

The Virginian

Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, The Sciences, Mechanic Arts, Literature, Miscellaneous Reading, General Intelligence and Commercial Summaries.

VOLUME 2

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, JULY 25, 1845.

NUMBER 2

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLEF,
(OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.)
At \$2.00 in advance—\$3.50 if paid within the expiration of the year—or \$3.00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until arrears are paid. Subscribers for less than a year, must in all cases be paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first three insertions and 25 cents for each continuation. Those not marked as the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.
Distant subscriptions and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guarantee the settlement of the same.

General Intelligence.

General Jackson's Will.
Extract of a letter from Nashville, dated June 7, to a gentleman of Washington.
"The last will and testament of the old hero was this day approved in our county, and is of public record. He commenced by giving his body to the dust, whence it came, his soul to God that gave it, &c. &c. leaving his estate, first to the payment of two debts, viz. one of \$8,000, with interest, borrowed of Gen. Plancher, of New Orleans; another of \$10,000, with interest borrowed of Blair & J. R.; and the balance to his son Andrew Jackson, Jr., with the exception of a few servants to his grand-children."
"The sword presented him by the State of Tennessee, he gives to A. J. Donelson, (his nephew,) now charge d'affaires at Texas. The sword presented him at New Orleans, he leaves to Andrew Jackson Coffee, the son of his old friend General Coffee. The sword presented him at Philadelphia, he leaves to his grand-son and namesake. The sword and pistols which he carried through the British and Indian wars, he leaves to General R. Armstrong. The pistols of Washington, by him given to Lafayette, and by Lafayette given to Jackson, he leaves to George Washington Lafayette, the son of General Lafayette. Sundry other presents made him during his long and eventful career are left with his adopted son, with instructions to him, that in the event of war, they shall, upon the restoration of peace, be distributed amongst those who shall have conducted themselves most worthy of their country in the conflict, in the opinion of their countrymen and the ladies."
"It is dated, I think, in September, 1844, and revokes a will made by him several years before. It is in his own steady and firm handwriting, and, like all things that ever fell from his pen, breathes the purest patriotism throughout."

YOUTHFUL MATHEMATICIAN.—Paris has been deeply interested of late by a child six years of age, who not only performed with great facility very complicated numerical calculations, but also resolved some of the elementary problems of algebra. The Academy of Sciences has appointed a committee to examine the Young Prolongand, and to report the methods of which he makes use.
ODD FELLOWS IN ENGLAND.—In England, upwards of £300,000 are annually distributed by the Odd Fellows, whose funds amount to the gross sum of £3,500,000. This immense amount has been got together by weekly contributions of two pence and three pence from each member. The number of Odd Fellows in England is stated to be 260,000.
PINS.—It is supposed that there are but four Pin manufacturers in the country; at Waterbury, Troy, Poughkeepsie, and Derby.
But there is a small affair at Brattleboro, Vermont, likely to take the shine out of all the above. It is a machine which works like an intelligent being, and is thus described by a traveler:—"It cut off the wire, then pounded the head, then took the pin in its fingers and sharpened the point on several grindstones, and finally threw it finished into the receptacle beneath. And all this was apparently without the intervention of any human agency. I believe that the leading requisite was to supply wire. After being whitened, the pins were poured into another machine, and there they stuck themselves into paper with wonderful regularity."

COTTON MATTRESSES.—A great business is doing in cotton mattresses—one of the modes by which the consumption of cotton is annually increasing, in a manner gratifying to the producers of the great staple. The Medical Surgical Journal represents them as having the important advantage of being cheaper than all other kinds of beds, while they do not differ essentially, in point of reaction, from hair, after being laid upon. They are, besides, non-conductors of caloric in winter.—In ships and steamers they are valuable for being good sleeping beds, and life-boys in case of emergency—each being capable of bearing up a man. The Journal recommends this cotton bed as healthy.—*Rich. Yates.*

ELEVATE THE MASSES.—The importance of making every man of our country a freholder, cannot be, in our judgment, too highly appreciated.—It not only places him beyond the contingency of poverty, but it identifies him with the interest and well-being of our country, and serves to make him a better citizen, as well as a happier man.
When education is placed within the reach of the masses, and when they become owners of the soil, we need have no fear about the perpetuity of freedom, or of our institutions; the former will give him a just conception of the blessings to be derived from freedom, and the latter the strongest interest that can be made to preserve, and sacredly preserve the same. The blessings, enjoyed by the people with a proper moral, and religious restraint, from the strongest safeguard against external or internal foes, that can in any event be made by a nation. Standing armies, navies and fortifications, are as nothing in comparison; these in the hands of a mercenary soldiery may spread for a time through any country, destruction; but they are not the elements for building up and protecting permanently a country of freemen. Elevating the condition of the masses ought to be the great desideratum of all legislators; for, in the accomplishment of this, almost every great object of legislation is attained.

The Mass of mankind have not been born with saddles on their backs, for it favored few, booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately by the grace of God.—*Jefferson*

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—The "Carolina Watchman" chronicles a marriage at Statesville, North Carolina, which from its novelty, is worthy of notice.
"Mr. John Martin Sharpe was re-annexed to his former wife and partner, Mrs. Lucy Sharpe, on the 9th June, by Wm. Moore, Esq., having been divorced from each other on the 10th of March last. Having been married ten years, the old stock of love ran out, it seems. They divorced, courted and married again. Possibly a better star may guide their destiny through the future. A thing done twice is often done well."

STRENGTH OF WOMAN'S LOVE.

Mr. C., at the South, recently closed a sermon with the following touching narration:
A young gentleman of high respectability, tall, fertile and fairly married the beautiful, the lovely and accomplished daughter of—. She was the daughter of a wealthy Merchant in one of our Northern cities; with their united fortunes they commenced a career of life, with the brightest hopes and fairest prospects of undisturbed happiness and prosperity, that the most sanguine of ambitious could wish or desire. She was a lady of fashionable distinction in society, the pride and ambition of all who enjoyed the society of her gay and respectable mansion, and the heart of a young and affectionate husband's heart. Her wishes, her wishes and desires were all anticipated by that peculiar discernment, which always affords so much delight, and brings with it those unspeakable evidences of a husband's love that a wife alone can understand and appreciate.
Thus they lived on, for a few bright years of happy existence. But alas! such is the versatility of fortune, such the uncertainty of human happiness, that even those who seem to be surrounded with all the splendid glitter of prosperity, are, by some casual occurrence, some unexpected event, plunged from this splendid prospect of prosperity, to the abyss of adversity. They saw not, averted not the dark cloud, emerged above the bright horizon that had hitherto encircled their dreamy existence, but soon obscured the brilliancy of their prospects, and discharged its baneful contents upon their devoted heads; and threw them upon a cold and heartless world, without a farthing to support them.
The husband, unable to counteract this inconsistency of fortune, by becoming fortitude, gave himself up to the grossest intemperance, and subsequent neglect and abuse of his lovely wife and family. But she, like a woman, yea, like an angel, as she is, soared above it all.
After an absence of some days, his wife not knowing where he was, he returned home, in the wretched and disgusting condition to which drunkenness had reduced him, his locks matted with filth and sticking closely to his forehead, his face bloated, and his breath scattering with the fetid exhalations of brandy. In this frightful condition of human degradation, saturated with liquor, he entered the now obscure little residence of his wife, who met him with all those feelings of abiding affection, which in a woman's heart knows no change, but the once fond husband, now transformed to a beast, returned her cordial reception with the coarsest abuse, and at last struck her to the floor. She, after recovering herself from the blow, arose, her hands clasped in prayer, and turning from her brow the matted locks which once clustered in beautiful curls upon his manly forehead, she imprinted upon it an affectionate and endearing kiss, and with that soft and tender look of love, from eyes streaming with tears, upon his haggard features, again exclaimed, "Oh, Charles, how can you strike your once dear Mary?" He instantly, as if struck himself by some supernatural force, beheld back the beloved name—"Mary! Mary! what have I done?" He fell upon his knees, implored her forgiveness, and from that moment became a reformed man, a devoted husband, and is now an ornament to society.

Miscellaneous.

EDUCATE YOUR CHILDREN.

How many parents are there who struggle through years of toil, from poverty to competence, and from competence to wealth, for the purpose of leaving money to their children, and yet make no determined exertion to secure their education.
If your children are ignorant, though you leave them a fortune in money, you have, by false economy, withheld from them that knowledge which alone can secure them in its stability and proper enjoyment. It were better for a man's children, if they be left to the world, well educated and penniless, than ignorant and wealthy. Would you arm your child with the power of self-protection against the wickedness and imposition of the world? Give him education. Do you seek to place your offspring in a situation where they may by their own exertions, ascend to the elevation which God assigned them in the economy of creation? Educate them. If you would give them the consideration and influence among their fellow men which succeed to intelligence alone—you would prepare them for their own highest happiness, and for their duties as good citizens, you can do it in no other way than by giving them an education.
Do not say that you have no time to educate your children, or that you are too poor, or that you live too far from a school. All these difficulties will be overcome when you reflect upon the importance of the subject. Let every neighborhood where there is no school, and where the children are left to the world, assemble and procure a teacher, permanently, if they can, at least until they have learned to read and write, and thus laid the foundation for acquiring information from books by their own industry. If a teacher cannot be procured, assemble on Sundays, or at other convenient times, and let those who can, teach those who cannot—and even this, it would not be long until every family would possess this key to a store of knowledge and wisdom which is inexhaustible and far more valuable than money.
Are you, a father or a mother, willing to see your children grow up around you in ignorance—destitute even of the means of acquiring information by reading—dependent upon the honesty and intelligence of others in matters which pertain to their highest interest? We cannot believe it.—All who have arrived at years of maturity have seen and felt the advantages of education, or the want of it. We see that intelligence rules the world, and it is in this alone which separates us from, and raises us above, the brute creation.
We have but recently heard more than one person say that they would give all the property they possessed for a common school education, and that their children should not go out into the world lacking this essential element of their happiness, prosperity and independence.
This is the spirit which would actuate every parent if they were once aroused to the importance of the subject, both to their own families and to the country.
Why does the South linger in the rear of many of her sister States in the present rapid march of intelligence and science, and consequent prosperity?
Is it not because we have refused to adopt an efficient general system of education sustained by the taxing power, and carrying its benefits to the cause? Let the people arouse themselves to the importance of this subject—let parents and patriotic citizens reflect, that upon the virtue and intelligence of each succeeding generation depends the permanence of Republican Institutions, and its attendant blessings, individual liberty, security and independence.
"Is he rich."—Many a heavy sigh is heaved, many a heart is broken, many a life is rendered miserable by the terrible infatuation which parents often evince in choosing a life companion for their daughters. How is it possible for happiness to result from the union of two principles so diametrically opposed to each other in every point of view, as virtue is to vice? And yet how often is the first question which is asked respecting a suitor of a daughter, "Is he rich?"
Is he rich? Yes, he abounds in wealth, but does that afford any evidence that he will make a kind and affectionate husband?
Is he rich? Yes, his clothing is purple and fine linen—he fares sumptuously every day—but can you infer from this that he is virtuous?
Is he rich? Yes, he has thousands floating on every ocean; but do not riches sometimes take wings and fly away? And will you consent that your daughter shall marry a man who has nothing to recommend him but his wealth? Ah beware! the gilded bait sometimes covers a barbed hook.—Ask not, then, "Is he rich?" but, "Is he virtuous?" Ask not, then, if he has wealth, but if he has honor, and do not sacrifice your daughter's peace for money.

FARMERS.—Schools are invaluable to your children and for your country. Few higher duties rest upon you, than that of lending wise, generous and constant aid to the school in your district; notice and encourage the teacher; by precept and example influence all parents to send their children to the school; supply your children well with books; let them be in school in season, and constant in attendance; help cheerfully to make the house comfortable. These points are all of them important; each is worthy of serious thought, and when well considered in all their various bearing and influences, you cannot fail to see that our country's future eminence depends on the high character of the common schools.

CHOCTAW COURTHSHIP.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Republican mentions that courthship is invariably begun by the female. If she fancies a young man, she makes what is technically called her first bid, by saying, "I am a poor girl, but I have a heart for you, and I am willing to be your wife." The young man, if he is not a scoundrel, will usually accept of the offer, and the marriage is consummated. The young man, if he is not a scoundrel, will usually accept of the offer, and the marriage is consummated. The young man, if he is not a scoundrel, will usually accept of the offer, and the marriage is consummated.

A FRIGHTFUL PICTURE.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Gazette gives a representation of the state of morals in that city. The picture, we imagine, is not overdrawn—let it be a warning to youth of other places.
The daily newspapers announce a shocking and alarming increase of incendiarism, burglaries and larcenies. The expenses of our courts have marvellously increased. Our prisons are full of repletion. Personal safety is jeopardized. The crowds of loafers and rowdies who parade the streets at night, shouting and attacking private citizens, have compelled hundreds, in self-defence, to carry arms for their protection. The number of grog-shops kept open to a late hour, are greatly increased. The aggregate of licentiousness in the lower classes is open, undisguised and gross. The morals of the city are hourly getting worse; and the whole community are becoming affected.—There are over two thousand idle, vicious boys in the city, without a trade, without a home, and in some cases without a parent, sleeping in open yards or in the public buildings and Park. They gradually, as they advance in age, become thieves, robbers, burglars, incendiaries, and prisoners in Sing Sing and Auburn.
Attend some of the places of public amusement, and see there a sight unparalleled in the world—six hundred boys, who nightly attend exhibitions of doubtful morality, until eleven and twelve o'clock, and then herding together for plunder or mischief; see this generation, and judge for yourselves; this is no fiction, 'tis a terrible reality.
Look at the hundreds of young girls who walk the streets till twelve o'clock at night—many of them under fifteen years of age—and say if some prompt, energetic measures are not necessary to save the city from the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah.

HOME A SACRED PLACE.

How sacred a place is home, where every word is kindness, and every look affection! Where the ills and sorrows of life are borne by mutual efforts, and its pleasures are equally divided and where each esteems the other as the most worthy.—Where a holy emulation abounds to excel in offices of kindness and affectionate regard.—Where the live long day, the year, is a scene of cheerful and unwearied effort to swell the tide of domestic comfort, and to overflow the heart with home-born enjoyments. There home may be the humblest level on earth; there heart meets hearts in all the fondness of a full affection. And wherever that spot is found, there is an exemplification of all that is lovely and of good report among men. It is a heaven begun below.
A Yankee boy had a whole Dutch cheese set before him by a wagwag friend, who, however, gave him no knife. "This is a funny cheese, uncle Joe; but where shall I cut it?" "Oh, cut it where you like." "Very well," said the Yankee, coolly putting it under his arm. "I guess I can cut it at home."

MURDER.

Although nothing in the shape of murder has recently occurred in this city, of which the District Attorney could take cognizance, yet such deeds are daily perpetrated as come legitimately under this head. Pure religion is daily murdered with the sword of hypocrisy; patriotism is murdered by party; honor is murdered by ambition, and honesty by pretensions. Players murder their parts; lawyers murder their clients; and orators murder the Queen's English. Slander murders reputation; avarice murders charity; and vice murders virtue. Dissipation murders health; serenade murders sleep; licentious lectures murder science; and ladies' fashion murders their ideas. Toddlers murder tipplers, and tyrants murder liberty. Carmen, hackmen and omnibus drivers murder horseflesh; fops murder fashion; affection murders beauty; and pleasure murders feeling. Poets murder fancy; cooks murder poultry; and politics murder peace.—Paupers murder their art; printers often murder their copy; musclethieves murder the appearance of the human face divine; and milkmen, on the cold water retards, always murder their milk. Hungry murders modesty in every mood and tense, in every street and at every corner. In fact, murder daily stalks abroad, notwithstanding the apathy of the authorities to arrest its progress, and is likely to go on till the long looked for millennium.

ILLUSTRIOUS MECHANICS.

Adam, the driver of the race, was a gardener. He had, however, a strange propensity, for testing unwholesome fruit, which produced very injurious effects, both upon himself and his offspring. Noah was a shipwright, and a husbandman; he navigated the whole earth in his ark, and got "seaworthy" in his vineyard.
Solomon was an architect, a poet and a philosopher; his conduct, however, was not always by line and rule; he trod the circle of dissipation, was erratic in his imaginations, and violated his own maxims. His conscience and strength of mind, however, reclaimed him, and his repentance is the most beautiful of the works which he has left for the contemplation of his species.
The Apostle Paul was a tent maker, and labored with his hands at his vocation, while he endeavored to infuse into the minds of his fellow men the important truths of revelation. While he screened them with earthly tabernacles from the weather, he held above their souls the ægis of divine perfection.
Matthew was a poor fisherman; he relinquished his humble calling for that of missionary, and toiled assiduously to draw men from the fiery billows of perdition.
Quintus Cincinnatus was a ploughman, and was invoked to the government and dictatorship of Rome. His labors in the political field were as successful as those upon the soil.
Araces was a private mechanic, and was called to found the Parthian Empire. He built a powerful nation, and erected for himself a mausoleum of fame, which is indestructible.
Tamerlane, the Conqueror of Asia, was also a mechanic; he rough-hewed Bajazet, and carved his way to fortune and glory.
Nephtali, a Neapolitan fisherman, was raised to the command of fifty thousand men, and gave up fish lines for bayonets, and river seines for scenes of carnage.
John, of Leyden, in Germany, was a tailor and rose to the dignity of a King. He cut for himself a bad piece of work, however, and afterwards came to a miserable end. His goose did not fly well.
Zeno, the famous Bishop of Constantia, who had the latest dioceses in that country, was a weaver. He directed his attention to the habits of both soul and body.
Stephen Tudiner, a latter, in Upper Austria, was made General, and commanded sixty thousand of an army. He made hats for others, but preferred for himself a chapeau.
Walmer, a shoemaker, succeeded him in command, but was slain by Count Papenheim. He converted his awl into a sword, but his last state was worse than the first.
Mr. Edmund, a baker, of Sterling in Scotland, showed such unparalleled bravery in the Swedish wars, under that thunderbolt of war, Gustavus Adolphus, that he was made a General.—A marker of bread might be supposed to know how to raise.
Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia, worked at ship building. He taught the Russian Bear how to manage a boat.
Charles II., of England, was a turner in ivory, nor could a turner of State divert him from his morning task at the lathe. He turned his mind, however, to other amusements, which tasked his health and impaired away his reputation.
Louis XIV., of France, was one of the best watchmakers of his reign. He forgot the burdens of power, in following the light foot-steps of time, and escaped the flatterings of parasites, on the willion of chronometers.
William the IV., of England, was a sailor, and rose from the forecastle to the throne; he managed the ship of State with nautical address, and beat her a considerable way up the harbor of Reform.
Benjamin Franklin was a printer, philosopher and statesman. He drew lightning from Heaven, and let his name in large Caps upon the annals of his country. His spirit is among the stars.
George Washington, Andrew Jackson, and William Henry Harrison, were farmers. From the pursuits of Agriculture, they went forth to pursue the glories of their country, and from the field of death gathered the "Golden Immortal."
Sir Richard Arkwright, who first conceived the idea of spinning cotton by means of machinery, passed the earlier years of his life in purifying the humble occupation of a barber. His genius proved brighter than his razors.
John Leslie, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Edinburgh, was the son of a poor farmer in the west of Scotland. He was employed in the capacity of a farm hand, and was a stick, and the ground his slate. From being the companion of cattle, he became the peer of learned men.
James Ferguson was in earlier years a shepherd; watched the stars at night like his predecessor of Chaldea, and like them was led by his favorite planet to the contemplation of the goodness, and munificence of the works of Deity.
William Gifford was bound out to a shoemaker, after having served a number of years in a small coaster as cabin boy. Being too poor to purchase stationery, he used to hammer out smoothly as possible bits of leather, on which he traced problems with his awl. In later years, his critical awl pierced the souls of many luckless scribblers.

A FAITHFUL DOG.
Some years since, a family residing in one of the Southern States possessed a Newfoundland dog, which conceived a strong friendship for the little daughter of its owner. This child he used to escort regularly to school, carrying her satchel in his mouth, and was generally at the door when the hours of her penance were over, to trot along by her side homeward.
One day, the girl, having strayed away without the knowledge of her parents, straggled along the water, and was amusing herself by walking upon the string pieces of a pier. The dog, as usual, was her only attendant, and seemed to watch her pranks with much attention and considerable uneasiness. Frequently warned by various persons upon the wharf, to keep farther from the edge, she nevertheless, with juvenile valour, continued her dangerous pastime, until finally missing her footing, she fell into the water. Instantly the neighborhood was in an uproar, some ran to loosen a boat, others flung boards into the stream, and a sailor presented stripped off his jacket and shoes for a plunge after the little cast away.
But Fowser fully comprehended the matter at a glance, and before it was fairly known that she was in peril, was by the side of his young mistress, had seized her by her floating dress, and was paddling back with his precious burden, to the wharf. The generous Jack had now only to leap into a ship's yawl hard by and pull both of the dripping creatures into it, and deposit them upon the deck in safety.
Tower, of course, became more than ever a favorite with the family, and held a very enviable rank above others of his species.—As his mistress insidiously, a Neapolitan fisherman, was raised to the command of fifty thousand men, and gave up fish lines for bayonets, and river seines for scenes of carnage.

THE SWORD PRESENTED HIM BY THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.
The sword presented him by the State of Tennessee, he gives to A. J. Donelson, (his nephew,) now charge d'affaires at Texas. The sword presented him at New Orleans, he leaves to Andrew Jackson Coffee, the son of his old friend General Coffee. The sword presented him at Philadelphia, he leaves to his grand-son and namesake. The sword and pistols which he carried through the British and Indian wars, he leaves to General R. Armstrong. The pistols of Washington, by him given to Lafayette, and by Lafayette given to Jackson, he leaves to George Washington Lafayette, the son of General Lafayette. Sundry other presents made him during his long and eventful career are left with his adopted son, with instructions to him, that in the event of war, they shall, upon the restoration of peace, be distributed amongst those who shall have conducted themselves most worthy of their country in the conflict, in the opinion of their countrymen and the ladies.

YOUTHFUL MATHEMATICIAN.—Paris has been deeply interested of late by a child six years of age, who not only performed with great facility very complicated numerical calculations, but also resolved some of the elementary problems of algebra. The Academy of Sciences has appointed a committee to examine the Young Prolongand, and to report the methods of which he makes use.

ODD FELLOWS IN ENGLAND.—In England, upwards of £300,000 are annually distributed by the Odd Fellows, whose funds amount to the gross sum of £3,500,000. This immense amount has been got together by weekly contributions of two pence and three pence from each member. The number of Odd Fellows in England is stated to be 260,000.

PINS.—It is supposed that there are but four Pin manufacturers in the country; at Waterbury, Troy, Poughkeepsie, and Derby.
But there is a small affair at Brattleboro, Vermont, likely to take the shine out of all the above. It is a machine which works like an intelligent being, and is thus described by a traveler:—"It cut off the wire, then pounded the head, then took the pin in its fingers and sharpened the point on several grindstones, and finally threw it finished into the receptacle beneath. And all this was apparently without the intervention of any human agency. I believe that the leading requisite was to supply wire. After being whitened, the pins were poured into another machine, and there they stuck themselves into paper with wonderful regularity."

COTTON MATTRESSES.—A great business is doing in cotton mattresses—one of the modes by which the consumption of cotton is annually increasing, in a manner gratifying to the producers of the great staple. The Medical Surgical Journal represents them as having the important advantage of being cheaper than all other kinds of beds, while they do not differ essentially, in point of reaction, from hair, after being laid upon. They are, besides, non-conductors of caloric in winter.—In ships and steamers they are valuable for being good sleeping beds, and life-boys in case of emergency—each being capable of bearing up a man. The Journal recommends this cotton bed as healthy.—*Rich. Yates.*

ELEVATE THE MASSES.—The importance of making every man of our country a freholder, cannot be, in our judgment, too highly appreciated.—It not only places him beyond the contingency of poverty, but it identifies him with the interest and well-being of our country, and serves to make him a better citizen, as well as a happier man.
When education is placed within the reach of the masses, and when they become owners of the soil, we need have no fear about the perpetuity of freedom, or of our institutions; the former will give him a just conception of the blessings to be derived from freedom, and the latter the strongest interest that can be made to preserve, and sacredly preserve the same. The blessings, enjoyed by the people with a proper moral, and religious restraint, from the strongest safeguard against external or internal foes, that can in any event be made by a nation. Standing armies, navies and fortifications, are as nothing in comparison; these in the hands of a mercenary soldiery may spread for a time through any country, destruction; but they are not the elements for building up and protecting permanently a country of freemen. Elevating the condition of the masses ought to be the great desideratum of all legislators; for, in the accomplishment of this, almost every great object of legislation is attained.

The Mass of mankind have not been born with saddles on their backs, for it favored few, booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately by the grace of God.—*Jefferson*

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—The "Carolina Watchman" chronicles a marriage at Statesville, North Carolina, which from its novelty, is worthy of notice.
"Mr. John Martin Sharpe was re-annexed to his former wife and partner, Mrs. Lucy Sharpe, on the 9th June, by Wm. Moore, Esq., having been divorced from each other on the 10th of March last. Having been married ten years, the old stock of love ran out, it seems. They divorced, courted and married again. Possibly a better star may guide their destiny through the future. A thing done twice is often done well."

IMMENSE NATURAL BEE-HIVE.

In a cavern on the right bank of the Colorado, about 7 miles from Austin, there is an immense hive of wild bees, which is one of the most interesting natural curiosities in that section. The entrance of this cavern is situated in a ledge of limestone, forming a high cliff which rises almost perpendicularly from the water's edge. This cliff fronts partly on a small stream named Bill Creek. The mouth of the cavern is about ten feet from the top of the cliff. In a warm day a dark stream of bees may be constantly seen winding out from the cavern like a long dark wreath of smoke. This stream often appears one or two feet in diameter near the cliff, and gradually spreads out like a fan growing thinner and thinner at a distance from the cavern until it disappears. The number of bees in the cavern must be incalculably great—probably greater than the number in a thousand or ten thousand ordinary hives. The oldest settlers say that the hive was there when they first arrived in the country; and it is quite probable that it existed in the same state many years previous to the settlement of the country. The bees, it is said, have never swarmed, and it is not improbable that the hive has continued for more than a century to increase year after year, in same ratio that our swarms increase. The cave appears to extend back many rods into the ledge, and probably has many lateral chambers. The bees, doubtless, occupy many of these lateral chambers, and it is not improbable that new swarms annually find new chambers to occupy, and thus they are prevented from going off to a distance in search of hives. Some of the settlers have repeatedly, by blasting the rocks, opened a passage into some of these chambers, and procured by this means, many hundred pounds of honey. But the main deposits are situated too deep in the ledge to be reached without great difficulty and perhaps danger. A company was formed at Austin, a few years since, for the purpose of exploring the cave and removing the honey; but some untoward event prevented the accomplishment of the undertaking. It was estimated that there are many tons of honey and wax in this immense hive, and if its treasures could be extracted readily, they would doubtless be found far more valuable than the contents of any silver or gold mine, the adventurers have been seeking for years in that section.

HOW THEY GET TAR AND TURPENTINE.
The principle pursuit of the inhabitants in many places near the seacoast of the southern States, is that of getting turpentine. It is made from the pines which there abound, almost to the exclusion of every other forest tree. Many persons have no other means of livelihood than this employment, especially those of the poorer classes. As soon as the sap begins to run in the season, a notch is made near the root of the tree, to catch the turpentine. This is called boxing the tree.—Then it is dipped out generally with a simple gourd, into buckets, which are emptied into barrels on the spot. These are ready for market as soon as they are filled.
Another small portion of the tree is then pared off, and the sap again decends freely into the receptacles. Under this operation a pine will usually live for six or seven years, and is used in this manner until it is thus deprived of its bark and a small portion of its trunk, to the height of ten or fifteen feet.
One man, it is calculated, will attend to 7000 boxes in a season, and will collect from 100 to 130 barrels of turpentine in a year.
The old trees, when they can yield no more turpentine, are cut up into small pieces, and then piled in heaps to make tar, which is only turpentine heated and smoked. The whole is then covered carefully with dirt, and a slow fire is kept up beneath. As the wood slowly burns out the tar runs from beneath into gutters prepared for its reception.
While burning, the kiln is carefully watched day and night. One hundred barrels of tar is usually made at one burning. When the kiln is burned out, the charcoal still remains from the wood, and it becomes an article of use and value.
How useful is the tree? It produces this turpentine, and when worn out for this purpose, tar and coal are obtained from it; from the wood, tar is made also, and the charcoal, which is then carried to market, is a whole new article, is carried in the very forest where nature has planted this beautiful tree.
The road in these regions often runs for miles through these pine woods; and know of no sight more singular than for the eye to rest upon these trees, thus rising up on every hand, and naked and stripped for many feet from the ground.
In their resemblance, the imagination pictures many things. I have often beheld them silent and majestic, and thought they resembled an immense army drawn out to do valiant and real. A knight, especially by clear moonlight, the scene becomes impressive. There they stand, naked, and white and solemn, like the tomb stones in some vast grave yard, impressing the mind with serious and profitable reflections.

CONCERNING ADVERTISEMENTS.—By *Edmund Peabody.*—Could we but look through those lines of advertisements into the hearts that have published them, what a revelation would there be of human life. There are friendships formed and closed; young men entering the business world, and old men going out of it; new inventions and speculations; failures; sales; the schools of furniture and dwellings. These are all attended by the most sanguine hopes, and the deepest despondencies. It would present a picture of the morning, to his young man, just entering the morning, to his with anticipation. This sale of furniture speaks of marriage day. This diminished fortune, a scattered family.—There is not a sale of stock which does not straiten or increase the narrow means of widows and orphans. This long column of ship news—without hearts are at this moment beating with joy and thankfulness, or are oppressed by anxiety, or crushed down by sorrow, because of these records, which to others, seem so meaningless.—One reads here of his property; another of ruined fortunes; and the wreathed ship, whose crew was swept by the surge into the breakers and dashed on the rocks. How many in their solitary homes are mourning for those who sailed with bright hopes in that ship, but who shall never return. More than this: could these lines which record the transaction of daily business, tell of the hearts which indited them, what temptations and struggles would they reveal. They would tell of the experience deceived or protected; of the fall of noble nature; of the broken down or built up. Had we the key of interpretation of what we here read, this daily chronicle of traffic would be a sadder tragedy than any which Shakespeare wrote.

FOR THE LADIES.—If the stem of a white rose be placed in a solution of yellow prussiate of potash for four or five hours, and then placed in a solution of sulphate of iron, the color will be changed to a delicate primrose, while the fragrance remains unchanged.

THE AMERICAN PRAIRIE.

A correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, in describing an American prairie, says that "the ground in all directions rises and falls like the long swell of ocean after a storm. There are no angles, or abrupt curves, or sharp ridges; not even a ripple on the surface of these green, long-rolling, land waves. The grass grows short and thick, and the very flowers which spring to the soil that gives bloom seem to cling closely to the soil, as if some of some of shame which is necessary to force them out of the longer's seat, but enough of that false pride which will not allow them to take hold of employment, if it does not happen to be genteel and profitable! Alas! the fate of such is sealed; they will go down to the grave unloved, but by their mothers; unmourned, but by their companions in idleness, and soon too forgotten by all!"

A PAINFUL SIGHT.—The Nantucket Inquirer says:—"To see young men lounging about, month after month, neither working nor desiring to work, while others—perhaps their poor parents—are toiling from morning till night, to save them from a disgrace which their own thoughtlessness and laziness is fast bringing upon them. But how many such sights are to be seen in every community? How many are found who have not that sense of shame which is necessary to force them out of the longer's seat, but enough of that false pride which will not allow them to take hold of employment, if it does not happen to be genteel and profitable! Alas! the fate of such is sealed; they will go down to the grave unloved, but by their mothers; unmourned, but by their companions in idleness, and soon too forgotten by all!"

THE AMERICAN PRAIRIE.—A correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, in describing an American prairie, says that "the ground in all directions rises and falls like the long swell of ocean after a storm. There are no angles, or abrupt curves, or sharp ridges; not even a ripple on the surface of these green, long-rolling, land waves. The grass grows short and thick, and the very flowers which spring to the soil that gives bloom seem to cling closely to the soil, as if some of some of shame which is necessary to force them out of the longer's seat, but enough of that false pride which will not allow them to take hold of employment, if it does not happen to be genteel and profitable! Alas! the fate of such is sealed; they will go down to the grave unloved, but by their mothers; unmourned, but by their companions in idleness, and soon too forgotten by all!"

A PAINFUL SIGHT.—The Nantucket Inquirer says:—"To see young men lounging about, month after month, neither working nor desiring to work, while others—perhaps their poor parents—are toiling from morning till night, to save them from a disgrace which their own thoughtlessness and laziness is fast bringing upon them. But how many such sights are to be seen in every community? How many are found who have not that sense of shame which is necessary to force them out of the longer's seat, but enough of that false pride which will not allow them to take hold of employment, if it does not happen to be genteel and profitable! Alas! the fate of such is sealed; they will go down to the grave unloved, but by their mothers; unmourned, but by their companions in idleness, and soon too forgotten by all!"

THE AMERICAN PRAIRIE.—A correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, in describing an American prairie, says that "the ground in all directions rises and falls like the long swell of ocean after a storm. There are no angles, or abrupt curves, or sharp ridges; not even a ripple on the surface of these green, long-rolling, land waves. The grass grows short and thick, and the very flowers which spring to the soil that gives bloom seem to cling closely to the soil, as if some of some of shame which is necessary to force them out of the longer's seat, but enough of that false pride which will not allow them to take hold of employment, if it does not happen to be genteel and profitable! Alas! the fate of such is sealed; they will go down to the grave unloved, but by their mothers; unmourned, but by their companions in idleness, and soon too forgotten by all!"

A PAINFUL SIGHT.—The Nantucket Inquirer says:—"To see young men lounging about, month after month, neither working nor desiring to work, while others—perhaps their poor parents—are toiling from morning till night, to save them from a disgrace which their own thoughtlessness and laziness is fast bringing upon them. But how many such sights are to be seen in every community? How many are found who have not that sense of shame which is necessary to force them out of the longer's seat, but enough of that false pride which will not allow them to take hold of employment, if it does not happen to be genteel and profitable! Alas! the fate of such is sealed; they will go down to the grave unloved, but by their mothers; unmourned, but by their companions in idleness, and soon too forgotten by all!"

THE AMERICAN PRAIRIE.—A correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, in describing an American prairie, says that "the ground in all directions rises and falls like the long swell of ocean after a storm. There are no angles, or abrupt curves, or sharp ridges; not even a ripple on the surface of these green, long-rolling, land waves. The grass grows short and thick, and the very flowers which spring to the soil that gives bloom seem to cling closely to the soil, as if some of some of shame which is necessary to force them out of the longer's seat, but enough of that false pride which will not allow them to take hold of employment, if it does not happen to be genteel and profitable! Alas! the fate of such is sealed; they will go down to the grave unloved, but by their mothers; unmourned, but by their companions in idleness, and soon too forgotten by all!"

A PAINFUL SIGHT.—The Nantucket Inquirer says:—"To see young men lounging about, month after month, neither working nor desiring to work, while others—perhaps their poor parents—are toiling from morning till night, to save them from a disgrace which their own thoughtlessness and laziness is fast bringing upon them. But how many such sights are to be seen in every community? How many are found who have not that sense of shame which is necessary to force them out of the longer's seat, but enough of that false pride which will not allow them to take hold of employment, if it does not happen to be genteel and profitable! Alas! the fate of such is sealed; they will go down to the grave unloved, but by their mothers; unmourned, but by their companions in idleness, and soon too forgotten by all!"

THE AMERICAN PRAIRIE.—A correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, in describing an American prairie, says that

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN.
Friday Morning, July 25, 1845.

Major Lewis's Removal.

Maj. Lewis, in conjunction with his Whig friends, are attempting to create a great hubbub, because of the removal of the Major from a lucrative office, which he has held for a number of years. The Whig press think it a high-handed act, indeed, that the Major, whom they designate as the "bosom friend" of the now departed and lamented Jackson, should have been removed, contrary to the known wishes of the latter. The President, however, acted right. If there was one man whose preference should have been consulted, it was that of Gen. Jackson. But Mr. Polk was prompted by a sense of public duty to remove Maj. Lewis, and the personal preferences of the lamented Jackson, or any other individual, should not have prevented him.

What a holy veneration have these political Judas's just now for the opinions and preferences of Gen. Jackson. Previous to the election, it was Mr. Polk's damning sin, that if he was elected President, he would be the mere "tool" of Gen. Jackson. They contended that he would not dare do anything in opposition to his wishes, or make a move on the political chess board, save as the wires were worked at the Hermitage. Now, how changed! By this removal, the President has nailed their thousand falsehoods to the counter, and by way of retribution, they are calling upon the spirit of Jackson to aid them in their ruthless war against the Administration. Their bombastic efforts, however, will prove a most signal failure. The correct thinking of all parties will applaud the honest, straight-forward course of the President. He was elevated to office without solicitation on his part, and he has no cliques to serve, nor any future promotion to ask. His only object has been, and he honestly believe will be, during his whole Administration, to promote the honor and glory of his country, and maintain in their purity the Republican doctrines of which his whole life has been a faithful exponent.

The Secretary of the Treasury.

As far as we have observed, (says the Richmond Enquirer) all the Democratic papers, with one exception, in Mississippi, have expressed their satisfaction, with Mr. Walker's statement, in regard to the "suppressed" Senatorial commission for Mr. Thompson. The exception is the Vicksburg Sentinel, which obstinately holds to its first opinions, based on an erroneous state of facts, and continues to impugn the motives of Mr. W. The Mississippiian, in like manner, at first condemned Mr. W.; but on the publication of his letter, acknowledged itself satisfied. The Columbus (Miss.) Democrat, a leading paper, says:

"We publish below Mr. Walker's statement about what has been called 'the lost commission.' It is perfectly satisfactory. That and Gov. Brown's frank and manly letter, which we published in our last, must clear up all doubt, and convince the most sceptical. As we said about this matter, more than a month ago, no blame attaches to any one. Greatly too much ink and paper have been wasted about it, and we here dismiss it, never, we hope, to hear of it again."

The following evidence of the New York Sun (neutral), is entitled to some consideration:

"MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.—A charge of a serious nature was made against Senator Walker, now Secretary of the Treasury, of having suppressed the commission of Mr. Thompson, appointed a Senator in his place from that State. Mr. Walker has explained it in a manner to his friends in Mississippi, that clearly shows his object to have been entirely free from censure in the matter.—The person nominated was his particular friend, and the appointment was to take effect only if required, within a day or two of the adjournment.—The contingency anticipated not having arisen, the provisional appointment was not made.—There is no blame imputable to the Secretary."

War With Mexico.

The New York Sun says that rumors of war with Mexico have reached that city, and that the Mexican Congress have authorized hostile measures against the United States.

[Balt. Sun of yesterday.]

The storm on Tuesday night seems to have extended over a large portion of the country.—At New York it was most terrible, producing a great loss of life and property. In the neighborhood of Hagerstown several barns were struck by lightning, and destroyed. Among others, that of David Zeller, Esq., was consumed, with a quantity of wheat, hay, &c. His loss is set down at \$1,000.

The papers of yesterday contain news of an arrival from Texas, but nothing from the Convention which commenced its sitting at Austin on the 4th. In Congress there have been some strong resolutions introduced condemnatory of the course of President Jones. The resolutions of censure had not been acted upon.

SUPPOSED TO BE DROWNED.—An advertisement having appeared, stating that a Mr. Richard D. Doran, a merchant, of Harpers-Ferry, Virginia, had left that place upon the 27th of August last, and the same evening had been in Baltimore, but from that time and place no trace of him could be discovered. From the circumstance it was feared that he had come to an untimely end, either in Philadelphia or New York, both of which places he intended visiting for the purpose of buying goods. The Philadelphia Ledger, however, states their belief that his body was found floating in the Delaware on the 5th of September last, and re-publishes a description, which fully answers that given by the friends of Mr. Doran. There was no mark of violence on the body.—Balt. Sun.

Speaking of the dangers apprehended in case of war with Great Britain (which we trust and believe we shall not have) from her war-steamer, the Charleston Patriot very truly says, the same power is here at our hands affording the most admirable means of protection. The ordinary river boats of the Mississippi, and, indeed, of all our inland waters, are quite equal to the purposes of harbor and river defence; and, armed with Patuxent shot, will answer just as well as the thickest ribbed vessel in the British navy. For one of these vessels that Great Britain could send against New Orleans, one hundred American Steamers could be collected at a moment's warning, of equal and superior size—prepared to defend it. And so, proportionally, of every accessible river, lake, or water course, in the United States. The Government has nothing to do for this purpose but to provide at convenient places the military armament—the shot and the powder.

Destructive Fires.

Every year, says the Philadelphia Ledger, is distinguished by some peculiarity, some incident which marks it as an epoch. The year 1845 will be known as the year of great fires. There never was a period of a single year which has been marked on this side of the Atlantic by so many fires of a disastrous character, sometimes destroying the best part of large and populous cities.—They commenced in April last with the great fire in Pittsburgh, which destroyed 1200 houses, and have spread to Quebec on the north destroying two-thirds of that city, to Matanzas and Barbadoes in the West Indies, and leaving traces of its destructive course at various points between.—The destruction of property amounts to twenty millions of dollars, a sum, properly expended, large enough to educate all the children in the United States.

We annex a list of the losses experienced, in the order in which they occurred:

Barbadoes,	\$2,000,000
Pittsburg,	3,500,000
London, Conn.,	500,000
Fayetteville,	500,000
Quebec,	7,500,000
Matanzas,	1,000,000
New York,	5,000,000
Rochester, last week,	50,000
Total,	\$30,000,000

The Farmer's Library.

We have received the first number of a new work under the above title, devoted, as its name imports, to the dissemination of practical and philosophical truth upon the subject of agriculture. It is edited by JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq. so long and so favorably known to the public, as the editor of the "American Farmer." The ability of Mr. SKINNER, and his useful and varied labors to promote the farming interests, are the most ample guarantee to the public, that the "Farmer's Library" will be all that the friends of agriculture could desire. The number now before us, is as well as beautifully got up. It contains lectures on the atmosphere, water, the constituents of plants, fallow, rotation of crops, manures, the soil, &c. &c. with an engraved portrait of STEPHEN VAN RENSSALAER, the father and patron of Agriculture in New York; an engraving of the South Down sheep, and another of the vegetable silk.—We most sincerely recommend it to the favorable consideration and patronage of our agricultural friends.

By request of the publishers, (Messrs. Greeley & McClirath) we will forward any subscriptions for Jefferson county. The price of the work is \$5.00, or five copies, for \$20.00. In the course of a year it will furnish near 2,000 pages of the most valuable agricultural reading. We hope our farmers will call and examine the first No., and satisfy themselves as to the benefits that must result from having such a work in their possession.

The Valley Farmer.

The Second volume of this work, in pamphlet form, will be commenced on the 1st of August, and continued monthly at seventy-five cents per annum. We hope the farmers of the Valley will awaken to the importance of sustaining a work of this description in their own midst. The "Farmer" has already been of great benefit to our agricultural interest, and we have every reason to believe, that the next volume will have additional claims to public support.

Our Terms.

We publish every week, the terms of our paper, and it cannot be expected that we will act to the contrary. As an inducement for advance payments, we put the paper at \$3.00, but if payment be delayed, it is the fault of the subscriber, and not ours.

Though our paper is not as large as some others in the State, yet we furnish more of what is termed "new matter," than any other country paper with whom we exchange. Consequently, the expense of its publication, compels us to insist upon the strict letter of our terms.

Bear in mind that to-morrow is the day for the Funeral Ceremonies at Winchester. Let all be present.

OLD BERKS, FOREVER!—This good old Democratic stronghold, has given notice that she will pay into the Treasury of Pennsylvania, before the first day of August, \$50,000, for the purpose of aiding the State to meet her liabilities. She comes up nobly to the work, and some of her repudiating sister counties may well imitate the example.

Martin Lewis, a merchant of Baltimore, and known to many of our citizens, has been elected an honorary member of the "Royal Society of Northern Antiquities" of Copenhagen, Denmark.

POLITICAL HYPOCRISY.—

The Pittsburg Post says: We learn that there are sixty officers appointed by the Mayor of the city of Washington, and out of that number, but one individual is a Democrat. The Mayor is editor of the National Intelligencer, a paper which makes as much noise as the next one, about "prescription for opinion's sake," when President Polk discharges a Whig, and fills his place by a good Democrat. What consistency!

The Morning Post of Philadelphia, edited by Bela Badger, has gone to the Tomb of the Capulets.—Bela, in his valedictory, makes the following complaint and prophecy. If the principles of right and justice prevail, the prophecy will come true:

"Encouraged by Whig promises, apparently only made to be broken, I had believed that Philadelphia, as a Whig city, might still have preserved the ascendancy of Whig principles, and that my paper might contribute to their preponderance among us. But even this hope has left me, and in issuing the last number of my paper—the last, because the means of issuing another are not mine—I have the mortification to believe that even here, Whig ascendancy is destined to end at the next Fall Election."

The watering places in the mountains are not as well attended this season, as they were last. The White Sulphur has about 140 visitors—the Blue 50, and the Alum 60.

GREAT NUMBER OF DEATHS IN NEW YORK.

The official report of the city inspector for last week being more than double that of the preceding week, and reaching the unprecedented and truly appalling number of four hundred and seventy-four! This awful sweep of the fell destroyer included 95 men, 94 women, 107 boys and 128 girls. Eighty died of cholera infantum; 45 of consumption; 53 of convulsions; 9 of group de sollet; 5 of diphtheria tremens; 5 of diarrhoea; 20 of dropsy of head; 14 of dysentery; 19 of inflammation; 20 of inflammation of bowels; 18 of inflammation of lungs; 16 of marasmus; 5 only of small pox. Of the children, 242 were under 2 years of age. This increase of mortality is doubtless rightly attributed to the excessive heat of the weather during the week.

Bank of the Valley.

States of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, including its Offices of Discount and Deposit, April 1, 1845.

Specie,	\$293,378 43
Notes of Banks incorporated by this State,	120,370 91
Notes of Banks incorporated elsewhere,	38,643 87
Due from other Banks,	193,524 92
Notes discounted,	1,604,862 76
Interest bills discounted,	70,721 36
Bond account,	18,665 93
Stock purchased to secure a debt,	15,000 00
Real estate,	49,010 09
Bad debts,	\$9,270 77
Doubtful debts,	10,458 90
Total,	\$1,729,87 96
Capital stock,	\$2,403,218 96
Notes in circulation:	
In notes of \$100 each,	\$46,300 00
" " " 50 "	121,075 00
" " " 20 "	498,990 00
" " " 10 "	153,285 00
" " " 5 "	133,792 50
" " " 3 "	10,138 00
" " " 1 "	14,496 00
Due to other Banks,	\$968,074 50
Discount fund,	40,219 24
Disallowed bills,	28,431 36
Contingent fund,	55,801 10
Deposit money,	230,045 87
In transitu,	1,652 16
Total,	\$2,403,218 96

Virginia, Frederick County, &c.

This day Henry M. Brent, Cashier of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said county, and made oath that the above exhibits a true state of the said Bank on the 1st day of April, 1845, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Given under my hand this 11th day of July, 1845.

J. P. RIELEY.

We have examined the above account, and find the same to be correct.

T. A. TIDBALL, Pres't.
WM. STEPHENSON,
JACOB BAKER,
A. S. BALDWIN,
WM. MILLER, Directors.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT BOSTON.

A fire was discovered at about half-past five o'clock, on Friday afternoon, in the carpenter shop owned and occupied by Mitchell & Barker, in Lancaster street, which soon enveloped in flames the building in which it was discovered, together with several others. The buildings destroyed, as nearly as could be ascertained, were as follows:

Four stables on Lancaster street, owned by C. & E. Trull, and occupied by Gleason, Bancroft, Whitman, and J. A. Brown. The buildings were not insured.

The carpenter shop of Messrs. Mitchell & Barker, together with a quantity of stock, tools, &c.—tools partially insured.

Four wooden houses, owned by Messrs. Trull, and occupied by sundry persons. The houses were fully insured at the Roxbury Mutual Insurance office.

The number of carpenters' shops, stables, &c., destroyed, we should judge was about twelve, and the loss sustained from ten to fifteen thousand dollars.

THE NOTHINGNESS OF MAN.

The New York Commercial referred to the shower on Monday afternoon, as an event conveying an impressive homily on the moral weakness of mankind. It says: "Some three hundred and fifty thousand people, the entire population of this great city, were lifted from a condition of almost misery—from helpless, nervous, hopeless prostration of mind and body—from wretchedness personal and mental—from a state in which they confessed themselves good for nothing, without enjoyment, without purpose, almost without the power to think—from all this they were rescued by a breeze, a few clouds, and some drops of water."

What a lesson this should teach the proud, the haughty and over-bearing—what must such think, when they reflect upon their "nothingness!"

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

William Nelson, consul for the port of Panama, in the place of Jeremiah A. Townsend, recalled.

George H. Goude, of Pennsylvania, as consul for the city of Basle, in Switzerland, in the place of Seth T. Otis, recalled.

Joseph Cowdin, of New York, as consul for the port of Glasgow, in Scotland, in the place of Thos. McGuire, recalled.

Thomas W. Gilpin, of Pennsylvania, as consul for the port of Belfast, in Ireland, in the place of James Shaw, recalled.

Ramon L. Sanchez of Florida, as consul for the port of Carthagena in New Grenada, in the place of Samuel H. Kneass, resigned.

Benjamin Sherman, Register of the Land Office at Ionia, Michigan, vice Ira Porter, whose commission will expire on the 1st of August.

Joseph B. Brown, as Marshal of the United States for the southern district of Florida, the office having been vacated by his resignation.

George Center, collector of the customs at St. Augustine, Florida, vice Augustus W. Walker, removed.

Thomas B. Abrams, of Pennsylvania, as consul of the United States for the port of Mayaguez, in the island of Puerto Rico, in the place of Gurdon Bradley, recalled.

BISHOP ONDERDONK.

An intelligent correspondent of the Boston Post, who writes from New York, says: "We are soon to have exciting times in this Episcopal diocese. From the time that Bishop Onderdonk was suspended, up to this hour, the friends of that prelate have been assiduously engaged in an effort to sustain him, and to continue him in possession of his bishopric. And they have not labored in vain. He will, I think, be reinstated, and wear once more his robes. I understand that he has a decided majority of the clergy in his favor; and among the laity there are many who are determined to sustain him at all hazards. He will very soon preside in the pulpit of Trinity church, and, you may depend upon it, will officiate at its consecration. Thousands who were at one time bitterly opposed to him, and would not listen to anything that was said in his favor, now assume that he has been already abundantly punished, if he was ever guilty—about which they doubt—and should be reinstated and reinvested with all his high official function. The thing will be done!"

DROUGHT IN VIRGINIA.

By a letter received from the great tobacco growing county of Halifax, we are informed that much good hangs over that region of country, in consequence of the crops being blasted by the scorching sun and alarming drought. Indeed, in every quarter we hear melancholy complaints of the want of rain. A farmer in Georgetown told us, that he had to send so far to mill that he thought he should send to Richmond, forty miles off, to supply his farm with meal—and in North Carolina, we observe, they get seventy miles, to Petersburg, to get their meal.—We fear much distress and sickness will follow this extraordinary drought. On Saturday and Sunday we were tantalized by a prospect of showers; but in vain. Yesterday the heat was as oppressive as ever, though we are glad to have to record no death from the immediate action of the sun—which, in the Northern papers, has carried off so many, suddenly, to the grave.

[Rich. Eng. of Tuesday.]

On the 21st of June the Senate of Texas adopted a resolution declaring that ex-President Tyler is entitled to the lasting gratitude of the citizens of that republic.

Conviction and Sentence of Green.

On Saturday last the jury in the case of Henry G. Green, at Troy, N.Y., charged with the murder of his wife by poisoning her four days after marriage, rendered a verdict of "guilty," when the following sentence was pronounced:

Judge Parker—Henry G. Green, stand up. The prisoner rose, pale but preserving the same fixed and imperturbable look which he had maintained throughout the whole trial.

Judge—Have you any thing to say why the judgment of the law should not now be pronounced upon you?

Green—Faintly—"not guilty."

Judge—Notwithstanding this, an intelligent and honest jury have found you guilty, and it is not to be denied that there is no individual who has heard this trial, that does not concur fully in the righteousness of that verdict. You stand condemned as guilty of having murdered your wife. Your case, in all its aspects, exceeds in enormity any of which I have ever heard. It will no doubt stand out on the page of history, as the most criminal, awful case of murder that ever came before a court and jury.

You murdered her deliberately. You murdered the woman whom you had sworn but one short week, I may say but four days before, to cherish through life.

Was it ever known that so interesting and holy a relation as that of a man and wife, has been followed thus soon by a result so shocking and painful to all the feelings of nature? Now, the law pronounces your sentence. You are to be executed—cut off in the prime of life, or rather just as you are entering on the path of life, rich and powerful in the world, and when you might have been respected—but from which you are to be cut off and consigned to an early grave.

It is the judgment of the law, that on Wednesday the 10th of September next, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, you be taken to the place of execution, and there hanged by the neck until you be dead.

Mr. Sheriff, remove the prisoner.

Here is an example that should be reflected upon by parents who think they are accomplishing the work of duty, by hostile and persevering opposition to a marriage, after it has already been contracted. The poor criminal, whose sentence is recorded above, had formed an attachment for the young lady who subsequently became his wife, without the knowledge of his friends. She has been represented as respectable, young, handsome and intelligent, but nothing could reconcile the parents of Green to the union. They threatened to abandon him entirely unless he would desert her. Under this state of things, without the least provocation on the part of his wife, he conceived the idea of poisoning her, and in less than a week after their marriage, she, whom he had solemnly promised to honor and protect, was a lifeless corpse, through his agency. If remorse, cutting, withering, blasting, does not prey upon those false-hearted friends who have brought the unfortunate man to the end which soon awaits him, their hearts must be made of steel, and their consciences impregnable.

The New York Fire.

A full account of this terrible conflagration will be found in another column. All must sympathize with the sufferers. Their energy seems not extinguished, however, as the following paragraph from the Express of Monday, will show:

"The workmen are engaged in the ruins of Davis & Brooks' store, digging out the rubbish preparatory to re-building the store. A great number of masons and carpenters appeared here this morning from Philadelphia, ready to go to work. Mechanics and laborers are pouring in from all parts of the country. The fires in various parts of the prostrate ruins are nearly extinguished. The bricks, however, are scorching hot. The water, as it falls, is immediately evaporated into steam."

We clip the following from the papers of yesterday:—

Incidents, &c.—At No. 46 Beaver street, (where the fire was stayed) the efficacy of iron rods and fire-proof shutters were gloriously tested. No where in its course did the conflagration rage more furiously than here—and this was the crisis—the turning point—in the sad business of the day. The block of stores built by Mr. Titus nobly withstood the encroachments of the foe and baffled its most furious assaults. As soon as the flames had fairly got up to these buildings, they made a tremendous attack, and then fell off at once—the wind lulled, and the fire went over, although destruction and devastation still lingered in different parts of the field.

We saw a dog yesterday afternoon, that was taken away with great difficulty from Broad street, where he had stood for 36 hours, watching the ruins of his master's property.

Messrs. Kingland & Co., 55 Broad street, had the value of \$100,000 in books, money and accounts in their salamander safe. The contents were found in good condition. The Store was burned down.

It is a singular fact that, for the comparatively modern introduction of safes, most of the merchants whose stores were destroyed, would have sustained still heavier losses.

One gentleman saved \$70,000 in bank bills and notes by means of Wilder's patent Salamander safe, and, in consequence, bore the destruction of his place of business with cheerfulness.

Indeed, these salamanders of Wilder's patent fully sustained their high reputation. Not one of the many which were known to be in the burned district has been found unfaithful to its trust. In every instance their contents have been preserved, though often exposed to the intense heat.

The iron shutters of the lofty stores opposite Nos. 8, 10 and 12 South William, were all that saved the fire from spreading in that direction. The point on them was corrugated and came off in scales, from the intensity of the heat.

A large number of miscreants were arrested during the day for stealing property from the great fire; the names of many of whom we furnish.

A melancholy and truly distressing scene took place at No. 17 Greenwich street. M. Henry, a man had but fairly got up to these buildings, when a tremendous attack, and then fell off at once—the wind lulled, and the fire went over, although destruction and devastation still lingered in different parts of the field.

We are satisfied, that it would be better for the manufacturers themselves to have a system of moderate duties, which will give stability and firmness to their enterprises. The present high duties, must always have the effect of creating extreme vibrations of business, throwing the affairs of the country into confusion, and consequent commercial ruin. Whether, then, Virginia becomes a manufacturing State or not, low duties and equal laws will ultimately be found best suited for her advancement. Above all, if, as is contended by the correspondent of the Mercury, a successful system of Manufacturers shall render the South independent of the Northern capitalists, and open the eyes of the latter to the importance of doing away with the restrictive system, let us have manufactures by all means. The reduction of the Tariff to the revenue standard is the important point—because it will give a fair chance to all interests, and secure the peace and harmony of the Union.—Rich. Eng.

PRIVILEGES OF POSTMASTERS.

We have just seen a letter from the office of the Postmaster General, under date of July 19, says the New York Tribune, from which we make the following extract:

"When subscribers refuse to take Pamphlets or Newspapers from the office, Postmasters are now, as heretofore, required to notify Editors, &c., and may frank letters containing such notice."

The only paper currency that is worth more than specie, is a good newspaper. That's a fact.

The Tariff—Proposed Remedy.

An able writer in the Charleston Mercury is examining the causes of the present embarrassed condition of that portion of the old Atlantic States engaged in the growth of Cotton, and the means to be used to obtain permanent relief. In regard to the extreme depression of the price of Cotton, he looks to but little hopes of relief from temporizing measures, if the cause of the evil be traced to over-production. If it be traced to the protective system, the writer dwells upon the "propriety of accompanying our endeavors to overthrow the protective system, with efforts to produce such changes in our industrial pursuits as to render us not only independent of those who have fastened this evil upon us, but of the whole world." He contends that, though a majority may be found in Congress sufficiently large to repeal or essentially modify the Tariff, yet by force of combinations among the politicians, "the very next Congress which sits after the repeal of the Tariff, may restore it in a more aggravated form than that in which it now exists"—and he adds:

"Let us see to it, that we do not continue a policy which holds out the strongest inducements to our opponents to adhere to their restrictive policy. Let us try to encourage the investment of capital in all species of husbandry and manufacturing, which may promise us a supply of the prime necessities of life. Let our planters raise less cotton, and attend more to the rearing of stock, and applying themselves with bread; we may, in this way, teach old Kentucky that we can do without her horses, hemp-ropes, and bagging cloth—Ohio and Indiana, that we can supply ourselves with mules, beef, cattle, hogs, &c.—the state of Pennsylvania, that we can make our own iron—New York, Connecticut and Maine, that we can raise our own wool, make our own butter and cheese, and Massachusetts, that we can, when hard pressed, supply ourselves from our own granite quarries with stones for the erection of our buildings and the paving of our streets—and New England in general, that the oppressions which she has heaped upon us, may, by possibility, drive us to investigations, which may lead us to the conclusion that it is in our interest to employ our own poor people instead of their's—to convert our native raw material into cloths for all the common domestic purposes of life."

A few more sentences will complete our extracts:

"And this leads us to the consideration of the best modes of diversifying, and bringing into employment the labor of our country, the judicious management of which is the only sure source of wealth. We think that the introduction of manufactures, will be found to be the best means of effecting the object, and judging from the effects it has produced in other countries, we are led to hope that it will not fail to produce similar results with us. If the protective system be the cause of the depressed price of our great staple, Cotton,—and it cannot be denied that this, and over production, are both causes acting against us, the surest means of effecting a repeal will be found in rendering ourselves independent of, and no longer customers to those whose avarice has induced them to fasten the system upon us."

To a certain extent, the views of the writer will apply to our own State—and while we are far from relaxing an inch in our opposition to the protective system, because we believe it to be prolific of mischief and injustice, and calculated to endanger the morals, the peace and general welfare of the Union, we are, as we always have been, most willing to see manufactures tried in our State on a full and fair experiment. And here we would ask to refute a very common error, that the "Lococo" party are opposed to the establishment and growth of manufactures. On repeated occasions, we have shown that many of the private manufacturers of the Northern States are members of the Democratic party, and opposed to a high Tariff; not only on account of its oppression to the whole country, but because of its peculiar mischief in enabling the over-grown joint-stock companies to oppress and swallow up the smaller private establishments. We have witnessed with pleasure the successful experiments made in our own State—though it must be admitted that, until recently, most of the schemes have been unfortunate, either from the want of skill and management or deficiency of capital, or the supineness of our own people in encouraging their domestic work-shops.

We trust that the present establishments are based upon so safe a foundation, that they will not only succeed themselves, but be the cause of urging other energetic spirits into the field, and of employing our noble manufacturing capacities in the development of the rich resources of our State. We observe that in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, new manufacturing establishments have sprung up, and their friends confidently look for success, on account of the cheapness of the raw material at their own door, and the cheaper labor of the negroes. We have not the proper data, nor has sufficient experience enabled us to estimate the relative manufacturing advantages, North and South. There is no doubt, however, that if our factories can compete with our Northern neighbors, they will confer great benefits by furnishing a home market for the raw materials and agricultural products of the State, and tend to elevate the drooping prices of our staple crops, and give a new impetus to industry, by the employment of many of the poor, who are now drones of society. We hope, therefore, to see a fair experiment tried, and if manufactures be found congenial with our condition, let them by all means be encouraged—but not by the unequal hand of the Federal Government.

We are satisfied, that it would be better for the manufacturers themselves to have a system of moderate duties, which will give stability and firmness to their enterprises. The present high duties, must always have the effect of creating extreme vibrations of business, throwing the affairs of the country into confusion, and consequent commercial ruin. Whether, then, Virginia becomes a manufacturing State or not, low duties and equal laws will ultimately be found best suited for her advancement. Above all, if, as is contended by the correspondent of the Mercury, a successful system of Manufacturers shall render the South independent of the Northern capitalists, and open the eyes of the latter to the importance of doing away with the restrictive system, let us have manufactures by all means. The reduction of the Tariff to the revenue standard is the important point—because it will give a fair chance to all interests, and secure the peace and harmony of the Union.—Rich. Eng.

Estimated loss, \$5,000,000.

Business was entirely suspended yesterday.—All the stores down town were closed, the streets piled up with goods saved from the fire—hundreds of women and children looking for shelter. There were few merchants "on Change" but the only conversions ran on the probability of the insurance offices being likely or not to meet their engagements.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.

Besides the great fire on Saturday there have been several other fires in New York within a day or two. On Friday evening one broke out in the Organ-loft, third story of New York Dispensary Buildings, which burnt the whole of the roof and destroyed a number of valuable instruments.

The large Wood, Fur and Cap store of S. Phillips, 248 Pearl street, and Cap store of St. Burlington were burnt the same afternoon. The Wool store of James A. Spillett, next door above, was considerably damaged.

An old wooden dwelling was burnt in the course of the day, on Orchard street, a few doors from Grand.

A Rope-walk corner of First avenue and Fifth street, was burnt about 10 o'clock in the morning.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

We learn from a correspondent at Winchester, Va., that as the cars on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad were returning from Harpers-Ferry on Friday evening, a snake head rail entered the car, and seriously injured John F. Wall, Esq., member of the Legislature for that county. He lifted Mr. W. completely off his seat, counting up the surface of his leg and abdomen, lacerating in several places and injured his hand severely. John S. Gallaher, Esq., was seated by Mr. Wall, but fortunately escaped.—Halt. Sun.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION!

Five hundred Buildings Burned—From \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 of Property Destroyed—Tremendous Explosion—Serious Loss of Life.

The greatest, the most terrible fire that has occurred in New York since the great conflagration of December, 1835, has spread devastation throughout the lower part of the city. Three hundred buildings, according to the best calculation, have been levelled to the ground. Most of them were large three, four and five story houses, and occupied principally by importing and other merchants. It is a close estimate to set the loss at from five to ten millions of dollars.

The dreadful fire broke out about three o'clock on Saturday morning, at No. 34 New street, about three doors from the corner of Exchange Place, in a sperm oil store, belonging to J. L. Vandoren. It then spread to a chair factory, the next door towards Exchange Place; then through to Broad street and to the corner of Exchange Place, where it communicated to a building occupied by Messrs. Crocker and Warren, who either had a large quantity of saltpetre on storage, or some worse combustible material, for in fifteen minutes after it caught fire, the whole blew up with tremendous explosion, carrying six or seven buildings with it, and shaking the whole city like an earthquake. The concussion was so great as to smash more than half a million panes of glass in the neighborhood, to the extent of two hundred yards distant. Immediately after the explosion, fire was discovered at four different points, showing that the entire block in the rear was in a complete blaze.

The first explosion was comparatively moderate, filled the room of the writer of this paragraph, with a light more intense than at noon day, and upon looking out upon Broadway, a scene met our gaze, that can never be forgotten. Hardly had he reached the window when the second and grand explosion took place. The buildings as far as the eye could reach appeared one mass of flames, while the buildings on the west side of Broadway, from the Mansion House to the Astor, were so brilliant that the eye could scarce rest upon them. The spire of Trinity Church looked like a pillar of fire, and the moon, which a moment before we saw just above the roof, paled under this vivid light, and was invisible. The sky over the region of the fire, and along the range of Nassau street, was filled with a mass of flame from the burning gas, alcohol and champagne, let loose at the explosion.

Light in the air as the eye could range appeared an immense quantity of fire saltpetre, the appearance of serpents darting spirally upwards, like the small rockets of a fire-work.—These tongues of flame, too, shot out in all directions from the centre, making together the whole look like a mountain of fire, which created in the air a noise like that caused by a flash of electricity in a thunder storm. The panic caused by such an explosion, who can describe? The street, from the Waverly House to our office, on Broadway, presented a thick multitude of men, running as if for their lives, shrieking as though they were in the agonies of death. Those who could keep their feet were fortunate indeed, for the masses behind, in their terror, over-ran many who fell, regardless of anything but their own safety.

Through the other streets a like scene was exhibited, but as the others were narrow the confusion was greater. The firemen and the spectators left those parts only to receive in another place the shower of bricks and other missiles forced off by the explosion. So awful was the shock that the thick plate glass in nearly all the buildings in Wall street was broken in fragments and strewn over the pavement, in many instances the substantial window sashes themselves being broken in. The cries of the frightened people, the fall of missiles on the roofs of buildings, the crash of glass upon the pavements, added to the tumbling of buildings from the force of the explosion, and the vivid glare of the flames, assailed the numerous multitudes now out to see the fire, and gave the impression that a great convulsion of nature had taken place. The windows of the City Hotel and buildings near us, were in a moment filled with the tenantry of the houses, who until the great explosion, had remained quiet in bed, thinking the fire an ordinary matter, but not until now thoroughly roused by this awful shock.

Later Particulars.

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

New York, Sunday, 2 P. M.

The papers will have given you an account of the great fire which occurred here on Saturday morning. It will be some time before it can be ascertained how many lives are lost, but I have no doubt a great number have perished. I have just seen the bones of two men exhumed. It is supposed that they were those of the porter and cook of Messrs. Ollrichs & Cuger, as they were found in the ruins of that establishment on Broad street.

A number of men, women and children are missing, and from what I can learn I have no doubt that upwards of fifty people perished—but such has been the intensity of the fire that probably one half of their remains will never be discovered.—The cause of the explosion at the fire is still a matter of dispute.

Crocker & Warren's store contained not only upwards of 2000 bags of saltpetre, but a large quantity of shellac, the gases from which, united, would certainly be dangerous—but there are a number of men ready to affirm that they were cautioned to keep away, as the store contained upwards of 20 kegs of gunpowder.

Our public authorities have acted thus far in a manner beyond all praise, and I trust they will find out the cause of such a dire loss of life.

The losses by our insurance companies are heavy, and some of them will not be able to carry on.

List of buildings destroyed:—

On Broad street,	130
Broadway,	50
Beaver,	86
New,	85
Marketfield,	6

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The steamship, Great Western, Captain Matthews, arrived at New York at an early hour on Monday Morning, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 5th instant, one day after the Britannia.

There is very little news, and none of a political nature of any consequence. It appears, however, that the improvements in cotton, noticed on the arrival of the Britannia, were fully sustained on the 4th and 5th inst.

A direct line of steam communication has been opened between England and China. On the anniversary of the declaration of American Independence, the American ships at Liverpool hoisted their flags, which presented a very gay appearance in the sunshine.

The London Journal gives a very gratifying report of increased employment in that quarter, in consequence of the weaving and sewing of articles of linen and cotton texture, upon commission, for Scotch and English houses.

The total revenue of France for 1845 is estimated at 1,302,632,134 francs being 5,785,351 francs more than the presumed expenditure.

M. Guizot has declared, in the chamber of deputies, that the French Government is opposed to the pretensions of the son of Don Carlos to the hand of the young Queen.

The Russian government has thrown open the markets of that country for a twelvemonth, and it is said that the English refiners are preparing "refined goods," that is, sugars for that market.

Inundation in Clair.—The Clair Journal gives the following account of destructive floods in that country.—"One of the most dreadful and extensive calamities with which it has pleased Providence to afflict any portion of this country lying between Broadford and Glenora, a distance of nearly five miles, on Friday last.

The morning was particularly calm and serene, but about two o'clock the rain fell, with such violence, and came in such impetuous torrents from the mountain tops, as to completely inundate the lower parts of the country.

Such was the awful violence of the deluge (it could be called by no other name), that it swept before it three bridges, two of whose names only we could for the present learn, viz: Kilbawn and Ballymacdonnell. Flocks, herds, houses and tillage, including immense quantities of wheat and potatoes, were alike victims to its unrelenting fury.

Resolved, That in token of our paternal regard for the memory of our distinguished and most worthy deceased Brother, Andrew Jackson, this Hall be clothed in the habiliments of mourning for 12 months.

Resolved, That we will unite with the citizens of Frederick county in the proposed civic procession and funeral honors to be paid to the memory of Gen. Andrew Jackson in Winchester, on the 26th inst., and that the brethren of this Lodge will meet the brethren of Hiram Lodge at their Hall in Winchester for that purpose, and that we wear wreath on the left arm on that occasion as usual for 30 days thereafter.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be furnished to the Editors of the newspapers published in Charlestown, and they be respectfully requested to publish the same.

Resolved, That Bros. James W. Bell, John W. Grantham, and John R. A. Redman, be a committee to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect.

At a repeal meeting on the 23d, Mr. O'Connell read an address to the repealers dissuading them from any interference with the procession which the Orange men intend to hold on the 1st and 12th of July.

The dinner to Mr. O'Connell in Galway, was fixed for the 28th of July inst. The Westford Repeal demonstrations will take place about the same time.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, July 4, P. M.—Our market this morning was well attended by town and country millers, and although the weather assumed a much more favorable aspect, a tolerable business was transacted in Irish Mountaneous an amendment of 1d to 2d per 70 lbs., upon the currency of last market; English and foreign duty paid, though not equally saleable; participating in a similar advance. In bonded wheats, however, no further sales were reported to-day, the high prices asked having checked the demand.

It sometimes happens that offices are sought and favors asked of the President or cabinet, which it is impossible for them to grant.—However much they might desire to gratify the applicant, still some difficulty occurs which forbids their compliance.

On Saturday morning last, GEORGE WILLIAM, infant son of Mr. Samuel Kidenour of this town, aged 2 months and 19 days.

On Wednesday last, at the residence of his father, Mitchell, in Berkeley county, aged 19 years.

On Friday morning last, in Martinsburg, after a long and painful illness, dated from the 1st of August, Elizabeth Garard, in the 14th year of her age.

On Saturday last, at his residence in Berkeley county, on Mill Creek, HIRAM HENSHAW, aged about 65 years.

On Saturday morning last, GEORGE WILLIAM, infant son of Mr. Samuel Kidenour of this town, aged 2 months and 19 days.

Coopers Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant employment and good wages will be given.

Attention, Artillery! YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Captain's residence, on Saturday the 28th instant, precisely at 6 o'clock, to take the line of march for Winchester. You must be punctual to the hour, as the cars pass about that time.

ON Thursday 3d inst. from the subscriber's Farm, near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., a Bay Mare, about fifteen hands high, very stoutly formed, and nine or ten years old. A reward of five dollars and all reasonable charges will be paid for the recovery of the Mare, and twenty dollars for the apprehension of the thief.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant employment and good wages will be given.

Attention, Artillery! YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Captain's residence, on Saturday the 28th instant, precisely at 6 o'clock, to take the line of march for Winchester. You must be punctual to the hour, as the cars pass about that time.

ON Thursday 3d inst. from the subscriber's Farm, near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., a Bay Mare, about fifteen hands high, very stoutly formed, and nine or ten years old. A reward of five dollars and all reasonable charges will be paid for the recovery of the Mare, and twenty dollars for the apprehension of the thief.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant employment and good wages will be given.

Attention, Artillery! YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Captain's residence, on Saturday the 28th instant, precisely at 6 o'clock, to take the line of march for Winchester. You must be punctual to the hour, as the cars pass about that time.

ON Thursday 3d inst. from the subscriber's Farm, near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., a Bay Mare, about fifteen hands high, very stoutly formed, and nine or ten years old. A reward of five dollars and all reasonable charges will be paid for the recovery of the Mare, and twenty dollars for the apprehension of the thief.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant employment and good wages will be given.

Attention, Artillery! YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Captain's residence, on Saturday the 28th instant, precisely at 6 o'clock, to take the line of march for Winchester. You must be punctual to the hour, as the cars pass about that time.

ON Thursday 3d inst. from the subscriber's Farm, near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., a Bay Mare, about fifteen hands high, very stoutly formed, and nine or ten years old. A reward of five dollars and all reasonable charges will be paid for the recovery of the Mare, and twenty dollars for the apprehension of the thief.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant employment and good wages will be given.

Attention, Artillery! YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Captain's residence, on Saturday the 28th instant, precisely at 6 o'clock, to take the line of march for Winchester. You must be punctual to the hour, as the cars pass about that time.

ON Thursday 3d inst. from the subscriber's Farm, near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., a Bay Mare, about fifteen hands high, very stoutly formed, and nine or ten years old. A reward of five dollars and all reasonable charges will be paid for the recovery of the Mare, and twenty dollars for the apprehension of the thief.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant employment and good wages will be given.

Attention, Artillery! YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Captain's residence, on Saturday the 28th instant, precisely at 6 o'clock, to take the line of march for Winchester. You must be punctual to the hour, as the cars pass about that time.

ON Thursday 3d inst. from the subscriber's Farm, near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., a Bay Mare, about fifteen hands high, very stoutly formed, and nine or ten years old. A reward of five dollars and all reasonable charges will be paid for the recovery of the Mare, and twenty dollars for the apprehension of the thief.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant employment and good wages will be given.

Attention, Artillery! YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Captain's residence, on Saturday the 28th instant, precisely at 6 o'clock, to take the line of march for Winchester. You must be punctual to the hour, as the cars pass about that time.

ON Thursday 3d inst. from the subscriber's Farm, near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., a Bay Mare, about fifteen hands high, very stoutly formed, and nine or ten years old. A reward of five dollars and all reasonable charges will be paid for the recovery of the Mare, and twenty dollars for the apprehension of the thief.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant employment and good wages will be given.

Attention, Artillery! YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Captain's residence, on Saturday the 28th instant, precisely at 6 o'clock, to take the line of march for Winchester. You must be punctual to the hour, as the cars pass about that time.

ON Thursday 3d inst. from the subscriber's Farm, near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., a Bay Mare, about fifteen hands high, very stoutly formed, and nine or ten years old. A reward of five dollars and all reasonable charges will be paid for the recovery of the Mare, and twenty dollars for the apprehension of the thief.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant employment and good wages will be given.

Attention, Artillery! YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Captain's residence, on Saturday the 28th instant, precisely at 6 o'clock, to take the line of march for Winchester. You must be punctual to the hour, as the cars pass about that time.

ON Thursday 3d inst. from the subscriber's Farm, near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., a Bay Mare, about fifteen hands high, very stoutly formed, and nine or ten years old. A reward of five dollars and all reasonable charges will be paid for the recovery of the Mare, and twenty dollars for the apprehension of the thief.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant employment and good wages will be given.

Attention, Artillery! YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Captain's residence, on Saturday the 28th instant, precisely at 6 o'clock, to take the line of march for Winchester. You must be punctual to the hour, as the cars pass about that time.

ON Thursday 3d inst. from the subscriber's Farm, near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., a Bay Mare, about fifteen hands high, very stoutly formed, and nine or ten years old. A reward of five dollars and all reasonable charges will be paid for the recovery of the Mare, and twenty dollars for the apprehension of the thief.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant employment and good wages will be given.

Attention, Artillery! YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Captain's residence, on Saturday the 28th instant, precisely at 6 o'clock, to take the line of march for Winchester. You must be punctual to the hour, as the cars pass about that time.

To City and Country Buyers.

THE attention of buyers of DRY GOODS from the city and country is respectfully invited to a lot of New Goods, now opening, and which will be sold at exceedingly low prices. The purpose is to sell low, so that buyers can see and know it to their interest to deal with us—Our stock will be continually increased by new styles as they appear.

PRINTS, Bleached MUSLINS, Brown MUSLINS, Tickings, Cambrics, Osnaburgs, Plaid Cottons, Checks, Flannels, Sattinets, Linseys, Kerseys, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain, Waddings, &c. &c.

FORD, STANNARD & CO. Corner Baltimore and Liberty sts., Baltimore, July 25, 1845—84.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Daniel Snyder, on the 6th day of April, 1842, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County of Jefferson, Va., and under the direction of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Jefferson, the undersigned, as trustees, will offer for sale, On Friday the 23d day of August next, before the door of the Court House of Jefferson county,

The Tract of Land, conveyed and described in said Trust Deed, containing 552 Acres, 2 Roods and 37 Poles. The Land is very valuable, and highly improved by buildings and fences, and is watered by never-failing streams.

By the decree of the said Court, the tract is divided into two parts:—The one containing 402 Acres, 2 Roods and 37 Perches, the buildings on which are a New Brick Dwelling House, and other out-buildings; a fine Barn and good Stabling, and is well supplied with water. The soil is very fine, in good order, and admirably adapted to the growth of wheat and other grains raised in this section. The whole tract is in good order, as to fences, &c., and offers to purchasers a favorable opportunity to invest capital.

The other tract contains 150 Acres, mostly bottom land, on the Shenandoah river, and has upon it good improvements. Each and both of the said parcels of land are very valuable, whether considered as to quality of soil, state of improvement and cultivation, or situation as to market for products. A first rate merchant mill is situated on the tract of land adjoining. The Shenandoah river is the boundary, and two rail roads are very near. Considered in all respects, the land now offered is the inferior in value and capacity to free tracts in the county.

The sale will be made subject to the right which may arise to the wife of said Snyder, which it is believed can be purchased at moderate and fair terms. The plat of division can be seen at the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Jefferson, or at the office of W. C. Worthington, Trustee.

Terms of Sale.—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest from day of sale. The deferred payments to be secured by bond and approved personal security, and a deed approved by the Court, and the purchaser receive his deed by a deed of trust upon the premises.—No deed to be made until sale confirmed by Court. Possession given of each tract immediately.

W. M. WORTHINGTON, R. HENDERSON, Trustees. July 25, 1845.

PUBLIC SALE. THE subscriber being about to discontinue Farming, will offer at public sale, on Friday the 8th day of August next, (two of which are well matched, and suitable for a Carriage) The running gear of a four-horse Wagon; A two-horse Wagon, complete; Wood-ladders; Large Bar-shear Plough; Two single and two double-shovel Ploughs; Harrows, Wheat-fans, &c.

Also a lot of Hops. Terms.—A credit of one year will be given, with bond and approved security. JOHN M. HARRIS. Near Duffield's Depot, July 25, 1845.

PUBLIC SALE. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me as Trustee, by James Musgrave, to secure a debt due from him to Henry and John Brantner, as therein mentioned, and dated the 1st day of November, 1841, and duly recorded, I shall proceed, 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 Musgrave, 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; 3 Cows, 14 Hogs; 1 Wagon and Gear; 1 Double-shovel Plough, 2 Double-shovel Ploughs and 1 single do.; 2 Feather Beds and Bedding; 1 Walnut Bureau, and 8 Chairs.

WM. LUCAS, Trustee. July 18, 1845.

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, 1842, 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. July 18, 1845.

200 BLACK BOTTLES, at 75 cents per dozen—for sale by J. H. BEARD. PURE CIDER VINEGAR.—For sale by J. H. BEARD. July 25.

Books and Stationery. THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Religious, Miscellaneous and School Books, with a general assortment of Stationery. By an arrangement which they have with an extensive house in Philadelphia, they can at all times furnish any work to be had in the U. S., (except what they do not have in hand) in a few days after they receive the order, and at Philadelphia retail prices.—They will also receive orders for any of the Periodicals. All in want will find it their interest to call on us. July 11. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Morocco. JUST received, the best Philadelphia tanned J. J. Tampico 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-skin, &c., very cheap for the cash at THOS. RAWLINS'. June 13.

FRESH MACARONI, Lemons and Oranges, just received and for sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY. July 4.

OSBERRY.—75 doz. Hoes—assorted colors, for sale cheap by ADAM YOUNG, Agent. Harpers-Ferry, July 25, 1845.

40 GROSS Matches, in wood boxes; 1 do. Sugar-houses Molasses; 1 do. New Orleans do.; 8 bbls Porto Rico do. For sale by ADAM YOUNG, Agent. Harpers-Ferry, July 25, 1845.

OSBERRY.—75 doz. Hoes—assorted colors, for sale cheap by ADAM YOUNG, Agent. Harpers-Ferry, July 25, 1845.

Coopers Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant employment and good wages will be given.

Attention, Artillery! YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Captain's residence, on Saturday the 28th instant, precisely at 6 o'clock, to take the line of march for Winchester. You must be punctual to the hour, as the cars pass about that time.

ON Thursday 3d inst. from the subscriber's Farm, near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., a Bay Mare, about fifteen hands high, very stoutly formed, and nine or ten years old. A reward of five dollars and all reasonable charges will be paid for the recovery of the Mare, and twenty dollars for the apprehension of the thief.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant employment and good wages will be given.

Attention, Artillery! YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Captain's residence, on Saturday the 28th instant, precisely at 6 o'clock, to take the line of march for Winchester. You must be punctual to the hour, as the cars pass about that time.

ON Thursday 3d inst. from the subscriber's Farm, near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., a Bay Mare, about fifteen hands high, very stoutly formed, and nine or ten years old. A reward of five dollars and all reasonable charges will be paid for the recovery of the Mare, and twenty dollars for the apprehension of the thief.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant employment and good wages will be given.

Attention, Artillery! YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Captain's residence, on Saturday the 28th instant, precisely at 6 o'clock, to take the line of march for Winchester. You must be punctual to the hour, as the cars pass about that time.

ON Thursday 3d inst. from the subscriber's Farm, near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., a Bay Mare, about fifteen hands high, very stoutly formed, and nine or ten years old. A reward of five dollars and all reasonable charges will be paid for the recovery of the Mare, and twenty dollars for the apprehension of the thief.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant employment and good wages will be given.

Attention, Artillery! YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Captain's residence, on Saturday the 28th instant, precisely at 6 o'clock, to take the line of march for Winchester. You must be punctual to the hour, as the cars pass about that time.

ON Thursday 3d inst. from the subscriber's Farm, near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., a Bay Mare, about fifteen hands high, very stoutly formed, and nine or ten years old. A reward of five dollars and all reasonable charges will be paid for the recovery of the Mare, and twenty dollars for the apprehension of the thief.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant employment and good wages will be given.

Attention, Artillery! YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Captain's residence, on Saturday the 28th instant, precisely at 6 o'clock, to take the line of march for Winchester. You must be punctual to the hour, as the cars pass about that time.

ON Thursday 3d inst. from the subscriber's Farm, near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., a Bay Mare, about fifteen hands high, very stoutly formed, and nine or ten years old. A reward of five dollars and all reasonable charges will be paid for the recovery of the Mare, and twenty dollars for the apprehension of the thief.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant employment and good wages will be given.

Attention, Artillery! YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Captain's residence, on Saturday the 28th instant, precisely at 6 o'clock, to take the line of march for Winchester. You must be punctual to the hour, as the cars pass about that time.

ON Thursday 3d inst. from the subscriber's Farm, near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., a Bay Mare, about fifteen hands high, very stoutly formed, and nine or ten years old. A reward of five dollars and all reasonable charges will be paid for the recovery of the Mare, and twenty dollars for the apprehension of the thief.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant employment and good wages will be given.

Attention, Artillery! YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Captain's residence, on Saturday the 28th instant, precisely at 6 o'clock, to take the line of march for Winchester. You must be punctual to the hour, as the cars pass about that time.

ON Thursday 3d inst. from the subscriber's Farm, near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., a Bay Mare, about fifteen hands high, very stoutly formed, and nine or ten years old. A reward of five dollars and all reasonable charges will be paid for the recovery of the Mare, and twenty dollars for the apprehension of the thief.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant employment and good wages will be given.

Attention, Artillery! YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Captain's residence, on Saturday the 28th instant, precisely at 6 o'clock, to take the line of march for Winchester. You must be punctual to the hour, as the cars pass about that time.

ON Thursday 3d inst. from the subscriber's Farm, near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., a Bay Mare, about fifteen hands high, very stoutly formed, and nine or ten years old. A reward of five dollars and all reasonable charges will be paid for the recovery of the Mare, and twenty dollars for the apprehension of the thief.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant employment and good wages will be given.

Attention, Artillery! YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Captain's residence, on Saturday the 28th instant, precisely at 6 o'clock, to take the line of march for Winchester. You must be punctual to the hour, as the cars pass about that time.

ON Thursday 3d inst. from the subscriber's Farm, near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., a Bay Mare, about fifteen hands high, very stoutly formed, and nine or ten years old. A reward of five dollars and all reasonable charges will be paid for the recovery of the Mare, and twenty dollars for the apprehension of the thief.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant employment and good wages will be given.

Attention, Artillery! YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Captain's residence, on Saturday the 28th instant, precisely at 6 o'clock, to take the line of march for Winchester. You must be punctual to the hour, as the cars pass about that time.

ON Thursday 3d inst. from the subscriber's Farm, near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., a Bay Mare, about fifteen hands high, very stoutly formed, and nine or ten years old. A reward of five dollars and all reasonable charges will be paid for the recovery of the Mare, and twenty dollars for the apprehension of the thief.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits. To such constant employment and good wages will be given.

Attention, Artillery! YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Captain's residence, on Saturday the 28th instant, precisely at 6 o'clock, to take the line of march for Winchester. You must be punctual to the hour, as the cars pass about that time.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PRACTICES in the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke counties. Address—Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. July 18, 1845.

New York Wholesale Houses. THE undersigned MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, and WHOLESALE DEALERS, are now opening a superior opportunity for a choice selection and on terms as favorable, to say the least, as any other market.

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS are assured of our determination to please, if possible, both old and new customers, who are respectfully invited to examine our several stocks and prices. Importers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Silk Goods. BOWEN & McNAMEE, 16 William St. corner of Beaver. CARLETON, FACTORYMAN & CO., 172 Pearl St. corner of Pine.

Fancy Silks, Staple Dry Goods, and Straw, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats. ROBERT L. SMITH & HENDERSON, 176 Pearl St. three doors above Third. Importers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO., 207 Pearl St. four doors above Maiden Lane.

Importers and Dealers in Staple and Dry Goods. ATWATER, GOLD & CO., 14 Wall St. between Broadway and Nassau. Importers and Dealers in Cloth, Casimires, Vestings, Winter Goods, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. WILSON G. HUNT & CO., 82 William Street, corner of Maiden Lane.

Importers and Jobbers of Suspender, Gloves, Cravats, Scarfs, Hosiery, &c., Manufacturers of Caps, Stocks, Linens, Oil Silks, &c. JOHN M. DAVIS & JONES, 106 William Street, S. E. corner of John Street.

Bookellers and Stationers. HUNTINGTON & SAVAGE, 216 Pearl Street, between Maiden Lane and Burling Slip. S. S. & W. WOOD, 261 Pearl Street, opposite U S Hotel. J. B. BURRILL & CO., near Third Street. HOWNS & CO., 143 Pearl Street, corner of Wall.

New Books, Periodicals and Cheap Publications. Agents supplied at Publishers' prices. WM H GRAHAM, Tribune Buildings, Nassau Street—Exclusive Agent for Graham's Magazine, &c. Importer and Dealer in French and English Perfumery, Combs, Brushes and Toilet Articles. WILLIAM BREWER, 21 Maiden Lane, up stairs.

Importer of all kinds of Toys and Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Musical Instruments, Stationary Articles, German Glass Ware, French China, &c. CHARLES A. HENNING, 56 Maiden Lane and 25 Liberty Street. CHARLES F. A. HENNING, 150 Broadway and 75 Liberty Street, successor to M. Werckmeister; also Archery and Cricket Implements.

GUSTAVE F. MEYER, 50 Maiden Lane, up stairs. Importer of Toys, English, French and German Fancy Goods. Dealer in Fire Crackers, and Manufacturer of Fire Works for Public and Private Exhibitions. J. W. HOLBERTON, 73 Maiden Lane.

Manufacturers' Depot for the Sale of Boots, Brogans, Shoes, &c. GRANVILLE & GILBERT, 56 Maiden Lane, near Pearl. Manufacturer and Importer of Saddlery, Harness and Coach Hardware. W. J. BUCK, 209 Pearl Street, four doors above Maiden Lane.

Saddlery Warehouse. HARRIS, CALHOUN & CO., 209 Pearl St. up stairs. Importers and Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs. H. H. SCHEFFELIN & CO.,—Also General Agents for Swain's Panacea and Vermifuge,—104 and 106 John Street. Grocer and Commission Merchant.

J. C. HOOKER, 15 Broad Street. Coffee, Cocoa, Mustard and Spices—Ground and Whole. Full Assortments.—The Hope Mills Company. A. WORTHINGTON, Office 47 Front Street, Mills 14 Market Street.

Importer and Dealer in Segars, Tobacco, &c. GEORGE W. FOSTER, 136 Water Street, up stairs. Manufacturer of Family and Brown Soap, in all their varieties; Patent Steam Refined Candles, warranted to stand any climate. D. S. & J. WARD BROWN, 10 Peck Slip.

Manufacturers of Scented, Shaving and Family Soaps, Creams, Perfumery, Crystaline Magazines, &c. Importers of Paris Perfumery, Brushes, Glass Ware and Fancy Articles for Druggists who put up Perfumery. JOHNSON, VROOM & FOWLER, 3 Courtland Street. Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.; Manufacturers of White Lead, Colored Paints, Verdigris, Vermilion, &c. RIPLEY & McCULLOUGH, 180 Front Street, corner of Burling Slip.

Publisher and Dealer in Lithographic Engravings. N. CURRIER, 2 Spruce St. opposite Tribune Buildings. Manufacturer of Soda Biscuit, Sugar, Butter and Water Crackers, and Pilot Bread, of the best quality only. ERASMUS TREADWELL'S SOSS, 275 Washington Street, corner of Warren.

Wilder's Genuine Patent Salsaparilla—warranted free from dummies. S. L. C. HERRING, Manufacturer, 139 Water Street, corner of Depuyser. Rich's Improved Salamander Scales—warranted dry. A. S. MARVIN, 1331 Water Street, Agent for the Manufacturer.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments, and Deposits of Bronze Powder. EDWARD BAACR, 81 Fulton Street, corner of Gold. Manufacturer and Dealer in Playing, Visiting and Business Cards of every kind. GEORGE COOK, 71 Fulton Street.

Manufacturer of the Celebrated Magic Razor St

Agricultural.



THE FARMER'S SONG.

A life on my native soil,—
A home in a farmer's cot,—
I'll never at labor recall,
And ask for no higher lot.
The city has not a charm,
With its turmoil, and noise, and strife;
With a kind and a notable wife,
A life on my native soil,—
A home in a farmer's cot,—
With my three-cattle team will I toil,
And ask for no happier lot.
Gee up!—Gee up!
Gee up, gee up, and gee O!
On my own native soil here I stand,
Midst blossoming fields around,
While the air is pleasant and bland,
And the hills with cattle abound!
The river is flowing by,
The beavers sing and we hear;
And the laborers how they ply,
While the echo sends round their cheer!
A life on my native soil,—
A home in a farmer's cot,—
I'll never at labor recall,
And ask for no higher lot.
Gee up!—Gee up!
Gee up, gee up, and gee O!

Seed Wheat.

We are told, that in the island of Jersey, England, where the farmers sell their produce and live upon the refuse, it is customary for them to tie their wheat in small sheaves—and by striking each twice or thrice across a barrel with a ring on its side on the floor, a superior sample of wheat is obtained for market, after which the sheaves are thrown by, to be clean threshed in the evening by lamp light.

I have just met with the account of a farmer in Vermont, to whom his neighbors resorted for the purpose of securing seed wheat of a superior quality; very fine in appearance, remarkably productive, and of early maturity; he readily commanded three dollars per bushel, when the price of wheat was a dollar and a quarter, calling it the red and genuine Barret wheat.—But the secret was at last discovered; he used before threshing his wheat, to select the best sheaves, and striking them over the side of an empty barrel as it lay on the floor, three or four times before laying them down to be clean threshed, he obtained in this very simple way, a very superior wheat, which the whole country coveted at a double price. Thus the largest and ripest kernels were separated and collected without labor or difficulty, and a profitable business was carried on, until his neighbors discovered how to make "Barret wheat," for themselves.

MIXING SOILS.—Some nine or ten years ago, says a distinguished agriculturalist, in his address before a society in New York.—In the early part of my farming, I had occasion to deepen a well about six or eight feet. The earth thrown out was a tenacious blue clay, just damp enough to cut into lumps, and adhesive enough to remain so. After finishing the well, the man who had charge of the farm was at a loss to know where to deposit it. Having a bare sandy knoll in one of the fields, which was not inaptly termed "personal property," from its being wanted about by every breeze, here to-day and there to-morrow, it occurred to me that the clay would hold the sand and form a soil. I accordingly deposited it there in heaps, the same as I have done elsewhere. This was scattered over the surface and left to the action of the rain and frost. In the spring it was found to have broken down, crumbled and slacked like lime. These heaps were reduced and the clay evenly spread over the surface. The field received a coat of manure, was ploughed, and sowed in oats and peas. That where the clay was applied produced the largest and most vigorous growth of any other part of the field. In the fall it was sown with rye, and seeded down with timothy and clover. The rye, as well as the clover was much more vigorous and heavier on that than any other part of the field.—In fact, the person who occupied the farm after I left it, informed me that he lost his crop of grass on that part in consequence of its lodging. That the personal was made real or fast property, and remains so to the present day. Having experienced such beneficial results from mixing clay with sand, I was afterward induced to try what effect sand would have on rather retentive soil. The garden at Three Hills farm is a stiff clay loam, resting on a strong tenacious clay subsoil, rather inclining to moisture. The second year after I purchased and took possession of it, I caused a coat of sand, from six to eight inches depth, to be put on one of the squares, which was sowed in winter with the manure, and the satisfaction to witness the most gratifying results—the crop on that square was far superior to any other in the garden. Since then I have caused over five hundred one-horse cart loads of sand to be put in the garden, and the effect is still visible, although the sand has disappeared.

CURING HORSES' EYES.—There is no disease so prevalent among horses at the south, as that of bad eyes. This is no doubt owing to the practice of putting them under the saddle before they are sufficiently strong. The result is an affection of the spine, manifesting itself by diseased eyes.—We have a very fine animal but six years old affected in this way, and from this cause. One eye is almost entirely useless, although inflammation was entirely removed by a seton leaving the pupil white. The other became inflamed, covered with a bluish film, and a thick white spot had risen over nearly half the eye, when at the suggestion of an experienced stable keeper, we placed at the nose and thrusting a pen-knife into the soft flesh just above the nostril. The result was immediate reduction of the inflammation and restoration of sight, after a second incision. The same gentleman has recovered the eyes of two horses in the same way, which seemed entirely gone—one of them having actually sunk in the head. We consider the remedy an excellent one, and the matter of sufficient interest to give it publicity. When the eye is employed every two or three days until a cure is effected, which will almost certainly take place.—At least we have full confidence in the remedy.—Many very valuable horses may be saved in this simple way from becoming entirely blind.

CULTURE OF TURNIPS.—Many persons seem to think that turnips cannot be raised profitably except on newly cleared land owing to the ravages of the turnip fly. The Albany Cultivator says a farmer of western New York, has a simple and effective mode of obviating this difficulty. His farm is heavy fertile soil, well adapted for most crops but not for the turnip. He plows and harrows, and after reducing it to fine till, he spreads over the surface under the saddle, before they are tilled a few weeks, and just before sowing time, he burns it in. Since he adopted this mode he has not failed to have the finest crops. He thinks the fly is destroyed by the fire; however that may be, this mode is worthy of a trial.

TO DESTROY MICE.—An English writer says, make a paste of powdered hellbore roots, wheat flour and ground glass, place it near their holes to eat, and you will kill them.—Again make a mixture of brimstone, rosin and turpentine, put them into a horn with a narrow neck, first enveloping them with tar, set fire to the tar thus prepared; then insert the mouth of the horn into the burrow of the mole, and he will soon be suffocated to death.

OR PRESERVING SPRINGS AND STREAMS.—On reading some remarks on the effect produced on springs and streams of water in Russia, by cutting off wood, and having observed the decrease of a stream in this place by the removal of the wood and timber from the valley which supplies the water, I offer some remarks on the cultivation of the cedar, as a suitable tree to form a forest to promote a supply of water to streams and springs. The cedar forms the coolest and the darkest shade to a forest of any tree with which I am acquainted; and it can be easily cultivated in all wet places, where the mud is more than a foot deep, provided the trees are set in a proper manner, as soon as the old wood is cut off, or before the bushes have grown so as to shade the land.—As the roots are near the surface the trees should be set very shallow. The cedar when set in a swamp where the soil is good, becomes a very thrifty tree, and produces an abundance of seeds at an early age, and disseminates them around over a considerable tract, so that many young trees will be produced, if protected from the bushes.—The seeds seldom germinate in a very thick shade. With a tree that bears transplanting so well, could not thousands of acres, now useless to the owner, be rendered valuable? It is hoped that some of your correspondents will enlighten the public by giving their views on the subject.

TO DESTROY CATERPILLARS.—A Mr. Wallace recommends the following martial mode of exterminating these pests:
"In the morning or evening they are in their nests, and may be blown away by the use of a short gun, with a small charge of powder. I place the muzzle close under the nest, if I can reach it; if not, I put in a paper wad, and on it a quantity of dry lumps of earth, which clear them out without injuring the tree. It is a convenient, effectual, and rather an amusing operation."

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

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

D. ALEXANDER offers his professional 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.

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.

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 cars, ascending, 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.
May 30, 1845—4f.

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.

PRINTS.—Just received, a very cheap lot of Prints and pantalon stuff.
June 13. CRANE & SADLER.

WHISKY.—A large lot of Old Rye and Common Whisky, on hand and for sale by
June 13. CRANE & SADLER.

Bargains for the Ladies.
BEING determined to keep no Fancy Goods over this season, we will offer at very reduced prices, the remainder of our extensive stock of Balzamines, Berages, Lawns, Gingham, Flowers, Ribbands, Bonnets, &c. &c., with many other Summer Goods. Ladies who have not completed their wardrobe for the present season can do so at very reduced prices, by calling on us.
July 4. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Superior Leghorn Hats.
A HANDSOME assortment Gentlemen's Leghorn Hats, all prices;
Ladies Braid and Straw Bonnets;
Do Lawn
Misses and Children's do do.
Which will be sold very cheap.
JOHN G. WILSON,
Harpers-Ferry, June 13, 1845.

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
June 13. CRANE & SADLER.

FISH.—A few barrels No. 1 new Herrings.
THOS. RAWLINS.

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.

SEGARS.—2,000 Real Havana Segars, just received from New York, and for sale by
July 4. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Hathaway Hot-Air Cook Stoves.
PERSONS that may be in want of the above named Stoves, are respectfully informed that the subscriber has become the purchaser of the right for selling them in Jefferson county, Virginia. All letters on that subject, if directed to Harpers-Ferry, shall meet with prompt attention. A large number of these Stoves are kept constantly on hand.
HUGH GILLECE,
Harpers-Ferry, April 25, 1845—4f.

A VERY HANDSOME English double plated Coffee Urn, and a pair of Waiters, for sale low.
CHAS. G. STEWART.

GROCERIES.—Sugar-house Syrup, a first rate article;
Coffee, Sugar and Tea, and a general assortment of all kinds of Groceries, lately received.
June 20. THOMAS RAWLINS.

French Cloths.
THE attention of the Gentlemen is invited to our extensive stock of French Cloths and Cassimeres, which will be found inferior to no other in the Valley, and at reduced prices.
July 4. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

HARD CIDER VINEGAR.—for sale by
HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co.
July 4, 1845.

BROWN MUSTARD SEED.—Ground, at 25 cents per pound, for sale by
July 4. J. H. BEARD.

Boots and Shoes.
JUST received from Philadelphia, a complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, viz:
Men's Seal Boots, do Calf do;
Do Brogans, sewed, superior;
Do Kip do do;
Do Do pegged do;
Do Morocco do do;
Boys and Youth's do;
Ladies Kid Slippers, best quality Phila's Make;
Do Morocco do do;
Misses and Children's do do;
Which will be sold lower than any that has been sold in this market. The public will please call and examine for themselves.
JOHN G. WILSON,
Harpers-Ferry June 13, 1845.

Cypress Shingles.
ON hand, a few thousand prime Cypress Shingles, for sale low.
E. M. AISQUITH,
May 9.

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

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

SHEEP SHEARS.—for sale low.
May 16. E. M. AISQUITH.

Wool.—The subscribers wish to purchase Wool, for which they will pay the highest market price.
KEYES & KEARSLEY,
June 6, 1845.

SHOWER BATHS.—Portable Shower Baths, to be used in Chambers.
MAY 30. E. M. AISQUITH.

NEAPOLITAN BONNETS.—A few of these splendid and fashionable Bonnets left, with splendid Ribbands, Flowers, Laces, &c.
MAY 30. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

THE MOST COMMON SAYING
is that I would not give one bottle of Dr. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, for half a dozen of any other preparation. I have tried all the popular ones, but this stands unrivalled for the cure of the following diseases, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Palpitation of the Heart, Whooping Cough, Cholera and Rising in the throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, or weakness of the Nervous System or impaired Constitution arising from any cause, and to prevent persons from falling into a Decline, this medicine has no equal.

And when too much calomel or quinine has been used, this medicine will prevent its evil effects on the system, and repair the biliary functions.—As a proof of the above medicine giving great strength and clearness to the voice, a gentleman from one of our large auctioneering establishments in Philadelphia, who has been using this Syrup, says that it is the greatest medicine to cry on he ever saw. Of course, the minister or lawyer, who have to exert their voices, would be equally benefited. Reference will be given to the auctioneer, by calling at my office.

Caution.—All preparations from this valuable tree, except the original Doct. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, are fictitious and counterfeit. Prepared only by Doct. Swayne, whose office is now removed to N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.
The above valuable COMPOUND SYRUP is for sale by
HENRY S. FORNEY, Agent,
Oct. 11, 1844—1y. SHEPHERDSTOWN, Va.

WEAK LUNGS and WEAK BREAST.
When any person is predisposed to consumption, it generally manifests itself by certain symptoms, which are called CONSUMPTIVE SYMPTOMS, the most common of which are a pain in the breast, and an oppression and pain about the lungs. When these symptoms are experienced, to guard against consumption it is advisable to STRENGTHEN THE LUNGS AND BREAST. This may be done effectually by using HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOARHOUD.

Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner of Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

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

PARSALETTES.—A new and beautiful article.—Just received and 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.
June 20. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

SHINGLES.—8,000 Prime Oak Shingles, for sale by
June 20. 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 resign his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has taken charge of his
LARGE and very commodious three-story BRICK HOTEL, in Charlestown, 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 agreeable location—situated in the centre of the town—the front presenting a southern exposure—adjoining the public square, near the market house, and but a few steps from the Court House door, affording 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 town. It has also acquired much notoriety and celebrity by being known as Abell's Hotel, and without flattery or unmerited applause to Capt. Joseph P. Abell, the public (and especially his patrons) will bear testimony with me to the fact—it is therefore the privilege and pleasure of the undersigned to express a fond hope for the success of his predecessor, and for the undisturbed happiness of his amiable family in their new abode at Harpers-Ferry.
The undersigned deems it only necessary to add, that it will be the constant desire of his heart to keep a genteel, orderly and dignified house, and promises to spare no labor or attention on his part to make it equal, if not more agreeable, than heretofore.
The chambers are all large, airy and comfortable, with fire-places in each, and boarders can have choice of wood or coal.
The bar shall at all times be supplied with choice Liquors, and (except upon Sabbath days) may be dealt out in moderation to the weary and thirsty.
Having procured from Bushrod Taylor, Esq., of Winchester, one of the best cooks in the Valley, the undersigned can, with great confidence, promise to his guests, dishes rare and palatable. And lastly, relying upon his unlimited acquaintance with the good people of his native county, his own unremitting exertions to please, and the liberality of a just and generous public, he flatters himself that he will merit, and hopes to receive, a bountiful share of patronage, with the further assurance, however, that none who favor him with a call shall go away dissatisfied. His charges will be moderate, and all sorts of country produce will be received in payment of bills now due or contracted heretofore at the Hotel.
G. W. SAPPINGTON,
Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va.,
April 1, 1845.

For Hire.
SADDLE and Harness Horses,—Also a Barouch and Driver, by
March 21. G. W. SAPPINGTON.

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

Cure for Rheumatism.
L'AMBAUGH'S COMPOSITION.—A fresh supply of this valuable medicine, for either Chronic or Inflammatory Rheumatism. Just prepared and for sale by
J. H. BEARD & Co.,
January 31, 1845.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.
THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally, to his fine stock of Watches, Jewelry, &c. In his assortment will be found—
Gold and Silver Watches in great variety;
Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Neck Chains;
Bread-pins and Finger-rings of the most beautiful patterns;
Superior Bracelets, Gold Medallions, &c.;
Gold and Silver Spectacles, Peridot Glasses;
Silver and plated goods of all kinds;
Silver Table and Tea Spoons;
Best quality German Silver Spoons,
Tortoise-shell Dressing Combs, (a new article)
Pocket-books and Silk Purse;
Penknives and Scissors, (Rogers' best);
Together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold on terms to suit the times.
March 25. CHAS. G. STEWART.

BAR IRON.
JUST received, a large supply of Hughes' fine No. 1 Bar Iron, from 3-8 by 1 1/2 inch to 1 1/2 by 3 inch, round do, from 3/4 by 1 1/2 inch; band 1 1/2 inch wide 1/4 inch; square from 1 to 1 1/2 inch. A large stock of horse iron and nail rods, that cannot be beat; also, a large stock of plow irons; all of which I will warrant, and will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers upon a short credit.
March 27. THOS. RAWLINS.

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

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

Balm of Columbia.—For the Hair.
PERSONS who have thin hair, or whose hair is falling out, have here an article that will keep it from falling out, and increase the growth of it to a remarkable degree. This preparation was discovered some 18 or 20 years ago, since which time the sale of it has been on the increase. Thousands of bottles are sold weekly in the city of New York. It will keep the hair perfectly free from dandruff, and smooth and glossy. Its great virtue is in restoring the hair on the heads of those partially bald. It has been known to restore the hair on the heads of those who have been bald for years.
Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.
Jan. 17, 1845—1y.

Hardware, &c.
WALBY'S celebrated Trowel, Watkins & Quinlan's famous Drawing Knives, Sheep-shears, Brass Candle-sticks, Hand Bells, Spades, Shovels, &c.
Also, a fine assortment of Carpenter's Tools. Shoes, Shoe-finders, French Kids, Ladies and Gentlemen's Morocco and Lining Skins, Silver-sand, Pains, Oil, Glass, Putty, Tin Ware, Tin Plates, Wood Ware, &c., &c., just received and for sale by
THOS. RAWLINS,
April 25, 1845.

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 of advantage to his customers, and beneficial to himself. He will still continue to manufacture, in the most approved style, and of the best materials, every description of
Saddles, Carriage & Wagon Harness, equal, if not superior, to that of any other manufactory in this section of country.
Also, will be kept constantly on hand, or manufactured to order, the most approved style of
TRAVELLING TRUNKS, of all sizes, and at the most reasonable prices.
A call from old friends and new is still solicited, and believing from long experience in his business, and a desire to please, mutual satisfaction will be rendered. Work will be sold at prices to suit the times, for cash, or to good customers on the usual credit.
COUNTRY PRODUCE, will be taken in exchange for work, at the market price.
JOHN BROOK, Agent.
Charlestown, Feb. 7, 1845—6m.

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. They hope the plain, as well as the most fashionable, will give them a call.
J. McDaniel will always be found at his post, and will exert every effort to give satisfaction.
Ladies will at all times be waited on at their houses, and the work returned, when done.
We expect to keep on hand a considerable supply of all kinds of work. Persons who patronize us may rely upon the work being done promptly, and our cash prices cannot be beat.
J. MCDANIEL,
SAMUEL RIDENOUR,
Charlestown, Feb. 14, 1845—4f.
N. B. A journeyman wanted immediately on the ladies bench.

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 supercribe
MONUMENTS—Box, Column, and Plain TOMBS SLABS—And Head and Foot STONES
OF EVERY VARIETY.
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. One great advantage to purchasers is, that all Stone will be delivered at his risk, without any extra charge.
LETTERING neatly executed.
By application to Mr. JAS. W. BELLER, Charlestown, those who may desire any of the above articles can be shown the list of prices and the different plans. He will also forward any orders, epitaphs, &c., that may be desired. Or by addressing me, at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., orders can be filled without delay.
No imposition need be feared, as my prices are uniform.
Aug. 23, 1844.—1y.

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.
Miss HARRIS, of Market, residing in Monument street, between Canal and Edson 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.
After trying many remedies, she was persuaded by a friend to use Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound, and after using three doses, she experienced great relief, and before she had finished the bottle was entirely cured.
Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by
SETH S. HANCE,
corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co.,
Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA or BLOOD PILLS, composed entirely of Vegetable Substances, and universally known to be the best medicine for the purification of the blood EVER INVENTED.
What is the principle which is termed the blood? The blood is the vital principle of life, and that fluid by which the entire functions of the system are regulated; therefore when it becomes impure, the general system becomes deranged, and gives rise to innumerable diseases.
For sale by
SETH S. HANCE,
corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co.,
Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

HANCE'S COMPOUND MEDICATED HOARHOUD CANDY, for Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, Sore Throat, Clearing the Voice, Consumption, Bronchitis, Croup, &c.
Invented, prepared and sold by
SETH S. HANCE,
corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and for sale by
J. H. BEARD & Co.,
Charlestown, Dec. 6.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.
PILES effectually cured by this certain remedy. The sale of this article is steadily increasing, notwithstanding the many counterfeits got up in imitation of it. Persons troubled with this distressing complaint, declare that they would not be without this preparation in their houses for the price of ten boxes. The public will recollect, that this is the only remedy offered them that is in reality of any value whatever. In places where it is known every family has it in their houses.—Its price is not considered at all. It is above all price.
Sold wholesale by COMSTOCK & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.
Jan. 31, 1845.

CANTON Preserved Ginger;
Italian Macaroni, for sale by
ADAM YOUNG, Agent,
Harpers-Ferry, May 30, 1845.

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. He respectfully invites a call from his friends, and then they can judge for the truth of the above.
Packing warranted, and Stone-ware for sale at factory prices.
Baltimore, Nov. 15, 1844—4f.

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. If the most strenuous exertions, joined to every possible convenience to be found elsewhere, can insure success, they pledge themselves that its former well-earned reputation, shall not only be merited but surpassed.
In accordance with the difficulties of the times, they have determined to reduce their charges to correspond. TERMS \$1.25 PER DAY.
Baltimore, Md., Nov. 15, 1844—1y.

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—Sassa-parilla, Chapman's Worm Mixture—Swain's Panacea, Wright's do. do. Judkin's Patent Oilment, 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—Calomel—Hydro-sulphurated, Together with a general assortment of Perfumery and Fancy articles.
All of which he is prepared to sell on accommodating terms, and to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders. All goods will be warranted fresh and genuine.
SOLOMON KING, Druggist,
No. 8, South Calvert st.
Baltimore, November 15, 1844—4f.

COULSON & Co.
(Successors to William Emack,)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 4, S. Liberty st., BALTIMORE.
KEEP constantly on hand a large and general assortment of
Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c., which they offer upon accommodating terms for cash, or the usual credit to punctual customers.
Baltimore, Nov. 22, 1844—6m.

Vestings, &c.
SUPER. Black Satin, Fancy Silk, new style Mar-selles, white do.; Gray, Scarfs, Pocket Hdk's., linen, cotton and silk, &c., of the real Polka style.
MILLER & TATE,
May 23, 1845.

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. Rundell's celebrated Cook Book.
E. M. AISQUITH,
May 30, 1845.