

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN.

Friday Morning, July 18, 1845.

The Funeral Ceremonies at Winchester.

The day designated for the funeral ceremonies at Winchester, will doubtless be one that will do honor to the distinguished man whose deeds in peace and in war, it is intended to commemorate. Gen. Jas. H. CARSON has been appointed Chief Marshal, who has appointed assistant Marshals from all the counties of the Tenth District. Col. Davenport has been appointed from Jefferson, Col. Hunter from Berkeley, Maj. Dawson from Morgan, &c. &c. The Virginia of Wednesday, referring to the Programme published in that paper, says:—

"See the Programme of the Chief Marshal, setting forth the order which is to be observed in the ceremonies of the 26th inst. We are glad to hear from the several committees that the preparations are advancing with all due despatch, and from various quarters we learn that thousands of our citizens will be present to unite with us in paying the last tribute of our respect and affections to the memory of the great and the good man, whose death the nation mourns. The brethren of the Masonic Fraternity, from the whole surrounding country, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the volunteer Companies, and the Musical Bands of the neighboring towns have all been corresponded with, and we are happy to have it in our power to announce that many of them will be here on the occasion. Clarke county, we hear, will be literally emptied of her citizens, and the old "Tenth Legion" where the name of Jackson is still music in the ear, will come in shoals to do honor to his memory."

Jefferson county will doubtless be well represented. As an extra train will go up on Saturday morning our citizens can go and return the same day. The Artillery Company of our town having received an invitation to be present, have resolved we learn, on so doing.

The Importance of Newspapers.

That it is the duty of every good citizen to support one or more of the newspapers of the country, is a principle so clear that few there are who will gainsay it. Whilst near all, however, admit the principle to be correct, there are many, very many, who fail to carry it out in practice. Even in Jefferson county, distinguished for the intelligence and liberality of her citizens, there are many of both parties, who patronize no newspaper. Solicit their support, and you will hear that old cry which runneth back beyond the memory of man—"The Times are too hard!" They are not too hard, however, for many other expenditures, not only useless, but absolutely injurious to themselves, and deleterious to society. Every man owes it to himself, to his family, to his country, and her free institutions, to patronize some one of those sentinels that guard the outposts of civil liberty. No matter if some of them are corrupt, and even degrade the honor and dignity of the press. It is your duty to discriminate, and to such as you may think worthy, give your support. The Press, say what you may, is the pioneer in the civilization of men, and the foremost in the amelioration of his condition. It elevates him to his true dignity—and watches the wily and ambitious who would oppress him. Mr. Jefferson's opinion as to the importance of newspapers is correct; and as we have in our eye several, who attach proper respect to his opinions on other subjects, we hope will not disregard this. He says:

"The people are the only censurers of their governors; and even their errors will tend to keep these to the true principles of their institutions.—To punish these errors too severely, would be to suppress the only safeguard of public liberty.—The way to prevent those irregular interpositions of the people, is to give them full information of their affairs through the channel of the public papers, and to contrive that these papers should penetrate the whole mass of the people. The basis of our government being opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right; and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should do without a moment to prefer the latter. But I should mean that every one should receive those papers and be capable of reading them."

The following from one of our exchanges just comes in place. It is not only the duty of every man to take a newspaper, but this little dialogue will convince you that none are two poor to afford it:—

"Please to stop my paper."—"I am going to stop my paper," said a miserly subscriber to the ~~spirit of Jefferson~~, to one of his neighbors; "I cannot afford to take it."

"What is the price of it per year?" said the other.

"Two dollars," was the reply.

"And can't you afford two dollars a year?—Think of it, only two dollars a year! A year is a long time. Perhaps you have only a very few such to spend here on earth. A year! a whole year! and only two dollars! A large, closely-printed, useful sheet; giving you the news of the week, and large amount of miscellaneous reading—philosophical and grave, light and humorous. And yet you can't afford two dollars for such a sheet for a whole year."

"Well, I declare, neighbor, you talk like an experienced man. I never thought of it just in this light before. It is only two dollars for a year. And yet the paper comes to me every week. And I love to read it. I always find something in it that interests me. And, moreover, on a second thought, I perceive that, after all, a good newspaper is about the cheapest thing a man can have. He gets more reading for his money than he can in any other way."

"True neighbor, and this shows that what I have always said, is true: Newspapers seem to have been designed almost for the peculiar benefit of the poor. No man is too poor to take a good newspaper, because it is the cheapest thing he can have."

Here both the speakers joined and said: "Blessed are the editors, for they feed the poor with knowledge;" and they separated with looks of high satisfaction.

There was a rumor in Philadelphia on Tuesday that the Hon. James Buchanan had resigned his office as Secretary of State, and that Andrew Stevenson had been appointed in his stead. Difference of opinion between him and the President as to the Oregon negotiations, are assigned as the cause. The Baltimore Sun of yesterday does not credit the rumor, as they have heard nothing to substantiate it from Washington.

Reverdy Johnson, Esq., and lady, sailed from New York on Thursday, in the packet ship Wellington, for Europe.

Cassius M. Clay.

This gentleman, who by his labors of love for his "cousin Harry" in the last year's canvass, gained almost as much notoriety as the great leader himself, is now editor of one of the vilest abolition papers in the West. In anticipation of the Fourth, a day that should be held sacred by all he has the following:

"The Fourth of July 1776, saw us proclaiming liberty to all mankind; the Fourth of July, 1845, will look down upon the American people as the sole propagators of slavery among men. Henceforth, till the rights of men be vindicated, let the fife be mute—the drum be muffled—the American Eagle wear mourning—let Christians pray that our holy religion be restored to its life-giving purity—our Statesmen re-baptize themselves in the exalted spirit of the patriotism of Washington, Adams and Jefferson—let the people mourn their apostasy—let the Fourth of July be a day of fasting and prayer, that the nation be lustrated of its great and self-destructing sin."

This same Cassius is now the owner of a large number of slaves, and during only the last winter, sold one or more of them to a trader in New Orleans. He says, however, the negroes belong to his wife and he does not feel at liberty to grant their liberation. Out upon such hypocrisy!

The Washington Union.

Some of our Democratic presses are giving a kindly hint to the editor of the "Union," for the importance he gives to a portion of the "reputationless and circulationless press" of the opposition, by noticing the contemptible and ridiculous "rumors" they weekly put forth. In connection with this hint, the Philadelphia Times pays the following just compliment to the ability of the Union:

"Without designing to flatter, we must be permitted to remark, that the Union realizes our sanguine expectations in its conduct, character, and tone. It is urbane without being servile, dignified without being imperious, firm without being insolent, bold without being arrogant. The only weakness—if that may be called a weakness, which is in itself not weak; and we suggest it not in the way of reproach—but indulgence in that excessive good nature which induces it to suppose respectability attached to every press; and that anxious desire to be just, which it manifests in pausing to correct misrepresentations studiously persevered in by the unscrupulous, to acquire notoriety at its expense."

Col. James M. Mason.

A writer in the last Winchester Virginian, under the signature of "Opequan," nominates Col. James M. Mason, for U. S. Senator in place of Wm. C. Rives, whose term has expired. The writer very justly remarks:—

"It is unnecessary to speak in commendation of Col. Mason. Suffice it to say, that he has been distinguished in every situation in which he has been placed. Whether in the State Legislature, the Convention of '39, the Congress of the United States, or at the Bar, he has been *magnus inter pares*. In his private character, Col. M. is irreproachable. As a politician, he is thoroughly imbued with the principles of the school of '98 and '00, and well does he sustain the name and fame of an illustrious progenitor. He is a party man merely for love of principle, and though independent in thought, as he is in action, it has rarely been his lot to differ with his party on even minor points in the administration of Government. He has always bowed to the popular mandate, and upon no occasion has he obtruded himself upon the notice of his party. Such is, briefly, the private and public character of this gentleman.—His position at this time is such as to recommend him to the support of both Eastern and Western Democrats. And, should he be elected, he would not be the mere representative of the feelings of any one portion of Virginia, but of the whole State of the Old Dominion, one and indivisible."

True Position.

In declining, on the ground of public duties, an invitation to join in a celebration of the 4th at Philadelphia, President Polk communicated the following sentiment, which was drank:

"The memory of Andrew Jackson!—Illustrious in war, his policy was peace; devoted to the interests of his own country, he was just to all foreign nations; in our foreign policy, his country approves and adopts his maxim—to 'ask nothing that is not right, and submit to nothing that is wrong.'"

The following is the toast of the Committee:—"James K. Polk, President of the United States:—The true disciple and friend of the illustrious Jackson. Elected to the same chair by the same people that placed in it his great predecessor, he will best promote the interest, maintain the honor, secure the gratitude and admiration of the American nation, by pursuing the course, following the maxims, and adopting the same policy that marked the brilliant administration of the wise and good Jackson, whose death we now lament."

EARLY IN THE FIELD.—Among the toasts drunk at Winchester by the Highland Blues, Mr. John S. Gallaher, acting as President of the day, we find three strung together in the following order:

"By J. H. Baker. Henry Clay.—His name shall live when the eye of blighted malignity is sealed in darkness, and the tongue of calumny is fettered with the irons of Death.

"By E. W. Stephenson. Henry Clay.—Virginia's noblest son—the pride of the East—the star of the West.

"By H. F. Schenck. Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen.—May they be the candidates of the great whig Party for the President and Vice President in 1848."

This indeed, looks like a combined movement to bring "the Star of the West" more than into the Presidential firmament. But more than that, "Gift of God" Frelinghuysen is again to be associated with Great Harry in the noble province of saving the Whig Party. This is bringing public sentiment, with a vengeance. The bad luck of the "three defeated" is enough to sink any party. The addition of the heavy name of Frelinghuysen will make "assurance doubly sure." There are so many aspirants in the Whig ranks, that we think it scarcely probable that "the same old" ticket of 1844 will again be brought out. But under whatever leader our opponents come into action, the Republican Party will have nothing to fear—if they look alone to the success of their principles, and carefully avoiding all sectional contests, and checking the ambitious longings of favorite candidates. The duty of every Republican is to strengthen the party, by a generous support of the Administration, which has thus far met public expectations.—When our principles are established, and when the proper time shall arrive, the people will take the matter into their own hands, and select proper men to represent and carry out those principles. If our friends now indulge in unjustifiable suspicions of the motives of the Administration, and endeavor to promote the aspirations of their favorites, jealousy and heart-burnings will ensue, the party will be split into fragments, and our opponents will triumph.—Enquirer.

From the toasts at Amelia Court-House, we clip the following. "The prediction of the first, made, we think by the Richmond Whig, is as likely to be verified in '48, as it was in '44. The second is a 'cut direct.'"

By J. T. Bottom. "Henry Clay is already President of the United States—it is only necessary for him to go through the Constitutional formalities."

By Marshal Booker. Henry Clay and Old Dan Tucker.—Whenever Old Dan Tucker shall be unanimously elected President of these United States, then will Old Harry be in the line of safe precedents.

Shannonale Springs.

The warm weather of the last week has caused a considerable addition to the number of visitors at Shannonale. It is a most delightful retreat from the "bricks and mortar" of the Cities, or even the less crowded villages. Every arrangement has been made for bathing, and the general comfort of visitors.

Of the medicinal qualities of the Springs, it is needless to speak. Those who have experienced the benefits resulting from a free use of the water, have already heralded it forth to all parts of the country.

Look to Your Interest.

Merchants, Manufacturers, &c., at the East, as well as elsewhere, should avail themselves of the advantage of being made known through the press of this country. There is no county in the State whose business is more desirable, or where more, in a diversity of ways, is transacted. There are four considerable towns, and two or three small ones, all affording a market for the manufactures of the Eastern cities. We have some 65 Stores in the county, a large number of Mechanics—the U. S. Army at Harpers-Ferry alone, employing about 300—and such agricultural population.

Business men will therefore do well to look to their interest, and make themselves known. This cannot be done better than by an Advertisement through the columns of the "Spirit of Jefferson."

NEW YORK WHOLESALE HOUSES.—We failed to call attention in our last to the advertisement of "Wholesale Houses in New York." It would be well for those of our Merchants and others who may intend visiting that city, to cut out the advertisement and use it as a Directory for making their purchases.

Funeral Sermon.

The Rev. JOHN A. COLLINS, in conformity with a resolution passed at a meeting of the preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered a funeral sermon on the death of Gen. Jackson, in Monument Square, Baltimore, on Sunday evening last. The "Sun" states that the Rev. gentleman discoursed most ably and eloquently, and justly regarded the closing scene of Gen. J.'s life as one peculiarly appropriate for the consideration of the pulpit.

Pay Your Postage.

Those who expect their letters to be lifted from the office, must pay the postage. Since the new Law has gone into effect, we have been more taxed than ever. The amount on each is small, it is true, but then in the aggregate, it is a very heavy tax on us, whereas it would be a trifle to the writer. This request of course, is not applicable to our Agents, and if they will put the initials of their name upon their communications, they will be lifted with pleasure.

THEY, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.—What can be more delicious during the hot weather, than a glass of our friend BEARD'S cool and sparkling Soda? He always manages to have Syrups too, of the best order. Let none forego so pleasant a luxury.

THE Hon. Benj. F. Butler, of New York, delivered the address before Dickinson College, at its late commencement. Dr. Durbin having vacated the Presidency, Professor Emory has been appointed in his stead.

Mr. Gansvoort Melville, of New York, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to the English Mission. Mr. McLane was to have left on the 16th, and it was expected that Mr. Melville would accompany him.

Notice is given in the Martinsburg papers that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying for a new county to be made out of Berkeley, and "with or without the annexation of a small part of Morgan."

THE BALTIMORE SUN.—This able and spirited journal has been selected by the Postmaster of Baltimore, as the official paper for the publication of the "List of Letters." The Sun states that its circulation is only exceeded by two papers in the United States, the Philadelphia Ledger and New York Sun. The pennies, on the cash principal, seem to be going ahead every where.

By a notice in the "Watchman of the South," we perceive that that paper and the "Charleston Observer," are to be united, and that the paper formed by this conjunction will be edited in Richmond by Rev. B. GILBERTSLEEVE, who has for nineteen years edited the "Observer." Dr. PLUMER, who has edited the "Watchman," warmly recommends the new paper under Mr. GILBERTSLEEVE, to the support of the Presbyterian Church of the South.

CANAL MEETING.—An adjourned general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company is to be held at Frederick, Md., on Tuesday, the 22d inst.

The limitation of the franking privilege of postmasters by the new law, having cut off the usual mode of transmitting subscription to papers, the Postmaster General has made the following substitute for that great convenience to both the public and the Press:

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

We hope our subscribers at a distance will avail themselves of this mode for transmitting to us at the earliest period practicable, their indebtedness for the last year.

LIFE OF WM. WIRT.—A Baltimore correspondent of the Boston Atlas says the Hon. John P. Kennedy is engaged upon a Life of William Wirt.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The repairs on this work, says the Williamsport Banner, have been completed, and on Thursday last, the waters were let in. In consequence of the plentiful harvest a brisk and extensive trade is anticipated.

SUCCEED AT HAGERSTOWN.—We learn by a note from F. HUMPHREYS, Esq., Postmaster at Hagerstown, that Mr. Peter Feighly, a respectable citizen of that place, committed suicide on Sunday afternoon by hanging himself with a bed cord in a stable adjoining his premises.—Sun.

JACKSON, the "American Deer," won the ten mile race over the Beacon Course on Wednesday; Gilgildereave fagged out on the seventh mile. The third and last competitor ran only three miles.—The time was as follows:—51, 54, 53, 61, 7, 51, 43, 51, 6, 54, 31 minutes.

Godey's Lady's Book.

A new volume of this deservedly popular Magazine commenced this month. There have been many rivals to this work, but none, we think, will stand a successful comparison. The "Lady's Book" is always interesting. There are not special attractions given for one or two numbers, and then an indifference manifested as to its character. Godey seems never to tire. The Engravings of the present No. will bear comparison with any of its predecessors. Among the contributors is some of the first names of the country.

Under the new Post Office Law the postage is reduced to 44 cents. Many have objected heretofore to subscribing in consequence of the postage, which objections are now obviated.

The Weather.

All have suffered from the effects of the warm weather for the last eight or ten days. Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the thermometer ranged from 90 to 96 degrees. On Wednesday evening, we had a heavy shower of rain, which has refreshed and invigorated the previously parched and dried up vegetation. The heat of the last week, as will be seen by the following, has been pretty general throughout a large range of country:—

In Boston, on Saturday, the thermometer reached 101 degrees, and at ten o'clock at night stood at 84. A North-east wind then sprung up, and at five o'clock on Sunday morning it was down to 63.

The Norfolk Herald says that the thermometer has not been so high since the warm Sunday of July, 1818.

In New York the heat was most oppressive all Monday till about four P. M., when a shower of rain fell, and the thermometer fell 12 degrees.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing on Tuesday afternoon, says:—

"The commotion of the elements yesterday noon, produced a little rain, but very materially changed for the better the state of our atmosphere. Since closing my last, the mercury has not been as high as six degrees, as it was yesterday; nevertheless it is oppressively hot, the thermometer, at 3 o'clock, being a shade above 90. Yesterday ten sudden deaths were reported to the Coroner, of which seven were the effect of heat, or of heat and cold water combined. Two more deaths of the same character were reported by 13 o'clock, and the afternoon will doubtless swell the list."

At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the thermometer ranged over 90 degrees for eleven successive hours, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon stood at 96 degrees. Several persons were struck down by the heat of the sun, two of whom died. A large number of horses, particularly those attached to omnibuses, also fell dead in the street.

LEVI D. SLAMM.—This able and fearless champion of the Democratic party, has issued a prospectus for a new paper in New York, to be styled "The Globe." As editor of the Plebeian, Mr. S. became most favorably known to the South, as one of her most reliable defenders. On the subject of Abolition, as connected with his new paper, he says:—

"It may be as well said here, as at another time, and the present aspect of the politics of this State warrants it, that the Globe will be the uncompromising opponent of abolitionism in whatever form it may present itself, or by whomsoever it may be agitated. If this question is to be temporized and traded upon, it will not be by consent of the Editor of this paper, nor does he believe the great mass of the American party of the North will yield their assent."

We would advise all whose risible faculties have become somewhat languid during the hot weather, to give a reading to the "Yankee Couriership," found on our first page. It will certainly shake the "cobwebs from the brain," unless the mirthful organs be entirely extinguished.

The United States Journal says that it understands a company of gentlemen is being formed in Washington for the purpose of constructing another Railroad between Washington and Baltimore, the rails to be laid down over the turnpike. This is induced by the extortion of the present Railroad.

TEXAS.—The revenue cutter Woodbury, Captain FOSTER, arrived at New Orleans on the 4th instant, from Galveston, which place she left on the 29th ult. Her intelligence has been anticipated. She brought despatches for our Government. These despatches have been entrusted to Col Samuel B. Marshall, of Nashville, Tennessee, who reached Galveston on the 26th ultimo, where, in consequence of fatigue and exposure on his journey, he sickened and died on the 28th. He was buried with appropriate marks of respect on the 29th. This arrival brings the correspondence on the subject of the treaty between Texas and Mexico, which shows President Jones to have been very anxious to negotiate it, and the British and French Ministers quite active in their mediation to accomplish the purpose.

The New Orleans Picayune, noticing the departure of the two squadrons—the one under Com. Connor, the other under Com. Stockton—for the Atlantic ports, says that in New Orleans they do not feel much alarm on this account, as they can readily fit out flat boats and "dug-outs" enough there to keep the Mexican Navy quiet.

A drought was prevailing at Galveston when the Woodbury left; but the place was quite healthy.

Funeral solemnities were to have been observed in Galveston on the 4th of July, in honor of the memory of General Jackson.

DISTRESSING DROUGHT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—We learn from the Charleston Courier that a most distressing drought prevails in the upper Districts of that State. Apprehensions are entertained in some sections that it will be difficult next year to supply food to the laboring classes. This state of affairs extends into a part of North Carolina. The District of Fairfield, S. C., suffered most. Not only the corn and the cotton were dying, but the towering monarch of the forest was withering and dying under the effects of the burning sun. All vegetable nature seemed to be parching up, "while," says the Courier, "rattling cattle and care worn man alike indicate the reigning calamity." Some slight showers had fallen, but without moistening the earth, they seemed but to assist in scalding the stalks and leaves and facilitating the blighting effects of the drought. Some letters from Fairfield in the Courier, give a melancholy account of the state of things there.

A letter from Charlotte, N. C., dated July 5, states that there had been no rain there in seven weeks; that Flour sold at \$3 per cwt., and Corn would bring \$1 per bushel. The earth, says the letter, had not been wet thoroughly since the 3d of February.

AQUITTAL OF CALER J. McNULTY.—McNulty, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, charged with embezzlement of the public funds, has been acquitted in the first case brought to an issue, which contained three counts.—The first charging a felonious conversion of the sum of \$750 of the money of the U. S. to his own use—the second a felonious investment of the like sum in property—the third, with having embezzled a like sum by loaning it to one Thomas Moody. There are yet five other indictments against him, the trial of which have been postponed until the December term of the Court. Judge Daniel refused a motion made to reduce the amount of bail, and he is still held in \$17,000 for his appearance to answer the charge of embezzlement.—Union.

The Runaway Negroes.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the District, and several of the Counties of Maryland, last week in consequence of the elopement of seventy or eighty Negroes, armed with scythes, bludgeons, guns and pistols. The Port Tobacco Times, from which section the negroes mostly started, gives the following account:

Last Saturday night, or early Sunday morning, some seventy or eighty, and perhaps more, as it is impossible to ascertain the correct number, negroes absconded from this vicinity. They went off without any provocation, and on the part of their owners, the least suspicion. There is from what we learn, not the least doubt but that their masters' premises on Saturday afternoon—their usual holiday—they had not the remotest idea of running away at the time they did. A gentleman living about six miles from this village had every negro on his place except two in the gang. This is the second gang that has left this county within a few weeks, and we fear if some mode is not fallen upon to put a stop to it, our planters will have but a beggarly number to gather in their crops. There seems to be a strange and singular spirit come over this portion of our population of late."

The negroes passed through Washington City on Monday night, and soon as the information could be given by the police officers, were pursued by about two hundred citizens of Washington, who, however, were unable to overtake them. A portion of the gang was captured on Wednesday, as will be seen by the following article from the Union:

CAPTURE OF THIRTY-ONE OF THE RUNAWAY NEGROES.—We learn that yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, a gang of thirty-eight of these negroes were discovered on the Frederick road, about a fourth of a mile beyond Rockville. Soon after the alarm was given, the sheriff of the county, accompanied by a posse of citizens of that village, started in pursuit, and came within sight of them near Gaithersville, six miles from Rockville. The negroes then left the turnpike, striking into the woods, and were followed closely by a Capt. Jackson and six men, who, with the rest of the citizens, were all mounted. The main body of the pursuers under the sheriff posted themselves where it was thought the negroes would again enter the road. They, however, made their appearance in a large field, about a mile from where they had entered the woods, and came to a stand. Capt. Jackson and his companions soon reached them, and called out to them to surrender, which they refused to do; and, closing their ranks, commenced snapping pistols, with which many of them were armed, at their pursuers. Finding that their fire-arm could not be discharged, they commenced an assault with stones and bludgeons, when Jackson fired and wounded one slightly. The whole body then retreated to a swamp on the other side of the field. Soon afterwards, the main body of the citizens joined their companions; and, charging into the swamp, fired a volley on the runaways, which wounded eight—four seriously, and one dangerously. Twenty-three immediately surrendered, and the rest made off. Those who could walk, were secured with ropes, and marched into Rockville, and lodged in the county jail. The wounded were conveyed there in a wagon. By last night, eight others had been secured and lodged in the jail with their companions. The rest are probably retaken ere this. Some of the negroes say that there is another gang of thirty out, and others deny the statement. They eloped on Saturday last.

The New Post Office Law.

The resignation of many Postmasters on account of the small compensation allowed under the new law is likely, we fear, to occasion some embarrassment to the Department if not to the country. We learn from the Union that the Postmaster General felt himself under the necessity of considering whether he had authority to apply any portion of the funds appropriated by Congress to meet the deficiencies of the Department, to the payment of such Postmasters as are not adequately compensated under the new law. On this question he asked the opinion of the Attorney General, and that gentleman replied in a letter which occupies two columns of the Union. His opinion is in favor of the exercise by the Postmaster General of the power alluded to, and the following official order has accordingly been issued:

POST OFFICE, July 9, 1845.

Ordered, That, from and after the 1st day of July, 1845, every deputy postmaster whose commissions on the postage of letters at 80 per cent., and of newspapers at 50 per cent., under the act of 3d March, 1845, shall be short of the sum of \$6 25 for any one quarter, or of the proportionate part of that sum for any fraction of a quarter; be authorized to credit himself, in a separate item in his account current, for extra commission on the postage of letters at 20 per cent., under the act of 3d March, 1845.

If the Postmaster be entitled to the allowance of 30 per cent. for night service, he will not credit the extra commission here mentioned, as 50 per cent. is the utmost which can be allowed in any case under the law.

Ordered, That every deputy postmaster whose commissions on the postage of letters and newspapers, and other allowances, shall exceed the sum of \$6 25 in any one quarter, or the due proportion of the said sum in any part of a quarter, be authorized, in the event that such commissions and allowances fall short of the amount to which such deputy postmaster was entitled for the corresponding quarter of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1845, to credit himself, in a separate item in his account current, for such amount of extra commissions as shall make the whole amount credited equal to the same; the extra commissions to be subject to the provision contained in the 41st section of the act of 3d March, 1845, and to the regulations of the department issued in pursuance thereof.

G. JOHNSON.

The Union says: "The Postmaster General was very reluctant to place such a construction upon the law, as would give him power over the compensation of fourteen thousand officers. But the necessity of the case required something to be done. Postmasters were resigning in such numbers, as to create an apprehension that the public service would be materially injured, unless some further compensation could be given them. It was certain that, in some of the important offices, the Postmasters would not only receive no compensation, but would be actually in debt some hundreds of dollars, if their pay were limited to the per centum on the postage."

THE HOT WEATHER.—At Boston, at 2 o'clock on Saturday, the mercury was at 101d. At New York, on Monday, at 3 o'clock, it rose to 99d; and at 12 o'clock in Philadelphia, it was at 100d., at 2 o'clock 102d., and at 3 o'clock 101d. They had, however, at both Philadelphia and New York, on Monday, a plentiful shower of rain, whilst we were favored with but a momentary shower in Baltimore, yesterday, it rose as high as 95d. at 4 o'clock, having been in close proximity to 90d. from 10 o'clock in the morning.—Sun of Tuesday.

U. S. MILITARY MOVEMENT.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 6th instant announces the arrival at that port of the 4th regiment of U. S. Infantry from Fort Jessup. The 3d regiment was daily expected. They are on the route to the Rio Grande, and have been preceded by the 1st regiment of Dragoons, under command of Capt. THOMAS, by land.

Gov. THOMAS.—The Herald states that Gov. Thomas has filed a bill in the Court of Chancery for a divorce from his wife, Sarah C. P. Thomas, and giving, of course, the reasons on which the application is based.—Balt. Clipper.

Later from Mexico.

By the schooner Creole, which arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst., the journals of that city have received files of Mexican papers to the 18th June, and from Vera Cruz to the 15th.

The Mexican editors begin to believe that Texas will reject their overtures, and in that event, are inveighing against the government for reducing people to the shame of offering terms to a revolted province, and of seeing those terms haughtily refused.

A French vessel of war had arrived at Vera Cruz, bringing the intelligence of the rejection by the Texan Congress of the treaty for the acknowledgment by Mexico of Texan independence. This added fuel to the war feeling.

Gen. Rangle, the chief conspirator in the affair of the 7th, in Mexico, has been condemned by the court martial to ten years' imprisonment. The sentence has passed to the supreme court martial, and it is thought that the sentence will be changed to that of death.

Gen. Tornel has been sent to the army on the frontiers of Texas.

Ex-President Bustamante arrived in the last packet from England, offering his long sword to the government in defence of Mexico's rights against the United States. It is thought he will be ordered to the command-in-chief of the army for Texas.

A U. S. war schooner came into port on the evening of the 23d, (name unknown) said to be from Cartagena, and sailed before sunrise on the 24d; said to be bound for Pensacola. An order had been given by the Mexican Government for the better security of their steamships, that they be taken into the river Alvarado, out of reach of an enemy.

The insult offered the French Minister and suite form the subject of recrimination in very subtle tones between the Courier Francaise and the Siglo XIX. The former asserts the French Minister narrowly escaped assassination, through the energy and bravery of his Secretary, whilst the Siglo depreciates the discussion of the subject as tending to inflame the minds of the populace, and probably cause greater evils to follow.

On the reception of the proclamation issued by President Jones, calling a convention to decide on the question of annexation, the President Herrera, published a proclamation, authorizing the enlistment of troops for the purpose of sustaining the honor of Mexico, but the sinews of war appeared to be failing.

Business was dull. The publication of the new tariff was shortly expected. The French bark of war *La Requinise*, and two brigs, and the British brig of war *Perseus*, were at Vera Cruz on the 24th.

From the New Orleans Tropic.

Important Movement of Troops.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived last evening from Natchitoches, that on Sunday evening last, a messenger from Washington reached General Taylor—the officer in command at Fort Jessup—with orders to put his troops in motion for the Rio Grande. Immediate preparations were made for a start; and, on Wednesday, two regiments of infantry were to leave on steamboats for this city, while the second regiment of mounted dragoons, under the command of Colonel Twiggs, was to strike across through Texas.—The infantry will probably reach this city to-day or to-morrow, where they will remain until transports can be engaged

Will Mexico Declare War?

Under this caption, the last Philadelphia Inquirer, a Whig paper, has the following speculation. Politicians here differ about the course which Mexico will pursue. Governor Shannon and Captain Stockton incline to the opinion that her clamorous and infuriated people will hurry the government into hostile measures. Other politicians here will not believe that England will permit Mexico to declare war. They say she has an interest to keep her at peace, and that England has peace or war in the palm of her hand. A few days must now decide the question. Unless England is blindly intent on war with the United States, and she may think it the time to strike at us, she will urge upon her ally to keep the peace.—Union.

Will Mexico Declare War?

"The Congress of Texas having agreed to annexation, much anxiety will now be felt as to the course of Mexico. She is bound, in some measure, by fidelity to her own character, to declare war. This, too, she has threatened to do more than once, in official public documents, and her people are said to be ripe for a campaign on the part of the government. Mr. Shannon expresses the opinion, that, willing as the present rulers of Mexico may be to avoid hostilities, yet the excited spirit of the army and the people may compel the government to declare war. And yet such a declaration, under the circumstances, would amount to little or nothing, should Mexico receive no assistance, direct or indirect, from England or France. The popular mind is in a wretched condition of instability. The present rulers, it is evident, have little hold upon the affections of the people. Every thing may be said to be in a confused and uncertain state. Mexico, moreover, would have much to lose, and little to gain, by war. Nevertheless, great anxiety will be felt as to the decision of the government. To do nothing—to yield tamely and quietly to the act of annexation—would make her appear spiritless and imbecile before the world. To declare war, and thus invite the seizure of California, or some other similar act, would be an alternative any thing but comfortable. Her position is of the most unenviable kind. A valuable portion of her territory torn from her, in the first instance, by a revolution, and now transferred to a neighboring republic—another portion (California) in a condition of revolt, if not of independence, as relates to the supreme government—her leading soldier and chieftain just driven into exile—her President the other day seized by a mob, and held for some hours a prisoner—the Camanche Indians ravaging her borders—with little national strength—no harmony in her popular mind—her position as a nation, in fact, insupportable. It is probable that under these circumstances, she will declare war, or commence any act of aggression, or retaliation against the United States? A few weeks longer, and we shall know her decision."

A Valuable Discovery in Africa.

It is stated in a letter recently published in the columns of the National Intelligencer, that a new race of people have been discovered near the mission established by the American Board at Saboon, who are described as being far superior to any upon the coast, and whose language is represented as one of the most perfect and harmonious in all the world; who have among them a tradition that some two centuries ago a stranger came to their country and instructed them in civilization and their duties; who are acquainted with the facts and truths of the Holy Scriptures, and who are remarkably prepared for the reception of further knowledge. They are at present removing from the mission towards the coast, and the missionaries cherish the hope that through their agency civilization and christianity may be widely diffused.

Emigrants to Oregon.

The Ohio "Statesman" of the 24th instant furnishes some extracts of letters from an Oregon emigrant from northwestern Ohio. The last is dated on the 20th May, from the camp in the neighborhood of Little Vermilion, about 160 miles from the State line, in the vicinity of the Kansas Indians. The Kansas were great cattle-stealers. The emigrant writes on the 20th May: "This day we met with some men coming in from the mountains, who tell us that the road, for 100 miles ahead, is lined with Oregon emigrants. We also saw two men from the Westport company, who are camped 20 miles from us; they were on the hunt of their captain, who left them on Sunday last, to go to another camp, and has not been seen since. We are all well and joy and peace now reign in our camp. It is now 11 o'clock at night, and guard duty frequent; so I must close, or get no sleep. You will hear from me every opportunity I get. I send this by the men from the mountains."

Pretty and True.

A late writer, in an article recommending rural pursuits, says: "A love of country, and of rural pursuits, induces early rising; and the glow of health which mantles on the lovely cheeks of the fair who rise with the lark, and the brightness of the eye that glitters with healthful radiance, is more fascinating to the eye and heart of man than the artificial rosette hue to be found in the ball-room."

Ll-Fated Quebec.

The simple record of the two terrible devastations by fire in Quebec, sufficiently exhibits their extent, and affords a faint idea of the degree of suffering and deprivation consequent upon these appalling visitations. The two fires consumed three thousand houses, and rendered twenty thousand persons homeless. Upwards of seven thousand persons received food from the public charity on the two days succeeding the last fire. The suffering and destitution, no one at this distance can really appreciate. It can be done that has any sympathy and charity? How will those who roll in affluence here and elsewhere answer the interrogatory?—Albany Argus.

The Wheeling Times of Monday says.

"We are indebted to the kindness of our postmaster for a slip containing the information that a very severe fire has occurred in Indianapolis, Ia. One third of the city is stated to be in ruins, and the post office and many of the public buildings saved with difficulty."

In Fayette County, Missouri.

Mr. E. Paine had forty sheep killed by dogs in one night, and fifty dogs were killed in the neighborhood in consequence.

Escape of an Alligator.

An Alligator "twelve feet long," escaped from a show box at Brooklyn, N. Y., made for the East river, and has not been heard from since. The New York Mirror intimates that the music of the band playing at the "sweet home," awoke soft remembrances of his native place on the banks of the Mississippi, and by this time he is most likely off the Capes of Florida.

Disease, Despair and Death.

On Friday evening a woman, with an infant at her breast, and three children, all of whom were suffering from that horrible and loathsome disease, the small pox, were sent up from New York to the Island as vagrants. On arriving at their destination, the small pox hospital, the woman sprang into the water with her infant. A convict who was on the boat plunged into the water to the rescue, and brought her safe to the shore, but the child was drowned.

Military Disposition in Texas.

Gov. Yell, of Arkansas, hasarrived in Texas, and informs the editors of the Intelligencer that a cordon of forts will be thrown from Fort Washita to the Rio Grande—Fort Washita to remain—a fort to be established on the head waters of the Trinity or Colorado, and to be located on the head waters. Three regiments will be ordered there.

Emigration to Texas.

The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer of the 28th ult., says: "The tide of emigration to Texas this season had already commenced; large numbers pass through this place on their way to that country, and from them we learn that the number of those who go out this fall will greatly exceed that of any other year."

From Hayti.

We learn, says the New York Journal of Commerce, from Capt. Cutts, of the brig Hayti, sailed from Port Republic, July 4th, that President Pierrot and the Minister of the Interior, are still at Cape Haytien. The Dominicans have attacked and taken, after an engagement of four hours, the town of Lascahobas. They numbered about 500 strong, against 150 Haytiens, of the town of Lascahobas. They claim the town as a part of their original territory. The Haytiens have marched against them with three regiments of about 1200 men, having at their head two skillful officers; and three more regiments are ordered by the Minister of War to march immediately. The latest news from the seat of War, was that the Dominicans had fled, after having burnt down Lascahobas. They being informed that a strong force were marching against them. Generals Merisot and Bobosant, at the head of two large columns from the North, had taken Hiti; Saxaron, and many other little towns on the frontier, and had gone into the interior as far as Lamate, a small town, thus getting possession of all the mahogany which had been cut by the Dominicans.

President Pierrot has determined to make the Cape the capital of this part of the Island, in place of St. Marc's Port au Prince. This movement has given decided affront to the people of the two latter places. Pierrot has been actively engaged in enlisting recruits for his army.

From Hayti.

The Supreme Court of New York has delivered an elaborate opinion in the case of Polly Bodine, directing a new trial and deciding all the points raised by her counsel, on the last trial, in her favor.

The St. Louis Republican of the 20th ult.

says that such is the influx of emigrants into that city, that many are obliged to go to the interior. Twelve hundred houses were erected in St. Louis last year and the number erected this year so far exceeds the number of last year for the same months.

Shoes by Machinery.

The Journal de Paris says that an operation in the Rue des Villes Amoyennes has invented a machine to make shoes, by means of which any person possessing sufficient strength to turn a wheel, can in the course of a day finish fifty pairs of excellent shoes of every size.

Fire!

A stable belonging to Mr. Baker, close to his tannery, was discovered to be on fire about 1 o'clock on Saturday last. Our fire company and citizens were soon on the spot, but only in time to save some of the burning timbers. The stable was a small one, and as no other property was destroyed the loss is not serious. It is not known how the fire was communicated.

Cheap Postage Anecdote.

A story is told of a native of the Emerald Isle who recently received a letter from a brother Irishman at Boston soliciting advice. The letter cost him twenty-five cents, the old price, and the writer requested a speedy answer. The receiver of the epistle immediately wrote back to his friend at Boston a short note to the following effect: "As it would cost the old price to answer your letter now, I shall wait till the 1st of July when it comes cheaper. So till then please keep your letter safe, and you'll save money by it do you see. Oh! by the bye, I might tell you that Biddy McMurtry is married, and got a fine boy she has, but it's no use puttin' you to any extra expense for postage; so I'll put off givin' you the information till the price is reduced. JIMMY McW. June the Twentieth, '45."

Cumberland Coals.

Mr. Josiah Williams, chief engineer, of the steamer Great Western, has furnished the following statement, over his signature, to the Mount Savage company, relative to the superiority of Maryland coal for the purpose of generating steam: "On the last homeward passage of the Great Western we were supplied with coals by the Maryland and New York iron and coal companies, from their mines at Mount Savage, Maryland, and burnt no other coals during the entire passage. "The coals produced a quick and intense heat. They are far superior in all respects to any American coals I have ever tested or seen, and for making steam, economy, &c., they are quite equal to the best Welsh coals, or any coals yet known. The consumption per day was not greater than of other coals."

Suburb and Mesmerism.

Operations in the mesmeric state begin to be quite common, and all ways attended with the best results. The Kennebec Journal, says, that Miss Patty Crommet, well known as a highly respectable Milliner of Angueta, was put into a mesmeric sleep by Doctor Josiah Dean of Bangor, when a tumor weighing 2 pounds and 5 ounces was taken out by Dr. H. H. Hill. During the operation which lasted about 6 minutes, she was wholly insensible, and when awakened up, stated that she knew nothing of what had been passing. On being inquired of if she had any consciousness whatever during the progress of the operation, she said she had not.

Coup de Soleil.

We do not recollect any summer within several years when so many have died from the effects of the extreme heat of the sun as this. Yesterday we mentioned three cases—to-day we have two more: a German, name unknown, who was found sunstruck on the Gentry Road on Tuesday evening, was taken to the Charity hospital, where he died yesterday.

Isaac Newton Woolridge.

of Richmond, Va., was taken there yesterday; his sickness proceeded from a similar cause.—N. O. Bee.

Heavy Affliction.

We are sorry to learn (says the Rockingham Register) that Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Pitman, living not far from his father's (Red Bank's) Shenandoah, have lost not less than six children within the last two or three weeks. The little innocents all sleep side by side in the grave-yard. Their names are Martha, Susan, Jane Amanda, Maria Louisa, Ann Pauline, Virginia Sarson, and Isaac Overall. They died of what seemed to be the scarlet fever and measles combined.

New Destructive Implement.

James O'Connor, of Mulberry street, New York, states that he has invented an instrument of war which, assisted by nine men, he could enter and demolish the strongest fortification, or attack, disperse and destroy a solid square of 100,000 men. Mr. O'Connor dates his invention as far back as 1831, and says that he has been in correspondence with the Duke of Wellington and other official personages on the subject.

Compliments to Mr. Bancroft.

In the last number of Home's Mercantile Magazine, in its editor records various interesting facts gleaned from a conversation with C. Edwards Lester, our United States Consul for Genoa, and now on a visit to this country. In one part of the article, where reference is made to the sensation created in Europe by the appointment of such men as Wheaton, Irving, &c., to foreign diplomatic stations, the writer says, "we have been told by Mr. Lester that the selection of Mr. Bancroft as Secretary of the Navy was received at Florence with a feeling which amounted almost to enthusiasm. Even the Grand Duke of Tuscany expressed his delight when he received the intelligence and his librarian remarked that Mr. Pelk's administration could not fail to win the highest respect of Europe, if the selection of Mr. Bancroft could be considered a fair indication of the spirit of the new President; for, in Florence, where literary men since the days of the Medici, and even before the downfall of her republic, have always adorned the court, and often controlled her public conduct, an enlightened policy has always prevailed, and scholars, without distinction of party, have been called to devote themselves actively to the affairs of State."

At a recent meeting of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York.

Order was made to remove Bishop Onderdonk from his professorship in that institution. The motion was rejected by the decisive vote of 11 to 1.

Explosion of a Soda Fountain.

As some persons were engaged in charging a soda fountain, in the extensive establishment of Mr. Randall, under Barnum's hotel, yesterday, an explosion occurred, with a noise equal to the report of a small field piece, driving out a portion of the head of the fountain, and causing some temporary injury to a colored man engaged in the work, apparently stunning him, and depriving him for a time of his senses. He, however, recovered in the course of the day. The accident occurred of course in the working part of the establishment, where the beverage is manufactured.—Ball, Sun.

Singular Accident.

As a lady, resident in Charles street, near the Spring, was, on Sunday, about to apply a bottle of aromatic salts to the nose of her husband, quite an explosion took place within the bottle, knocking off the top, and driving a quantity of the salts and particles of glass into the gentleman's face and eyes, thereby causing a great deal of suffering and some apprehensions for the sight of one eye.—16.

Dying.

We understand that Wm. Stewart, convicted of the murder of his father some ten years since, was yesterday evening supposed to be dying, in the penitentiary. He has been for some months declining under a pulmonary affection, and his death has been some time expected.

Murder.

Col. Davenport, an old and respectable citizen of Illinois, for a long time past a resident of Rock Island, was murdered on the 4th inst., by five men, who, after having shot him, robbed him, says the Chicago Journal, of \$600 and his watch.

Married.

At Shepherdstown, on Wednesday evening the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. V. ALBERT, M. C. G. A., of Harpers-Ferry, to Miss MARY E. HAVN, of Shepherdstown.

In Middletown, Frederick county, Va., on the 1st inst., by the Rev. John A. ALLEN, of the City of Washington, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of the late RICHARD MONROE, daughter of J. A. B. Esq., of the former place.

On Thursday the 31st ult., at the University of Virginia, by the Rev. Richard Mendenhall, of the City of Louisiana, to Miss NANCY S., daughter of the late Moses T. Hunter, Esq., of Va.

At Cumberland, Md., on Wednesday the 2d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Buel, Mr. CHARLES H. LOCHER, of Mount Airy, to Miss MARY E. ORRICK, of Mount Airy, Virginia.

In Baltimore, on Thursday, 10th instant, by Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Captain JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, U. S. Topographical Engineer, to LYDIA, daughter of the Hon. Louis McLane.

At Eggleston, near Richmond, on Thursday, 10th instant, by the Rev. S. S. SUMNER, E. BOB KELLY, Esq., to Miss NANCY LANE, eldest daughter of the late Archibald Lane, of Hanover.

DIED.

On Friday last, in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN BARR, consort of Mr. Stephen Barr of this town. The deceased had been afflicted with a pulmonary affection for about 18 months, and for the last three months was confined to her bed, extremely feeble. She bore it all with the patience and resignation of a true Christian; and set an example, which, it is hoped, will be the lot of many a suffering invalid, who minister to her relief, and smoothed her dying pillow. Her death was a triumphant one—exhibiting the unspeakable consolations of Religion, when every earthly sorrow falls.

In Smithfield, on the 12th instant, Mr. JOHN W. BARR, in the 21st year of his age. His friends derive comfort in the reflection that he departed this life in the hope of a blessed immortality.

On Sunday morning, the 8th instant, at his residence in Clarke county, Mr. CATHERINE MITCHELL, an advanced age, universally beloved, and most sincerely lamented.

Near Vincennes, Indiana, on the 18th ult., Mr. JAMES JOHNSON, aged about 42 years. The deceased was the son of a brother of Mr. David Johnson, of Kabetown.

After a short illness, on the 31st instant, at his residence, Orange Court-house, Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, Sen., in the 83d year of his age. He was greatly distinguished for his probity of character, and highly esteemed by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

On Thursday last, in the 75th year of his age, and after a short illness, died a respectable citizen of the section of the country in which he resided.

At Harpers-Ferry, on Wednesday morning the 8th instant, Mr. DANIEL O'BOYLE, aged 35 years.

On Sunday the 6th instant, after a few days illness, Mr. CHARLES SHEPHERD, a worthy and esteemed citizen of Loudoun, aged about 60 years. He was united in marriage to the daughter of an affectionate husband and father.

At Cottage, near Millwood, Clarke county, on Tuesday evening, July 1st, Miss EVELYN HARRISON, youngest daughter of the late Ben Harrison, Esq., of Berkeley Springs, and grand daughter of the late John Page of Page Brook.

At his residence, near Franeyburgh, Muskingum co., Ohio, on Thursday the 26th of June, Mr. JOHN WIMBURN, aged 57 years and three days. The deceased was a native of Chateaufort, Jefferson county, Virginia, from which place he removed to this county, in 1825, where, by his kindness as a neighbor and exemplary walk as a Christian, he was highly respected by all who were acquainted with him.—ZEVILLE GAZETTE.

On Wednesday night last, GEORGE WILLIAM, son of John W. and Margaret Crane, of this town, aged four months.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET—July 17, 1845.

CATTLE—There were 520 head of Beef Cattle offered at the scales yesterday, 435 of which were disposed of to city butchers at prices ranging from \$2 50 to \$5 75 most, per 100 lbs, which is a slight decline in prices.

HOGS—The supply of live Hogs in market is light and the demand good—sales have taken place at \$4 75 to \$5 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Short light—small grades Howard at \$4 37 1/2 for good mixed brands; fresh ground choice brands is held at \$4 43 1/2; we note a sale of new flour at \$4 50—Receipts of flour yesterday, 48,000 bushels; we read ground from old wheat, and \$4 50 a new flour for new and old mixed wheat. Susquehanna flour can be had at \$4 37 1/2. Rye flour \$2 94 a bushel.

WHEAT—The supply of new Wheat is tolerably fair, with a good demand. Sales of white wheat for family flour, at 95 to 81. We quote good to prime red at 85 to 92 cents per bushel, and ordinary to good at 80 to 85 cents. No white Corn last night sold at 42 1/2, we quote at 42 a 43 cents, and yellow 41 a 43 cents. New Oats are selling at 30 cents, and old at 22. Rye 35.

BACON—We quote Western Shoulders at 64 cents; Bacon 71 cents; assorted, by Hams 71 a 73 cents, and small and prime do 8 a 9 cents—Baltimore packed Bacon is held as follows: Shoulders 64 a 67 cents; Sides 71 and 73 cents a 10. Lard, No. 1 Western in kegs, 8 a 9, and in tubs 7 a 8.

THE FLOUR MARKET.

At Georgetown, on the 16th instant, \$4 25 a 5 00

At Alexandria, on the 16th instant, 4 25 a 4 50

At Winchester, on the 15th instant, 3 85 a 4 13

At Philadelphia, on the 12th instant, 4 25 a 4 37

At New York, on the 12th instant, 4 50 a 4 87

At Boston, on the 12th instant, 4 62 a 4 75

Miscellaneous Notices.

Camp Meeting Notice.

There will be a Camp Meeting held on the land of Mr. John A. Miller, two miles South of Martinsburg, commencing on Friday, the 8th of August. Our friends of the adjoining circuits and stations are invited to attend. Persons wishing to tent on the ground, are requested to prepare with tent frames, &c., as no poles or timber of any description can be cut on or adjoining the land. Thursday the 31st of July, is the day fixed upon to prepare the ground. THE COMMITTEE.

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UNITED STATES HOTEL, SHEPHERDSTOWN, VIRGINIA.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has leased and just newly fitted up the Brick House on main street, Shepherdstown, on the corner opposite Entier's Hotel, as one of public entertainment. From his friends in Jefferson and the neighboring counties, he would ask a call, as will be his constant aim to render his house in every respect comfortable and agreeable to visitors and boarders. Terms moderate, and made to suit the times.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me as Trustee, by James Musgrove, to secure a debt due from him to Henry and John Brantner, as therein mentioned, and dated the 1st day of November, 1841, and also recorded, I shall sell, on Saturday the 9th day of August, 1845, to sell for cash, or on such credit as the parties may agree upon, on the premises in the possession of the said James Musgrove, on Water street, in the town of Shepherdstown, the

Following Property, to wit:

- 1 Gray Horse, 1 sorrel Mare, 1 young bay Mare, 1 Colt, 1 small brown Mare;

- 1 Wagon and Gear;

- 1 Bar-shear Plough, 2 Double-shovel Ploughs and 1 single do;

- 3 Feather Beds and Bedding;

- 1 Walnut Bureau, and 8 Chairs.

July 18, 1845. WM. LUCAS, Trustee.

EXTRA TRAIN.

An Extra Train of Cars will leave Harpers-Ferry on the morning of the 26th instant, at 6 o'clock A. M., pass Charlestown, at half past 6, and arrive at Winchester at 8 o'clock. Returning same evening, leave Winchester at 5 P. M.

The interesting ceremony of that day, can do so by this Train, and return home the same evening—July 18, 1845. J. G. HEIST, Agent.

Proposals to Contractors.

Proposals will be received until the 21st instant, to construct some Walling round the Court-house yard, also Coping for the same, of the same width with that in front of the building, but flat—also for two stone gutters to convey the water from the building to the street. The masonry to be done with sand and lime. The execution of the coping not to be inferior to what has already been put on the wall. Payment will be made by draft on the Sheriff of Jefferson county, payable on the 1st day of November next. BRAXTON DAVENPORT, Com'r.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John Duckwall, to the subscriber, as Trustee, dated the 10th day of March, 1843, to secure the payment of certain sums of money therein specified, which deed is duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of Jefferson county, Va., I will sell, at public sale, in front of Carter's Hotel, in Charlestown, on Thursday the 21st day of August, 1845, for ready money,

All the Interest

of the said John Duckwall in the FARM upon which he now resides, in the county of Jefferson—being three-sevenths of the same—lying on Bullskin, adjoining the lands of Warner W. Throckmorton, Francis McCormick and others. All the improvements of the above farm are on the part conveyed in said deed.

Such title as is vested in the undersigned, will be made to the purchaser. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock, M., on day and place above mentioned. CHARLES H. CLARK, Trustee.

200 BLACK BOTTLES, at 75 cents per dozen—for sale by—

J. H. BEARD.

Bargains, Bargains.

MILLER & TATE will dispose of their Summer Stock of Goods at Cost, and ask Ladies and gentlemen in search of Goods to give them a call. Call early, and secure great bargains. July 18, 1845.

Cheese, Oranges and Lemons.

JUST received by

July 18. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Furniture, Furniture!

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.

Agricultural.



THE AMERICAN FARMER. A HOMELY BALLAD, BORROWED AND ALTERED FROM THE "OLD ENGLISH FARMER."

Here's health to the farmer who tills the land, Made the best and the wisest on earth... That can rival the American Farmer, I swear, Derry-down, down.

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ROTATION IN CROPS.

It is indeed a matter of astonishment, that at this day, after so great improvements have been made in agriculture, and so much light thrown upon the subject by science and scientific men...

see the black jack oak farmer, and they began to talk about their crops and farms, as farmers are very apt to do. "How is it," said the first, "that you manage on this poor soil to beat me in my crops?"

TAILED BUTTER may be purified in the following manner: Melt and skim it, then put into a piece of well toasted bread; in a few moments the butter will lose its offensive taste and smell, and be ready for use.

GREASE SPOTS.—Magnesia rubbed upon the spot, covered with clean paper, and a warm iron placed above, will draw out grease.

HENRY BEDINGER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will practice in the Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, and Berkeley counties.

B. F. WASHINGTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Charlottesville, Jefferson Co., Va.

DR. ALEXANDER offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlottesville and the vicinity.

GEORGE W. SAPPINGTON, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke counties.

GARTER'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...

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.

Hathaway Hot-Air Cook Stoves. PERSONS that may be in want of the above named Stoves, are respectfully informed that the subscriber has become the purchaser of the right for selling them in Jefferson county, Virginia.

Boots and Shoes. JUST received from Philadelphia, a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, viz: Men's Seal Boots, do. Calf do.

Superior Leghorn Hats. A HANDSOME assortment Gentlemen's Leghorn Hats, all prices.

Getting Poor on Rich Land, and Rich on Poor Land. From the Indiana Farmer and Gardener.

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

TIN WARE.—A good assortment, for sale by CRANE & SADDLER.

FISH.—A few barrels No. 1 new HERRINGS, just received.

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

STARR'S celebrated Congress, Rappee and Macabean Snuff; Cigars & Tobacco; just opened at T. RAWLINS.

PAINT & OIL, for sale by T. RAWLINS.

LIST OF LETTERS

- REMAINING in the Post Office at Harpers-Ferry, Va., on the 30th June, 1845, which, if not taken out before the first of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters. A—H. V. Andrews. B—Mr. Beckham, Henry Buckles, Sr., Wm. E. Burton, Robert Barnhart, Jacob Burns, 2; Wm. Brown, Thomas Butler, Nelson Barger, Timothy Briarty.

CYPRINUS SHINGLES. ON hand, a few thousand prime Cypress Shingles, for sale low. E. M. AISQUITH.

Headache Remedy. THIS distressing complaint may be cured by using one bottle of Sophia's Sick Headache Remedy, which has cured thousands of the worst cases.

Oil of Tannin for Leather. MONEY TO BE SAVED! THE proprietors of this preparation say without any hesitation, that it is the best article in use.

Watches, Jewelry, &c. THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally, to his fine stock of Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Bar Iron. JUST received, a large supply of Hughes' fine Bar Iron, from 3/4 to 1 1/2 inch; band 1 1/2 inch wide to 4 inch; square from 1 to 1 1/2 inch.

East India Hair Dye. FOR COLORING THE HAIR PERFECTLY BLACK OR BROWN. THIS preparation will color the coarsest red or grey hair the most beautiful black or brown.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c.—White Lead in Oil, large and small Kegs, Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Japan, &c.

Balm of Columbin.—FOR THE HAIR. PERSONS who have thin hair, or whose hair is falling out, have here an article that will keep it from falling out, and increase the growth of it to a remarkable degree.

WEAK LUNGS and WEAK BREAST. when any person is predisposed to consumption, it generally manifests itself by certain symptoms, which are called COUGH, SPITTING, and RHEUMATISM.

PARSALETTES.—A new and beautiful article—just received for sale. May 16. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

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.

SHINGLES.—8,000 Prime Oak Shingles, for sale by J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL.

THE undersigned, having no other ambition to serve than that of paying his honest debts, and those for which he is liable, and supporting himself in an honorable way, begs leave to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has taken charge of his

LARGE and very commodious three-story BRICK HOTEL, in Charlottesville, Jefferson county, Virginia.

This Hotel is well known at home as well as abroad for the comforts of its pleasant parlors, its delightful chambers, and its very healthy and desirable location—situated in the centre of the town—the front presenting a southern exposure, adjoining the public square, near the market house, and but a few steps from the Court House, having a good pavement leading to the latter—nearly opposite the post office—and in all respects decidedly the most desirable and convenient location for all business transactions in the city.

The undersigned deems it quite necessary to add, that it will be the constant desire of his heart to keep a genteel, orderly and dignified house, and promises to spare no labor or attention on his part to make it equal, if not more agreeable, than heretofore.

The chambers are all large, airy and comfortable, with fire-places in each, and boarders can have choice of wood or coal for fuel.

For Hire. SADDLE and Harness Horses.—Also a Barouch and Driver, by G. W. SAPPINGTON.

STONE CUTTING. WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, and adjoining counties, who may wish to mark the graves of their lamented dead, that he still continues to make and superintend

Having purchased an extensive QUARRY of the most beautiful White and Variegated MARBLE, and an extensive water power to saw and polish with, his prices will be LOW.

Further Proof of the Efficacy of Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound in relieving afflicted man.

MR. GEORGE T. WARRINGTON, residing in York street, Federal Hill, Baltimore, was attacked with a violent cough and sore throat, and after trying many remedies, was induced by a friend to use Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound, and before using one bottle was entirely cured.

ANOTHER, YET MORE ASTONISHING. Mrs. HENRIETTA MERRICK, residing in Monument street, between Canal and Edes streets, was attacked with a very severe cough and pain in the breast, which was so intense that it extended to her shoulders. She was afflicted also with a pain in the side.

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Saddle and Harness Manufactory.

THE undersigned would take occasion to return thanks to his many kind friends for the liberal encouragement extended towards him for the last few years. With the commencement of the new year he has been enabled to make a change in his business, which will prove alike of advantage to his customers, and beneficial to himself.

Saddles, Carriage & Wagon Harness, equal, if not superior, to that of any other manufactory in this section of country.

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

JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

No. 1, Miller's Row. JAMES McDANIEL tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to state to his friends and the public generally, that the Boot and Shoe-making will be carried on in its various branches, with redoubled energy, under the name of JAMES McDANIEL & Co., who will have on hand at all times, the best materials, and also the very best workmen that can be procured, and will warrant their work to be inferior to none made in the Valley, and at prices which (they humbly conceive) will render entire satisfaction.

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BALTIMORE CITY.

JOHN WONDERLY, Formerly Conductor of the Balt. & Ohio RAIL-ROAD. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL China, Glass and Liverpool Ware-House, No. 47, South street, Baltimore.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he will sell any articles in his line of business as cheap, or perhaps cheaper than any other house in this city.

FOUNTAIN INN, (LATE BELTZHOVER'S), LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. W. W. DIX, ARTHUR L. FOGG, PROPRIETORS.

HAVING leased this extensive and favorite establishment, and entirely renovated and refitted it thoroughly, so that it can compare advantageously with any similar establishment in the Union, have no hesitation in endeavoring to attract the attention of the travelling public to this favorite Hotel.

A CARD. THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Merchants, Apothecaries, and others in Virginia and elsewhere, to his assortment of

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c., viz: Ball's Sarsaparilla—Sands' Sarsaparilla, Chapman's Worm Mixture—Swain's Panacea, Wright's do. do., Judd's Patent Ointment, Camphor, refined—Rhubarb, root & powdered, Castor Oil, (cold pressed)—Gum Arabic, Epsom Salts—Roll Brimstone, Magnesia, Calcined and lump, Oil of Lemon and other Oils, Flowers of Sulphur—Camelol—Hydroblumbed, Together with a general assortment of Perfumery and Fancy articles.

COULSON & Co. (Successors to William Emack), WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 4, S. Liberty st., BALTIMORE.

VESTINGS, &c. SUP. Black Satin, Fancy Silk, new style Mar-seilles, white do.; Cravats, Scarfs, Pocket Handks., linen, cotton and silk, &c. of the real Polka style. MILLER & TATE.

WANTED.—Wool, Bacon, and Rags, for which the market price will be paid in goods, by HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co. May 30, 1845.

SHEEP BELLS.—Bells for Sheep and Cows, for sale at E. M. AISQUITH'S. May 30, 1845.

COOKERY BOOK.—A few copies of Mrs. Rundles' celebrated Cook Book. May 30. E. M. AISQUITH.

BIBLES.—Large supply of large and small Family Bibles, of every quality to \$11.—Also, 2 copies Scott's Bible, with Barnes' Notes on the Gospels, Acts, Romans, Corinthians, Galatians and Isaiah—just received and for sale by May 23. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

STRAW MATTING, for sale by HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co. May 23, 1845.

New Style Cassimeres. SOME new styled Fancy Cassimeres expected from Philadelphia this week by MILLER & TATE. May 23.

Silks, Berages, Gimps, &c. WE expect to receive from Philadelphia in a few days, some handsome Silks and Berages; new style, to which we invite the attention of the Ladies. MILLER & TATE. May 23, 1845.

Embroidered Swiss Robes. A BEAUTIFUL article for evening Dresses, a French Embroidered Tarlatine. May 9. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Lin's Balm of China. AN infallible cure for all cuts, burns, sores, &c. The worst cut may be cured in a few hours by the use of this all-healing compound.

THE Complete Cook, containing plain and practical directions for Cooking and House-keeping, with upwards of Seven Hundred Recipes.—Price 25 cents.

THE Kitchen and Fruit Gardener, a select manual of Kitchen Gardening and Culture of Fruits, with description of many valuable fruits—price 25 cents.

THE Complete Florist, containing practical instructions for the management of Green-house plants, Shrubbery, Flower Gardens, &c. Price only 25 cents. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. May 16.

Groceries, Fruits, &c. N. O., Porto Rico and Havana loaf and lump Sugar; Rio, Laguna and St. Domingo Coffee; Imperial and Young Hyson Tea; N. O. Molasses; Bacon and Lard; Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, Raisins; Pepper, Allspice, Ginger; Chocolate, No. 1, 12 1/2 cts. per lb. For sale by ADAM YOUNG, Agent. Harpers-Ferry, April 18, 1845.

HERRING.—10 lbs. HERRINGS, just received by J. J. MILLER & WOODS. June 13.

BULL'S EYE.—Bull's eye Brushes for washing windows. E. M. AISQUITH. May 23.