

# Freight

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

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## General Intelligence.

**WHITNEY EXPEDITION.**—Mr. Whitney, the projector of the railroad to the Pacific, set out some few weeks ago, on an expedition to survey the route. A citizen of Rochester, who accompanies the expedition, writes from Prairie du Chien on the 31st, as follows:

"From Milwaukee, we took a course of 250 miles, across a most beautiful country, mostly prairie and oak openings; the soil is exceedingly fertile, and the few crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes which we saw, were in the main, better than in our State. The portion of Wisconsin through which we passed, is most in a state of nature; we often travelled 20 and 30 miles a day without seeing a single human habitation; when we did happen upon a dwelling, we generally found it, after two or three days' travel, to be a filthy hovel, where we could obtain neither refreshment nor lodgings fit for human beings.

For most of the way to this place, we encamped at night in the open air, and slept in our blankets, and permit me to tell you that a man of city breeding, and raised in luxurious habits, knows not the luxury of good sound sleep, a clear head in the morning, and most villainous appetites during the day, until he has wandered over the vast prairie of the West, encamped every night, killed, dressed and cooked his game, and then made his bed on the rich vegetation of the prairie. A man who has tried this sleep with some face pretend to know what sound sleep is."

**ANOTHER LONE STAR.**—The Texas Convention, now in session at Austin, will probably make two States of the territory east of the Nueces, making the Brazos river the dividing line running up the main fork and thence due north to the Red river; leaving the State of Texas on the east and Austin on the west of that river. The population of both Texas and Austin, if the Brazos line be adopted, is equal to the constitutional requirements.

**APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.**—Wm. E. Russell, register of the land office at Danville, Illinois, in the place of John W. Vance, whose commission will expire on the 24th August, 1845.

George P. Manouvrier, of Louisiana, consul for Pernambuco, Brazil, in the place of G. T. Snow, recalled.

Stewart Steel, of Pennsylvania, consul for Dundee, in Scotland, in the place of Edward Baxter, recalled.

John Turrill, of New York, consul for the Sandwich Islands, in the place of Alexander G. Abell, recalled.

Samuel Haight, of Louisiana, consul for the Azores, or Western Islands, in the place of Charles W. Dabney.

Alexander J. Bergen, of New York, consul for the Islands of Bermuda, in the place of Wm. Tudor Tucker, recalled.

Abel C. Pepper, as marshal of the United States for the district of Indiana, in the place of Robert Hanna, whose commission has expired.

**THE OPERATION OF THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW.**—The Washington Union of Saturday says: "Upon application at the Post Office Department, we learn the impossibility of acquiring correct information, at this time, concerning the general operation of the new postage law. Nor shall we be able to lay before our readers any general exposition of its effect, until after the end of the current quarter, which expires on the last day of the month. From the city post office we learn that the amount of letters, papers and packages, passing through their hands, unconnected with the business of the government, has increased about 33 per cent, when compared with the business of the month of June. The gross amount of proceeds from postage on these has fallen off nearly 66 per cent, while the postage charged on the government for its letters, &c., received and sent, is enormous. For the Post Office Department, it is said to reach near \$4,000 for the month just past."

**ONE HUNDRED PEOPLE KILLED OR WOUNDED BY THE FALLING OF CHURCH ROOF.**—The commune of Albe (Rhone) has been thrown into the utmost distress by the following frightful event: Sunday, June 8, being the fete of St. Medard, the parish church was filled with the inhabitants of the village, and the cure had just begun his sermon, when the roof of the church suddenly fell, covering the people as with an iron mantle. The scene was terrible, upward of two hundred persons being hidden beneath the ruins. Fortunately, the cure and two other persons at the end of the church had escaped, and they immediately ran to a timber yard close by, and seizing axes, succeeded, by the aid of some other persons, in extricating a number of the victims to this deplorable calamity; many, however, had perished, crushed by the weight, or suffocated by the pressure, and but few were without some injury.—*Gazette de France.*

**A SEVERE THUNDER-STORM** visited Montreal and vicinity on Monday and Tuesday last. At St. Marie fifteen houses were destroyed by the hurricane which accompanied it, and several persons were killed by the lightning. Half-stones fell one inch and a quarter in circumference. Mr. Lobtenere's farm house was set on fire by the lightning and burned down.

**BOY KILLED BY A DOG.**—A boy about seven years old, son of Mr. Eisinger, of Greenfield, (W. T.) was going on an errand with his brother, a little older, when they met a neighboring young lad accompanied by a dog. The boys shook hands with each other, when the dog, seemingly taking offence, sprang towards the younger of the Eisingers, and tore his head, throat and arms in a shocking manner. The boys attempted beating off the dog, but falling in this, they immediately ran for aid to some friends, who, on arriving, found the boy had expired.—*Balt. Sun.*

A little girl, about eight years of age, was strangled by a snake last week, near Bainbridge, in Lancaster county, Pa. She had been sent to gather blackberries in a field, a short distance from the house, and being absent for a longer time than usual, her parents proceeded to search for her.—They found her quite dead—with a large black snake coiled around her neck.—*American Vol.*

## BLASPHEMY AND ITS PUNISHMENT.

On Sunday evening an awful thunder storm, accompanied by a deluge of rain, visited Nottingham and neighborhood. The lower part of the town was flooded.—Women and children, half naked and frantic, rushed up the steps of their wretched abodes into the streets, and were washed back again by the strength of the flood, and it was only by the exertions of the men, and the night police in particular, that many lives were saved. Terrible as have been the effects of the storm in the town, its consequences are more dreadful, if possible, in the country. We have seen parties from Bridgford, Carlton, Thurston, Lenton, and other places, all state the effects of the hurricane as terrible indeed. Barn and other farm-buildings in great numbers have been overthrown, and wheat and barley crops are battered down, and hay in great quantities has been washed away; but we have not yet heard of any accident of a fatal nature.—Amongst the parties who sought shelter from the pitiless storm in the Milton's head public house, on the Derby road, was a man, 23 years of age, named Alfred Greenwood, lacemaker. This young man employed himself for some time in ridiculing the fears of the company. His conduct at first characterized by extreme levity, degenerated into profanity. He used the name of the Deity in a most awful manner, and with bitter oaths expressed a wish that a thunderbolt might come upon them and strike the company blind. Then raising himself and looking through the skylight over the room in which they were sitting, with profane gestures he was defying the electric fluid and its effects, when a vivid flash of forked lightning entered the room, and the next moment he was lying speechless on the ground. He was taken up by the trembling observers, none of whom were hurt, and was placed on a couch for some time; they thought him dead, but Mr. Darby, surgeon, having bled him, in about an hour sensibility returned.—The first expression he used on recovering his speech was, "God forgive me." The man still remains blind, and has this morning been removed to the General Hospital.—*London Leader, July 16.*

**A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.**—We find the following in the New York Sun of Wednesday morning: "A deplorable occurrence at the country residence of one of our New York Merchants, involving the happiness of three families and probably the lives of two persons, has been rumored for some days.—We have been able to collect but few authentic particulars. The merchant recently returned from Europe, and on visiting his country residence had his suspicions aroused that a friend was base and a wife unfaithful. Finding them together, he stabbed the guilty pair, and would have killed both instantly had he fallen inensible at the moment of striking a second deadly blow at his wife. Both were seriously wounded, and the husband, glorying in the belief that he had killed both, is now a ravaging maniac! The wife, it is believed, is not fatally wounded, but the recovery of her paramour, who is a merchant, is doubtful. Both were stabbed in the region of the heart."

**RATHER MARVELLOUS.**—The wonders of Electricity.—The Hartford Courant says that on the 25th ult., Mr. Fowler, of Mansfield, took a bed at Nottingham, and in the morning was found apparently dead from poison. The usual remedies were applied without effect, when electricity was resorted to. At the first application of the conducting wire to the chest of the patient, he rose up, but gradually fell back again. At the second shock he rose up, crying out "Oh," and then fell back again; but at the third shock he started up, crying out "Oh God! and sat upright 'till ease." In a short time afterwards, he asked for some brandy, drink, and tea and coffee were administered to him in three quarters of an hour, he dressed himself, and appeared almost entirely recovered. He had purchased two ounces of laudanum, and had taken the whole of it in two doses. Some disagreement with his wife is said to have been the inciting cause.

**A NICE LADY.**—A woman calling herself Mrs. or Miss Wilson, from 30 to 35 years of age, has been detected in Baltimore in a strange alliance. She boarded at a fashionable hotel, dressed up sumptuously and walked out daily between meals. She was followed, and it was discovered that she used to go to a mean house in a little alley, which was rented for the purpose, strip off jewelry, put on rags, and go out soliciting contributions for a dying mother, &c., always returning in time to dress herself in superb attire and be at regular hours. This romantic lady is said to be now in this city pursuing, perhaps, the same game of dissimulation.—*Phil. Spl. Times.*

**CAPRICE OF LIGHTNING.**—The Eastern (Maine) Argus relates that recently the house of Mr. Webster, in Gray, was struck by lightning, which, following down the chimney, scattered over the floor all the materials for baking, which Mrs. W. had just placed there, and herself fortunately had gone away. Thence the fluid pierced the floor till it came out at the entry. "Where, says the Argus, Mrs. W. and her son were sitting, and a large dog was lying near, directly over a mill in the floor. The lightning came up by this mill, making a hole the size of a knitting needle, and killed the dog instantly. Mr. W. and son were not hurt. So little affected was the dog by his sudden death, that he moved not a limb. It was not noticed in the confusion that he was dead—so naturally did he rest—for some twenty minutes after the stroke.

**SOMETHING NEW.**—The Caddo (La.) Gazette contains a statement from Dr. Pierce, of that parish, giving an account of the capture of a wild negro, who has been frequently seen within the last few years, but heretofore has eluded all pursuit. Mr. P. with a friend tracked him by means of a pack of hounds, and after running some miles, they beheld a creature coursing along at great speed, and resembling a bear rather than a man. Mr. P. had to stop, but instead of pausing he took to the river; being still pursued he made for a thick cane break, in the midst of which was a large gum-tree, with a hole in it large enough for a person to squeeze in. Into this the negro made his way, and although he could be seen, could not be got out. It being near night they waited till next morning, and finally secured the negro by cutting a hole in the tree large enough to get him out. He was ferocious and indomitable, fighting with fury, and was only subdued by a rope being thrown around his neck and tightened until his respiration was almost checked. It is presumed he strayed off when he was quite small, or perhaps was born in his retreat, as there were two skeletons in the hollow of the tree, supposed to be the father and mother of the man that they caught. He appears to be fifty years old, weighs one hundred and thirty pounds, and will eat nothing but raw meat, and bear rather than a dog he likes best. He will eat raw fish and frogs with avidity when they are left in his way at night, but will not touch food in the presence of any person. His hair and nails are very long. His body is well sheltered from the cold and rain by the long hair that covers it. He is very ferocious and has become extremely troublesome.

## From the Richmond Enquirer.

**Monument to Jackson.**  
Other engagements have prevented our giving an earlier notice of the movements in some of our sister States, for the erection of a suitable monument, in commemoration of the virtues and illustrious services of Andrew Jackson—to whom the whole country must feel a deep debt of gratitude for our preservation as a great and free nation.—In his own State, Tennessee, an early start was made in the patriotic work. Among the resolutions presented by Wm. B. Turley, Esq., and adopted at a meeting of the citizens of Jackson, there is one which recommends to the people of Tennessee, to raise, by individual subscription, a sum sufficient to erect a marble statue of General Jackson, to be placed in the Capitol at Nashville—"not to perpetuate his memory,—that is immortal—but his form and face, to which coming generations may look, and from which we may catch the inspiration of his patriotism."

Commenting upon the above, the New York News alludes to an organized movement in that city, for a general collection over the whole Union to erect a grander monument, on a more national scale, and as a national tribute. Baltimore, always so patriotic, liberal and prompt, in doing honor to the memory of the defenders of our common country, has already acted with spirit in the matter. Robert Howard, John Boggs, Esqrs., and others, have presented a most eligible lot on Fairmount Hill, to the city, for the purpose, upon condition that the Monument shall be commenced within two years after the death of the General. From what has already been done, it seems fair to presume, that the conditions will be fully complied with.—Indeed, that the Monument will be completed within the time prescribed for its commencement.—It does not seem to have been a party movement, as the names of many prominent Whigs as well as Democrats, were signed to the call for the public meeting. The delegates appointed by the Ward meetings, assembled and appointed the following officers: Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, President; Asa Needham Esq., and Col. Henry Myers, Vice Presidents; J. M. Vales Esq., and Dr. Wm. T. Leonard, Secretaries.

The Charlestown "Spirit of Jefferson" thus appropriately refers to the early steps in Baltimore:—"Let Virginians make a similar move. The object can be accomplished, four friends in Richmond will make a start. There is scarcely a friend of the departed hero, that would not eagerly avail himself of the opportunity of contributing to the erection of a monument to Andrew Jackson may need, during this present generation, no towering marble to commemorate them; for they are too deeply engraven upon the hearts of the whole American people, but to have down to posterity the eloquent form and features of a man to whom all concede eminent love of country and disinterestedness, and who saved his native land from the pollution of foreign arms, to be the happy home of millions of free spirits, and the envy and admiration of the world? Can the fine arts, graced as they are by the most distinguished American genius, be more honorably employed than in the perpetuation of the virtues and services of the grandest of Americans, sprung from nothing, but who, ere they have passed away from the stage, have impressed their characters upon the old and the new world? It is needless to press these views; they will spring spontaneously from the bosom of all who love their free country, and would honor those who have done her great service. We appeal to the friends of Jackson—to the patriotic sons of Virginia, to step forward and give their aid to the good work. We shall not attempt to suggest what measures ought to be adopted—but we shall cheerfully act as the organ of public sentiment, in giving a direction to the movement. But let the matter be no longer delayed. The first step should be taken at once. Let our friends act promptly and start the ball. Virginia can never sit quietly and see her young sisters bearing off the palm before her eyes."

**ICE MOUNTAIN IN VIRGINIA.**—There is a perpetual ice mountain in Virginia, some twenty-five miles from Winchester, which the inhabitants of this fine hundred feet high, covered with a mass of loose porous stones, by removing which, pure crystal ice can always be found. The ice is protected from external heat by the surrounding porous rocks, as in a refrigerator is isolated and protected from the external temperature by the non-conducting sides of the refrigerator.—One side of the mountain consists of a massive wall many hundred feet in thickness, and heaped up against this as an abutment, is a mass of rocks of several thousand cubic feet. As the mountain has a general direction from N. E. to S. W. exposure (the cavernous nature of this head admits the free entrance of atmospheric waters, which during the winter forms ice in the interior of the mass. The ice mountain is, in fact, a huge sandstone refrigerator, whose increased and unusual effects beyond those of the ordinary refrigerator, are due to the increased and unusual collection of pure conducting materials which form its sides.

**METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.**—Amongst the great printing establishments of the city of New York is the Methodist Book office. It continually works eight or ten presses propelled by steam, and employs more than one hundred and fifty workmen. Over one hundred thousand dollars worth of books are annually printed. A writer in the Northern Christian Advocate, in speaking of this establishment remarks: "It has but one pecuniary object, which is to create revenue for those ministers who have sunk down into broken health, under the weight of arduous labors, and to make slight provision for the widows and orphans of those who have nobly fallen, with riel written on their shield.—*Clipper.*"

**INTELLECTUAL REFINEMENT OF CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS.**—The new organization is often highly developed, as it is not uncommon to meet with consumptive persons whose moral and intellectual powers are of the highest order. There is a mental character, says Dr. Macartney, belonging to the consumptive and consumptive habit, which strikingly indicates the peculiar state of the mind in general, than all other signs. Persons of this habit, in general, exhibit no mental energy, but a gentleness and amiability of disposition, a refinement and judgment in matters of taste, and a purity of moral feeling which is sometimes so remarkable as to place them, in these points, far beyond the scale, and even beyond the conception of the mass of mankind.—*Hastings on Consumption.*

## From the Dublin Nation.

**THE WARNING.**  
"England has wood, has won, has wedded Ireland; and in England he prevails against the rights and privileges of a wife!"—*Lord Plunket.*

I give you my fortunes, my titles, and name— My youth and my beauty were thine; I spoke not of falsehood—I dreamt not of shame; But laid down my all at thy shrine. You swore to stand by me in weal and in woe, To defend, and to honor, and love— The world and your conscience bore witness below, And the vow was recorded above.

I served you with fealty through many dark years, When you bled with typhus and cholera; Together we passed through the valley of tears— Together victorious we rose. But when Liberty's star was unclouded again, I found a world drew life from thy sign, Though mine were the sufferings, and perils, and pain, All the praise and the glory were thine.

"Thou'lt have not thy laurels, my heart will I with pride, To hold you not by the world— Though degraded and nameless I walked by your side, I held up your banners unfurled. I thought of your vow and your story's bright leaf, Ne'er blotted with falsehood and wrong; And I said that my word of pain would be brief, And my day of felicity long.

I walked in silence, but silence was vain— Despaired and forgotten I lay; I cried—and the nations responded again— But I passed unperceived away. I would and my dream of devotion was o'er— I had loved and confided too long— The poison had eat to my heart's deepest core, And my soul in her vengeance was strong!

There's a silliness about that in thunder may end; In a union of hands in which hearts cannot blend— It is better to grapple like foes! There's a snail more portentous than ought that can be.

From a face that dark passions deform; There's a deep heavy sleep that is pregnant with death— There's a calm that is worse than a storm!

## Miscellaneous.

**Getting Married.**  
Dow, jr., the inimitable preacher of the New York Sunday School, has a discourse on getting married. It is said he is about to enter the holy estate of wedlock.

"Young man! if you have arrived at the right point in life for it, let every other consideration give way to that of getting married. Don't think of doing any thing else. Keep poking about among the rubbish of the world till you have stirred up a gem worth possessing, in the shape of a wife. Never think of delaying the matter; for you know that delays are dangerous. A good wife is the most constant and faithful companion you can possibly have for your side, while performing the journey of life—a dog isn't a touch to her. She is of more service, too, than you may at first imagine. She can smooth your wrinkles and perchance your manners—sweeten your sour moments as well as your tea and coffee for you—rattle, perhaps, your bosom, but not your temper; instead of sowing the seeds of sorrow in your path, she will sow buttons on your shirt, and plant happiness instead of harrow teeth in your bosom. Yes—and if you are too confounded lazy or too proud to do such work yourself, she will chop wood, and dig potatoes for dinner; for her love for her husband is such that she will do any thing to please him—except receive company in her every-day clothes. When a woman loves, she loves with a double-distilled devotedness; and when she hates, she hates on the high principle of pride. Her love is as deep as the ocean, as strong as a hempen halter, and as immutable as the rock of ages. She won't change it, except it is in a very strong fit of jealousy; and even then it lingers, as if loth to part, like evening twilight at the windows of the west. Get married by all means. All the excuses you can fish up against 'doing the deed' ain't worth a spoonful of pigeon's milk. Mark this—if blest with health and employment you are not able to support a wife, depend upon it you are not capable of supporting yourself. Therefore, so much the more need of annexation; for, in union, as well as in an onion, there is strength. Get married, I repeat, young men! Concentrate your affections upon one object, and do not distribute them crumb by crumb, among a host of Susans, Sarahs, Marys, Lorasas, Olivets, Elizats, Augustas, Betties, Peggies, and Dorotheas—allowing each scarcely enough to nibble at. Get married, and have somebody to cheer you on your journey through this 'lowly vale of tears'—somebody to secure your melancholy moments, and keep your whole life, and whatever linen you possess in some sort of Sunday-go-to-meeting order.

Young woman! I need not tell you to look out for your husband, for I know you are fixing contrivances to catch one, and are as naturally on the watch as a cat for a mouse. But one word in your ear if you please. Don't bait your hook with an artificial fly of beauty; if you do the chances are ten to one that you will catch a gudgeon—some silly fool of a fish that isn't worth his weight in saw-dust. Array the inner lady with the beautiful garments of virtue, modesty, truth, morality, wisdom, and unsophisticated love; and you will dispose of yourself quicker, and to much better advantage than you would if you displayed all the gewgaws, flippers, folds-rolls, and fiddle-de-dees in the universe. Remember that it is an awful thing to live and die a self-manufactured old maid!

My hearers—get married while you are young; and then when the frosts of age shall fall and wither all the flowers of affection, the leaves of contentment will still be green; and perchance, a joyous offspring will surround and grace the place, like ivy twining and adorning the time-seathed oak."

**A GOOD CHARACTER.**—A good character is to a young man, what a firm foundation is to the artist who proposes to erect a building on it: he can build it with safety, and all who behold it will have confidence in its solidity, a helping hand will never be wanted—but let a single part be defective, and you go a hazard, amidst doubting and distrust, and ten to one it will tumble down about your ears, and all that was built on it will ruin. Without a good character, poverty is a curse—without it, it is scarcely an evil. Happiness cannot exist where a good character is not. All that is bright in the hope of youth, all that is calm and blissful in the sober scenes of life, all that is soothing in the vale of years, centres in, and is derived from a good character. Therefore acquire this as the first and most valuable.

**WOMAN'S VOICE.**—How consoling to the mind oppressed by heavy sorrow, is the voice of an amiable woman! Like sacred music, it imprints to the soul a feeling of celestial serenity, and as a gentle zephyr, refreshes the wearied senses with its soft and mellifluous tones. Riches may avail much in the hour of affliction; the friendship of man may alleviate for a time the bitterness of woe; but the angel voice of woman is capable of producing a lasting effect on the heart, and communicates a sensation of delicious composure which the mind had never before experienced, even in the moments of its highest felicity.

## From the Dublin Nation.

**THE 21st anniversary of the American Sunday School Union** was celebrated in Philadelphia on the 20th ult. A large number of the clergy of that and sister cities were present, and delivered addresses appropriate to the occasion. The following is a portion of the remarks of the Rev. Dr. Johns, of this city, as reported in the 17th. Ledger.

The Rev. Dr. Johns, of Baltimore, commenced his remarks by alluding to certain alarmists who are continually prophesying the downfall of our country. There are those, he said, who believe or affect to believe, that the means of moral and religious education in this country has failed, and that we are doomed to see a deterioration of society in America—a general sinking of the high tone of moral principle throughout the land.—Such people attributed this prospective depreciation to several causes: that we were outrunning the means of enlightenment, and were extending ourselves beyond the social christianizing influences; that we are flooded annually with a vast increase in population from foreign countries, imbued with all the vices of the Old World, and that we are doomed to see a prevention of the flood from sinking the morals of the land; and last, that our frame of government contains the principles of popular influences upon legislative action, which will extend its demoralization to government, prostrating its savage power, and leaving it no recuperative energy.

The speaker said that he did not believe with these birds of ill omen, but even if disposed to be alarmed, he would not cease his labors. He read in the divine book, that where danger is seen it is prudent to guard against it; and he repudiated the idea that he should succumb. That American Christian had but a poor conception of his duties to his God and country, who, because of the increased dangers, withholds his exertions in the conflict of opinion now going on; and we want men to conduct it properly. We want a band of devoted Christians to labor in the machinery of Christian enterprise. We want such self-sacrificing men as will labor, willing to rise or fall by their rising or falling fortunes of the land which give them birth.

What, said the speaker, if Europe is pouring her thousands upon our shore; have we not room enough and to spare? I trust in God that the simple truth, which regards our land as the refuge of the oppressed may be perpetuated. I have no sympathy with that narrow, selfish spirit which would bar the door to the honest emigrant, or deter him from coming by increasing the time within which he cannot enjoy the franchises of a freeman. This is the worst spirit in the mind of man in this country. It cannot succeed; and ought not if it could. I speak to me, not that they oppressed of Europe come here, but that they do not crowd upon us in far greater numbers. I say, sir, let them come, and let us baptize them in a knowledge of the Gospel truth and in the enjoyment of our freedom.

The speaker said that it was our very property which caused our danger. Instead of being thankful to God, we were filled with pride, vanity, and all uncharitableness. This was manifest in the increase of Protestant sectarianism which was evident around us. I think I am correct. I should be glad to find myself mistaken; but we see Christians drawn into sectarianism from the saving truths of the Scriptures. This is the most subtle form in which the great tempter lures from mankind, and we see its operation in all Protestant sects. We see the forms of Episcopacy, Presbyterianism, and Methodism, elevated in importance, as if there was no saving grace beyond them. I admire the affection of the Methodist for his church, and I claim for Episcopacy the same degree of religion; but let us not fritter Protestantism, which, under God, I believe to be the safety of this country, and substitute mere sectarianism in its place.

The speaker said that he looked upon such institutions as the American Bible Society and the American Sunday School Union as instruments in breaking down sectarianism. If we leave these two institutions only in full operation, the birds of ill omen may take flight. We can rejoice in an increase of population, and say to the people of Europe, come on; and we can let that principle, which lies at the foundation of our free government, "the influence of the people on legislative action," and which contemplates virtue in the people, remain unmolested, and fear not that we will continue to be a moral, a religious, and a great people.

**"WHAT ARE YOU DOING?"**—What are you doing, young man, who dress so neat and trim? Your hands appear never to be soiled, and your bosom is without a speck or wrinkle. You never work, and have time to devote to any amusement. Did you ever ask yourself, what would be the conduct of an idle life? Do you wish us to tell you? Go to the State prison, or to the work house, and see for yourself. You will come away a better man, we'll be bound to say.

And you, sir, what are you doing? You are often seen at the door of a groggery. Know you not the thoughts of the many who see you?— "There is a young man making a fool of himself. His cheek, his eye, his words, his general appearance, indicate it."—Then why not turn about and become a man respected? Just turn over a new leaf to-day, and it will be the saving of you. Persist in your drinking and loafing propensities, and they will lead you down, down, down to destruction. This you know—at least you ought to know it, for you have examples enough before you to confirm the fact.

What are you doing young man with a cigar in your mouth and a whip in your hand? On an excursion of pleasure, hey? You better take the money you pay for the horse hire, and cancel your shaver's or your tailor's bill. Your extravagant habits will make a pauper of you, or something worse. Reform to-day. Throw away your cigar, and ride no more until you are able.

What are you doing Miss Folly? No wonder you are considered a walking dry good dealer's sign, with an abundance of fine clothing on your back. But who like's you better for it? Would it not be as well to keep at home and learn to sew and knit, to sweep the floor and rinse the clothes, or to dash about the streets, and tell you so, and if she has common sense, she will tell you so. Your neighbors will, we know. Who do you suppose will be able to support you, if you continue to cut such a figure? Scarcely a man in Christendom. Be wise then, dress neatly, but do not gaudily. Spend less time in the streets than you do in the kitchen, and you will never regret it.

To all, we say, go straight forward in the path of duty, turn neither to the right nor the left, and you will be such persons as high Heaven looks down upon with approbation.

**WOMAN.**—Judge Lewis says: "God bless the sex! Ever foremost in the work of charity—always ministering to the sick—lingering longest at the cross—speeding earliest to the sepulchre! They never erred but once, and that error had been committed at a later period of the world.—after 4,000 years of bright and lovely deeds.—the Accusing Spirit had carried the offence to Heaven's Chancery in vain!"

## The following well told story is from the Albany Citizen.

**A DOG DISPUTE.**—Two specimens of the canine race—one a full blooded mastiff, with green eyes and white teeth, and the other a most villainous cur, who had lost the end of his tail in one fight and the two-thirds of his ears in another—fell into a fierce dispute yesterday in front of our office.

The cause of the quarrel was a miserable bone—a well picked shank, that no dog of good character would have touched on any account.—The bone laid midway between the hungry claimants. The slightest motion on the part of either towards picking it up, was resented and repelled. Thus matters stood a few minutes, when the disputants proceeded from barks to blows, and fought as earnestly as if the thermometer was at 50 instead of 98 degrees. In the midst of the tussle, a large, mild eyed, good natured, but determined dog of the noble Newfoundland species, walked quietly into the street, picked up the bone, carried it into a shady place on the sidewalk hard by, and laying it down by his side, pined his huge paws upon it, and patiently awaited the result of the fight. It was of short duration. The mastiff whelped with pain and rage. The victor, with triumph flashing in his eyes, turned proudly round to bear off the spoils of his victory, but the bone had disappeared. The conqueror's tail fell; his ears flapped wildly; he flew from place to place, scented the earth in every direction, and finally, to his astonishment, no doubt, espied the prize he had fairly won, in the possession of our Newfoundland friend. In the first exultant flush of victory, he had dashed towards him, but a display of two rows of glistening ivory and an ominous growl, had stanch all out of his courage. He saw in a glance that the coveted bone was out of his reach, and the wily-haired creature put off up street, in high but impotent duddage.

**MATRIMONY AND DRUNKENNESS.**—On Wednesday a rather genteel-looking lass of this vicinity (says the Hagerstown News) came to town in search of a gentleman upon whom she had claims sufficient to ground an action in law for breach of promise, determined in some way or other, to bring the waddling lover to his senses. Her betroth was crowned with success, she found him at a tavern enjoying the enlivening influence of a glass of the "joyful," and in a condition commonly described as "pretty well how come ye so." A consultation was had between the parties, and immediate marriage agreed upon. To this end they repaired to the house of one of the girl's acquaintances, and the parson was sent for. Parsons, on such occasions, are remarkably prompt in their requisition of church membership from the parties, as in baptism, to which there is no annexed—and the one in question soon arrived, when the interesting ceremony proceeded. A harder case than the groom never made a promise before Heaven. By the loss of one suspender the right leg of his unmentionables was drawn to an attitude corresponding with the top of his raw hide boot, and the other was an absolute impediment to the use of his sinister pedal extremity and of his jacket. Her shawl looked as if it had come down hard-worn, but unwashed, from the whole line of his ancestors, extending as far back as Noah's flood. In drunken hiccup he blundered through the responses of the ceremony, and in drunkenness he promised to love, cherish and protect the unfortunate specimen of human frailty that stood by his side.

In an hour after the ceremony the bride brought her husband from a tavern in a terrible state of intoxication. After considerable persuasion on her part, they soon found their way to the parson's, as in baptism, to which there is no annexed—and the one in question soon arrived, when the interesting ceremony proceeded. A harder case than the groom never made a promise before Heaven. By the loss of one suspender the right leg of his unmentionables was drawn to an attitude corresponding with the top of his raw hide boot, and the other was an absolute impediment to the use of his sinister pedal extremity and of his jacket. Her shawl looked as if it had come down hard-worn, but unwashed, from the whole line of his ancestors, extending as far back as Noah's flood. In drunken hiccup he blundered through the responses of the ceremony, and in drunkenness he promised to love, cherish and protect the unfortunate specimen of human frailty that stood by his side.

**DEMOCRACY.**—The System of Democratic Government is most beautiful in its structure and beautiful in its operation. It is the product of the government of God. It is supported by the profoundest researches of philosophy, by the sublimest teachings of religion, the purest poetry, the deepest virtue, the firmest faith, the brightest hope, the most extensive charity. It gives to each the right of all. Each man is estimated a unit, the sum of which make up the whole. What is the right of one is the right of all. It confers no title; it bestows no immunities. It makes each accountable for the whole, and places the protection of the whole, for the good of each. The man that is born in insignificance and bread in the corner, may by a continuance in well doing, rise to the centre of glory and honor. Merit is the only avenue to success, and the sons and daughters of the rich, by the neglect of virtue, by indulgence in vice, will sink in insignificance. The man in office may be removed without a revolution, while vacant seats are open to the emulation of all. I can conceive of no form of government so perfectly consistent with the sublime principles of Christianity, or so directly calculated to promote the happiness of all mankind, as a democracy. It needs only to be understood in theory, and adopted in practice, by a people qualified to test its qualities, to secure the admiration and support of every philanthropist throughout the world.

(Rev. W. S. Balch.)

**ARISTOCRACY.**—A contemporary truly says:—Which of our aristocratic families can look back a few years, without encountering the ghost of some worthy mechanic? How many of the fortunes which inspire their possessors with giddy notions, have been earned by the trowel, the jack-plane, over the counter, or some inconceivable shop, or by some other humble occupation? Yet their successors are too proud to acknowledge their humble origin; and like most of those who do nothing, and could have done nothing to lift their families from the dust, are the most pertinacious of their acquired and spurious aristocracy.

**THE WAY TO WEALTH.**—No greater mistake is made than laying up perillous riches for children, while the higher and more honorable interests are neglected. It is like gathering straw, and throwing away diamonds. Let their minds be properly cultivated, and they have the surest means of honorable provision for themselves.—Let their hearts be attuned to holiness, and their fortune is made forever.

**LITTLE THINGS.**—An eminent and successful agriculturist, when asked what made a good farmer, replied: "to mind little things." "When we visit a neighbor who is remarkable for good management, we are struck with the peculiar effect and beauty of his arrangements; although perhaps at first we can hardly tell why.—But when we come to analyze, we discover it is the result of attention to 'little things'; providing a place for every thing, and keeping it in its place.—*Exchange paper.*"

# Spirit of Jefferson.



Friday Morning, August 15, 1845.

## FUNERAL HONORS.

On Saturday last, the services of the illustrious JACKSON were appropriately honored by a Procession, Eulogium, &c. in this town. The day was auspicious, and the number who were present to participate in the ceremonies, greatly exceeded public expectation. At half past ten, the line of Procession was formed, by Col. BRAXTON DAVENPORT, Chief Marshal, assisted by Capt. Rowan, one of the Assistant Marshals. The Procession moved off in the following order:

- 1st. National Flag in mourning;
- 2d. Shepherdstown Band;
- 3d. Rev. Clergy and Eulogist;
- 4th. A Horse drawn by four horses;
- 5th. A Home fully caparisoned, led by a groom;
- 6th. Pall Bearer, Maj. Gibson, Henry Seavers, John Moore, and Richard Williams, Esqrs.
- 7th. Charlestown Artillery;
- 8th. Citizens and Strangers.

The Procession, as it moved through the principal streets, presented a most imposing appearance. The muffled drum, the funeral car, the deep, solemn tread of the moving mass, gave evidence that a great man had fallen! One who had filled a prominent place in the eyes of his countrymen, and who was deeply endeared, for his patriotism, his love of country, and his towering genius.

After traversing the principal streets, the Procession moved to the Presbyterian Church, and this large and commodious building was soon filled from the galleries to the portico. Here, the services were commenced by a most feeling and appropriate Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. BERRY of Georgetown. The Hon. Wm. Lucas then announced the Eulogium on the life and character of Gen. JACKSON, the man whose glorious deeds had met on that occasion to honor. The Eulogist reviewed at length the important services of the Hero, the Statesman and Philanthropist. He traced him from the Waxhaw to his dying moments at the Hermitage. In his Civil, Military and Religious character, he found ample space for commentary, and bright examples for all to imitate. Among the numerous Eulogiums that we have met with, we do not think any more faithfully portrayed some of the prominent features in the character of JACKSON, than the one on Saturday last. In speaking of his political acts, the orator evidently felt constrained; for, if he consulted his own feelings, he would have awarded the same judgment to them, that he did to his military character, yet he very properly considered that there were those present who had differed, and would continue to differ, as to their effects. As we have not learned as yet whether the Eulogy will be published, we forbear to make any further comments, merely remarking that it was a production highly creditable to the gentleman who gave it, and instructive and satisfactory to all who heard its delivery.

After a Benediction, the Procession again returned to the place of its organization, and was dismissed.

To those gentlemen who were so active in getting up this demonstration of respect, too much praise cannot be awarded. For it was the work of a few, very few, so far as the labor, and expense that was incident, were concerned. The time was so late, and this community in general have so little public spirit in this way, that many were apprehensive of a failure. But by energy and perseverance a Procession, &c. was gotten up, highly creditable to our country, and will bear a favorable comparison with any that have preceded it in our State, save the demonstration at Richmond.

P. S. By the following correspondence, it will be seen that the Hon. Wm. Lucas declines furnishing for publication, the very satisfactory and appropriate Eulogy pronounced by him on Saturday last. The latter part of his address was delivered extempore, and to prepare the whole for publication, would require an amount of labor that his friends could not reasonably ask, however much they might desire to see it in print.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTOWN, August 11, 1845.

Hon. Wm. Lucas,  
Dear Sir:—The undersigned, Committee of Arrangements for the Funeral Solemnities in this place on Saturday last, take occasion to return you, on behalf of their fellow-citizens, their warmest acknowledgments for the very satisfactory manner in which you discharged the responsible duty assigned you. And, in accordance with their own wishes, as well as public desire on the subject, most respectfully ask that you will furnish for publication, the very appropriate Eulogy pronounced by you on the life and services of the great and illustrious JACKSON. Hoping that this request may meet your approbation, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves,  
Your obedient servants,  
JOHN W. ROWAN,  
DAVID H. COCKERILL,  
JOHN AVIS, JR.,  
JOHN H. SHEETZ,  
Committee.

CHARLESTOWN, August 12, 1845.

Gentlemen:—I have had the honor to receive your favor of yesterday, asking, for the purpose of publication, "a copy of the Eulogy pronounced by me, on the 9th instant, upon the life and services of the illustrious JACKSON,"—and, whilst I appreciate the motives which prompted the request, and return my acknowledgments for the kind expressions accompanying it, I feel constrained to decline doing so. I am conscious of the want of merit in the production, and should feel reluctant to present it to the press, if it were ready for printing, which it is not, apprehending as I do, that it would fail to compensate for the trouble of reading.

I am very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
WM. LUCAS.

To Messrs. John W. Rowan, John Avis, Jr., David H. Cockerill, John H. Sheetz, Committee.  
Mexico and the U. S.  
Important information will be found in our columns to-day, as to the relations between Mexico and the U. S. States. The signs look warlike, but it is useless to speculate. We must wait patiently, and be ready to meet whatever the Mexican rulers may determine on. Come weal or come woe, our Country, her honor and her glory, should ever be uppermost.

## A CONVENTION.

The whole State seems to be aroused on this important subject. Meetings are being held, and the strongest resolutions adopted, urging the call of a Convention. Will Jefferson remain quiet? Shall there be no expression of opinion on a question that we believe nine-tenths of her citizens favor? Let us be up then and doing. Our sister counties are at work, and it behooves us to second their efforts. "Braxton" has taken up the subject in our columns, and we are sure he will do ample justice to all the questions at issue.

Our State Constitution is imperfect, and inadequate to the wants of the people. It is behind the age, and was merely adopted as a compromise, which might be altered as the wants of the community made its defects manifest.

A Meeting has been suggested for September Court, and we hope all who feel an interest in the matter will be present. Due notice however, will be given of the meeting and its purposes.

**The Duty of Virginia Democrats.**  
We extract the following from the Richmond Enquirer, and commend it to the attention of our readers. We have but little to fear now in Virginia, provided we adhere to our principles, and devote our best energies to their promotion. We would be glad to see a little more feeling evinced by the Democracy of this section of Virginia upon the subject of a Convention. We would not, however, make this a party question. Upon this question, Democrats and Whigs should meet on a common platform.

"The duty of all Democrats is, first to see, that our great principles are carried out. To do so effectually, let them give a cordial support to the meritorious efforts of the President and his Cabinet to discharge the pledges made by them before the election. Thus far, things have worked admirably under the new Government. Texas, the great issue of the last canvass, has been gloriously admitted into a re-union with our Confederacy, through the wisdom and energy of President Polk. As far as lay in his power, he has placed all the other important questions in a fair train for the action of the people's representatives next winter. The President has done his duty. The people look to Congress to meet their responsibilities and finally consummate the wishes of the country, as expressed in the ballot-box last November. As soon, then, as these great principles shall be established it will be time enough for us to advance the honorable ambition of ourselves and friends. It is, indeed, important, that Virginia should be represented by men of irreproachable integrity and commanding talents; and, for that purpose, it is proper that the people should think over the claims of the distinguished men, and instruct their representatives to carry out their views next winter, but upon the express condition, that the will of the majority of the party shall be binding upon their action."

**You that have Tears to Shed, prepare to Shed them now.**  
This proscription Administration of Mr. Polk's has done more to awaken the sympathetic cords of the kind and tender-hearted Whigs, than all other years of Democratic rule combined. Oh! it is indeed lamentable, to see how relentless, unfeeling, and barbarized he is in bringing these office-loving Whigs to the name. Witness the following heart-rending letter, as given in yesterday's "Free Press."

"A correspondent of the Tribune, noticing the removal of a Mr. James, a worthy and efficient clerk, says:—  
"He was a prominent member of the Episcopal Church, a good man, a worthy citizen, and has left a widow and six children penniless, but I trust not friendless. He had been for FIVE AND TWENTY YEARS a Clerk in the Register's Office, and not a whisper of complaint was ever breathed against him. Mr. Gillett, with the approval of the President, removed this man from office. Unqualified for any other employment, he remonstrated against the act, representing the helpless condition of his family, was roughly repulsed, went home, and fell sick. A congestive fever came on, and this, aggravated by his distress of mind, terminated in a brain fever, which resulted in his death. In this case, against whom have the widow's curse and the orphan's cry gone up to Heaven?"

**In a Searl.**  
The leading Whig presses of New York are now saying all manner of things of each other. The "Express" pounces upon the "Tribune," calling it agrarian, leveling and abolitionist in its doctrine. The "Express" and the "Albany Journal" are also firing hot shot, and saying many very nice things of each other, particularly for journals affecting so much dignity as they have heretofore done. The "Courier and Enquirer" has sued the "Tribune" for a libel, laying damages at \$10,000. The "Richmond Enquirer" referring to these quarrels of the Whig press of New York, very justly remarks that the signs indicate a violent hurricane in the bosom of Northern Whiggery. We might, indeed, say universal Whiggery; for the triumph of annexation and other causes have brought Whiggery in the South, almost to "the little end of nothing." The Democrats have every thing to cheer them. Let them give a fair and honest support to the Administration, now engaged in carrying out the principles of the Baltimore Convention (which unlike the utter silence of the Harborsburg Convention, spoke out its views in such a manner as to be clearly understood by every man of common sense), and Whiggery will not be able to raise itself from its present drooping condition. It may resort to another name, but not even that can save it from destruction.

**Resignations Stopped.**  
The Washington Union states that the resignation of Postmasters have materially decreased, if indeed not entirely ceased, since the wholesome construction of the post office law by the Attorney General, by which Postmasters are allowed the same compensation for each quarter of this year corresponding with the same quarters of last year.

**The Essex Steam Mill Company.** In Newburyport, has recently declared a dividend of forty-two and a half per cent. as the profits of the last year's labor. Commentary on this, may be useless, but would it not be well for every farmer in the community to ask himself how much he has contributed out of his hard earnings to build up this monopoly?

**The Flying Artillery.**  
Many of our citizens have been on the "look out" for the last few days to see Maj. Ringgold's company of Flying Artillery on their route to Texas. The Baltimore Sun of yesterday has the following rid of it:—  
"More Troops for Texas.—Orders were received on Saturday requiring Captain Duncan, at Fort Hamilton, a few miles below New York, to be in readiness at a moment's warning, with his company of Flying Artillery, to march for Texas. It will require two small vessels to transport this company with their horses. Their destination is the mouth of the Arkansas. Capt. Ringgold, at Fort Mifflin, is chartering a vessel to transport his troop to the same destination, but they will not be ready to start for some days yet."

## THE ELECTIONS.

We take from the Baltimore Sun of yesterday, the latest returns of the elections in Indiana, North Carolina, Alabama and Kentucky. There are no returns as yet from Tennessee. The contest there will be a close one, and considerable interest is felt as to the result. The returns from the following States, indicate a large Democratic gain.

**INDIANA.**—The Democrats have secured a sufficient gain in the lower house of the legislature to ensure them a majority on joint ballot. In forty-eight counties heard from, the Whigs have gained six members of the House, and the Democrats sixteen, and as the Whig majority on joint ballot in the last Legislature was but ten votes, it is probable that the position of parties in the new Legislature will be about reversed. The Whigs have gained one Senator, and there is a probability that there will be a Whig majority of one in that body.

The election of the following members of Congress is ascertained:  
1st District—Robert Dale Owen, (Dem.)  
2d " Thomas J. Henley, (Dem.)  
3d " Thomas Smith, (Dem.)  
4th " C. B. Smith, (W.)  
5th " W. W. Wick, (Dem.)  
6th " J. W. Davis, (Dem.)  
7th " E. W. McCaughey, (W.)—gain.  
8th " John Pettit, (Dem.)  
10th " Andrew Kennedy, (Dem.)

**NORTH CAROLINA.**—We have sufficient returns to indicate the election of T. L. Clingham, Whig; D. S. Reid, Dem.; J. Worth, Whig; J. C. Doidin, Dem.; J. G. McKay, Dem.; J. R. J. Daniel, Dem.; and H. S. Clark, Dem., to the next Congress, being five Democrats and two Whigs. The 2d and 9th districts, the former represented by D. Barringer, Whig, and the latter by Kenneth Rayner, Whig, in the last Congress, are still in doubt. We have returns official and reported, from all the counties in the ninth district but one, which gave Outlaw, the Whig candidate, a majority of 196. The remaining county, Martin, gave Mr. Polk a majority of 370, if Biggs, the Democratic candidate should carry it by any thing like that vote, he will be elected.

**ALABAMA.**—The contest in Alabama for Governor was between two Democrats, one nominated, the other independent. The returns look as if the former (Terry) was elected.

The Whigs only contested two of the Congressional districts—the first and second. In the 1st (Mobile) we have only heard from Mobile and Butler county, and these indicate very clearly that the Democrat (Dargan) is elected. In the 2d the contest will be close. The following returns have been received:  
In the second district Montgomery, Macon, Russell and Pike counties have been heard from which gave Hilliard (W.) a majority of 696. In these four counties the Democratic gain is 151, when compared with the election for President in 1844, when the majority in the district for Mr. Clay was 350. The editor of the Montgomery Advertiser thinks it probable that Cochran is elected.

The result, however, doubtful, to be heard of in the 3d district, Yancy (Dem.) is re-elected. So is W. W. Payne, in the 4th; Houston, in the 5th, and Chapman (all Dem.) in the 6th. Felix Grundy McConnel was an independent candidate in the 7th district, and the returns look as if he had beaten the regular nominated candidate (Rice) by a large majority.

**KENTUCKY ELECTION.**—The following are the members of Congress elect, as far as heard from:  
1st district—Lynn Boyd, dem.—no opposition.  
2 " " Henry H. Henry, whig.  
3 " " Henry Grady, whig.  
4 " " Dr. Young, whig.  
5 " " Judge McKee, whig.  
6 " " W. P. Thomason, W.—maj. 400.  
7 " " G. Davis, whig—maj. 678.  
8 " " R. French, dem.  
9 " " J. W. Tibbats, dem.—maj. 124.

The fourth district only remains to be heard from, which was represented by Caldwell, Democrat, last year, but is a strong whig district, he having been elected by a division in the whig ranks.

**Shall we have War with Europe?**  
The Antwerp Correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, gives the following emphatic denial to all speculative fears on this subject.—It will be seen that our safety lies in the union of the States—and will there be found a single American who will by disaffection to the Government or coldness towards the Union, encourage the crowned heads of Europe in their last struggle to stretch their iron power over this country? Even the Northern fanatics will shrink within their shell and suffer the annexation of Texas to pass by unresisted, bitter though the dose may be.—They will not be able to stand the withering influence of popular indignation.

"I can only re-assure you, that neither Oregon nor Texas will give the United States the least trouble, provided they remain united. The only and last hope of the monarchists of Europe, and their only consolation as regards the loss of Texas, or as ought to be called, 'the defeat of European Diplomacy in its attempt to regulate American affairs,' is, that the Union may yet be severed, that slavery and the tariff will destroy the connection between the South and the North, and thereby turn the power now pressing on England on one side, and Mexico on the other, against itself. But if we remain unmolested by Europe, it is not from any good will towards us, but simply from the impossibility for European nations to do us any harm, without ruining themselves. The Journals on both sides of the channel are now perfectly resigned. They speak of Texas as an unavoidable fixed, uncontrollable fact—and of the emigration to Oregon, as a thing which cannot very well be prevented. In the end they will be reconciled to the loss of Oregon as something not worth talking about, and to the permanent government of America generally, as 'a Continent unworthy of the guiding Egis of civilized Europe.' The London Evening Mail has already shadowed forth this 'heroic resolve' of Great Britain in these very sensible, statesmanlike terms:

"European powers are no longer sufficiently interested in the fate of those vast regions, to include them within the strict limits on which the balance of power depends."  
"It is impossible to have more tact, more common sense, or more profound statesmanship, than is expressed in these few lines."

This modest plea of not being "sufficiently interested," comes with a bad grace, at this late period. Foiled in their game of intrigue and commercial ambition, they are forced to abandon the field, make a virtue of necessity, and sneak off, on the ground that they "are no longer sufficiently interested." We are willing to give them this little consolation for their defeat—though they are far from deserving it. We presume that Capt. Elliot, when he reaches the shores of England, will represent Texas as a poor country, unworthy of all the efforts of European Monarchs to control it—and, as for Oregon, it is utterly worthless, and England will make a good bargain, in getting rid of it.

We have gained one great advantage—and that is, that European powers cannot, with impunity, trifle with our rights or impede our progress. The failure of British intrigues in Texas will give a fatal blow to the hitherto unchecked march of Great Britain in territorial aggrandizement. The East sea may subside to her oppressive measures. In the West, she has found a rival strong enough to support its own rights.—Enquirer.

## FARMERS, AWAKE!

An interesting article will be found in our paper of to-day, from one of our own intelligent and enterprising farmers, urging the formation of an Agricultural Society in Jefferson County. This subject is one of deep interest to every farmer, and we hope the suggestions that are thrown out by the communication referred to, will be speedily acted upon. If we expect to compete in the great Agricultural markets, we must make the tillage of the earth one of science and investigation. It is not sufficient to follow in the "beaten-track" of our forefathers, but we must call to our aid the experience and progressive improvements of the present day. Awake, then, farmers of Jefferson, to your own interest, and let an Agricultural Association be formed, which will diffuse throughout the whole community the inestimable benefits that have resulted elsewhere from similar Associations.

We have been requested to call a meeting for the organization of a Society at our September or October Court. The time for meeting will be definitely fixed on as soon as those who feel a deep interest in the matter, can have a consultation with their brother farmers. We have heard it frequently remarked in other counties, that it was surprising an Agricultural Association had not been previously organized in our county, where there are so many farmers of enterprise, intelligence and wealth, to carry it through. We are sure there is no county in the State better adapted to the successful prosecution of an Association of this character than our own, and none where the advantages to be derived are more needed.

Our neighbors of Berkeley have taken the start of us in this matter. We were present at their meeting on Saturday week, and from the interest that was manifested in the formation of their Society, the most beneficial results may be anticipated. The address of C. J. FAULKNER, Esq., on the occasion, was one of much interest, and set forth many particulars in regard to the Science of Agriculture, that must, and will be of benefit, to the whole farming interest of Berkeley. Their Association was organized by the election of the following officers:

Col. Edward Colston, President.  
Alfred Ross, Andrew W. McCleary, Israel Robinson, and Allen C. Hammond, Vice Presidents.  
Daniel Burkhardt, Treasurer.  
Harrison Waite, Recording Secretary.  
John S. Harrison, Corresponding Secretary.  
Charles J. Faulkner, James S. Brown, David H. Conrad, Edmund Pendleton, and Adam Small, Executive Committee.

**To Emigrants.**  
Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, formerly of Loudoun county, Va., as "original grantee and Chief Agent of the Texan Emigration and Land Company" advertise for settlers on their tract, and offer to give each family three hundred and twenty acres, and on each single man one hundred and twenty acres, on the payment of \$4 for surveys, &c., on the former, and \$8 on the latter. The tract lies between the 32nd and 34th degrees of north latitude, in the counties of Fanning, Nacogdoches, Milan and Robertson, between the Brasos and Red Rivers, comprising the celebrated Cross Timbers, and the upper Trinity River, and its numerous tributaries, running 164 miles on Red River, thence north 100 miles to the beginning on Red River.

Those who may feel an interest in the liberal offer here made to Emigrants to Texas, can find at our Office the advertisement setting forth all the particulars. The lands are said to be among the most productive and desirable in that naturally fertile country. Mr. Mercer would doubtless be glad to settle the lands by some of his old friends and acquaintances from this section of Virginia.

**Accident on Saturday.**  
In connection with our Funeral services on Saturday, we regret to announce that an accident occurred, of quite a serious nature. Two young men who were engaged in firing the cannon, very improperly undertook to load and ram it, without the aid of the individual who had charge of the touch-hole. The consequence was, that the cannon was discharged, and the young men, Israel Heafer and Joseph Hile, were seriously injured. The former was badly burnt, and apprehensions were felt that he would lose one of his eyes. The other was much injured; his hand was so badly burnt, that one of his fingers had to be amputated. His eyes were also badly burnt, and it was feared that he might lose one of them. The young men received prompt medical aid, and every attention that could in the least alleviate their suffering. All most deeply commiserate the accident that befel them, but as it was the result of their own indiscretion, none but themselves are responsible for the sufferings which they now endure. They are gradually improving, and are supposed to be out of danger as to the loss of life.

**The Valley Farmer.**  
The first No. of the second volume of this work appears in a new form, and greatly improved. It is to be published monthly, at the low price of 75 cts. per annum, in advance. What farmer is there who would not be willing to pay this small amount, to sustain so valuable a work in his own midst. Mr. Bentley still continues the publication of "The Farmer," and we hope he may receive a considerable accession to his list from Jefferson.

**Camp Meeting.**  
The Camp Meeting for the Jefferson Circuit, commences near Lettoun, about five miles North of this place, on to-day. We learn that it is expected, from the number of tents, &c., already marked off, that it will be one of the largest meetings held in this section for a number of years.

**Custom House Revenue, (N. Y.)**  
There was a falling off in revenue at the Custom House at New York, for the month of July, as compared with that of July '44, of \$375,925 87. The whole amount of revenue received from the 1st of July, up to the 31st July, was \$10,549,995 31—being a decrease, as compared with the same period of time last year, of \$3,979,798 44.

We have received part Seventh of the interesting Lectures by Dr. DIONYSIUS LARSEN, from the publishers, Messrs. Greely & McEraith. These Lectures abound in matters of interest, and we should be glad if our friends would call and examine them, in order that they may secure this mass of information on scientific subjects. There will be twelve numbers at 25 cents a piece.

The Editor of the Pittsburg Age, states that he lighted a cigar last week at the ruins of the Monongahela House, which was destroyed at the great conflagration nearly four months ago in that city. Wonder whether the editor hadn't a loco-foco match in his pocket?

## Important From Mexico!

From the Daily Pleiades, August 5.  
By the arrival of the Mexican schooner Relampago, we have Vera Cruz dates to the 23d ult., her day of sailing. Passenger, Mr. McCay, with despatches to the Hon. Mr. Buchanan from Mr. Dimond, U. S. Consul at Vera Cruz. War with the United States had not been declared when the R. sailed. That it must be declared, however, was the general opinion, and we learn that the Mexican government is making strenuous exertions to borrow \$12,000,000 to carry it on. As regards a declaration of war on the part of Mexico, nothing seems more probable; a two years war, if it could be protracted that length, might be of immense service to bring the minds of the inhabitants to a sense of their true condition.

The El Vera Cruzano Libre says: "Mexicans to arms. The common enemy is taking advantage of our disunion, intrigues us, and is even now at the gates of the Republic. In the name of independence, in the name of Mexican Liberty, fly to indifference upon them the most exemplary chastisement, and God save the nation!"

Since the above was in type we have received the New Orleans papers, and make the following editorial extracts from the Pleiades:  
Vera Cruz was said to be very healthy. They were landing shot and shells from the Castle of San Juan de Uta on the wharves of the former, as was said from fear that the castle might fall into the hands of the United States.

The only American merchant vessels at Vera Cruz were the Ann Louisa, to sail for New York on the 30th ult., and the Water Witch, to sail for this port on the 26th. By the latter we shall soon receive further intelligence.

There were two French, one English, and one Spanish man of war at Vera Cruz when the Relampago sailed, but no American. Some of the latter have probably looked in there before this.

As regards a declaration of war on the part of Mexico, to our minds nothing seems more probable. Such a course is necessary to the political existence of some, to the inordinate vanity of others, and to give the third class a better chance to rob the public chest than they now enjoy.—The ignorant masses, unconscious of the inevitable defeat that awaits them from lack of knowledge of their own resources and those of their adversaries, join in the hostile hue and cry.

N. B.—Since the above was written, we have received full files of El Veracruzano Libre.—The editor of that print, in his paper of the 16th ult., is in a most terrible rage at the audacity of the United States. The piracy committed by annexing Texas he thinks places the independence of Mexico in imminent danger—by robbing her of an important part of her territory we have advanced another step on the road to perdition and injustice. We have, in his opinion, after laughing at the solemn protests of Mexico, finally thrown down the glove, and no other course is left for his countrymen than to settle the question at the point of the sword, and to show the very last drop of blood in defence of the honor and integrity of the territory. He admits that Mexico is inferior to the United States in power; but the former, he thinks, has justice on her side, and Providence mocks at strength when a nation is fighting in a good cause.

Two light shocks of earthquakes were felt at Vera Cruz on the 13th ult., and between them came a severe tempest of rain. The following extract of a letter, which has been kindly furnished us by a commercial house in this city, we publish as throwing additional light upon movements in Northeastern Mexico:  
MATAMOROS, July 17, 1845.

I write you again this soon, fearing that war will be declared by Mexico against the United States, and all communication interrupted for some time. From the present manifestation of feeling towards Americans we fear we may be expelled from the country at fifteen days' notice, in which case I shall have the pleasure of seeing you much sooner than I expected, although a grievous loss in a pecuniary point of view.

By the present treaty between the U. States and Mexico, we are permitted to remain six months to settle up our business affairs, but I am apprehensive they will pay no regard to it.  
Troops are approaching this place from various quarters, and not a single doubt remains in my mind of the intentions of this Government to declare war, although it will be impossible for them to push it with vigor, or the least prospect of success. Should they, however, be supplied with the requisite funds by England, although they may be unable to make any powerful demonstration on the other side of the Rio Grande, their national obstinacy will induce them to defer for a long time any approaches towards a peace for settling their alleged rights to the State of Texas.

The New Orleans Jeffersonian publishes an extract of a letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 22d ult., which says:  
"I have to conclude this in a hurry, as the news is just in town that war has been declared against the Americans, and the vessels are going immediately, to prevent being seized."  
The Courier, after noticing the rumors afloat, and the above extract, says:  
"We have seen letters from Mexico, of July 22, which say war is inevitable. The Senate of Mexico has assembled in order to discuss the question of peace or war, and the issue depends on their deliberations. Until the result was known, the Mexican ports would continue open as usual to American trade."

From such information as we can obtain, we think it probable that if any belligerent step has been taken, it is that which the Bee states it is credibly informed has been ordered—an embargo on American commerce.

The New Orleans Jeffersonian says that Mr. Arangoes, the Mexican Consul for that city, has intimated his intention of closing his official business here, next Wednesday. The Mexican vessels now in port are hurrying to be ready to clear through the custom house before that time expires.

**MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.**—Two companies of U. S. troops at Fortress Monroe are ordered to Texas immediately. They are to be conveyed by the U. S. steamer Col. Harney, now at Norfolk. The Washington Union of Tuesday says: "It is said that information (but not of a very decisive character) has been received, that the Mexicans intend to invade Texas. Under these circumstances, it is proper that our government should take some precautions and send on more troops, and adopt other measures for meeting our invader, and breaking the blow of his attack.—We are happy, therefore, to see, the spirit with which the Executive is preparing itself for every contingency."

Our thanks are of course due, for that fine bowl of Plumbs received on yesterday evening.—If any of our friends can beat the specimen presented by one of our ladies, we hope they will soon give us an opportunity of deciding.

There are between four and five thousand visitors at Saratoga Springs. The company is still on the increase.

Wise, the distinguished astronomer, who made several ascensions in the Valley of Virginia, is said to have gone deranged.

The Mexican Consul at New Orleans, M. Avangoie, closed his official business on the 6th inst., and was to take his departure on the 9th.

## Arrival of the Great Britain.

The great mammoth Steamer, Great Britain, arrived at New York, for the first time, on Saturday afternoon, at 8 1/2 o'clock, in fifteen days from Liverpool. The excitement in New York when this levitation of the waters, was telegraphed, was intense. She is doubtless the largest steamship in the world, and is said to be most perfect in her whole construction. The New York Express gives the following glowing description of the appearance of the Bay at the time of her arrival:

"One of the most animated sights we ever saw was that presented by the Harbor from the Battery to the Narrows, during the time occupied by the Great Britain, in coming up the bay. There was no end to the departures of steamboats from every dock, from the time she was telegraphed, until she was safely at her berth in the East River.—Every one of these steamers was literally laden to repulsion, with passengers anxious to have a view of the giant vessel, and a noble opportunity the trip afforded them. At the moment when the writer of this paragraph had the best look at her, she was within a biscuit toss of the deck on which he stood, and all around her gaily dressed steamboats, with myriads of people swarming their decks, were dashed along by her side, and in her wake, and exchanging ever and anon, rounds of hearty cheers with the passengers on board. We had the most advantageous view possible of the noble craft, as she moved along so stately and Queenlike on her way. When she turned to pass up the East River, a simultaneous burst of applause was emitted from every deck, and from the shores. The men at Governor's Island, all in white, lined the edge of the green embankment opposite the Battery, which was also crowded with people. At all the watering places, too, on Staten Island, and at Fort Hamilton, were crowds, no stoker not "coigne of vantage," from which to view the new comer, being left unoccupied. The whole Bay, indeed, presented the appearance of some great gala-day, and the scene was truly inspiring and worth witnessing."

The news brought by the Great Britain, is not important, and we only cull a few items of general interest.

**COMMERCIAL.**—In corn there is little doing in the way of speculation, although the anxiety about the coming harvest continues to increase. The weather is still unsettled; a day or two of sunshine prevails, succeeded by a low temperature, and the absence of it is warmly necessary to ripen the produce of the fields. The weather throughout the length and breadth of the land is uniform, and the remarks which apply to one district are applicable to all. Without giving cause for much apprehension, there is uncertainty enough to keep alive attention. The elements are still very capricious; but the alterations in the weather are too prompt for speculation which is fixed, with its argus eyes, on every transition of the barometer.

The Provision trade is improving. Irish butter has advanced nearly 2s on most descriptions. This is caused to some extent by the market being so bare of American stock. New Cheshire and Gloucester Cheeses raise from 48s to 56 per cwt, according to quality.

The Metal market is quiet. Pig Iron is selling in Glasgow at 60. In Wales Bar Iron at 27 10s, and Railway Bar in London at 29 10s. In the Staffordshire district, matters remain nearly as the last steamer left them.

American Securities continue to look up. The improvement in this description of stock which the last steamer carried out has rather increased than otherwise since her departure. The quotations are in favor of holders. This firmness is mainly attributable to the desire evinced by the Pennsylvanians to redeem, and, for the future, to maintain their credit.

The death of Earl Gray is among the events of the day. The father of the Reform Act, and four years Prime Minister to England, the deceased nobleman filled a large space in the country's eye, during one of the most eventful periods of its history.

The subscription on behalf of the sufferers by the fire at Quebec grows apace. In Manchester upwards of 27,000 has already been collected.—In Liverpool the amount is not a third of that sum.

**Royal Visitor.**—The King of Holland arrived on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert on Thursday. He landed at Woolwich, where he was received with due honors, and immediately proceeded to Miravet's Hotel, where he slept, and proceeded yesterday to Osborne Hotel, Isle of Wight, to visit the Queen.

An attempt was made the other evening—it is hardly necessary to say it was unsuccessful—by Mr. Ewart, to procure a repeal of the duty on those two prime necessities of life—bread and cheese. Sir Robert Peel resisted the motion on the ground, principally, that the tariff had been so recently reduced that any further tampering with it so soon was out of the question.

Among the signs of the times may be mentioned the introduction of a bill by the Government for enabling Jews to hold certain corporate and other offices. Of course it will pass, but it is to the discredit of England, in the middle of the nineteenth century, that the statute-book is still loaded with enactments against this proscribed and unfortunate race.

**IRELAND.—Repeal Association, Monday, July 21.**  
The weekly meeting of the Association was held this day, Wm. Magennis, Esq., in the chair. Mr. O'Connell said that was the last opportunity he should have for some time of addressing the association, he considered it advisable to lay the present state of Ireland before the public.—He wished it, however, to be understood that he did not intend to be idle; on the contrary, he had cut out a considerable quantity of work for himself, which would occupy him during his sojourn in the country. Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, her Majesty's Solicitor-General, in his late address to the electors of Cambridge, had stated that agitation agrarian disturbances had ceased in Ireland; but as a proof of his accuracy in the affairs of Ireland, he had to state, that he expected to have the pleasure of addressing 150,000 men of the county of Wexford on the next Wednesday, and a number of men in Galway during the ensuing week.—That was no sign that the agitation was subsiding; and lest the government should forget that there was such people as the Irish, it was determined upon to hold two monster meetings during each month. (Cheers.)

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN MEXICO.**—The result of the Presidential election, which was held in Mexico on the 1st inst., will be awaited with considerable interest? The two candidates are the present incumbent, Herrera, and Gomez Farias. From the voice of the people in the present canvass, says the New Orleans Bulletin, it may be expected that the political destinies of the country will take their complexion for many years to come. Herrera is attached to the principles of Centralism, and to a party disposed to check the changes and ameliorations so necessary for the renovation of Mexico. Gomez Farias, on the contrary, belongs to the most liberal class of Mexican politicians, and has for a long period figured as their head and leader. He spent many years in the United States, and became thoroughly imbued with our Republican notions.

**MARS, SATURN, AND VENUS.**—The Planet Mars will attain its nearest approach to the earth on the 21st of this month, at which time it will be little less than fifty millions of miles distant.—So near an approach of Mars to our planet, a New York paper says, occurs but once in

For the Spirit of Jefferson.  
Mr. Editor—I have been induced to call the attention of the citizens of our county to the great necessity of forming an Agricultural Society.

Agricultural meeting, I am fearful they would look at the very idea. Agriculture, they say, will take care of itself, and if we should all trust to that, it is more than likely Old Nick would in the end, take care of us all.

Miscellaneous Notices.  
The Rev. Robert Ryland, of Richmond, and the Rev. T. Braxton, will hold a Protracted Meeting at Zion Church, commencing on Saturday the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock. Aug. 15, 1845.

A CARD.  
WM. LUCAS & BENJ. F. WASHINGTON  
HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, will attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick, and Clarke.

TRUSTEES' SALE.  
By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Daniel Snyder, on the 6th day of April, 1843, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson County, 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 22d day of August next, before the door of the Court House of Jefferson County, The Tract of Land, conveyed by and described in said Trust Deed, containing 552 Acres, 2 Rods and 37 Poles.

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.

DEATH.  
On Monday morning the 11th instant, after a painful illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH HOWARD, relict of the late Samuel Howard, of this county, in the 65th year of her age.

DEATH.  
On Monday morning the 11th inst. in this town, Mr. BAIRD KELLY, aged 25 years, wife of Mr. Michael Kelly, (son of the late Capt. J. B. Kelly, of Baltimore.)

DEATH.  
At Rosemont near Leesburg, on Thursday the 21st inst. Mrs. MARY BROWN, consort of the late John A. Brown, Esq., and daughter of the late Capt. John Rose. She died beloved by all.

DEATH.  
On Monday morning the 11th inst. in this town, Mr. BAIRD KELLY, aged 25 years, wife of Mr. Michael Kelly, (son of the late Capt. J. B. Kelly, of Baltimore.)

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The Sabbath Bells.  
By A. L. S.  
The Sabbath bells, the Sabbath bells,  
How sweetly on the air,  
Their silver chiming rings out,  
To call us to prayer.  
At seven and over hill and dale,  
From church and ministering,  
They breathe their words of peace and love  
Up to the silent sky!  
The Sabbath bells in pagan days,  
Their Christian sounds awake,  
Beneath the towers where they hang,  
The holy myriads spoke!  
Our fathers listened to their call,  
And still for us they chime—  
Oh! ever may the Sabbath bells  
Be heard in every clime.  
A GREAT UNKNOWN (says the St. Louis Revue) in an exchange paper, relates, in very touching verse, the opposite fate of two early friends—the little tale has a great moral!  
One took a paper, and his life  
Was happier than a king's;  
His children all could read and write,  
And talk of men and things.  
The other took no paper, and  
While strolling through the wood,  
A tree fell down upon his crown,  
And killed him—as it should.  
Had he been reading of the news  
At home like neighbor Jim,  
I'll bet, with that result,  
Would not have happened him.

### The Humorist.

A PARROT STORY.—We have from a reliable source, the following illustration of Parrot cunning. A certain wise parrot undertook to amuse himself by a walk in the garden. A certain hungry cat espied him, crept softly behind him; he was evidently disturbed by the cat's presence; and as he quickened his step, he cast frequent glances behind to watch her movements; and as he saw the cat following him, he thus soliloquized: "I believe the beast will catch me—on my life I believe the creature will have me." The cat at length crouched for a spring, when the parrot, mustering all his courage, faced suddenly about, and shouted at the top of his voice—"scat you beast—scat you beast!" and away went puss in the greatest consternation, leaving poll to finish his stroll unmolested.—N. Y. Gazette.

An elderly gentleman riding in a stage coach, was addressed by a constant fire of words kept up by two ladies. One of them at last kindly enquired if their conversation did not annoy him. "Oh no!" said he, "I don't mind it, I've been married nearly forty years."

Modern love is defined as composed of one part affection and nineteen parts gold.

If you want to make a sober man a drunkard, give him a wife who will scold him every time he comes home.

An honest dame in the West, standing beside the corpse of her deceased husband, bewailing in piteous tones his untimely departure, observed, "It's a pity he's dead, for his teeth are as good as they ever was!"

A Doctor in New York has discovered a method of insuring sleep. He can take our fat—it wants a nap!—Brougham's Jester.

It is said that Prince Albert will die very wealthy, as he lays by a Sovereign every night.

"Holo, Jake, where did you buy those fish?"  
"I didn't buy 'em."  
"Well, where did you get them?"  
"I hooked 'em."

A GOOD TOAST.—"Woman—The morning star of infancy, the day star of manhood, the evening star of age. May we bask in their influence until we ascend the sky!"

"FOUR IN HAND."—The Montrose Democrat tells us that Mrs. Elijah Marshall, of Silver Lake, Pa., was, on the 22d ult., delivered of four living children, all girls. The mother is twenty-six years old, and now has eleven children. The prospect seems to be pretty fair that she will have a large family.

TO STOP A RUNAWAY HORSE.—The Boston Journal gives the following receipt:  
"One way to stop a frightened horse when he is running away, is for the crowd on all sides to sing out, at the top of their lungs, 'whoa!—whoa!' and give him a general broadside of hats and canes and to poke umbrellas at him."

USED UP.—An editor "out west," thus makes his exit:  
"Dear Readers—With this paper ceases the existence of the 'Ole.' Our number is full and complete, and we are a 'busted establishment.' We shall gather up our coat and boots, shove off our whiskers, don a few interesting specimens of 'patrons' that will pay—in promises, and then we're going for to go to some other field of operation. It may not be more extended, but it cannot be less!"

TO COOK TOMATOES.—He that does not love tomatoes is an object of pity. Every art of cooking should be employed to inveigle the appetite of every man to love a vegetable so wholesome.

Peel a dozen ripe tomatoes, and fry them in a little sweet butter, (which nine Hoosiers out of ten will understand to mean a little clean lard,) together with two or three sliced green peppers, sprinkle on a little salt; and finally slice up an onion or two, and let the whole cook thoroughly. This is the Spanish method of preparing them.

Another method, which from long experience will wear well, is as follows: The directions are for a number of tomatoes amounting to about three pints when cooked.  
Begin by parboiling two onions. While this is doing, peel the tomatoes, which is easily done after hot water has been poured over them; cut them up and add the onions; also, a teaspoonful and a half of bread crumbled fine, a table spoonful of salt, a heaping teaspoonful of black pepper, a lump of butter the size of a turkey's egg, or about four table spoonfuls. Beat these thoroughly together and set them over a slow fire, gradually to stew. They should cook slowly, and for a long time; never less than three hours, but the longer the better. About fifteen minutes before they are to be used, beat six eggs and stir them in, and put them on fresh coals, and give them one grand boil up, stirring them all the time. When so cooked no directions will be needed how to eat them.

The art of cooking the tomato lies mostly in cooking them enough. They should be put to work the first thing after the breakfast finishes are out of the way, even if you do not dine till three.

A man was recently sentenced to the Missouri penitentiary for ninety-nine years! He was convicted of murder, committed when he was drunk. On his way to the prison he continued to escape from the sheriff three times, but was re-taken, and at last put in the penitentiary.

SAVE YOUR SALT BARRELS.—Dried fruit kept in old salt barrels, will be saved from the depredation of insects. This fact is of great importance the present season, as next year we must depend upon fruit kept over. These barrels will keep grain uninjured from insects.

THE BURNT DISTRICT.—The site of the late fire, says the New York Mirror, already presents a scene of great activity; and, from present appearances of the new and improved buildings in the course of erection, it will be difficult at the expiration of a few months to trace the burnt district.

MORE ATTEMPTS TO RUNAWAY.—We learn, says the Norfolk Beacon of Monday, that information was lodged with the mayor on Saturday night of the intended departure of a gang of five negroes for the North. One of the gang was arrested and placed in jail, the others are known to the police.

Protections.—Like other fallacies which in history we find have been adopted, found untrue, and abandoned by governments, the protective policy, as far as the necessities of life are concerned, has been repudiated in England. The corn laws of that government have been in existence 150 years, and within that period the English have been changed from a corn-selling to a buying people. The principle of protection has made the English a poor instead of a rich nation. The prime minister, the power behind the throne, has at length made the discovery—a happy one for the laboring classes—and the corn laws have been virtually abolished. The fallacy, having been cherished for 150 years, has at length been abandoned. The corn growers were at first protected in order that England, in case of war, might not be dependent upon foreign nations for her bread. But when every marsh and waste piece of land was improved, and the amount of duty prohibited the importation of corn, the poor were half starved in consequence of the extravagant price of bread stuffs, and the rich found protection for their insidious exactions at the hands of government.—This state of things continued to grow worse and worse until the 10th of June, 1845, when the minister declared against the protective system, by saying that he believed it was impossible to maintain any law which should be supposed to be founded upon the consideration upon which it is said this law is founded, viz: "a desire to increase the rents of landlords." The poor millions of England are now more free than that class has ever been before, and perhaps as independent as they can be until they adopt a system of government similar to our own.—Middlemen Courier.

INDUSTRY.—An hour's industry will do more to beget cheerfulness, suppress evil humors, and retrieve your affairs, than a month's moaning.

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. A. 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.

GARBER'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 Stephens'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.

WHISKEY.—A large lot of Old Rye and Common Whiskey, 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 Balm of Gales, Berages, Lawns, Gingham, Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnets, &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 3. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Superior Leghorn Hats.  
A HANDSOME assortment Gentlemen's Leghorn Hats, all prices;  
Ladies Braid and Straw Bonnets;  
Do Lawn do, superior;  
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.  
June 13. 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.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.—For sale by  
July 25. J. H. BEARD.

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 GILLEBEE,  
Harpers-Ferry April 26, 1845—4f.

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

GROCERIES.—Sugar-house Syrup, a first article;  
Coffee, Sugar and Teas, 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 do pegged, do do,  
Do Morocco do do do,  
Boys' and Youth's do do,  
Ladies Kid Slippers, best quality Philadelphia Make;  
Do Morocco do do do,  
Misses and Children's do 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.  
May 9. E. M. AISQUITH.

Headache Remedy.  
FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE.  
THIS distressing complaint may be cured by using one bottle of Sophia's Sick Headache Remedy, which has cured thousands of the worst cases. Persons after suffering weeks with this distressing sickness, will find the relief 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,  
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry,  
Jan. 17, 1845.

CURTAIN GOODS.—Embroidered, figured, striped and barred Curtain 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.  
June 5, 1845. KEYS & KEARSLY.

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 Ribbons, 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 unrivaled for the cure of the following diseases, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Palpitation of the Heart, Whooping Cough, Tickling and Rising sensation 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 effect on the system, and repair the bilious 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. Reviews 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  
Oct. 11, 1844—1y. SHERIDAN, Agent,  
No. 11, 1844—1y. SHERIDAN, Agent,  
No. 11, 1844—1y. SHERIDAN, Agent,

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 BARK AND IRON.  
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 HAND AND HANCE'S PEARL POWDER, both articles for beautifying and improving the complexion. Price 45 cts. per box. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner of Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by  
J. H. BEARD & Co.,  
Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

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, 1845. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

STARR'S celebrated Congress, Rappee and Macbean SNUFFS; Cigars & Tobacco; Just opened at  
T. RAWLINS',  
June 13.

SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL.  
THE undersigned, having no other ambition than to serve that of paying his honest debts and those for which he is liable, and supporting himself in an honorable way, begs leave to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has taken charge of his LARGE and very commodious three-story BRICK HOTEL, in 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, having a good pavement leading to the latter—nearly opposite the post office—and in all respects decidedly the most desirable and convenient location for all business transactions in the town. It has also acquired much notoriety and celebrity by being known as Abell's Hotel, and without flattery or unmerited assent to Capt. Joseph F. 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 for fuel.  
The bar shall at all times be supplied with choice liquors, and (except upon Sabbath days) may be dealt out in moderation to the weary and thirsty.  
Having procured from Bushrod Taylor, Esq., of Winchester, one of the best cooks in the Valley, the undersigned can, with great confidence, promise to his guests, dishes rare and palatable. And lastly, relying upon his unlimited acquaintance with the good people of his native country, 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 ever be dissatisfied. His charges will be moderate, and all sorts of country produce will be received in payment of bills now due or contracted hereafter 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 cheap, 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.  
LAMBDAUGH'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;  
Breast-pins and Finger-rings—the most beautiful patterns;  
Superior Bracelets, Gold Medallions, &c.;  
Gold and Silver Spectacles, Perifocal Glasses;  
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 23. CHAS. G. STEWART.  
N. B.—Watches repaired as usual, and warranted for twelve months.  
C. G. S.

BAR IRON.  
JUST received, a large supply of Hughes' fine Bar Iron, from 3-8 by 1 1/2 inch to 1 1/2 inch by 3 inch; from 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch, band 1 1/2 inch wide to 4 inch; square from 1 to 1 1/2 inch. A large stock of horse shoe iron and nail rods, that cannot be beat; also, a large stock of plough iron; all of which I will warrant, and will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers upon a short credit.  
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 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, and it keeps 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—50wly.

Hardware, &c.  
WALBY'S celebrated Trowels, Watkins' and Quinlan's famous Drawing Knives, Spades, shears, Brass Candle-sticks, Hand Bells, Shovel, &c.  
Also, a fine assortment of Carpenter's Tools. Also, Shovelings, French Kites, Ladies and Gentlemen's Morocco and Lining Skins, Silver-saddles, Paints, 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 alike 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  
TRAVELING TRUNKS,  
of all sizes, and at the most reasonable prices.  
A call from old friends and new is still solicited, believing from long experience in his business, and a desire to please, mutual satisfaction will be rendered. Work will be sold at prices to suit the times, for cash, or to good customers on the usual credit.  
COUNTRY PRODUCE, will be taken in 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 superintend  
MONUMENTS—Box, Column, and plain  
TOMB SLABS—And Head and Foot STONES  
OF EVERY VARIETY.  
Having purchased an extensive QUARRY of the most beautiful White and Variegated 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.  
LETTER WRITING neatly executed.  
By application to Mr. JAS. W. BELLEN, 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, epigrams, &c., that may be desired. Or by addressing, him at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., orders can be filled without delay.  
No imposition need be feared, as my prices are uniform.  
Aug. 25, 1844.—1y.

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

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA VEGETABLE OR BLOOD PILLS, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,  
removing bile, correcting disorders of the stomach and bowels, constiveness, dyspepsia, swimming in the head, &c. Persons of a full habit, who are subject to Headache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use.

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

The Original Worm Destroyer.  
WORMS! WORMS!!  
COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE for destroying that part of the nursery; it must be a great gratification to the mother to know that there is a certain remedy to be had by applying to our customers in this place, a remedy as certain as it is simple, and the price so low that it is put in the reach of every mother, however poor. Buy none but that which Comstock & Co's name upon the wrapper.  
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.

Morocco.  
JUST received, the best Philadelphia tanned Sheep, Shoddyings, French Kites, Ladies and Gentlemen's Morocco and Lining Skins, Silver-saddles, Paints, Oil, Glass, Putty, Tin Ware, Tin Plates, Wood Ware, &c., &c., just received and for sale by  
THOS. RAWLINS,  
April 25, 1845.

FRESH TURNIP SEED.—for sale by  
July 4. J. H. BEARD.

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 BELTZHOEVER'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:  
Bull's Sarsaparilla—Sands' Sarsaparilla, Chapman's Worm Mixture—Swain's Panacea, Wright's do. do; Judkin's Patent Ointment, Camphor, refined—Rhubarb, root & powdered, Castor Oil, (cold pressed)—Gum Arabic, Epsom Salts—Roll Bristomote, 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 sold 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. 23, 1844—6m.

Pink Syrup for Coughs or Colds,  
INFLUENZA, Sore Throats and Weak Lungs.  
This preparation, which has been so celebrated years back, for the cure of this distressing complaint, is now offered to the public for the low price of fifty cents a bottle. Persons having symptoms of either of the above complaints ought immediately to purchase a bottle of this article, as it is a sure preventative against any Cold, Cough, or Influenza. Dealers in this article knowing the great sale, which it always has in the fall and winter, have been laying in large quantities of this valuable and cheap remedy.  
Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by  
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,  
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry,  
Jan. 31, 1845.

Hew's Liniment for Rheumatism.  
ALL Rheumatic persons have very good reason for rejoicing, that they can obtain an article that will set all rheumatic complaints at defiance. We wonder that people will suffer a moment with this distressing and excruciating pain when they can find a certain cure in this preparation. The certificates that the proprietors have, would astonish the most incredulous. Patients, who have been laid up for years, and who never expected again to be about, in health or without crutches, have been almost miraculously raised from their bed of pain, and restored to their friends, in their limbs and entirely free from pain of any kind. This is no fiction, but fact, and thousands who have used it can testify to its usefulness. Beware of counterfeits.  
Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by  
J. H. BEARD