

SPRING

VOL. I.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1845.

NO. 40.

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.
Mr. Editor: I detect the name of a newspaper scribbler, and sincerely hope that this communication will be the last that it will be necessary for me to trouble you with. Especially upon the subject of the meetings and doings of the democracy of this county.

While I am a personal as well as a political friend of one of the individuals who are now candidates for Congress in this district, I am by no means an enemy to the other—but having the interest of my party more at heart than the success of either of those gentlemen, I feel confident in my ability in all that I may say or do, to deal out justice to both of them. I am determined, (unlike some others,) not to assume the character of a partisan—I shall therefore not be disposed, through a feeling of *impartiality*, to ostracize those who differ, and who have the unquestionable right to differ, from me in this little family confusion of ours. I have an abiding confidence in the Democracy of the 10th Congressional District—and that, free from undue influences, they will do what is right and proper on the day of election; I have not the shadow of a doubt. The Democrat who would attempt to produce distraction in our party, and by a *dissemination* of the cause of a single man, show himself regardless and indifferent to the true interests of the party, is unworthy the name of a Democrat, and deserves not a position in the Democratic ranks.

Now for the point: I see in the Virginia of the 23rd inst., over the signature of "Democracy," a communication in this little language is held: "It was also jointly decided by an overwhelming majority that Jefferson County was opposed to another Convention, and would co-operate with their sister Counties in sustaining our late Election, Henry Bedinger, &c." "Democracy" here assumes a most unwarrantable position. If the meeting to which he refers, held on the 17th ult., had been acquiesced in by the party throughout the county, then the above assertion in fact would not have been a question, by me at least. But was this the case? It was not. Here let me premise, that the friends of Mr. Lucas, with but few, if any exceptions, besides others who, I know, were indifferent as to the choice between the two men, were in favor of another Convention. At the Harpers-Ferry precinct, it is confidently asserted by those who have the very best means of judging correctly, that Lucas' majority over Bedinger, was 100. Here the party held a precinct meeting, of which I know not, and it is perfectly immaterial so it had the character of a public meeting under public notice, and was generally acquiesced in (which was the case,) decided in favor of another Convention, and appointed delegates. The same course was taken at the Shepherdstown precinct, where I had assurances from the most reliable sources, that Mr. Lucas will receive at least 80 of the 117 Democratic votes cast at that place. I have heard it confidently asserted, that the most sanguine friends of Mr. Bedinger, that Lucas would gain at the Springfield precinct, about two-thirds of the Democratic votes usually polled at that place. A meeting of the party was held there, which decided for another Convention, and appointed delegates. And, as for the Charlestown precinct, it is claimed by both branches of the party. I have seen no person as yet, in possession of the data that would enable a person to say, with any degree of certainty, that either of the candidates would receive a majority of the Democratic votes in this precinct. There is one fact which may throw some light on the subject, and to which it may not be improper for me to allude in this connection. There was a Democratic meeting, consisting of about 26, held for this precinct in Charlestown, at February Court I think, and there, in the vote upon a collateral question which arose, 13 were found for Lucas, and 17 for Bedinger. And this vote was taken upon a question, which was greatly favoring the side of Mr. Bedinger; in consequence of which, two votes, I know, were counted for him which otherwise would not have been. But it may be said, that one who voted against him has since changed; so let it be. In the proceedings of this meeting there was an entire acquiescence by the precinct, except as to one particular, which was made the subject of another meeting composed chiefly, it is true, as I am informed, of the friends of Mr. Bedinger; but the action of this meeting the friends of Mr. Lucas conceiving that personal prejudice had been done to the prominent member of the party, at the first meeting, yielded their hearty concurrence. So I think therefore, that it is perfectly apparent, that the declaration of "Democracy," that two-thirds of the vote of the Charlestown precinct were opposed to another Convention, is a bare assumption, and has its origin, I fear, in the heat of his intimation. It appears also with equal clearness, in view of the foregoing facts, that Jefferson County did not decide against another Convention, but on the contrary, that the bulk of the Democracy will abide the decision of that Convention, and so they would have done, if Mr. Bedinger, or any other competent man had been nominated. That the Bedinger portion of the party in this County was, and is still opposed to the second Convention, is not for a moment doubted. But to say, that because they held a County meeting at the Court house on the 17th ult., and decided against another Convention, not a precinct in the County acquiescing therefore Jefferson County by an overwhelming majority, decided against another Convention, is a most unwarrantable assumption to make a job of. But "Democracy" not content with drawing upon his speculative powers to swell the importance of his (so-called) "County meeting," and to diminish and destroy, if possible the influence and importance which, I trust I have shown, should justly attach to the precinct meetings in this County, with a feeling near akin to the most unparalleled effrontery, says "the proceedings of this (the County) meeting are only advertised to here, in consequence of the recent movement of a very few men, who would misrepresent Jefferson County." After perusing this quotation, I paused to reflect upon the magnitude, and, as I had thought the gross injustice of this charge, and also to try upon some plausible manner by which I could account for so monstrous an idea being engendered in "Democracy's" brain; for I confess, that I really thought from the context, that he may have had reference to the meeting in the Charlestown precinct. But the proceedings of the little Bedinger meeting at Springfield, after a moment's reflection, occurred so forcibly to my mind, that every thing mysterious about the charge, seemed at once solved. "Democracy" has of course a better opportunity to judge correctly of the intentions and conduct of his co-operators than I have; I therefore, feel constrained to dismiss this subject with this sage advice, however, that we should never judge the motives and intentions of others by our own feelings. "Democracy" conveys the impression that "thirteen Democratic voters" composed the whole strength of the precinct meeting held at Charlestown, on the 23d ult. Now I take it for granted, from this precise number of voters being given, and that too upon his sole responsibility, that he himself was present, counted the number in attendance, and, if any doubt arose as to any one or more being voters, he examined

the Commissioner's books, registry of ages, &c. If he did not do these things, his statement should be set down to the account of guessing, and if the number of voters was either less or more than the number he guessed, "Democracy" has erred, and if he is mistaken in this particular, then I ask in what is he not mistaken? I was present at the said precinct meeting, but did not count the number in attendance, and I am sure I could not guess it with any thing like accuracy; there seemed, however, to be a goodly number; the greater portion I recognized as Democrats, and I took them all with but very few exceptions to be voters. I heard a gentleman who did count them, and whose reporting cannot be doubted, say, that there were upwards of thirty good and true Democrats present; and I would guess that he was more nearly correct than "Democracy." I know that there were staunch old Democrats there from almost every point of the precinct. The notice of this meeting, I admit, was short, but had it been a few days longer, I have reason to believe that this precinct meeting would have come near equalling, if it had not surpassed the Bedinger County meeting. Be this as it may, it had the character of a public meeting, and I feel abundantly assured that its proceedings will meet the concurrence of a majority of the Democratic voters, not only of the Charlestown precinct, but of the County of Jefferson. I have said much more than I intended, but I conceive that I have done nothing more than justice to the Democracy of this County in whose actions I have taken an humble part. I think if every Democrat would use whatever influence or talent that he might possess, to ally and keep down excitement in our ranks, it would favor greatly to his own credit, and contribute much more to the benefit of the party. If you will pardon me for this, I hope that I may have no excuse for troubling you with another communication.

April 7, 1845. JUSTICE.
P. S. I see in the Virginia of the 9th inst., another communication over the signature of "Democracy." He really seems to be one of the most prolific newspaper writers that I have met with for a long time. I must request the favor to have the above inserted in that paper, in order that the gross perversion of facts perpetrated by "Democracy" in relation to the course pursued by the Democrats of Jefferson County, may be more generally corrected.

April 10, 1845.
A FAILURE.—The New York Express says: "A failure to a large amount was announced on the street on Saturday. The amount of the liabilities of the establishment are stated at \$700,000 and \$900,000. The house in question suspended in 1837 for a large amount, which has since been satisfactorily arranged. The business of the house was with the South, and a good part of it was in Alabama. The notes held as security have been as good as any in market, and their market value, that their goods either remain unsold in the Store, or are marked, or that they have not been paid for. Other houses were reported Saturday to have failed, but from the hesitation with which they were spoken of, we hope the reports were unfounded. One suspension always gives rise to a hundred rumors."

CONSEQUENCES OF A LADY'S UNFRIENDLINESS.—A fatal duel has lately taken place at Frankfurt, under the following circumstances: A young partner in a mercantile house, M. Kuppenburg, 21 years of age, conducting a young lady home from church, in slippery weather, gave her his arm. She slipped and fell, notwithstanding his support, and an officer of dragoons, chancing to be walking behind, in a smile at the disaster, Kuppenburg, finding reason for offence in the officer's amusement, challenged him the next day. Lavellette, the dragon, refused to fight for such a trifle, but offered to apologize to the lady, which he did on the same night, at a ball. The lady, however, replied that the account was to be settled with Mr. Kuppenburg, not with her; and the result of this silly lack of sense and feeling was the death of the officer and almost mortal wound to her champion. They fought with pistols, and Mr. Kuppenburg received a ball in his stomach, of which he lay dangerously ill at the last moments. Mr. Lavellette was shot through the neck and died immediately.—N. Y. Mirror.

MATRIMONY VS. CRIME.—We believe, it has been remarked by some one, says the New York Mirror, that matrimony is a sweet preventive of crime; in examining the statistics of the different prisons, we find that to be struck with the vast disproportion between the married and unmarried inmates. In the case of one now before us, one of our western penitentiaries, there are 130 prisoners; of these 16 are married, 101 are unmarried, and 13 widows and widowers. Such facts may well excite a feeling of alarm for our bachelor friends.

ANTIQUE OR MESSMERISM.—Magnetism appears to have been well understood by the Egyptian hierarchy, not only from some of the effects we find recorded, but in one of the chambers, whose hieroglyphics are devoted to medical subjects; we find a priest in the very act of mesmerism which is pretended to have been discovered a few years ago. The patient is seated in a chair while the operator describes the mesmeric passes, and an attendant waits behind to support the head when it has bowed in the mysterious sleep.

MAMMOTH HOG.—VIRGINIA AHEAD.—Thoburn mammoth hog John C. Calhoun, raised on the plantation of Mr. Yigling, Henrico county, four miles from Richmond, Va., will be exhibited free of charge, in front of the railroad depot, Market street, below Eleventh, this day between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock. It cannot be seen after 11 o'clock, as it is intended to proceed by the 12 o'clock line to N. York, where it will be slaughtered for the gratification of the hungry epicures of Gotham. The dimensions of this noble animal are as follows: weight 2,153; length, from snout to tail, 7 feet 9 inches; height, 4 feet 2 inches; age 2 years and 3 months. The public in general, and farmers and victuallers in particular, are invited to call and see this fine specimen of Virginia raising, as it surpasses any thing ever produced at the North.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—Last Saturday some was engaged a negro for \$15 to whitewash the front of the City Hall, New York. He commenced operations with great vigor in the afternoon, and had whitewashed half the base of the East wing, when the crowd who collected to witness the process attracted the attention of the Mayor, who laid an injunction on further proceeding. The Plebeians says: "The negro was not able to give any information leading to the discovery of the negro's employers, and being evidently ignorant of all conscious wrong himself was discharged. All the available force at his disposal was made use of, and he was to work with scrubbing brushes, water, soap, vinegar, &c., to undo the mischief." The Lime, however, had so thoroughly penetrated the stone, that as far as appearance is concerned, they only made bad worse, and the chief of the stone-cutting will have to be employed before the removal of this foolish joke can be effected from the walls of our City Capitol.

COME TO ME, DREAMS OF HEAVEN.

By Mrs. HENKIN.
Come to me, dreams of Heaven!
Come to me, dreams of Heaven!
On your bright wings, of evening given,
Up to celestial air,
Away, far, far away,
Fold me in blue, still, cloudless heaven,
O blessed dreams of heaven!
Come but for one brief hour,
Sweet dreams! and yet again,
O'er burning thought and memory glow,
Your soft effluvia trail!
Wait me where roses divide,
With dark clouds never have striven,
Where long fountains forever shine—
O blessed dreams of heaven!

THE CONSTITUTION.

By BRANT.
Great were the hearts and strong the minds,
Of those who framed, in high debate,
The immortal League of love that binds
Our fair broad Empire, State with State.
And deep the gladness of the hour,
When, as the auspicious task was done,
In long and lowly tones, they said,
Was given to glory's unsullied son.
That noble men be gone—the suns
Of fifty years have risen and set;
But the bright lines those chosen ones
So strongly forged, are brighter yet.
Wide—as our own free free increase—
Who shall extend the chain of State,
And bind, in everlasting peace,
State after State, a mighty train.

Miscellaneous.

There is no moral object so beautiful as a conscientious young man. I watch him as a star in the heavens! Clouds may be before him, but we know his light is behind them, and that it will blaze forth again; his blaze of others' popularity may contain him, but we know that though known he illumines his own spirit. He resists temptation, not without a struggle, for that is not virtue—but he does resist and conquer; he hears the sarcasm of the profligate, and it stings him, for that is the trial of virtue, but he heals the wound with his own pure touch. He hears the watch-word of fashion, if it leads him to sin.—The atheist, who says not only in his heart, but also with his lips, "there is no God," contemns him not; he sees the hand of a creating God, and he rejoices in it. Woman is sheltered by his arms and loving counsel; old age is protected by his experience, and manhood by his strength; but the young man stands amid the temptations of the world like a self-balancing power—happy he who seeks and gains the hope of immortality. Onward then, conscientious youth—raise the standard, and nerve yourself for goodness.—If God has given intellect, powers, wisdom, in that cause. Never let it be said of him, "he helped to swell the tide of sin, by pouring his influence into its channels," and if thou art feeble in mental strength, throw not that drop into a polluted current.

The deed of praise, the delight of "occupancy" attending all the way, and the final recompense of reward, all taken together, will be found to turn, there can be no doubt, rather in favor of him who possessed the more of the latter, than of the former. No proportionable greater results. Awake, arise, then, young man; assume the beautiful garb of virtue. It is easy to err—it is difficult to be virtuous, to be pure—and to be holy, you must strive! Put on thy strength! Let thy chivalry be aroused against sin! Let truth be the lady of thy love—dearest her—Sims.

The "Sunny South." In no place under the Government of the United States can this term be so properly applied as to our beautiful little island. Here the three hundred and sixty-five days compose but one long sunny day; the skies are ever clear, the birds are ever singing, and every day, my every hour, ushers into existence some rare and beautiful creation of nature. With our sunny air, the rose, the peony, and the orange, breathing their fragrance around us, we can scarcely realize that old winter's blasts are howling round the dwellings of our northern friends, and that all creation, animate and inanimate, displays sorrowful evidences of his presence. A northern friend whispers us that we know but little of the delights of the long winter evenings, the cheerful fire "at home," and the sleigh rides abroad. Indeed, we do not, and well contented are we with our ignorance. A beautiful family circle on a cold winter's night, a blazing ball fire, its pleasant reminiscences for the mind, and its thousand comforts for the body, would shed half of its charms if the storm did not rage without, and the wind did not whistle and moan through the trees and key-holes. It is only by contrasting the peace and security within doors with the war and strife of the elements without, that one's complacency is excited and satisfied. But give us the sunshine, the clear blue skies, and the happy air of the sunny South, and the perpetual voice of birds and the odor of flowers—give us the broad and changeable bosom of the ocean, with its forests of coral, for the eye and its untold depths and mysteries for the imagination—and above all give us the warm hearts, the generous impulses, the ardor of man and the devotion of woman, which the sunny South alone can give.

Key West Light of the Reef. POLITENESS.—Politeness does not consist in laying down your knife and fork in a peculiar manner, nor yet in scaling your mouth by drinking out of a cup, to avoid the indecorum of cooling your tea or coffee in a saucer. There is an anecdote of George the Fourth, which conveys a better idea of politeness, than that of Chesterfield has written. While his majesty was yet Prince of Wales, he honored a tea table by his presence, where there happened to be some young ladies not deeply versed in the code of Etiquette. These innocent creatures, in the simplicity of their hearts, never dreamed there was any dire enormity in pouring their tea into their saucer to cool; a titter ran round the table among the polite guests, and the prince observing it, took occasion, to relieve the embarrassment of the young ladies, by pointing his own tea to his saucer. This is what may be called real politeness.

THE GREAT LATENT PRINCIPLE.—In these Middle Ages of which I write, few were wise enough to see the existence and comprehend the inevitable course of the great latent principle which was destined to take the place of every other. The fact—the truth—that all power is from the people, and that wisdom is the helm that must guide it, was a discovery of after times, and was, moreover, so repugnant to the spirit of the feudal system—that strange, but great ideal—that in the land where feudal institutions were most perfect, the men who owned them all never dreamed that they could be swept away by the seemingly weak and homely influences which they were accustomed to use at their will; even as our ancestors, not many years ago, little imagined that the vapor which rose from the simmering kettle of the peasant or the mechanic, would one day waft navies through the ocean, and reduce space to nothing.

Dr. Tobias Watkins has been elected Teacher of the Second School District in Washington city.

LOVE MIGHTIER THAN DEATH.

A Tale of Venice.
Gherardo was the only son of the patrician Jani, and the most gallant youth of his age. His love of military glory must have been great, for when the Doge, the incomparable Enrico Dandolo, invited him to follow his banner to the East, he was betrothed to Bianca Celsi, as distinguished for her beauty as he for his valor.—Yet on the threshold of the hyemal temple, he did not hesitate; he would go where glory and his countryman summoned him; when the Doge's exults were achieved he would return to Venice, and, more desirous of her, lay the laurels at the feet of his young bride.

He had been—the had prospered—Constantinople had witnessed his valor, and now returned the piazza echoed with the name of Gherardo.—He had received the embrace of his aged father without alarm at his tears—for over-wrought joy will weep even as sorrow does; he had been pressed in the arms of the friends of his home and of his infancy; and he had now advanced to a gentle circle, formed of his female relatives and friends, who, stationed at a balcony, marveled the hero's name and his welcome back to Venice. But—what meant the omission? Bianca was not among them—Bianca, his spouse, was not there to welcome him with eye and tongue.—His voice trembled as he asked where she was. An inconsiderate and cruel voice responded: "Bianca is no more! She sleeps by her father in the church of St. Theodore!"

"No more!" moaned the young warrior, and his flushed face became pale as monumental marble; and, but for his friends, he had fallen to the earth—like one struck by lightning. For some moments his mind wandered, and his soul was benumbed. But the sight of Allessio, her brother, advancing mid the crowd, restored him to consciousness and woe. "Is it even as they say," he cried hoarsely, and grasping the hand of his friend, Allessio, wringing his hand in his, and dashing the tears from his heavy eyes, said, gaspingly, "Alas! alas! it is even so—Bianca expired yesterday; as the galley, your precursor, was appearing, my sister was borne to the tomb!"

Such irremediable woe where so much bliss was looked for! Such a dread awakening from all the ecstatic dreams and aspirations which had given him strength in battle, and cheered him from the tedious and stormy way to the East—such a welcome—such an end to all his fond and passionate hopes—was overwhelming. With heavy groans he swooned away; and the young hero, but one hour before the happiest of that city, was borne lifeless to the sad halls of his father.

It was long ere he awoke to life and reason; and then, in exchange for that bitter boom, glad to have given his life for some object, some cause, some drug to drown forever thought and remembrance! He closed his eyes to the gray light of the sun—he would fain have closed them thus forever. He was deaf to the assiduous consolations of thronging friends and smote two, for he questioned none on the malady and disease of his bride. She was dead, what matter if low she lay, snuggled thus in his arms. Alas! he could not resist the temptation to let alone. Sadly, and with prayers and tears left him; and he, in the silence and solitude of his chamber, felt yet more deeply his sad loss. He rose from the couch on which they had lain his unconscious form, and advancing to the curtained recess in the end of the room, he drew aside the heavy drapery—the sight was a cruel one—There was a *talama*, or splendid nuptial bed; his friends had prepared and decorated for his bride, and they, on the rich velvet and flowing silk, were the embroidered rose-wreaths, mixed with the laurel-crowns, and the initials of his name entwined with those of his Bianca; and his hungry death was feeding on her roses—and her name, in the mouths of men, had become a note of woe—in his ears a sound of despair. He threw himself on the ground, by the side of the bed, and burying his burning face in his draperies, wept till he was almost insensible.

A Lowell paper says: Keep out of debt. Avoid it, you would the devil. Hate it with perfect hatred. Abhor it with perfect abhorrence. Dig potatoes—lay stone wall—peddle tin ware—do any thing that is useful rather than run into debt. As you value good digestion, a healthy appetite, a placid temper, a smooth pillow, sweet sleep, pleasant dreams and happy wakings, keep out of debt. As you love freedom keep out of debt. As you value the respect and esteem of all opposers. It spreads a cloud over the whole firmament of man's being. It is a mill-stone about the neck. It is an incubus on the heart. It eclipses the sun, blots out the stars, it dims and defaces the beautiful blue of the sky.

RESTRICTIONS ON MOUNTAIN SCENERY.—At the invitation of our kind guides we afterwards accompanied them in a stroll among the corn-fields behind the little church of Chamouni to see the shadows gracefully deepen around the mountain, and did not return until the stars were shining out crisply above the aiguilles, on one of which a star seemed almost resting. Why to the thought, did the splintered tops of those needles and the frosted domes above them connect earth with heaven? The highest elevations were nothing to the disparity between the earth and stars, when in the proportion of an atom to an alp, and yet into the great neighborhood of thought they drew us! "This is because although not 'nigh to heaven,' as Otway describes the mountain-top, it is removed from all the pollution of earth, raised above its care, invisible, or rarely visited by human footsteps, and, therefore, akin to the scene, the unknown, the eternal. Our ideas of celestial objects are, in regions beyond earthly change; and it is by its kindred with these that the mountain summit is associated with the sky, its physical, approach to which is as nothing!—Sergeant Talfour.

ARISTOCRACY.—In reply to the question—what is aristocracy? General Foy, a distinguished orator of the French Chambers, gave the following definition: "Aristocracy in the 19th century is the league, the condition of those who would consume without producing, live without working, know without learning any thing, carry away all the honors without having deserved them, and occupy all the places of government without being able to fill them."

ROYAL GARDENERS.—Albert and Queen Victoria, while at Stowe, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham, took a notion to set out each an oak and cedar tree, in commemoration of their visit. They used silver spades, having the handles covered with crimson velvet. Her majesty handled the spade until she was tired, and held on to the tree while the Duke of Buckingham shovelled!

muscular shoulder against it—it recoiled, but as it turned on its rattling hinges its hoarse rumbling sound echoed like thunder in the vault beneath, and he started back with trembling limb, and brow bedewed with cold sweat. Again desperation—love—the determination to see the lifeless form of his beloved—conquered his awe and reverence—in disturbing the peace of the dead;—yet he paused, ere he plunged into the horrible, palpable obscenity that lay beyond the door of the tomb, and crossing himself, muttered a prayer to the Blessed Virgin who saw his woe to pity and pardon his audacity. He rushed then down a few steps, through a short dark passage, and himself like a specter, entered the chamber of death.

The lamp beneath a crucifix burned at the head of the arched sarcophagus of Bianca, and a grated window near the roof of the vault admitted the rays of the moon which fell straight on the cold white marble. He grasped at once the heavy corner of the coffin—had he passed then he had fallen in his mad enterprise. His nervous arms removed the weight; and his eyes rested on the shrouded form of Bianca, whose head was enveloped in a veil of pure white, and her countenance compressed beneath an ample white robe. His brain reeled at the sight, and the lamp he had grasped fell from his trembling hand. When he recovered the moonbeams rested full on the open coffin, and as his thrilling touch withdrew the veil, one clear broad ray illumined the face of his lonely bride. "Could this be death?" Even this she looked when life and love coursed through her young veins—even thus when "after a day of An's sleep in balmy sleep, a night of peace—An's will not the long loose tresses crossed on her innocent brow the same as erst—and the pale smothered brow, and the broad eyes-lids, with their long black fringes, and the cherub mouth, with lips slightly parted, as if smiling in some blissful dream. "No this cannot be death," said Gherardo deliriously. "She sleeps—she only sleeps—Oh wake, in pity wake, my Bianca, my love—my wife." Silently for a moment he gazed on her moorland face, as if expecting those lovely eyes to look their answer to his passionate entreaty!

"Bianca," he continued, "My own Bianca, why dost thou slumber thus—dost thou await the warm kisses of thy lover to awaken thee? I give thee them!" and throwing himself across the marble coffin, he pressed his burning lips to hers. But how did his whole soul rush to his mouth, when he fancied he felt the breath of life on these pale lips! He pressed them again; if it was a delusion it continued for the mildest, the most subdued of breathings seemed to pass from her lips to his. He raised her from the sarcophagus—he placed his hand on her heart—and language has no power, that paint his emotions when he felt, plainly felt, that heart to palpitate beneath his hand. Another moment and her eyes opened, and in a low murmur his name escaped her lips. Gherardo clasped her wildly in his embrace, and leaned for support against the sarcophagus; where, they stood, mute, motionless as marble, almost lifeless statues in the moonlight, it had been difficult to tell which, or whether both had not been awakened from the sleep of death. The Chronicle's tale is told. The ignorance of physicians, and the hasty sepulture common in the south, had conspired to Bianca to a grave whence her lover's passion and impetuosity had so happily rescued her. The fair Venetian passed, almost immediately from the marble sarcophagus to the couch of silk and velvet. The church where the echoes of her funeral dirge seemed yet to linger, pealed with the notes of her hymenials—and her bridal coronet of white roses was plucked from the tree which had given flowers to her funeral.

Hints to Young Men.
Every body should have his head, his heart, and his hand educated, let this truth never be forgotten. By the proper education of his head, he will be taught what is good, and what is evil—what is wise, and what is foolish—what is right and what is wrong. By the proper education of his heart he will be taught to love what is good, wise, and right, and to hate what is evil, foolish, and wrong; and by proper education of his hand he will be enabled to supply his wants, to add to his comforts, and to assist those that are around him.

The highest objects of a good education are: reverence and awe of God, and to love and serve mankind; every thing that hinders us is comparatively worthless. When wisdom reigns in the head, and love in the heart, the hand is ever ready to do good; order and peace smile around, and sin and sorrow are almost unknown.

A Lowell paper says: Keep out of debt. Avoid it, you would the devil. Hate it with perfect hatred. Abhor it with perfect abhorrence. Dig potatoes—lay stone wall—peddle tin ware—do any thing that is useful rather than run into debt. As you value good digestion, a healthy appetite, a placid temper, a smooth pillow, sweet sleep, pleasant dreams and happy wakings, keep out of debt. As you love freedom keep out of debt. As you value the respect and esteem of all opposers. It spreads a cloud over the whole firmament of man's being. It is a mill-stone about the neck. It is an incubus on the heart. It eclipses the sun, blots out the stars, it dims and defaces the beautiful blue of the sky.

RESTRICTIONS ON MOUNTAIN SCENERY.—At the invitation of our kind guides we afterwards accompanied them in a stroll among the corn-fields behind the little church of Chamouni to see the shadows gracefully deepen around the mountain, and did not return until the stars were shining out crisply above the aiguilles, on one of which a star seemed almost resting. Why to the thought, did the splintered tops of those needles and the frosted domes above them connect earth with heaven? The highest elevations were nothing to the disparity between the earth and stars, when in the proportion of an atom to an alp, and yet into the great neighborhood of thought they drew us! "This is because although not 'nigh to heaven,' as Otway describes the mountain-top, it is removed from all the pollution of earth, raised above its care, invisible, or rarely visited by human footsteps, and, therefore, akin to the scene, the unknown, the eternal. Our ideas of celestial objects are, in regions beyond earthly change; and it is by its kindred with these that the mountain summit is associated with the sky, its physical, approach to which is as nothing!—Sergeant Talfour.

ARISTOCRACY.—In reply to the question—what is aristocracy? General Foy, a distinguished orator of the French Chambers, gave the following definition: "Aristocracy in the 19th century is the league, the condition of those who would consume without producing, live without working, know without learning any thing, carry away all the honors without having deserved them, and occupy all the places of government without being able to fill them."

ROYAL GARDENERS.—Albert and Queen Victoria, while at Stowe, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham, took a notion to set out each an oak and cedar tree, in commemoration of their visit. They used silver spades, having the handles covered with crimson velvet. Her majesty handled the spade until she was tired, and held on to the tree while the Duke of Buckingham shovelled!

From the Philadelphia Enquirer.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR SONS?

Professors.
We recently alluded to some capital remarks made by the Hon. John B. Skinner, in the course of an address delivered at Wilmington, in which he complained of the disposition so prevalent, not only in large cities but in country towns and villages, for fathers to urge their sons to abandon agriculture as an employment, with the object of becoming lawyers, physicians, merchants, &c.—The complaint is well founded, and we are glad to see that the subject is exciting due attention. The profession of the law, it is admitted on all hands, is over-crowded, while even if it were not, the chances of eminence in that difficult and arduous vocation, are scarcely equal to one in a thousand. The Boston Transcript says that the "number of undergraduates at the Cambridge Law School, amounts to about 160, who are to branch off in various directions, more than half of whom, we doubt not, will be glad enough to relinquish the profession as chance may offer any more lucrative employment. It seems that at a recent session of the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Columbus, no less than eighty applicants were admitted to practice, and, as Cincinnati, immediately subsequent, upwards of one hundred! At Utica, New York, there were recently seventy-two admissions to the bar, and by late enactments by several of the State Legislatures, entire commonwealths have been admitted to the privileges and prerogatives of Attorneys at Law, with the simple and single qualification of "correct moral deportment."

The editor of the St. Louis Gazette says that, even in that city, the bar is over-crowded, and asks—"It is not worthy of some little consideration with candidates for admission, whether the law, after all, does exhibit those brilliant attractions to whose illusions they have been accustomed, in fancy to yield? It is not worth their while to ask the question, whether one of two natural qualifications are not absent, and indispensably requisite to success—as, an absorbing taste for the technicalities of the law for its own sake, amounting almost to passion, and indomitable industry, perseverance, and endurance; or, a splendid endowment of talent and genius, qualifying its possessor to achieve the most magnificent triumphs of oratory and argument." He goes on to add, that "unless one or the other of these qualifications are not absent, together with undoubted hereditary and constitutional health, and a heart's which years of 'hope deferred' cannot 'make sick,' it is his decided conviction, all things considered, that agriculture, the mechanical arts, commerce, manufacturing, civil engineering, or any honest means of livelihood to which attention may be turned, or a term has been applied—is preferable to the law."

This is all sensible and to the purpose. The bar is not only over-crowded, but the case is similar with the medical profession. Although we must remember that in this latter, a large number of those who seek to obtain a degree, do not intend to practice. Still, the degree of competition in these polite professions, as they are called, are completely thronged. The affection and ambition of parents, induce them to prefer arduous and elevated paths for their children, and in some cases, through the minds and tastes of the youthful aspirants are better suited to other pursuits, and when moreover, such pursuits hold out far more certain chances of personal independence, worldly prosperity, peace of mind, and general happiness. All see the error in the cases of neighbors and friends, but are apt to be blind to their own partiality and weakness. All, moreover, are apt to fancy that their children are endowed in a peculiar manner with lofty qualities of intellect, which only require to be directed to the more arduous paths of literature, science, and elevating distinction and glory. The mistake, we repeat, is in the majority of cases, one of affection and although often mingled with vanity and pride, it is also frequently associated with a most laudable kind of ambition. Far better, moreover, to make even a boy of limited or feeble capacity, a lawyer or doctor, than to bring him up to no calling whatever—or, in other words, to make him a candidate for the almshouse; or worse. Only the other day we heard of the case of a good-hearted, mother, who had petted and spoiled her boy to such an extent, that on her sudden decease, the youth, who was in his twentieth year, found himself almost helpless, without a trade, calling, or profession, and surprised as well as appalled, when told that for the future, he would be compelled, in a great measure, to depend upon his own efforts. This latter evil is one of no serious nature, and may be avoided by being so rapidly in this country, that we hope to see it discussed in an enlightened and liberal spirit, and with the object of exciting inquiry and reflection, and of thus leading to a reform.

In the country, while parents would endeavor to give their sons as good an education as possible, they should hesitate in permitting them so readily to abandon the pursuit of agriculture, which in a noble, industrious, and elevating employment, for the purpose of visiting cities, and becoming lawyers or doctors, with little or no prospect thereafter. In the cities and towns it would be better for many lads who are now aiming at higher pursuits in one sense, to acquire a thorough mastery of some trade, business, or occupation, by which they might at all times, if they desired, obtain an honest livelihood, and the knowledge of which would be a means of retard the development of any peculiar genius they might possess, or spirit of enterprise by which they might be animated. Franklin was a printer, but he was not the less a philosopher. Sir Richard Arkwright, whose inventive genius gave us many an impulse to the cotton manufacture, was for many years a barber. James Watt, whose agency in immortalizing his name, was at the age of eighteen an apprentice to a mathematical instrument maker. So with many others of the great ones of the earth—the eminent and the deathless in reputation.

The parent who neglects to qualify his child for independence and ability to earn a livelihood at the age of twenty-one, neglects his most important duty towards that child. Instead of making him a useful and serviceable being, one who can by his hands and his head take care of himself as well as provide for a family, should he have one, send parent, by inculcating habits of idleness or notions of false gentility, without the ability to sustain such notions in a practical manner, positively unfit him for his duties as a citizen, and exposes him to temptations and trials, which under other circumstances, he would altogether escape or successfully resist.

A SHORT MISTAKE.—A young lady out west who wished to have the one room of a by-hourly room, had some trouble in keeping a large dog outside the door. After having turned him out for the third or fourth time, she heard a slight tap on the door, which she supposed to be the dog's tail, and cried out, "Rose, you old dog, you may rap as often as you're a mind to, but I won't let you in!" It was the clergyman, who had just commenced paying his address to her.

ROYAL GARDENERS.—Albert and Queen Victoria, while at Stowe, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham, took a notion to set out each an oak and cedar tree, in commemoration of their visit. They used silver spades, having the handles covered with crimson velvet. Her majesty handled the spade until she was tired, and held on to the tree while the Duke of Buckingham shovelled!

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TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE 10th Congressional District of Virginia.

Fellow-Citizens: I cannot find time during the heat of the canvass, to answer as fully as I desire, the address of my opponent, the Hon. Wm. Lucas. But there are errors contained in it which I cannot suffer to go uncorrected; and if you will have patience with me, I will point out, in as brief a manner as I can, some of those which I consider most important.

But first let me say, that I cannot think it at all important to enquire at present, whether Mr. Lucas was elected to the Legislature by "Whig votes" or otherwise. Nor have I anything to do with his past political career. That he has served the people faithfully, I am willing to admit—the question is, do they desire him to serve them longer?

Mr. Lucas's first election was contested, and it was his duty to defend it. But his performance in all important respects was very "fearful" against him. He had the returns in his favor, and very many active and efficient friends to aid him; and his competitor, Mr. Barton, finding "fearful odds" against himself, soon abandoned the effort. After the Presidential election of 1840, Mr. Lucas was beaten by Mr. Barton. But after the ratio of representation was changed, and our District acquired a large Democratic majority, the people promptly tendered to Mr. Lucas the first fruits of this change. They did not hesitate to set aside Mr. HARRIS of Page; and this was submitted to without a murmur from that county, because, at that time, it was generally conceded, that the nomination was due to Mr. Lucas. But is that the case at present? Are the claims of Page never to be recognized? By the large majority which she wields, Mr. Lucas was elected with little or no trouble over Mr. FLETCHER; yet now her wishes are disregarded—her claims set at naught, and her former generosity is quoted as a precedent against her.

Mr. Lucas intimates that some of my friends are "unrecommended gentlemen to office." Will he deny that the zeal of some of his own is inspired by "recommendations" either made or promised, in their favor? He admits that it was his intention to retire, but he has changed his mind because a few persons attempted to beset his path with thorns and brambles, "to overslaugh" him during his absence, and to drive him from service under "iron" &c. &c. But what evidence does he give that these thorns and brambles were scattered in his path? That this "frowning and overslaughing" was attempted or intended? Unless these things are to be inferred from Mr. Lucas's own description of the nomination for Congress, I cannot discover what foundation he has for supposing any such efforts to have been made against him. Let us see if any thing of the sort can be fairly inferred from "first move." My information and that of Mr. Lucas's differ materially as to the meeting held at Shepherdstown on the first of January. Mine is to this effect: A meeting of the Democratic Association, that place, had been called in the usual part by the President, on day prior to the first of January, but few persons only attending on that day, the meeting adjourned to the 1st of January, as it was correctly supposed that more persons would be in town on New Year's day. The Association met at their usual place on that day, and passed resolutions recommending to the other precincts to send delegates to meet those from Shepherdstown in County Convention at Charleston on a certain day, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a District Convention. A majority of the delegates appointed by this meeting to represent Shepherdstown in County Convention, were strong friends of Mr. Lucas, and among them was one of his brothers. There was also a resolution offered by Mr. McGilnsey, that my name should be presented to the District Convention for nomination. This was promptly rejected. Resolutions were also passed tendering me a public dinner, and the meeting adjourned. (See published proceedings of this meeting in the Spirit of Jefferson of that date.) These are the facts which have been related to me, by authority as unquestionable as any Mr. Lucas can quote. What "thorns," what "frowns," what "overslaughing" can be gathered from them?—This was the action of a meeting held on the 1st of January, when more persons were generally from Shepherdstown, than on almost any other. Held too, at a precinct, where Mr. Lucas says 88 out of the 117 Democrats who vote there, have signed a paper indemnifying himself as their first choice—at a precinct where, he says, he has an immense majority, his own brother and others of his warmest friends, (making a majority of the delegates) are appointed to meet others in County Convention. And a public dinner is tendered to the friends of Mr. Lucas, as a mark of respect for the cause of "thorns" and "frowns" and "overslaughing" the Hon. Wm. Lucas. For what right has he to complain, or to refer to any resolutions which were not passed by that meeting? I might fill a volume with complaints, if I was disposed to notice all the idle stories which I have heard of movements made and resolutions offered, at different meetings. The very fact that the resolutions offered by Mr. McGilnsey were rejected, is conclusive evidence that Mr. Lucas had a majority of friends in that meeting. Why then, should he complain of their action?

I do not think with Mr. Lucas, that the "usual mode" in Jefferson County of appointing delegates to District Conventions has been by precinct meetings. My impression is, that the precincts have generally appointed delegates to a County Convention, and the County Convention has appointed the District. This was the course adopted by the Shepherdstown Precinct, but it was rejected by Smithfield, for what reason the friends of Mr. Lucas at that place can best tell. Mr. Lucas and myself differ as widely in regard to the action of the second meeting at Shepherdstown, as that of the first. But I have not time to give the details as they have been furnished me; I shall only ask you to read the following letter from Mr. MIRON HURST, a gentleman whose integrity, veracity, and honor, will not be questioned by any one who knows him.

Copy of Minor Hurst's Letter. KEANSVILLE. "MR. BEDINGER.—Seeing in the Address of Mr. Lucas, to the voters of the 10th Congressional District, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Winchester Convention, which was held on the 23rd of February last, the count taken at that meeting was twenty-seven TAKES, and that the BEDINGER man who made the count, has since admitted as much, I deem it due to myself, as I was a person appointed by the friends to take the count on the part of the friends of Mr. B., to state that I took the count fairly, and reported it as taken; and I unhesitatingly assert, that I never have said or admitted, that the count was either incorrect or untrue. Yours, Respectfully, MIRON HURST."

It is not strange, fellow-citizens, that at a precinct where Mr. Lucas says he has 88 out of 117 Democratic voters, a clear and undisputed majority could not (after the most active exertions on the part of his warmest friends) be procured for him. At that meeting, there was a majority in my favor, not including "boys" and "Marys" voters. Out of nearly 100 members who composed the first Convention, Mr. Lucas has procured a statement from six to prove that the (L.) was stronger in that Convention than myself; one of these six claimed and procured a seat in the first Convention as a delegate or rather the proxy of a delegate from Smithfield, and presided at the last Convention as a delegate from Charleston, &c. But these gentlemen have, by this statement of theirs, placed themselves in a most ridiculous posture—for they have contradicted themselves, in the most palpable, absurd and glaring manner. Hear them—in one sentence we find these words "After frequent propositions from the friends of Mr. L. to those of Mr. B. to throw them both overboard, and take up a new man, and their refusing and showing plainly that they were determined to nominate Bedinger or defeat a nomination altogether, the friends of Mr. L. resumed their original position and continued voting for him until the Convention adjourned." But in the next sentence, but one, after this, we have the following: "some of the ballots were not reported, or announced,

although they were called for by members of the Convention, and that at one of these Mr. Lucas received an addition of three more of the Berkeley delegation, who came over, and Mr. Spaulding, who had voted for Mr. B., then voted for L. B. Willis, whilst Mr. L. I presume, original friends stood firm together and gave him, as we believe, the largest vote given by the Convention to any one," &c. So it seems that these six members state positively, in one sentence, that my friends seemed determined to nominate me, or defeat a nomination altogether, and in almost the very next sentence they state that three of my friends "came over to Mr. Lucas, and a fourth voted for a 'new man,' whilst the original friends of Mr. Lucas stood firm together." What confidence, fellow-citizens, should you place in men, who will thus sign statements which they have never read, or what is worse, make statements which so flatly and foolishly contradict each other? But not content with contradicting themselves, another witness must be introduced, as if for the express purpose of proving the statements of the other incorrect and unfounded. The six first witnesses say, that the votes of the three Berkeley delegates &c., gave Mr. Lucas the largest vote given to any one, and this was the last ballot taken, for "immediately afterwards Mr. B's friends moved an adjournment, &c." But H. F. Baker of Winchester, is introduced, who says: "The last vote cast was Lucas 2198, Bedinger 1635." Now if 2198, be more than 2356, (the vote which I had received) then you may reconcile the statement of the six witnesses with that of H. F. Baker; otherwise they must reconcile these little discrepancies themselves, in the best manner they can, and here is one more which they may as well take along with the rest. I do not, but it will be as easy to reconcile all as any of them. The six say, "the friends of Mr. B. moved an adjournment, leaving us honestly believe, that another vote would have given the nomination to Mr. Lucas; but it certainly would have done so in our opinion." But Baker says, "the Convention having adjourned sine die, the impression was, Bedinger would have received the vote necessary to constitute him a candidate; not so, &c." So in the opinion of the six, another vote would certainly have given the nomination to Mr. Lucas, but Baker says the impression was that I would have received it!

These six gentlemen state that there were 25 ballots, and Mr. Lucas beat me 20 out of the 25. But the record happens to contradict them again. When I wrote my first address, there had been but 9 ballots published, and these showed an average of near fifty in my favor; since then, the editor of the Spirit of Jefferson (who was one of the Secretaries to the Convention) having been accused of injustice in publishing only part of the ballots, published in his paper of the 4th of March, there are fifteen (not 25) in number, and show an average majority of upwards of ninety instead of 20 in my favor; out of these 15 ballots Mr. Lucas received the majority of eight and I seven, so that the statement of the six is contradicted throughout by the record.

Fellow-citizens, Mr. Lucas has never yet received as large a vote as I received in the first Convention, and he has not received as many votes in the nomination of the last caucus was 2350, and mine at the first Convention was 2366, thirty-six more votes than his. He claims the vote of Berkeley, because "a delegate asked permission, which was granted, to cast it for him." But he has no more right to claim it than I have to claim that of Hampshire, because one of her delegates opposed the adjournment of the Convention, and promised to vote for me. I have received 30 votes more than Mr. Lucas, which of them is the nomination? I think I may ask with a better grace than himself, "who is my opponent?" The unparalleled exertions, which Mr. Lucas and his brothers are now making to insure his election, must convince you that they themselves do not regard him as having received any nomination "fairly made and voluntarily tendered."

I have not time to write more. It is for you to say, fellow-citizens, whether a packed caucus shall carry with it the weight of a genuine Convention of the Democracy; and upon your decision depends the future prosperity of our party in this District. HENRY BEDINGER. CHARLESTOWN, April 14, 1845.

Virginia and the Public Offices. We have seen with regret an article in the Globe on the subject of public offices filled by citizens of Virginia. The charge is that 144 offices are filled at Washington by citizens from this State, and that they draw about 200,000 dollars from the Treasury. The charge is grossly unjust, and we are surprised that the writer had not put himself to the trouble to ascertain the facts before he wrote. We have no doubt he included in his estimate, Mr. Bibb, late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Wickliffe, late Post Master General, Mr. Lewis, late Auditor, Mr. Smith, late Register, Mr. Edwards, Commissioner of Pensions, and more than fifty others who are natives of Virginia, but who have not been citizens of the State for thirty and forty years. We suppose the writer took the places of birth as the criterion of citizenship, and thus places every man who has been born in Virginia to her credit, as so much patronage bestowed on her.

The effort to deprive the people of Virginia of an equal participation of the patronage of the government is a poor one; it would be commendable to the writer hereafter, if he be a friend of the administration, not to attempt to sow heart-burnings amongst its friends. We are confident, it cannot make an impression upon the President, whatever it may do among mere men of passion and prejudice. The President will hardly take the authority of a anonymous writers, but will examine for himself.—Flag of '68.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.—On the "lat alone" principle, capital will be always able to take advantage of labor; and for this simple reason, that capital can wait—labor cannot. At the great fire in New York, forty or fifty dollars were paid for the use of a day. Capital would not wait then, and therefore it was at the mercy of labor. This was the exception which proves the rule. The rule is, that labor cannot wait, and is therefore at the mercy of capital. When a man must work today, or go without bread for himself and family, he is in a position to make a fair bargain. Capital is able to look about, and to take advantage of all the circumstances which will enable it to reduce the wages of labor. The large clothes dealers in the cities have their agents in the country, who get work done at the lowest prices. A gentleman told us, the other day, that he saw the daughter of a respectable farmer making shirts for 11 cents a piece, for one of the dealers. He asked her whether she thought it a sufficient price. "No," said she, "if I were obliged to support myself, I could not do it by this work; but I merely employ time which otherwise I should not use." It had not occurred to her that she was thus lowering the price paid to those who did depend on their labor for subsistence. But this is only one out of a multitude of examples, to show that the principle of competition does not regulate itself as it ought—that the "lat alone" principle does not produce results which are in accordance with truth and justice. The principle of free competition is a good one for the strong, the sagacious—for those who have talent, means, energy; but it gives no chance to the weak, the poor, the friendless. It develops great energy, and produces great results; but it makes one part of society be tools and instruments by which another part may carve out their way to fortune. Ulster's Magazine.

Mr. CALHOUN.—The Pendleton Messenger says Mr. Calhoun arrived at his residence in that District, and is in fine health. Why is it that the Whig papers keep asserting that he left Washington embittered towards Mr. Polk's administration? The very reverse is the fact. He will support the administration which he sided as much as any other man to bring into power, until there is a departure from the principles upon which the President was elected. Then he will oppose it, and all know, who know his stern devotedness to principle, regardless of men or parties.

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN: Friday Morning, April 18, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS: Hon. WILLIAM LUCAS, NOMINATED BY CONVENTION ON 25TH MARCH.

WE are authorized to announce HENRY BEDINGER, Esq., of Jefferson, as a candidate to represent the Tenth Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States. March 7, 1845.

WE are authorized and requested to announce N. CARROLL MASON, Esq., as a candidate to represent the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Loudoun, Fauquier, Fairfax, Prince William, Stafford, Culpeper and Rappahannock. April 18, 1845.

THE LEGISLATURE. JEFFERSON COUNTY—WHIG NOMINATIONS: BENJ. T. TOWNER and WILLIAM F. TURNER.

WE are authorized to announce Capt. JOHN F. SMITH as a candidate to represent Jefferson county in the next House of Delegates of Virginia.

BERKELEY COUNTY—DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. JAMES W. GRAY and WM. A. SOMMERSVILLE.

To the Polls! Before another number of our paper, the people of Virginia will be called upon to decide the great question, whether she shall be ruled by Democratic principles or not. In former conflicts, when the clouds were more lowering than at present, she has nobly sustained her ancient and time-honored principles. When other States have madly shot from their orbit, Virginia, good old Virginia, has come to the rescue—infused new hopes and strengthened the arm of Democracy. Shall she prove recreant now? Shall apathy, division, personal aggrandizement, or any other cause defeat us, when the eyes of the whole Union are turned upon us? We cannot believe it!—The unconquerable Democracy of the Old Dominion will not rest satisfied with the brilliant victory they achieved in the great Presidential struggle, but will again rally in support of their principles. Be on the alert, then, Democrats, and all will be well. Virginia is now, as she has always been, the fostering mother of Republicanism, and she must and will so declare herself. Give one effort more for your State and your country.

The Baltimore Argus makes the following appeal, and we hope it will not be without its appropriate weight: "THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—The people of Virginia are now in the midst of the excitement of a political campaign of the deepest interest and importance in its results, not only as regards the local interests which may be attached to it; but also as regards the great national questions, which are also mixed up with, and form a prominent part of the contest. The consequence is, the eyes of the Union are anxiously fixed upon the 'Old Dominion,' so justly heretofore entitled to the honorable name of the 'mother of Democracy.'—State pride, preservation of her daily cherished principles, the general welfare, and every consideration which should influence a Virginia Democratic Republican, ought, at this time, cause to exert his every energy, zeal, and ability, to sustain, by the decision of her people at this election, the course of the Democracy of the United States Senate on the vital question of annexation, and at the same time proclaim her decided disapprobation of the course of her recent Senators.—There is much, very much at stake in the result in Virginia—her high position among the States of the Union—the part she took on the Texas question—her decided vote at the Presidential election—the hatred and deep schemes of abolitionists and their allies to destroy her influence and bring her down from her lofty and commanding position, and the important influence the results of her elections always had upon the spirits and action, and a thousand other considerations of weight and importance, should have the effect of arousing every son of hers, who is the friend of Union, State rights, annexation, and who reverts the principles of Jefferson, to stand by them in the coming contest. Let us but hear she has purged her State Councils of whig rule—that Wm. C. Rives has been repudiated and driven from the high position which he has polluted, and will again, and again, give her our blessing, and welcome her with all the land of Washington and Jefferson I give that deers all things else, but makes fresher and greener thy well deserved laurels."

Our Congressional Election. Though we entertain too good an opinion of our Whig friends, to believe that they will, to any considerable extent, support a candidate of their own for Congress, yet it is the duty of every Democrat in the District to be at the polls. Let none stay away from a reluctance to choose between the tried and steadfast friends of our cause. The position now, is one that is irrevocable, and let him, who is elected, go there as the Representative of the Democracy of the 10th Congressional District. Berkeley County. The Democracy of Berkeley have just reason to anticipate a victory, in the election of their delegates, if but proper exertion be used. We hope every Democrat in Jefferson will be entitled to a vote in Berkeley, will be present, to record it in favor of those sterling friends of the cause, SLOAN, for the Senate, and GRAY and SOMMERSVILLE for the House of Delegates. Be at your post, then, Democrats of Jefferson! If you have no candidate of your own in this county, you may be enabled to share in the laurels of redeeming old Federal Berkeley from the domination of those who have swayed her destiny for the last twenty years.

Mr. BEDINGER addressed the citizens of Martinsburg on Monday last, and those of Harpers-Ferry on Tuesday night. He is now, we learn, in Morgan, and will be in Hampshire, Page and Warren during the next week. Mr. LUCAS was to have been in Page on Monday last, and, as it was a Court-day, we think it more than probable addressed the citizens of that county. He will be in Warren, Clarke, &c., previous to the election.

RHODE ISLAND.—Mr. JACKSON, the newly elected Governor of that State, says, in a letter, that "until Dorr is released neither party, nor the State itself, will be tranquilized."

WASHINGTON IRVING.—Apprehensions are expressed in the New York Sun, that Washington Irving was on board of the missing packet ships, and the editor thinks the apprehension is completely general.

Whig Nominations.

The second Whig Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature from this county, convened on Saturday last, and in the place of Mr. CROSS, of Harpers-Ferry, who was nominated by the first Convention, Wm. F. TURNER, Esq., the delegate of the last session, was substituted. There has been some little muttering at the result of this second Convention, but we presume the refractory members of the party will eventually be whipped into the traces.

Capt. JOHN F. SMITH, one of the Independents, is still on the turf, and says he will remain there until the fourth Thursday in April. If the people of the county think proper to favor him with a seat in the Legislature, he promises that his best endeavors shall be used to advance the interests of his constituents, and the general prosperity of the State.

The Globe.—The New Organ. The Globe of Monday furnishes the article of agreement by which the type, presses, subscription list and good will of that paper is transferred to THOMAS RITCHIE, of the Enquirer, and Mr. HESS, formerly of Nashville. It is with reluctance that the Democracy of Virginia part with Mr. Ritchie. He has labored so long, so faithfully, so perseveringly, to sustain the cardinal doctrines of our faith, that without him, it seems as though we had lost the most vigilant sentinel on our political watch-tower. May success, commensurate with his zeal and devotion to Democratic principles, cheer him in his new enterprise.—Mr. Ritchie will remain in the Enquirer until after the election, when it will go into the hands of his sons, who hold a high rank as writers and politicians.

The Pittsburg Fire. A full detail of this lamentable conflagration will be found in our columns. The appearance of things in that late thriving and busy city is described as awful. In the burnt district, nothing but one immense forest of walls and chimneys is visible, and desolate heaps of brick and mortar.—The fierce fire licked every combustible clean up. Nothing that would burn escaped. The wharf was covered with merchandise of every description, furniture, &c., and many piles which were rolled out, as it was thought, beyond the reach of the flames, were consumed. Piles of burnt and partially consumed coffee, sugar, cotton, nails, iron, paper, tea, &c., were scattered all over. Of the Monongahela bridge, nothing remains but a long line of burnt timber across the river, between the naked piers; all over the hills piles of furniture, bedding, &c., are scattered.

A Pittsburg paper furnishes the following as to the individual losses by the fire. In it, those who assume such a superiority over their fellow-men because they are the possessors of a considerable property, may learn a useful lesson as to the mutability of fortune. How soon, indeed, may the rich and affluent, be reduced to penury and want! THE INDIVIDUAL LOSSES.—The loss of some individuals and houses are enormous, ranging from \$5,000 up to \$200,000. This, one firm of wholesale grocers, the heaviest holders of sugar, molasses, &c., in the city, and also owners of the building in which they did business, cannot have lost less than from \$80 to \$100,000. This is the Monongahela House also, which cost \$300,000, including the furniture. In many instances merchants not only lost stocks worth \$20,000, but also their dwelling houses and every dollar worth of furniture and clothes they possessed. Said one, I have lost \$30,000 and have now but one dollar in the world.

Loss of the Swallow. A brief account as to the loss of the Swallow, on the Hudson, appeared in our paper of last week. It is stated that thirteen bodies have been removed from the wreck of this ill-fated vessel, twelve out of the thirteen are females. There are yet seventy or eighty persons to be accounted for. A legal enquiry is about to be instituted into the whole affair.

We regret to learn the death of the lady of the Hon. A. H. SEVIER. Information of the sad event met him at Cincinnati, on his route homeward.

The Boston Post says that the export demand for coarse cotton is very great, and orders and contracts range many months ahead. One ship to Canton took 1683 packages, instead of the old remittance of Spanish dollars, which are in fact hardly obtainable at any rate of premium.

The Georgetown Advocate says that the amount of Canal tolls collected at that place during the month of March, was \$5,469 05.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The N. Y. Herald's correspondent asserts that the Hon. Care Johnson has become a convert to the cheap postage system.—He expresses his opinion that the new rates will not only disappoint the opponents of the change, but will also exceed the expectations of its friends very shortly. The law, however, is very defective, and needs amendment, which it may receive at the next session of Congress. Mr. J. is making searching investigation into the whole of the P. O. Department and its expenditures, and great reforms will take place.

ADVERTISING.—The following excellent remarks in regard to advertising, are copied from the Berks and Schuylkill Journal. They are of universal application, and might be acted upon with advantage by many of our business men here. When talking to our merchants and tradesmen, as we occasionally do, on this subject, they sometimes tell us that they would willingly advertise, but cannot afford it. Can't afford it!—O mistake, unwise economy!—Suppose the farmer were to act upon this principle, and when seed time came round, he were to say he "couldn't afford" to scatter the seed required to plant his ground? Why then is not in the State a man so miserably miserly and intolerably stupid as to act upon this principle, for they well know that if they don't sow they can't expect to reap. So it is precisely with regard to advertising. Without it a man may do a mere business, just as a spare crop may be obtained from a former year's culture, but if he expects a fine harvest—a season of plenty to which alone it is to be obtained.

THE STATE OF FLORIDA.—The Florida papers contain the proclamation of Gov. Branch, announcing the admission of the Territory of Florida into the Union as a State, and also another proclamation of the committee of the constitutional convention of the State of Florida, directing the elections to be held on Monday, the 26th of May next, for Governor, Legislature, and a representative to Congress. The first General Assembly so elected is to convene at the Capitol, in the city of Tallahassee, on Monday the 23d of June next.

CASSUS CLAY.—The Kentucky Review says this gentleman has sent all his slaves to the south, to be sold to the cotton planters!

Death of Dr. Thomas Sewall.

This eminent and respected gentleman, departed this life in the City of Washington, on Thursday, 11th inst. For several weeks it has been considered that his disease was of such a nature as to forbid all hopes of his recovery. The Intelligence furnishes the following particulars in reference to this sad event:—

The funeral of the late Dr. SEWALL took place last Friday evening in the presence of a very numerous assemblage of mourners, friends, and citizens, who attended to evince their respect for the character of the deceased, whose professional talents were of a very high order, and whose practice in this city for the last twenty-five years was most extensive. The remains of Dr. Sewall were removed from his late dwelling, at the corner of C and 4th streets, to Wesley Chapel at half-past 3 o'clock. There solemn and impressive services were performed by the Rev. Norval Wilson, pastor of the church, accompanied by sacred and appropriate music from the choir. The congregation was immensely large, and the solemn services continued within the chapel for upwards of an hour. The corpse was removed from the chapel at about 5 o'clock, and conveyed to the place of interment in the grave yard of the Methodist Episcopal church, near the Columbian college. The funeral was attended by a number of the reverend clergy of different denominations, by the President, Faculty, and Trustees, and Medical Faculty of Columbian College, by the students of the Medical Department of the Columbian College, by the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, by ex-President Adams, by Senator Benton, by the Mayor of the city, by many distinguished scientific gentlemen, as well as a large body of citizens, many of whom followed the remains of the deceased to their final resting place.

[National Intelligence.] We have no disposition, whatever, to read lessons of "honor or duty" to "Orzquon," but shall leave him in the hands of his "Fifty Whig" friends to say whether he is practicing the one, or aiming at the other. As to the "organ," it may be well enough to say, that its course will not be changed, even though "Opequon" is pleased to think it does not know its own "preferences in the case."

The Petersburg Republican, after a suspension of some two or three months, has been again revived under the auspices of W. R. Drinkard, Esq. He wields a vigorous pen, and we hope will receive a patronage commensurate with his zeal and devotion to the Democratic cause.

A Pittsburg paper states that laborers, brick-masons, bricklayers, carpenters, &c., will be in immense demand in a short time. Preparations for re-building are already making in some instances.

The Mayor of Baltimore has vetoed the bill entitled "an act to provide for the encouragement of trade in the city of Baltimore," providing for an extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by means of a branch, to the south side of the basin, and permitting locomotives to run in Pratt street at night.

The papers from one end of the country to the other, teem with accounts of the most destructive fires. The late drought seems to have been so general that nothing could stay the progress of the devouring element. The mountains, East and West, thick and near, have all been on fire, and more or less damage sustained. The western prairies have also caught, and for fifty miles, are described as presenting nothing but a sheet of flame.

The Communication of "Justice," as well as many interesting articles of news, miscellany, &c., will be found on our outer form.

ALBANY ELECTION.—The Charter election in Albany, New York, on Tuesday, resulted in the election of J. K. Page, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, by 73 majority. The Common Council stands as it did last year—9 Democrats to 11 Whigs.

The Winchester Presbytery commenced its sittings in Smithfield on Wednesday. The attendance so far has been good, and the citizens of that town offer a hospitable reception to all who can make it convenient to attend.

A General Convention of the Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is to meet in Louisville on the 4th of May, to provide for the formation of a Southern Methodist Church.

WILLIAM C. CARRINGTON, Esq., has been associated with Messrs. COWARDIN and DAVIS in the publication of the "Richmond Times and Compiler." The paper is to be enlarged, and to assume a more active political character.

Some of our Western exchanges furnish the following particulars in reference to the mysterious disappearance of a gentleman well known to a portion of our citizens:—

MYSTERIOUS.—Lately, Mr. R. L. Corwell of Jefferson City, Mo., passed through Boonville, Mo., with a large sum of money for the purpose of purchasing a tract of land, not far distant, in Saline county. Nothing has been heard of him since, and it is feared he has been robbed and murdered. His horse has been found in Saline, but the inhabitants could learn nothing of the fate of his rider."

THE POTOMAC FISHERIES.—We learn from the Alexandria Gazette, that the recent spell of cold weather and high winds, have had the effect of checking the run of shad and herring, though if the weather should continue for a few days as mild as it was on Monday, the probability is that a good run may be expected. Shad were selling at Washington, on Saturday, at \$8 per hundred, and herring at \$4 per thousand.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN.—The Baltimore Sun says that the Globe of Monday announces the consummation of the rumored change in the proprietorship of that journal, which took place on Saturday last. It passed into the hands of Thomas Ritchie, Esq., editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and John P. Heiss, formerly editor of the Nashville Union, and is now announced to be the "official organ" of the new administration.

Our Minister at France it is said will return on account of ill health.

DELINQUENT LANDS IN VIRGINIA.—Persons owning land in Virginia may be interested in knowing that the Auditor of Public Accounts at Richmond has announced that delinquents on account of non-payment of taxes are liable to have their lands sold by the sheriff every five years, and this is the year of sale. The auditor requests such persons to correspond with him in relation to the matter before June next.

Too Bitter a Cup.—The editor of the St. Louis American, a Native paper, has announced that he will no longer have any connexion with it. He is convinced, he says, that he cannot consistently with independence of feeling, conduct the organ of the majority of the American Republican party of St. Louis.

The General Presbyterian Assembly will meet at Cincinnati on the 15th of May.

PRESIDENT POLK'S BUSINESS HABITS.

The office of President has never been filled, says the Nashville Union, by any man whose business habits fitted him better for its arduous and complicated duties, than James K. Polk. He is not only a man of untiring labor, but he works with a degree of method in all his details which peculiarly qualifies for an Executive officer. He is remarkable for his promptness and punctuality in all his engagements. It is an established rule with him never to postpone what ought to be done immediately, and that which can be done by himself he never shifts upon others. In the minute details of business, his perfect system in business and his capacity for enduring intense labor makes him remarkable for his accuracy. We venture to assert that Col. Polk will give more attention to the details of the various executive officers, will understand their actual condition better, and overlook the various subordinates in the offices with more vigilance, than any man has done since the days of Washington. Regular in his habits, temperate in all things, endowed with a rich treasure of common sense, ambitious to maintain the good opinion of his country, and honestly devoted to its best interests, he will rise in the estimation of the people throughout his whole term, and will leave the Presidency with a popularity enjoyed by few of his predecessors.

FROM TEXAS.—We learn from Galveston papers, says the National Intelligence, that Mr. Donaldson, our Charge to Texas, arrived in Galveston on the 27th ult., and proceeded directly to the seat of Government. In announcing his arrival, the Civilian states that it has not learnt "whether he is prepared to promote annexation under Mr. Brown's or Mr. Benton's plan, or empowered to act under either that may be most convenient in attaining the end desired." Mr. Yell, who it was reported some days ago, was sent with despatches to Mr. Donaldson, was also at Galveston.

The papers are mostly occupied with the subject of annexation, and express contrary opinions as to the probable result. The English and French Ministers have both received despatches, which are said to contain an assurance of the recognition of Texas by Mexico on condition that she re-uses annexation. The "News," speaking of the joint resolutions, says that it is "information from various sources entitled to the utmost credit, that President Jones will give this great measure his cordial support."

The Whigs are anxious to prosecute a belief that Mr. Polk is looking to a second term.—Now, we have it from a highly intelligent gentleman who conversed with the President within the last week, that upon no consideration will Mr. Polk be a candidate for re-election. Moreover, the same gentleman informs us, that Mr. Polk, in thorough refutation of the Whig story, that he should discard all but the Republicans who supported Mr. Van Buren, distinctly declared that he had gone to Washington, to preserve the Republican party united, as far as his exertions could effect it—that he intended to make no distinction between the different branches of the party, but should consider the law in regard to the election as one and the same consideration as his hands—that he considered the welfare of the Union to depend upon the preservation of the Republican party unbroken, and therefore should take no step, by favoring or disregarding any Republican, which might endanger the party and be injurious to the well-being of the country. Our informant was charmed with the frankness, fine sense, honesty and proper bearing of our Republican President. Enquirer.

A GOOD SIGN.—The result in New York is a great moral as well as political triumph, and we hail it as an evident sign that the scales have fallen from the eyes of those who were blind to the real motives which were the bottom of the down trodden faction. It shows a very large majority in favor of civil and religious liberty. God speed the work of mind, and the extension of liberal principles.—Argus.

CERICAL REFORM AT WASHINGTON.—The President, we understand, says the Globe, has issued a circular to the departments, requiring an exact observance of the laws in regard to the organization of the offices, the duties and attendance of the clerks; and to enforce it, has directed the absence to be noted and reported. The circular also requires a distribution of labor among clerks proportioned to compensation allowed, and provides for the suppression of the injustice of making meritorious and faithful public servants perform the duties of such as may be found negligent or incompetent.

PENNSYLVANIA DEBT.—The Penna. House of Representatives have passed a bill, appropriating \$386,026 50 for the purpose of paying the August interest of the State debt.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—An explosion took place on board the steamer Josephine on her trip up the river near Madison, Indiana, on the 8th inst., and a part of the engine was driven with tremendous force through the cabin deck into one of the state rooms, passing thence through the hurricane deck and disappearing in the river. A gentleman, named James Ellis, through whose apartment the steam and a portion of the machinery passed, was severely scalded, both arms, from the shoulder blades, were completely flayed—the feet in the same condition, and the face and neck extensively injured. He survived, in great agony, until the boat reached Madison, where he died from the effects of the wounds.

OHIO RIVER.—At Wheeling, on Thursday, there were five feet of water in the channel; falling.

At Pittsburgh, on Tuesday afternoon, the river had four feet of water in the channel.

TEXAN COTTON.—The increase of the growth of Texas Cotton is as follows: in 1836, 600,000 pounds; in 1838, 1,400,000; in 1839, 2,900,000; in 1840, 4,000,000; in 1843, 8,000,000; and in 1845, 10,000,000 by estimate. This, however, is but a small part of the cotton raised there. These amounts were taken from the returns of cotton imported into New Orleans, entitled to drawback. But much of the Texas cotton went through the Custom-house, at New Orleans, all passing there as American cotton. A hundred thousand bales is the estimated cotton crop raised in Texas in 1844.

CHARGES AGAINST SANTA ANNA.—The following are given as the substance of the charges on which Santa Anna is to be tried for his life.—After declaring that sufficient grounds for them exist, he is charged with having "attacked the government, established on organic basis; dissolved the Departmental Assembly of Queretoro; arrested its deputies, and suspended its powers; co-operated in the publication of the laws of the 29th November of previous year, and resisted with armed forces, the re-establishment of a constitutional government in the Republic."

SINGULAR CAUSE FOR SUICIDE.—Frederick Bailey, Esq., who has been lately appointed District Attorney for York county, Pa., committed suicide on Monday by hanging himself, under the following circumstances. On bringing in his first indictment to the Court, a small error was discovered, and of which he was informed by the Judge, when such was his mortification, that he went home, and was discovered a short time after, suspended by the neck entirely dead. Mr. Bailey was highly respected by all who knew him, and his death has thrown a gloom over the entire neighborhood.

America could support nine hundred and thirty millions of people without being so densely populated as Europe now is. The present population of Europe is about 38 millions; of America 25 millions; of the whole earth 31,109.

TREMENDOUS CONFLAGRATION.

PITTSBURG IN RUINS.

Twenty Squares of the City Destroyed.—From One Thousand to Twelve Hundred Houses in Ruins.—Loss estimated at Ten Millions Dollars!

It is our painful duty to record one of the most terrible fires that ever devastated any city on this continent—a great portion of our busy and populous town is in ruins. More houses have been destroyed by this single and horrible conflagration, than have been consumed by all the fires that have ever occurred in the city before.

Those acquainted with the plan of Pittsburg will realize the extent of the terrible calamity that has suffered, when we state that nearly all that part of the city extending from Ferry street up the Monongahela river to the city line, and thence to the head of the entire suburb called "Pitpaw," (Kensington) has been destroyed. The fire reached up Market street as far as the south side of Third street, and up Wood street as far as the south side of Diamond street. The boundaries of the burnt district may be thus described: From Water street up Ferry to Third street, (the 3d Presbyterian Church was saved.) up Third to Wood; up Wood to Diamond alley, both sides; up Diamond alley to Smithfield street, and thence down Smithfield to Fourth street, both sides; up Fourth to Ross street, and thence to the head of Pitpaw—including, as we have estimated above, about 20 squares, and comprising from 10 to 1200 houses—many of the warehouses containing goods of immense value. They were grocery, dry goods and commission houses, and their spring stocks had just been laid in.

The fire originated in a frame building over an iron house, belonging to Wm. Diehl, near the corner of Second and Ferry streets. The wind was blowing swiftly from the northwest, though it frequently veered to other points, and owing to its variations the fire extended up Wood street further than it could have done. It was first discovered about 12 o'clock, and was not materially checked till 5 in the afternoon—even while we were, (at 9 o'clock, P. M.) the engines are playing vigorously in Wood street.

We can give no adequate idea of the distress which pervades our stricken community. The progress of the flames was so fearfully rapid that many persons had not time to remove their goods; others, again, had got their property into the street, when the flames seized it there, before it could be removed to a place of safety. Others, still, would not believe the devouring flames could reach their dwellings, and did not think of removing any of their property. The flames have destroyed immense quantities of growing timber, and a large amount of corded wood. Several houses have also been destroyed. The fire is still raging.

MOUNTAINS ON FIRE.—A gentleman who arrived in Philadelphia, on Monday, from Pittsburg, states that the mountains in the vicinity of Chambersburg, Pa., are on fire to an extent of twenty miles. The inhabitants of that region have attempted to stop it by clearing away and gathering up the leaves and trees in the route of the fire, but the wind is so strong as to render all their efforts ineffective. The fire in the mountain near Mt. Airy, Pa., also continues to rage with unabated fury.

We learn from the Boonsboro' (Md.) Odd Fellow, that an extensive fire broke out in the Blue Ridge on Sunday evening, and was causing great destruction. A fire has also been raging in Brien's mountain for several days.

MORE MOUNTAINS ON FIRE.—We learn from the Gettysburg (Pa.) Star, that the South mountains in that vicinity have been on fire for several days. The flames have destroyed immense quantities of growing timber, and a large amount of corded wood. Several houses have also been destroyed. The fire is still raging.

PITTSBURG, THE LEGISLATURE AND THE RAILROAD.—On Monday a special message was sent to the Legislature of Pennsylvania by Governor Shunk, recommending relief to the sufferers at Pittsburg, and a bill was immediately passed appropriating \$50,000 to the object, and relieving the property holders in the burnt district from taxes for three years. On the same day, the bill granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Pittsburg, was indefinitely laid on the table by a vote of 53 to 33. The passage of the bill is considered by the business men of Pittsburg as necessary to their prosperity, and its defeat will be regarded as a calamity almost equal to the fire. The Pittsburg Gazette says: "It seems to us, that among other things, the Legislature cannot do better for us than to pass the bill giving the right of way to the Baltimore Railroad. This would tend, if the bill is accepted, to encourage our men of wealth, who are yet unprospered, to build up the city again, and would bring capitalists to settle among us. Is this too much to ask of our Legislature?"—Ball. Sun.

WATER-WASHING.—It is now the season—There is nothing which so much improves the appearance of a house and the premises as painting and whitewashing the tenements and fences. The following recipe for white-washing has been found, by experience, to answer the same on wood, brick and stone, as oil paint, and is much improved.

Recipe.—Take half a bushel of unslacked lime and slake it with boiling hot water, covering it during the process. Strain it, and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, put it in boiling hot, half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water. Mix, and let it stand for several days. Then keep it in a kettle on a portable furnace, and put it on as hot as possible, with a painter's or a white-wash brush.

Ex-Governor Thomas of Maryland.—The friends and neighbors of Mrs. Thomas, residing at Lexington, Virginia, called a public meeting at the Court-House in that place last week, to take into consideration the contents of a pamphlet recently issued by Gov. Thomas, relative to his domestic affairs. Captain Robert White was called to the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Henry Ruffner, Professor Armstrong and Dabney, the Rev. Mr. Skinner and others, and a committee of thirteen was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The resolutions are lengthy, and assert that "no young lady ever lived in the community who uniformly sustains a respectability for purity of morals and refinement of manners than did Mrs. Thomas previous to her marriage," and that "since her return from Maryland her conduct has been modest, retiring, and becoming a lady in her trying circumstances." The resolutions further state "that the confidence heretofore felt in the purity and virtue of Mrs. Thomas is as firm and unshaken as it was before the publication of the statement of Governor Thomas." They also called for the confidence in the moral standing of Mr. Robert J. Taylor, who is implicated in the statement, and that to the influence of an insane jealousy, in the opinion of most of them, must be attributed the inferences and conclusions of the writer, rather than to any criminal conduct on the part of the wife.

THE ANTI-RENTERS.—The anti-rent troubles in Rensselaer and other counties in New York, appear to be on the increase. Every week brings fresh tidings of outbreaks, violations of the laws, and assaults upon public officers, and peaceable citizens. They are compelled to keep a large number of troops on the ground, in order to secure them. This is a deplorable state of affairs and should be put down by the strong arm of the law.

THE DISMAL SWAMP.—A friend informs the Madsonian that the recent fire in the swamp has driven from their hiding places a large number of runaway slaves, who have, in many cases, been captured. An old gentleman named Abel Chapman, aged about 60 years, who resided in that vicinity, was sitting upon the track, and the train approached to within twenty yards of him before he was discovered by the engineer, when it was unfortunately too late to check the speed of the engine, which passed over him, killing him instantly. Dr. Woodside, on hearing of the accident, immediately dispatched a special train of cars to the scene of death, and had proper care taken of the body of the unfortunate man, whose life was ended under such melancholy circumstances.

FATAL RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—As the four o'clock train was proceeding towards Frederick yesterday evening, and when about twelve miles from Baltimore, passing a short curve near Buzzard Rock, an old gentleman named Abel Chapman, aged about 60 years, who resided in that vicinity, was sitting upon the track, and the train approached to within twenty yards of him before he was discovered by the engineer, when it was unfortunately too late to check the speed of the engine, which passed over him, killing him instantly. Dr. Woodside, on hearing of the accident, immediately dispatched a special train of cars to the scene of death, and had proper care taken of the body of the unfortunate man, whose life was ended under such melancholy circumstances.

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not been seen by their friends since the fire. Their relatives had heard nothing of them up to last evening. It is most surprising that 30 persons should have been killed or injured when we recall the swift progress of the flames, and the terrible confusion which was caused by the efforts of the people to save their property—cars, drays, wagons, in short every sort of vehicle was put in requisition, and were driven through the streets at fearful speed. Before our office, the vehicles were often jammed together in a way which seemed to render certain losses of life and limb—yet no accident occurred.

Yesterday the walls of the Bank of Pittsburg were opened, and the books, papers and money were found almost unharmed. The Iron Safes of Mr. A. Kramer and Sibbet & Jones, Brokers, were also opened, and all their contents were well preserved.

Already are men busy at work in recovering from the ruins, Iron and other articles worth digging out; and we saw many busy with hachets cutting the plaster from the fallen bricks, preparatory to rebuilding. Such indomitable energy is worthy of all admiration; it is a prominent trait in the character of our citizens, and gives cheering evidence that we shall soon regain our prosperity, in spite of the terrible calamity we have endured.

We subjoin a list of the business and dwelling houses which have been destroyed. It is as full as we can make it under the circumstances.

[Here follows a list of some thousand and more of the principal business houses of the city, as well as magnificent private dwellings? Space forbids our publishing farther details of this sad and awful conflagration.]

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We learn from the Boonsboro' (Md.) Odd Fellow, that an extensive fire broke out in the Blue Ridge on Sunday evening, and was causing great destruction. A fire has also been raging in Brien's mountain for several days.

MORE MOUNTAINS ON FIRE.—We learn from the Gettysburg (Pa.) Star, that the South mountains in that vicinity have been on fire for several days. The flames have destroyed immense quantities of growing timber, and a large amount of corded wood. Several houses have also been destroyed. The fire is still raging.

PITTSBURG, THE LEGISLATURE AND THE RAILROAD.—On Monday a special message was sent to the Legislature of Pennsylvania by Governor Shunk, recommending relief to the sufferers at Pittsburg, and a bill was immediately passed appropriating \$50,000 to the object, and relieving the property holders in the burnt district from taxes for three years. On the same day, the bill granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Pittsburg, was indefinitely laid on the table by a vote of 53 to 33. The passage of the bill is considered by the business men of Pittsburg as necessary to their prosperity, and its defeat will be regarded as a calamity almost equal to the fire. The Pittsburg Gazette says: "It seems to us, that among other things, the Legislature cannot do better for us than to pass the bill giving the right of way to the Baltimore Railroad. This would tend, if the bill is accepted, to encourage our men of wealth, who are yet unprospered, to build up the city again, and would bring capitalists to settle among us. Is this too much to ask of our Legislature?"—Ball. Sun.

WATER-WASHING.—It is now the season—There is nothing which so much improves the appearance of a house and the premises as painting and whitewashing the tenements and fences. The following recipe for white-washing has been found, by experience, to answer the same on wood, brick and stone, as oil paint, and is much improved.

Recipe.—Take half a bushel of unslacked lime and slake it with boiling hot water, covering it during the process. Strain it, and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, put it in boiling hot, half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water. Mix, and let it stand for several days. Then keep it in a kettle on a portable furnace, and put it on as hot as possible, with a painter's or a white-wash brush.

Ex-Governor Thomas of Maryland.—The friends and neighbors of Mrs. Thomas, residing at Lexington, Virginia, called a public meeting at the Court-House in that place last week, to take into consideration the contents of a pamphlet recently issued by Gov. Thomas, relative to his domestic affairs. Captain Robert White was called to the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Henry Ruffner, Professor Armstrong and Dabney, the Rev. Mr. Skinner and others, and a committee of thirteen was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The resolutions are lengthy, and assert that "no young lady ever lived in the community who uniformly sustains a respectability for purity of morals and refinement of manners than did Mrs. Thomas previous to her marriage," and that "since her return from Maryland her conduct has been modest, retiring, and becoming a lady in her trying circumstances." The resolutions further state "that the confidence heretofore felt in the purity and virtue of Mrs. Thomas is as firm and unshaken as it was before the publication of the statement of Governor Thomas." They also called for the confidence in the moral standing of Mr. Robert J. Taylor, who is implicated in the statement, and that to the influence of an insane jealousy, in the opinion of most of them, must be attributed the inferences and conclusions of the writer, rather than to any criminal conduct on the part of the wife.

THE ANTI-RENTERS.—The anti-rent troubles in Rensselaer and other counties in New York, appear to be on the increase. Every week brings fresh tidings of outbreaks, violations of the laws, and assaults upon public officers, and peaceable citizens. They are compelled to keep a large number of troops on the ground, in order to secure them. This is a deplorable state of affairs and should be put down by the strong arm of the law.

THE DISMAL SWAMP.—A friend informs the Madsonian that the recent fire in the swamp has driven from their hiding places a large number of runaway slaves, who have, in many cases, been captured. An old gentleman named Abel Chapman, aged about 60 years, who resided in that vicinity, was sitting upon the track, and the train approached to within twenty yards of him before he was discovered by the engineer, when it was unfortunately too late to check the speed of the engine, which passed over him, killing him instantly. Dr. Woodside, on hearing of the accident, immediately dispatched a special train of cars to the scene of death, and had proper care taken of the body of the unfortunate man, whose life was ended under such melancholy circumstances.

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MANUFACTURES IN THE DISTRICT.—We understand that Col. Bonford is building a mill on the ruins of his old flour mill near Georgetown. We have often been surprised that the citizens of Georgetown, with water power far beyond that of Lowell or Pawtucket, should have suffered the bank of the Canal, beside the majestic Potomac, to continue a solitary place, when, by the hand of enterprise it might have been covered with buildings of granite equal in size to the Palaces of the Medici or Castles of the German Barons, whose daily products would have ledon fleets of merchantmen larger than the squadrons of Xerxes. (Madisonian.)

POLLY BODINE CONVICTED.—This wretched woman was found guilty of murder in the first degree, on Saturday last, the jury recommending her to mercy. The prisoner received her sentence, while in her seat, with apparent firmness, and did not weep until she had reached the doorway. Her son, Albert, (who is a remarkably fine looking youth,) was the only member of her family who was present and accompanied his mother out of Court. He wept bitterly, and it is said to have been an affecting sight to see him leaving the Court room. It is the intention of her counsel to appeal to the Supreme Court.—Ball. Sun.

BEAUTIFUL SUGAR.—The new process is working wonders in the sugar of Louisiana. We have at our office a sample of three hundred packages, made on one plantation, which is whiter, and on the whole more beautiful, than any sugar ever imported from the West Indies. The expense of the new process is no more than that of the old, except for machinery. This parcel of sugar was received at 9 1/2 cts. lb. The highest sale of St. Croix sugar yet made was at 64 cts. [N. Y. Jour. Com.]

CONNECTICUT.—Owing to the divided vote of the Connecticut Delegation in Congress upon the Texas question, and the Whigs, which must be apparent to every one, this State has been suffered to go over to the Whigs. A minority of the voters have elected Whig Representatives to Congress, and this the Intelligence gravely calls a rebuke to the Democracy for advocating annexation. Should Mr. Foster, the Whig annexation candidate, be elected in Tennessee, we presume that also will be a rebuke to the friends of annexation.—Madisonian.

NEW GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.—It is said, and no doubt truly, that N. P. Tallmadge has been removed from the gubernatorial Chair of Wisconsin, and General Henry Dodge appointed in his place. Dodge was formerly Governor of the Territory, but was removed by Harrison, to go to the place of duty. Mr. Tallmadge made up his plans two years ago to remove to Wisconsin, and somehow, persuaded Mr. Tyler to appoint him Governor. It was altogether an unfit appointment, and it was not well received in the Territory, with the affairs of which the new Governor was of course unacquainted, and the re-appointment of Dodge will prove very acceptable. [N. Y. Morning News.]

Paris, by the last census, contains a million of inhabitants. Every twenty minutes a death and a birth take place.

DECEASED.—On Tuesday the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Andrews, DANIEL G. HENKLE, Esq. to Miss ELIZA JANE KENNEDY, daughter of Mr. James A. Kenney, of Kennebec, Jefferson county, Va.

By the Rev. J. M. Mackinnon, in Saline County, Missouri, on the 31st day of March, DOCT. ALFRED TOOLSON, formerly of Fluvanna county, Va., to Miss JANE P. VAUGHAN, second daughter of the late Dr. N. M. Vaughan, of Gosport county, Va., both parties of Saline county, Mo.

At the same time and place, Dr. MAGNUS W. TALLE, formerly of this county, to Miss ANN C. VAUGHAN, eldest daughter of Dr. Vaughan, dec'd.—of Washington county, Mo.

On Monday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Bergeron Mr. DANIEL S. WHITE, to Miss ELIZABETH DOLL, all of Martinsburg, Berkeley county.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. J. Boggs, Mr. GEORGE F. DONALDSON, to Miss SARAH WILSON, of Berkeley county.

DEED.—On Tuesday evening last, EDWARD DALLAS, infant son of Mr. Patrick Kelly, of Harpers-Ferry.

On Tuesday last, after a long and protracted confinement from Consumption, Mr. HUGH MADDOX, of Harpers-Ferry, aged about 45 years.

On Friday last, Mr. GEORGE COMPTON, of Harpers-Ferry, aged about 50 years.

On Saturday last, Mr. BENJAMIN M. SPOOK, of the same place, aged about 30 years.

On Sunday last, Mr. SOLOMON SPOOK, father of the last named gentleman, aged about 62 years.

Both of these gentlemen were members of the I. O. O. Fellows, of which they were worthy and acceptable members.

On Saturday last at Sandy Hook, near Harpers-Ferry, Mrs. RAY, and her three children, were struck by lightning, and after a short but painful illness, Mrs. MARY DORAN, wife of Mr. Richard D. Doran, of Harpers-Ferry.

On Monday the 7th inst., of Scarlet Fever, JULIA, daughter of Wm. P. Alexander, of this county, in the 19th year of her age.

On Saturday the 12th inst., MARY, daughter of Mr. Thomas Rutherford of this county, in the 7th year of her age.

On Wednesday evening, 9th inst., at "Travellers Rest," his child, Miss GEORGETTE STRIDER, wife of Jas. W. Strider, and eldest daughter of Geo. Webster, of Frederick, Md.

On the 2nd inst., of scarlet fever, aged three years and a month, LUCY, daughter of the late Wm. H. H. and Frances C. Jones, of Millwood, Clarke county, Va. At Williamstown, Massachusetts, on the 20th of last February, CHARLES MARIA DANFORTH, wife of the Rev. Geo. R. Ennis, formerly of this county, in the 37th year of her age, died after a painful illness.

On Thursday the 10th inst., after a painful illness, Geo. WOLFE, Esq., in the 78th year of his age, a worthy and respectable citizen of Martinsburg, Berkeley county.

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PENNSYLVANIA AND THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—A letter from Harrisburg, dated Friday, says:—"The bill from the Senate relative to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was taken up, and after some time, on motion, the committee rose, and being refused leave to sit again, the bill came up on second reading, when a motion was made to postpone until Monday next, which was lost—yeas 26, nays 57. The bill was then postponed for the present, by consent of his friend."—Ball. Sun.

MORE MORNING FOOLERY.—The Warsaw Signal says:—"We learn from a gentleman direct from Nauvoo, that a new revelation has been received in relation to the temple. The work, on that structure, is to be almost entirely suspended for the present, and the whole energy of the saints is to be devoted to the building of the wall or rampart around the edifice. This wall is to enclose six acres; the temple in the centre. It is to be fourteen feet high, six feet thick, composed of solid stone masonry. The work on this new monument of folly, has been already commenced, and hundreds of hands are employed in carrying it forward."—Ball. Sun.

The Petersburg Intelligencer speaks favorably of a one-wheel Sulky invented by a Mr. Remington. It is said that Mr. Calhoun is about to publish a work on the political men and measures of his day.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.—The undersigned, with the balance of the citizens of the Island of Virginia—return their grateful thanks to the Rev. Mr. G. H. Parker, and the Friends in particular, for their prompt and energetic efforts to subside the fire on yesterday. But for the noble efforts of the firemen, the destruction of property would have been great.

HERB & BROTHERS, JESSE SCHOFFIELD, Island Virginia, April 9, 1845.

Corn and Oats.—The Farmers of the Pews in the Presbyterian Church, Charlestown, are notified that the pews for the past year are now due. Payment is requested. Geo. LEE STEWART is authorized to receive dues for rent. April 4, 1845.

Plain and Ornamental Plastering.—WILLIAM R. BRENTI, formerly of the firm of GALLAHER & Brent, takes this method of informing the citizens of this place and its vicinity, that he is fully prepared to execute all work in the above business, in the very best style and finish. He flatters himself that his past experience, both here and in the eastern cities, will confer on him a share of public patronage. Thankful for past favors, he would solicit their continuance, and would further say that all work entrusted to him will be ensured.

He is also prepared to put on, in the best manner, Stucco Wash, of different colors, a new and splendid article for the outside of buildings, warranted to stand, and to retain its color in all kinds of weather. Charlestown, April 18, 1845.—St.*

FOR SALE.—THE subscriber offers for sale, a pair of dark brown Horses. They match well, and one of them is a superior Saddle Horse, of fine appearance and perfectly fitted. They will be sold together or separately. J. PARKER, Harpers-Ferry, April 18, 1845.—St.*

DR. ALEXANDER offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlestown and the vicinity. Residence third door East of Carter's Hotel. Charlestown, April 18, 1845.—St.*

Trustee's Sale.—BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from James Overton and Sarah Overton his wife, dated September 10, 1838, to the undersigned, for the benefit of Jacob Foreman—who said Deed is duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson—I shall, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of May, 1845, before James Walling's Virginia Hotel, in the town of Harpers-Ferry, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for ready money, the Island, or parcel of Land in the Shenandoah river, opposite South Bolivar—being the same Island known as "Throp's Island," and lying and being in Jefferson county, and State of Virginia. This Island is one of the most beautiful in the Shenandoah River. It has on it three dwelling houses and a landing. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. ISAAC FOLKIE, Trustee. Harpers-Ferry, April 18, 1845.

New Spring Goods.—We are opening a well assorted supply of SPRING GOODS, to which we invite the attention of all who like good bargains. HARRIS, HAMMOND & CO. April 18, 1845.

DOMESTICS, &c.—400 YDS. 7-8 Checks; 300 yds. 3-4 Plaids; 2000 yds. Brown Muslin; 1000 " Bleached do.; 300 " Burlaps, No. 3 and 4; 400 " 4-4 and 7-4 ADAM YOUNG, Agt. Harpers-Ferry, April 18, 1845.

Just Received.—50 DOZ. Ladies Hose, assorted; 200 pieces Calico; 20 pieces Cotton Lawns; Mouslin de Laine, Burra, Balzarine; Marquise, Book Muslin, Linen Hdkfs.; Sun Shades, colored and white Cambric; Irish Linen, Fans, &c. ADAM YOUNG, Agent. Harpers-Ferry, April 18, 1845.

GLASS, &c.—GLASS, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 18; 6 Paint Brushes, Sash Tools; Large Tubs, Buckets; Willow Chairs, Baskets; Whips, Cotton Twine, Candle Wick, Batting, &c. For sale by ADAM YOUNG, Agent. Harpers-Ferry, April 18, 1845.

Groceries, Fruits, &c.—N. O. Porto Rico and Havana loaf and lump Sugar; Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee; Imperial and Young Hyson Tea; N. O. Molasses; Bacon and Lard; Sugar; Orange, Lemons, Almonds, Raisins; Pepper, Alepic, Ginger; Clopper, No. 1, 1 1/2 cts. per lb. For sale by ADAM YOUNG, Agent. Harpers-Ferry, April 18, 1845.

MILLINERY.—MISS MARIA HOOPER, respectfully announces to the Ladies generally, that she has commenced the Millinery Business in all its branches, in the room formerly occupied as a Store by the late J. J. Frame, where she pledges herself to make and trim Bonnets in a manner and style not surpassed any where, and on reasonable terms. She will receive in a few days the "latest fashions." She hopes by prompt attention to the wants of the Ladies to receive liberal patronage. Charlestown, April 11, 1845.

Bacon Wanted.—THE highest price given by E. M. AISQUITH. April 11.

MACARONI.—For sale by E. M. AISQUITH. April 11.

CARTER'S HOTEL

VANITY OF THIS WORLD.

BY TOM MOORE.
The world is all a fleeting show.
For man's illusion given;

GAY BANNERS.
Gay banners flit gay flowers
But, from their station hurl'd,

ON A BEAUTIFUL HEARTLESS WOMAN.
A woman with a winning face,
But with a heart untrue,

Variety.

Hints.

If you wish to render your whitewash durable
and prevent it cracking and peeling off, fully set

Instruct your boys to respect and protect the
birds. One robin will do more towards destroying

In transplanting trees that you do not prune
too closely. The small, fibrous roots often in no

If you plant peach trees, select an elevated
situation, where the air has a free and unobstructed

Be generous to the needy and the destitute, and
above all, pay the Printer.

MARRIAGE.—How differently do youth and age
argue on that matter, and how very opposite are

On men of lighter minds, the vices of the world,
and what are too lightly named its follies, act in a

THE QUAKER'S REEF.—A few days ago, a
sailor on the wharves was swearing very boisterously,

Jonathan, where were you going yesterday,
when I saw you going to mill?

Why, I was going to mill, to be sure.
Well, I wish I had seen you there,

A gallant was once lately setting by the side of
his beloved, and being invited to think of any thing

"I don't know," said she, with a pouting lip
"unless it's because I am getting beside my goose."

BURLESQUE ON DUELLING.—"The whizzing of
rifle balls past the craniums of 'men of honor,'

A young gentleman lately said to a little girl
that was loitering about his premises without invitation,

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance," as
the poet said when the constable was following in

"Take, oh, take those lips away," as the gudgeon
said to the shark.

A barber in Washington being pressed very hard
to tell whether he was for Polk or Clay, answered,

"I did you report that I was a thief, sir?" angrily
inquired Snake, the other day, of one of his

Washington Irving made a mistake when he
wrote—"Women by themselves, required little to

"Digby, will you take some of this butter?"
"Thank you, marm, I belong to the Temperance

Sluggish Insir.—An apothecary lately sent in
a bill to a widow lady, which ran thus—"To curing

BALTIMORE CITY.

R. J. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Chipped and Ground Dye Woods,

DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS,
Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, &c.

A CARD.
THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention

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

Bill's Sarsaparilla—Sands' Sarsaparilla,
Chapman's Worm Mixture—Swin's Panacea,

COULSON & Co.
(Successors to William Emack.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

KEEP constantly on hand a large and general
assortment of

FOUNTAIN INN,
(LATE BELTZHOEVERS,)
LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

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

HAVING leased this extensive and favorite
establishment, and entirely renovated and

JOHN WONDERLY,
Formerly Conductor of the Balt. & Ohio
RAIL-ROAD.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
China, Glass and Liverpool Ware-House,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general,
that he will sell any articles in his line

JOHN WONDERLY,
Formerly Conductor of the Balt. & Ohio
RAIL-ROAD.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
China, Glass and Liverpool Ware-House,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general,
that he will sell any articles in his line

GEORGE W. SAPPINGTON, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Superior and Inferior Courts
of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick, and Charles

ADAM YOUNG, JR.,
AGENT FOR

Joseph Crosby, of Baltimore,
HAS just received, and is daily receiving fresh

SADDLERY and Harness Goods.—Also a Bar
and Harness Driver, by

G. W. SAPPINGTON.
BAR IRON.
JUST received, a large supply of Hughes' fine

Watches, Jewelry, &c.
THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention

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WILDEY LODGE.



No. 11, I. O. O. F.
DESIGN celebrating the Twenty-fifth Anniversary

of Odd-Fellowship, as introduced into
the United States, by a Procession, &c., on

J. HARRISON KELLY,
JOHN W. ROWAN,

Town Lots For Sale.
FOUR Town Lots, each 1-4 of an acre, well

FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers his old residence at private

The Best in Jefferson County, Va.
THE subscriber offers his old residence at private

300 Acres Prime Lime-stone Land,
well situated, and in a better state of cultivation

Brick Dwelling House,
84 feet long, with good stables underneath,

LOG DWELLING AND BLACKSMITH-SHOP,
belonging to the farm, and situated on the main

There is on the farm a fine, young
and THIRTY ORCHARD

Any person desiring further information as to
this farm, terms, &c., can address the subscriber

EDWARD LUCAS, Sr.
Feb. 28, 1845—4f.

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.
THE undersigned have entered into partnership

Oil of Turpin for Lather.
MONEY TO BE SAVED! The proprietors

Cure for Rheumatism.
LAMBAUGH'S COMPOSITION.—A fresh

Perforated Spectacles.
A NEW article in the way of Spectacles, just

Work Boxes and Writing Desks.
SOME of the most beautiful patterns, style, and

To Carpenters.
I HAVE just received some superior Spring-

How's Liniment for Rheumatism.
ALL Rheumatic persons have very good

Scarfs and Vestings.
A FEW very handsome and fashionable Scarfs

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c.—
White Lead in Oil, large and small kegs,

Liquors.
WE have on hand a small quantity of very

Very extensive assortment of superfine, common,
figured and striped Carpeting—also,

Carpeting, Cheap.
VERY extensive assortment of superfine, common,

SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL.

THE undersigned, having no other ambition
and those for which he is liable, and supporting

LARGE and very commodious
three-story BRICK HOTEL,

This Hotel is well known at home as well as
abroad for the comforts of its pleasant parlors,

The undersigned deems it only necessary to
add, that it will be the constant desire of his heart

The chambers are all large, airy and comfortable,
with fire-places in each, and borders can have

Having procured from Bushrod Taylor, Esq., of
Winchester, one of the best cooks in the Valley,

G. W. SAPPINGTON.
Charleston, Jefferson Co., Va.,
March 14, 1845.

SECOND SUPPLY.
I have just received from Baltimore, and now

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
ever offered in this market. Gentlemen are

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

Oil of Turpin for Lather.
MONEY TO BE SAVED! The proprietors

Cure for Rheumatism.
LAMBAUGH'S COMPOSITION.—A fresh

Perforated Spectacles.
A NEW article in the way of Spectacles, just

Work Boxes and Writing Desks.
SOME of the most beautiful patterns, style, and

To Carpenters.
I HAVE just received some superior Spring-

How's Liniment for Rheumatism.
ALL Rheumatic persons have very good

Scarfs and Vestings.
A FEW very handsome and fashionable Scarfs

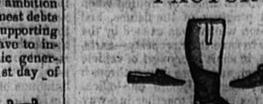
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c.—
White Lead in Oil, large and small kegs,

Liquors.
WE have on hand a small quantity of very

Very extensive assortment of superfine, common,
figured and striped Carpeting—also,

Carpeting, Cheap.
VERY extensive assortment of superfine, common,

JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.



No. 1, Miller's Row.
JAMES McDANIEL tenders his sincere

thanks to his friends and customers for their
liberal patronage heretofore extended to him,

The undersigned would ever strive to give
entire satisfaction. They hope the plain, as well

J. McDANIEL,
SAMUEL WIDENOUR.

Saddles and Harness Manufactory.
THE undersigned would take occasion to re-

THE undersigned would take occasion to re-
turn thanks to his many kind friends for the

Also, will be kept constantly on hand, or man-
ufactured to order, the most approved style

TRAVELLING TRUNKS,
of all sizes, and at the most reasonable prices.

A call from old friends and new is still
welcomed, believing from long experience in his

Also, will be kept constantly on hand, or man-
ufactured to order, the most approved style

STONE CUTTING.
WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully in-

forms the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke,
Frederick, and adjoining counties, who may wish

MONUMENTS—Box, Column, and plain
TOMB SLABS—And Head and Foot

OF EVERY VARIETY.
Having purchased an extensive QUARRY of

WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully in-
forms the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke,

MONUMENTS—Box, Column, and plain
TOMB SLABS—And Head and Foot

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OF EVERY VARIETY.
Having purchased an extensive QUARRY of

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the Fourth
Thursday in next month, (April, 1845,) Polls

At the Court-house, under the superintendence
of Wm. Lisle Baker, George W. Sappington, Wm.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendence
of William McMurran, Daniel Cameron, David

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendence
of John G. Uppel, William Chambers, Isaac Henkle,

At Smithfield, under the superintendence
of Thomas H. Willis, Mann P. Nelson, George Murph-

DAVID SNIVELY,
Sheriff of Jefferson Co.

Headache Remedy,
FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE.

THIS distressing complaint may be cured by
using one bottle of Saph's Sick-Headache

Persons after suffering weeks with this
dreadful sickness, will by a bottle of this

Further Proof of the Efficacy of
Hance's Compound Syrup of

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

Another, yet more astonishing.
MRS. HENRIETTA MERRICK, residing in Mount-

Corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore,
and for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co.

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA or BLOOD
PILLS, composed entirely of Vegetable

What is that principle which is termed the blood?
The blood is the vital principle of life, and is

Corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore,
and for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co.

HANCE'S COMPOUND MEDICATED
HOARHOUD CANDY, for Coughs,

Corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore,
and for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co.

LARD LAMPS.—Just received, another
supply of those handsome Marble Base Lard

WEAK LUNGS and WEAK BREAST.
When any person is predisposed to consump-

HANCE'S SUPERIOR LILY WHITE,
AND HANCE'S PEARL POWDER,

Corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore,
and for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co.

Reasonable Goods.
WE have just received a supply of

Balm of Columbia—For the Hair.
PERSONS who have thin hair, or whose hair

Corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore,
and for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co.

East India Hair Dye,
FOR COLORING THE HAIR PER-

Corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore,
and for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co.

THE Original Worm Destroyer.
WORMS! WORMS!!

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE for destroying
that part of the nursery; it must be a great

Corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore,
and for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co.

FOR SALE.
A NEGRO BOY, about eighteen or nineteen

Corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore,
and for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co.

Spring Mouselins.
A FEW pieces beautiful new style spring

Corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore,
and for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co.

Spring Negro Clothing.
BURLAPS, Lincen, Brown Cotton, Osnaburg,

Corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore,
and for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co.