

# Spirit

VOL. I.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1845.

NO. 50.

## SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

From the United States Journal.  
**MY HOME.**  
My home is where the ocean's surf  
Rolls glittering up the sunny shore;  
Where rivers bathe the flowery turf,  
Or down the craggy mountains roar.  
My home is where the eagle spreads  
His wings for heaven's unbounded dome;  
Where man in conscious freedom treads  
The soil he proudly calls his own.

My home is where the red man trod  
In all his unthought majesty,  
Ere the lone Pilgrim looked to God  
While on the wide and stormy sea.  
My home is where the plow has been  
With holy anthems filled the air,  
And by their progress won the land  
From savage foes—my home is there.

Where freedom is man's noblest dower,  
Where rights given might to every one,  
Where LIBERTY'S beacon tower  
Whose flame is watch'd by all and none.  
Where woman's heart's as warm as free,  
Where Freedom's star shines o'er the coast;  
Where things thrive with liberty,  
Columbia! thou'rt the patriot's home!

Land of the free heart's richest pride!  
The exile's hope—the pilgrim's home;  
Thy banner flutters from the wide,  
A rainbow o'er the ocean's foam.  
Be ever free—be ever blessed,  
Thy daughter virtuous and fair;  
While Freedom's star shines o'er the west,  
Fill proudly say—my home is there!  
J. H. H.

## 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.

## DR. ALEXANDER offers his profes- sional services to the citizens of Charlestown and the vicinity. Residence third door East of Carter's Hotel. Charlestown, April 18, 1845—4f.

## 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.

## Frederick White Sulphur Springs.

THE Proprietor of this pleasant and desirable situation, informs the public that it is now open for the reception of company. It is situated most conveniently—in facility of access from the seaboard to mountain air, is excelled by no watering place in the Union, being but one mile distant from *Stephenson's Depot*, on the Winchester and Baltimore Railroad, where a public conveyance will always meet the carriages, and descending, and five miles from Winchester, which is visited by daily lines of stages from the surrounding country. This watering place has been numerously resorted to by persons laboring under liver affection, and other derangements of secretion, with the happiest effect. The efficacy of the water, attested by numbers from the Atlantic cities, from which it is peculiarly accessible, is believed to be equal to any Medicinal Spring in Virginia.

Every effort has been made to put this delightful Watering Place upon a footing with the most fashionable watering places of the kind—and every exertion will be used to give satisfaction to all who visit it.

The proprietor, owing to the pecuniary embarrassment of the times, has been induced to lessen the prices for board, to the following scale, to wit: Board and lodging, per month \$30 00  
do do do per week 9 00  
do do do per week for two weeks 8 00  
do do do per day 1 50  
Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. BRANCH JORDAN.  
May 30, 1845—4f.

## CARTER'S HOTEL.

## WHITE-HOUSE.

THE very liberal encouragement which the public has extended to this Establishment induces the Proprietor to hope that he may continue to deserve and receive a continuation of that patronage, and pledges himself that neither exertion nor expense will be spared in his efforts to please.

A new and comfortable hack and horses kept for the accommodation of the public.

ISAAC N. CARTER, Proprietor.  
CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson County, Va.,  
April 11, 1845.

## SIDNEY W. HOAG, TAYLOR.

## Duffield'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 architect of garments. 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.

## Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!!

TO be had at JAMES CLOTHIER'S Tailoring 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, Cassimeres, and Vestings*, of a very superior quality. Also, a variety of Summer wear, such as *Alpacas, Gambroons, Drillings, Summer Cloths, Linens, &c., &c.*, which will enable me to sell at the following rates—Coats furnished from \$2.50 to \$3.50; 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! Bargains! Bargains! 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 continuance of the same—and remain your obedient servant until death.

JAMES CLOTHIER.  
May 9, 1845.

## PARSALLETTES—A new and beautiful article—just received and for sale.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS.  
May 10.

## Miscellaneous.

### ANNEXATION IN VIRGINIA—A REAL TRANSACTION.

A few days since, a young gentleman and lady of Madison, Va., concluded negotiations, which had been going on for some time previously, on the subject of annexation, and the articles of union were duly signed and sealed by the parties, and submitted to the mother, a very respectable widow lady, for ratification, who peremptorily refused her consent, and declared that the annexation should, under no contingency, and after deliberating maturely on the subject, concluded, that as the mother would not acknowledge the independence of the young lady, and that she was neither *de jure* or *de facto* sovereign and independent, the only way to accomplish their object and consummate their wishes, was to revolutionize, and if possible achieve their independence in that way.

Accordingly, they procured a suitable conveyance, and set off with all speed to the city of Washington. Arriving at the village of Centreville, accompanied by a female friend, they stopped at an inn to refresh themselves, where they were overtaken by a brother of the young lady and a friend, who, after securing his sister in a room, commenced a furious attack on her lover, which soon put the whole village in an uproar, and brought many of the citizens to the scene of action. The brother was furious, and the lover alarmed. The brother endeavored to intimidate the sister, but she resolutely declared for annexation, and that nothing but death should sever the bonds of union which had been agreed upon between her and her lover. The brother still more enraged, repeated threats to kill the lover, which more and more alarmed him; and he was almost on the point of relinquishing his prize, and trusting to further negotiation to bring about the ultimatum of all his hopes and wishes—annexation. His whole soul had been set upon it. The whole heart of his lady-love was set upon it. They had, as they thought, succeeded in achieving their independence, and to be thus frustrated in their expectations, was too bad. "What shall I do?" thought the lover—"I give her up, I am undone and miserable forever; and if she kills me, why, then she will be undone and broken-hearted forever—what shall I do? what can I do? Here are two to one against me. "You surely won't kill me," said he to the brother. "I love your sister, and she loves me—you surely won't kill me, and render her miserable for life?" "I swear I will," replied the incorrigible brother; and the young man turned pale as death, as despair sat upon his countenance.

### General Intelligence.

PROPAGATION OF SOUND.—In No. 88 of the Quarterly Review, the following statement is made:

"When the ground is hard and dry, or rests upon a continuous stratum of rock, sound is propagated to a great distance, and hence it is the practice in many countries, to ascertain the approach of an enemy by applying the ear to the ground. The sound of cannon has been heard at a great distance. Guns discharged at Carlross were heard as far as Denmark, a distance of 120 miles. Dr. Hearn heard guns fired at Stockholm, a distance of 180 British miles; and the cannonade of a naval engagement between the Dutch and English, in 1673, was heard across England as far as Shrewsbury, and in Wales, a distance of about 200 miles.

AMERICAN INGENUITY HONORED ABROAD.—We learn from the Boston Chronicle, of the 14th inst., that John Mears, Jr., attached to the house of David Prouty & Co., sent one of the best patterns of Prouty & Mears' Boston Centre Draft Boughs to the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia. About a year has elapsed, and yesterday Mr. M. was gratified by the reception of a note from his Excellency, M. Bodisco, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, informing him that his plough had been received and its usefulness acknowledged, and that his imperial majesty, appreciating his intentions, has ordered him to present him "the great gold medal," bearing the effigy of his Majesty and the inscription "*Premia digno*." The medal is a magnificent one, of the purest gold, weighing almost a pound.

POPULATION OF THE U. STATES.—A writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer, speaking of the increase of population in the U. States, says: "That, at the lowest rate of computation, the population of the United States, in fifty years from this time, will amount to more than one hundred millions." The average density of the European population is seventy to the square mile, which is not so great as that of some of the States already. At the same rate, this population would amount to two hundred and ninety-four millions. This will actually contain before it is politically two hundred years old—that is, will contain a more numerous population than the whole of Europe within the period of two hundred years from the establishment of its existence, or independence. What can prevent it? Nothing short of the interposition of Divine Providence, by some great convulsion of nature, or some terrible pestilence. We must remember that our situation is not like that of any other nation, government or empire that ever existed. We are removed at a great distance from other countries, kingdoms and powers; so far as it regards the danger of being overrun or subdued by either of them; or all of them combined, as though we were on another planet. The day of danger from assault from abroad has gone by. Our infancy has changed to the vigor of manhood—the stripping has become a giant, and in assuming an attitude of defence, has only to say stand off.

The New York Herald says that a curious operation has lately been successfully performed in Barclay street, below the American Hotel. A two story house has been screwed up, and two lower stories at it were let into it; and it now has become a handsome four story brick house. No straining of any part was experienced in conducting this plan.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times notices a neat contrivance in the way of a pencil.—It is so constructed, that if you move one slide it becomes a pen, move another and it is a pencil, another and it is a tooth-pick. One end opens and exhibits a place of deposit for leads. Then the instrument, unscrewed at the centre, displays a balance for weighing letters, from 4 of an ounce up to two ounces, with the price of postage by the new law marked on the margin. Truly it is a great combination of utilities, and all for fifty cents.

CHANCELLOR KENT ON MEDICINE.—Chancellor Kent, in a letter to Dr. Turner, returning thanks for a medical book sent him, says:—"He is one of that class of persons who never have much faith in physic, and has rarely permitted himself to be subject to its discipline, and has always had great horror at the pernicious effusion practice of blood-letting, and prefers cold water effusion, simple diet, temperance, exercise and cheerfulness to the whole materia medica. By this means, and with the blessing of Providence, he has enjoyed uninterrupted health from early life to this day, and he will be 83 in July."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Transcript, published at Wellsburg, in Brook County, states that the levy upon each taxable in Brook County for all county purposes, is this year only 37 1/2 cents.—The County Court have not for several years granted a license to retail ardent spirits. "The people of the County," it is said, sustain the action of the Court almost unanimously, and attribute the above gratifying result entirely to their enlightened course. We wish the County Court of Berkeley would try the experiment for a few years.—We are clearly of the opinion that there are too many licenses granted for the retail of ardent spirits—more taverns by far than the public convenience requires.—*Martinsburg Gazette.*

THE BOSTON FOOT RACE.—The foot race at Boston, ten miles within the hour for \$500, on Tuesday last, was won by John Gildersleeve of N. York, in 57 minutes and 8 seconds. Michael Kavanagh and G. Desmond took the second and third prizes of \$100 and the third purse of \$50. There were fourteen who started for the race.

The brother at once saw that he was at the end

## Miscellaneous.

### AN EYE WITNESS.

INTERTEMPERANCE.  
BY WILLIAM WIRT.

I have been for more than forty years a close observer of life and manners in various parts of the United States, and I know not the evil that will bear a moment's comparison with intemperance. It is no exaggeration to say, as has been often said, that this single cause has produced more vice, crime, poverty, and wretchedness in every form, domestic and social, than all the other evils that scourge us, combined. In truth, it is scarcely possible to meet with misery in any shape, in this country, which will not be found in the examination of the victims of intemperance. It is not for the excessive use of ardent spirits. Want is one of its immediate consequences. The sad spectacle of starving and destitute families, and of ignorant, half naked, vicious children, ought never to be presented in a country like this, where the demand for labor is constant, the field unlimited, the sources of supply inexhaustible, and where there is room for all who will be industrious and honest. It is presented, or very rarely indeed, were it not for the desolation brought upon families by the general use of this deadly poison. It paralyzes the arm, the brain, the heart. All the best affections, all the energies of the mind, wither under its influence. The man becomes a maniac, and is locked up in a hospital, or imbrues his hands in the blood of his wife and children, and is sent to the gallows or doomed to the penitentiary; or, if he escapes these consequences, he becomes a walking pestilence on the earth, miserable in himself, and loathsome to all who behold him. How often do we see, too, whole families contaminated by the vicious example of the parent; husbands, wives, daughters, and sons, all drunkards and fugitives: sometimes wives murdering their husbands; at others husbands their wives; and worst of all, if worse can be in such a group of horrors, children murdering their parents. But below this grade of crime, how much is there of unseen and untold misery, throughout our otherwise happy land, proceeding from this fatal cause alone. I am persuaded that if we could have a statistical survey and report of the affairs of unhappy families and individuals, with the causes of their misery annexed, we should find nine cases out of ten, if not a still greater number, resulting from the use of ardent spirits alone. With this conviction, we seem to have become universal among reflecting men, the apathy shown to the continuance of the evil can only be ascribed to the circumstance that the mischief, though verbally admitted, is not seen and felt in all its enormity. If some fatal plague, of a contagious character, were imported into our country, and had commenced its ravages in our cities, we should see the most prompt and vigorous measures at once adopted to repress and extinguish it; but what are the most fearful plagues that ever carried death and havoc in their train through the eastern countries, compared with this? They are only occasional; this is perennial.—They are confined by climate or place; this maldy is of all climates, and all times and places.—They are mortal; this is mortal, and happy future, involving the dearest connections in the vortex of ruin. What parent, however exemplary himself, can ever feel that his son is safe while the living fountain of poison is within his reach? God grant that it may soon become a fountain sealed, in our country at least. What a relief, what a delightful relief, would it be to turn from the awful and horrid scene to the pure, peaceful, and happy future, to see the springs of life, and feeling, and intelligence, renewed on every hand; health, industry, and prosperity, glowing around us; the altars of domestic peace and love re-kindled in every family; and the religion of the Saviour presented with a fair field for its celestial action.

The progress already made by our temperance societies, in advancing this golden age, proves them to be of a divi origin. May the Almighty crown his own work with full and speedy success.

CHARACTERISTIC.—"When I was a poor girl," said the British Duchess of St. Albans, "working very hard for my thirty shillings a week, I went down to Liverpool during the holidays, where I was always kindly received. It was in performing a piece something like these pretty little affairs, and dramas they get up now at our minor theatres, and in my character I represented a poor friendless, orphan girl, reduced to the most wretched poverty. A heartless tradesman prosecuted the sad heroine for a heavy debt, and insisted on putting her in prison, unless some one would be bail for her. The girl replied, "I have no bail—I have not a friend in the world." "Why will you not give bail for your own sake?" asked the stern creditor. "I have told you, I have not a friend on earth," was my reply. But, just as I was uttering these words, I saw a sailor in the upper gallery spring over the railing, letting himself from one tier to another, until he bounded clear over the orchestra and foot-lights, and placed himself beside me in a moment. "Yes, you shall have one friend, at least, my poor young woman," said the sailor, with the greatest expression in his honest, sunburnt countenance. "I will go bail for you any moment.—And as for you, (turning to the frightened actor), if you don't, bear a hand and shift your mooring, you lubber, it will be worse for you when I come althwart your bows." Every creature in the house rose; the uproar was perfectly indescribable; peals of laughter, screams of terror, cheers from lavvy messmates in the gallery, preparatory to the performance of the play, and amidst the universal din, there stood the uncomprehending cause of it, sheltering me, "the poor distressed young woman," and breathing defiance and destruction against my mimic performer.—He was only persuaded to relinquish his care of me by the manager's pretending to arrive, to rescue me with a profusion of theatrical bank notes."

MISERY.—How grand and impressive is the stillness of midnight, when millions of souls shower around on the sleeping earth in silence. In such an hour the waking mind must commune with itself, with nature and with Heaven. Long pent-up thoughts rush out—fresh comminglings of the past, the present and the future, occupy their place. A divinity is seen, felt and acknowledged, above, within, and around us, and the quietude of nature seems emblematic of an eternal rest beyond the tomb.

Man is a beast of burden, and must carry his pack saddle; so it is better to do it quietly than to kick under the load. Out upon those who go seeking for sorrows, a sort of commodity they can find at their door. One whines over man's ingratitude, another broods over merits neglected and his good deeds forgotten; but, were they wise and good without thought or thanks—were they high in heart, and knew themselves as great in their inmost soul as the greatest in the land—they would merit more and pine less.

HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT.—What is the most honorable employment? Is it to carry a green bag and talk on knotty points of law in open court? Is it to acqually a yardstick with graceful dexterity? Is it to wear a cockade as a sign of successful office-seeking? Is it to sit at a shattered table in the carret, with a goose-quill behind the ear, and a forefinger between the eye-brows, supporting an editor's aching head over a quire of blank paper? All these employments may be honorable so far as they are useful in society, and no farther. Do you agree to this? Then you will also agree to this: whatever is the most useful is the most honorable employment. Apply this rule to the skillful, industrious and honest cultivator of the earth. Who would live but for him? Who produces so much of what is absolutely indispensable to the wants of his fellow as he? Is not this employment, then, honorable in proportion, as his labors are the most useful of any in the world? Let him be represented accordingly. Next to him is the scientific Mechanic, who builds our houses and ships, and makes our household goods. He, too, should be honored. Lawyers, that prevent, rather than encourage litigation; preachers, who labor to promote "peace on the earth and good will towards men," rather than to excite the sectarian animosities of their hearers; doctors, who seek to prevent disease rather than tamper with it for a fee; merchants who sell at fair prices, deceive their customers, and keep true accounts: these, and indeed all other classes of men, should be encouraged and honored accordingly; but it is time the notion was done away, that farming and handicraft are not respectable. They are on the whole more useful, and therefore should be regarded more honorable. The men who own the soil they till; who can live independent of their own productions and then supply other classes of citizens with the means of subsistence, are the true bulwark of a Republic. They are the "bones and muscles" which must keep the body politic together. We respect them.—Would that there were more such, and fewer idle, lazy drones, who scorn honest labor, and strut in gay attire, living upon the productive industry of those far better than themselves.

AN OLD JOKE IN A NEW DRESS.—An old lawyer of the city of New York tells a good joke about one of his clients:

"A fellow had been arraigned before the police for stealing a set of silver spoons. The stolen articles were found upon the culprit, and there was no use in attempting to deny the charge. Lawyer G— was applied to by the prisoner as counsel, and seeing no escape for his client, except on the plea of insanity or idiocy, he instructed the fellow to put on as silly a look as possible, and when any question was put to him, to utter in a drawing manner, with idiot expression, the word 'spoons.' If successful the fee was to be twenty dollars. The court proceeded to business; the charge was read, and the question put to the prisoner, 'Guilty or not Guilty?'

"The court put several questions to him, but 'spoons,' 'spoons' was all the answer it could elicit.

"The fellow is a fool," said the judge; 'let him go about his business.'

"The prisoner left the room, and the lawyer followed close in his wake, and when they had got to the corner, the counsellor tapped his client on the shoulder, saying:

"Now, my good fellow, that twenty dollars."

"The rogue, looking the lawyer full in the face and putting on a grotesque and silly expression, and winking with one eye, exclaimed:

"'Spoons,' 'spoons' and then made tracks."

WE ARE ALL COWARDS IN THE DARK.—There is a good story told in an English paper of a young Highlander in the army who challenged a veteran for some slight cause, to fight a duel. The old soldier, valuing all considerations of rank, agreed to meet the young man, but on the following unusual terms. The time should be night, the place a room, in opposite corners of which they were to stand. The seconds, having placed their men, were to withdraw outside of the door, taking the candles with them. The word should be given when he who had the first fire should discharge his weapon, and the seconds bearing the light should immediately rush in!

These strange conditions were accepted, the time arrived, and the seconds placed the parties as agreed upon; withdrawing immediately, and leaving their men in the dark. The word was given, the fire was heard, the door was re-opened, and there stood the elder of the two, the victor, with the wall so close to his head that the escape seemed little less than miraculous! It was now the old soldier's turn to fire; they were again left in the dark; the word was given from the outside, and, instantaneously with the discharge, the seconds rushed in to find the challenger prostrate upon the floor, not having recovered from his trick to avoid the ball, which the examination must have killed. The young man was covered with confusion, and the seconds overwhelmed him with expressions of their scorn, when the veteran stopped them. "Not so fast, my young friends," said he, "you will grow wiser. Where do you suppose I was at the first fire? On my hands and knees in the corner; but for me? I was up quicker than he! *Par dieu Messieurs, we are all cowards in the dark!*"

POETRY.—What is poetry? A smile, a tear, a glory, a longing after the things of eternity. It lives in all created existence—in man, in every object that surrounds him. There is poetry in the gentle influence of love and affection, in the quiet broodings of the soul over the memories of early days, and in the thoughts of glory that chain our spirits to the gates of paradise. There is poetry too in the harmonies of nature. It glitters in the wave, the rainbow, the lightning, and star; its cadence is heard in the thunder, and catarract; its softer tones go sweetly up from the thousand vicissitudes of wind, and rivulet, and forest; the cloud and the sky go floating over to the music of its melodies; and it ministers to heaven from the mountains of the earth, and the untrodden shores of the ocean. "There is no moonlight," say they, "comes down upon the stream or hill, not a breeze calling from its blue air throne to the birds of the summer vales, or sounding through the midnight mists its low and mournful dirge over the perishing flowers of spring, not a cloud bathing itself like an angel vision on the rosy glades of autumn twilight, nor a rock glowing in the yellow sunlight as if breathing of the Eden-land." But is it not the beautiful influence of its spirit, and the heavings of the great deep in tempest and in calm, are but its secret and mysterious breathings.

AMBITION.—The road on which ambition travels has this advantage; the higher it ascends the more difficult it becomes, till at last it terminates on some elevation too narrow for friendship, too steep for safety, too sharp for repose; and where the occupant, above the sympathy of men, and below the friendship of angels, resembles in the solitude, if not the depth, of his sufferings, a Prometheus chained to the Caucasian rock.

## Biographical Sketch of General Andrew Jackson.

General Jackson was born on the 15th day of March, 1767. South Carolina has the honor of his birth. His father had emigrated from Ireland two years before, and located himself in the Waxhaw Settlement, about 45 miles above Camden. Genl. Jackson does not owe one jot of his undying fame to "titled ancestry." His parents were of the respectable yeomanry of their native country, distinguished only by the quiet virtues of honesty, sobriety and hospitality. Innate genius, then, aided by unflinching courage, and untiring energy raised General Jackson from the Plough to the Presidency; in other words, he was the maker of his own fame and fortune.

Shortly after the birth of Andrew Jackson his father died, leaving him with two brothers, his seniors, to be provided for by their mother, a woman of excellent feelings and great strength of mind. Their patrimony being too small to give all three children a liberal education, it was resolved that the youngest, Andrew, should be educated for the ministry, while Hugh and Robert should follow the ordinary calling of their father. Andrew was accordingly sent to a flourishing academy in the settlement, where he remained, occupied with the dead languages, until the revolutionary war brought an enemy into the neighborhood, whose approach left no alternative, but the choice of the British or American banners. Encouraged by his patriotic mother, the bright boy of the tender age of fourteen, was found side by side with his brothers, in the ranks of the American army.

Along with his corps, he was obliged to retire before the British into North Carolina, but returning shortly after to the Waxhaw Settlement, he and forty other patriots were suddenly attacked by a superior—British—force, and many of them were made prisoners. Jackson escaped company with one of his brothers; (the other had already perished in the battle of Stono) but was taken prisoner on the following day, having stopped at the house of a friend to procure food. An anecdote is related in connection with the capture, illustrative of the early character of General Jackson. While under guard, he was ordered by a British officer to clean his boots; he promptly refused to do so, claiming with firmness the treatment due to a prisoner of war, who so enraged the officer that he aimed a heavy blow at young Jackson's head with his sabre. Jackson parried the blow with his left hand, receiving a cut upon the forehead, which he carried with him to his grave. His brother for a similar offence, had his head laid open by a sabre wound, which afterwards caused his death.

The young Jacksons were imprisoned in Camden until after the battle of Camden, when they were released by the exertions of their mother.—This heroic woman shortly after, perished in the vicinity of Charlestown, whither she had gone to alleviate the sufferings of the American prisoners, and his only surviving brother dying about the same time, left Andrew Jackson an orphan. He was at the same time prostrated by the small pox, which had well nigh terminated his life. He survived however, the complication of ills, and entered upon the employment of his small patrimony, which, however, in consequence of a too profuse expenditure among certain associates that he had formed in Charlestown, soon dwindled to almost nothing. Recovering from the effects of an energetic effort, at the age of eighteen, in the winter of 1784, he repaired to Salisbury, N. C., where he commenced the study of law.—In two years he received a licence to practice, but finding Salisbury an unfavorable theatre for his talents, he emigrated to Tennessee, and in 1788, finally located himself in Nashville, where he at once obtained a lucrative practice.

His energy and talents were appreciated by the bold settlers of Tennessee, and in 1796 he was elected member of a Convention assembled to frame a Constitution for the State. In the same year he was elected to Congress in the House of Representatives, and the year following he became a member of the Senate. Tired of scenes of political intrigue he resigned his seat in 1799. During his Senatorship he had been chosen Major General of the Tennessee militia which rank he held until 1814, when he took the same title in the United States regular army. He was also after his resignation as Senator appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, which office he held for several years, retiring from it with the determination to spend the rest of his life in tranquility upon his beautiful plantation of the "Fernside." His quietude was broken up by the occurrence of war with Great Britain in 1812. His martial and patriotic spirit was at once roused; and as soon as Congress authorized the calling out of volunteers, Jackson published an energetic appeal to the militia of his division, drew two thousand five hundred of them to his standard, and tendered his and their services to the Federal Government. He was ordered down the Mississippi for the defence of the lower country. In January 1813, in the middle of an inclement winter, he conducted his army to Natchez when he was instructed to remain until further orders.—The danger of invasion having passed, General Jackson received orders to disband his troops in Natchez and deliver up the wagons, army stores, &c., to General Wilkinson of the regular army, commanding in this district. This ridiculous order would have caused the ruin and death of hundreds of the brave young fellows, whom he had brought with him from Nashville, he therefore disregarded the order and marched them home to their fathers as he had promised. The government afterwards approved of this conduct, based on humane motives.

He was not allowed to remain long inactive.—The Southern Indians, particularly the Creek, instigated by British emissaries, and by the machinations of the celebrated Tecumseh, and his prophets, had become hostile to the U. S. government, and were making incursions into the frontier settlements, committing the most barbarous outrages upon the defenceless inhabitants. Fort Mimony, in the Seneca settlement, was attacked by a band of warriors, and 3000 persons, men, women and children, savagely murdered. Only 17 escaped to spread the intelligence. The Tennesseeans were exasperated at the news and all eyes were turned upon General Jackson. The Legislature authorized him to call out 8500 militia, which he accordingly did, without delay, at the head of which troops, in the middle of October, 1813, he crossed the Tennessee river, and entered the Creek country. The difficulties of the campaign of the campaign can only be appreciated from a detailed account of it. It would require too much space to follow him through all his movements, in which he proved himself the skillful commander—the rigid disciplinarian and the dauntless soldier.—He had to contend not only with a formidable enemy, but with raw and mutinous soldiers, and the severest personal hardships, through fatigue and want of provisions.

His first battle with the Indians was fought at Talladega, a fort on the Coosa river, in which the enemy was routed, leaving three hundred of his best warriors on the field. Their loss, however, as afterwards ascertained, was nearly six hundred. On the side of the Americans, sixteen were killed and eighty wounded. After the battle of Talladega, want of provisions compelled Jackson to return

## Biographical Sketch of General Andrew Jackson.

General Jackson was born on the 15th day of March, 1767. South Carolina has the honor of his birth. His father had emigrated from Ireland two years before, and located himself in the Waxhaw Settlement, about 45 miles above Camden. Genl. Jackson does not owe one jot of his undying fame to "titled ancestry." His parents were of the respectable yeomanry of their native country, distinguished only by the quiet virtues of honesty, sobriety and hospitality. Innate genius, then, aided by unflinching courage, and untiring energy raised General Jackson from the Plough to the Presidency; in other words, he was the maker of his own fame and fortune.

Shortly after the birth of Andrew Jackson his father died, leaving him with two brothers, his seniors, to be provided for by their mother, a woman of excellent feelings and great strength of mind. Their patrimony being too small to give all three children a liberal education, it was resolved that the youngest, Andrew, should be educated for the ministry, while Hugh and Robert should follow the ordinary calling of their father. Andrew was accordingly sent to a flourishing academy in the settlement, where he remained, occupied with the dead languages, until the revolutionary war brought an enemy into the neighborhood, whose approach left no alternative, but the choice of the British or American banners. Encouraged by his patriotic mother, the bright boy of the tender age of fourteen, was found side by side with his brothers, in the ranks of the American army.

Along with his corps, he was obliged to retire before the British into North Carolina, but returning shortly after to the Waxhaw Settlement, he and forty other patriots were suddenly attacked by a superior—British—force, and many of them were made prisoners. Jackson escaped company with one of his brothers; (the other had already perished in the battle of Stono) but was taken prisoner on the following day, having stopped at the house of a friend to procure food. An anecdote is related in connection with the capture, illustrative of the early character of General Jackson. While under guard, he was ordered by a British officer to clean his boots; he promptly refused to do so, claiming with firmness the treatment due to a prisoner of war, who so enraged the officer that he aimed a heavy blow at young Jackson's head with his sabre. Jackson parried the blow with his left hand, receiving a cut upon the forehead, which he carried with him to his grave. His brother for a similar offence, had his head laid open by a sabre wound, which afterwards caused his death.

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HARRIS-FERRY, VA., 20th June, 1845.

At a meeting of the citizens of Harris-Ferry, convened at an early hour this morning, (30th June), for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for complying with the General Order of the Acting Secretary of War, received at this place, and which goes into effect to-day, requiring the United States Flag to be displayed at half-staff thirteen guns to be fired at day-break, half-hour guns during the day, and a general salute at sunset, as appropriate honors to the illustrious dead, late Ex-President of the United States, General ANDREW JACKSON.

JOHN G. WILSON was called to the Chair, and Wm. H. Moore appointed Secretary. On motion, a Committee of five were authorized to be appointed by the Chair, which, by subsequent motions, was increased to ten—to be called a Committee of Immediate Arrangements—fully empowered to procure one of the Churches of the place, to invite the Reverend Clergy of the village, and to solicit from one of them an address suited to the occasion—to secure the services of the Harris-Ferry Band, to request the Merchants &c. to close their several places of business from 3 o'clock P. M. for the remainder of the day, to form an order of procession, to appoint its Marshals, and to make all other arrangements which may be deemed by the committee necessary in rendering a just and appropriate respect to the memory of the distinguished American patriot, the melancholy intelligence of whose death has plunged the nation in grief, whereupon the Chair appointed the following gentlemen, said committee—Wm. H. Moore, Chairman, John Young, John H. Hewitt, Wm. J. Stephens, J. E. P. Dangerfield, Wm. Kirby, A. M. Ball, Wm. Turk, John Briscoe, and on motion, the Chair was added.

On motion, the committee of arrangements was divided into three parts, for the purpose of more speedily accomplishing the several duties entrusted to its management. The report progress. After having performed the various duties assigned them, the sub-committees and citizens again convened. The sub-committees made their reports, which were favorable to the wishes of the meeting—when, after a few moments deliberation, the following order of procession and appointment of Marshals was reported, and adopted by the committee of arrangements: The procession to move from the Arsenal Yard at 3 o'clock, P. M., to the M. E. Church.

- ORDER OF PROCESSION.
- 1st.—Clergy.
  - 2d.—Soldiers of the Late War.
  - 3d.—National Colors in Mourning.
  - 4th.—Committee of Arrangements.
  - 5th.—Music.
  - 6th.—Strangers.
  - 7th.—Citizens generally.

Marshals.—John G. Wilson, Chief Marshal; Wm. Chambers, John Dunbar, John Young, John E. Price and Col. H. Ward, Assistant Marshals. The meeting then adjourned to the Arsenal Yard, from whence, in procession, it moved to the Church. The vast assemblage was called to order by the Chief Marshal, when the Rev. Mr. Hoover, according to arrangement, opened the services with a very feeling and appropriate prayer. Richard Powers, Esq., then read and offered the following resolutions, which he prefaced with some very pertinent and well-timed remarks: Resolved, That this community partake of the general grief which is felt by the American people for the death of ANDREW JACKSON, and lament the loss to his country of one so distinguished for his many virtues, and his public services—the Saviour of the Revolution—the Hero of the second war of our Independence.

Resolved, That the people here assembled are deeply sensible of the important services of Gen. Andrew Jackson during the late war with Great Britain.—It was his fortune to fight its last battle, and to achieve its most brilliant victory,—and long since has he been registered on the roll of fame as the greatest Captain of the age.

Resolved, That Andrew Jackson was, through life, as conspicuous for his civil virtues, as for his military talents, and now that Death has buried him, in his grave, every feeling of grief and gratitude, all will proclaim his distinguished patriotism and love of American liberty and of American rights.

Resolved, That at all times in our intercourse with foreign nations, and more especially now, when matters of war reach our ears from across the Atlantic, we should ever be guided for our conduct than that which he laid down for his rule of action, "to ask nothing that is not clearly right—to submit to nothing that is wrong."

Resolved, That deeply as we deplore the loss of such a man, it will ever be a source of pleasing remembrance, that by permission of Providence, he was spared to his country until he passed the usual allotment of life to man; that throughout his extended life, he has ever been the call, and mostly in the service of his fellow men, abating no duty, and avoiding no danger—that he lived to see the liberties for which he had bled in two wars, protracted and extended; and, crowned with honors and with glory, he has yielded up his spirit with the resignation and the hope of a Christian. Though dead, he will ever live in the memory of the good and just.

The resolutions having been read, were adopted unanimously by the assemblage. The Rev. Mr. Sanks then rose and delivered a most thrilling, beautiful, and highly appropriate address—one which deeply affected his auditory, and which did honor to the occasion, as it did also to the gentleman from whom it proceeded.

The Rev. Mr. Best, after Mr. Sanks had concluded his address, closed the services at the Church with prayer, the appropriateness of which was felt by the whole assemblage.

The procession on retiring from the Church, again formed, and returned to the Arsenal Yard, where, on motion, a tender of thanks was made to the Rev. Clergy for so promptly responding to the call made upon them, and for their kindness in officiating on this interesting occasion.

On motion, a tender of thanks was also made to the several members of the Harris-Ferry Band, for their attendance and performance on the occasion.

JOHN G. WILSON, CHAIRMAN.  
Wm. H. MOORE, Sec'y.

SLAVE TRADE TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—This treaty, which was signed on the 28th May, consists of ten articles, and its duration is limited to ten years, subject to reversion at the expiration of five years, if its operation is found to be unsatisfactory to the interest of either of the parties. The ships of each nation will be limited to 26. They will possess the power of stopping the vessels of the other, and ascertaining their papers whether they belong to the country whose flag they bear. By the number and simultaneous presence of the ships of the two nations, it is believed that any ill consequences from this new arrangement will be avoided. As soon as the articles of the treaty were agreed upon, their tenor was communicated to the representatives of Russia, Austria and Prussia at London.

Richard Times.

The Philadelphia Repeal Association met last week at the Chinese museum, and re-elected Mr. Robert Tyler President. An address was adopted strongly denouncing O'Connell, but deprecating the dissolution of the repeal association, as the people should not be held responsible for the opinions of Mr. O'Connell, whose views on Texas and Oregon were the views only of a single individual.

The New York Courier says that a report of considerable interest was presented recently to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, by M. Serre, on the subject of Vaccination. Before the discovery of this process, the number of deaths from small-pox annually in Europe was 400,000; of which 60,000 occurred in France. In one of the essays presented to the Academy's Committee, it is shown that between 1810 and 1844 there were in France 10,434 cases of small-pox in persons who had not been vaccinated, and 9,939 in persons who had. Of the non-vaccinated patients 1,683 died; of the others only 62.

Important from Texas.

The Baltimore American of yesterday contains the Proclamation of President Jones, announcing the result of the negotiations, commenced by Capt. Elliott, the British Charge d'Affaires, with the Mexican Government. The conditions proposed by Mexico, for entering into a treaty with Texas, are understood to be that the independence of the latter shall be acknowledged, provided she will remain separate from the United States. The papers of Texas are indignant at the proceedings that President Jones, in his Proclamation, brings to light, and great excitement prevailed. It is said the people will indignantly reject any proposition made by Mexico, tending to prevent annexation with the United States.

This information confirms beyond doubt the treachery of Jones: He is against annexation, and so we have always believed—his professions to the contrary, notwithstanding. England and France, it seems has been instrumental in bringing the Mexican government to propose a treaty for peace, &c. with Texas.

NEW WHEAT.—It will be seen by our report of the market in another column, that the first parcel of Wheat of the new crop reached this city on Thursday, and was sold at 95 cents. The Wheat crop in Maryland, generally speaking, is expected to be a full one, and of a quality excellent. In almost every part of the State the harvest has commenced, being earlier than usual by at least a fortnight.

Baltimore American, Saturday, June 21.

The interest on the Ohio State debt due in May, was promptly paid, and that falling due next month, it is said, will be met also.

The Troy Budget states that they have strawberries there averaging two inches in circumference, and many measuring nearly four inches.

The receipts at the N. York Custom House last week were \$343,315. This exceeds the receipts of the same week last year by 43,471.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—The Hagerstown News says:—Various gentlemen of the Democratic party have been named as candidates for Congress from this district at the approaching election. Among the rest are Francis Thomas, Edward Shriver, and Daniel S. Biser, of Frederick county; Thomas Paege and Michael C. Sprigg, of Allegany, and J. T. Mason, of Jefferson, and William Weber, late editor of the Mail, of this county. On the part of the Whigs, we have seen no names mentioned, save those of Wm. B. Clarke and Francis Brengle, both of whom have declined standing.

DREADFUL ATTEMPT AT MURDER AND ARSON.—The Pittsburg papers relate a fearful account of an attempt to commit murder and arson. Some men were concealed in the stable of a Mr. Day, for the purpose of firing it, and were disturbed by his nephew, who heard them whispering. One of the men rushed at him with a knife, cutting through his coat, vest and shirt, on the left side, in the region of the heart. The cut in the garments was about five and a half inches in length, but fortunately the skin was only scratched. As the blow was given, one man rushed out of the back door of the stable, and the one who used the knife followed immediately—both made their escape. In the morning a pile of shavings and other combustibles were found gathered up, and also a bunch of matches, with the ends burned off, showing that the intention was to set the premises on fire.

Honors to the Dead.

Though there are some few who refuse, even after death, to do honor to the lamented JACKSON, there are many others who have nobleness of character and independence of thought to rise above the trammels of party prejudice. Among this latter class we are glad to notice the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, who, upon the announcement of Gen. Jackson's death to the Historical Society of New York, made the following feeling and eloquent remarks:

"It is proper and natural that the Historical Society should take notice of the death of one of its members, who has filled exalted stations in his country, and been distinguished by successive elections to the Presidency of the United States. The death of a citizen who had attained that elevation by the favor of his countrymen, has never failed to produce a greater or less degree of public emotion. I am old enough to remember the deaths of all the Presidents who have deceased, from Washington downward; and each has made an impression of sobriety and sorrow, more or less intense, on the feeling of the people, and called forth testimonies of respect from the country and from public bodies.

"This is just. It is proper to notice an event which has taken from among us an eminent citizen, distinguished by high marks of public regard. It is now a long time since Gen. Jackson became connected with public life as a member of Congress—thirty years ago. I do not remember, at the moment, whether any person associated with him in the House of Representatives at that time, is now living, except the venerable gentleman who is now the President of this Society. There may be others, but I recollect no one except Mr. Gallatin.

"The character of Gen. Jackson, while he lived, was presented in two relations to his country.—He was a soldier and had commanded the armies of the Republic, and he has filled the office of Chief Magistrate. So far as regards his military reputation and merits, I partake fully in the general estimate. He was a soldier of dauntless courage, vigor and perseverance, an officer of skill and sagacity, of quickness of perception and prompt and resolute execution of his purposes. There is probably no division of opinion, at home or abroad, as to his merits in these particulars.

"During the whole of his civil administration, it happened that I was a member of the Senate of the United States; and it was my misfortune to differ with him, in regard to most of his leading measures. To me this was painful, because it much better suits my temper and feelings to be able to support the measures of government, than to find myself called upon by duty to oppose them. There were occasions, however, in the course of his administration, in which no duty of opposition devolved upon me. Some of these were not unimportant. There were times which appeared to me to be critical, calling for wisdom and energy on the part of the government, and in which measures proposed and opinions expressed by him, seemed to me to be highly suitable to the exigency. On these occasions I supported those measures with the same sincerity and zeal as if I had never differed from him before, or nager expected to differ from him again. There is no doubt but that he sought to distinguish himself, by exalting the character and honor of his country. And the occasion on which it was uttered, rendered somewhat remarkable his celebrated sentiment in favor of the preservation of the Union. I believe he felt the sentiment with the utmost sincerity, and this cannot be denied to be one strong proof of his devotion to the interests of his country.

"He has now ceased from his earthly labors; and affects the public interests of the State only by his example and the influence of his opinions.—We may well suppose that in the last days and hours and moments of his life, and with the full consciousness of the change then before him and so near, one of his warmest wishes would be, that whatever errors he might have committed should be passing and transitory, in their effect upon the Constitution and institutions of his country. And while we may well ascribe the praise-worthy and benign dying sentiment to him, let us with equal innumerable, cherish the feeling that whatever he has accomplished for the good of the country, his true character and real glory may main a just inheritance attached to his memory."

Monument to Jackson.

The citizens of Baltimore have already commenced a movement in reference to the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. Jackson, in that city; and, judging from the enterprise and liberality of the monumental city, there can be no doubt of the accomplishment of this patriotic undertaking: a square of ground on Fairmount Hill having already been given for that purpose, as a donation to the city, provided the structure shall be commenced within two years after the death of that illustrious man.

Let Virginians make a similar move. The object can be accomplished, if our friends in Richmond will but make a start. There is scarce a friend of the departed hero, that would not eagerly avail himself of the opportunity of contributing his mite. The patriotism and valor of Andrew Jackson, may need, during the present generation, no towering marble to commemorate them, for they are too deeply engraven upon the hearts of the whole American people, but to hand down to future posterity the glory of his achievements, something of the kind may be appropriate.

We call upon our friends of the Enquirer to take the matter in hand. We of the Valley will do our part, and believe all sections of the state will come up nobly to the work.

Funeral Honors to General Jackson.

From all parts of the country, the papers teem with accounts of preparation for doing honor to the departed worth of Gen. Jackson. Tuesday last was a proud day for New York. The "Express" on the morning of Tuesday, says:—

"THE FUNERAL SERVICES IN HONOR OF GENERAL JACKSON.—The day so far has proved most agreeable for the celebration of the obsequies in honor of General Jackson. The military master strongly and make a most imposing display, while the civil societies of New York and the neighborhood, including the Odd Fellows and an immense body of Firemen, are also out in great numbers. The procession will be large, and no doubt, for numbers, magnificently impressive. Ex-President Van Buren, the Governor, the whole body of the city authorities of New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Jersey City and Williamsburg, a large number of the State officers, the Secretary of War, officers of the Army and Navy, and strangers of distinction, have all been invited to take part in the obsequies, and will all be present. The city has spared no expense to give grandeur and dignity to the occasion and every thing now promises to be all that the admirers of the departed could ask or desire.

In Baltimore, extensive preparations have been made for a grand funeral procession on Tuesday next. The trades, fire companies, military, &c. &c., will turn out in great numbers. Gen. B. C. HOWARD, has consented to deliver the funeral oration.

In Philadelphia, the committee of arrangements have obtained the consent of the Hon. George M. Dallas, to pronounce the Eulogium, and the place which will be selected for that purpose will be Washington square.

The Hon. William Wilkins is to deliver an eulogy on the character of Gen. Jackson at Pittsburgh on the Fourth of July.

The citizens of Lancaster, Pa., have set apart Thursday next as a day of mourning. A funeral procession will take place on the same day, and an eulogium is to be pronounced by Hon. Ellis Lewis.

A funeral procession will move from the Presidential Mansion, at Washington, on to-day, to the Eastern portico of the Capitol, where an appropriate address will be delivered by Mr. Bancroft.

In Charleston, the Hon. Franklin H. Elmore is to pronounce the eulogy on Gen. Jackson. No day has been named for the commemoration, but the Mercury thinks it will probably be deferred till the autumn.

In the Legislature of New Hampshire, on Wednesday, 18th, Mr. Speaker Hibbard introduced into the House appropriate resolutions on the death of General Jackson; they were passed unanimously by both branches, and followed by an immediate adjournment.

In no place that we have heard from, have the evidence of deep seated grief, been so fully developed as in New Orleans, the place of the Great Deceased's highest military achievements. The Bee, an opposition paper, says:—"This event, though long expected, still appeared to strike the citizens with the force of sudden and unlooked for calamity. Groups assembled at every corner, and upon every saddened or serious visage could be traced the tidings of mortality. The friends of the old soldier, and their name is Legion, mourned like children at the loss of a parent. His sternest political foes, buried their hostility in the tomb of the dead veteran, and remembered him only as the gallant General, the victor on the plains of Chalmette and the Saviour of New Orleans."

See an interesting Biographical sketch of Gen. Jackson, commenced on our first page. To the young, particularly, will it prove interesting and instructive.

To-day is the one fixed on for the execution of Henry McCurry, for the murder of Mr. Roux, at Baltimore. It is said he has made a confession. It is now in the hands of his council, and will be published immediately after his execution.

Celebration on the Fourth.

To appropriately honor the birth day of American Independence, a meeting of our citizens was held on Tuesday evening last, at which it was resolved to celebrate the coming Fourth of July at the Shannondale Springs, and a general invitation extended to the citizens of Clarke, Loudoun, and the adjoining counties.

A Committee on the part of the Charlestown Artillery reported that the Corps of Volunteers would join in the ceremonies of the day—thus adding additional interest and giving zest to the entertainment.

The Declaration of Independence will be read by B. F. WASHINGTON, Esq., and an oration delivered by JOHN BLAIR HOGE, Esq. Ample preparation will be made for all, and we invite our friends from abroad to be with us, and do honor in commemorating this National Jubilee of our Freedom.

A very large concourse of ladies is expected to grace the occasion and honor the day, and from all indications it will be a gala day at the Springs on the Fourth.

Let all be at Shannondale, then, on the Fourth. Every inducement can be offered to the lover of pleasure, or the one merely seeking a respite from the toils of business.

The Committee request that our Merchants, Mechanics, &c. close their places of business on that day, in order that all may have an opportunity of joining in the festivities of the occasion.

Masonic Celebration at Smithfield. Tuesday last, the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, was appropriately honored by Trilumner Lodge of Smithfield. A procession was formed, numbering between eighty and ninety, and accompanied by the Shepherdstown Band, traversed the principal streets. Brethren of the Order were in attendance from Berkeley, Clarke, Frederick, and the several Lodges in this county. The number who were present, the beautiful regalia, &c., gave quite an imposing appearance to the procession.

An Address was delivered in the Methodist Church, by DAVID H. FURSTEN, Esq., of Warren county, eloquent and appropriate to the occasion.

After the proceedings at the Church were gone through with, the Order partook of a most sumptuous collation, prepared by Mr. John R. A. Redman.

The whole proceedings were highly creditable to Trilumner Lodge, and served, doubtless, to unite yet more closely the bonds of fraternal brotherhood. We were surprised at seeing so large a number of the Order present, as well as spectators, taking into consideration the busy season of the year. The ladies were present, in great numbers, and by their smiles of approval, gave additional interest to the occasion.

Odd Fellows Celebration in Boston. The grand celebration of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows came off in Boston on Thursday week. It was composed of over 8000 members of the Order, and formed a most brilliant and splendid pageant. The elegant regalia, and the tasteful and gorgeous banners, which appeared in the procession, formed a display which has never been surpassed in this country. Twenty-eight bands of music enlivened the line of the procession with their spirit-striving strains.

The city was densely crowded with strangers from all parts of the country, and the day passed off without any occurrences to mar the pleasure of the occasion. JAMES L. RIDGELY, Esq., of Baltimore, was the orator of the day, and is said to have delivered a most able and eloquent address on the history and principles of the Order.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—A special meeting of the Board of Directors of this company was held in Baltimore on Thursday morning week, when a communication was received from the Hon. Louis McLane, the President of the Company, tendering his resignation of the office, in consequence of his having been appointed by the President of the United States, Minister to England, which appointment he had accepted. The communication having been read, a preamble and resolutions were proposed stating the regret of the board at the withdrawal of Mr. McLane from the management of the Company, the hope that the withdrawal would be temporary, and declining to accept of the resignation for the present,—and that a President pro tempore be appointed. Samuel Jones, Jr., Esq. was subsequently elected President pro tempore.

The Pittsburg Age of the 19th, states that the late rains have caused a considerable rise in the Ohio, and no fear need be now entertained by those travelling West, from detention by low water.

TENNESSEE.—The election in Tennessee takes place on the first Thursday (7th) of August next. A Governor, eleven members of Congress, and members of the State Legislature, are to be chosen. The Democracy are sanguine of success.

The United States Gazette, announces the death of Edmund L. Cary, of the eminent Philadelphia firm of Cary and Hart, publishers.

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN Friday Morning, June 27, 1845.

Mr. JOHN W. SLAGLE will visit the several counties of this Congressional District during the next few weeks, and is authorized to receive any money due, also on subscriptions, &c. He will make an effort, also, to increase the subscription of the "SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON" in the neighboring counties, and we hope our friends will give him any assistance in doing so that may be in their power.

REMOVALS. This is one of the most difficult and perplexing duties that pertain to the Presidential office. Office seeking, of late years, has become so prominent, that an innumerable host are presented for every office in the gift of the President. Mr. Polk seems to have been fully aware of the difficulties that might surround him, and determined to act with prudence and independence on this subject, as on all others. No one, certainly, pretending to common honesty, will assert that Mr. Polk's administration has been a proscription. Party hacks and party presses may assert it, but the mass of all parties will repudiate the idea.—He has made removals, and if he does justice to the party who elevated him to power, he will make many more. Though the Government, except for short periods, has been in the hands of the Democratic party, yet by some inscrutable legerdemain, the opposite party have monopolized the offices.—Even in Washington, they now have, and have always had, two to one in all the public departments. Of this, we have not complained, so long as the offices were filled by those competent to the task. Yet, under Democratic administrations, when vacancies occur, by death, resignation or otherwise, those who coincide with the appointing power, should be selected to fill the place. This will serve to equalize the offices, and give to the administration what justly belongs to it.

The Whig press, however, has raised the cry of "Proscription! Proscription!" Their lamentations are long and loud. And upon what do they base this silly cry? Where are the removals, in comparison with their own administrations?—What has been the course (asks the Lynchburg Republican) of the whig party when in power?—and what its professions while trying to get in?—All remember how loudly they denounced "proscription" in 1840, and all remember their promises to "proscribe" it. But did they do it? Did they practice their professions? Let facts tell.—During the hundred and fifty days the Harrison cabinet remained in power, the removals amounted to almost THREE THOUSAND! More than had been made during all the preceding administrations since the foundation of the government! And the most of these, too, because they were Democrats.

This bloody work was progressing in Washington, not a syllable of denunciation issued from the whig press—not a tear was shed, nor a sentiment of sympathy expressed for the unfortunate victims of Federal vengeance. But every stroke of the executioners axe was received with applause by that party. Then it was that, "to the victors belong the spoils!"

But "the sceptre has departed from Judah," and is wielded by other hands—pay day has come, and the O! what a change has been wrought in the countenances and conduct of this party! Those who, in 1840, laughed at the misfortunes of the poor office holders,—who fiddled while Rome was burning—now shed "tears profuse" of sorrow, and are extremely anxious to stop the progress of the fire of proscription!

To present this subject of removals in a still more striking light, the Union presents the following table of the number of the higher classes of officers removed during the twelve years preceding the administration of Gen. Harrison, and the five months subsequent to its accession to power.

	During twelve years before March, 1841.	During five years subsequent to March, 1841.
Bureau officers in department	7	6
Surveyor General of public lands	2	5
Officers in militia	4	3
Governors of Territories	3	2
Secretaries of Territories	3	2
Judges	16	13
District attorneys	29	19
Marshals	45	25
Collectors	18	20
Surveyors of customs	15	30
Naval officers	7	6
Postmasters after 1836, sal. \$1,000	15	30
	128	145

Thus, in the short space of five months, under this Whig administration, more officers were removed of the above classes, than during twelve years of Democratic rule. And yet Mr. Polk is denounced for his proscription policy! Tell it not in Gath.

GEN. McDUFFIE.—By late accounts we are happy to learn, that the Columbia Chronicle of the 18th inst., that Gen. McDuffie's health is improving. It is thought, however, that he will never be able to resume his public duties.

DEAD.—The Hon. William R. Van Rensselaer, of Albany, died on Wednesday, aged 82. Mr. Van R. was for many years prominently and honorably connected with public affairs. He for a period of ten years represented Albany city and county in Congress.

It is said that Washington Irving has expressed a desire to be relieved from his foreign mission, and to return to his home on the Hudson.

Samuel Medary, the able and fearless editor, has disposed of the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman to Mr. Hazewell of the Concord Freeman, Mass.

MEXICAN NEWS BY THE ANAHUAC.—Santa Anna's banishment is not for ten years only but for life. Canulizo, who, as President ad interim, gave him the command of the army, and General Basadre, are banished for ten years, receiving, however, a pension equal to half the amount of their pay while in office; this pension is to be forfeited by removal from the residence assigned.

The republic is said to be in a very unsettled condition and in danger of another revolution.—The government was badly in want of money. A hostile feeling against the United States prevailed, with a general belief that Texas would not annex.

SHOWER OF FISH.—They had a shower of fish during a gust at Louville on Sunday. Some of them were three or four inches in length, and were alive and playful in the pools where they fell.

to Fort Strother (his head quarters). An almost total want of food, in consequence of the repeated failure of the contractors, now rendered his troops discontented and mutinous. Several defections were quelled by the undaunted courage of the General alone, but on supplies appearing, he was at last compelled to give a reluctant consent to their return home. He himself remained at Fort Strothers, with one hundred brave followers, determined to persist rather than give up the cause they had espoused.

800 new troops arrived in January, 1814. With these (too few to overrun the enemy's country) he determined to make a diversion, in favor of the Georgia army, which had entered the Creek territory on the east. He accordingly penetrated to the mouth of Emucklaw creek upon the Tallapoosa river, where the Indians had collected in considerable numbers. The battle of Emucklaw and erable numbers.

The battle of Emucklaw and erable numbers. The enemy lost at least 200 warriors. In the latter engagement, the army of General Jackson, was attacked while crossing a dangerous ford. Some of the militia fled at the first onset of the savages, but by the personal bravery of Jackson and one or two other officers, they were rallied and the enemy in their turn put to flight. Jackson in these engagements had twenty men killed and slightly wounded.

He returned to Fort Strother where in the month of February his army was reinforced by fresh troops from Tennessee making it over 2000 strong. With these he arrived on the evening of the 26th of March in the neighborhood of Tokopeka or (Horse Shoe) a bend of the Tallahassee river. Here the hostile tribes had erected fortifications, and resolved to make a last stand against the Tennesseans. Jackson attacked the place on the 27th—and after a severe contest succeeded in driving out the enemy with great slaughter; upwards of 1000 Indians who had collected in the Horse Shoe bend, not 200 escaped. They would neither give nor receive quarter and their destruction was unavoidable. The battle of Tokopeka broke the war spirit of the Indians, and was soon followed by the submission of their chiefs. The Tennessee troops returned home and were discharged.

At the end of the campaign Jackson was appointed Commissioner to make a treaty with the conquered nations. While he was there engaged he discovered, (August, 1814) that a British force had landed at Pensacola, and were training and arming the savages who had then taken shelter under the encouraging eye of the Spanish Governor. This force under the notorious Colonel Nicholes attacked Fort Banger, an American post, but were repulsed with loss. In October Gen. Claflor arrived with 2000 Tennesseans, with which force Jackson marched against Pensacola, took the place by storm, and reduced the Spanish Governor to terms.

He was now satisfied that the British meditated an attack upon New Orleans, and he repaired to that place on the 1st of December, where he established his head quarters. We cannot enter into details of the operations of this undaunted and undisciplined soldier up till the 8th of January, 1815, when which day was fought the decisive battle. Notice it to state, that on the 16th of December the British gun boats entered the lakes east of New Orleans, and destroyed the American flotilla there stationed, and on the 23d he discovered that they were landing through the swamp, about eight miles below the city. He immediately rushed to the spot with his army, reached in the twilight, and the narrow strip of land which led to the energetic step saved New Orleans. The enemy, contrary to their expectation, having been so suddenly received, instead of marching into New Orleans the next morning, which they might, from their superior strength, have easily done, remained in their first position; and General Jackson, having discovered their strength, and finding that the narrow strip of land which led to the city, could be easily fortified, immediately set about the construction of the celebrated breast-work, before which thousands of his enemies afterwards perished. The British, ignorant of his strength, allowed him time to complete the work, attacked it on the 26th, and were repelled, and attacked again on the 1st of January with similar success.

But the decisive moment was at hand. On the morning of the 8th of January, the British troops numbering 10,000 men, led on by their Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Packenham, made a final assault on the American works. 3,000 of them fell before the murderous artillery of the defenders, whose rifles did fearful execution, and the remains of the British army were obliged to retreat to their campment. On the 18th they sailed from our shores, carrying home to their countrymen the fearful lesson they had learnt.

Jackson soon after returned to his quiet farm at Nashville, receiving from every quarter the congratulations of a grateful people.

He was again called into the service of his country 1818, receiving orders from the Government to march an army into Florida and punish Seminole Indians for atrocities committed upon our frontiers. He had occasion in this campaign to hang two British subjects, whom he found encouraging and comforting the hostile Indians.—He was under the necessity of chastizing the Governor of Florida for a similar offence. He soon put an end to the hostile incursions of the Seminoles, and returned once more to Nashville.

He was again called upon by his country to accept the office of Governor of Florida, which territory had just been received by treaty from the Spanish Government. He arrived at the seat of government in the middle of 1821, and placed the territorial administration on a firm basis. Near the close of the year on account of his enfeebled health, he turned once more to his quiet home-estate. In 1828 he was elected President of the United States, and in 1832 he was re-elected to the same high office. His political life created a great many enemies to his fame, but these must perish with their generation, when the glory of this truly great man will shine forth like the sun.

On again becoming a private citizen, General Jackson retired to his quiet home on the banks of the Cumberland, where he continued to reside until his death (June 7th 1845), of the news of which is now ringing in the ears of his countrymen.—Philadelphia Times.

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—The following tribute of respect to the memory of ANDREW JACKSON, was drawn up by Gen. McIntosh, in the shape of a preamble to accompanying resolutions, and read before a public meeting in Richmond, on Thursday last. It is worthy the heart and the head of the author. Its language finds a hearty response in the bosom of every Republican—every man who served with the Hero in the perilous scenes of his military career—every man who knows him in his various political and social relations.—Sentinel of the Valley.

"It is good for man to die. While life lasts, resentment and enmity; passion and prejudice prevail; but they are buried with the dead; and over a new-made grave. Truth and Charity, Justice and Generosity, meet and join their hands, and unite in a tribute to departed worth. Thus we, the citizens of Richmond, without distinction of creed or party, but as Americans, all claiming property in the memory of the Republic, have assembled, to offer to the memory of Andrew Jackson the need of praise and gratitude which the virtues and services of the Dead ever deserve at the hands of the Living. And earnest, and fervent, and deep should that need be, now that the Hero, the Statesman, the Patriot, has passed from amongst us.—as if to the tomb, his soul to the God who gave it, and his fame to the annals of earth's illustrious sons. All, everywhere, who revere greatness should mourn his loss—how much more this nation, to which has been given his life and his love, which his sword defended his wisdom guided, and for which his last prayers were breathed!"

Mr. Fleichman, of Washington, who went out in the Great Western, is the agent for Europe, of Mr. Morse, for the introduction of his Electro-magnetic Telegraph into the different countries on that continent.

Mr. Editor:—I saw in the issue of Jefferson of June 6th, a communication signed "A Tax Payer," wherein he states, that the Chesapeake and Potomac Railroad Company have been indicted by the Grand Jury for the county of Jefferson, as a public nuisance, &c. &c. In the paper of the same date, I find an editorial, stating that "on Monday previous, they had set fire to a field of green wheat belonging to Mr. Wm. F. Lock, and that before the fire could be arrested, it had consumed nearly ten acres, estimated to yield from 15 to 20 bushels per acre." And again, you comment upon the communication of "A Tax Payer," by stating you were "ignorant as to the truth or falsity of the charges set forth in that communication, and if incorrect, it would afford you great pleasure to present them in their true light."

Now, Mr. Editor, there can be no earthly doubt as to the correctness of the charges contained in that communication; and a great many other, more palpable, wilful and unjustifiable charges can be enumerated. For example, what confidence can be reposed in a Company that would, in order to rid themselves of the importunities of the hands on the road, for the small earnings of their daily labor, and upon which the support of their otherwise helpless families depend, condescend to the pitiful expedient of giving to one of these hard-fisted, unsuspecting and deserving laborers, an order on their Agent at Harpers-Ferry, and before the order could be presented, direct that Agent not to pay it? This, I learn, is what the expert officers of the road call a "cute trick," to rid themselves of their troublesome customers. I should like to enquire of these same officers, why they are troublesome? If it is not because those who handle the funds (if any), are "cute" enough to exemplify the old adage, by taking care of themselves first, no matter who may be the sufferers, and that too, I presume, to the last extent, when most of these same troublesome customers are in arrears some two or three months work. And thus these poor laborers, that toil, both hot and cold, wet and dry, are to be "cut out" of their pay. But, Mr. Editor, it was not my purpose to set forth their "cutness" (for it is granted by all that they have a superabundance,) but for the purpose of trying to instill into our representatives, a little more of that same "cutness" in legislating for a Company that boasts of its irresponsibility, and prides themselves thereon; and that they are not amenable to the laws of the land on account of that irresponsibility, or other insolvency. Now, are we private citizens, thus to be deprived of just and equal rights? Has any legislative body the right to take away or destroy, by their act or deed, the property of a private citizen, without just and full compensation? And has not our legislature, by granting to this company (which have rendered themselves insolvent by the acts of their inexperienced and inefficient officers,) the means and power of destroying our labor and property, by burning up our houses, fences, grain, &c., and that without deigning even to give the least satisfaction to our many and great complaints and grievances, and much less to try and prevent like occurrences in the future.

What, then, fellow-citizens, neighbors, land-holders, and, I may say, "Tax Payers," (for all are interested in this matter) are we to do? Shall we suffer them thus to go on, burning and destroying every thing before them, without any effort on our part, to try and remedy this great, this growing evil. The time has arrived that some action must be taken, and I think it would be advisable to call a meeting of the people, at August Court, to confer upon what course it would be proper to adopt; and at the same time, to ask some security from our next legislature, for the payment in future for all property thus destroyed.

It would have the twofold effect of making them more cautious, (as they are now utterly regardless of all consequences) and at the same time it would secure to the property holder that security which he has a right to demand. For one, believe that we can show to the next legislature a forfeiture of their charter, by the simple act of their not removing the produce that has been placed at their different Depots on the road, and that said produce was injured by remaining on hand, for such a length of time, and, finally, had to be removed by private conveyance, and in one or two instances, has been entirely destroyed by their own negligence in setting fire to the Depot and burning up the contents.

There is another consideration it would be well to notice, viz: That the law imposed it upon the Commissioners who assessed the damages for the right of way of said road, that they should take into consideration the advantages and disadvantages that would result to the land holders from the convenience of said road. Now the disadvantages are very great and grievous—but I cannot see a single advantage, in the way of convenience, that said road, (conducted in the way it is and has been) will ever be to the land holder; and I do think the land holder should be entitled to further damages, if any advantages were taken into consideration by the commissioners.

These few remarks I have thought proper to make, to urge the necessity of some prompt and active measure, to rid ourselves of this troublesome and dangerous "Nuisance," or at least, to restrict them within proper bounds, and to make them amenable to our laws. W\*\*\* E\*\*.

Mr. Butler.—I notice in your last paper you call attention to the town authorities to the necessity of an effort to procure water, by sinking a well near the market-house. The force of this suggestion I think must be apparent, and the same reasons, "a true regard to safety and convenience," induce me to call the attention of the Trustees to another part of the town. Some year or so ago a well was sunk on the corner, near the present residence of Mr. Nathaniel Myers, and after expending no inconsiderable sum of money, the work was stopped without procuring water. I have conversed with several gentlemen of late who have considerable experience in sinking wells, and they all give it as their opinion that water could be obtained by boring. The only good wells in town (Hull's among them) has been made in this way. Why not try the experiment, then, as to the one in question? A considerable sum of money has been wasted, as the well now is; whereas, for a few dollars more, it is almost certain a bountiful supply of water could be obtained.

A hint, it is hoped to the Trustees, will be sufficient to call their attention to the subject. Though no "public buildings" are situated in the immediate neighborhood, yet it is a part of the town where "water is most needed, as well on account of injuries that might result from fire as for other purposes." A TAX PAYER.

An interesting Historical Fact, not generally known, except to a few gentlemen in this city, is related in the Evening Gazette of yesterday, as follows: "Shortly after the termination of the power and influence of Iturbide, the dominant party in Mexico dispatched a vessel to this city, with three important persons commissioned to offer the throne of Mexico to Joseph Bonaparte, who then resided in New Jersey. The Commissioners on their arrival, accompanied by Mr. B. of this city, then largely connected with the financial affairs of Mexico, proceeded to the residence of Joseph, and made the offer in pursuance of their instructions. The ex-King of Spain took twelve days to consider on the proposition, and after due deliberation declined the offer, and the Commissioners returned in the small armed craft to Vera Cruz."

[N. Y. Morning News.]

WEST POINT ACADEMY.—The annual examination of the Cadets of the Military Academy at West Point, was expected to close on Wednesday, but may be continued during Thursday.—The graduating class numbers forty-one, and the entering class ninety-two. Last year, the graduating class did not exceed thirty. The examination was conducted by a board of officers of which Major General Scott was President, and the proficiency of the pupils was tested by a vigorous inquiry into all the branches taught.

**Arrival of the Steamer Caledonia.**  
The splendid steamship Caledonia, Capt. E. G. Lott, arrived at E. Boston on Thursday afternoon, at half-past 12 o'clock, bringing with her dates from London to the 4th, and Liverpool to the afternoon of the 4th inst., thus making the passage in about 14 days.

We give below a summary of the news from the most authentic sources.

**PARLIAMENTARY.**—The third reading of the Maynooth bill, in the House of Commons, on the night of the 19th of May, engaging the exclusive attention of that body until Wednesday, the 21st.—These three nights of protracted discussion evolved nothing new.

The new treaty between England and France for the prevention of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, has been signed at the Foreign Office.

The Catholic Bishops are up in arms against the measure now before Parliament for establishing colleges in the north, the south, and the west of Ireland.

There is a "screw loose" between France and her newly ally, the Emperor of Morocco. The latter has repudiated the treaty which was negotiated on the part of his government, by Gen. Delaunay.

Germany appears to be in a state of high excitement, in consequence of the scheme which Mr. Ronge, the new Luther, who demands marriage for the Catholic priesthood, and the celebration of mass in the native, instead of the Latin language.

The abdication of Don Carlos in favor of his son, is the most striking event in continental news.—The obstinate old man was very unwilling to give up the semblance of royalty, and was only induced to do so, it is said, at the earnest entreaty of cooler and wiser heads. The resignation of Don Carlos, coupled with the declaration of his son, points to an alliance with the Queen of Spain—a project which could be supported by a large party in that country.

It is rumored that the parliamentary session will close about the middle of July, and that her majesty desires that such be the case.

Poland is still in a disturbed state, and Warsaw the prisons are daily increasing the number of their victims. The danger of correspondence by letters is greatly augmented.

**IRELAND.**—The repeal meeting at Tara took place on the 23d ult., and was attended by various places, estimated at from 10 to 20,000. O'Connell, of course, participated largely in the proceedings.

FRANCE.—Little has been said during the fortnight, in the Parisian journals, on American affairs; but in the few articles that have appeared, a very decided opinion is expressed, that however menacing the Oregon question may appear, it will be settled amicably, by the United States and Great Britain, having an immense interest in the preservation of peace.

**SWITZERLAND.**—The accounts from Lucerne to the 25th ult., states that the influence of the three great Powers (England, France and Austria) began to make itself beneficially felt in Switzerland.

**INDIA AND CHINA.**—The Overland Mail arrived in London on the 23d ult. The news in a political point of view is unimportant.

Cholera is prevalent in Calcutta, but it is not of a nature to create more than customary alarm.

**ADEN.**—There is a floating report that Aden has been surprised and captured.

From China there is nothing of interest.

**COMMERCIAL.**—The protracted winter and the cold, unseasonable spring—one of the most cheerless and unseasonable in the memory of that ubiquitous personage, the "oldest inhabitant,"—has caused Corn Trade to "look up" in consequence of the mercury "looking down." From the country the most unfavorable reports arrive: the low range of temperature has done much mischief, and opinions are already stoutly advanced that the present year's grain crops will not half equal those of the last.—In some districts the advance in Corn has been as much as 2s. to 3s. per quarter; in others not quite so much, but in all improvement has taken place.

A bad harvest, or even the prospect of it, is most disheartening. The amount of human misery which it produces is incalculable; it disorganizes all the operations of trade, and there is not a man in business, or out of it, who does not, in purse or in person—in "meal or in malt," experience the consequence of the calamity. We hope for the best, and believe that there is yet sufficient time for matters to mend; but the rest of the markets is the best criterion of the general feeling.

The arrival of the "Hibernia" on Saturday, put at rest the uneasiness which has prevailed some time past relative to our relations with America. An apprehension of a hostile collision arising out of the long question has done much mischief, and this feeling has been mainly produced by the tone of what in England is regarded as the official organ of Mr. Polk's Government, *The Union*, edited by Mr. Ritchie, combined with the improved tone which characterises the American press generally.

This friendly feeling is most cordially reciprocated in England, not only by men of business, but by all classes in the country. The Funds rose on the receipt of the Hibernia's arrival one per cent, and the market quotations prevailed in almost every department of the public securities, contingent upon the same cause. But if the steamer's intelligence has had this gratifying effect upon the money market, it has been otherwise with regard to the great articles of produce. Cotton, the market for which has exhibited a good deal of depression, and a giving way in price. Since Friday, the reduction has amounted to fully an eighth; and yesterday was one of the most dull and quiet days which has been experienced for a long time. This result is, of course, mainly attributable to the large produce of the new crop, and to the absence of all danger as regards the Pacific relation of the two countries.

The American Provision market continues in a healthy state. The demand is fully equal to the import, and every day increases the popularity of the new provisions from the Western World.—This increased demand, with the still increasing popularity, may be attributed to the rains which the curers on the other side have recently taken to hit the taste of their customers on this side of the water. Beef has advanced in price, but buyers seem unwilling to pay the increased rates.—The price of American clashes with the price of Irish Pork, which has interfered to some extent with the demand. For Cheese there has been much inquiry, the price of which is fast bordering on that of English. Butter, however, is declining in value, while Lard, on the contrary, is improving.

**IMPORTANT SUIT.**—In the Court of Errors, a suit brought by Messrs. Lawrence, of Boston, against the city of New York, to recover the value of a quantity of goods which they had consigned to a firm in Exchange Place, and whose store was blown up by the city authorities at the great fire in 1835, to prevent the further spread of the fire, was quashed on yesterday. Hon. Daniel Webster in connection with Mr. Benjamin F. Butler appears as counsel for Messrs. Lawrence, and Messrs. David Graham Supreme Court decided against Messrs. L. and the case is brought up on writ of error. A similar case, (that of Russell vs. The Mayor, &c.) was decided by the Court of Errors last year in favor of the city, and a question arose whether the decision would not bind this case, the points being the same. It was suggested by Mr. Webster and other gentlemen that the cases differed, one suit being in assumption, and the other in trespass, and that the opening should first be heard. This was allowed, and Mr. Butler commenced his argument on behalf of plaintiff in error.—N. Y. Express.

**CURIOUS RELIC.**—The iron bolt to which Christopher Columbus was chained, during his imprisonment in St. Domingo, has been received at the town of Newbern, N. C. It was procured by Robert S. Moore, late Purser in the U. S. Navy, and recently deceased. It is indeed a curious and interesting relic.

**Are Our Mechanics Worthy of Support?**  
How often do we hear it remarked by the Gentlemen of our Village and its vicinity, "that we would greatly prefer encouraging our own Tailors to those of the Cities, if they could only cut as well—but really, I am afraid to trust them!" And, acting under this apprehension, as they say, of having their cloth spoiled, give their patronage and money to the Tailors of our cities, while our own Tailors, although they may have equal worth and skill in the profession, are left almost without support, whilst the city Tailors are rolling in wealth. Ought this to be so? And in order to endeavor to correct it, and meet at once the wishes and desires of those gentlemen, I have, with some difficulty, succeeded in getting Mr. ALBERT G. HARRIS, of Philadelphia, to associate himself with me in the

**TAILORING BUSINESS.**  
As he has had long experience and every advantage which a Cutter could enjoy in a city, and being acquainted with the latest style and Fashions, our establishment now presents advantages equal to any in Philadelphia or Baltimore, and we pledge ourselves that in style and fashion, taste and durability, no work in the Union shall surpass ours.

We do not rely on our "say so" as the evidence of the truth of our last assertion, but ask a trial, and if it is not to the entire satisfaction of the most fastidious, we ask no one to take the work.

The style of the firm will be Kingham & Harris.

JAMES H. KINGHAM,  
ALBERT G. HARRIS.  
Charlestown, June 20, 1845.—St.

**WANTED.**  
THE subscriber wishes to hire, from now until Christmas, a SERVANT GIRL. One who is a good Cook, Washer, &c. would be preferred. A fair price will be given if application be made immediately to

GEORGE R. DEEVER,  
Mouth Mills, Mill Creek, near Smithfield,  
June 13, 1845.—lf.

**NOTICE.**  
THE undersigned, acting for himself and others, has employed Mr. WILLIAM AVIS to conduct, as Agent, the BOOT & SHOE MAKING BUSINESS, in the room East of the Jail. There is now, and will be constantly on hand, a supply of the best materials, purchased in Baltimore, and such as are required for the manufacture of the best articles in the business. Mr. Avis is a first-rate workman, and others of character and skill have been employed as his assistants. The materials and workmen being of the first order, a due share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. R. STARRY,  
Charlestown, June 13, 1845.—St.

**TEXAS ANNEXED!**  
*Furniture, Furniture!*  
AND  
Cabinet-Making Establishment.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Smithfield and its vicinity, that he still continues the

**Cabinet-Making Business**  
In all its various branches.—His Shop is one door North of Henry Smith's Hotel, on the lower street, where he has on hand a good supply of

**FURNITURE.**  
Of various kinds and of the best quality, which he will sell on liberal terms, and take in exchange, all kinds of country produce at market prices.

He would also give notice, that he has provided himself with a good HARSE, and will at all times be prepared to furnish COFFINS, and convey them promptly to any place in the County, at the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. His prices for Coffins are as follows:

Wolnut Coffins from 6 to 12 Dollars;  
Cherry, do. " 12 to 15 Dollars;  
Mahogany, do. " 30 to 35 Dollars.

AN APPRENTICE wanted. A boy about 16 years of age would be preferred, to learn the Cabinet-making Business. None need apply unless they are of good habits.

SAMUEL SNOOK,  
Smithfield, June 12, 1845.—St.

**Cheap Groceries.**  
THE subscribers have on hand a large stock of cheap Groceries, viz:

New Orleans Sugar,  
Do do Molasses,  
Rio Coffee, Chocolate and Rice, to which they invite the attention of the farmers.

June 13. CRANE & SADLER.

**This Way, Farmers.**  
JUST received, 4 dozen Bennett's best Grain Crushers, Grain and grass Scythes, Scythe Snedds, Rakes, and other Patent Rifles, for sale unusually cheap.

June 13. CRANE & SADLER.

**HARVEST, HARVEST!**—Just received, of every description, to which we invite the attention of farmers.

June 13. HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co.

**PRINTS.**—Just received, a very cheap lot of Prints and pantalon stuff.

June 13. CRANE & SADLER.

**HARVEST.**—The subscriber is prepared to furnish Farmers and others with Groceries of superior quality, at a small advance on auction prices. Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine his assortment before laying in their supply for Harvest.

ADAM YOUNG, Agent,  
Harpers-Ferry, June 13.

**WHISKEY.**—A large lot of Old Rye and Common Whiskey, on hand and for sale by

CRANE & SADLER,  
June 13.

**Morocco.**  
JUST received, the best Philadelphia tanned Tampon and Madras Morocco and Kid Skins for ladies' and gentlemen's wear;  
Fancy colored and Bronze Skins for Misses' shoes;  
Also, pink and white lining skins;  
Super deer and goat skin binding, &c.  
Together with a large stock of Spanish and country leather, calf-skins, &c. very cheap for the cash.

THOS. RAWLINS',  
June 13.

**IN SEASON.**—Ice cream buckets, churns, and all kinds of Wood-ware, just received.

June 13. THOS. RAWLINS.

**TIN WARE.**—A good assortment, for sale by

CRANE & SADLER,  
June 13.

**For Harvest.**  
FROM recent additions, our stock now on hand is complete, of such Goods as Farmers require for Harvest, all of which will be sold at very reduced prices. We invite a call from all who wish to buy.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS,  
June 13.

**FISH.**—A few barrels No. 1 new Herrings, for sale by

THOS. RAWLINS',  
June 13.

**More New Dry Goods.**  
JUST received, an additional supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SUMMER Goods, which will be sold cheaper than ever.

JOHN G. WILSON,  
Harpers-Ferry, June 13, 1845.

**Horses For Hire.**  
THE subscriber has two good and safe riding Horses, that he will let out for use, on accommodation of the public, at reasonable prices. One of them works well in harness, and is perfectly gentle.

JOHN AVIS, Sr.,  
May 30, 1845.

**More New and Cheap Goods!**  
**CALL AND SEE!**  
THE subscriber ever wishing to give his customers the benefit of the Latest Fashion and newest style of Goods, at the earliest possible moment, would respectfully make known to his numerous customers, that he has just returned from the Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets, with an additional supply of

**Gentlemen's Fashionable Goods,**  
Which, for variety, quality and price, cannot be equalled at Harpers-Ferry, or in the County of Jefferson.

His stock consists in part, as follows, viz:

**CLOTHS.**  
50 pieces of super French, English, and American dress Cloths—colors—black, blue, brown, olive, grey, invisible green, do. light green and golden mixed, from \$2.50 to \$10.00 per yard.

**CASSIMERES.**  
90 pieces of super French, English, and American Cassimeres, various fancies, striped, cross-barred and plain, from 75 cents to \$4.00 per yard.

**VESTINGS.**  
70 different patterns of super French, English and American Vestings; many are of the finest and most choice patterns of the season, from 50 cents to \$5 per pattern.

**SATTINETTS.**  
20 pieces of super Sattinets, from 75 cents to \$1.50 per yard—colors—blue, black, dark grey, cadet mixed, brown and mouse colors, all good and cheap.

**CASHMEREETS AND TWEEDS.**  
12 pieces of super Cashmerets and Tweeds, for summer coats, various colors and qualities, from 75 cents to \$2 per yard.

**DRILLINGS AND GAMBRONS.**  
30 pieces of French, English and American Drillings and Gambrons, from 25 cents to \$1.50 per yard, a great variety of patterns, neat and cheap.

**SUMMER CLOTHS.**  
10 pieces of French, English and American Summer Cloths, plain and striped, from 50 cents to \$2 per yard.

**LINENS AND GINGHAMS.**  
18 pieces of French, Irish and American Linens and Gingham, plain, cross-barred, and striped, suitable for coats or roundabouts, from 18 1/2 to 50 cents per yard.

**READY-MADE COATS.**  
100 Cloth, Tweed, and Linen Dress, Frock & Sack Coats, from \$1.50 to \$25.00 per coat, all cut and made at Harpers-Ferry, in good style.

**ROUNDABOUTS.**  
25 Roundabouts, to suit the season, from 75 cents to \$4, all sizes, and various colors and qualities.

**VESTS.**  
75 Vests of different patterns, made and trimmed in splendid style, from \$1 to \$3.00 per vest.

**PANTS.**  
60 pair of Pants, from \$1 to \$10.00 per pair, made neat and well, various colors and qualities.

**HATS AND CAPS.**  
A splendid assortment of Beaver, Cassimere, and other Hats, latest style. Fine Cloth and other Caps, a variety in quantity and price.

**BOOTS & SHOES.**  
A general assortment of gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; neat, light and fine, to suit the season.—Do. Boys'; do. Ladies'; do. Misses and children's Shoes; good and cheap.

ALSO—A general variety of gentlemen's small articles in the way of dress—such as Shirts, Drawers, Bosoms, Collars, Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Pocket Hdkfs., Gloves, Suspenders, and Socks, of almost every variety, quality and price. All of which I offer to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and the public in general, at unprecedented low prices for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

The public are respectfully requested to call at my store, Corner of Potomac and Shenandoah Streets, and adjoining the Virginia Hotel, and examine my stock of goods previous to purchasing elsewhere, and I pledge myself to sell them better bargains, and show them a greater variety to choose from, than in the gentlemen's line, than can be found in any six Stores in Harpers-Ferry, or Jefferson County. This is no puff, I say no more than I can do. In conclusion, I invite you to call and examine for yourselves, and I feel satisfied that none will go away dissatisfied or disappointed.

WM. J. STEPHENS,  
Harpers-Ferry, June 12, 1845.

**Tin and Sheet-Iron Manufactory.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his old patrons and the public generally, that he has just fitted up his new Shop, adjoining the store of Thomas Hawkins, and immediately opposite the store of Harris, Hammond & Co., where he will continue in business, he feels warranted in saying that work executed in his Shop shall compare with that of any establishment in the county.

He will be ready to make and put up SPOULING for houses on the most reasonable terms.—From a long experience in this particular branch, he feels confident of pleasing all who may give him a trial.

Always on hand, and for sale at reduced prices, a large and general assortment of

**TIN-WARE, &c.**  
Copper, Brass and Pewter taken in exchange for work.

Thankful to the Public for the liberal support heretofore given him, he hopes by attention to business, a desire to please, and the sale of his work at the lowest price that will be justifiable, still to be able to merit their patronage.

**Roofing,** with Tin, Zinc, and Lead plate, done at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Having in his employ, a hand who has done work of this description in the principal cities, he can promise entire satisfaction to all.

It will be done on entirely a new plan, greatly preferable to the old mode, which has been pursued for some years. Persons desiring work of this description are requested to examine the roofing of the Charlestown Depot.

FRANCIS W. RAWLINS,  
June 13, 1845.—St.

**BOARDING.**  
THE undersigned having rented the Dwelling part of that large Three-story Brick House, belonging to John G. Wilson, opposite the Arsenal, or fifteen general Boarders. The Rooms are large and airy, and he pledges himself to do every thing in his power to give satisfaction, and to make those who patronize him comfortable. He would respectfully ask those who wish to get good Board, where they can be retired and quiet, to give him a trial.

THOMAS E. BRANDON,  
Harpers-Ferry, May 23, 1845.—lf.

**BOOKS.**—Just received, a considerable addition to our stock of Books—among which are many of the latest publications, to which we invite the attention of the public.

J. A. MILLER & WOODS,  
June 20.

**SHINGLES.**—8,000 prime Oak Shingles, for sale by

THOS. RAWLINS',  
June 20, 1845.

**FRESH ORANGES AND LEMONS,** on hand and for sale by

THOMAS RAWLINS',  
June 20.

**PROCESSIONS.**—Sugar-house Syrup, a first rate article;

Coffee, Sugar and Teas, and a general assortment of all kinds of Groceries, lately received.

June 20. THOMAS RAWLINS.

**STARBUCK'S** celebrated Congress, Rappee and Macabean SNUFFS; Cigars & Tobacco, just opened at

T. RAWLINS',  
June 13.

**General Intelligence.**  
**THE BIG CHINESE LETTER.**—This singular document, says the Washington Union of Saturday, which perhaps surpasses in its dimensions, and in particular of composition, any state paper which was ever addressed to our government, arrived at the Department on Friday. We have had an opportunity of seeing the extraordinary missive, and have been favored with the copy of a translation, which was made from the Chinese by Mr. Parker, and transmitted with the original document. The whole accompaniment is almost as unique as the document itself. It will be deposited with the archives of our government, to gratify the curiosity of virtuosi. Accompanying this letter, is one addressed to Mr. Cushing, our late commissioner to China.

The letter to the President consists of a roll 7 feet 1 inch long, by 2 feet 11 inches wide. The writing is on a field of plain yellow silk, with a margin of silk of the same color embroidered in gold thread. The letter is in two languages, Chinese and Manchu (Tartar), in characters of large size, and in perpendicular columns, which are separated in the middle by the imperial seal—which is composed of Chinese characters, enclosed in a cartouche about 3 inches square. This roll is enclosed in a wrapper of yellow silk, (yellow being the imperial color,) which again is enclosed in a round box covered with yellow silk, and closed by two long fastenings of jade stone; and finally is enclosed in a long square box of rose-wood, and padded and lined with yellow silk.

Mr. Kirkham, owner of the race mare Peyton, in a letter to the editor of the N. Y. Spirit of the Times, speaking of the treatment received by him during his northern racing tour, says: "Indeed my trip has been one of unalloyed pleasure, but for the theft of my two boys (Mink and Eldridge), by some of the Abolitionists near Philadelphia. I hope their philanthropy will not evaporate with the commission of the crime; and that after taking the boys from my protection, they will not suffer them to become the victims of want and dissipation, as is the common fate of the miserable runaway about that city, whom they have first deluded and then abandoned."

**DR. CHAMBERS AND SLAVERY.**—From our last files of English papers, we learn that Dr. Chambers has been appealed to, by the members of the Free Church of Scotland, on the subject of receiving contributions from Churches in the Slave States of America, to say whether religious fellowship could consistently be extended to slaveholding Churches. The Doctor rebukes the spirit that would thus narrow the sphere of Christian union, and says that the refusal of such fellowship would be "most unjustifiable." Of course the abolitionists will give the distinguished gentleman but cold salutations after this.

[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

**SUICIDE.**—A suicide, of a more than usual painful character, took place on Elliott st., above Bacteria, in this city, on Wednesday night. Mrs. Grace Reeder, a widow, of respectable character, poisoned herself by taking arsenic. She leaves a daughter, about 20 years of age. She came to this city about two weeks ago, from Montreal, and we understand, had been reduced from affluent circumstances by the dissipation of her husband, who had been some time deceased, and was driven to the commission of the rash act of self-destruction from fear of want and starvation, and by darkly brooding over the prospect before her.

It appears that she proceeded very deliberately to work, having first written a letter to her daughter, and another addressed to the benevolent and charitable, recommending her to their protection and kind offices. She was about 45 years of age.

A Coroner's Inquest was held yesterday afternoon, by Coroner Harris, and a verdict rendered of "Suicide by taking arsenic."

[Buffalo Pilot.]

**TRIAL OF O'BLENNIS FOR THE MURDER OF FRANK COOMBS.**—This case was entered upon by the Court of Pointe Coupee, Louisiana, on Tuesday last, and was not disposed of until Friday. The evidence adduced on the trial was wholly for the State—the prisoner producing no witnesses. The facts were as published by us at the time Coombs was killed. The jury, after being out a night and part of the day, could not agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. The prisoner was remanded to jail until the next term of the Court in November. We have been informed that the trial was one of great interest and excitement. O'Blennis's wife sat by him in the Court during its progress, and elicited a great deal of sympathy for her husband.

**REDUCTION OF FARE.**—The advertisement of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Rail Road Company, in another column, informs the public that the fare between the two cities, by the Mail line, has been reduced to two dollars.

[Baltimore American.]

**DEATH OF THE CENTENARIAN COUPLE.**—It is but three or four weeks since that we gave an account of the extraordinary age of Mr. and Mrs. Paines, then living in Redwood Pen, in the late City. The husband of the lady, who was 106;—a case without parallel perhaps in England or in the world. On Wednesday, strange to relate, after a short affliction, both expired on the same day; their united ages 212! The greater part of their lives were passed when ages were so prevalent in the Pens that very few escaped the disorder, yet their lives were prolonged to this extraordinary period; and Providence seems to have ordained, that, as they lived so long together, so death should not be divided. They have left one daughter, who lived with them, at the age of 84.—Bury Post.

CALCUTTA, April 4th.

The cholera is raging here. From five to six hundred die daily; though not many among the shipping.

It has been decided by Judge Parsons, that in Pennsylvania, marriage is a civil contract, and as such may be proved by admissions and acts of the parties without the necessity of any particular ceremony. In the case before him, it was proved that the parties had lived together as man and wife, and the man had treated the woman as a wife in the presence of acquaintances. This, it was held, according to the law of Pennsylvania, was sufficient to constitute a marriage and endow the woman with the rights of a wife.—Alexandria Gazette.

A "Serious Disappointment" was experienced by a multitude of people who assembled in Iowa Territory, on the 1st ult., to see a man (Macan-ter) hung. The entertainment was defaced by a riot of the mob to the Supreme Court on account of some error in the proceedings. It is said the disappointed crowd, thus brought together by the official announcement of the intended execution, had determined upon not losing the fun altogether, and the Judge in effigy for granting the writ of error.

**CHARACTERISTIC.**—The Pittsburg Chronicle, whose editor has just returned to the city, after an absence of a month, notices the new buildings and the increased business in the same quarters where some still ascend from the smothering ruins. It says: "Our people are like their own steam engines—the more fire that is applied to them the faster they work." Their energy and perseverance like their iron—it was not made to be burnt."

The steamer Western Belle, sunk a few days since in the Ohio river, cannot be raised. She sunk in about five feet water. At the time she was on board between 200 and 250,000 worth of furs shipped by the American Fur Company, which were insured in the East.

Learning is obtained by labor, it cannot be bought with money; otherwise the rich would be uniformly intelligent. Learning regards all men equal, and bestows her treasures on those only who will work for them.

**The Markets.**  
**BALTIMORE MARKET—June 26, 1845.**  
FLOUR.—The transactions in Howard street Flour are of a limited character, and no material change in price; sales of about 1000 bushels yesterday at \$4 1/2; and 1000 bushels of do. today at \$4 1/2. A sale of 500 bushels City Mills was made on Saturday at \$4 1/4. Sales of Susquehanna by retail at \$4 50.

GRAIN.—Rye very light, and transactions limited. A sale this morning of 300 bushels new Wheat from Northumberland, Va., not in good condition, at 36 cents per bushel. We quote Maryland white Corn at 37 a 33 cents, and yellow at 29 a 26 cents. Oats 22 a 23 cents.

BACON.—We quote Western Shoulders at 6 1/2 cts; Sides 7 a 7 1/2 cts. Baltimore cured Shoulders are held at 6 1/2 cts; Sides 7, and Hams 9 a 10 cts. No. 1 Western Lard in kegs at 9 1/2 cts, and in blks 7 1/2 a 8 cents.

CATTLE.—There were 360 head of beef cattle sold at the scales yesterday, of which 314 head were sold to city butchers, at \$2 a \$3 per 100 lbs on the hoof, equal to \$2 50 a \$3 75 net; and the balance, 46 head, remain unsold.

HOGS.—We quote as before, viz: \$4 50 a \$4 75 per 100 lbs—sales principally at the lower and intermediate rates.

WHISKEY.—In blks. 21 cts, and in hds. 20 cents per gallon. Demand fair.

**SHIPPED.**  
On Thursday the 19th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Jones, JOHN SHELLEY, of Md. Idm. near Alexandria, D. C., to Miss ANNE R., daughter of Andrew Kennedy, Esq., of this County.

On Thursday, the 12th inst., by the Rev. Geo. R. Bliss, Mr. CHAS. G. MARTIN of Harpers-Ferry, Va. to Miss CATHARINE H. MOLLERUS, of New Brunswick, N. Jersey.

On the 12th inst., at the Tuley's, residence of Col. Joseph Tuley, Clarke County, Va., by the Rev. W. G. Jones, Mr. JOSEPH T. THOMAS, of Philadelphia, to Miss BELINDA MITCHELL, of Virginia.

**DIED.**  
In this town, on Tuesday morning, last, THOMAS LEALAND, infant son of Mr. John M. English, aged 11 months and 13 days.

Aggravated papers copy.  
In Washington, D. C., on the 20th inst., LEE, aged 1 year, 2 months and 24 days, only son of Milton and Mary L. Garrett, formerly of this county.

On the 8th of June, at Point of Rocks, Md., after only a few days illness, Mr. ELIAZOR CERNY, in the 29th year of his age, died, leaving a wife and two children.

At his late residence, at Snickers-Ferry, Clarke County, Mr. MAHLON BRADLEY, a young man of amiable disposition, and endeared to a large circle of friends.

**Miscellaneous Notices.**  
**Religious Notice.**  
Dr. MARTIN is expected to preach at the White House Chapel on Sabbath, July 6th, at 11 o'clock. June 27.

The first quarterly meeting for this Conference year will, by Divine permission, take place in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Harpers-Ferry, on Saturday the 28th inst., under the superintendence of the Rev. JOHN SMITH, P. E. Other ministers are expected to be in attendance. June 27, 1845.

**Total Abstinence.**  
The Phenix Total Abstinence Society of Charlestown will meet in the Methodist Church this evening.

Dr. THOMAS SCHNEIDER, of Harpers-Ferry, Md., a Temperance speaker of considerable notoriety, will deliver an address on the occasion.

The public are respectfully invited to be present. Let there be a grand rally of the "No Drink Army."

J. H. CRANE, Secy.

It is expected that some arrangements will be entered into for the celebration of the coming Anniversary of American Independence.

June 20, 1845.

**NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.**  
Before the issue of our next paper, the new Post Office will go into operation, and all persons residing within thirty miles will receive their papers free of Postage. It has been the custom in this county, (which, by the way, is practised no where else, that we know of,) to send private posts. We shall now be able to dispense with this tax, without inconvenience to our subscribers.

Until otherwise instructed, we shall leave our way packages on the Harpers-Ferry and Shepherdstown route at the following Post Offices:—Schaeffer's House, at Halloway; Wilson's Store, Old Furnace and Zion Church at Harpers-Ferry; Union School House, Lambert's Shop and Elk Branch packages, at Duffield's Depot; Barnhart's Shop and Staley's Store at Shepherdstown Post Office; Kerneville and Letown packages at the Post Office; at these places. Gardner's Shop, and the way papers between this and Letown, will be called for at this office until otherwise ordered. The Smithfield papers will be sent per mail, every Friday evening.

Any change will be made in the above arrangement that our subscribers may suggest; yet we doubt not, that one or two exceptions, they will receive their packages as conveniently as they have done heretofore.

June 27, 1845.

**Office of the Bank of the Valley at Charlestown.**  
THIS Office will be closed on Friday the 4th day of July. It is requested that notes for renewal or discount be offered on Thursday the 3d—as the Directors will meet on that day—and no business will be transacted at the Office on Friday if available. By order,

June 27, 1845. C. MOORE, Cashier.

**Fresh Arrival.**  
JUST received at No. 4, Miller's Row, Fresh Candy, Raisins, Lemons, Oranges, &c. All kinds of Cake, Beer, &c., always on hand.

ANDREW MILLER,  
June 27, 1845.—St.

**Charlestown Artillery.**  
YOU will parade in front of my house, on the Fourth of July next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., in summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

Each member will be provided with 20 rounds of blank cartridges.

It is designed to visit Shannondale Springs and partake of a collection to be there served up for the relief of the poor.

An election will be held at this parade for officers of the company.

JOHN W. ROWAN,  
June 27, 1845. Capt.

**A VERY handsome English double plated Coffee Urn, and a pair of Waiters, for sale.**  
CHAS. G. STEWART,  
June 27.

**Jewelry.**  
JUST received from Philadelphia, a fine assortment of Watches, Gold Pen-Philadelphian Ring, Gold Guards, &c. &c. &c. It is indeed a curious and interesting relic.

