

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. | Keokuk. | Rockwell. | Back Creek. | TOTAL. |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|-----------|-------------|--------|
| FOR CONGRESS. | | | | | |
| Henry Bedinger, | 181 | 70 | 22 | 117 | 411 |
| William Lucas, | 66 | 91 | 3 | 12 | 195 |
| FOR STATE SENATE. | | | | | |
| Orrick whig, | 306 | 112 | 70 | 82 | 570 |
| Shan, dem., | 190 | 121 | 19 | 107 | 438 |
| FOR H. DELEGATES. | | | | | |
| Book, whig, | 326 | 129 | 73 | 85 | 614 |
| Campbell, do, | 313 | 115 | 69 | 82 | 579 |
| Gray, democrat, | 193 | 138 | 19 | 107 | 451 |
| Somerville, do, | 191 | 104 | 20 | 106 | 431 |

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, Señor 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 Pittsburgians 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. The following papers acknowledge 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 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—Right of Search.

The Caledonia, Captain Light, 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 from the leaders of the Young Ireland party, will attempt, in the course of the ensuing summer, to resign his seat in the House of Commons, 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 territory, then turned to the Oregon question, 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 he has now in 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 have no effect 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 so ready to determine the destiny of nations in the Oregon territory—that, namely, of letting it alone for another half-century at least, or deciding the matter by arbitration, before any local national interests have sprung up there too powerful to be so disposed of.

But, since the Americans, and even the President of the United States, are determined that this question shall not be allowed to rest any longer, since they have rejected the proposal of a arbitration, and ostentatiously 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 *casus 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 title, as established 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 "Cathumpian" 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 vicissitudes than the specers 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, and announced the glad tidings. But none of these could speak any thing but Italian, and of course their speculations and exhortations 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 3,299,766 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 transmuting 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 Services Journal, says, "there is no doubt that we (the English) have three powerful rivals in France, Russia

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 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 and slept 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 never would 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, he found the gun, and returning, shot the servant. He immediately fled, and the letter continues, fled to his father's residence, where he still remains untraced.

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 BULLION 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 is second in consequence 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.

Mr. 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 loss 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 driven to sign articles of apprenticeship by 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.

NEW style Beaver Hats; Cassimere do; Palm Leaf do; HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co. April 25, 1845.

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On Friday morning last, Mr. HENRY SYDNER, of this county, aged 33 years and 2 months. On Tuesday morning 17th inst. at his late residence in this county, Mr. WILLIAM MARSHALL, aged 81 years. On Wednesday morning, the 16th inst., in Martinsburg, Mrs. LUCY PAINTER, consort of John Painter, aged about 45 years. On Thursday last, at the Eagle Hotel in Martinsburg, Mr. DAVID DAVIS, aged 30 years. On the 13th instant, after a long and painful suffering from pulmonary affection, BENEDICT C. GALLAGHER, second son of Mr. John Gallagher of Martinsburg, in the 19th year of his age. It is a sad and youthful life that he led, and his death is a great loss to his family and friends. He was a man of great talents, and his death is a great loss to his family and friends. He was a man of great talents, and his death is a great loss to his family and friends.

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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.

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 4, 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 GILLECE. 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, Barazee, Lace and Polka, Chintzes, Polka Prints, Ginghams, &c. SHAWLS AND SCARFS. A most splendid lot of Shawls and Scarfs, consisting of Barazee 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 Marcelline Vesting; a general assortment of Gloves, Scarfs, Polka Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspensors, &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; Marcelline do., all styles; A great variety of Brown Linen; Drilling, Linen, Cotton, Cassimere, &c., &c., which we offer at the lowest prices. Call and see. April 25, 1845. HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co.

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MASONIC.

TRILUMINE LODGE, NO. 117. 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.

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, 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, 1845. MILLER & TATE.

POTATOES.—A prime article for table use, at 25 cents per bushel, at April 25, 1845. 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 Island 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; Mouslin de 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, &c. 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. Harpers-Ferry, April 18, 1845.

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. I also believe him to be a sure foot getter. April 9, 1845. WILLIAM MOORE. N. B. The Keeper is authorized to make bargains for mares. U. R. April 11, 1845.

NOTICE. THE purchasers at the sale of George W. Hammond, Esq., are notified that their notes become due on the 6th of April, and that they are now in the hands of KEYS & KEARSELY. March 28.

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. Stoddard, 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. 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 Dry, 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 thefts 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. I also believe him to be a sure foot getter. April 9, 1845. WILLIAM MOORE. N. B. The Keeper is authorized to make bargains for mares. U. R. April 11, 1845.

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DENTISTRY.

DR. McCORMICK respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson that he will spend the month of May in Charlestown, and will be pleased to attend to all calls in the line of his profession. April 4, 1845—1t.

B. F. WASHINGTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va. PRACTISES in the Courts of Jefferson and its adjoining counties. Office next door to Mr. Beard's Apothecary store, opposite the Post Office. April 4, 1845.

CARTER'S HOTEL. WHITE-HOUSE. THE very liberal encouragement which the public has extended to this Establishment induces the Proprietor to hope that he may continue to deserve and receive a continuation of that patronage, and pledges himself that neither exertion nor expense will be spared in his efforts to please. A new and comfortable hack and horses kept for the accommodation of the public. ISAAC N. CARTER, Proprietor. Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., April 11, 1845.

FOR RENT. WILL be rented to a small family, one good Room, with privilege of Kitchen, garden, &c., &c., in a pleasant part of the town. A reasonable rent will be received. Apply immediately to W. M. AVIS. April 11, 1845.

PLASTERING. THE undersigned is ready to execute work in his line with all reasonable despatch, and in the best manner. He believes he may refer with confidence to citizens of Jefferson for whom he has done work, as to the faithful and neat style of his finish, and he is determined to increase his efforts to give satisfaction. Whitewashing, in the neatest style, also done upon short notice. JOHN W. GALLAHER. Charlestown March 28, 18

