

SPRINGFIELD

VOL. 1.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1845.

NO. 48.

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

JAMES W. BELLER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE
VALLEY BANK.
At \$3 00 in advance—\$2 50 if paid within the
year—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the expiration
of the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the
publisher, until arrears are paid. Subscriptions for
less than a year, must in all cases be paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of
\$1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents
for each continuance. Those not marked on the man-
script for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid,
and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made to
those who advertise by the year.

HENRY BEDINGER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL practice in the Courts of Jefferson,
Clarke, Frederick, and Berkeley counties,
May 23, 1845—4f.

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

D. ALEXANDER offers his profes-
sional services to the citizens of Charlestown
and the vicinity. Residence third door East
of Carter's Hotel.

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

MASONIC.
TRILUMINER 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 or-
ation will be delivered by a distinguished Brother.
The procession will move from the Hall at 11
o'clock, precisely.

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

CARTER'S HOTEL.
WHITE-HOUSE.

THE very liberal encouragement which the pub-
lic 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
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.

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, Vir-
ginia. All letters on that subject, if directed to
Harpers-Ferry, shall meet with prompt attention.
A large number of these Stoves are kept constan-
tly on hand. **HUGH GILBECE.**
Harpers-Ferry, April 25, 1845—4f.

FOR SALE.
A FEMALE SERVANT, who has been ac-
customed to the duties of the house and
kitchen, aged about nineteen years. A purchaser
resident of Jefferson county would be preferred.
May 2. **BRAXTON DAVENPORT.**

O Yes, O Yes, O Yes!

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!!
To be had at **JAMES CLOTHIER'S** Tailor-
ing Shop, for Cash, or on a short credit, to
punctual customers. Having just returned from
the Eastern markets, I am now receiving and
opening a very superior assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,
suitable to all classes, consisting of *Cloths, Cas-
simeres, and Vestings*, of a very superior quality.
Also, a variety of Summer wear, such as *Alpacas,
Cambrones, Drillings, Summer Cloths, Lin-
ens, &c., &c.*, which will enable me to sell at the
following rates—Coats furnished from \$9 50 to
\$35; Pants from 1 dollar to 10 dollars; Vests
from 75 cents to \$7—so that the poorest need not
go naked, and the wealthiest may dress as fine as
they please.

I solicit a call from one and all—both friends
and foes—and also from those who care naught
for me, nor my prosperity, so that they get goods,
Bargains. I say again, come and examine for
yourselves—I shall not charge you one cent for
looking.
I feel it due to a generous people, to return my
grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal
patronage extended to me in my enterprise to
make a living among them, and I hope I shall
ever so manage my affairs as to merit a continu-
ance of the same, and render in your obedient
servant until death. **JAMES CLOTHIER.**
May 9, 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 accommo-
dating terms. **CRANE & SADLER.**
April 25, 1845.

Cheap Paper.
A LARGE supply of Foolscap and Letter Pa-
per (ruled) for 64 cents.
May 9. **J. J. MILLER & WOODS.**

BLANKS, of every description, on hand or
printed to order, at **THIS OFFICE.**

CURTAIN GOODS—Embroidered, figured,
striped and barred Curtains, Muslins, very
cheap and elegant, for sale at **THIS OFFICE.**
May 30. **J. J. MILLER & WOODS.**

General Intelligence.

WHEAT REAPERS.—We understand there are
two new Reapers in the course of construction in
this place, which are said to be great improve-
ments in the way of cutting grain. That of J. S.
GALLAGHER, Jr., from the description given, will,
from the simplicity of its mechanism, supersede
the celebrated invention of McCormick. We
wish him success.—*Valley Farmer.*

GEN. HOUSTON.—At New Orleans, on the 28th
ult., Gen. Houston delivered an address to the
citizens, on the subject of annexation. He assured
them that he was warmly in favor of annexation,
as was a majority of the people of Texas, and
that President Jones would throw no obsta-
cle in his way.

TAKING THE VEIL.—The Catholic Magazine
says:—On the 4th of May were admitted to the
white veil, at the Visitation Convent, Baltimore,
Miss Mary Clara Pyle, of Charles county, Md.,
and Miss Amelia Hitzelberger, of Baltimore. The
name of the former in religion, is Sister Mary
Aloysius; and that of the latter is Sister Mary
Baptista.

A notice is given, that the water is to be drawn
off from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal on the
28th of June, and remain until the 9th of July,
for the purpose of making repairs.

THE WEIGHT OF A LETTER.—Every body in
this Republic after the 1st July, will feel an in-
terest in knowing exactly how much they can put
in a letter, without making it exceed half an ounce
in weight. The editor of the Olive Branch, of
Doylestown, having made some careful experi-
ments, says that an avoirdupois half ounce is 318 2/3
grains. We may therefore send as a single letter,
1. One and a half sheets of letter paper, sealed
with wax or water.
2. One sheet of do., with large or small envelope,
wax or wafer.
3. One sheet of foolscap, with small envelope,
sealed with wax.
4. One sheet of letter paper, with a quarter
ounce (\$2 50) enclosed, and secured with wax
and the letter sealed with wax.

5. Half a sheet of letter paper, or light foolscap,
with a half ounce enclosed, secured and sealed
with wax.
6. A sheet of letter paper may contain a dime
and a half, or a half sheet may contain a quarter
dollar.
7. A sheet of letter paper may inclose three
bank notes and be sealed with wax; or three bank
notes, and the whole in an envelope.

THE CINCINNATI EXPERIMENT.—It will be re-
collected that some short time ago we chronicled
the sailing from Cincinnati of the barque *Muskingum*,
direct for Liverpool, with a cargo of Western pro-
duce. We learn by the last steamer that her safe
arrival at the latter port has created no little sur-
prise, and is a subject of much remark in the Eng-
lish newspapers. We copy the following brief
paragraph from the Liverpool Times of the 20th
may:—

"ARRIVAL DIRECT FROM CINCINNATI.—We
have received a list of Cincinnati papers brought
by the first vessel that ever cleared out at that city
for Europe. Her voyage is quite an event in the
history of the Western States, and will, we trust,
be only the commencement of a long-continued
and valuable trade between that part of the Ameri-
can Union and the old country. The building of
a vessel of 350 tons on a river, seventeen hundred
miles from the sea, is itself a very remarkable
circumstance, both as a proof of the magnificence
of the American rivers and the spirit of the Ameri-
can people. The navigating of such a vessel
down the Ohio and the Mississippi, and then across
the Atlantic, would a few years ago have been
thought impossible. She brings a cargo of pro-
visions, and we trust that the success of this first
voyage will be such as to encourage its future
repetition." The name of this vessel is the *Muskingum*.

THE EFFECT OF CHEAP POSTAGE in increasing
the post office revenue in England, is shown by the
late financial accounts. The increase of net revenue,
it will be seen, is nearly fifty per cent.
"The gross revenue for the year 1844 was £1,
705,067, giving an increase of nearly £80,000 as
compared with 1843. The apparent increase in
1844, taking the post office returns for 1843 as
the standard of comparison, is, in each case, more
than double the amount here given; but as we
stated at the time, these returns gave the revenue,
both gross and net, too low by about £85,000.—
The actual increase of net revenue in 1844 is
greater than for any year since the war, except
1825, when it was £292,000; and in 1836, when
it was £21,000. From 1840 (the first year of
penny postage) to 1844, the increase of net revenue
is nearly fifty per cent."

TAKING THE VEIL.—On Tuesday, 15th ult., in
St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburg, Sister Mary Xa-
vier, (Miss Eliza J. Tierman) and Sister Philome-
na, (Miss Margaret Read), received from the
hands of the Bishop the black veil of the Order of
Mercy.

GENEROUS DONATIONS.—We learn from the
Washington Journal, that Gen. John P. Van Ness,
of that city, has recently presented a handsome lot
on 8th street, immediately in the rear of the Patent
office, valued at \$1250, on which to erect a new
Presbyterian church, to be under the pastoral care
of the Rev. Sempronius Tustan, late chaplain of the
United States Senate. This enterprise has in other
respects met with the most flattering encour-
agement.—*Balt. Sun.*

MINISTER TO RUSSIA.—We have heard it stated
upon pretty good authority, says the Louisville
Courier, that Col. Wm. O. Butler will receive the
appointment of Minister to Russia, some time in
July next, at which time the four years of Colonel
Todd expires.

SOMETHING "FIRST RATE."—The Annapolis
Herald, says:—"We rejoice to hear that Presi-
dent Polk has expressed a determination to remove
every man from office who does not promptly pay
his newspaper subscriptions; and who is in any
respect, careless and indifferent in paying his just
debts."

EXTENT OF AGRICULTURE.—If we reflect that
about 80,000,000 of human beings, 160,000,000
domesticated horses, asses and mules, 150,000,000
domesticated cattle, 300,000,000 domesticated
swine, 12,000,000 domesticated goats, are to be
fed, every day, by the industry of man, we shall
have some faint conception of the vast scale upon
which the operations of agriculture are conducted.
If we conceive that the sun, in its daily course
works by their labors, and imagine ourselves as
accompanying his morning rays in their flight
over the world, we may easily fancy the spectacles
of activity we should witness on the hills and in the
valleys, and spreading out from the arctic to the
antarctic circle!

Senator McDuffie has only lost partially the
use of his right arm and leg, and is in a fair way of
recovery.

THE FRED HIRD.

Among the superstitions of the Seneca, is one which,
for its singular beauty, is already well known. When a
maden dies, they imprison a young bird until it first be-
gins to sing, and then, leading it with kisses and
caresses, they loose its bonds over her grave, in the
belief that it will fly to her wing, nor close its eye, until
it has flown to the spirit land, and delivered its precious
burden of affection to the "loved and lost." A West-
Indian, says the Indian Historian, "to see twenty or
thirty birds loosened at once, over one grave."
This legend, in its original shape, is true to fact, and
for such we have always a welcome and a corner.

(New York Express.)
Speed away! speed away! on the errand of light!
That's a young heart awaiting thy coming to-night;
She will fondle thee close, she will ask for the loved,
Who pine upon earth since the "Day Star" has roved.
She will ask if I miss her, so long in her stay;
Speed away! speed away!

With thee I'll be, bright songster, the old chief is gone;
That he sits all the day by his cheerless hearth-stone;
That his tomahawk lies, all unnoted the while,
And his thin lips breathe ever in one endless wail;
That the old chief's name, in thy song, he will stay!
Speed away! speed away!

And oh! wilt thou tell her, best bird on the wing,
That her mother hath ever a sad song to sing;
That she stanneth alone in the still, quiet night,
And her fond heart goes forth for the being of light
Who has slept in her bosom, but who would not stay.
Speed away! speed away!

Go, bird of the silver wing! fetterless now;
Swoop not thy bright pinions on yon mountain's brow;
But like these waifs, almost beautiful, in the glare
And find our young "Day Star" ere night close again,
Up! onward! let nothing thy mission delay.
Speed away! speed away!

Miscellaneous.

Jerusalem without the Walls.

"The evening of the day that we had thus taken
on our first ramble without the walls of Jerusalem
was most beautiful. The sun was fast declining,
when, after a slight rest, I mounted a flight of
steps, leading to the top of the city wall, close to
our tents, where pacing up and down upon the
broad walk which runs around the whole city,
guarded by the battlements upon the outer side, I
gazed upon the extensive view stretching north-
ward of Jerusalem, towards the heart of Ramoth,
at that hour "reclined almost beautiful" amidst
barren rocky soil, by the softening light of evening.
The foreground of this view is much relieved
by groves of olive trees, with here and there a
terebinth, affording to the inhabitants luxuriant
shade, enjoying which they wander over the north-
ern portion of that site of the ancient city in medi-
tative solitude, or lounge with their friends and
families upon the banks and knolls. Such groups
enlivened the scene; this evening, light-hearted
noisy Greeks making her groves ring with clamor-
ous merriment; grave Armenians marching on,
staid in gait and sad in habit, strongly contrasting
with the flippant, gaudy, son of Greece, the meta-
"dawayah," or in-law, within the shawl binding
her loose tunic, taking the place of the long-bar-
reled pistols and treacherous daggers which grace
the girdle of the "snaky" harem. Beyond a large
and melancholy Jew, as sad in aspect as in dress,
humbly standing aside to let the scornful Turk,
his oppressor, pass by haughtily; whilst now and
then, but very rarely, might be seen a wild son of
the desert, from the neighborhood of Jericho, and
the banks of the Jordan, cantering upon a rag-
ged steed, with richly caped scabbard care-
lessly around his neck, and in the wind, the
rude lance knife in his girdle, and an enormous
long sabre in hand. I saw but one such figure
pass this evening, and he, dashing his shovel stir-
rups in his horse's ribs, galloped off as if he felt
himself out of bounds: indeed it is but rarely that
the wild Arab of the Syrian desert is to be seen in
full costume so close to Jerusalem; for they have
many sins to answer for to the Pasha, and there-
fore generally avoid attraction. Beyond a large
and beautiful terebinth, near the west corner
of the city wall, one group excited my atten-
tion more particularly this evening; it was chief-
ly composed of Turkish women, several of them
evidently young, and apparently fair, as far as it
was possible to judge from the small portion of
the face the jealous *borneo*, or veil, left exposed."

NEVER FAIL.—The great secret of success in
life is never to give up. If we were to leave a leg-
acy to our children, and had nothing better, we
should bequeath to them as their motto "persevere."
More is lost than money suppose by want of well
directed energy—we do not mean that energy
which comes by fits and starts, but a ceaseless, un-
winking tenacity of purpose, assisted by sound com-
mon sense in the affairs of life. Your weak-mind-
ed man, who give up at the first rebuff, are good
for nothing. Great souls achieve immortality by
 dint of unflinching perseverance. Look at Columbus
—he was seventeen years in procuring the little
frigate to sail upon his voyage, and amid constantly
 recurring disappointment, laboring, too, under the
want of money and the suspicions of Congress,
but he persevered and our independence was
achieved. Do not despair, therefore. Let your
watch-word be, "never fail." Rise superior to
your misfortunes, and you will yet be great and
rich.—*Neal's Gaz.*

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—THE OAK.—We pause
at the foot of the great oak and surveying its ma-
jestic height and its wide reaching branches. We
count on its trunk the many years that it has been
rearing its head against the mighty storms that
have in vain spent their force upon its grand
bough. We dig deep into the soil to discover
the secret of its deep hold upon the earth, and we dis-
cover that the tree, instead of weakening it gives a
yet more firmer grasp. This noble tree is a fit emblem
of our matchless Republic. It protects all that
comes within its range, and stands upright in every
peril. It has no Upas poison lurking about its fibres,
and therefore all may rest safely beneath its branch-
es. 'Tis the tree of liberty, that points its heart to
heaven in adoration of its high source, and stretch-
es out its leafy arms for protection to the hardy
sons of freedom all the world over.

EVIL COMPANIONS.—Society is the atmosphere
of souls, and we necessarily imbibe from it some-
thing which is either infectious or salutary.—
The society of virtuous persons is enjoyed beyond
their company, while vice carries a sting into solit-
ude. The society of the company you keep, is
both the indication of your character and the for-
mer of it. In company, when the pores of the mind
are opened, there requires more caution than usual
because the mind is the passive. Either virtuous
company will do you good or it will not; if it does
not please you, the end of going will be defeated.
In such society you will feel your reverence for
the dictates of conscience veiled off, and that name
at which angels bow and devils tremble, you will
hear condemned and abused. The bible will sup-
ply materials for unmeaning jests or impious buff-
oonery; the consequence of this will be a practical
deviation from virtue, the principles will become
sapped, and the fences of conscience broken down,
and when debauchery has corrupted the character,
a total inversion will take place, they will glory in
their shame.—*Robert Hall.*

The steamer *Great Western* has used Cumber-
land coal to great advantage, and will use no other
hereafter.

THE VILLAGE GIRL.

BY MRS. EMMA C. EMBURY.

One of the wildest and loveliest of hoydens was
Kate Lisbourne. Her dark complexion, her glitter-
ing black eyes, and the thick masses of her short
curling hair, gave her a very gipsy-like look,
while she seemed to have inherited no small por-
tion of the spirit of those free and lawless people.
From her childhood she had been a sad romp,
and she could not be brought to feel that at seventeen
she was bound to any more restrictions than she
had been at seven. Her merry laugh rang through
the house from morning till night, and the sound
of her dancing footsteps, (for she never walked
demurely and properly as a young lady should),
inspired every eye with cheerfulness. She was
like an embodied sunbeam, for her presence dif-
fused light and joy wherever she appeared.

Yet, sooth to say, pretty Kate was not one of
the utilities of a household. Books she regarded
with a cordial hatred; needle work was her de-
testation, for she never could master the mys-
teries of side-stitching, gaging, overhanding, and
bumming;—music was a perfectly stupid affair
when she was compelled to sit down before a
piano to discover the sympathy between ivory
keys and black-headed notes. But she had those
quick perceptions which made a person wiser
than mere book-learning; and if she did not
know much about feminine employments, she had
delicate womanly instincts, and an inherent sense
of order and neatness; while her voice was per-
fect melody, and her untaught songs, like the
carol of the forest bird, seemed to burst forth
from the overflowing of a joyous and thankful
heart.

Poor Kate! she had lost her mother when she
was too young to feel the bereavement, and the
fond love of an indulgent father had been her only
guide. No wonder she knew so little of the
decorum of young lady-ism. She had always
lived, too, in a little country village, where her
father's moderate fortune was comparative wealth;
and happy in her own joyous impulses, she had
never known a want or felt a sorrow.

Once, and only once, had Kate been made sen-
sible of her own defects. Her cousin Harry
Leighton, had once spent some weeks with her
father, and during his visit she felt most painfully
the difference between her own manners, and
those of the polished and refined youth. Yet
he was so kind, so gentle and so good, that al-
though she was daily mortified by some ebullition
of her own irresistible gaiety, yet she could not
but regret the moment of his departure, and cher-
ish a tender recollection of him, long after she
fancied he had forgotten her.

Kate had recalled her eighteenth summer when
the sunny days of her father's festal occasions
had with real grief. Her only living relatives
were the Leightons; and when her cousin Harry
hurried to share her sorrow, he bore with him a
request from his mother that Kate should hereaf-
ter take up her abode with them in the city.

The orphan gladly accepted this pro-
ferred kindness; and looking forward with the
child's eye, she was not without a certain glow
at her home with little regret.

Mrs. Leighton, who had so kindly offered Kate
a home, (which, by the way, she did not actually
need, as her father's pretty cottage was now her
dwelling in decent persons, and who had, in
the respect of society, ample reward for all sacri-
fices of feeling and affection. Possessing much
practical good sense, she was yet incapable of en-
larged or original views. She saw every thing
through the distorted medium of worldly opinion,
and she had fixed certain theories in her own mind,
to which she wished all within her influence to
agree. There was no softness, no tenderness
about her, and she could make no distinction be-
tween a violation of the rules of Etiquette and
a breach of the moral law. She might be described
upon the glowing one of those cast iron women,
whom time may rust and corrode but never
soften.

This pattern woman had five daughters, who
had been moulded in her own image, mentally
as well as bodily. They looked like her, walked
like her, thought like her; while they regarded
her with a species of blind reverence very flatter-
ing to her vanity. But her only son, the "cousin
Harry," as she called him, was a different man,
more impracticable than his sisters. He had fine
talents and studious habits; but there had always
been so many restrictions on his freedom of will
in boyhood, that he had learned to look with per-
fect hatred upon every thing which seemed like a
fetter to his spirit. His mother was ambitious,
and the wish to see Harry occupy a conspicuous
station in society, either as the wisest or richest
of his associates, had been cherished ever since
his infancy. But Harry had imbibed so thorough-
ly a dislike to all unnecessary restraints, and had
learned so well to love the liberty of thought and
action which he now enjoyed, that he had no idea
of putting himself into the trammels either of a
professional or mercantile life. The decided bent
of his genius was artistic; he had the eye and
the hand which could embody visions of beauty
upon the glowing canvases; and as his competent
fortune enabled him to consult his own wishes in
the matter, he resolved to devote himself to the
art he loved. His mother, however, had no sym-
pathy with such tastes. To her a painter was a
painter, whether he dabbled signs, or depicted
forms of breathing loveliness, and she was mortified
beyond measure.

Kate Lisbourne was not likely to be very hap-
py in such a household. At first her grief so sub-
dued her natural vivacity, that there was little to
blame except her ignorance and her disregard of
etiquette; but these were great grievances to
Mrs. Leighton, and she was determined to edu-
cate the untamed girl to her own standard of
propriety. She first undertook to teach her needle-
work, and it was surprising to see how soon Kate
caught all the necessary knowledge of that which
had once seemed so mysterious to her. Perhaps
the wearisome monotony of her present existence
tended to give a new charm to the occupation,
but, certain it is, that the poor child acquired in a
month what had been to her five cousins the labor
of a life, and found, in the quiet toils of the needle,
a resource for many a heavy hour.

But, vain were all her aunt's endeavors to
bend her pliant mind into the constrained attitude
of fashion and frivolity. Kate would sigh her
plaintive songs in the solitude of her chamber, but
she would not sit for six hours a day, perched up
before the grand piano in the drawing room. She
had a fair-like step, and the most perfect grace
was evident in every free motion of her form; but
she would not learn contortion from a French dan-
cing master, nor would she adopt the straighten-
ed gait of fashion. Then, too, she was contin-
ually offending against propriety. She had laugh-
ed outright at the platitudes of one of the richest
men in society;—and positively had yawned almost
in the face of a prosy old gentleman, when he
talked to her of his lonely widowhood—she had
even ventured, upon more than one occasion,
to blurt her own crude opinions upon some moot-
ed point of etiquette, in such a manner as to dis-
concert, most effectually, the upholders of fashion's
dogma.

Poor Kate! she was like a great bird suddenly
caught and caged. Her cousin Harry looked

calmly on, and never interfering, except to save
her from positive oppression. He knew exactly
the degree of discipline her wild temper needed;
he restrained his own impetuous feelings, for the
sake of her future welfare. So he read and stud-
ied, and painted, and lounged in the drawing
room with his sisters and cousin, but seemed
glified with one of those happy *poco-curante* tem-
pers which nothing can ruffle or disconcert.

Two years had nearly passed away since her
father's death, when Kate one morning entered,
unannounced, into her cousin's painting room.
"Cousin Harry, I am going home," says she.
"What do you mean, Kate?"
"I am going back to my own dear home," said
she bursting into tears. "I cannot bear this sort
of life longer. I am tired of being subdued and
scolded. I am sick of hearing how often I mortify
the pride of my mother and sisters. I am not fit
for a city life, and no one here cares anything
about me. The very dogs and cats in my na-
tive village know me better than rational beings
ever will here."

"But, Kate, dear Kate!"
"There is no use of talking, Harry; I have
written to old Mr. Lee, who now occupies the
house, that I shall be at home in a month, and
that will give him time to remove his family."
"And do you really think of living there quite
alone, Kate?"

"The poor girl's tears fell like rain, as she leaned
her head upon the table.
"I feel quite alone in the world, cousin Harry;
there is no one to love me, no one to understand
me. I know I am a wild, ignorant creature; but
I have warm affections, and I might be happy if
people would love me; so I will go back and try if
I can forget every thing and every body."

"Not every body, dear Kate—do not strive to
forget every body; for when you go I must be
your companion, sweet."

"You, Harry?"
"Yes, even I, dear Kate; look up and I will
show you the scene of my long cherished dream
of happiness."

Kate did look up, and upon the easel before her,
rested a picture of her own sweet cottage with its
spreading elms, and the silver brook winding round
the foot of the hill.
"Look again, cousin, and see the object of my
long silent love."

The girl's eye-lids trembled, but she raised
them not, for the weight of consciousness was
upon them.
"Look sweet one and confirm my fond hopes."
Her dark eyes flashed for an instant from be-
neath her long lashes, as her glance fell upon her
cousin's shoulder.

"I will go with you to her village home, but not
alone. There were cold looks and stern remon-
strances to be encountered, but these were trifles.
Love had awakened in her a more enlightened
sense of enjoyment, and during many after years
of peaceful happiness, when, as the honored wife
of Harry Leighton, she won the love of all who
knew her, she often recalled to her sorrowful dis-
tress the beginning of all her usefulness and
all her bliss."

"Can you keep a secret?"
"Dorothy," said Ichabod, pale and trembling,
to his wife, "Dorothy, I have a secret, and if I
thought you would keep it inviolable, I would not
hesitate to reveal it to you, but oh, Dorothy, wo-
man!"

"Why, Ichabod, it must certainly be a secret
of great importance, for you are in a woful agi-
tation. You know, husband, you can place implicit
confidence in your wife. Have I ever given you
any occasion to doubt my fidelity?"
"Never, never, Dorothy; but the secret I have
to communicate is one that requires more than
ordinary faithfulness and prudence to prevent you
from divulging it. Oh, dear, I shudder when I
think of it!"

"My husband, do you know how your lips
tremble, and your eyes roll? What is the mat-
ter? Ichabod! you surely cannot mistrust the
confidence of one who vowed at the altar to be
faithful to you. Come, unbosom yourself."
"May I rely on your fidelity?"
"Ichabod, you know you may."

"Well then,—we are both ruined!—undone!
—I have committed murder!"
"Yes, murder!—and have buried him at the
foot of a tree in the orchard!"
"Oh! awful! Ichabod. Committed murder!
Then indeed we are ruined, and our children with
us!"

Ichabod left the room, and Dorothy hurried off
to a neighbor's. Mrs. Prattle observed a great
change in Dorothy's countenance, and in her gen-
eral appearance, so great as to induce her to in-
quire into the cause of it.

"Oh! Mrs. Prattle," said Dorothy, "I am the
most miserable of women! I am ruined forever!"
"Mercy! Dorothy, how gloomy and distressed
you look! What has turned up to make you ap-
pear so dejected? Why, how you sigh, woman.
Tell me the cause."

"I wish might, Mrs. Prattle, but the occasion
of my unhappiness is a secret which I am not per-
mitted to divulge."
"Oh! you may tell me, Dorothy—I shall never
speak of it again!"
"Will you promise never to reveal it to any per-
son living?"

"You know, Dorothy, I never tell secrets."
"Well, Mrs. Prattle—I scarcely dare say it—
my husband has committed murder, and buried him
at the foot of a tree in the orchard—he told me of
it himself. For heaven's sake don't name it to any
one!"

"Murder! Your husband committed murder!
Indeed, indeed, Dorothy, you have reason to think
yourself ruined! Poor thing, I pity you from my
heart!"

Dorothy went home weeping and wringing her
hands; and

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN.
Friday Morning, June 13, 1845.

TEXAS.
Before our next paper is issued, the question of the annexation of Texas will have been in all probability, finally and conclusively settled,—as it may already be so considered, if the wishes of nine-tenths of the people of that country are to govern the actions of their public servants.

We can think of no achievement that we would more highly prize than the accession of Texas to the United States. We know of no measure, the accomplishment of which would afford us more real, heartfelt gratification. In securing the annexation of Texas we have placed the stamp of reprobation upon the acts of John Quincy Adams, and made complete our triumph over the Whig party. We have done more: We have thwarted the traitorous designs of the Abolitionists in our own country, baffled the intrigues of England, bid defiance to France, and set at naught the edicts of Mexico. And we hail, with emotions of true pleasure, the Texans as co-laborers in this great national work. The Texans have evinced a degree of courage and firmness which should justify the admiration of the world. They had an enemy on their borders, whose numbers and resources far exceeded their own, whose denunciations were loud and heavy; and in their midst were those who were seeking to take advantage of their embarrassed conditions—and by alternate threats of Mexican vengeance, and promises of commercial inducements, endeavoring to cause a rejection of the proffered annexation. But guided by patriotism, their courage and firmness triumphed. Verily they have shown themselves worthy of the glorious destiny, which our patriotic pride prompts us to believe awaits them.

England, in failing to prevent the annexation of Texas, loses her only chance to supply her manufactures with the article of cotton independent of the United States. And we, in acquiring Texas, gain at once the sole command of the entire cotton market. This of itself guarantees to us a superiority which other nations may envy, but to which they can never attain.

The Coming Elections.
On the subject of the approaching Elections, the Washington "Union" says that the political signs in Maryland, Tennessee, Indiana, and Florida, are as cheering as our friends could wish them to be. In Maryland, the democrats are organizing for the coming election, and they promise us a brilliant victory. They tell us that we shall carry Baltimore district, and that a republican member of Congress will be elected in place of Mr. Kennedy. Cheering accounts, too, come up to us from the other districts; and we cannot doubt, that if the democrats but do their duty, Old Maryland will be redeemed. And who can doubt them at this time?

The struggle is animated in Tennessee; but we learn that our friends are in the best spirits, and expect to carry their governor, a majority of the legislature, and, of course, the United States senator. Ought we to doubt this people or their success, when, independently of their former firm republican principles, their feelings must be enlisted in behalf of the two Presidents whom Tennessee has given to the Union—the "Old" and the "Young" Hickory—one of whom yet lingers to witness her exertions, and the other is now serving his country in her councils?

We expect to carry Indiana by a triumphant majority; and it will be seen from the returns received, that we have elected our governor, member of Congress, &c. in Florida. The Legislature is largely democratic, which insures the election of two Democratic Senators.

The truth is, the administration is decidedly gaining ground in the confidence and hearts of the people. We have scarcely ever known fewer attacks made, so far, upon a President, and attacks so weak as they are. Mr. Jefferson was much less fortunate in the outset of his career.—The fact is, that if it were not for some removals, which, after all, do not equal in number, much less in degree, the "decapitations" of the whig administration, and if it were not for some few and insignificant squibs at the organ, or some of the friends of the cabinet, the whig presses would be at a sad loss for ammunition enough to charge a pop-gun.

Florida Election.
The first election in this State, since she assumed the condition of one of the independent States of this Confederacy, is truly gratifying.—She has made a noble beginning. Let her at once "set her house in order," and prepare to come into the national arena, to engage in the patriotic duty of securing the Union and the rights of the States. A letter from Tallahassee, of June 1st, to the Georgian, states, upon authentic grounds, that Moseley, Democrat, is elected over Call, Whig, for Governor, by about 600 majority, and Levy, Democrat, for Congress, over Putnam, Whig, by 800 at least. The Whigs admit that they have sustained a Waterloo defeat—not having one-third of the Legislature. The Legislature will probably stand: SENATE, Democrats 12, Whigs 5; HOUSE, Democrats 30, Whigs 11.—Democratic majority on joint ballot, twenty-six.

This secures the election of two Republican Senators, for six years, from the commencement of the next Congress. Well done for Florida.

Death of Wm. Van Buskirk, Esq.
This gentleman, formerly a resident of our town, and well known to most of the citizens of the county, we are pained to learn committed suicide in Cumberland, Md., on Monday last. The Baltimore Sun, says:—

Suicide of Wm. Van Buskirk, Esq.—The passengers from Cumberland on Tuesday evening brought the melancholy news of the death by suicide of Wm. Van Buskirk, Esq., late Secretary of State under Governor Thomas. He killed himself with a rifle gun, near the court-house door, at a few minutes before 4 o'clock—the muzzle being held between the eye-brows, and the discharge effected by the barrel, producing instantaneous death. A correspondent of the Patriot says Mr. Buskirk was in the office of George A. Pearce, Esq., a few minutes before the act, where he wrote two letters, which were found in his hat—one to S. M. Semmes, Esq., desiring him to communicate the fearful news to his family, and the other this brief note: "Let no man presume to censure an act which does him no harm, and which he is not capable of understanding."

He was in the 42d year of his age, and is represented as a man of genius, with a warm and generous heart. Pecuniary difficulties is supposed to have been the cause of the act.

The Crops—Early Harvesting.
We learn that some few of our farmers have commenced harvesting. In a few days there will be a general gathering of the crop. The almost unprecedented drought has served to dissipate the bright prospects felt a short time since, as to the yield. The wheat, as well as the corn crop, and vegetation of all descriptions, have suffered greatly. As to grass, there will be comparatively none housed for the winter, and those who have stock to feed should look out in time for some other substitute.

The condition of the wheat crop is variously stated in different parts of the country. In the South and West it is represented that there is a complete failure, whilst in the East and Middle States, the prospect of an abundant yield equals any preceding year. The Richmond (Va.) Times has the following:

"Some few farmers in this neighborhood have cut their wheat, and represent the quality as very superior, and the yield about an average one—greatly better than was expected. The late wheat promises even better, and should it receive no injury in the brief space before harvest, will be a very fine crop. The harvest for the late wheat will begin about the 10th or 12th instant. No contracts for wheat have been made, and we believe this year none will be entered into. We have not had rain for some time, and vegetation begins to suffer in this vicinity."

Rail Road Convention.
A Convention, favorable to the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through Virginia, numbering about three hundred Delegates, from the Counties of Harrison, Wood, Taylor, Lewis, Randolph, Gilmer, Braxton, Barbour, Hardy, Ritchie, Doddridge, Tyler, &c. convened at Clarksburg on the 29th ult. Hon. EDWIN S. DUNCAN was appointed President. The Convention adopted an address and various resolutions, urging in the strongest manner the claims of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for a Right-of-Way to Parkersburg. They are particularly severe upon those sections of the State, "that refused to grant the same during the last winter. And, in our opinion, if they expect to accomplish their object, they had better left unsaid many of the harsh expressions they give place to. This question, it is clearly shown, is again to be agitated during the next session of the Legislature, and the North-West will be satisfied with nothing short of a Right-of-Way to Parkersburg, or some point equally eligible on the Ohio river."

We find the following resolution as to the action of the last Legislature:—

"5. Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of the Convention, that the refusal of the General Assembly, at its last session, to incorporate a company for the construction of a railroad from the Potomac to some point on the Ohio, upon the application of a respectable portion of the Delegates of the people of the Northwestern part of the State, was an arbitrary exercise of power, a departure from that fundamental maxim of Republican Government, which enjoins equal rights to be extended to all, exclusive privileges to none, and unprecedented in the annals of Virginia legislation, and that the denial of such application is a wrong of so grievous a character as, if persisted in, may lead to consequences greatly to be deplored by every lover of the true honor and interests of the Commonwealth."

Later from Mexico.
The editors of the Journal of Commerce have been favored with the following extract of a letter to a commercial house in New York, dated Mexico, May 20th, 1845.

"This Government having been empowered by Congress to enter into a Treaty with the Texian Commissioners, all fear of a rupture between this country and the United States on that score, is now at an end."

THE QUEBEC FIRES.—A Quebec paper says the loss of life and property was greatly underrated by the first accounts of the fire there.—That of property has been found to be about \$6,000,000, and the number of lives lost cannot be estimated, though it is known to exceed former estimates.

The Tariff and OUR Mechanics.
There has been one thing more perfectly clear of demonstration than another, we honestly think that it is the perfect absurdity of a "Protective Tariff," such as the Whig Tariff of 1843, affording protection to our Home Mechanics. Holding this opinion, a short article appeared in our last paper, going to prove that it was not Foreign labor or mechanics, as well as those found in all small villages, had to compete with, but the Capital of the North, protected by high Tariff laws. And, as our perceptions are not so acute as our neighbors of the "Free Press," it requires greatly more than a "thimbleful of common sense" to discern, what our daily observation and experience pronounces false, "that if a sufficient duty is laid upon goods to defray foreign paper labor from competing with that of our Acclimateds, their labor must be enhanced in a proportionate degree to the protection afforded." This may be good in theory but it fails in practice, as many of our disheartened and over-burdened mechanics will fully attest.

In the article of last week, the abstract question of a Tariff, either for protection or revenue was not discussed, but simply the effects of a Protective Tariff, (so called), upon the interests of our Home Mechanics. In small towns like our own, any one, with even less than a "thimbleful of common sense," must know that Labor and not Capital is the only reliance for our manufacturers. Consequently, the learned disquisitions of "Junius's publication" as to the difference between capital in England and the United States, have nothing whatever to do with the subject. Here, (in our own town for instance), our workshops are carried on generally by the proprietor and one or two assistants. He does not manufacture for exportation, but for the consumption of his brother mechanics, the merchant and agriculturalist.—The profits of trade are estimated by the cost of material, the expense of living, &c. If then, he is forced to pay an advance on the articles of his consumption, by the Tariff for protection, (and if he does not, there is no protection afforded,) does it not follow that articles manufactured by his labor must advance in the same proportion, or he is losing by the operation? Let us take for instance, by way of illustration, the Shoemaker. In this branch, our exportations have always been greater than our Imports. As for example, the average imports of 1837, '38 and '39, under the Compromise, (according to Whig logic they would be much greater than since '43,) averaged \$55,000, whilst our exports in the single year of 1839, amounted to \$173,000, and in '40, to \$214,000. The Shoemaker, then, certainly needs no protection against that scorching of the Whigs, "foreign pauper labor." But, the peculiar friends of "Home Industry" must give the Shoemaker protection? And how do they accomplish it?—Why, under the Whig Tariff of 1843, (for the protection of Home Industry,) they lay a duty of from 6 1/2 to 27 cts. upon all the cotton goods that he and his family may use, for the Russia Bristles, that are indispensable to his trade, 95 cts. per lb., for his Java Coffee, if not brought direct, 11 a 1 1/2 cts. per lb., for his Leather (upper) 6 cts. per lb., and Spanish Sole, 1 1/2 a 18, for his Spriggs, 4 cts. per lb., for his Rice, per 100 lbs. \$3.50; for Salt, if it be Liverpool, 20 a 22 cts. per bushel, and English, fine, \$1.37 1/2 per sack, for his Sugar, from 2 1/2 to 6 cts. per lb., for his Tea, if brought in foreign vessels, from 30 to 35 cts. per lb., &c. &c. In his case, who is the gainer by the Tariff? It was laid, it is said, for his protection. How has he been benefited? Has the price of his work increased proportionally with the articles of his consumption? Does he receive more for his labor than he did under the low Tariff? Let him answer you, and he will say indignantly, No! that so far from this being the case, it has diminished 25 per cent. And what is the cause of this diminution in the price of his labor? Has he to contend with "foreign pauper labor"? No, for under a low tariff there were more of his articles exported than imported. The Capital, the protected Capital of the North, is arrayed against him.—With their hundred hands, and coffers filled with money, the large manufacturers enter his own village, and undersell him at his own door. And this is the protection afforded to labor, and the inestimable benefits resulting to our "Home Mechanics!"

The same reasoning is applicable to the Tailor; for, whilst by the operations of the Tariff, the price of the chief articles of his consumption are enhanced, under the same Tariff, (intended for the protection of Labor,) ready-made Clothing comes in for a less duty than the cloth of which it is made, would be admitted. And here is strikingly illustrated the shallow professions of the advocates of the Tariff of 1843, in offering protection to Labor. Instead of giving to the poor Tailor the benefit of protection on his labor, which is his only reliance for support, they offer a bounty to "pauper labor" to underwork him. But, say they, don't bring in the cloth, without being into garments—the money of the North must be protected, and you, the importer and the consumer, must pay accordingly.

The Saddler, the Tinner, the Blacksmith, &c. &c. are in the same category. A heavy duty on iron must be laid, for capital is invested, but if it be manufactured, in the eyes of Whig legislators, the case is altered. The following paragraph explains, as to the protection the Blacksmith receives from the Tariff of 1843:

"There is so heavy a duty laid upon iron that the foreign manufacturer cannot send it into this country upon terms of fair competition with our own; the consequence is, that as labor by blacksmiths in England, is much cheaper than that country in this, the iron-monger, in order to get his article into the American market, employs the cheap blacksmith of that country to work it up in horse shoes, &c. &c. &c., and in that form ships it to America, and sells it at the same price of the raw material made here. This he is able to do, because the blacksmith's work costs but one-third the price of the same labor in America. This is one and the principal cause of the injury to the blacksmith in his trade, by the Tariff."

What, too, is driving the industrious Hatters from our villages, and bringing them almost to destitution and want in prosecuting their business? It is not "foreign pauper labor," surely, for in 1839, with low duties, our imports only amounted to \$15,271, whilst our exports were \$123,000! The only answer that can be given, is the same as in the case of the Shoemaker. The Government and Money Power are colligated, and from the natural laws that regulate trade, they must succeed in crushing the weak. Capital, of itself is strong, but when fostered and encouraged by the arm of Government, Labor, the only reliance of the poor man, must succumb. Our friend Donaxan, for example, needs no protection against foreign labor, but he is unable to compete successfully, with those large establishments of the North,

warned into existence by partial legislation, whereby but 20 cts. a day be made on each hand employed, the money invested yields a dividend of 15 or 25 per cent.

With those facts in view, Mechanics, we leave it for you to say, whether or not, in asserting that the Tariff policy of '43 is "injurious to your prosperity," we're presuming "rather much on your gullibility" and stating "what is as false, as it is insulting to your understanding." On your decision, derived from practical experience, are we willing to rest the issue, and not on the mere declamation of Whig editors, who advocate high or low duties, as the bidding of party leaders may dictate.

It is not our purpose, and indeed, it would be foreign to the subject under consideration, to enter into an analysis of the reasonings of "Junius." His sophistry was so completely exposed, and the air-castles which he supposed were impregnable so thoroughly demolished, during the late canvass, as to be fresh in the minds of every one. We are speaking, and did so in our last, as to the effects of the Tariff of 1842 upon "Our Mechanics," such as you find in every village, relying only upon honest labor for support.

As to the Tariff of '33 in contrast with that of '43, the figures are given, and it is said they can't lie. We shall take occasion, however, to show hereafter, that there are some small mistakes which are not to be found in the record.

Mechanics! we call upon you all to examine and satisfy yourselves as to the workings of this Protective Tariff. So far as you are concerned, it is as "sounding brass or tinkling cymbals."—Instead of protection it is oppression—so far from encouraging Labor, it is only designed to reward Capital, and must, and will, and that speedily, work out your utter destruction.

The Democratic Review.
We published some time since the Prospectus for this work, and believe we were instrumental in securing some few new subscribers in this section. The publishers have failed as yet to give us an exchange. A hint, we hope, will be sufficient.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, states that E. BRANCH ROBINSON, Esq., formerly Editor of the "Argus," published in this city, has issued a prospectus for a new paper in Washington; to be styled the "Workingmen's Advocate." In politics, the "Advocate" is to be Democratic.

A new Whig paper is also to be started in Washington, by JOHN E. TUEL, under the title of the "National Press."

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.—The Presbyterian General Assembly, whose sessions have just closed at Cincinnati, has recommended the observance of the Thursday before the fourth Sabbath of June, as a day of fasting and prayer, in view of the present suspension of divine influence among the churches.

TRYING McNULTY.—The Criminal Court at Washington is now engaged in the trial of Caleb J. McNulty, late Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States. Mr. Hoban, counsel for the defendant, demurs to the indictment.

IF the communication from Winchester be accompanied by the author's name, it shall have a place in our paper. Otherwise, we cannot publish it.

THE Editor of the Southern planter recommends salt and tar, mixed half and half, as a cure for scratches. He tried the experiment on a horse of his own, and speedily effected a cure. The prescription is a simple one, and should be tried.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—The British frigate Eurydice arrived off the bar at the Balize, below New Orleans, on the 30th ult. The New Orleans Republican has been furnished with a few items of information from Vera Cruz of a date as late as the 22d ult.

Regarding the treaty between Texas and Mexico, the Mexican government finds itself in a dilemma which precipitate action might render dangerous. They have raised a war spirit which they discover they cannot quell, and which even to conciliate appears hazardous.

The adherents of Santa Anna, and malcontents of every hue and kind, encourage all forms of opposition to the existing government. Knowing the inability of Mexico to engage with the United States in war, and confident that she cannot rely upon England for assistance, they represent to the ignorant multitudes the invasion of this country is a task of easy accomplishment, and that the British government only waits the word to join them against us. The people are therefore madly in favor of war, and the adoption of any course by the existing government, having a peaceful tendency, will more than probably result in its overthrow.

No attempts are made in Mexico to disguise the deep and active interest which Great Britain takes in everything calculated to prevent the effectuation of the annexation measure. It is said that, to accomplish her ends, she offers a pecuniary subsidy—some \$2,000,000—to the Government of Texas, and to assume for Mexico ten millions of her English bonds, guaranteeing independence to the one, and security from the invasions of the United States to the other.

The Texan or English commissioner, "whose name is never heard," was to leave Vera Cruz on the 23d inst., for Galveston, in the French brig-of-war Centur.

Gov. Shannon arrived a few days previous to the sailing of the Eurydice at Vera Cruz, and would leave in a short time for the United States.

GEN. JACKSON.—We have seen a letter from the old general to his friend in Washington, dated on the 30th of May. He reports his health as very delicate, and expresses himself cheerfully prepared to meet the dispensations of Providence. He speaks with great kindness and of confidence of Gen. Houston, whose visit he is anxiously expecting. He says, "Texas comes into the Union with a united voice," and Gen. Houston, as I know, puts his shoulders to the wheel to roll it on speedily. ALL IS SAFE; and Donelson will have the honor of this important deed."—Union.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that as the mail car in which Mr. McLaughlin, the agent, was sitting was passing over a part of the track some where in the vicinity of Harpers-Ferry on Saturday last, a portion of the rail suddenly dashed up through the bottom of the car, passing within a few inches of the body of Mr. McLaughlin. He, however, fortunately escaped unhurt, and the car was only slightly damaged.—Balt. Sun.

THREE THOUSAND FOR OREGON.—It is stated in the St. Louis Revue that the large party of emigrants for Oregon are on their road and "rejoicing." Captain Adams, their pilot as far as the Kaw Valley, gives a most cheering account of the confidence, spirit and health with which they are animated. The news of a probable collision with England cost them no more concern than the price of bread, and they swept around them. The different masses, amounting to about three thousand men, women and children. We pray that peace may attend their steps, but it is cheering to know that war will not find them unprepared or inefficient.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.—The stockholders of this company held their seventeenth annual meeting at the office of the company in this place on Monday, the 23d inst. The President, Col. Coale, in behalf of the Board of Directors and Directors presented and read the annual report, which was ordered to be printed. We understand, says the Frederick Herald, that it exhibits the affairs of the company in a very improving condition.—There has been an increase of tolls in the five months of this year over the same months in 1844 of \$3,455 15, which we believe is the greatest increase ever before realized in the same time on this work. A strong confidence is entertained in the availability of the law of the last session, for the completion of the Canal to Cumberland. Owing to the unavoidable delay on the part of some of the coal companies, it appears that the whole amount of guarantees has not yet been received. The action of the coal companies is not now waited for. The report also briefly comments upon the recent conduct of the railroad company in annulling the arrangement for the transportation of coal between Cumberland and Dam Mill. —Balt. Sun.

A STATE CALUMNY.—The Nashville Banner stigmatizes Mr. BUCHANAN as having been an anti-war Federalist. This calumny has been so often repeated that we are surprised at its reiteration by any print having the least pretensions to respectability. Mr. BUCHANAN, in 1814, when some of those now engaged in vilifying him were rejoicing at the victories of the British, shouldered his musket, and marched to the defence of Baltimore.—The advocates of British pretensions then, the spoliation of British arrogance now, look in vain in the ranks of the Democracy for those who uphold their flagrant conduct in the hour of their country's peril, rendered themselves amenable to the charge of moral treason.—Constitution.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—We learn that a gentleman (Mr. Paine of Boston) who is now staying at the United States Hotel, was knocked down and robbed of his pocket book, containing \$2,600 yesterday morning, about one o'clock, not far from the Glass-house, Washington city. The gentleman was on his way from the observatory when he was attacked and robbed. One of the villains fired a pistol at the gentleman, the ball of which glanced on the gentleman's forehead. This daring and successful robbery, which caused, as may be naturally supposed, great excitement in this metropolis.—Nat. Intelligencer.

ANOTHER HOSTILE MEETING.—Probable says the Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday evening, that at an early hour on Monday morning, a hostile meeting took place at Naaman's creek, on the Delaware line, between Washington Keith and Morris Ogden Meredith, both of Philadelphia.—But one fire took place, and the shot of Keith took effect upon the hip or thigh of Meredith, severing an artery and inflicting a severe if not fatal wound. Keith left the city by the 12 o'clock train in the direction of New York. The difficulty was terminated so seriously, originated, says the Ledger, about a disputed money transaction, in Canton, where both the parties had gone in the capacity of supercargoes. The disagreement occurred abroad and the angry feelings were, it appears, cherished on their return to this country, and were renewed at the meeting at Naaman's creek. The combatants are said to be about thirty years of age, and the one injured is a brother of an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia. Butler Price was Keith's second, and Mr. Wm. Meredith, of Baltimore, was second in his cousin, Morris. Philadelphia is certainly looking up, and will soon reach the scale of morals for which Vicksburg is proverbial.—Two duels, a disgraceful fire riot and a double murder, all in one week!—Balt. Sun.

ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS.—No, nor yet silver; as appears by the ultimate history of the forty odd thousand Spanish dollars, of ancient date and appearance, which were exhumed lately by the fall of a tree, somewhere in Georgia. The coins, on closer examination, prove to be counterfeit—a base mixture of copper and zinc, with a coat of silver wash. The finder, however, is not utterly without cause for thanks to his good luck the dollars are worth some hundreds, it is said, as bull metal.

MOUNTAINS ON FIRE.—The Green Mountains in Vermont are on fire, according to the Vergennes Journal. It is said that a most splendid appearance is presented by Essex Mountain, which look, from the lake, like a solid cone of fire ascending to a great height in the air. A great deal of property is said to have been destroyed.

BE KIND TO THE BIRDS.—It has been ascertained that a pair of little sparrows, with young to maintain, will destroy 3,360 caterpillars per week.

SINGULAR AND FATAL FREAK OF LIGHTNING.—A man named Stevens, in the town of Kigo, near Rochester, who was ploughing in a field when a storm arose, was struck by the lightning and killed instantly. The fluid entered the top of the head and came out at the chin—making a hole about the size of an ordinary bullet. It then passed down his limbs and went through his foot, tearing off the sole of his boot. One of the horses with which he was ploughing was killed also.

THE MORMON TRIALS.—The trials of Joe and Hiram Smith's murderers are in progress at Carthage, Illinois. It is stated that the testimony on the part of the State has been very lame. A number of charges for perjury have been preferred against Mormons who were engaged as witnesses in this case. Every body almost attending court comes armed to the teeth, and frequently muskets and rifles will be seen taken out of wagons with as much deliberation as if they were attending a militia muster instead of attending a court of justice. The Mormons are said to have expressed a determination to take revenge, in case the defendants, should not be convicted.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday, the 3d inst., the body of Mrs. Hooper Ellis, who had been missing for more than two months, was discovered in a mill pond in the vicinity of Mt. Pleasant, Canada, by some Indians who were passing the place. The deceased was the grand-daughter of Mr. Benj. Fairchild, of Oakland, and had been married only last New Year's day to Mr. H. Ellis, son of John Ellis, Esq., of Mount Pleasant; she was a pretty, interesting young person, aged 17 years and 3 months, and apparently very happy. About two months before her death, she had been invited to the family of Mr. John Ellis, at whose house she was then stopping, her intention of visiting her grand-mother; she accordingly went, and on the night of her arrival, after having retired, as her friends thought to sleep, she dressed herself with more than usual neatness and precision, left the house stealthily, and walked three miles to the mill pond, where she deliberately took off her bonnet and veil, and tied them to a bush, (which were also noticed on Tuesday), tied a white pocket handkerchief tightly round her throat, for the purpose, it is supposed, of preventing her swallowing a large quantity of water rapidly, confined her hair with another handkerchief, and then, dressed in cloak and gloves, &c., plunged into the water.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A new and elegant Episcopal Free Church is now being built near the corner of 30th Street and Sixth Avenue, New York. It is to be a massive structure in the Gothic style, being a transport church. Mrs. Rogers, the widow of an eminent merchant, and a wealthy merchant in New York, generously contributed towards the cost of its construction; and we understand that she does this in consequence of a similar intention formerly expressed by her deceased husband.

WALKING.—On the utility of bodily exercise as a preservative of health, a writer in a London periodical lays it down as positive that "walking is the most perfect exercise for the human body; every artery, from the heart to the extremities, propels the blood quicker and more equally in walking than in any other exercise. The blood drawn from the head and upper parts, where it is most slow and languid, and is circulated with rapidity to every part."

THE FACT IN THE SLAVE CASE, which we cited the other day, and upon which a decision was given by Judge McLean, to the effect that if a slaveholder removes to, and becomes a resident of a free State, taking his slaves with him, they become free, and no subsequent act of his can legally make them slaves again, were as follows:—"A gentleman, holding slaves, removed from Kentucky to Illinois. He purchased land, erected a house, and, by the aid of his slaves, improved his farm. In five or six months thereafter, he took his negroes to Missouri and sold them. They ran away from the purchaser, and went to Indiana, where they resided a few years. The Missouri purchaser discovered them, and attempted to take them back, but was prevented by the defendant, for which suit was brought. It was decided that having been rendered free by the fact of their removal to a free State, the Missouri purchaser had no legal claim to them, and, of course, there was no liability incurred by the defendant, and in the Court below verdict was rendered accordingly."

We learn from the New Orleans Courier, that the Legislature of Arkansas, at their last session, passed resolutions, declaring that free negroes and mulattoes are not citizens of the United States, within the meaning of the Constitution, which guarantees to citizens of one State the privileges and immunities of the several States—declaring also, that should Massachusetts, or any other State Government, ever make a law, which should induce Massachusetts to send an emissary to South Carolina, to fit to send an agent to Arkansas, the Governor is hereby authorized, and required to take prompt and efficient measures to expel him from the State, and the Legislature in such case will sustain the Governor in his measures.

INTERESTING CASE.—In a suit recently pending before Judge Nicholas, in which the Richmond Manufacturing Company complained of the James River and Kanawha Company, laying the damages at \$50,000, for withholding from March 1838, until January, 1839, the supply of water for the plaintiff's works, a verdict was rendered for the defendants, and judgment entered accordingly. It was proved at the trial that the water was withdrawn to enable the canal company to enlarge their canal, and also that they used all possible dispatch. The Judge instructed the jury that the water privileges were granted by the power given by the Legislature to the canal company to enlarge their work.—Richmond Times.

It has been decided by Judge Nelson, as we learn from a communication in the National Intelligencer, that if the proprietor of a new invention sells one or more copies of his patent, before he has taken out his patent, he thereby loses his exclusive claim; the sale is held to be an abandonment of the invention to the public. This is a new decision—the opposite doctrine having been heretofore held at the Patent office. The case in which the law was declared by Judge Nelson was that of Wilson vs. Packard.—Alexandria Gazette.

NEW MODE OF SUPPRESSING THE SLAVE TRADE. There is some probability that the proper course will be resorted to at last for the suppression of the slave trade. It is intimated in the foreign Journals that the Commission now sitting in London on the part of the British and French governments, to devise some substitute for the right of search, will recommend the plan of forming treaties with the native chiefs on the coast of Africa, by the stipulations of which the traffic in slaves is to be prohibited.

THE TRIUMPHS OF ART.—Dr. Whitney, of Dedham, Mass., has made from the skin of a cheetah and forehead, now cyloid, for a young man who had his burnt off eighteen years ago. A man can be supplied with almost any physical member that he may happen to lose—legs, arms, nose, and even eyelids.

MILITARY MEETING.—The Bangor Whig gives the following description of scenes at Military meetings in that city and its neighborhood:—"One exercise is for some one to get upon their hands and knees on the floor, while others sit astride their backs. Washing each other's feet—kissing and caressing each other, are other forms. They have an exercise called 'peppering,' and another 'Slain of the Lord,' when they fall upon the floor apparently helpless. In this some of them give warning and relate visions, and recite doggerel rhymes. They have a method of expressing joy by shouting and swinging their arms and clapping hands. There is a holy dance practiced, and the holy laugh. Frequent baptisms are observed—some men and some women. The latter has been recently performed by certain worthy and highly accomplished young women, by jumping and rolling in pools of water by the roadside. Little children have been seized and carried into a neighboring brook. Various means are resorted to, for the purpose of making sacrifices. One woman took her children and broke it into small pieces. As a general thing, they refrain from labor, and dispose of their property, apparently without thought of its value or pains as to being paid first. They consume their fences for fuel—have no regard to regular hours of refreshment or rest. And for all these things they think they have the command of God."

THE Pittsburg Councils have resolved to receive the State donation of \$50,000, and it will be added to the relief fund.

MR. FORREST.—The success of Mr. Forrest before the critical audience of the Theatre Royal, Dublin, who claim to be the best judges of the histrionic art in the three Kingdoms, has been of the most unqualified and brilliant character.

MR. Whitney and his band of forty young men have left to make the survey of the contemplated railroad across the Pacific.

The following pretty song, to the popular air of "Lucy
Near," is from the Free Trader, published in Natchez:
LUCY LEE.
By J. H. McDaniel.
Ond by some moon, as village bells
Rise bright o'er streams and sea
Young Walter breath'd a sad farewell
To lovely Lucy Lee,
A slow regret next to his heart,
He braves the stormy sea;
The melting sigh—the tearful eye,
Remains with Lucy Lee,
Oh! poor Lucy Lee,
Oh! poor Lucy Lee,
The melting sigh—the tearful eye,
Remains with Lucy Lee,
And gone are years of hopes and fears;
From Walter o'er the sea,
No tidings came to fan the flame,
The light of Lucy Lee,
The flower with perfume seen the health,
Though withering it may be;
So gently pass'd the wasted breath
Of lovely Lucy Lee,
Oh! poor Lucy Lee,
Oh! poor Lucy Lee,
So gently pass'd the wasted breath
Of lovely Lucy Lee,
How sadly toll the village bells!
Though bush, and flower, and tree
Bemoan gently forth—yet every knell
Mourns lovely Lucy Lee,
A stranger had to leave the train—
Young Walter's crossed the sea:
Beside her tomb—oh true love's doom—
He weeps for Lucy Lee,
Oh! poor Lucy Lee,
Oh! poor Lucy Lee,
Beside her tomb—oh true love's doom—
He weeps for Lucy Lee.

Miscellaneous.

The Steam Engine.
Years have rolled away, and the vision of the
sea is realized.
Talk of political revolutions, they are nothing
to the revolutions of science. Amid the roar of
a conflict which shook Europe, the ancient dynas-
ties of France fell prostrate, crumbled with the
ruins of its own Bastille. And now new bastilles
are being created—new forts erected—the tools
with which tyranny played its game of yore; the
chains are again clanking on the people who once
so nobly burst them. But there is no such reac-
tion in the revolutions of science. The echo of
the cherry hiss of the steam piston, rising to the
Watt, and dreamingly listening to it, is to be heard
in the loud roar of the steam pipe, and proclaiming
to both that a mighty power is battling with
its foes.
Steam has made this old world of ours a new
one. It makes ocean voyages, pleasure trips; it
binds cities together, literally with iron bands; it
brings kingdoms into close proximity, as parasites
on a common life. What does it do for man? It
makes the most mighty and the most trivial. It
carries him across the Atlantic in ten days, and
grinds coffee in grocers' shops; it has power enough
to pump up volumes of water from the bowels of the
earth, and delicacy enough to drive a shuttle and
weave fine linen. Mighty as is its strength, the
childhood of intellect can guide it. Up and down
the huge beams and cylinders, with a force that
hundreds of horses would in vain crank and
muscle to control; and yet, let there be but
the touch of a guiding lever—the stopping of a valve—
demanding no more than a child's strength, and
the vast moving fabric at once becomes motion-
less and passive—only so many tons of wrought
and hammered metal.

There is no more thinking, something awfully
grand in the contemplation of a vast steam engine.
Stand amidst its ponderous beams and bars,
wheels and cylinders, and watch their unceasing
play; how regular and how powerful!—the
machinery of a lady's Geneva watch is not more
nicely adjusted—the rust of the avalanche is not
more awful in its strength. Old Gothic cathedrals
are solemn places, preaching solemn lessons,
touching solemn things; but to him who thinks,
an engine-room may reach a more solemn lesson
still. It will tell him of mind—mind yielding
matter at its will—mind triumphing over physical
difficulties—man asserting his great supremacy—
intellect battling with the elements. And how
exquisitely complete is every detail! how subordi-
nate every part towards the one great end!—how
every little bar and screw fit and work together!
Vast as is the machine, yet, to him who thinks,
an inch too long or too short, and the whole
fabric is disorganized. It is one complete piece
of harmony—an iron essay upon unity of design
and execution. There is deep poetry in the steam
engine—more of the poetry of motion than in the
bound of an anemometer, or the poetry of power
than in the dash of a cataract. And ought it not
to be a lesson to those who long to be the teeth
of a no faith in inventions, to consider that this
complex fabric—this triumph of art and science—
was once the laughing-stock of jeering thousands,
and once only the waking phantasy of a boy's
mind as he sat and in seeming idleness watching
a little column of vapor rise from the spout of a
kettle?—*United States Journal.*

GRUMBLES.—What an ungrateful, restless,
dissatisfied being is man! How prone to mur-
mur, and raise the lamentation of discontent, let
him be placed in whatever situation he may! Is
he a ruler? He complains of the indolence, in-
firmness and want of respect manifested by those
over whom he governs. Is he a subject? He
grumbles because his superiors do not manage
affairs more congenially to his taste and judgment.
The lawyer grumbles on account of the lack of
clients, or that he is pressed to death with the
rush of business. The physician complains for
the want of Patients, while another of the same
fraternity grumbles because he is run off his legs
—by day and by night, there is no rest for him.
The Merchant groans over unpaid bills and loaded
shelves, for lack of customers; the Mechanic that
he can get nothing to do, or, that his life is wearied
out in search of hands in order to finish his
contract in the time specified. And the Farmer,
too, who of all others should be contented, mur-
murs—yea, grumbles at Providence! Does it
rain? His lowlands will be overrun, and this part
of his Crop spoiled. Is it dry? His whole plan-
tation is burning up, and he will not be able to
make a thing this year. Are his barns swelling
out to fullness? He must go to "some new
country" where he can make more, and more
rapidly amass wealth.
Let us learn to be more content with our lot.
Let us be inspired with the indomitable spirit that
gave utterance to the noble sentiment of "Don't
give up the Ship," being well assured, that with
perseverance and energy we can accomplish al-
most impossibilities. The true old axiom will
ever hold good. "Let well enough alone." If
we are steadily but slowly getting along—if
we can see that our means are adequate to our ne-
cessary wants, that we are enjoying a salubrious
climate, in health, and amidst the society of kind
friends, let us content ourselves, gratefully rejoic-
ing in our mutual happiness.—*Raleigh Register.*

HABITS.—All persons should avoid forming any
unnecessary habits of any kind, since a habit is
always productive of great inconvenience, under
those circumstances which prevent the indulgence
of it. A habit of regularity in the meals may be
called necessary, as without it there could be no
regularity in our business. A regularity of meals
is likewise promotive of health. But a habit of
regular dram drinking or the using of tobacco or
opium, is one that is not only injurious to health,
but one that renders its victim dependent on a
gratification which he cannot always obtain, and
the want of which may sometimes be productive
of serious consequences to the health. Even a
regularity in our meals must not be too strict—
An occasional omission of one will prepare the in-
dividual to endure a necessary abstinence on cer-
tain occasions, which if he was not accustomed
to them might upset him. For this reason cer-
tain wine amongst the ancients used to be
habitually, as often as once or twice a month.
Our ancestors appointed a fast for a different pur-
pose—for the advantage of the soul rather than
of the body. All inveterate habits should be avoided
which are not indispensable, like eating and sleep-
ing. A man who is habituated to strong drink

cannot recover from sickness without a continu-
ance of his spirituous allowance; while at the
same time, one who is accustomed to taking
his medicines. One who is accustomed to taking
medicines when he is sick. They are surprised
to find that common doses of medicine produce
no effect upon him. They are obliged to prescribe
to such a patient by guess, since he is not affected
by them like the average of mankind. Almost
all our vices are habits, formed at an early age,
which the discretion of our riper years cannot con-
quer.—The habits of intemperance, petulance, pro-
fanity, and other disagreeable follies, are as hard
to be conquered, strange as it may seem, as the
vice of intemperance.

MALTESE MARRIAGES.—The Maltese women
lead a very retired life, they are never allowed to
walk out without their parents, nor to speak to a man
until they are married, the acquaintance with their
husbands being made entirely afterward. When a
man wishes to marry, he goes to the father of
the lady he admires, (whom perhaps, he may have
seen once or twice through an open door or win-
dow,) stating what he is worth, and what are his
expectations. If the father and he are mutually sat-
isfied, the state of the case is made known to the girl,
girl, who is seldom averse changing her condition.
Rings are then exchanged, and the young man is
invited to dinner, and to walk out with all the family,
brothers and sisters included, however many there
may be. The next time they meet is generally in
Church, to be united. The father of the bride gives
the *trousseau* part of the household, and furniture
and plate, if he be rich enough. I was much amu-
sed when Vicenza, talking of her children, the two
biggest of whom are in Casa Industria, said that
she thought that the oldest girl, who is just thirteen
years old, would be married in a year or two, for
now they were allowed to come out of the school
for three days every six months, and during that
time some young man might see and admire her.
I laughed at the idea of such a short acquaintance;
but she told me that at the last holidays sixty girls
were married, and the rule had been made on pur-
pose to give them the opportunity, for during the
one hundred acres was never allowed to leave the
walls, and even their parents excepting in some ur-
gent necessity, are only permitted to see their chil-
dren at certain hours on Sunday.
[Major and Mrs. Griffith's Journey.]

Two country attorneys overtaking a wagoner
on the road, and thinking to bring a joke upon
him, asked him why his fore horse was so fat, and
rest so lean?—The wagoner knowing them to be
limbs of the law, answered, that his fore horse
was his lawyer and the rest were his clients.—
That'll do.

A MARRIAGE PORTION.—On the margin of a sun-
ny lake lived a farmer; his shaded cottage was
an object of pleasure to the mariner of our in-
land sea, and the traveller could not refrain his com-
mendation as he passed by well tilled fields, ren-
dered more attractive by the pervading spirit of
neatness and order. A wife, with two daughters,
shared the labors and pleasure of the farmer—
One hundred acres was the extent of the farm, and
the farmer's capital was little more than honesty,
industry and health. I need not paint the family
circle in its devotion to sacred duties, nor its daily
toil—the results will carry to every heart a view
of the path pursued. His eldest daughter married
and he gave to her one third of his farm, as her
marriage portion. Notwithstanding this diminu-
tion of acres, he had the same quantity of products
as formerly. As due time his youngest daughter
married also, and he gave her one half of what re-
mained—and still the produce of the farm was not
diminished. The secret was easily discovered—he
applied as much labor and attention to the
remaining one third part as he had been accus-
tomed to give to the whole farm. Do you ask how
this applies to any one of us? Let me explain—
We devote our labor over too many acres to afford
sufficient culture to each; and we neglect the art
of science, which teaches us to concentrate the
various means always within our control, and their
economical and appropriate application.

SIDNEY W. HOAG,
TAILOR,
Dunfield's, Jefferson County, Va.
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and
the community, that he has just returned
from New York city, having obtained at the hands
of his old friends, fresh and ample instructions in
all matters necessary to a fashionable and finished
tailor. He will receive the American and European
Fashions monthly, and will, as business may require,
receive private communications as to the mutation of
the Fashions.—With these facilities, and a renewed
determination to devote his whole attention to
business, he hopes to receive a liberal patronage
from his friends and customers.
May 3, 1845—4f.

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
Kennedy, Esq., near Charlottesville, 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—4f.

For the Ladies.
WE most respectfully ask the attention of the
Ladies to our assortment of beautiful Dress
Goods. The following are a part—
Sup. new style real French Bergeries;
French Balzines;
Tartletans, white and colored;
New style Lawns;
Borago do.;
Organdie do.;
Plaid Tartletans;
White striped do.;
Sup. French Borago Shawls;
do do Scarfs;
White Oriental do.;
Satin Berage Shawls;
Plaid Berage do.;
With a great variety of other styles.
Grass Skirts;
Linen Cambric Hdk's;
Polka Net Caps;
Lisle Lace and Edgings;
Cambric do.;
Fans in great variety.
MAY 2. MILLER & TAFF.

Straw Matting.
A FEW pieces of best quality Matting and Car-
peting, for sale low.
MAY 9. E. M. AISQUITH.

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

For Gentlemen.
A BEAUTIFUL stock Cloths, Cassimeres, and
Vestings.
Colored, White and Black Kid Gloves;
Super Gum Suspensives;
French Satin Cravats;
Polka do.;
Plaid Jaconet do.
MAY 2. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

CHEAP SHOES.—Ladies Kid Slippers 37 1/2;
Ladies do. do. home-manufacture 63 1/2.
MAY 2. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Hats, &c.
THE latest style Beaver and Cassimere Hats,
and a good assortment of Boots, Shoes, and
Ladies Kid Slippers, just received and for sale by
MAY 2. CRANE & SADLER.

LAND.—We wish to purchase Land
APRIL 4. KEYES & KEARSELY.

United States Hotel,

HARPER'S-FERRY, VIRGINIA.
THE undersigned most respectfully informs
the public that he has leased the Hotel at
Harper's-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 ex-
perience of some years, he believes he will be able
to maintain his character among his friends,
and to acquire new friends of appreciation from
the travelling public. He is determined to keep
a good house, and one which will recommend
itself.
He asks travellers by the Rapid 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
department. Preparations have been made for
the accommodation of visitors—singly or in fam-
ilies, 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.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers his old residence at pri-
vate sale. It is situated 3 1/2 miles South of
Shepherdstown, 3 1/2 miles from Duffield's Depot,
on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and immedi-
ately on the road leading from Shepherdstown to Charle-
stown. The farm contains about
300 Acres Prime Lime-stone Land,
well situated, and in a better state of cultivation
than any other in the county. The tract is well
watered, having two or three never-fallingsprings.
There are about **Seventy Acres**
of **PRIME TIMBER.**
The improvements consist in part, of a
comfortable two-story

Brick Dwelling House,
Brick Smoke-house, Stone Dairy,
a Swiss Barn,
84 feet long, with good stables underneath, suffi-
cient for 28 horses, a **CORN-HOUSE WITH**
GRANERY and WAGON-SHED attached. Also,
a comfortable
LOG-DWELLING and BLACKSMITH-SHOP,
belonging to the farm; and situated on the main
road.
There is on the farm a fine, young
and THIRTY ORCHARD
of the choicest Fruit, some of the trees
of which are just beginning to bear,
and have been selected with great care.
Any person desiring further information as to
this farm, terms, &c., can address the subscriber
at Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Va., or call
on my son, R. A. Lucas, on the premises.
EDWARD LUCAS, Sr.
Feb. 28, 1845—4f.

A Large Assortment
of
QUEENSWARE;
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas;
Spades, Rakes, Hoes, Shovels, Pitchforks, &c.
CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale by
ADAM YOUNG, Agent.
Harper's-Ferry, March 21, 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 exam-
ine before purchasing elsewhere.
APRIL 11. THOMAS RAWLINS.

SAWS.—A few of George Stead & Co.'s ce-
lebrated Mill Saws; Spear's best Cast-steel,
Rowland's Philadelphia, and Taylor's German
steel Cross-cut Saws—also a large assortment of
Panel and Rip Saws—all at cheap rates.
APRIL 25. THOMAS RAWLINS.

WEAK LUNGS and WEAK BREAST.
when any person is predisposed to consump-
tion, it generally manifests itself by certain sym-
ptoms, which are called **CONSUMPTIVE**
SYMPTOMS, the most common of which are
a pain in the breast, and an oppression and pain
about the lungs. When these symptoms are
experienced, to guard against consumption it is
advisable to **STRENGTHEN THE LUNGS**
AND BREAST. This may be done effectually
by using **HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP**
OF HOARHOUND.
Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by SETH
S. HANCE, corner of Charles and Pratt streets,
Baltimore, and by J. H. BEARD & Co.,
Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

HANCE'S SUPERIOR LILY WHITE,
AND HANCE'S PEARL POWDER,
both articles for beautifying and improving the
complexion. Price 6 1/2 cts. per box. For sale by
SETH S. HANCE, corner of Charles and Pratt
streets, Baltimore, and by J. H. BEARD & Co.,
Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

Time Pieces on Time!
WARRANTED Brass Clocks, for sale very
cheap by
APRIL 25, 1845. THOMAS RAWLINS.

Silk Vestings, &c.
Silk Vestings—splendid;
Satin Scarfs—magnificent;
do Cravats, do;
Plaid Hdk's (new style);
Honorov Shawls;
Roanoke Jeans;
Gambroons. For sale by
ADAM YOUNG, Agent,
April 4, 1845. Main street, Harper's-Ferry.

Cypress Shingles.
ON hand, a few thousand prime Cypress Shin-
gles, for sale low.
MAY 9. E. M. AISQUITH.

Headache Remedy,
FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE.
THIS distressing complaint may be cured by
using one bottle of **Sophia's Sick Headache**
Remedy, which has cured thousands of the worst
cases. Persons after suffering weeks with this
dreadful sickness, will buy a bottle of this
remedy, and be cured, and then complain of their
not buying it before. People are especially
to use the whole bottle, not use it two or three
times and then complain that they are not cured.
A bottle will cure them.
Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & Co.,
21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,
A. M. CRIDLER, Harper's-Ferry.
Jan. 17, 1845.

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

Spring Negro Clothing.
BURLAPS, Linen, Brown Cotton, Osnaburg,
and Plaid and Stripe Cottons, for sale low.
Feb. 14. E. M. AISQUITH.

Bonnets and Flowers.
NEOPOLITAN BONNETS;
—A beautiful stock Flowers and Bonnet Trim-
mings, for sale by
MAY 2. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL.

THIS undersigned, having no other ambition
to serve than that of paying his honest debts
and those for which he is liable, and supporting
himself in an honorable way, begs leave to in-
form his numerous friends, and the public gener-
ally, that he has taken charge of his
**LARGE and very commodi-
ous three-story BRICK**
HOTEL, in Charlestown, Jeff-
erson county, Virginia.

This Hotel is well known at home as well as
abroad for the comforts of its pleasant parlors,
its delightful chambers, and its very healthy and
agreeable location—situated in the centre of the
town, the front presenting a southern exposure—
adjoining the public square, near the market
house, and but a few steps from the Court House
door, having a good pavement leading to the latter
—nearly opposite the post office—and in all re-
pects decidedly the most desirable and convenient
location for all business transactions in the town.
It has also acquired much notoriety and celebrity
by being known as Abell's Hotel, and without
flattery or unmerited applause to Capt. Joseph F.
Abell, the public (and especially his patrons) will
bear testimony with me to the fact—it is there-
fore the privilege and pleasure of the undersigned
to express a fond hope for the success of his pre-
decessor, and for the undisturbed happiness of his
amiable family in their new abode at Harper's-
Ferry.

The undersigned deems it only necessary to
add that it will be the constant desire of his heart
to keep a genteel, orderly and dignified house,
and promises to spare no labor or attention on his
part to make it equal, if not more agreeable, than
heretofore.
The chambers are all large, airy and comfortable,
with fire-places in each, and boarders can have
choice of wood or coal for fuel.
The bar shall at all times be supplied with choice
Liquors, and (except upon Sabbath days) may be
dealt out in moderation to the weary and thirsty.
Having procured from Bushrod Taylor, Esq., of
Winchester, one of the best cooks in the Valley, the
undersigned can, with great confidence, promise
to his guests, dishes rare and palatable. And last-
ly, relying upon his unlimited acquaintance with
the good people of his native county, his own un-
ruffled exertions to please, and the liberality of a
just and generous public, he flatters himself that
he will merit, and hopes to receive, a bountiful
share of patronage, with the further assurance,
however, that none who favor him with a call
shall go away dissatisfied. His charges will be
moderate, and all sorts of country produce will
be received in payment of bills now due or contracted
heretofore at the Hotel.
G. W. SAPPINGTON.
Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va.,
April 1, 1845.

For Hire.
SADDLE and Harness Horses,—Also a Ba-
rouche and Driver, by
MAY 2. G. W. SAPPINGTON.

Oil of Tannin for Leather.
MONEY TO BE SAVED! The proprietors
of this preparation say without any hesitation,
that it is the best article in use. It will not
only keep harness bright and soft, but will restore
old harness that has been taken poor care of, taking
off the crust, and making it perfectly soft and
pliable. It adds to the wear of harness or leather
at least 50 per cent. It is an article that comes
cheap, and is worth its weight in silver.
Sold wholesale by COMSTOCK & Co., 21 Cort-
land street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,
A. M. CRIDLER, Harper's-Ferry.
Jan. 17, 1845.

Remedy for Rheumatism.
LANBAUGH'S COMPOSITION.—A fresh
supply of this valuable medicine, for either
Chronic or Inflammatory Rheumatism. Just pre-
pared and for sale by
J. H. BEARD & Co.,
January 31, 1845.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.
THE subscriber respectfully invites the atten-
tion of his friends and the public generally,
to his fine stock of Watches, Jewelry, &c. In
his assortment will be found—
Gold and Silver Watches in great variety;
Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Neck Chains;
Breast-pins and Finger-rings of the most beau-
tiful patterns;
Superior Bracelets, Gold Medallions, &c.;
Gold and Silver Spectacles, Perifocal Glasses;
Silver and plated goods of all kinds;
Silver Table and Tea Spoons;
Best quality German Silver Spoons;
Tortoise-shell Dressing Combs, (a new article)
Pocket-books and Silk Purse;
Penknives and Scissors, (Rogers' best);
Together with many other articles too tedious
to enumerate, all of which will be sold on terms
to suit the times.
MAY 2. CHAS. G. STEWART.
N. B.—Watches repaired as usual, and war-
ranted for twelve months. C. G. S.

BAR IRON.
JUST received, a large supply of Hughes' fine
Bar Iron, from 3-8 by 1 1/4 inch to 1 1/2
by 2 inch; round do. from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch;
square do. from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch;
A large stock of horse shoe iron and nail rods,
that cannot be beat; also, a large stock of plough iron;
all of which I will warrant, and will sell low for
cash, or to punctual customers upon a short credit.
MAY 2. THOS. RAWLINS.

How's Liniment for Rheumatism.
ALL Rheumatic persons have very good rea-
son for rejoicing, that they can obtain an ar-
ticle that will set all rheumatic complaints at de-
fiance. We wonder that people will suffer a mo-
ment with this distressing and excruciating pain
when they can find a certain cure in this prepara-
tion. The certificates that the proprietors have
received, would astonish the most incredulous. Patients
who have been laid up for years, and who never
expected again to be about, in health or without
crutches, have been almost miraculously raised
from their bed of pain, and restored to their friends,
sound in their limbs and entirely free from pain
of any kind. This is no fiction, but fact, and thou-
sands who have used it can testify to its useful-
ness. Beware of counterfeits.
Sold wholesale by COMSTOCK & Co., 21 Cortland
street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,
A. M. CRIDLER, Harper's-Ferry.
Jan. 17, 1845.

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

Balm of Columbia—For the Hair.
PERSONS who have thin hair, or whose hair
is falling out, have here an article that will
keep it from falling out, and increase the growth
of it to a remarkable degree. This preparation
was discovered some 18 or 20 years ago, since
which time the sale of it has been on the increase.
Thousands of bottles are sold weekly in the city of
New York. It will keep the hair perfectly free
from dandruff, and smooth and glossy. Its great
virtue is in restoring the hair on the heads of
those partially bald. It has been known to re-
store the hair on the heads of those who have been
bald for years.
Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & Co.,
21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, and
A. M. CRIDLER, Harper's-Ferry.
Jan. 17, 1845—cowly.

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

Oil, CLOTH of superior quality, for sale by
FEB 14. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

No. 1, Miller's Row.
JAMES McDANIEL tenders his sincere
thanks to his friends and customers for their
liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and
begs leave to state to his friends and the public
generally, that the Boot and Shoe-making will be
carried on in his various branches, with redoubled
energy, under the name of JAMES McDANIEL
& Co., who will have on hand, at all times, the
best materials, and also the very best workmen
that can be procured, and will warrant their work
to be inferior to none made in the Valley, and at
prices which (they humbly conceive) will render
entire satisfaction. They hope the plain, as well
as the most fashionable, will give them a call.
J. McDaniel will always be found at his post,
and will exert every effort to give satisfaction.
Ladies will at all times be waited on at their
houses, and the work returned, when done.
We expect to keep on hand a considerable sup-
ply of all kinds of work. Persons who patronize
us may rely upon that work being done promptly,
and our cash prices cannot be beat.
J. McDANIEL,
SAMUEL RIDENOUR.
Charlestown, Feb. 14, 1845—4f.

N. B. A journeyman wanted immediately on
the ladies bench.

Saddle and Harness Manufactory.
THE undersigned would take occasion to re-
turn thanks to his many kind friends for the
liberal encouragement, extended towards him for
the last few years. With the commencement of
the new year he has been enabled to make a
change in his business, which will prove alike
of advantage to his customers, and beneficial to him-
self. He will still continue to manufacture, in
the most approved style, and of the best materials,
every description of
Saddles, Carriage & Wagon Harness,
equal, if not superior, to that of any other man-
ufactory in this section of country.
Also, will be kept constantly on hand, or man-
ufactured to order, the most approved style of
TRAVELING TRUNKS,
of all sizes, and at the most reasonable prices.
A call from old friends and new is still solicited,
believing from long experience in his business,
and a desire to please, mutual satisfaction will be
rendered. Work will be sold at prices to suit the
times, for cash, or to good customers on the usual
credit.
COUNTRY PRODUCE, will be taken in ex-
change for work, at the market price.
JOHN HOOK, Agent.
Charlestown, Feb. 7, 1845—6m.

STONE CUTTING.
WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully in-
forms the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke,
Frederick, and adjoining counties, who may wish
to mark the graves of their lamented dead, that he
still continues to make and supercribe
MONUMENTS—Box, Column, and plain
TOMB SLABS—And Head and Foot
STONES
OF EVERY VARIETY.
Having purchased an extensive QUARRY of
the most beautiful **White and Variegated MAR-**
BLE, and an extensive water power to saw and
polish with, his prices will be LOW. One great
advantage to purchasers is, that all Stone will be
delivered at his risk, without any extra charge.
LETTERING neatly executed.
By application to Mr. JAS. W. BELLER, Charle-
stown, those who may desire any of the above ar-
ticles can be shown the list of prices and the differ-
ent plans. He will also forward any orders, epita-
phs, &c., that may be desired. Or by addressing
me, at Letterburg, Washington county, Md.,
orders can be filled without delay.
No imposition need be feared, as my prices
are uniform.
Aug. 23, 1844.—1y.

HANCE'S MEDICATED CANDY
FOR COLDS, COUGHS & HOARSE-
NESS.
It has long been the effort of man,
To save fellow mortals from death;
To cure them of coughs and of colds,
Consumption and shortness of breath,
The way then at length has been found,
For man to obtain quick relief,
Its virtues will surely astound,
And make him the same of belief;
Would you live then in joy and in health,
Feel hale when old age shall advance—
If so, by far better than wealth,
Is the Candy, made only by HANCE.
Price 25 cents per package, or five for \$1.
For sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner of
Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co.,
Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA VEGETA-
BLE OR BLOOD PILLS, FOR PU-
RIFYING THE BLOOD,
removing bile,
correcting disorders
of the stomach and bowels,
costiveness, dyspepsia, swim-
ming in the head, &c. Persons of a
full habit, who are subject to **Headache,**
Giddiness, Dizziness, and ringing in the
Ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the
head, should never be without them, as
many dangerous symptoms will be
entirely carried off by their
immediate use.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
In purchasing these pills, let me add one word
of caution. Always ask for **HANCE'S PILLS,**
and purchase of none but those advertised as
agents, and if convenient, call and see the proprie-
tor himself.
For sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner of
Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown.
Price 25 cents per box, or 5 for \$1.

Pink Syrup for Coughs or Colds,
INFLUENZA, Sore Throats and Weak Lung-
This preparation, which has been so celebra-
ted for years, for the cure of this distressing com-
plaint, is now offered to the public for the low
price of fifty cents a bottle. Persons having sym-
ptoms of either of the above complaints ought im-
mediately to purchase a bottle of this article, as
it is a sure preventive against any Cold, Cough,
or Influenza. Dealers in this article knowing
the great sale, which it always has in the fall
and winter, have been buying in large quantities
of this valuable and cheap remedy.
Sold wholesale by COMSTOCK & Co., 21 Cortland
street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,
A. M. CRIDLER, Harper's-Ferry.
Jan. 31, 1845.

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