

FRIDAY MORNING

VOL. 1.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1845.

NO. 41.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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

At \$2 00 in advance—\$3 50 if paid within the
year—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the ex-
piration of the year.

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paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the
county guarantee the settlement of the same.

General Intelligence.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.—A young German, in Phil-
adelphia, named Gottlieb Warner, committed sui-
cide by shooting himself through the heart with a
pistol, on Tuesday, on account of a disappointment in
love. He had for some time been paying his
addresses to a young lady whose father was op-
posed to the match. A letter from the lady he
received was found upon him, and it was said he
had during the evening written a sort of farewell
in her album, and left a trifling mark of affection
with her.

SIMPLIFYING THE LAW.—The Legislature of
Michigan has lately had under consideration several
petitions praying that the laws of the State might
be so "simplified" as to come "within the knowl-
edge of every person, and that every man may be
admitted to the bar." The committee to whom it
was referred, reported favorably, and "hailed with
undisguised delight such a harbinger of an ap-
proaching millennium."

IMPROVEMENTS AT CUMBERLAND, Md.—The
Alleghenians, in alluding to the commencement of
the railroad from the mines of the Maryland Min-
ing Company to the Mount Savage road, say:—
"This improvement, when completed, will afford
an outlet to coal dealers, surpassing any improve-
ment yet projected in this country. It passes di-
rectly in front of some of the largest and best veins
of coal that have been opened. By it, we believe
a thousand tons per day can be brought to Cum-
berland."

STATIONERY FOR CONGRESSMEN.—The Clerk
of the House of Representatives has advertised
for proposals to supply the annual quantum of sta-
tionery for the members at the next session of
Congress. There are wanted 600 reams of letter
paper, 130 of note paper, 1,000 of foolscap, 400 of
carriage paper, 300 4-bladed and 150 8-bladed
English penknives, and ever so many steel pens,
ivory folders, lead pencils, letter stamps, Morocco
portfolios, memorandum books, pen holders, &c.,
&c., all to be of the very best—the paper extra
superfine, satin finish, gilt edged, &c., and the
knives of the best pearl handles and highest finish.
How such luxuries would excite an editor who
rips his pen with a single-bladed American knife,
and writes his lucubrations upon the backs of old
letters, or upon outside covers of six-and-nine-penny
pot paper.—*Boston Traveller.*

MORALS AND RELIGION IN TEXAS.—A Mis-
sionary in Texas, writing to the General Assem-
bly's Board, says:—"In eight counties around us,
containing not less than 25,000 souls, there is no
regular Presbyterian preaching at all. I have
by no means represented the whole of Texas as
without the means of grace. There are few families
which may not hear preaching steadily by going
five or six miles from home; and I rejoice to add
there are many large and flourishing churches of
other denominations, and perhaps as good a state
of morals and religion as is usually found in new
countries, where the population is so scattered."

DISMISSAL.—We understand from the Globe
that the President has this day dismissed Lieut.
Wm. Decatur Hurst from the navy. It has been
ascertained that Lieut. Hurst, while employed as
first lieutenant of the United States brig Triton,
on the coast of Africa, and exercising the duties
of chief executive officer of that vessel, engaged in
a duel with a midshipman under his command.
It is said, and not denied, that Lieut. Hurst, on an
intimation of an intention by Passed Midshipman
Creighton to appeal for some redress, writing re-
solved from Hurst to higher authority; told that
officer that such appeal was unnecessary, as he,
Lieut. H., would give him personal satisfaction.
The President has seized the earliest opportu-
nity to express, by the strongest action, his disap-
probation of the conduct of the officer, and of the
dishonorable practice of duelling.

A QUEER IDEA.—To get rid of thousands of
young working women who are out of employment
in New York, it is gravely proposed to form a
society and raise \$25,000 by subscription to provide
free tickets for their passage to Chicago, Milwau-
kee, &c., for such young women as may choose to
migrate Westward in search of employment, hus-
bands and happiness.

A practical farmer informs the Hartford Times,
that in taking up a fence that had been set fourteen
years, he noticed that some of the posts remained
nearly round, while others rotted off at the bottom.
While looking for the cause, he found that those
posts which were set limb part down, or inverted
from the way they grew were sound. Those
which were set as they grew were rotted off.—
This fact is worthy the attention of farmers.

A newspaper and Bible in every house, a good
school in every district, all studied and appreciated
as they merit, are the principle supporters of vir-
tue, morality, and civil liberty.—*Franklin.*

There are in the United States 640 blast fur-
naces producing 485,000 tons of pig iron, 651
bloomeries, forges, rolling mills, &c., yielding 391,
000 tons bar, hoop, and sheet, boiler, and other
wrought iron; 30,000 tons blooms, 121,000 tons
castings, such as machinery, stove plates, hollow
ware, &c. The consumption of iron in the United
States, in the crude state, is estimated at \$42-
000,000 per annum, nearly equal to the whole val-
ue of raw cotton produced in the United States at
present prices. According to Mr. Viret, France,
Sweden, Russia, and all the civilized powers on
the continent, only produce about 700,000 tons per
annum. The quantity of iron imported into the
United States, in 1844, was 99,474 tons, valued
at \$3,484,490.

The State of Mississippi, we are pleased to learn
from her Auditor General, is getting out of debt far-
ther than any other State in the Union. About
\$300,000 of her domestic debt has been liquidated
during the last year. We should not be at all
surprised, if she denounced and condemned State
of Mississippi, shall have paid off her public debts—
at least all that is just—long before many of those
States which are foremost in their denunciations
of her.—*Ky. Yeoman.*

Interesting Letter from Gen. Jackson.

COMMODORE ELLIOTT'S SARCOPHAGUS.—We
mentioned some time since that Com. Elliott had
deposited in the National Institute at Washington,
a marble Sarcophagus brought by him from Syria,
which was supposed to have contained the mortal
remains of Emperor Alexander Severus. It was
intended there to remain until the death of Gen.
Jackson, when, if he consented, it was to be ap-
propriated to the reception of his body, but the
General in a letter to Com. Elliott respectfully de-
clines the honor intended him. The letter itself,
will, however, be read with interest:

HERMITAGE, March 27, 1845.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant, to-
gether with a copy of the proceedings of the Na-
tional Institute, furnished me by their correspond-
ing Secretary, on the presentation, by you, of the
Sarcophagus for their acceptance, on condition it
shall be preserved, and in honor of my memory,
have been received, and are now before me.
Although laboring under great debility and af-
fliction, from a severe attack from which I may
not recover, I take my pen and endeavor to reply.
The steadiness of my nerves may perhaps lead
you to conclude my prostration of strength is not
so great as here expressed. Strange as it may
appear, my nerves are as steady as they were fore-
ty years gone by; whilst, from debility and afflic-
tion, I am gasping for breath.

I have read the whole proceedings of the presen-
tation, by you, of the sarcophagus, and the resolu-
tions passed by the board of directors, so honora-
ble to my fame, with sensations and feelings more
easily to be conjectured than by me expressed.—
The whole proceedings call for my most grateful
thanks, which are hereby tendered to you, and
through you to the president and directors of the
National Institute. But with the warmest sensa-
tions that can inspire a grateful heart, I must de-
cline accepting the honor intended to be bestowed.
I cannot consent that my mortal body shall be laid
in a repository prepared for an emperor or a king.
My republican feelings and principles forbid it;
the simplicity of our system of government forbids
it. Every monument erected to perpetuate the
memory of our heroes and statesmen ought to be a
evidence of the economy and simplicity of our re-
publican institutions, and the plainness of our re-
publican citizens, whose sovereigns our glorious
Union, and whose virtue it is to perpetuate it.
True virtue cannot exist where pomp and parade
are the governing passions; it can only dwell with
the people—the great laboring and producing clas-
ses that form the bone and sinew of our confeder-
acy.

For these reasons I cannot accept the honor you
and the President and directors of the National
Institute intended to bestow. I cannot permit
my remains to be the first in these United States
to be deposited in a sarcophagus made for an em-
peror or king. I again repeat, please accept for
yourself, and convey to the president and directors
of the National Institute, my most profound re-
spects for the honor you and they intended to be-
stow. I have prepared a humble postscript for
my mortal body beside the sarcophagus, which I be-
lieve will be read, without any pomp or parade, I
have requested, when my God calls me to sleep
with my fathers, to be laid; for both of us there
to remain until the last trumpet sounds to call the
dead to judgment, when we, I hope, shall rise to-
gether, clothed with the robe of only promised
to all who believe in our glorious Redeemer,
who died for us, to bring us into life, and by whose
gracious promise we are to be blessed with immortality.

I am, with great respect,

Your friend and fellow-citizen,

ANDREW JACKSON.

To Com. J. D. Elliott, United States Navy.

The following article, from "Neal's Gaz-
ette," is reasonable, and will be read with ad-
vantage by the many who do not clearly under-
stand why they are so often afflicted with colds
when the weather is pleasant:—

THE SPRING—BAD COLDS.—We cannot com-
plain surely, of any lack this season, of the varie-
ties which go to make up spring weather in these
latitudes. A month ago, or more, we had such
soft and balmy weather that tidy house-keepers
began to make threatening demonstrations against
their stoves and their grates—warm blooded people
dispensed with fires, and cold blooded people
caught sundry coughs. Muffs, boas, cloaks,
and great coats had a narrow escape from being
enclosed in campfire chests and other odiferous
receptacles; and we all stood to put ourselves
in a summer habit of mind. There was a talk
of croqueting the stoves and grates, and of them-
selves into blossom—the fields then donned their
greenery, and a verdant tinge now enlivens the
sombre hues of the forest. But we have of late
had all sorts of weather, reminding one of Ham-
let's talk to Oaric, having it hot, cold, chilly and
sultry, all in a breath—tropical to day—shiver to-
morrow; sometimes an open window and an ex-
panded door; and then a crouching round the
fire, with a lusty call for blankets.

Your spring weather is very insecure, and pruden-
tial people put no trust in it, as a treacherous ac-
cessory to physicians and apothecaries. It is
pre-eminently the season of bad colds, and those
who are infirm in health should now exercise a
jealous supervision over themselves. Beware of
those crawling chills, slight though they may be,
which travel about the back and shoulders; and
hear an alarm in it when the air of an apartment
seems to close around you cold and damp, like the
laden embrace of a coffin. Better be a little too
warm than to feel that And, above all things,
when you call upon a friend—a robust and sa-
luginous friend, who has little need of artificial
caloric—do not suffer politeness so far to over-
master judgment, as to induce you to remain,
when heated by exercise, in an apartment, the at-
mosphere of which affects you unpleasantly.—
Summon your moral courage and retreat at once—
if you wait till you sneeze, it is too late—the
mischief has been accomplished; and there are
more people killed in this way than you have any
idea of. Do not add another to the list. As a
general rule, people who feel their houses in sum-
mer to be far too cool, and they are apt to dispense
altogether with fires at the time when in truth
they are most imperatively needed. At this pe-
riod of the year, it is often balmy enough out
doors, when within walls there is something which
reminds the sensitive of an ice-house. Under
these circumstances, a little fire is requisite, and
it will be found a great deal cheaper than catarrhs,
rheumatism, pleuritis, and other matters of the
same unpleasant family. Tidy housekeeping is a
good thing in its way, but it should not play into
the hands of the undertaker; and it may be heroic
to dispense with fires earlier than other people,
but then we should not be astonished at maladies,
and wonder what has made us so unwell. For
the most part, every indisposition is well earned
in one way or in another; and our "bad colds"
in spring time arise mainly from the causes above
alluded to.

UTILITY OF LAUGHTER.—A hearty laugh is oc-
casional an act of wisdom: it shakes the cob-
webs out of a man's brains, and the hypochondria
from his ribs far more effectually than either cham-
pagne or blue pills.

Official Vote of Virginia, 1844.

	1840.	1844.		
	V. B. Whig.	Polk. Clay.		
Accomac	239	739	473	566
Albemarle	517	714	703	909
Alleghany	171	84	180	112
Amelia	240	166	274	154
Amherst	329	373	461	461
Augusta	454	1204	656	1398
Bath	113	403	458	221
Berkeley	513	203	350	126
Bedford	558	919	639	941
Berkeley	373	599	539	663
Botetourt	575	407	695	394
Brooke	516	350	543	427
Brunswick	380	261	408	194
Buckingham	500	475	596	582
Braxton	109	203	156	186
Cabell	436	461	346	287
Campbell	486	711	656	833
Caroline	487	399	463	476
Charles City	80	174	43	202
Carroll, (new county)				
Charlotte	327	318	346	321
Chesterfield	588	298	604	336
Culpeper	295	351	289	396
Cumberland	228	263	207	274
Clarke	191	174	220	191
Dinwiddie	335	303	318	270
Elizabeth City	85	141	133	123
Essex	125	241	186	239
Fairfax	321	366	391	410
Fauquier	683	683	607	761
Fayette	199	183	163	249
Fluvanna	152	334	244	305
Floyd	279	143	297	124
Franklin	515	669	674	619
Frederick	743	755	887	805
Giles	293	228	350	267
Gloucester	179	247	220	233
Goodland	233	120	303	180
Grayson	587	455	331	160
Grenoble	398	568	351	709
Greenville	156	110	146	83
Greene	230	63	300	66
Halifax	496	423	1041	344
Hampshire	605	729	694	675
Hanover	462	450	482	578
Hardy	280	509	273	533
Harrison	1341	828	760	479
Henrico	398	445	406	578
Henry	191	311	255	306
Jackson	638	89	470	469
James City	9	141	39	103
Jefferson	592	667	634	725
Jackson	211	258	62	000
Kanawha	324	827	442	983
King & Queen	805	283	328	250
King George	120	168	117	165
King William	306	116	337	109
Lancaster	87	170	99	139
Lee	489	376	573	397
Lexington	189	268	177	233
Lincoln	189	178	177	123
Louis	381	1269	474	1505
Louisia	476	375	525	364
Lunenburg	302	228	333	196
Madison	522	52	612	65
Mathews	220	180	222	172
Marion (new county)				
Mason	304	406	368	416
Mechlenburg	124	146	177	173
Mercer	123	101	118	131
Middlesex	1236	681	780	393
Monroe	463	408	26	000
Montgomery	261	338	345	364
Morgan	145	179	216	183
Nansemond	229	383	244	361
Nelson	237	404	291	443
Norfolk County	478	561	690	627
New Kent	156	198	268	220
Northampton	24	384	116	240
Northumberland	300	183	276	185
Notaway	190	132	182	187
Nicholas	120	173	000	237
Ohio	287	923	402	897
Orange	236	231	288	239
Page	528	45	628	50
Patrick	274	342	386	369
Pendleton	468	389	552	409
Pittsylvania	616	876	635	838
Polkinton	210	107	177	173
Powhatan	100	176	210	215
Preston	464	396	504	382
Prince Edward	361	268	377	264
Princess Anne	274	403	251	329
Prince George	237	124	226	139
Prince William	293	167	467	169
Pulaski	161	142	174	156
Randolph	321	450	199	207
Rappahannock	300	318	314	359
Roanoke	616	529	279	297
Rockbridge	528	355	347	697
Richmond County	151	177	154	202
Rockingham	1444	258	1716	290
Ritchie, (new co'ty)				
Russell	293	264	416	414
Scott	441	284	531	276
Shenandoah	1218	102	1372	170
Smyth	305	250	371	275
Southampton	372	378	390	326
Spottsylvania	858	358	442	438
Stafford	256	265	24	177
Stafford	192	56	168	113
Stafford	347	102	325	134
Stafford	300	110	221	129
Taylor (new county)				
Tazewell	486	113	627	100
Tyler	438	325	611	441
Washington	625	894	723	371
Westmoreland	81	286	67	305
Wood	392	513	330	536
Wythe	475	274	553	309
Warwick	300	110	221	129
Warren	300	110	221	129
York	9	103	109	113
Norfolk Borough	298	529	403	634
Petersburg	262	245	336	376
Richmond City	176	580	282	847
Williamsburg	7	83	50	66

43,893 42,901 49,720 43,827
42,901 43,827

APPOINTMENTS.—We are gratified to learn that
the Hon. WILLIAM H. STILES, late member from
Georgia, has been appointed Charge to Austria,
and the gallant and eloquent Maj. AVGUST DAVEZAC,
appointed Charge to the Hague. These are
admirable appointments, where the public senti-
ment will be in perfect accordance with the Ex-
ecutive favor. It is peculiarly fitting that Maj.
DAVEZAC should be sent to the Hague, for
which he was recalled in 1836, by one of those
blunders or mistakes which sometimes occur in the
complex workings of the affairs of the Govern-
ment. The supposed reason for the recall had
not a shadow of foundation in truth or in sen-
sibility; and as a proper appreciation of his merits
and his character, he is now replaced in his former
position. This able and ever zealous advocate of
Democratic principles, the gallant and enthusias-
tic friend of Gen. Jackson, receives in this ap-
pointment a reward as worthy of his merits as it
is gratifying and pleasing to his friends.

EDITORS RITCHIE AND PLEASANTS.

We do not consider that we are stepping out of
our proper track, to remark upon the characteris-
tics of two gentlemen, whose public lives and in-
fluence have been so long felt by the State. Each
of them has set his impress in different ways upon
the history of their times, and are identified with
the political events of a long series of years, not
only in a political, but in a social sense.

Mr. Ritchie has held a prominent position in
public affairs, for about forty years, and is unques-
tionably one of the most remarkable men of the
day. In addition to an untiring industry, an in-
domitible perseverance, he possesses that ready
tact which seizes upon the strong features of any
case, and guides an individual in an emergency,
infinitely better than talent alone can. He is
never rash, yet he is never tame. Rarely ventur-
ing upon extremes, he yet keeps to that verge of it,
when necessary, which preserves his character
for spirit, without compromising the interest which
he has in charge, and is seeking to forward.—
His first care is his party. With watchful vigi-
lance, he keeps an eye upon every part of the
political web, and is prepared with skill and patience
to retrace and repair any portion of his own in-
terests which may have been damaged. If a fiery
assailant makes a breach by his impetuosity, he
sets diligently and patiently at work to rebuild the
part, and perseveres until he has accomplished it.
Possessing high talents, without that imposing
figure which makes a man tower ever among the
lofty, he gains in his ready tact and industry, that
which the highest talents could not attain. By
these qualities, he has won of infinite service to
his party, and reached the position of commanding
influence among them which cannot be broken.

He is like the expert swordsman, who toils by his
skill the more powerful muscle and heavier weap-
ons of his adversary, and commands confidence
in all, by his triumphs and successful powers.

Happy in all his exertions politically, he yet
looks that worldly wisdom which solicits and se-
cures the favors of a dollar. With an immense
business which a dollar loving man might turn to
good account, he sacrifices these advantages to
his own favorite political success. While the
means of becoming wealthy, he is not rich, be-
cause he will not do that which a more selfish
man would seize with alacrity. At a time of life,
and after a season of service, which entitle him
to repose and competency, he still labors for his
bread with the zeal and spirit of a young man,
yet unembarrassed in life. Whatever partisans may
say, none will deny the claim of so much service
to at least comfort in worldly matters; and his po-
litical friends owe at least that much to him.—
He has, however, the better consolation of know-
ing, that what he has sought for has been obtain-
ed; that his friends are firm and true to him, and
that when he lays down his task and goes to his
final home, he will leave that fame and honor be-
hind, which all men ardently desire. It is said he
goes to Washington to take charge of the official
paper there. If so, he cannot, if he would, avoid
becoming rich. In ten years, if no more, he can
take a hundred thousand dollars with ease, and we
know no one in the editorial corps of his party
more fully entitled to make it. Virginia feels and
will long feel his influence upon her social condi-
tion. No man has impressed himself so strongly
upon the popular mind as Mr. Ritchie, and what-
ever may be the criticisms passed upon

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN:

Friday Morning, April 25, 1845.

THE ELECTION—JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The election in this county yesterday, passed off more quietly than any we have ever witnessed. The vote, it will be seen, is a very small one—but little more than half the aggregate strength of the parties in the county. The nominees of the Whig Convention are elected by a large majority—if Mr. Hunter had remained a candidate, the result might have been different. His friends, however, magnanimously withdrew him, when they saw an effort being made to connect his name with the Congressional canvass. The Whigs ran no candidate for Congress, of the Democrats for the Legislature, though there were a good many scattering votes given at each of the precincts.

The following is the result:

	Charleston.	Shepherdstown.	Harpers-Ferry.	Smithfield.	TOTAL.
CONGRESS.					
WILLIAM LUCAS,	87	78	249	53	473
HENRY BEDINGER,	173	149	40	64	426
ASSEMBLY.					
Wm. F. TURNER,	262	224	188	82	756
BENI T. TOWNER,	205	268	190	28	691
JOHN F. SMITH,	61	24	78	108	271

BERKELEY.

The following is the result in Berkeley, at the close of the polls. It has been kindly furnished us by gentlemen who left Martinsburg last night.

	Martinsburg.	Charleston.	Shepherdstown.	Harpers-Ferry.	Smithfield.	TOTAL.
FOR CONGRESS.						
Henry Bedinger,	181	70	22	117	21	411
William Lucas,	66	91	3	12	23	195
FOR STATE SENATE.						
Orlick whig,	306	112	70	82	5	575
Shan, dem.,	190	121	19	107	43	480
FOR H. DELEGATES.						
Book, whig,	326	129	73	85	5	617
Campbell, do,	313	115	69	82	5	584
Gray, democrat,	193	138	19	107	44	501
Somerville, do,	191	104	20	106	43	461

As yesterday decided the result in this Congressional District, we hope the Democratic party will now fall back upon its true position.—There is one common enemy to war against, that demands all of its zeal and activity. If the present canvass has engendered discord, disaffected friends, and produced an apathy and indifference with the mass of our party, it is the plain duty of all true friends of Democratic principles, to use every effort to insure a speedy re-union. To the victors in the Congressional contest, there will be no cause for rejoicing, and to the defeated, no room for repining. The friends of each of the gentlemen have done their duty, and that manfully; and now let us all meet again on one common platform, prepared to defend the great principles of our creed.

Table of Elections.

We have all along designed publishing, in one or two numbers of our paper, the full returns of the vote cast at the last Presidential election.—We find, however, that it is out of our power to do so, in consequence of not having a sufficient quantity of figures in our office, to give the tables in the manner desired. The returns were published in an extra sheet, at the Globe office, during the last winter, and we shall endeavor to procure a sufficient number to furnish those who may desire them at a very small cost.

The official returns of the vote of Virginia, for President, will be found on our outside to-day; and as at this time, it may serve as a convenient matter of reference, we hope the paper will be preserved.

Our Relations with Brazil.

The Washington correspondence of a New York paper says, important despatches have just been received by the Department of State from Mr. Wise, our Minister at Brazil, relating to the recent insult given by that Government to himself, our Consul at Rio, and to the commander of the frigate Raritan, who had seized upon the slave vessel Porpoise, with their cargo of slaves and specie, but which, from the threats of the Brazilian Government, he was forced to relinquish.

The despatches referred to from Mr. Wise call for definite instructions as to the course he is to pursue in his present relations with the Brazilian Government. He urges the immediate appearance of a formidable naval force in that quarter, for the protection of our commercial and maritime interests, and the expediency of his withdrawal from that Government, inasmuch as he cannot well see how the matter is to be settled amicably and honorably to ourselves, as the insult was gratuitous on the part of the Brazilians, who refuse to apologize, and continue to hold forth fresh menaces to himself, and of course to the government of the United States. It is said that there has already been a Cabinet meeting upon the subject; that the naval force intended for Mexico will receive instructions to visit Rio; that Mr. Wise will not return until such time as our government is determined to act with efficiency and force, regarding, as it does, the case as an exceedingly aggravated one.

The Spring Supplies.

By reference to our columns it will be seen that our Merchants are receiving their Spring Supplies; and a more beautiful, varied and cheap assortment of goods than is now offered, can be found in no other town of the same size in the State. If you want good bargains, patronize those who advertise; and as a general rule, in the "Spirit of Jefferson," for by this, they give evidence that they desire your support.

Though we by no means justify the course of Vice President DALLAS, in allowing "constructive mileage," yet it is stated that he has but followed the course laid down by his predecessors. It would be well enough for the Whigs to examine if some of their own men are not alike guilty, with Mr. Dallas, in this respect.

The clergy of the diocese of New York are about to raise \$2800 a year for Bishop Onderdonk until matters in his case can be settled; provided that he does not resign, which he will not do.

Valley Farmer.

The prospects for the second volume of this interesting Agricultural journal, published at Winchester, by J. P. BENTLEY, will be found in our columns. Our farmers should feel a lively interest in sustaining a work that may produce such beneficial results throughout the Valley of Va.—Away then, with the false prejudice against "book farming," and every man of you appropriate one dollar at least to pay for the "Valley Farmer."

The following gentlemen have been appointed Proxies and Directors, by the Board of Public Works, to represent stock held by the State in the following Internal Improvement Companies:

Shepherdstown and Smithfield Turnpike Company: Jas. L. Ranson, proxy and director, B. T. Towner, director.
Smithfield, Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company: John Yates; proxy; John Moler and Andrew Hunter, directors.
Snicker's Gap Turnpike Company: Roger Chew, proxy.
Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Company: Dr. Robert T. Baldwin, proxy; James M. Mason and Andrew Hunter, Directors.
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company: Dr. Richard C. Mason, proxy; and James L. Ranson, alternate proxy.
Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company: Wm. R. Seever, proxy; Cyrus McCormick and James Castleman, directors.

Gov. McNUTT is spoken of as the successor of Mr. Walker, in the U. S. Senate from Mississippi. He is one of the ablest men in the State, and as his opinions in regard to reputation have been sustained by the highest tribunals in England, his election would be hailed with pleasure by the Democrats of Mississippi.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The new Postmaster General has prepared instructions to deputy postmasters, under the new post office law, which goes into operation on the 1st July next.—The following method is therefore substituted, by the Postmaster General, a provision for the transmission of money, much preferable to that now in use. We extract it from the synopsis which the N. Y. Herald, gives of the letter of instruction:

Money for newspaper subscriptions not exceeding \$10 in each case, may be paid to a postmaster for the purpose of being paid to the publisher of a newspaper at any other office. The P. M. is, in such case, to give to the person paying the money, a receipt therefor, and to advise forthwith the Postmaster, who is to pay said amount of such deposit. Upon presentation of this receipt, the amount is to be paid over. The Postmaster receiving the amount is to credit himself therewith in his account of contingent expenses.

THE CANAL.—The Williamsport Banner says:—"We are pleased to learn, from those who navigate the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal daily, that the work never was in better order, and fewer breaks and leakages have occurred this season than is usual. It is a fact worthy of remark, that the Canal increases in durability and strength as it acquires age."

TEXAS.—The New York-Courier says:—"We learn from good authority, that on the re-assembly of Parliament, the subject of Texas annexation would be immediately brought up in the House of Commons, and that the Ministry would be directly questioned as to the course they intended to pursue in regard to it."

The Caledonian, whose news is now hourly expected, will undoubtedly bring the result; and we think we have good ground for saying, that Sir Robert Peel will declare, that the government does not intend, in any way, to interfere to prevent or retard the annexation of Texas to the United States."

Arrival of the Caledonia.

See our columns for the important news by the Caledonia, received on last evening. We can hardly think, however, England feels so warlike on the Oregon question, as she would have us believe—be that as it may, our Government is in the right, and will not be frightened from her position. The Annexation of Texas, after considerable blustering on the part of England, seems now to excite but little interest. They are disposed to admit that our right at least to that country, with her consent, is "clear and unquestionable."

Among the Law officers destroyed in Pittsburgh, was that of Nathaniel Buckmaster, Esq., formerly of this town.

Fire in the Mountain.

From appearances, a most destructive fire has been raging on the Blue Ridge mountain, below Shannondale, during the present week. We have heard none of the particulars, but the destruction of timber, &c. must have been very great.

Measures are on foot in New York for the erection of a British Church in that city, for the accommodation of emigrants. The services now performed in the Church of England, in the mother country, are to be adopted.

The Madisonian says that the appointment of Minister to England has been offered to Mr. Elmore, of South Carolina, and by him declined.

MICHIGAN.—The Hon. John Norvell has been appointed United States District attorney for the District of Michigan.

The New Orleans Picayune mentions the arrest of the German who gave his wife and children into the charge of his slave (and paramour) Pauline, by whom they were so cruelly treated. Pauline, it may be remembered, is now under sentence of death for her share of the offence.

WHAT WILL MEXICO DO?—As this seems to be the all-important question at present with respect to the subject of annexation, the following sketch of what took place in the Mexican Congress on the announcement of the adoption of the resolutions may be regarded as important:

"In announcing to the Mexican Congress the passage of the measure of annexation, Senor Cuevas took occasion to express the views of the administration of Gen. Herrera. He said that the Government would at once address an energetic protest to all friendly nations, as well as to the United States, against annexation; that diplomatic relations with this country would thereupon terminate. He said the Government felt itself strong enough for the emergency, without the grant of additional powers, and trusted that, instead of a grievous calamity, annexation might really prove a blessing to Mexico, by uniting all of her people in a determined effort to maintain their rights and preserve the integrity of the territory of the Republic. The Presidents of the two Chambers responded in much the same strain."

THE PITTSBURGH FIRE.—The indomitable energy of the Pittsburghers is being evinced by exertions now making to continue the business of the city—already customers are invited to come, with the promise, that they will meet with the usual accommodations. Laborers and house-building mechanics are in great demand. Pieces of burnt shingles, from the fire in Pittsburgh, were blown upwards of thirty miles, into Westportland county. The Pittsburg paper acknowledges the receipt of individual contributions from various parts of the country.

Reply to Gen. Almonte's Protest.

We have heretofore published the protest of the Mexican Minister to this government, on the Texas question. The Washington correspondent of a New York paper gives the following copy of the reply of Secretary Buchanan:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 10, 1845.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has received the note of General Almonte, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic, of the 6th inst., addressed to the Secretary of State, in honor of John C. Calhoun, protesting, in the name of his Government, against the resolution of the late Congress for annexing Texas to the United States, and he has submitted the same to the President.

In answer, the undersigned is instructed to say that the admission of Texas as one of the States of this Union, having received the sanction both of the legislative and executive departments of the government, it is now irrevocably decided, so far as the United States are concerned. Nothing but the refusal of Texas to ratify the terms and conditions on which her admission depends, can defeat this object. It is, therefore, too late at present to re-open a discussion which has already been exhausted, and again to prove that Texas has long since achieved her independence of Mexico, and now stands before the world, both de jure and de facto, as a sovereign and independent State and the family of nations.—Sustaining this character, and having manifested a strong desire to be one of the members of our confederacy, neither Mexico nor any other nation will have just cause to complain against the United States for admitting her into the Union.

The President, nevertheless, regrets that the government of Mexico should have taken offence at these proceedings, and he earnestly trusts that it may hereafter be disposed to view them in a more favorable light. Whilst entering upon the duties of the Presidential office, he cheerfully declares in advance, that his most strenuous efforts shall be devoted to the amicable adjustment of every cause of complaint between the two governments, and to the cultivation of the kindest and most friendly relations between the sister Republics.

The undersigned has the honor to transmit to General Almonte his passport according to his request, and to assure him of his distinguished consideration and regard.

JAMES BUCHANAN.
To the Secretary General,
Don T. N. ALMONTE, &c. &c. &c.

Over Production.

Can a better illustration of the nonsense of the favorite cry of Whiggery, over-production, be given than the subjoined from the Richmond Whig?—The writer runs over the whole list of our agricultural products—the articles which feed and clothe our people—and has the following to say to corn:

"Over-production is the curse of this country. Corn is now selling in this market at \$1.90 the five bushels! Why? Too much is produced—a production far beyond the demand. Can the farmer afford to make corn for such a price—to feed his slaves and his horses all through the year—pay his physician's, his dry goods merchant's, his grocer's, his blacksmith's bill? He cannot; he must be ruined in the end, if this state of things continues."

Ruin, ruin, and starvation because too much corn is made! Corn, the very article which sets famine at defiance, and with the abundance and scarcity of which the aggregate happiness of the human family waxes or wanes! Too much of the means of living! Too much of the means of clothing! Too much happiness! We suppose next, we will hear of over-production of population. Our people are too enterprising, too industrious to please these Whigs. We suppose if they would idle away half their time and decrease the amount of agricultural products one half, that they would then begin to be suited.

There cannot be too much of the articles of subsistence and clothing produced, while half the world is starving and naked. Take the shackles off of commerce; let our intercourse with other nations be free as we can make it; we can then send to them whatever we ourselves do not want, and receive from them their surplus in exchange. But restrict commerce so that we can find no market, and have to pay double price for articles we cannot make, then of course every ear of corn and every lock of cotton the farmer produces over what he himself consumes is that much too much. This is the real cause of this Whig cry of over-production. They have cut the farmer off from a market by their ridiculous tariff restrictions, and now try to preach to him that he is wrong in raising so much when he can't find sale for the produce of his ordinary industry. He is ruined and must starve because he raises too much corn! This is decidedly the richest piece of preposterous absurdity whiggery has yet played off.

[Vicksburg Sentinel.]

SPRING IN ENGLAND.—Passengers by the Great Western state that the season was unusually cold when they left England, and every thing very backward. It was excessively dry, there; here, and what was more singular, no rain had fallen in London of any consequence, for about six weeks prior to the departure of the Great Western. Early in March there was a driving snow-storm in London, such as they had not witnessed there for many years.

BAPTIST CHURCH AND SLAVERY.—The Baptist Board of Foreign Missions having declared that they can appoint no one as a missionary leaving slaves, and insisting upon holding them as his property, the Virginia Board has appointed a convention, to be held in Augusta, (Ga.) in May next, to confer on the best means of promoting foreign missionary cause and other interests both in the United States and the South. Other Southern States are responding to the call.

THE PATENT OFFICE.—The ordinary expenses of the U. S. Patent Office, for the past year, have been twenty-four thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and four cents; to which add, for literary and agricultural, two thousand and seventy-six dollars and forty-nine cents, and we have a net balance of six thousand one hundred and sixty-four dollars and seventy-three cents, to be credited to the patent fund.

The whole number of patents issued by the United States up to January, 1845, was fourteen thousand and twenty-four. Although the number of patents granted for the past year was not so great as the year previous, there was an excess of applicants to the amount of two hundred and twenty-six.

HOME INDUSTRY.—The South has been an extensive market for the manufactures of the North; but the protective policy which a partial Tariff affords, has induced many of our Southern manufacturers to practice on the consumers of their goods, will, in self-defence drive the South into manufacturing. The manufacturers will find in time, that their policy will be turned upon them, by the great number of competitors who will take the field with them. We should not wonder to hear, the manufacturers themselves asking for a repeal of the tariff, to save them from the disaster of an over-productive and glutted market.—South Carolina and Tennessee will soon be in the field with their productions, and the whole South and West will soon feel the North that they want no more of their manufactures—that they cannot afford to devote their whole attention to agriculture, which pays only from 1 to 3 per cent. profit, and pay from 12 to 30 per cent. on the manufactures they consume; that they must manufacture their own goods, and have a home market of their own.—[Boston Republican.]

VERY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP CALEDONIA AT BOSTON SEVEN DAYS LATER.

Important Debate in Parliament on Oregon.—The Ultimatum of Great Britain.—Firmness in the Cotton Market.—Light of Search.

The Caledonia, Captain Lott, arrived at Boston at 11 o'clock on Monday night. She sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 8th inst.

The intelligence received by her is of a character more important than any that has reached us since the war of 1812.

There has been an important debate in the British Parliament on the Oregon question, disclosing the view of England on that subject. It was deemed so important that the opinion of the British Ministry should be known in America that the Caledonia was detained one day in order to bring out the debate on the question which took place in Parliament on the 4th inst.

This State of things affected the money and cotton markets on the 6th inst. Cotton became firm and consuls declined.

The spring is extremely backward in Great Britain; which is altogether more favorable for the fruit crop.

The operation of the new tariff, especially as respects foreign grown labor sugars, is becoming more general than was in the first instance contemplated.

The general produce markets are very firm, and a considerable amount of business is doing privately in wools, indigos and cotton wools.

Money continued plentiful.

Nothing important from France.

Switzerland continues in her Jesuitical excitement.

There were no later arrivals at England from the United States, between the departure of the Western and Caledonia.

The Queen and Prince Albert go to Ireland in July.

It was reported in Dublin, last week, that Mr. O'Connell, unable longer to withstand the pressure of the leaders of the Young Ireland party, will attempt, in the course of the ensuing summer, to resign the most important offices on the same scale as those which created so much apprehension in the year 1843.

Important Debate on Oregon.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 4—Midnight.—Lord Clarendon, in the House of Lords, introduced the subject of the Oregon Territory, in order to elicit from the Government some information as to our relations with the United States upon this question, and the course we intended to pursue in case Congress, acting upon the expressed opinion of the President, should proceed to take possession of the country, or to annex it to the United States.

His Lordship, after briefly noticing the conduct of America towards Texas, and the extraordinary terms in which Mr. Polk had declared the unequivocal right of the United States to the whole of the Oregon Territory, reviewed the grounds on which the British claims are founded, and concluded by expressing his anxious hope, that while whatever could be justly claimed should be readily conceded, the Government would not shrink from vindicating, if necessary, the nation's honor, or upholding her interests.

The Earl of Aberdeen—I think it is perfectly natural that in such a conjuncture as the present we should be ready to receive such information from her Majesty's Government as they, in the discharge of their duty, may feel it possible to give. I am far from objecting to the course of putting questions to the Government upon any matter of public importance, and certainly not on one of such paramount interest as this.

My Lords, if I followed my own inclination in this matter, I should at once be disposed to lay on the table of the House every part of the negotiation which had taken place upon this subject from the period of the treaty of Washington up to the present day. I am sure that if I did so I should not only receive from the candor of my noble friend opposite, an opinion approving the course which has been pursued, but might fairly appeal to the public at large, and even to the whole of Europe for its confirmation.

The Debate was protracted to a considerable length, but we cannot possibly find room for more than a mere summary. The following was the closing remark of Sir Robert Peel on the exciting question:

"He trusted that the negotiations would be renewed. At no very distant period they would know the result of them. He did not despair of their favorable termination, but if the proposals of the British Government should be rejected, and no proposals were made by the Government of the United States to which we could accede, he should not object, on the part of the Government, to lay on the table all the communications between the two Governments. He still hoped that an amicable and equitable adjustment of the claims of the two countries might be made. He must, however, express his deep regret that while the negotiations were still pending, the President of the United States should, contrary to all usage, have referred to other contingencies that a friendly termination of them."

From the London Times of April 5.

The American packet, the Caledonia, which has been detained till this morning, will carry out the distinct and emphatic declaration of the British Government on the subject of the Oregon Territory, which was received last night with the strong and unanimous satisfaction of both Houses of Parliament. When the interests and dignity of the country, and the preservation of the dominions of the Crown are really at stake, there is no equivocation in the language of the Government to foreign powers, and not the least semblance of weakness or hesitation in any political party.—Lord Palmerston may abuse Lord Ashburton for according to the very same conditions which he has so often accepted, and which were on the Cabinet at Washington; and Lord John Russell may boast that his late official act was to sanction the rejection of a proposal in a negotiation which turns out to have been a mere provisional arrangement; but these attempts to depreciate the satisfactory adjustment of a former dispute, which the Whigs had been unable to settle in ten years of negotiation, are only proofs that the tricks of party will not operate whatever on the honest convictions of the country.

We are justly proud that on the Oregon boundary, the British Government has uniformly shown its moderation as well as its firmness on our side. It is impossible not to deplore, on the other hand, that ill-regulated, overbearing, and aggressive spirit of the American Democracy, which overlooks the real present interests of a people, and is determined to rest any longer, and ostensibly, announce claims and measures utterly inconsistent with the system of quiet occupation, or the equitable recognition of any concurrent rights at all, it is fit that they be warned in the most explicit manner that their pretensions amount, if acted upon, to the clearest *caveat belli* which has ever yet arisen between Great Britain and the American Union.

In this case the strong determination and convictions which were expressed last night are not those of particular statesmen, or of the present Ministers, but of the British Parliament and of the country. If the question was to be determined by the arguments and in such discussions—that is to say, by a reference to geographical facts, to discoveries, to history, to treaties, and to occupancy, the case in behalf of the British claim, as fully stated by Lord John Russell, is complete; and

it is only in consequence of admissions made with too much laxity on former occasions, especially in the interpretation of the treaty of Ghent—that any concurrent right can be admitted to exist in the United States to any portion of the territory.

ROW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—We learn from the Richmond Star, that a most shameful riot has occurred at the University of Virginia. The students, it seems, commenced a series of mock serenades on the "Calathumpian" principle, which being denounced by the Professors, their houses were mobbed, one after the other, fire crackers thrown into them, and other outrages perpetrated of an exceedingly alarming character, especially to females and children. These disgraceful scenes were followed up night after night, until it became necessary to call in the police, and finally the military force, and the University is now the possession of a body of 500 soldiers. Some efforts have been made towards a reconciliation, and a set of resolutions were passed by the students at a formal meeting for that purpose, but the rioters refused to sign their names to them. Most of the students have left; the Faculty, it is understood, will resign, and for the present the college appears to be broken up. Many of the students, among the Star, took no part in this shameful affair, but there is a point of honor among all students not to be tale-brakers, even upon the guilty. This is a point of honor, in such a case, more honored in the breach than the observance.

A PEARL-SCENE IN A THEATRE.—The N. O. Picayune says that during the performance of Marino Faliero, in one of the theatres of that city, on the Sunday week, "the audience perceived through the apertures of the scenery quite a blaze at the rare of the stage, which produced as much consternation for a moment as can well be imagined. The house was quite full, and a number of ladies were present, who gave oclat to the confusion.—Signora Ricci was in the midst of that terrible scene in the third act, which occurs after Faliero is summoned before the Council of Ten, on a charge of treason. Before the cry of fire was raised there was a little shilliness perceptible upon the part of a female chorus singer, and fair prima donna seemed troubled with other visions than the spectres of Fernando and her lord, when her imagination, or that of the author, was about to conjure up. Of a sudden the blaze flashed up, and 'such a getting down stairs' was never seen before as followed thereupon. The performers made their exit before their cue, and the orchestra played a tremolo with natural accompaniments. In a moment the fire was extinguished, and several members of the troupe came forward with great precipitation to announce the glad tidings. But none of these could speak any thing but Italian, and of course their exclamations and exclamations but added to the hubbub. At length Signor Cranes—better known as Commodore—stepped before the foot lights and cried 'All's well in soggy vernacular.'

RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.—We were a spectator of the firemen's fight on Sunday last, and a more disgraceful outrage we never wish to behold. It was a painful desecration of the day. The Weccaco members were conspicuous in the melee when we saw it, and our wonder was the police were not at hand to arrest the few unruly and insubordinate spirits engaged in it. Stones flew in every direction, the houses in the neighborhood stood in eminent danger. Women ran shrieking and fainting from the scene. A mob of perhaps nearly two thousand gathered to look on, thus interrupting the efforts of the authorities and favoring the escape of the culprits. Is it not possible to get rid of these Sunday disturbances? For Heaven's sake let it be attempted.—Phil. Times.

The last Congress appropriated altogether \$24,325,088 90, as follows: Civil and Diplomatic expenses \$4,270,954 51 Revolutionary and other pensions 2,355,000 00 Support of the Army 3,929,766 30 Support of the Navy 6,350,789 68 Support of the Post-office Department 5,166,000 00 Support of the Indian Department 1,059,503 74 Support of the Military Academy 138,049 00 Navy pensions 61,000 00 Fortifications 800,000 00 Improvements in the Territories 50,000 00 Miscellaneous 14,023 07

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CLOCKS.—Perpetual motion has at length been viewed, at least as far as the transmitting nature of the things we mean, in a new electric clock.—Clocks of this kind, never require winding up, and will go as long as the earth and the atmosphere possess and exude their electric qualities.

A Mr. Brain, according to the Polytechnic Review, has succeeded in perfecting this clock. The writer says:—"On the 28th of August he set up a clock in my drawing room, the pendulum of which is in the hall, and both instruments in a voltaic circuit, as follows: On the N. E. side of my house two zinc plates, each a foot square, are sunk in a hole, and suspended to a wire. This is passed through the house, to the pendulum first, and then the clock. On the S. E. side of the house, at a distance of about forty yards, a hole was dug four feet deep, and two sockets of common coke buried in it; among the coke another wire was secured, and passed in at the drawing room window, and joined to the former wire at the clock. The ball of the pendulum weighs nine pounds, but it was moved energetically, and has ever since continued to do so with the self-same energy. The time is to perfection, and the cost of the motive power was only 7s. 6d. There are but three little wheels in the clock, and neither wheels nor springs, so there is nothing to be wound up."

To another friend in Battersea, he has given three clocks, two small ones and one a half clock, all moved by one current, and regulated by one and the same pendulum. This is all he has completed in England, having just reached Edinburgh, where he is to establish a manufactory of these clocks, which, for accuracy, cheapness, and utility, will, I believe, surpass every time-piece hitherto contrived.

THE PILOT OF THE SWALLOW.—The New York Morning News of Saturday says:—"The grand jury of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday brought in a true bill against William Burnett, late pilot of the Swallow, charging him with manslaughter. The indictment charges that 'the said William Burnett did by his misconduct, negligence or inattention, cause the death, on the night of the 7th of April last, by drowning or suffocation,' &c. We are glad to find that the grand jury have so promptly done their duty. Their action will have more influence on steamboat officers than any legislative report whatever. The late news by Great Western reminds us how differently these 'accidents' are treated in England. One of our papers contains an account of an explosion in a steam factory, by which three or four workmen were killed. The coroner's jury which was summoned, immediately proceeded to inquire into the cause of the catastrophe; and because it was proved that the machinery was a little defective, instantly returned a verdict of manslaughter against the owners. In this country, the jury without inquiring into the matter at all, would have found 'no one to blame.'—New York Evening Post.

AMERICAN FRUITS GOING TO EUROPE.—Time was when our country was indebted to foreign growers for all the choicest varieties of the apple, pear, peach, cherry, plum, and some other fruits, which were brought among us. But these foreign productions found so congenial a soil in their new location, that the varieties produced there have in numerous instances far exceeded in excellence the parent stock, and for several years past the European Botanical and Nursery establishments have vied with each other in obtaining from our country these spurious native varieties of fruit. A few years since the London Horticultural society obtained from the great nurseries of the Messrs. Princes, at Flushing, several hundred varieties of fruit trees, and our attention has just been called to the subject, by a shipment to our European society of about one hundred additional varieties in the last Liverpool Packet, which were also obtained from the same nursery, and are, as stated by Lord John Russell, in complete; and

CUTTING DOWN THE WAGES.—We are informed that the wages of many of the operative weavers in one of the largest woolen corporations in this city have been greatly reduced within a short time past. Hands who have had \$1 per day now get 75 cents, and generally the reduction is in that ratio. The whig orators predicted that should Polk be elected manufacturing would languish and the wages of labor be reduced. They told but half the truth. The same company is about building new mills for the purpose of extending its operations while at the same time its managers are reducing the wages of their laborers below any former precedent. The hard laboring community will soon fully understand that fat dividends to stockholders afford no surety of just and liberal wages.

[Louisville Advocate.]

FISH IN ALEXANDRIA.—The Gazette says they are doing a fine business at the Fish Wharf at that place—the great depot for all the Potomac fisheries. The demand has been good throughout the season, and the prices have kept up, notwithstanding the supply has been large. The custom has been extensive—wagons flocking into town from all quarters—some from counties in Pennsylvania, &c.

The Port Tobacco Times says: "There is a fair prospect of a goodly number of both shad and herring being caught. We have seen persons from several landings, and all say that an abundance of fish can be had by persons in quest of the article. They have caught at some of the landings as high as three hundred thousand of one dip of the net."

THE TELEGRAPH.—MR. AMOS KENDALL has returned from his visit to New York. We understand that he has failed to make a satisfactory contract for extending the line of Telegraph from Baltimore to New York. We take occasion again to urge the necessity and the importance of the Government purchasing out the entire right in this subject, or in some other way, satisfactory to Professor Morse and others interested, taking the entire control of it. It is an agent of too vast and mighty an influence over the prosperity and diversified interests of the country, to be controlled by individual enterprise merely. The welfare was the interest of the country, require that the Government should control it.—Constitution.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S OPINION OF OUR NAVY.—A shrewd writer in the London United Service Journal, says, "there is no doubt that we (the English) have three powerful rivals in France, Russia, and the United States; but of these three, we are certainly the most important ones on account of their origin, their courage, and their even greater enterprise and activity than our own." "The writer then proceeds to

Texas, Mexico and Havana—Important Intelligence.

By the ships New York and Alabama, from Texas and Havana, late dates from Mexico, Texas and Havana have been received at New Orleans. The Pianyne (extra) of the 14th says: Mr. Salinger and the Hon. Ashbel Smith, Secretary of State, came passengers in the New York. Our private information leads us to infer that these gentlemen have come to the United States upon business connected with annexation. We have been informed that such was the eagerness of the French Charge to reach the city, that when the New York stopped a few miles below to take in wood Pennsylvania would pay the freight immediately, and arrived in town on Saturday night. We have been told that Mr. Salinger asserted, in terms rather more peremptory than are usually employed by diplomatic agents, that annexation will not (shall not) take place. The plan of operations at present adopted seems to be, to create an impression throughout Texas that the United States Congress will not sanction the admission of Texas upon the resolutions adopted. The President and Cabinet left the Capitol shortly after Capt. Elliott and Mr. Salinger got through with their business. This step was taken it is shrewdly suspected, to escape an interview with Mr. Donelson, U. S. Charge. Mr. Smith's mission hitherto, too, is thought to be a mere ruse, to give the Government excuse for delay.

We have two private letters before us, a day later than those published above, and which were written at the latest hour to be in readiness for the steamer, from which we learn that President Jones had returned to Washington, and that the U. S. Minister, Major Donelson, had been treated so cavalierly by him and his cabinet, that he spoke of withdrawing from the seat of Government to Galveston. This intelligence is from sources so direct as to leave no room to doubt its accuracy. From all that we learn we are constrained to believe, that if a rupture with Major Donelson would assist in procrastinating action with the acquiescence of the people, President Jones would edify the nations with another exequatory proclamation.

It seems to be agreed that proclamations have been issued to fill vacancies in Congress, so as to amuse the citizens with a few elections. None has been issued convening Congress—nor will there be, we apprehend, until there is a general rising of the country.

The New Orleans Bee says:—The Hon. Ashbel Smith, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, came passenger by the New York, and leaves to-day for Washington, on an important mission to this government.

It is further stated that the custom house officers on either bank of the Sabine, have discontinued the collection of the custom duties, the question of annexation, in their opinion, being already settled.

Meetings in favor of annexation continue to be held. One at St. Augustine was a very large gathering, and was attended by the Vice President of Texas, General Henderson, Major Kaufman and other leading men of the country. In Nacogdoches, out of 200 voters, it is stated there are not twenty opposed to the measure.

SHAD IN THE OHIO.—It is said that shad have been caught in the Ohio river. They were never known in that stream before.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.—On more than 300 miles of railroad in the State of Pennsylvania, (says the U. S. Gazette,) no cars are run on the Sabbath. No merchandise, it is believed, is transported on that day on any of the railroads. The transportation boats on the main line of Canal, have ceased also.

SOLAR SPOTS.—Six new and well defined spots have appeared upon the sun's disc. Two of them are near together, and have the appearance of being surrounded with a multitude of smaller ones. The area of the whole together cannot be less than 20,000 miles in diameter.—Albany Citizen.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF SUICIDE.—This New York papers relate an affecting story of a Mrs. Vanderbilt, wife of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who on Monday destroyed herself by cutting her throat with a razor, on account of grief for the loss of an infant child, who died some months since. She had been partially deranged from grief, and about a month ago attempted to destroy herself with laudanum. Since that time, however, she had been more quiet, and on Sunday walked out with her husband. She went to bed as usual, and quietly until about five o'clock, when she got up and went into an adjoining room. Hearing a strange noise, Mr. V. called her: but receiving no answer, got up and went into the room, where he found his wife lying partially in the cradle, which she would never allow to be removed, and her face buried in the pillow of her child. The pillow was bloody, as was also her hands. Raising her up, he discovered that she had cut her throat in the most horrible manner, with a razor, which was lying, also covered with blood, in the cradle. She gasped after this once or twice, but never spoke.

The Gas Works, noticed in the subjoined extract, is one of the most remarkable natural curiosities in the world. We have seen one of these wells, and witnessed the application of the gas to the purposes of fuel for boiling down the salt water. The fumes of sulphur and the intense heat of the flame are apt to suggest the idea that this wonderful gas comes from no "fairly green blast," but from the gloomy realms of Tartarus.

The Gas Well.—We have seen the workmen at the famous gas well of Messrs. Dickinson & Shewbury, noticed in our list, have succeeded in stopping off about three feet of the gas, and that they will in a few days have it tubed and ready for mining salt. We are assured that this well can furnish gas sufficient to run twenty furnaces.—Kanawha Republican.

The Historical Society of New York proposes changing the name of the country from "America" to "Alleghania." The Pelebian thinks "Dollarland" would be appropriate.

The Black River Journal states that the dwelling house of Mr. Merrill, near that place, was burnt to the ground a few days since, with all its contents. But the most heart-rending fact is five children of Mr. M. were consumed in the house.

SHOOTING A SLAVE.—The Baltimore American says:—We learn upon the authority of a letter from Charles county, Md., received by the editor of this city, that a young man named Matthews, a nephew of General Matthews, and whose father, it is believed, holds an office at Washington, killed one of the slaves upon his father's farm by shooting him. The letter states that young Matthews had been left in charge of the farm; that he gave an order to the servant which was disobeyed; when he proceeded to the house, and, gun and returning, shot the servant. He immediately, the letter continues, fled to his father's residence, where he still remains untroubled.

HONORABLE AFFAIR.—We learn from the Lynchburg Virginian, that four negroes belonging to Mr. John Mohr, attempted to murder Mr. Mohr, their mistress, during the absence of her husband, at her residence on Seneca river. She was dragged from her bed, choked until she was insensible, and four horrid gashes inflicted upon her throat, severing the wind pipe in two places. The negroes then retired to their cabin, and locking the door pretended to be asleep, but Mrs. Mohr came and managed to crawl down to the fishing landing where her husband was, and gave the alarm. The negroes were arrested and one of them confessed, implicating the other three, but giving no reason for the diabolical act, but admitting that their mistress had been always kind to them.—Strong hopes were entertained of Mr. Mohr's recovery, notwithstanding the extent of her wounds.

THE BILLIONS in the Bank of England now reaches the extraordinary amount of £15,453,303, or more than \$70,000,000.

Arrival of the Great Western.

The steamer Great Western arrived at New York on Wednesday morning the 17th inst., with Liverpool papers to the 25th, both inclusive.

It secures the convenience of the abolition of the duty on cotton, and the promise of an abundant crop, the Liverpool market has been depressed somewhat. Speculation was nearly extinct. The Corn trade was dull, and appears likely to continue so. The sugar market was brisk, and the demand for American beef and pork tolerably productive. Lard, although the price afforded a remunerating profit, moved slowly. In America the Speculation was doing in consequence of the doubt whether Pennsylvania would pay the August dividends on her bonds; some purchases were made however, at 69 1/2 to 70.

The new Tariff, as brought forward by Sir Robert Peel, had gone into operation. The only change from what he proposed, was some slight alteration in the standard for sugars.

The news of the passage by Congress of the resolutions for the admission of Texas, had created considerable sensation in England, and also the paragraph of President Polk's Inaugural Address relating to Oregon.

The Swiss Diet had adjourned, without adopting any decided measures for the expulsion of the Jesuits. England, France, Austria and Prussia had each addressed a strong note to the Swiss government, recommending peace, concessions, &c. No fresh outbreaks had taken place. The other news is not very important.—Baltimore Visitor.

Sir Robert Peel and Negro Apprenticeship.—The fact that the negroes captured by the British cruisers from the slavers on the coast of Africa, and elsewhere, being taken to the West Indies and placed in a condition of apprenticeship, receives no satisfactory solution by the late exhibition of Sir Robert Peel. The gist of the charge is admitted. But he seems to consider it a sufficient answer to escape the odium of the charge, when he says, that these Africans enter into this state of apprenticeship "voluntarily." This is certainly the most impudent and flimsy excuse ever ventured by any sensible man. Sir Robert Peel is a lawyer, as well as a man of enlarged experience, and why he should utter an apology for an indefensible act, is more than we can conceive, unless, indeed, he supposes the mass of mankind to possess as much gullibility as he does presumption.

What are the facts of the case? A man-of-war takes one of these slaves on the high seas, which has many hundreds of these wretched beings in a state of loathsome suffering and destitution, of wretched conveyance but a faint idea; and in this condition she is brought into a British port in the West Indies. Here these unfortunate and most degraded specimens of humanity, are called upon to sign articles of agreement, which, in legal acceptance and British philanthropy, constitute a state of apprenticeship. And Sir Robert Peel says it is done "voluntarily" on the part of these negroes. It is a principle of law, as old as the Pandects, that any act done under duress—or where free volition is restrained or coerced by fear of hope is not binding. This would be the case, where the parties were equal in intelligence and caste. But what sort of duress was operating in the case of these wretched Africans? Confined during the voyage under hatches, where numbers of them die from heat, filth, and suffocation, they would seize the first gleam of hope at any expense, by signing any thing, doing any thing, which would convey to them a state of suffering. This may be called a physical duress. But there is what may not inappropriately be called the duress of ignorance. They cannot understand one word of the language that is spoken to them; they cannot comprehend the nature nor the character of the condition under which they are to be placed; they can neither explain their own wants nor comprehend the wishes nor intentions of others, yet they are to sign articles of apprenticeship to the Premier of Queen Victoria's proud court, voluntarily!

Out upon such contemptible insincerity! Let the tattered cloak of hypocrisy be torn from their deeds, and their canting philanthropy be exposed to the derision and scorn of all the honest and the virtuous throughout the earth. The British policy, in regard to the oppression of the slave trade, is stamped by the grossest insincerity, and consummated in unmitigated fraud—a fraud which can receive no palliation, because it is committed on the ignorant, the helpless, and the suffering.

THE MARKETS.

BAITIMORE MARKET.—April 24, 1845. CATTLE.—There were offered at the scales yesterday, 325 head of Beef Cattle, 267 of which were sold to buyers at prices ranging from 5 1/2 to 6 7/8 per 100 lbs., net, according to quality, which is an advance on previous quotations. 58 were retained at other markets. Lambs are scarce, and are selling at \$4 87 1/2 to \$5 per 100 lbs. FLOUR.—Sales of good mixed brand superfine street flour have been making from stores at \$4 1/4 to \$4 50, and prime parcels find ready sale at the following prices: \$4 7/8. Holders of Susquehanna generally ask \$4 1/2 to \$4 3/4 for their flour. City Mills Flour at \$4 1/2 to \$4 7/8. There were sales yesterday of Maryland and Pennsylvania red wheats at 95 cents a 100; and a lot of white wheat, for family flour, brought \$1 20. We note the sale of a lot of Pennsylvania white at \$1 00. Maryland white Corn at 39 a 40 cents, and yellow at 41 cents. Oats are worth 25 a 26 cents. BACON.—There is a good demand for Bacon, and prime parcels find ready sale at the following prices: Sides 71 cents, Shoulders 61 cents, Hams 81 a 90 cents, and assorted 71 cents. Last sales of prime No. 1 Western Lard, in kegs, at 84 cents. WHISKEY.—We quote bills, at 22 a 24 cents, and hials, at 21 a 22 1/2 per gallon—dull, which is a decline.

WARRANTED Brass Clocks, for sale very cheap by THOMAS RAWLINS. April 25, 1845. SAWS.—A few of George Stead & Co.'s celebrated Mill Saws, of the best quality, and of the most durable material, are for sale at the lowest prices. Call and see. April 25, HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co. HATS! HATS!! NEW style Beaver Hats; Cassimeres do.; Palm Leaf do. HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co. April 25, 1845. Time Pieces on Time! WARRANTED Brass Clocks, for sale very cheap by THOMAS RAWLINS. April 25, 1845. SAWS.—A few of George Stead & Co.'s celebrated Mill Saws, of the best quality, and of the most durable material, are for sale at the lowest prices. Call and see. April 25, HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co. Groceries. SUGAR House Syrups, (a first rate article), Coffee, Sugar and Teas, and a general assortment of all kinds of Groceries, lately received by THOS. RAWLINS. Hardware, &c. WALBY'S celebrated Trowels, Watkins & Quinlan's famous Drawing Knives, Sheepshears, Brass Candle-sticks, Hand Bells, Spades, Shovels, &c. Also, a fine assortment of Carpenter's Tools. Shoes, Shoe-findings, French Kids, Ladies and Gentlemen's Morocco and Lining Skins, Silverware, Paints, Oil, Glass, Putty, Tin, Ware, Tin Plates, Wood Ware, &c., &c., just received and for sale by THOS. RAWLINS. April 25, 1845. Something New. 2 CASKS dried-Mutton Hams, as good as Venison, at only 5 cents per lb. THOS. RAWLINS. April 25, 1845. SECOND VOLUME OF THE VALLEY FARMER; DEVOTED TO Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Mechanic and Household Arts. SINGLE COPIES, 75 CENTS—TEN COPIES, \$5.

THE first volume of the VALLEY FARMER will expire in July, and the Editor feels desirous to continue its publication, although in another form, he would thus early make known his determination to the farmers of Virginia, with the view of eliciting their support. To those who have patronized his work since its commencement, he deems it unnecessary to speak of its merits, but would assure the public that no pains will be spared, to make the forthcoming volume worthy of an extensive patronage. For this purpose, arrangements have been made to secure the services of gentlemen well versed in the science of Agriculture, to aid him in the Editorial department, and from his extensive acquaintance throughout the Union, a host of correspondents may be expected to contribute to its columns, and be the means of giving tone and interest to the FARMER, and diffusing abroad the light of knowledge among the people. To enable the undersigned, therefore, to fulfill his promise, he trusts that the friends of Agriculture in Virginia will sustain his work, and introduce it in their respective neighborhoods, that all may have access to its pages, and become acquainted with the improvements constantly going on in the field of Agriculture. J. P. BENTLEY. WINCHESTER, April 25, 1845. TERMS:—The VALLEY FARMER will be printed monthly, on a fine royal sheet, each number containing 16 pages, at SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per annum. Clubs of six or more subscribers will be furnished with the paper at a discount of 25 per cent. No paper will be forwarded until the subscription is paid, nor will the paper be furnished for a less period than one year, always commencing with the volume. POSTMASTERS will act as our Agents, and forward subscriptions at as early a period as possible, that no delay may be occasioned in transmitting the paper.

BACON.—Most superior quality—hog round, for sale for cash, and each only by J. J. MILLER & WOODS. April 25, 1845. FOR SALE:—A House and Lot, on High street, Harpers-Ferry, Va. The Lot adjoining Mr. J. Souler on the South and Mr. Wm. McGraw on the North, and fronts on High street, 37 feet 6 inches. There are stone walls on the lot, sufficient to build a house. There is a small Two Story House on the West end of it. The title is indisputable. Possession given immediately, and terms made known on application to the subscriber. Also, two Cows and Calves, one first rate draught Horse, Cart and Gears, and 8 shares of the Shenandoah Bridge Stock, which will yield a very handsome profit shortly. MARTIN GRACE. Harpers-Ferry, April 25, 1845.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Elder John Menefee will preach in the Zion Church on Monday the 28th inst., and at Kabletown on Tuesday the 29th inst. April 25, 1845.

THE Renters of the Pew in the Presbyterian Church, Charlestown, are notified that the pew rents for the past year are now due. Prompt payment is requested. Geo. LEE STEWART is authorized to receive dues for rent. April 24, 1845.

CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH! THE undersigned, Trustee of B. S. Pine, surviving partner of Snook & Pine, will sell at private sale, his Stock of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens-ware, &c. AT COST! All persons in want of great bargains are requested to call, as they may rest assured that inducements will be offered to those who may be desirous of purchasing. DENNIS SNOOK. Harpers-Ferry, April 25, 1845.

Hathaway Hot-Air Cook Stoves. PERSONS that may be in want of the above named Stoves, are respectfully informed that the subscriber has become the purchaser of the right for selling them in Jefferson county, Virginia. All letters on that subject, if directed to Harpers-Ferry, shall meet with prompt attention. A large number of these Stoves are kept on hand. HUGH GILLECESTE. Harpers-Ferry, April 25, 1845.

New Spring and Summer Goods. WE would call the attention of our friends and the public generally, to our stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which is much larger than usual, and will be sold on the most accommodating terms. CRANE & SADLER. April 25, 1845.

Dress Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, &c. THE subscribers most respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies to their Stock of Goods, comprising some of the most beautiful styles ever offered in this place. FOR DRESSES. Balzarine, Barazie, Lace and Polka, Chintzes, Polka Prints, Ginghams, &c. SHAWLS AND SCARFS. A most splendid lot of Shawls and Scarfs, consisting of Barazie and Embroidered Tibets. Also, a full assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Corded and Grass Skirts, Jacket, Thread and Swiss Edgings and Inserting, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Toilet Covers, &c. CRANE & SADLER. April 25, 1845.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WARE. JUST received, a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Drilling, Gingham, Linen, Check, &c.; Silk, Satin and Marseilles Vesting; a general assortment of Gloves, Scarfs, Polka Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspender, &c., for sale unusually cheap. Will the gentlemen please call and give us a trial? CRANE & SADLER. April 25, 1845.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. WE have just received a handsome assortment of Blue, Black, and Invisible Green Cloths; 6-4 Tweed Cassimeres, for Coats; Striped, plaid and fancy do.; Black do., single and double milled; Superior Satin Vestings; Marseilles do., all styles; A great variety of Brown Linen; Drilling, Linen, Cotton, Cassimer, &c., &c., which we offer at the lowest prices. Call and see. April 25, HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co.

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MASONIC.

TRILUMINE LODGE, NO. 117. WE will celebrate the approaching anniversary of St. John the Baptist, at Smithfield, on the 24th of June next, to which they cordially invite all the Lodges, with all the Brethren in good standing, to participate in the festivities of the day. An oration will be delivered by a distinguished Brother. The procession will move from the Hall at 11 o'clock, precisely.

GEO. D. WILTSHIRE, VANCE BELL, S. L. MINGHINE, J. W. GRANTHAM, RICHARD MCCLURE, GEORGE MURPHY, JOHN F. SMITH. Com. of Arrangements, Smithfield, April 25, 1845.

EDITORS in the adjoining counties, friendly to the cause, are respectfully requested to publish the above, and oblige the COMMITTEE.

RAN AWAY. ON the night of the 23d instant, from Mr. John Donivan of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., to whom she was hired, HANNAH, a female slave, aged 19 years, about five feet two to four inches high—rather spare, a brown, thick lips, rather short thick nose—large eyes, wears much hair—took a variety of clothing, not particularly known. I have no idea where she may be, but will give Fifty Dollars for her apprehension in Virginia—and if taken making her way to any of the states, in which slavery does not exist. One Hundred Dollars. BRAX. DAVENPORT. Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., April 25, 1845.

New Spring Goods.—Second Supply. WE have the pleasure to inform our customers and the public, that we have commenced receiving our second supply of new Spring Goods. We have paid special attention to Fancy Goods, and will be able to present one of the most elegant and fashionable stocks ever offered in this market. Particulars given next week. Call and see. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. April 25, 1845.

Barages, Balzarines, Lawns, &c. WE have received Barages, Lawns, Balzarines, Ginghams, handsome low priced Prints, Corded Skirts, Fancy Barage Scarfs, Bond Ribbons, &c., which we invite the Ladies to call and examine. HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co. April 25, 1845.

New Spring Goods. ONE of our firm is now in the East, purchasing our Spring Stock of Goods, which we expect to receive during this week, and to which we invite the attention of the public generally. April 25, MILLER & TATE.

POTATOES.—A prime article for table use, at 25 cents per bushel, at April 25, J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Corn and Oats. WILL be taken in payment for any dues to this Office, if delivered immediately. April 18, 1845.

FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale, a pair of dark brown Horses, they match well, and one of them a superior Saddle Horse, of fine appearance and perfectly gentle. They will be sold together or separately. R. PARKER. Harpers-Ferry, April 18, 1845—3t.

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—1t.

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—which 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 land known as "Thirop'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 FOUKE, Trustee. Harpers-Ferry, April 18, 1845.

Plain and Ornamental Plastering. WILLIAM R. BRENT, formerly of the firm of GALLAGHER & 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—3t.

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.

MACARONI.—Just received and for sale by April 18, KEYES & KEARSELY.

DOMESTICS, &c. 400 YDS. 7-8 Checks; 300 yds. 3-4 Plaids; 2000 yds. Brown Muslin; 1000 " Bleached do.; 300 " Burials, No. 3 and 4; 400 " 4-4 and 7-4 Osnaburgs. Received by ADAM YOUNG, Agt. Corner Store, Main street, Harpers-Ferry, April 18, 1845.

Just Received. 50 DOZ. Ladies Hose, assorted; 200 pieces Calico; 200 pieces printed Lawns; 200 pieces of Laine, Burage, Balzarine; Marquise, Book Muslin, Linen Hdkts.; 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, Saak 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, Laguna and St. Domingo Coffee; Imperial and Young Hyson Tea; N. O. Molasses; Bacon and Lard; Orange, Lemon, Almonds, Raisins; Pepper, Spice, Ginger; Chocolate, No. 1, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. For sale by ADAM YOUNG, Agent. Harpers-Ferry, April 18, 1845.

OH. CLOTH, of superior quality, for sale by O. H. CLOTH, J. J. MILLER & WOODS. April 18, 1845.

United States Hotel.

HARPERS-FERRY, VIRGINIA. THE undersigned most respectfully informs the public, that he has leased the Hotel at Harpers-Ferry, known as the UNITED STATES HOTEL. He has been flattered by the kind testimonials he has received of the satisfaction and approval of his conduct as a Landlord in Charlestown, and bringing to his residence the experience of some years, he believes he will be able to maintain his character among his friends, and to acquire new tributes of approbation from the travelling public. He is determined to keep a good house, and one which will recommend itself.

He asks the travellers by the Raid Road as well as all others to give him one call, and if there be any reasonable cause of complaint, of the fare or the manner of its service, a second visit will not be expected. He will endeavor to be polite and courteous, and all in his employ, connected with the Hotel, will be required to practice the same deportment. Preparations have been made for the accommodation of visitors—singly or in families, and the best markets afford will be at the service of his patrons. His bar will be furnished with good WINES and LIQUORS, and his Stable will be attended by one of the best ostlers the State can produce. JOS. F. ABELL. April 11, 1845.

A Fresh Supply. THE subscriber has returned from Baltimore with an extensive Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, &c., which he respectfully invites the public to examine before purchasing elsewhere. April 11, THOMAS RAWLINS.

NOTICE. THE subscribers give notice to the farmers of Jefferson, who may wish to purchase McCormick's Improved Wheat Reaper, that they have placed a Machine, with a carriage attached, under a shelter upon the farm of Andrew Kerner, Esq., near Charlestown, where all who feel interested are requested to call and examine it. Those who wish to purchase are requested to make application to us by letter, at White Post P. O., Clarke county, Virginia. JAMES M. HITE & SON. March 21, 1845—1t.

WICKLEFFE ACADEMY, CLARKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA. H. BROWN FARRAR, A. B., PRINCIPAL. THE First Session of the current year of this Institution will commence on the 3d of February next. In conducting the educational interests of the school it will be the constant design of the Principal to adopt that plan of instruction and government, which will furnish the best facilities to the student for the successful prosecution of his studies, and effect a vigorous development and discipline of the intellectual faculties, the cultivation of the moral susceptibilities, tending to unfold and mature those qualities that form the basis of an efficient and manly character. The course of study will include, besides the elementary English branches, Rhetoric, Logic, the Exact and Physical Sciences, the Greek and Roman Classics, together with Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. Those Text Books will be used that are best adapted to promote a thorough scholarship, and symmetrical growth of the mental powers, preparing the student for the practical duties of a business life, or admission into any of the colleges of the Union. An exact record of the daily attendance, recitations, and deportment of the advanced scholars will be kept, and a weekly report submitted to the parents, or inspectors. Public examinations will be held at the close of each session, on which occasion the friends of education are respectfully invited to attend. In addition to the privilege of reference to the Rev. Mr. Wilmer, Rector of Wickliffe Parish, Rev. W. B. Dutton, Charlestown, Rev. Henry W. Dodge, Ferrisville, the Trustees and Patrons of the Academy, the Principal has in his possession, recommendations from the Faculty of the College at which he was graduated, and the following gentlemen:— Rev. Dr. Bates, Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. Beaman, Troy, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. Merrill, Vermont; Rev. Dr. Labaree, do; Prof. St.oddard, do; Hon. Wm. C. Hayes, U. S. Senator; Hon. Silas Wright, do; Hon. S. J. Phelps, do; Hon. Rufus Choate, do; Hon. J. J. Crittenden, do; Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, House of Rep. do; Hon. G. P. Marsh, do; J. Bruce Esq., Winchester; F. Converse, Principal Academy Leesburg. Jan. 24, 1845.

East India Hair Dye, FOR COLORING THE HAIR PERFECTLY BLACK OR BROWN. THIS preparation will color the coarsest red or grey hair the most beautiful black or brown. There is no mistake about the article at all, if used according to directions; it will do what is said of it. Out of ten thousand bottles that have been used, not one has been brought back or any fault found with it. Sold wholesale by CUTMURCK & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, and A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 17, 1845.

HORSE BILLS. WITH or without a cut, and JOB WORK of every description, executed at the shortest notice, in the best style, and on reasonable terms, at the office of S. R. OF JEFFERSON. April 11, 1845.

The Elegant Draught Horse, JEFFERSON ROAN. WILL stand the present season, (which has commenced, and will end on the 22nd day of June next,) at the following places, viz: On Mondays and Tuesdays at the stable of the subscriber, three miles North of Charlestown; on Thursdays and Fridays at the stable of Mrs. Jane Washington, near the White House, Jefferson county, Va. [For terms, &c., see Hand Bills, at the different stands and public places.] Great care will be taken to prevent coughs, or escapes, but I will not be accountable should any occur. Public days are excepted in the above stands. JEFFERSON ROAN. Is a beautiful Red Roan, six years old this Spring, full seventeen hands high, of fine form and action, and is well calculated for either saddle or harness. He was sired by George Pultz's Roan horse, he by James Grantham's old Blue Roan, Superior; the dam of Pultz's horse by Snap. The dam of Jefferson Roan was by Independence. URIAH RUTHERFORD.

The following, among numerous, other certificates are furnished, showing the estimation in which the produce of Jefferson Roan is held:— I have a fine colt by Jefferson Roan, and all the colts I have seen of his get, are promising. April 7, 1845. CHARLES YATES. I have two colts sired this Spring, by Uriah Rutherford's Roan horse, and they are very good ones. I also believe him to be a sure foot getter, for mares. April 11, 1845. U. R.

NOTICE. THE purchasers at the sale of George W. Hammond

