method by which the wishes of the majority of the voters can be ascertained, prior to the day of election, it may not be deemed improper in me (especially as I have your assurance that there will be no Whig candidate in the field) frankly to comply with the request which your letter implies, by permitting my name to be announced as a candidate for Congress. If this step shall meet the approbation of the counties, other than those which you represented in convention, it will add to the gratification which your letter has afforded me.

With the greatest respect and esteem, I am, gentlemen, Your friend & ob't serv't, HENRY BEDINGER.

STEPHENSON'S DEPOT BURNED.—The depot and storehouse of Messrs. Stephenson and Kerfoot, on the Rail Road, five miles from Winchester, were burnt down, on Monday afternoon. The loss is estimated at from 5 to 6000, on part of which, we understand, there was an insurance. The destruction of the building, however, will cause the loss of much time before the establishment can be refitted.—Free Press.

TRIUMPH OF ANNEXATION.

This great question has at last triumphed. Demanded and sustained by public opinion, it finally passed through the Senate, where all the elements of opposition have been, from the first concentrated, to embarrass and obstruct the consummation of the measure. The most determined and relentless hostility has, from its first agitation, been urged against it. And up to the very moment of the passage of the amended joint resolution through the Senate, every trick and manoeuvre of parliamentary tactics was tried and exhausted, to overthrow and defeat it. The effort never ceased nor relaxed up to the moment of the final vote. But the Democratic Senators in solid phalanx, with three of the Whigs—Messrs. MERRICK, JOHNSON, and HENDERSON—bore it up with patriotic hands, and carried it through.

Thus has this great measure, so vast and so vital in its consequences, and so anxiously desired by the people of Texas and the United States, at last assumed that legislative form which will restore the dismembered Territory to the Union the very moment they choose to avail themselves of its provisions. We will not speculate says the Constitution, upon the diplomacy which it was lost, nor denounce the spirit which would have driven it off; but the condemnation and resentment against both is swallowed up and forgotten in the hour of joy which opens the door for its immediate and honorable return. The gallant and the brave sons of Texas will once more rally under the "Star Spangled Banner," and the lustre of their own "Lone Star" be forever blended with the glorious blaze of the American galaxy of States.—Who can estimate the vast amount of good that is to result from this restoration of our former and natural limits? What mind can grasp its pecuniary or political value, or fore

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-Eighth Congress—Second Session.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1845.

Senate.—Last night the Senate chamber, both on the floor and in the galleries, was crowded to suffocation, by members of the House and others, anxious to hear the proceedings, which I attended.

This morning a communication was received from the Treasury Department, relative to a proper standard of weights and measures.

Mr. Allen moved to take up the House bill for the admission of Iowa and Florida, but Mr. Evans preferring to go on with the regular order of business, the motion of Mr. Allen was rejected; yeas 23, nays 26.

The general appropriation bill, informally passed yesterday, was again taken up, and several amendments made. The following are some of the most important:

One striking out \$160,000 for building the proposed new War and Navy Departments, owing to a doubt as to the proper materials to be used, whether sandstone, granite or marble, and requesting the President to report on the subject at the next session of Congress. One allowing \$10,000 for completing the publication of the late exploring expedition.

One striking out the clause requiring members of Congress to receive mileage only on the most direct route from their homes to the Capitol. Inserting \$1,400 to pay arrears to Arthur Middleton, late Secretary of Legation to Spain. One appropriating \$1,000 for the erection of a monument to General Macomb.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Barnard renewed the motion to go into committee of the whole for the purpose of taking up the army and navy appropriation bill, and the yeas and nays were taken. The motion failed; yeas 68, nays 113. This was, it was understood a part of the system of the opponents of the Texas resolutions to stave off the measure.

The Texas resolution came up next, when Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved to refer them to a committee of the whole.

Motions for a call of the House, to adjourn, etc., were then successively made and voted upon by yeas and nays, occupying the whole time down to five o'clock.

The amendment of the Senate, will without a doubt be concurred in to-night.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1845.

Senate.—After the reception of numerous telegrams and reports, Mr. Atchison moved to take up the Oregon bill.

A long discussion arose, in which Messrs. Crittenden, Allen, Woodbury and others participated, after which the motion to take up was negatived; yeas 21, nays 23.

The Senate receded from its amendment to the West Point Academy bill. So it is passed.

The fortification bill was also finally passed, the Senate having agreed to the amendment of the House striking out \$40,000 for Boston harbor.

A long debate then arose on the report relative to the naturalization laws.

House of Representatives.—Mr. McCay, from the committee on conference relative to the general appropriation bill, made a report, giving a long statement of the recommendation of the committee, that the House recede from sundry amendments.

The report was concurred in by the House, as it was also by the Senate. So the bill is finally passed.

The Mission to China is reduced to a Commissioner only, it being understood that the Chinese Government will not receive a minister.

The amount for the payment of the Mexican indemnity is to be paid, provided it can be proved that our accredited agent received the money from the Mexican government. It also contains an item of \$38,000 for paving and repairing Pennsylvania Avenue.

Mr. Kennedy moved to go into committee of the whole on the new fortification bill, but without success.

Mr. King wanted to introduce a joint resolution providing that the operation of all parts of the Post Office bill shall be postponed till July 1st, 1845. (As the bill now stands all except the first section goes into operation forthwith.) After some talk the resolution was entertained, passed and sent to the Senate.

After disposing of some unimportant matters, the House took a recess till 4 o'clock. Owing to the great amount of business to be transacted, it is probable there will be no adjournment before sunrise to-morrow.

By TELEGRAPH.—House of Representatives 6 o'clock, P. M.—The House passed a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to enquire into the extent and character of the expenditures of Lieut. McLaughlin in the Florida war. The House then took up the bill to establish the Smithsonian bequest, without action thereon, it was laid aside, and two bills were acted upon in committee, establishing courts in the new States of Florida and Iowa. The bills were reported and passed.

In Senate, 6 o'clock.—The Senate passed a bill allowing a drawback on goods exported in the original packages from the United States to Santa Fe, Chihuahua, and to the British Provinces.

The navy appropriation bill was then taken up, and the amendment of the House was acted upon.

The army appropriation bill was then disposed of, and the disciplinary amendments restored.

The bill for the distribution of decisions in the Supreme Court was laid aside, to be reported to the House and amended so as to print 20,000 copies of the Franklin Journal for the use of mechanics.

A motion was made at 8 o'clock, to lay the bill for the distribution of the Decisions of the Supreme Court upon the table. It was agreed to—yeas 91, nays 68. The bill was lost.

9 o'clock.—Mr. Morris, of Pa., moved to take up the bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton. The motion was lost—yeas 65, nays 65.—Two thirds being necessary, the motion was lost.

A motion was made to lay the resolution upon the table, and carried; yeas 86, nays 50.

9 o'clock.—The House went into committee of the whole upon the appropriation bills, Mr. Hamlin, of Me., in the chair.

to Southard, the difference of pay between Senator and Vice President.

After some formal business signing bills &c., a Committee of Conference was appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that the two houses having finished the business before them, were ready to close the session, unless he had further communications to make.

Further a pause this committee reported that the President had no further communication, and wished the members health, happiness, &c.

Mr. Mangum then made a brief and handsome address to the Senate, and this body separated at nearly 4 o'clock in the morning.

House of Representatives.—Mr. White, of Ky., offered a resolution of thanks for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which the Speaker had discharged the duties of the chair during the present session. The resolution was adopted and Mr. Adams was the only member who responded in the negative.

The yeas and nays were then called on the revenue cutter bill, and before the vote was finished, the hands of the clock indicated twelve o'clock.

The Chair directed the clerk to proceed with calling the yeas and nays. The vote stood—yeas 136, nays 31; there being more than two thirds in the affirmative the bill was passed.

A message was received from the Senate, saying that that body had receded from their amendment to the fortification bill—consequently the bill is passed.

A motion at half past one o'clock was adopted that a message be sent to the Senate informing them that the House was ready to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Winthrop the House then at half past two o'clock, adjourned.

From the Baltimore Sun of March 21.

Railroad Accident.—Miraculous Escape. An accident of a very serious nature, though happily unaccompanied by any loss of life, happened to the train of passenger cars which left Philadelphia at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The number of passengers being about two hundred and fifty, they were drawn by one locomotive in five cars, another engine following with the baggage, &c. The passenger train had arrived within a mile or so of Elkton, at about 8 o'clock, when the engine and tender passed over a huge hole on the road, which had escaped from one of the neighboring farms.

The shock instantly broke the axle of the engine, and the car over to the left hand side of the road—it fell up-side down, the top torn off, and the sides and ends crushed down, till it rested upon the railings at either end of the platform and the backs of the seats. The fore part of the second car was thrown off the wheels, and slipped down a small declivity to the left of the road and remained stationary with the after end across the road. It would also have turned over, but that it fortunately lodged against the third car.

This was thrown slightly to the right hand side of the road, and the front axle being broke, it would no doubt have also been capsize but that, the wheels of the second car ran under and supported it in an erect position. The fourth and fifth cars remained on the track, their occupants being entirely unconscious that any accident had occurred until alarmed by the cry that succeeded. The passengers then rushed out in all directions, but the night being very dark, it was impossible to ascertain for some moments what was the matter. A fire was soon kindled with the dry grass along side of the road, so as to throw light upon the scene; and by this time all the passengers in the first three cars had extricated themselves from the ruins, except three or four, who were so much stunned as to be unable to move for a short time; two of them were pinned to the ground by the weight of the bottom of the first car, resting upon them. Mr. Richard Sewell, dry goods merchant of this city, one of the passengers in the first car, was caught by the bottom falling upon his foot, but from the light, sandy nature of the soil on which he fell, his injury is believed to amount to a severe bruise only, no bones being broken. Mr. Barrington, of Philadelphia, received a cut on the side of the head, which bleed very freely, but according to the opinion of a physician who examined it, was not very serious in its character. The two mentioned above are believed to be the ones most injured.

A large portion of the occupants of the first car were injured or less bruised, but they were so astonished at their almost miraculous escape, that they bore their injuries with much good nature, and soon forgot their griefs to joke over the laughable occurrences which succeeded.

Late and Important from Barbadoes.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

SAVANNAH Republican Office, Feb. 27.

By the arrival at this port yesterday, of the Brigantine, Captain Smith, from Bridgetown, Barbadoes, we have received a file of the Barbadoes Globe and Official Gazette, to the 10th inst. The Globe of the 6th inst. is filled with an account of a most disastrous fire which occurred at Bridgetown, on the night of the 3d and morning of the 4th inst. That paper says: "A fourth of the stone-built portion of our city is in ruins! Hundreds of the inhabitants are without homes, clothes, or furniture; and thousands upon thousands of pounds sterling worth of property has been destroyed in various ways, or totally consumed by the devouring element!"

The Globe then gives a list of about two hundred names burned, and a statement of the losses incurred by the fire, amounting in the aggregate to about two millions of dollars!

The Globe of the same afternoon adds: "All business in the city is still quite suspended, the stores closed, and every one's thoughts engrossed by the late overwhelming calamity. The master and passengers of the Maid of Erin, which arrived here next morning from Grenada, describe the appearance of the conflagration as seen by them fifty miles at sea, to have exhibited a spectacle of fearful sublimity, but to us on shore it was one of unmitigated horror and awe, as we could only view it in detail, and amid the distractions of wailing and lamentation—the cracking and roaring of the flames—the falling in of the roofs—the cries of the working parties to each other—the occasional deafening explosion of gunpowder, as the houses were blown down by the Artillery—and worst, and most revolting of all, the hellish shoutings and hurraings of the dregs of the populace rejoicing at the progress of the work of destruction and desolation."

The Globe then gives the following remarks in regard to the conduct of the free negroes on the occasion, which is indeed a striking commentary upon the practical working of abolitionism in the British dominions.

"We would willingly stop here, did not stern truth compel us to notice in the strongest terms of indignant censure, the almost general disgraceful conduct of the lower classes of the assembled black male population; their manifestations of delight were hideous and demoniac; they would render no useful assistance in bringing water to the engines or siding in their working, but it was high sport to them to break into every house as the flames caught it, dash out shutters and windows which they could, if necessary, have easily opened, and thence fling into the street every heavy article of furniture, even to tables and pianos—only reckless whether they fell or not on the heads of those who were passing under on their lawful and benevolent pursuits; and after this public and wanton destruction of property they descended—staggering under the weight of valuable property which the authorities were generally too busily engaged to detain; and thus immense loss has been superadded to the already sufficiently heavy sorrow of the homeless and the outcast."

The Governor had at once convened the House of Assembly for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject, and of affording relief to the sufferers. It was also recommended that a collection be made in every church and chapel in aid of the funds for the relief of the sufferers from the fire, on Sunday, the 16th February. His Excellency had also appointed a committee of relief, and the spare wards of the lunatic asylum had been thrown open for shelter, as also the spare wards of the central police station.

Mr. Tyler has signed the Bill for the reduction of Postage, and it is now a law of the land.

BALTIMORE CITY.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

WHOLESALE HOUSES, BALTIMORE.

THE undersigned Merchants, Manufacturers, and Dealers of the city of Baltimore, being fully supplied with Goods in their respective departments, suited to the Spring and Summer Trade, avail themselves of the opportunity afforded through the medium of the newspapers, to invite Country Merchants to an examination of their several Stocks and Prices.

The superior advantages which this market affords, in many respects, to Country Dealers, the facilities for travelling and transportation, and a disposition on our part to offer every inducement to purchasers, both in terms and prices, will, we hope, attract old and new customers, to whom this invitation is respectfully addressed.

Importers and Dealers in Silk and Fancy Dry Goods.

B. F. Gardner & Co., No. 279 Market street. Domestic Cotton and Woollen Goods.

John H. Davall & Co. No 281 Market st. Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

Pendleton, Rely & Co, No 277 Market street. Whiteley, Gwyn & Co, " 243 " Wilkins & Wonn, " 245 " Pittman, Phillips & Co, " 266 " Hopkins & Hill, " 268 " Winchester, Irwin & Co, " 294 " Davidson and Sanders, " 295 "

Bayne, Latham & Co, No 6 Hanover, near Market street. Wyeth & Norris, No 249 Market st. Sangston & Co, " 269 "

Dealers in Florence Braids and Straw Bonnets, French Millinery Goods, Ribbons and Fancy Dry Goods.

Salmon & Small, No 221 Baltimore st, four doors East of Charles st. Hardware and Cutlery. Thomas & Co, No 243 Baltimore st. B. F. Voss, No 8 South Charles st.

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers. Cushing & Brother, No 262 Baltimore st. Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, Caps, Fur, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats.

Tinges & Davall, No 278 Market st. J. Nesbitt, No 239 Baltimore st, between Charles and Hanover. James Carey, No 9 Hanover st, Commission Merchant.

Importers of China, Earthenware and Glass. C. Levering & Clark, No 118 and 120 Lombard street. E. M. Kerr & Co., " 260 Market st. Moses Potter, " " Manufacturers and Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

Coulson & Co, No 4 South Liberty st. Stabler & Canby, No 120 Pratt at wharf. Dealers in Umbrellas, Parasols, Sun Shades, India Rubber Goods, &c.

H. B. Field & Co, No 225 Baltimore st, next door to Charles st. Manufacturers of Hats and Caps. Elmes & Seaver, No 219 Market st.

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in Carpentry, Oil Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, &c. Shaw, Smith & Co, No 938 Market st. Grocers and Commission Merchants.

John C. Sellman, Cheapdealer, near Pratt at wharf. William Chesnut, corner of South and Pratt streets. David Hays, Exchange Place. Charles F. Pitt, No 14 Commerce st, Agent for Tin Plate, Druggists' Glassware, White Lead, Ground Spices, Chocolate, &c.

Coach Manufacturer. Richard Bishop, No 79 Fayette st. Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings. Howell & Brothers, No 217 Baltimore st.

Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods. Canfield & Brother, 227 Baltimore st, corner of Charles.

Importer and Dealer in German, French and English Fancy Goods, Clocks, Jewellery, Cutlery, Combs, Brushes, and Fancy Hardware. Jacob Trust, No 312 Baltimore st.

Manufacturers of Furniture and Importers and Dealers in Upholstery Goods, Hardware, Glue, Mahogany, Lumber, and all Cabinet Maker's Materials.

John & James Williams & Co, No 68 South st. Manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, and Dealers in Mahogany, Hair Cloth, Glue, and all other Cabinet Materials.

Hies & Austin, No 119 Fayette st. Commission Merchants for the sale of all kinds of Manufactured and Leaf Tobacco. Jacob Heald & Co, No 58 South Gay st. Tobacco, Snuff and Segar Manufacturers.

Boyd & Chappell, No 121 Pratt st, wharf, corner of Hollingsworth st. Manufacturers and Dealers in Window Glass, White Lead, Paints, Glue, &c.

H. J. & C. J. Baker, No 2 North Liberty st. Patapsco Steam Candle and Lard Oil Factory, Canton.

Hancock & Mann, Manufacturers of Lard Oil, Adamantine and Diaphane candles, No 3 Commerce st. Biscuit and Cracker Bakers. Holden & Co, corner of Lombard and Gay streets, opposite the Custom House.

Commission Paper Dealers and Manufacturers. Turner Wheelwright & Mudge, No 2 S. Charles st, second door from Baltimore st. The names Baltimore and Market designate the same street.

The undersigned, proprietors of BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL, Monument Square, Baltimore, respectfully unite in the above invitation to Country Merchants and others, pledging ourselves to do all in our power to render our House an agreeable "Home."

ZENUS BARNUM & ANDREW McLAUGHLIN, Surviving Partners of the late David Barnum. Baltimore, March 7, 1845—3t.

Fresh Milk Cows. SEVERAL Fresh Milk Cows with Calves by their sides, for sale. Apply to JOSEPH M. BROWN. Charleston, March 7.

Carpeting, Cheap. VERY extensive assortment of superfine, common, figured and striped Carpeting—also, Rag Carpeting, from good to superior quality—and all at very reduced prices—just received by Feb. 28. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Fresh Fruits. ORANGES, Figs, Grapes, Raisins and Almonds—fresh and cheap—just received and for sale by Feb. 28. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

BALTIMORE CITY.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

WHOLESALE HOUSES, BALTIMORE.

THE undersigned Merchants, Manufacturers, and Dealers of the city of Baltimore, being fully supplied with Goods in their respective departments, suited to the Spring and Summer Trade, avail themselves of the opportunity afforded through the medium of the newspapers, to invite Country Merchants to an examination of their several Stocks and Prices.

The superior advantages which this market affords, in many respects, to Country Dealers, the facilities for travelling and transportation, and a disposition on our part to offer every inducement to purchasers, both in terms and prices, will, we hope, attract old and new customers, to whom this invitation is respectfully addressed.

Importers and Dealers in Silk and Fancy Dry Goods.

B. F. Gardner & Co., No. 279 Market street. Domestic Cotton and Woollen Goods.

John H. Davall & Co. No 281 Market st. Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

Pendleton, Rely & Co, No 277 Market street. Whiteley, Gwyn & Co, " 243 " Wilkins & Wonn, " 245 " Pittman, Phillips & Co, " 266 " Hopkins & Hill, " 268 " Winchester, Irwin & Co, " 294 " Davidson and Sanders, " 295 "

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Wanted to Hire.

A NEGRO GIRL, from 10 to 14 years of age. A good home and a liberal price will be given. Enquire at THIS OFFICE. Feb. 28—3t.

REMOVAL.

THE Shop of the undersigned has been removed to the building two doors East of I. N. Carter's Hotel, Main street, where he will be happy to see his old friends.—All kinds of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. as well as best Rip-kick Collars, manufactured in the best manner, always on hand, and sold at the very lowest price. Feb. 28, 1845. JOHN BROOK, Agent.

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the Presbyterian Church, in Charlestown, is for rent the ensuing year. The house is a good one, having three rooms on the lower floor, two above, and a good kitchen. There is also a good Stable, Corn-house, &c., attached to the premises. For terms, apply to WM. P. EASTERDAY, Agent for Henry T. Dean. Feb. 28.

FOR SALE.

OATS, of a superior quality; Corn, Bacon, Hay, and two kinds of good Potatoes for sale by Feb. 28, 1845—eov3t. GEORGE B. BEALL.

FARM FOR SALE.

The Best in Jefferson County, Va. THE subscriber offers his old residence at private sale. It is situated 2 1/2 miles South of Shepherdstown, 2 1/2 miles from Duffield's Depot, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and immediately on the road leading from Shepherdstown to Charlestown. The farm contains about 300 Acres Prime Lime-stone Land, well situated, and in a better state of cultivation than any other in the county. The tract is well watered, having two or three never-falling springs. There are about Seventy Acres of PRIME TIMBER. The improvements consist in part, of a comfortable two-story Brick Dwelling House, Brick Smoke-house, Stone Dairy, a Swisser Barn, 84-foot-long, with good stables underneath, sufficient for 26 horses; CORNHOUSE WITH GRANERY and WAGON-SHED attached. Also, a comfortable LOG DWELLING and BLACKSMITH-SHOP, belonging to the farm, and situated on the main road. There is on the farm a fine, young and THIRTY ORCHARD of the choicest Fruit, some of the trees of which are just beginning to bear, and have been selected with great care. Any person desiring further information as to this farm, terms, &c., can address the subscriber at Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Va., or call on my son, R. A. Lucas, on the premises. EDWARD LUCAS, Sr. Feb. 28, 1845—3t.

FOR RENT.

THE large BRICK HOUSE on Main street, Charlestown, near the Valley Bank, at present in the occupancy of Geo. W. Ransom, Esq., is for rent the next year. Possession given the 1st of April. JOHN STEPHENSON. Feb. 21, 1845.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, at the late residence of Jacob Myers, on the East side of the Shenandoah River, near Kabletown, on Friday the 7th day of March next, the following property: 5 head of good Work Horses; One year old Colt; 11 head of Cattle; 35 Hogs, 23 Sheep, &c. Farming Implements: Such as Ploughs, Harrows, &c.; Wagon and Wood Ladders; Two Wheat Fans. Household and Kitchen Furniture, of all kinds, including 1 Eight-day Clock. Also—A number of Bee stands; Timothy Hay, by the ton; A lot of Walnut and Poplar Plank; and a variety of articles not necessary to mention. TERMS—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of \$5 and upwards, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security. For all sums under that amount, the cash will be required. No property to be removed, until the terms of sale are complied with. Sale to take place at 10 o'clock. JOSEPH MYERS, Adm'r. Feb. 21, 1845.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Mrs. Nancy Jones, are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated. Feb. 21—3t. CHARLES JACKSON.

Saw Mill Notice.

THE subscribers feeling grateful for past favors, would return their thanks for the liberal patronage extended to them, and would respectfully solicit a continuance. They are prepared to saw at the following prices: 40 cents per 100 ft. board measure; 20 cents per hundred feet running, for shingling, lathing and paling; or we will saw for the third log. WERNWAG & SCHOFIELD. Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 21, 1845—3t.

New Goods.

N. B.—Persons who have accounts with us are requested to settle the same.

New Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving a fresh supply of seasonable Goods. Feb. 14. KEYES & KEARSLY.

Rare Chance.

1500 LBS. first-rate Spanish and Country SOLE LEATHER, which I will sell to any person taking 100 or more lbs., at 21 cents per lb. Less quantities, 23 cents Cash—25 cents per lb. for all that is Booked, invariably. Feb. 14. THOMAS RAWLINS.

SPRING GOODS.

JUST received—3-4 7-8 4-4 heavy Brown J Cottons; 4-4 heavy Twilled Osnaburg do; 7-

BE KIND TO EACH OTHER.

Be kind to each other. The night's coming on. When friend and when brother...

Miscellaneous.

The Secret of Success. There are some men who appear born to good fortune, and others whose destiny appears to subject them to eternal failure and disaster.

What sacrifices are daily made to propitiate the public eye, to dazzle its scrutinizing glance, to avert its scorn. The proud victim of poverty emerging from his garret, where, with squint and forlorn expression, he has a hundred times tasted of the bitterness of death, smoothes down his knitted brow, and calls up a smile to his careworn features...

JEALOUSY AND BUSTLES.—"Please widow Wimp, ma says, please lend her the biggest sweet potato you've got." "A sweet potato?" "Yes'm."

Variety.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD AMONG THE SIOUX INDIANS.—The facts are these: In settling along the Upper Mississippi, in the neighborhood of the Indian towns of the Crow, the Red wing, &c., inhabited exclusively by the Sioux, the traveller will notice on the verge of the high bluffs, on the west side of the river, rude scaffolds, at intervals of several miles, which very much resemble what are called fish-flakes. They are raised, however, about ten feet high, out of the reach of wild animals, and are constructed of rude upright poles, covered over with brush. On the top, the bodies of the dead are laid, sometimes enveloped in blankets, skins, or perhaps in a canoe, according to the ability of those who place them there.

THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.—When Lawrence was lying stretched on the deck of the Chesapeake, mortally wounded, and the immortal spirit was about quitting its frail tenement, his last dying injunction was—'Don't give up the ship.'

WHEAT IN THE WEST.—At the West, the quantity of wheat stored to be forwarded this spring is much less than at the same period last year. At Chicago, in 1844, 400,000 bushels; 1845, 250,000 bushels. At Michigan city, in 1844, 200,000 bushels; 1845, 150,000 bushels.

DEATH BY EXPLOSION OF A GRINDSTONE.—A young man named Luke Kendall was killed on Thursday last, at Fitchburg, N. H., by the bursting of a grindstone. A piece of the stone struck him on the side or back part of the head, breaking the skull, and throwing pieces of the bone and a part of the brain upon the floor. When taken up he was not dead—he lingered about two hours and a half and expired.

MOVEMENTS AMONG THE JEWS.—The influx of Jews to the Holy Land has been very great of late. There is no more room in Jerusalem for them; they have already spread over a part of the Turkish quarter. Jaffa has been selected by them for the establishment of a Jewish colony, and several buildings have been appointed for that purpose. Many new comers have settled at Jaffa and other places along the coast.

ACCOMMODATING.—An editor out west, says he receives wheat, buck-wheat, pan-cakes, corn, oats, sugar, bacon, hard, almonds, hoes, tallow, Sherburne's Longears, little shoes and slippers, rakes, turnips, wood, and indeed all other kinds of produce, except promises, in payment for his paper.

NOT A MARRYING MAN.—A Western contemporary who is an incorrigible bachelor, says that he is opposed to uniting the marrying with the printing interest—as during these hard times he finds it as much as he can do to issue a single sheet, without being bothered with little extras.

JEALOUSY AND BUSTLES.—"Please widow Wimp, ma says, please lend her the biggest sweet potato you've got." "A sweet potato?" "Yes'm."

PHILADELPHIA. TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers, Wholesale Merchants, Manufacturers, and Dealers in Philadelphia, respectfully invite those Merchants from the South and West, who are about to purchase their Spring and Summer supplies, to call and examine their respective Stocks of Goods.

As we intend keeping on hand full and complete assortments in our several departments of business, suited to the Southern and Western Markets, we assure those who may favor us with a call, that no reasonable endeavor on our part shall be wanting to give them entire satisfaction.

Wright & Brothers, 125 Market St. Sleeper, Brothers, 126 " Manufacturer of Combs and Looking Glasses, and Dealers in Brushes, Buttons, Threads, and Staple Fancy Goods.

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

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

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

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.

Collins, Brother & Co., 94 Pearl street. Pratt, Woodford & Co., 63 Wall street. Huntington & Savages, 216 Pearl street.

Public Houses—New York. THE Proprietors of the above named Public Houses, in the city of New York, unite in the above invitation to Southern and Western Merchants, who may visit our Commercial Emporium, to call at our respective Houses; pledging ourselves to administer the comforts of "Home" as far as in our power, to those who may give us the preference.

How's Liniment for Rheumatism. ALL Rheumatic persons have very good reason for rejoicing, that they can obtain an article that will set all rheumatic complaints at defiance. We wonder that people will suffer a moment with this distressing and excruciating pain when they can find a certain cure in this preparation.

THE Original Worm Destroyer. WORMS! WORMS! COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE (or destroying that part of the nursery; it must be a great gratification to the mother to know that there is a certain remedy to be had by applying to our establishments in this place, a remedy which is so simple and the price so low that it is put in the reach of every mother, however poor. Buy none but that which has Comstock & Co's name upon the wrapper.

Blacksmithing, &c. THE undersigned would be glad to inform Farmers and others, that he has taken charge of the shop in Charleston, where he has been for the last few years engaged in connexion with his father, and is prepared to do all work in the Blacksmithing line. His charges shall be as moderate as any other shop in this place.

SECOND SUPPLY. I have just received from Baltimore, and now opening, some of the most beautiful, durable and fashionable.

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.

Pink Syrup for Coughs or Colds, INFLUENZA, Sore Throats and Weak Lungs. This preparation, which has been so celebrated for years back, for the cure of this distressing complaint, is now offered to the public for the low price of fifty cents a bottle.

HANCOCK'S MEDICATED CANDY, FOR COLDS, COUGHS & HOARSENESS. "It has long been the effort of man, To save fellow mortals from death; To cure them of coughs and of colds, Consumption and shortness of breath, The way then at length has been found, For man to obtain quick relief, Its virtues will surely astonish, And make him the same of belief; Would you live then in joy and in health, Feel hale when old age shall advance, If so, by far better than wealth, Is the Candy, made only by HANCE."

HANCOCK'S SARPAPILLA VEGETABLE OR BLOOD PILLS, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, removing bile, correcting disorders of the stomach and bowels, costiveness, dyspepsia, swimming in the head, &c. Persons of a full habit, who are subject to Headache, Giddiness, Prostrations, and Singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. In purchasing these pills, let me add one word of caution: Always ask for HANCE'S PILLS, and purchase of none but those advertised as agents, and if convenient, call and see the proprietor himself.

Lin's Balm of China. AN infallible cure for all cuts, burns, sores, &c. The worst cut may be cured in a few hours by the use of this all-healing compound. Its healing qualities are wonderful. One bottle of this is worth ten dollars worth of all other salves and remedies in existence. The most severe cuts, which by delay might disable the patient for days, weeks, or months, can be cured without difficulty by using a bottle of this preparation. It is a valuable article, requiring such a small quantity in application, that one bottle will last for years.

THE Original Worm Destroyer. WORMS! WORMS! COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE (or destroying that part of the nursery; it must be a great gratification to the mother to know that there is a certain remedy to be had by applying to our establishments in this place, a remedy which is so simple and the price so low that it is put in the reach of every mother, however poor. Buy none but that which has Comstock & Co's name upon the wrapper.

Young Ladies' Boarding School.

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

For Junior Class, including Board, Lodging, Washing and Tuition, English branches, \$80 00 Senior Class, do do do 65 00 French \$6; including Languages 65 00 Piano \$18; Drawing and Painting \$8; Music; Circulars, giving more particular information, furnished on application to the undersigned, either personally or by letter.

HANCOCK'S SARPAPILLA or BLOOD PILLS, composed entirely of Vegetable Substances, and universally known to be the best medicine for the purification of the blood EVER INVENTED.

THE MOST COMMON SAYING. Is that I would not give one bottle of Dr. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, for half a dozen of any other preparation? I have tried all the popular ones, but this stands unrivalled for the cure of the following diseases, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Palpitation of the Heart, Whooping Cough, Tickling and Rising sensation in the throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, or weakness of the Nervous System, or any other affection arising from any cause, and to prevent persons from falling into a Decline, this medicine has not its equal.

When too much calomel or quinine has been used, this medicine will prevent its evil effect on the system, and repair the billious functions. As a proof of the above medicine giving great strength and clearness to the voice, a gentleman from one our large auctioneering establishments in Philadelphia, who has been using this Syrup, says that it is the greatest medicine to cry on he ever saw. Of course, the minister or lawyer, who has to exert their voices, would be equally benefited. Reference will be given to the auctioneer, by calling at my office.

CAUTION.—All preparations from this valuable tree, except the original Doct. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, are spurious and counterfeit. Prepared only by Doct. Swayne, whose office is now removed to N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

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 SWEETEN THEN THE LUNGS and WEAK BREAST. This can be effected only by using HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOARHOUD.

HANCOCK'S SUPERIOR LILY WHITE, HAND BALM, and PEARL POWDER, both articles for beautifying and improving the complexion. Price 61 cts. per box. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner of Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charleston, Dec. 6, 1844.

DAVID KOONCE. FRESH TEA.—Just received, a case of very peculiar. E. M. AISQUITH.