

# Jefferson

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

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## SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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## Baltimore Advertisements.

**MERCHANTS HOTEL,** Charles Street, near Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE. MESSRS. HOPKINS & FIELD having leased the above establishment, are now ready to receive visitors, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and that of the Virginia public especially.

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**GILLINGHAM & ANDERSON,** IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, North West Corner Pratt & Light Sts., Baltimore.

**Look Here, Sportsmen!** I HAVE just received a large supply of Canister Powder, also Beatty's superior in keg, for retail; Shot of all sizes; Caps of extra quality Gun Wad of all sizes; Caps of extra quality Gun Wad of all sizes; Caps of extra quality Gun Wad of all sizes.

**Harris, Hammond & Co.** FINE Beaver Hats; Wool and Glazed do; Cloth Caps.

## General Intelligence.

**Export of Broadstuffs.** In the present state of the flour and grain market, the following tables, (which we copy from the New York Commercial,) showing the exports from New York, of flour, wheat and corn, for the first ten months of 1842, 1843, 1844 and 1845, may not be without interest to the dealers in the articles:

	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.
January	39,666	14,190	34,945	13,316
February	14,887	8,471	18,439	6,888
March	13,857	12,986	23,030	14,656
April	17,493	15,288	13,183	17,123
May	15,607	23,384	24,743	24,781
June	34,050	21,240	48,880	37,351
July	33,899	19,270	44,102	21,495
August	30,843	25,718	49,783	50,372
September	26,634	63,078	19,096	60,616
October	40,069	35,007	19,071	59,473
Total	256,787	229,588	311,275	296,470

	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
January	33,493	1,540	11,165	
February	13,187	1,554	7,601	
March	9,199		2,000	
April	846		5,481	1,600
May	3,499	2,057	4,300	
June	13,127	240		
July	14,500	6,844	5,686	3,902
August	4,008	1,948	3,500	400
September	1,751	13,437	7,905	13,202
October	6,172	4,856	3,378	84,444
Total	98,282	33,069	50,916	103,558

	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
January	21,023	3,718	3,029	13,370
February	67,216	2,620	2,428	7,247
March	23,381	4,449	6,237	18,703
April	2,277	3,755	35,977	30,084
May	1,836	6,011	39,288	6,672
June	13,939	7,248	15,521	7,130
July	3,902	2,724	59,683	4,702
August	4,057	4,143	28,406	6,118
September	7,854	1,545	7,592	9,647
October	4,986	9,174	5,406	4,293
Total	140,573	46,087	203,567	95,026

**SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS BY MARRIAGE.**—A novel occurrence happened last week in Boston, in a capital trial in the Supreme Court. James Powers was to be tried for a crime punishable with death, when, to the surprise of all, the prosecution was withdrawn, the girl (Hannah Walsh) whom he had injured having become his wife that morning, and thus by law was incapable of testifying against him. Mr. James Powers is now a gay bridegroom at large, enjoying his honeymoon, instead of being a prisoner in the dock on his trial, with a prospect of the Hempstead lot. Singular as this occurrence may seem, there is no doubt, says the Post of the honesty and virtue of the girl, and of the truth of her charge against the prisoner, who had moreover confessed his guilt.

**ORIGIN OF RAILWAYS.**—The original inventor, it now appears, of the railway system, was the late engineer, Mr. Frederick of Hannover. He first thought of constructing a machine for the conveyance of heavy loads, while visiting the mines of Silesia, and he subsequently invented rails, exactly as they now are in use;—also a locomotive engine, and a cart to run from the Dovvity silver mine, upon the Harrognon mountain, Hannover, to the place of refinement, Pucherich, a distance of about an hour's drive. The cart was a four-wheeled one, and on its frame was a wooden chest, filled with the mineral of 60 to 80 cwt. The guide set upon the driving box like a coachman, and was able, by pressure, to direct or arrest the cart at any rate of speed. The evidence connected with this origin of the railway and locomotive is proved by persons still living, who rode in it. The distance requiring a walk of forty-five minutes was thus performed upon it by the king and queen in five. The inventor subsequently executed a drawing for an English gentleman, who, as Mr. Fredericks said a short time before his death, "wishes to run my new cart in his own country, as I do here. He admires it, and I take great care in executing my work, in order to prove that we here are not a set of blockheads." This invention was thus transferred to England, where Mr. Thomas Gray of Exeter was finally instrumental in introducing it; and after the application of steam to boats, the steam locomotive was also introduced. These important facts have just been made known, and they show that the claims of England to this, as to almost every other invention made by others, are not to be sustained. Thus the world is indebted to Germany for four of the most important inventions;—those of powder, printing, clocks, and railroads.—New York News.

**WE hear often of the "law's delay";**—and there is frequently too much cause to complain of this delay. But an instance occurred in Alexandria on Thursday, of the prompt administration of justice which may be noticed. A black fellow from the country, came into town, and about ten o'clock in the morning stole a pair of pantaloons from a merchant tailor on King street, and a piece of cloth from a merchant on Royal street. In a few minutes he was followed and arrested, and the stolen goods taken from him. He was carried before the Mayor, and committed to jail for trial. His case was immediately laid before the Grand Jury, then in session, and an indictment found against him for larceny. He was then brought out of jail, arraigned, and tried, found guilty, sentenced, carried back to the jail, and discharged, and all before a clock p.m. This was the case, and the delay was—and that in the shortest order possible. The fellow left town with a firm persuasion, that stealing was not a profitable employment in Alexandria. [Alexandria Gazette.]

**A LONG STRICH.**—Some time about the 1st of July last, a lady of Springfield, Mass., 65 years of age, accidentally introduced a fine sewing needle into her hand, which she could not get out. The needle was between the thumb and fore-finger, in a direction towards the middle or palm of the left hand. A physician was requested to extract it, but as there was so little pain or inconvenience arising from it, he advised her to let it remain, rather than cut among the tendons for it. In a very few days all trouble and apprehension were over in regard to it; about the last of September, she felt some pain in the right side of the abdomen and just above the hip, which she conceived to be a spasmodic attack, and she called for a physician. When she was next seen, she found that the needle was extracted. The broken point was about 7-8 of an inch in length, and its fine polish had suffered but little from corrosion. The course which the needle took in making this circuitous journey is entirely unknown to her. The distance it travelled in about three months could not be much less than four feet, its nearest course; but for ought known might have wandered twice that distance before it appeared at that point from which it was extracted.

**COUNTERFEIT GOLD COIN.**—The editor of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette has seen a skillfully executed counterfeit of a ten dollar gold piece, U. S. currency, of the date of 1840, which he thus describes: "It may be detected by its ring, which will prove its being made of some gilded white metal. The die by which it has been stamped is well engraved; and without ringing, the counterfeit will not readily be detected. We are told that they have been numerous circulated."

**AUTHORSHIP OF JUNIUS.**—According to the *Inverness Courier*, Sir David Brewster has discovered among some papers belonging to his father-in-law, Ossian Macpherson, proofs that Junius was one Leclain Maclean, the brother of an Irish Presbyterian clergyman, but descended from the ancient Scottish family of the MacLeans of Coll. "He was bred to the study of Medicine, but became a political writer and adventurer in London, and rose to some eminence. He was once an under Secretary of State, in which capacity he might have become acquainted with State secrets. Having been sent out to China by Government in 1776, he was shipwrecked and drowned on the passage; a circumstance that may account for the mysterious withdrawal of the secret as to the authorship of Junius. His papers were all lost at the same time."

**TO COPY WRITING.**—Add a little sugar to ink, with which write the letter to be copied; then lay a sheet of thin unsized paper, damped with a sponge, on the writing; pass lightly over it a flat-iron, very moderately heated, and a reverse impression of the writing will be accurately taken off.

**TO MAKE BLACKING.**—Put one gallon of vinegar into a stone jar; add one pound of ivory black well pulverized; half a pound of loaf-sugar; half an ounce of oil of turpentine; and one ounce of sweet oil; incorporate the whole by stirring. This is a blacking of very great repute.

**SHOW, EAST.**—We learn from the Rochester Democrat, on Sunday week, that the engine was unable to drive the train, and had to go on with the baggage car alone. The snow was said to be 18 inches deep; and all the trains were several hours behind.

There were ten inches of snow near Cumberland, Md., on Sunday. On the 3d instant, the snow was several inches deep on the mountains.

## The Pearl.

The finding of a pearl in a muscle at or near the mouth of the Tennessee river has produced quite a sensation in our inland freshwater communities, especially one estimated to be worth \$500. Our fishermen and boys will doubtless be on the look out for such pearls of great price, and great havoc will be made amongst the muscles for the hidden treasures supposed to be contained within their concave shells.

It seems from an article in the Penny Magazine, (vol. 7, page 338,) that it is not the first time that pearls have been found in inland rivers. In the province of Novgorod, Tver, and Pekov in Russia, south and south-east of St. Petersburg, they have been obtained in such numbers that they were claimed as the imperial property till the year 1770; and several of the rivers of Saxony, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Silesia, all inland continents, and some of a great distance from the sea, afford pearls in considerable quantities. It is not incredible, then, it would seem, unless there be Geological reasons to the contrary, that pearls should have been found in the Tennessee, and that they may also be found in our own Cumberland.

The ancients, and some of the moderns, too, believed that pearls were formed out of dew drops which, being received into the shell of the oyster or the pearl oyster, were then impregnated by the heat of the sun. But the pearl is now generally admitted to be a sort of disease, a morbid concretion produced in the body of several species of molluscos fishes, resulting, as is supposed, from a grain of sand, which, having been received into the shell, produces an irritation, to abate which nature covers it with layers of calcareous matter and thus forms the pearl. That it is injurious to the animal appears from the fact that "the smooth shells rarely, if ever, contain pearls, while the distorted shells seldom without one."

The pearl divers of Ceylon are very celebrated. Having moored their boats over the oyster banks, each diver has two ropes, one of which is tied to a stone, the other to a basket; placing his feet on the stone, he descends with great velocity to the bottom, carrying the basket down with him; into which he puts as many oysters as he can find in the short time, less than a minute, he remains under the water, and then ascends. The oysters are exposed to the sun, and when purified, the pearls are collected.

Pearls of extraordinary value are mentioned by old authors. Besides those of Cleopatra, one of which she drank dissolved in vinegar, Julius Cæsar presented one to Servilla, valued at £50,000.

The most beautiful pearl known was bought by Zosima, at Leghorn, of a captain of an East India ship, and being preserved in his museum at Moscow, is one of the objects of a visit at that city. It is named the Pellegrina, weighs about 28 carats, is perfectly globular, and so beautifully brilliant that at first sight it appears transparent.—(See Penny Mag., vols. 2 and 7.) [Nashville Banner.]

**SEVERAL TYPE-SETTING MACHINES** have, within as many past years, been invented, of which much has been said and many promises made; yet none have proved of practical importance.—One of these machines has, however, recently been invented in Vienna, which is said to have "already proved perfectly practical," and which, it is also thought "will have an incalculable effect on the periodical press." Its external structure is like that of a piano, with a set of 121 keys or touches, in two rows; the one broad and the other narrow. It is said to set up 360 types in a minute, or 21,000 within an hour;—with an ordinary compositor, by the usual mode of composing, cannot set over 2000. The ten fingers are rendered practically operative, and the machine therefore performs its work ten times more quickly than the quickest compositor. It may likewise be made double or three-fold, setting in several channels by an application of the ten fingers, and consequently from 20 or 60, or even more letters, may be set simultaneously, or indeed whole sentences. The machine was completed and exhibited at the Royal Printing Office, where its application and utility have been closely examined and fully tested. The simplicity of its construction is said to be remarkable, and it is light and portable. So that, as is said, "the great typographical problem is solved." Von Kliegal is thought to be the first engaged in the solution of this problem, and he was followed by Young and Delacambre, in England and France, and his machine has proved useless. "The inventor," it is said, "will henceforth occupy a place among the most influential of this distinguished country. The name of this inventor is E. L. Ischulka, a young man of Bohemia, who is now engaged in the construction of a companion to his machine—a distributing machine.

**The End of the Sabbath Breaker.** Lucian Hall, who was lately executed in Connecticut, at the early age of twenty-eight, for a most atrocious and unprovoked murder, the very recital of which makes the blood run cold; attributes his whole career of vice, to a want of proper religious instruction in early life, and particularly to the crime of Sabbath-breaking, to which he was greatly addicted. His last words were: "I have given a full and true account of all the crimes I have committed, in my short life. I desire before I close to say to all the readers of this book, that I implore all my wickedness and crime to a bad bringing up."

"Nobody ever gave me good advice; my father either made me work, or allowed me to play on the Sabbath; and I never heard a prayer in my father's house. I had been taken to church, and religiously taught I should not now be in my present situation."

"I wish to warn all young people against the course which I have taken. Beware how you neglect good advice, or break the Sabbath. If you have religious friends and religious privileges, value them more than any thing else; receive the advice of such friends; improve those privileges while you have them. I wish with my last breath to warn all the young against the neglect of religion, and the Sabbath which have brought me to ruin. I have suffered a great deal, and enjoyed myself very little, and have found that the way of transgression is hard."

## A Second Term.

One of the thousand schemes originated by the Whigs to embarrass Mr. Polk and weaken the moral influence of the Administration, in carrying out the measures demanded by a majority of the people, has been to fabricate a rumor that the Legislature of Tennessee will adopt resolutions indicating a desire on the part of its majority that Mr. Polk may be induced to run for a re-election.—How easy would it be, if this notion were believed, to raise up prejudice against every act of the President! No appointment could be made,—no measure recommended, without being at once distorted by the ingenious Whigs, into a base instrument for his re-election. The Washington correspondent of the Nashville Banner, sneeringly says: "I hope there is truth in the rumor. Let the scheme be tried—the quicker the better. Mr. Polk means it all. Why not come out then and show his hand at once?"

Very kind and considerate, truly! But the Nashville Union nails the base metal to the counter. We hope that, after the following explicit and thorough denial, the Whig press will no longer play upon that string: "Every Democratic member of the Legislature will at once pronounce it utterly false that such an idea was ever entertained for a moment. This is a more specious of the kind of stuff with which the Banner teems from its notorious correspondent."

We would advise the Whigs to imitate the candor of the Alexandria Gazette. That paper is convinced by the evidence laid before the public, that the President is sincere in his declarations and "means" not to be a candidate a second time. He is now diligently devoted to the discharge of his high duties, and after the 4th of March, 1849, will return into the people's hands the weighty trust. It will require firmness and wisdom to meet the difficulties which will be thrown in his way, at home and abroad—but he is buoyed up by the conviction, that the people will never desert an officer, who is honest and faithful to his principles.—Enquirer.

**THE WHIGS AND TORNADES.**—The Federal County Convention of Essex passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That we will not suffer the good ship Massachusetts to become becalmed during the approaching election, knowing that to her a calm is perilous, while a tornado only serves to bring her under full and free Whig action."

To the Whigs a calm is perilous, while they thrive on tornadoes! This is just what the Democrats have all along said. They never rely upon reason, or facts, or the calm and temperate appeals of common sense; their aim is to get up a "tornado;" by this means they have hoped to keep or obtain office. Hence the bank panic after the removal of the deposits; hence the hard cider hurra of 1840; hence the State arms hue and cry; hence the Bell plot; hence the Grand tiffin made by the whole Whig party at the eye of the last election respecting foreigners.—As though an enemy was about to touch our shores.—If the Whigs can only get up a decent "tornado," they think their offices safe. [Boston Post.]

**NEW YORK FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKETS.**—Shipments to England.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia North American writes from New York on Friday afternoon as follows: "The market for flour is rather active, but shippers do not bid over \$6, and even at that there is little or no margin on the other side. The result of a shipment at \$6, is as near as may be thus: Cost \$6 00 Insurance 1 pc 06 Com. 2 1/2 18 Interest 1 06 Petty expenses 11 \$6 39 at 108 per cent 268 7/8 Freight and prime 2 7/8 Petty expenses in Liverpool 10 1/2 Commissions do. 4 pc 1 3/4 81 4

A barrel of flour thus costs 31s 4d sterling, in bond in Liverpool. The highest quotation by the last steamer was 30s. Some of the above expenses are reduced by savings in commissions, when the shippers have connections upon the other side, or buy on this side themselves. Even with these allowances, there is no margin at \$6, for the selling price. Exchange too is worth 83 9/8 per cent. There were sales of 8000 bbls. for export reported, but I have reason to believe that the purchases were made upon speculation. Some parcels Genesee Wheat are on the market at 135 cents, which is too high for Millers. A sale of 7500 bushels yellow Corn was made out of store at 75 cts. weight, for export, and a parcel of Jersey for the East brought 76 cents. Oats 44 a 45 cents.

A letter from New Orleans, published in the New York Post, relates the following incident: "Some years ago a gentleman settled at Alexandria on Red River, by the name of H. W. Brewer, by profession a lawyer, and who soon by his unexceptionable deportment, and his talent and ability was sent to the legislature, and afterwards appointed Parish Judge. He has a fine, manly, open countenance, is tall and robust, and has very winning and proffering manners, and is about thirty-five years of age. It has lately been discovered that in 1833, about thirteen years ago, he committed a forgery, and came out to this country, and has ever since been living under an assumed name. The *Red River Republican*, in speaking of the *deportment*, says:—

"His career here, (under an assumed name), since that time up to the period when the report of his being another man got out, was so unexceptionable, that had he at once acknowledged the act to have been an indiscretion of youth, it would scarce have injured his standing and character in the community. Unfortunately for him he pursued another course, and in attempting to free himself from the charge brought against him, he has had resort to expedients of a character no less criminal than the charge of which he was first accused."

His guilt was established, notwithstanding, and he has resigned the office of Judge of the Parish. What a lesson for youth. Truly the tales of life are more startling, and are enveloped more in mystery than fiction, the revelations of which surpass in horror of feeling, the most thrilling romance.

A Southern paper says that a composition of one-third of sweet-oil and two-thirds of molasses is a certain cure for the whooping-cough. The Spaniards have a proverb that "drinking water neither makes a man sick nor in debt, nor his wife a widow." There are some human tongues which have two sides, like those of certain quadrupeds—one smooth, the other very rough. RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—A meeting is announced in New York to devise means for extending relief to Ireland.

## THE IRISH PATRIOTS' LAMENT.

Oh God, could I mount on eagle's strong pinion, I'd seek the Green Island, my once happy home; Though tyrants should hold the bold race in dominion, Who of right should be free as the billows that foam, I envy the bird in her flight through the ether, Her compass the star and her rudder a feather; How glad should I be, could we visit together, The gem of the ocean, sweet Erin machree.

On the scene of my childhood I gaze with emotion, Each gleam of the mind but confirms my vain pain; And heights the glow of my languishing pain. Heart-broken I wonder, where these thoughts are in vain; Yet with hope like the anchor that clings to salvation, To visit Ilbernia, sweet Erin machree.

Who would have said—'Twas the hand of oppression, Who rifled her temples—'Twas Cromwell's yoke, Who fought her fierce battles like faithful King David, And conquered the Dane on the temple tower's shore! 'Twas a brave royal Brian, an Irish defender, Whose fame future ages shall proudly remember, The hero that never was known to surrender, Till victory crowned him in Erin machree.

Why slumber the bard o'er his drowsy oblation! And where slays the minstrel of Tara's Old Hall! And where is the harp that enlivened the nation? 'Tis a wild mountain echoes respond to my call, Ah! silent they slumber bedecked with white flowers, Beyond the blue waters in green shady bowers, Where the monarch once dwelt in his ivy-crowned towers, In the Isle of St. Patrick, sweet Erin machree.

## Miscellaneous.

**A Celestial Revolt.** There comes, to the thoughtful and contemplative man, a peculiar sense of serene majesty, when twilight falls upon the earth in spring time. The heart is then a devout worshipper in the great cathedral of nature.—Low, deep-toned harmonies seem to vibrate in the still and solemn air, and faint mellow beams, fading every moment, steal from the stained windows of the west, as one by one the evening lights "go upon the watch." But when twilight deepens into night, the wide o'erhanging firmament—the "majestical roof fretted with golden fires" in its bright and countless host of worlds overwhelms the wrapt gaze with awe, at the power and mystery of the Great Architect. "Are these bright orbs, the exclamations, 'inhabitable worlds, like this of ours? Lo! even when we gaze, one falls far down the dark blue vault, and vanishes away. Was a world in the inscrutable providence of the Supreme, then blotted from being? Is our universe but as a star, to the dwellers of those suspended spheres, and will be seen ages hence, from your gleaming orb, suddenly to fall and fade, like a transient meteor in the sky? He alone knoweth, who spreadeth out the heavens like a curtain, and banneth the earth on nothing! Faint glimpses are indeed afforded to the searcher after the unseen—dim perceptions of nature's sublime mysteries. We wonder and admire, when, at a moment for years foretold, one celestial system glides with its mighty shadow a fellow system, as far in space they sweep their awful circles. We marvel when, commissioned by the all powerful, a wondrous misty orb predicted for a century, streams its horrid flare upon the mighty sky. But of these phenomena, how limited is our knowledge! Our best philosophical system is none other than a dream—the ore; a netquoting, confidently given out, where divisor, and dividend are both unknown.—Knickerbocker.

**A KIND ACT.**—How sweet is the remembrance of a kind act! As we rest on our pillows or rise in the morning, it gives us delight. We have performed a good deed to a poor man; we have made the widow's heart to rejoice; we have dried the orphan's tears. Sweet, O, how sweet the thought! There is a luxury in remembering the kind act. A storm careers above our heads, all is black as midnight—but the sunshine is in our own bosom—the warmth is felt there. The kind act rejoiceth the heart, and giveth delight inexpressible. Who will not be kind? Who will not do good? Who will not visit those who are afflicted in body or mind? To spend an hour among the poor and depressed, "Is worth a thousand passed in pomp or ease—'tis present to the last."

**BE KIND HEARTED.**—A tender heart is a jewel, more valuable than gold or diamonds. A heart that can feel for human suffering; that can sympathize with the sorrowful; that can sympathize with the anguished; and compassionately assist the wayward, is among God's highest gifts to the world. Of what use is continual quarrelling? Of what benefit is ill humor? Of what utility is a revengeful disposition? Why not forbear when injured? Why not study cheerfulness of mind? Why not return love for hatred?—in other words—why not be kind hearted? We should be loved more by our neighbors; our society would be more highly valued; and in all respects, we should be happier. We would urge this duty further, but conscience says,—'Physician, heal thyself,' and in contrition we close.

**SUBMISSION.**—Health may be enjoyed; sickness must be endured in one body is the object of both, one God the author of both. If, then, he gave me health, I will thankfully enjoy it, and not think it too good, since it is his mercy that bestows it; if he send sickness I will patiently endure it, and not think it too great, since it is my sin that deserves it. If in health, I will strive to preserve it by praising him; if in sickness, I will strive to remove it by praying to him. His trust shall be in him in health and in sickness. So true in my health I shall not be kind hearted; nor in my sickness despair of health.

**EDUCATION.**—Every boy should have his head, his heart, and his hand educated. Let this truth never be forgotten. By the proper education of the head, he will be taught what is good, and what is evil; what is wise and what is foolish; what is right and what is wrong. By the proper education of the heart he will be taught to love what is good, wise and right, and to hate what is evil, foolish and wrong; and by the proper education of the hand he will be enabled to supply his wants, to add to his comforts, and to assist those around him. The highest objects of a good education are to reverence and obey God, and to love and serve mankind; every thing that helps us to entertain these objects are of value, and every thing that hinders us is comparatively worthless. When wisdom reigns in the head and love in the heart, the head is ever ready to do good; order and peace smiles around, and sin and sorrow are almost unknown. [Blackwood.]

**TRUTH.**—A parent may leave an estate to his son, but how soon may it be mortgaged? He may leave him money, but how soon may it be dissipated? He may leave him a sound constitution, a good education, and an inward abhorrence of vice, in any shape or form; these cannot be wrested from him, and are better than thousands of gold and silver.



On this question, as indeed on all others, the Democratic party have spoken plain and intelligible. When the Baltimore Convention presented Mr. Polk to the American people as the candidate for the first office in their gift, they thus presented the question as to our right to Oregon.

"Resolved, That our title to the WHOLE of the territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other power; and that the re-occupation of Oregon and the re-annexation of Texas, at the earliest practicable period, are great American measures, which this convention recommends to the cordial support of the democracy of the Union."

The people, after full and free discussions, ratified the declaration here put forth, that our title to the WHOLE of Oregon is clear and unquestionable, as much so as it was possible for them to do. The President, in his inaugural, followed out the spirit of this resolution, and only asserted upon the Oregon question what the people had instructed him to declare.

Senator Berrien. The Whigs in the Legislature of Georgia, have most unceremoniously abandoned the Representative from that State, in the U. S. Senate. What more could he have expected? If he had stood, as in the days of yore, the champion of Republican principles, he would not now have to mourn over his fallen estate.

Convention Meeting. The Richmond Whig thus refers to the meeting in Berkeley:—"In this county, regular opposition was made at the November Court, when the people were in primary assembly, to the call of a Convention, and it is the only county West of the Blue Ridge, so far as our knowledge extends, which has exhibited that phenomenon. We are sorry to see it even in that county, though it appears to have been limited to a very few, so far as the official proceedings announce the facts, and to have been signally foiled by the popular voice."

The Tennessee Senator. Mr. Turney's election seems not to have given universal satisfaction to "the universal whig party." All the whigs at Nashville do not hail it with acclamation. And we have not recently seen a more angry strain of vituperation than the "Memphis Enquirer" (the whig organ) pours forth on the 30th ult., on receiving the tidings of this unexpected event.

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LOUISIANA.—The democrats have succeeded in electing their candidate for the Third Congressional district of Louisiana, made vacant by the death of the late Hon. John B. Dawson, democrat. Their majority is not yet known, but it cannot fall short of four or five hundred votes.

Whig Annexation. Volume have been written by Whig Editors, in denunciation of the "plundering" scheme of territorial aggrandizement, consummated by the Annexation of Texas. Melancholy predictions of the downfall of our Republic, consequent upon the grasping spirit after more territory, have shrouded their columns, and tears have been liberally shed over the degenerate spirit of the age, which would sacrifice the peace and happiness of the nation to a greedy appetite for new lands.

Texas, however, is hardly annexed to our territory, when we see leading Whig journals crying aloud for more soil. The New York Courier makes the following suggestion, in connection with the debt which Mexico owes to American claimants:

"By solemn Treaty stipulations, she owes to our citizens an immense sum of money, which, in all probability, she cannot pay. We trust that in the end the adjustment of one of these questions may be found to have embraced that of the other, and that by a fair, just, and mutually agreeable arrangement, both California, and the debt of Mexico to our citizens, may be transferred at once to the Government of the United States."

The Baltimore American, while it does not directly express its approval of the proposition, indicates a far from unfavorable feeling to its consummation. Let it speak for itself:

"The possession of California is said to be an object much desired by Great Britain. It is altogether probable that the occupancy of that country cannot remain much longer in Mexican hands—for the reason that the hold which Mexico has on it is but little else than nominal and not likely to be any thing more. It cannot be peopled from Mexico—it cannot be governed by her—for she is not capable of governing her central provinces. In point of position, it is a region which cannot remain unoccupied much longer. Its noble harbor of San Francisco is the most valuable point on the whole Pacific coast. The commerce of China and the East must one day, and that not very distant one, find its grand entrepot at that very point."

Here, then, is the whole argument of a fatal extension of our territory, unconditionally surrendered. It is an involuntary tribute to the wise policy of the Democratic Party, in justly and peaceably annexing a country so important to the future safety and prosperity of our Union.—Eng.

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Trial of Wm. Clipp. The trial of this individual, for the murder of John Gray, at Kabletown, in this county, commenced on Monday last, before the Justices of our County Court. The case was altogether a most tedious and irksome one. The counsel for the prosecution were Thomas Griggs and David H. Conrad, Esq's., and for the defence, Andrew Hunter, Wm. C. Worthington, Wm. B. Thompson and Chas. B. Harding, Esq's.

On Tuesday evening, after the witnesses for the Commonwealth (numbering about 30) had been examined, the counsel for the defendant made an effort to get bail; but this motion was overruled by the Court. On Wednesday, the counsel for the defence agreed that the prisoner should be sent back for further trial, without going into an examination of the witnesses on their part. Clipp was accordingly remanded to Jail, and he will have his final trial at the Spring Term of our Superior Court, in May next.

Agricultural Meeting. By reference to another column, it will be seen that the Committee for Jefferson County, appointed by the Virginia State Agricultural Society, have called a meeting of the farmers of this county on Friday, 28th inst.

We would urge upon all who feel an interest in the great cause of Agriculture, to be present. The Committee, who have called the meeting, are men that will give their hearty and zealous cooperation in whatever measures may be adopted for the improvement and advancement of our County. If it be at all practicable, (and it certainly is,) an Agricultural Society should be formed. These Associations have been of great benefit wherever organized. Surely, Jefferson County has enough of public spirit, to keep pace with her less favored sisters, in the Reforms that are being yearly introduced into our whole Agricultural system.

The Society organized in Berkeley a few months since, we are gratified to learn, is in a most flourishing condition, and already the people of that county are reaping the benefits of its praiseworthy labors.

Now is the Time to Subscribe. The approaching session of Congress, as well as that of our State Legislature, will be of unusual importance. It is the duty of all good citizens to make themselves acquainted with the action of these bodies, and the only opportunity for doing this, is through the public press.

We design making our paper, the present winter, a faithful chronicler of the Congressional and Legislative proceedings, and should be glad to register the names of many of the citizens of our own County, as well as those adjacent, as patrons. We shall have ample opportunities for obtaining the latest and most authentic news from Washington and Richmond, and all we ask is the co-operation of our friends to make our journal acceptable.

Lowell Offering. We are indebted to the publishers of this work for the October and November Numbers. This Magazine, as is set forth on the title page, is a "Repository of original articles, written by Factory Girls." Misses Curtis and Farley are the editresses.

The "Offering" has attained a very high standing among the Literary Journals of the day, and is not only creditable to the "Factory Girls," but would be highly so to those of the most favored opportunities.

In connection with a notice of this work, the literary "Repository" of those who are compelled to toil through many a long and dreary hour, let us ask why it is that so few of the Ladies of our County make any effort in the way of Literary labor? We know there are many parents who spend vast sums of money to give their daughters an education. Every opportunity that can be afforded them is extended, and why so little resulting from all these advantages? Something must be wrong, either on the part of the parent, the daughter, or teacher. Where, we shall not pretend to say, but of this we are certain, that too much time is wasted on the fashionable education of your daughters, to the exclusion of the real and substantial. There are many farmers no doubt whose daughters can "thump" a tune on the piano, but can they assist him in the most simple calculations, or write intelligibly enough to be understood by any one? Many, too, may be able, to read a few sentences of French, but can they parse the same number of lines in their own language? These defects in the education of your daughters need to be remedied, and every parent should first aim to give his daughter such an education as will be of practical benefit to her, in any or all the vicissitudes, which she may be called upon to pass. Woman's position is variable, and she should be trained so as to be equal to any emergency.

Columbian Magazine. The December No. of this beautiful and interesting magazine has come to hand. The contents are varied, and though we have given them but a cursory examination, we should judge are well in character with the high standing of this work. The Embellishments of the "Columbian" are always attractive, and in the present No. we have one that cannot be excelled, taken from the passage of Holy writ which all love to contemplate—"Suffer the Little Children to come unto me."

The other engraving is the "Rare Show at Lin-sin-choo." Besides these, there is a beautiful Fashion Plate, and a piece of music.

In January, a new volume will commence.—Those who may wish to subscribe, should address ISAAC POST, 140 Nassau st., N. Y. The Columbian Magazine is \$3.00 a year, in advance.

A son of Gen. J. B. Harvie, of Richmond, was seriously, if not fatally wounded on Saturday, by the accidental discharge of his gun.

Mr. Archibald Brebner, of St. Peter's Parish, S. C., met his death last week by a similar accident.

PORK TRADE.—The Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday last says—The bears and the bulls have had it for two or three days past, big and thim, horn and claw. The bears have maintained their ground, however, the bulls not being able to toss the price up one copper. We continue therefore to quote good Hogs at \$4.00 per 100 lbs. at which we heard yesterday of sales of 972,500, and 600 head. This morning we have the following: 100 and 200 head light at \$3.75; 271 head averaging 180 lbs. at \$4.00; and 500 head heavy Kentucky at \$4.00 and a premium; (said to be \$5.00 for the privilege of buying the lot at \$4.00 per 100 lbs.)

Mr. CALHOUN has consented to return to the Senate, Judge Huger having determined to resign.

Florida Election. The news from this State as to the Congressional Election has changed with almost every mail. Now, it seems, though Brockenbrough received a majority of more than 100 votes in the State, yet the vote of three Democratic counties, and some two or three towns, have failed to be returned, officially, to the Governor within thirty days, and are consequently shut out. Under these circumstances, it is stated that the Governor has given his certificate of election to Mr. Cabell, but it is thought he will resign and have another election. If not, his seat will be contested.

Michigan. Another glorious victory for the Democrats has been achieved at the State election in Michigan. The Governor and a large majority of the Legislature are Democratic, in spite of the adroit efforts of the whigs to exclude general politics from the canvass.

Advertising. The New Orleans Delta has quite a pithy paragraph on this subject. Advertising, says the editor, is to business what the oil is to the night lamp. "Withhold the necessary supply of oil and the light goes out—advertise not liberally, and who you are, or what is your business, is known only to a limited circle—your expenses otherwise continue, your business falls off, you break, and your name which was never seen in an advertisement in the newspapers, now figures in the list of bankrupts. This is true—all true. It is the teaching of the times, and he who will not learn it must never expect, at this period of general activity and rivalry in business, to keep up with his advertising neighbors in the race for patronage and prosperity."

Congressional Intelligence. Those of our Whig friends who may be disposed to subscribe for this work during the interesting and important session of Congress that will soon convene, can see the terms, &c. by reference to advertisement in another column.

Mr. THOMAS A. KELLEE, of the Romney Gazette, has been appointed Postmaster of that town, in place of E. M. Armstrong. As usual, the Whig press, are loud in laudations of Mr. A., and can devise no reason for his removal, save "that he is a Whig." A very good reason, by the way, as a general rule.

TREMENDOUS FIRE IN SAG HARBOR, L. I.—Over One Hundred Buildings Destroyed.—We learn from the New York papers that an extensive fire, laying Sag Harbor in ruins; broke out in that place at half past 11 o'clock on Thursday night. It was first discovered in Oakley's hotel, and destroyed about one hundred and fifty buildings.—The buildings destroyed are estimated to be worth about one hundred thousand dollars, and if the goods therein were not saved, the total destruction of property will not be much short of a quarter of a million.

RECEPTION OF THE HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN AT NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Bee gives the following account of the reception of Mr. Calhoun at New Orleans on the 7th instant:

Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, Mr. Calhoun, accompanied by a committee of twelve of our citizens, and escorted by a like number of gentlemen from Mobile, arrived upon the steamer "James L. Day," at the lake end of the railroad, and after partaking of a dejeuner a la fourchette at the Washington Hotel, took the 11 o'clock train for the city. At the railroad depot, an immense concourse of our citizens were anxiously awaiting the arrival of our distinguished guest.

As soon as the cars arrived in sight, the bands of the military struck up "Hail Columbia," and the cheers and shouts of the assembling greeted upon his arrival the illustrious statesman. Upon leaving the cars, Mr. Calhoun was welcomed to our city by his honor the Mayor, in a few brief and appropriate remarks, to which Mr. C. replied in an appropriate and feeling manner. A procession was then formed, headed by the military of the City. Next followed a band, drawn by four grey horses, in which were seated Mr. Calhoun, his excellency the Governor, and his honor the Mayor. A lander and four companies, A. P. Calhoun, Esq., a son of our distinguished guest, and the Recorder of the several municipalities, and a similar establishment in which was seated Major Gen. Gaines, of the U. S. army, and a long line of carriages, containing the members of the General and Municipal Council, distinguished strangers and citizens then followed. The rear of the procession was then brought up, by some companies of the fire department, dressed in their uniform and headed by their beautiful banners. Upon passing the "Place d'Armes," a salute in honor of the occasion was fired by a company of the battalion of artillery under the command of Capt. Augustin. The flags of the shipping and of the numerous public buildings of the city, were displayed through the day. Upon Mr. Calhoun's arrival at the St. Louis Hotel, he was escorted to the magnificent drawing room of that establishment, and there was introduced by the committee of arrangements to a large number of our citizens.

Mr. Calhoun appears in fine health and spirits, and gratified at the cordial reception he has received in New Orleans.

HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN.—On the 8th instant, Mr. Calhoun departed from New Orleans for Memphis, (Tenn.) to attend the great Internal Improvement Convention which is to be held there. He attended a public banquet at New Orleans, and gave the following toast:

The Valley of the Mississippi.—The greatest in the world, take it all in all. Situated as it is, between the two oceans, it will yet command the commerce of the world, and that commerce may be centered in New Orleans.

VIRGINIA M. E. CONFERENCE.—On Saturday last, the Conference, now in session at Norfolk, over which Bishop Andrew is presiding, went into the election of delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to be convened in Petersburg during the month of May next. The following ministers were elected the representatives of the Virginia Conference, on the first ballot, viz.—Rev. Wm. A. Smith, D. D., Rev. Jas. Early, Rev. Thos. Crowder, Rev. A. Penn. Rev. M. Lee, Rev. H. B. Cowles and Rev. A. Dibrell. The Rev. G. W. Langhorne and Rev. D. S. Doggett were elected as reserve delegates. A missionary meeting was held on Saturday evening, and a collection of \$300 made.

ANOTHER FIRE IN NEW YORK.—They have had another fire and another Saltpetre explosion in the City of New York, but happily the damage which has been done is not very considerable. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at \$100,000, but the whole is covered by insurance. Some of the firemen were badly hurt by the explosion, but no lives reported to have been lost.

AN ELOPEMENT.—The Boston Mail has a very exciting account of an elopement which took place in that city a few days since, the heroine a rich orphan, having aristocratic connexions at the south. The young lady attended the Bowdoin street church on Sunday evening last, accompanied by an elderly lady full of piety and kind heartedness, but expressed a wish to go into the choir. The voices of the lovers blended in the first hymn, and then they quietly slipped out, and on Monday night were made man and wife in Brooklyn.

No Arrival Yet. The mail of Thursday brings no later intelligence from England. The Britannia has been due several days, and her arrival is looked for with interest.

The flour market in New York and Philadelphia is rather "flat," awaiting the news by the steamer, but in the Baltimore market, as will be seen by our Report, flour is advancing, and \$5.00 has been about the average for the last week.

Senator from Augusta. We learn from the Rockingham Republican, that SAMUEL M. D. MOORE, Whig, has been elected from the Augusta Senatorial District, beating his Democratic competitor, JACOB BAYLOR, 305. The vote was a very meagre one.

Governor Stiel has appointed Benj. W. Jones to supply the place of Levi Woodbury, in the United States Senate.

The editor of the Fredericksburg Recorder has been presented with a Turpin measuring 33 inches in circumference, and weighing 17 1/2 pounds.

Mr. Walsh, the correspondent at Paris, of the National Intelligencer, writes that a visitor, likely to be well informed mentioned to him the creation of a company in Paris, with a capital of twelve millions of francs, for the purchase and settlement of lands in the West.

BREADSTUFF TRADE.—The New York Express of Saturday, in its article to go out by the Boston steamer, says—

The receipts of the last intelligence, from Europe, together with that previously received, have impressed dealers with a conviction that a large amount of flour and grain will be wanted for the English and Continental markets; more, indeed, than will take all our surplus stock. The orders have been so large that a great quantity has already been purchased, which is now going forward. The principal shipments are of flour and wheat to England, corn to Ireland, and of rye to Holland. The prices of all these descriptions have advanced very much—to \$6.00 for flour, and 75 to 78 cents for both corn and rye. The receipts of flour, particularly in the market from the West, within a few weeks have been very great. As the navigation of the Canal will close in a week or two, our supplies from that quarter must soon cease.

In consequence of the demand for vessels, freight has advanced more than fifty per cent; all vessels, whether American or Foreign, are taking up with great avidity.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—The returns from this State come in slowly, but what few are received indicate a large, overwhelming Democratic majority. We subjoin the following:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Adams County, 419; Warren, 491; Clinton, 74; Claiborne, 449; Franklin, 231; Marshall, 1290.

The Congressional ticket runs about the same. These are uniformly Whig counties, and have not given above their usual Whig majorities.—There can be no doubt, therefore, that the Democratic ticket has prevailed in the State.

Delaware College, at Newark, in the State of Delaware, has been adopted by Presbyterian Synods of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and measures were adopted at the last meetings of these ecclesiastical bodies to raise money to increase its fund and promote its interests.

A MARYLAND SEDUCTION CASE.—The Frederick County Court, on Friday last was occupied with the trial of a seduction case. The name of the offender is not given, though the Examiner says, that the jury have rendered a verdict in favor of Miss Bost of \$2,800. The young man is said to be not worth much himself.

DRIVEN ROBBED.—Mr. Samuel Tenison, a drover, from Fairfax county, Virginia, was robbed on Friday night last, at Mr. Thomas' tavern, in Piscataway, Md., of all the money he had with him— one hundred and eighty one dollars—by the forcible entrance of some villain into his chamber whilst he was asleep.

BANK RUMORS.—The city was full of rumors yesterday relative to the financial condition of one or more of the banks of our city, and in some quarters the report was not only current, but obtained considerable credence, that one of the banks had stopped, though some doubt seemed to prevail as to the identical institution. At a time like the present, when if a bank were even insolvent, there would be no absolute necessity for it to suspend operations, it is not difficult to arrive at the motive which gave rise to the report; it must have been either malicious or mercenary, and most likely the latter, the object being to induce some alarm amongst the unwary, either in or out of the city, and to accomplish a profitable speculation out of an artificial depreciation of the paper. Our country friends may with perfect safety hold on to all their Baltimore paper, whatever rumors or reports may reach them. We will promptly apprise them of danger, when it is really known to exist, as rumors herself can do.

[Balt. Sun of Wednesday.]

Table with 2 columns: Country and Population. The number of inhabitants in New York born in foreign countries, is as follows: England, Ireland, &c., 95,373; France, 9,763; Germany, 43,416; Other parts of Europe, 8,178; Mexico and South America, 477.

The whole number of inhabitants of the city is 371,102.

MISSIONS.—The American board of Foreign Missions has become almost a wonder of the world for its extensive operations of Christian philanthropy in heathen lands. Since its institution, it has received and disbursed more than \$2,500,000 for the promulgation of the Gospel.

A NEW LABOR SAVING MACHINE.—A new invention has just appeared in England, called the "Satellite," or "Iron Slave," which, it is said, will change the system of Agricultural labor, especially in warm climates, and substitute iron slaves for human slaves. The machine is intended for agricultural purposes, such as ploughing, sowing, and dressing, also for making canals, roads and tunnels. It is a frame of iron, 4 feet wide and 20 feet long, with a shaft 7 feet long in front, and a shaft 6 feet 6 inches long behind, with two broad wheels, and a steering wheel on the extreme end.

The leading Whigs have been claiming Oregon up to 54d 40m for years, and twitted the Democrats, during the Texas controversy, that when the Oregon question should come up for settlement, the Democrats would be ready to sacrifice our claim, because nothing but free States was to be expected in that quarter. It is impossible to see these chaps.—Boston Post.

The steambot Manhattan was snagged in the Ohio River last week. Insured in Cincinnati.

IN CINCINNATI the packers are paying \$4 per hundred for pork. A fall in price is anticipated.

FIRE AT FREDERICK.—The Frederick Examiner of yesterday states that on Sunday night last, about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the stables of Mr. Sowers, in Church street. It was not discovered until the whole building was wrapped in flames. Mrs. Lynch's elegant building must have been destroyed, but for the great supply of water. Two horses were burnt in the stables.—It was the work of an incendiary.

The editor of the Washington Union thus bids "god speed" to the efforts now being made in Virginia, to arouse her from her fatal lethargy.—A satisfactory refutation is also given to the charge that Mr. Ritchie is in any way to blame for the little progress the "Old Dominion" has made for the last twenty years.

"We rejoice to see the excitement that is stirring in Virginia in behalf of education as well as internal improvement. In this respect, the latter is innumerable others the "New York Express" is guilty of the grossest injustice towards us. No one in Virginia ever took a deeper interest in these great subjects—dedicated more time—shed more ink—(dilly, too often)—in attempting "to adorn Sparta" out of her own resources. Canals, railroads, and education, formed the theme of many an essay, from month to month, and from year to year. It is true, that we resisted the imposition of the federal government with internal improvements, because we could find no warrant for the power within the letter and spirit of the constitution. But yet our maxims were: Hands off (to the general government); but hands on (to Old Virginia). We are happy to see the generous spirit which now animates her sons on these subjects; and we earnestly trust that at the ensuing session of her legislature, it will not all be empty words, but that these will be effective words. Upon one problem, if upon no other, we are happy to agree with the "New York Express."

"We have recently seen, and have rejoiced to see, such signs of renewed animation in the 'Old Dominion.'—It is not too late now to make Virginia second to no State in the Union. Her resources beneath her soil, her varied and abundant lands, her general climate, her water falls, her rivers and her seas, are enough to give employment to a million of people, and to diffuse competence and contentment among them all."

"Reduce the present abominable Tariff at the ensuing session of Congress—let the duties be moderate, and therefore steady and certain—let the capitalist understand what he is to count upon as the result of his investments—and we have no doubt that her manufactures will increase and improve upon a solid foundation, her materials profitably employed, and her water-falls devoted to their proper destination."

The great Regulator. The exchanges of the country are restored to a specie basis, with the single exception of Alabama. Our table domestic exchanges, therefore, which we have kept standing for years past, have lost its honor and its use. This is a triumph of natural remedies, in other words, of Free-trade, which we hope our countrymen will notice, and become more sure that the regulations which exist in the nature of things, possess a power to restore order beyond that of any other regulators which have been invented. The truth about the matter is, that in disturbing the regulating powers the Creator established, we created cobwebs of our own, and counted the benevolent workings of His principles; and we built theory upon theory, and regulation upon regulation, until the mishap began to break. One timber after another gave way, until the whole was levelled with the earth; if not lower than that. Here the great principles which we had foolishly rejected, took up our disordered affairs, and see what perfect work they have made!

The exchanges of the country were never in so good a state as now. The rate of discount at the banks is small, and the facilities of collecting and remitting as good as can be desired. More and better than all, the exchanges in their present arrangement, cannot be thrown out of order. If we will but let the currency and the exchanges alone, they will remain sound to the end of the world, even though that event should not happen until a thousand years from next April. Let us then be contented and thankful, and never get up another rebellion against the laws of currency, and then we shall avoid another six years' fogging.—Journal of Commerce.

Daniel Webster in Faneuil Hall, last week openly declared his "belief" in the ultimate existence of a government on the shores of the Pacific—in Oregon.—Independent of England and the United States, it is a melancholy spectacle to see the great American intellect of Daniel Webster constantly "believing" against the interests of his country. But it is not to be wondered at. Did he ever do any thing but oppose the best interests of his country? He would rather see the walls of the Capitol battered down with the enemies cannon, than vote an appropriation to defend them.—Balt. Argus.

AN ENCOURAGING PROSPECT.—In less than sixty days, says the New York Patriot, exchanges will be against every country in Europe, and in favor of America. In that time, our bread stuffs will hold the class against the market, and will sell at a discount of 5 per cent; there will be a premium of 10, a difference of 15 per cent, in favor of those merchants who do their trading with the United States, we cannot doubt for a moment.—If we are not mistaken, next year will be the best one for America, and the worst for Europe that Time ever unrolled.

The Secretary of the Navy, it is said, has ordered the immediate discontinuance of the Naval apprentice system.

A SMALL PATCH OF LAND IN DISPUTE.—There are doubtless many of our readers, who have no idea of the difference in the amount of land, between the 49th degree of latitude and the parallel of 54d 40m, which the Union declares to be the intention of Government to insist upon as the northern boundary line of Oregon. According to a statement made by the Commissioner of the Land Office in 1843, the difference consists in one hundred and four million six hundred and forty thousand acres, which at the minimum price of the public lands is worth \$130,800,000.—Balt. Sun.

BRICK MACHINE.—A machine has been invented by Hall, of Coxsack, N. Y., with which one person can mould 3,000 bricks in a day, which are superior to those made by hand.

B. G. Eastman, Esq., late editor of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Argus, has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Sixth Auditor's Office, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. J. W. Brown.

The City of Frederick Md., has completed its works for increasing its supply of water, and is now abundantly furnished with that indispensable element, pure, cool and of the best quality, derived from the neighboring mountain elevations.

ANOTHER FIRE AT QUEBEC.—There is a rumor in the town to-day of another fire in that unfortunate city. It is said that the flames were seen by the passengers on board the steamer Quebec, which left for this city, after they had reached Pontaux Tremble, a distance of 21 miles from Quebec. We hope there may be some mistake, but we have seen a gentleman who was on board and he appears to entertain no doubt that another serious conflagration has taken place.

[Montreal Herald of Saturday.]

AN ORIGINAL.—On Friday last, some cunning rogue contrived to get into one of the lodging rooms at the Exchange Coffee house, Boston, and there, at his leisure, drew out the screws of the watch, & into which the door-bolt shut, bored the holes larger, and, having filled them with soft putty, replaced the catch and screws. With a bit of black thread he secured the catch from falling on the floor when he should push the door open in the night, and, with all this nicely arranged, he awaited the time for further operations. The room was occupied by Mr. Thomas Stearns, of Baltimore, and while he was asleep during the night, with his door securely locked, as he supposed, the thief entered and stole his gold watch, a small sum of money and nine notes of hand, amounting in value to upwards of \$1000.



