

# Standard

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

VOLUME 2.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, NOVEMBER 7, 1845.

NUMBER 17.

## SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuation. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until ordered and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

## Baltimore Advertisements.

**MERCHANTS' HOTEL,**  
Charles Street, near Baltimore Street,  
**BALTIMORE.**

**MESSES 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.  
The house has undergone a thorough repair, and no pains nor expense will be spared to render it a desirable abode, to all who may favor us with their support.  
A. M. HOPKINS,  
Late of Sanderson's,  
WM. FIELD,  
Late of Bucks County, Pa.  
Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—1y.

**JOHN WELLS & BENJAMIN F. SHOPE,**  
**MERCHANT TAILORS,**  
No. 20, Water St., Opposite Cheapside.

RESPECTFULLY inform their old friends in Jefferson and the adjoining counties, that they have opened a shop above, and solicit a call from them. They have now on hand a new and fashionable stock of  
**Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.,**  
which will be offered on the most reasonable terms. Goods will be made to order at the shortest notice, and no fit, no pay. Give them a trial before going elsewhere.  
Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—6m.

**COULSON & CO.,**  
(SUCCESSORS TO WILLIAM ENACE),  
**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, Oct. 3, 1845—6m.

**JOSEPH SIMMS & SONS'**  
**BALTIMORE STOVE & SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY,**  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,**  
S. E. CORNER OF LOMBARD AND LIGHT STREETS.  
Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—6m.

**OBER & MCKONKEY,**  
**Wholesale Druggists,**  
No. 6 North Charles Street, BALTIMORE.

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Druggists, Country Merchants and Physicians, to their stock of  
**Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.,**  
laid in principally for Cash, which they offer at a very small advance, warranting every article.—Both partners being regularly educated to the business, pay special attention to the selection and forwarding of their articles.  
Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—5s.

**J. B. KELLER,**  
**Publisher, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Lithographic Prints,**  
**Toy Books, Almanacs, Song Books,**  
Plays, School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, &c., &c.

No. 226 BALTIMORE ST., NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, MD.

ALL THE CHEAP PUBLICATIONS regularly received. Mahogany Looking Glass and Picture Frames, of all sizes and patterns, manufactured to order.  
Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—5s.

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

ARE prepared to supply Country Merchants with all Foreign and Domestic Hardware, in every variety.  
Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—5s.

**HAYWARD, FOX & CO.,**  
**PROPRIETORS OF THE MARYLAND REFINED STOVE WORKS,**  
And Manufacturers of  
**Stoves, Parlor Grates, Hollow Ware, Cooking Ranges, Copper and Tin Ware, of all kinds, Hot Air Furnaces, for Public and Private Buildings.**

**WAREHOUSE, No. 24 LIGHT STREET,**  
Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—6m.

**SEND ON YOUR ORDERS!**  
**SPANGLER & CO.,** at No. 2 Light St., Baltimore, (Adams' Old Stand), attends to the pickling and spicing of OYSTERS in Cans to suit purchasers.

Orders from the Country will be promptly attended to, and their friends in the Valley of Virginia, can have their Cans sent on regularly every morning by the Rail-Road. Terms low.  
Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—5s.

**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—4s.

## General Intelligence.

**A WINDFALL TO A BEAUTY.**—A young lady, who has formerly resided in New Richmond, Ohio, since early childhood, has just received intelligence that one of her relatives in England has deceased and left her \$40,000, about one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars. She has sailed for England to take possession, having left her heart in charge of a young clerk in Cincinnati.

**NO BANKS.**—The Constitution of Texas contains a clause prohibiting the chartering of banks. The author of this clause is General Hiram G. Russell, formerly Governor of the State of Mississippi.

**THE ANTELOPE.**—The ship Belvidere from Java, at New York, has brought out three royal antelopes of Guevi—beautiful little animals—one male and two females, which are believed to be the only ones of their kind in this country. They are about the size of a common cat, just like a deer, though full grown.

**TO CURE A WART.**—Scrape a carrot fine and mix with salt, and apply as a poultice five or six nights.

**THE PETERSBURG REpublican** announces the death of the Rev. Andrew Syme, D. D., aged 92 years, the oldest clergyman in Virginia.

**APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.**—Robert L. Longhead, of Pennsylvania, as Consul of the United States for the port of Londonderry, in Ireland, in the place of James McDowell, declined.

**SALES OF FORGOTTEN LANDS IN VIRGINIA.**—Upwards of 33,000 acres of these lands will be offered for sale in Ritchie county on the 4th, and in Wood county on the 17th of November next. Previous sales, it is said, have contributed to the settlement and improvement of this section of the State.

The Parkersburg Gazette, from which we gather these facts, represents that place as greatly improving. The lands now offered for sale are situated on and near the Northwestern and Staunton turnpikes, and the Little Kanawha river.

**THE WHEAT CROP OF 1845.**—Europe is suffering on account of the failure of the wheat crops, the United States is abundantly able to supply the deficiency. The wheat crop of the United States for this year is estimated at 125,000,000 of bushels, which is twenty-two millions of bushels more than the greatest crop ever raised in this country. That of 1842 was 102,000,000. The crop of Michigan is comparatively larger than that of any other State in the Union. With a population of not over 400,000, she raises this year at least 7,000,000 bushels of wheat. The quality is also of the very best. The Central railroad now brings down to Detroit, 10,000 bushels of wheat daily, but the supply is so very heavy at Marshall and the other depots at this busy season, that the motive power cannot take it off as fast as the forwarders require. The amount of Indian corn raised in the United States this season is estimated at twenty-two bushels for every man, woman and child in the country.

**EXTRAORDINARY CHANGE OF FORTUNE.**—A correspondent of the Boston Courier, writing from Buffalo, says an individual of that city, who, in the great expansion of business in 1836, stood next to Robinson, the second in the list of horses, who travelled through the country in state, and who spent hundreds of dollars at the hotels of an evening, and then cured the landlords for not charging higher, who purchased the American Hotel, for I know not how much, and expended \$40,000 in furnishing it—who was approached with awe, and looked up to with reverence; who is said to have given in a schedule in bankruptcy of some eleven millions—is now engaged in the humble, but honest employment, of driving a horse cart, and peddling sand about the streets of Buffalo, while his wife supports herself as a nurse.

In the fourth volume of the memoirs of THOMAS JEFFERSON, page 413, the following letter to THOMAS JEFFERSON SMITH will be found:

MONTICELLO, February 21, 1845.  
This letter will to you be as one from the dead. The writer will be in the grave before you can weigh its counsels. Your affectionate and excellent father has requested that I would address to you something on the course of life you have to run; and I too, as a name-sake, feel an interest in that course. Adore God. Revere and cherish your parents. Love your neighbor as yourself, and your country more than yourself.—Be just. Be true. Mourn not at this way of Providence. So small the life into which you have entered be the pastoral robe of eternal and ineffable bliss. And if to the dead it is permitted to care for the things of the world, every action of your life will be under my regard. Farewell.  
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

**APPOINTMENT.**—We are happy to announce, says the Washington Union, that Mr. William J. Brown, a representative in the last Congress from Indiana, has been appointed Second Assistant Postmaster General, in place of Wm. Medill, Esq., of Ohio, now Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

**TRIBUTE TO VIRGINIA TALENT.**—The Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper says that the committee of citizens has awarded to the story of "The Cousins, or Glimpses of Woman's Life," written by Jane Taylor Worthington, of Liberty, Va., the first prize of \$100. Mrs. W. has graced the columns of our own popular Southern Literary Messenger with the bright and beautiful effusions of her pen. The sum of \$250 was awarded by the committee for the seven best stories.—Eng.

**THE AMERICAN PRESS.**—Mr. A. Randall, of Cincinnati, proposes to collect and publish, for public information, a statement of the number, names, editors, publishers, charter and condition of all the periodical sheets that are issued daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly from the United States Press. He wishes to get it out by January, 1846, and requests editors and publishers to give him the requisite information.

**DAY DAWNING.**—After a long night of comparative spiritual desolation in the churches, there is, says the Philadelphia Presbyteria, pleasing indications of a reviving of the Holy Spirit. From the Pittsburgh Herald, we learn that in the Presbyterian churches in Memphis, Tennessee, a special work is in progress, and deep seriousness pervades the whole community. The Methodist churches also participate.

From another source we learn that in several Counties in Mississippi, similar seasons are enjoyed. Port Gibson is particularly mentioned.

**THE BETTER WAY.**—The sons of the poor die rich, while the sons of the rich die poor! What encouragement to toil through life, acquiring wealth to ruin our children! Better to use our money as we go along—educate our sons—secure their virtue by habits of industry, and let them take care of themselves.

## Banks and Railroads.

All Europe seems to be swimming madly with speculation in railroads and banks, the second mania of madness will reach this country; for our mercantile population are generally sure of catching any mercantile infection which is epidemic in Europe, and especially in England. As few of them understand more than the facts immediately before them, and never divote the principles of their own business, they very readily become the dupes of any novelties which are offered as profitable.

But with the terrible lessons presented to them by the last dozen years, they must be blind indeed to fall into this new bank and rail-road trap. Some of the States are overloaded with debt, contracted for banks and railroads; and thousands of people are yet alive to tell how they were ruined by expansions and revisions. We can give all who are disposed to follow their example, a word of salutary advice. If these speculations in banks and railroads extend to our country, it will become tributary to Europe for bread, as in 1837, and our manufacturing interest will struggle against foreign competition, they did during the whole existence of the National Bank. But if our country avoid this mania while it pervades Europe, we shall feel and clothe the Europeans.

If every nation of Europe will expand its paper currency till one dollar of coin represents five of paper, and we reduce ours to gold and silver, we shall fill all those nations with our agriculture and manufactures. If a bushel of English wheat is forced up to two dollars, and a yard of French cloth to ten dollars, and a ton of Russian iron to a hundred dollars by banking, while our wheat is reduced to one dollar, our cloth to five dollars, and our iron to fifty dollars, by coin, we shall undersell them, and thus exclude their productions, and compel them to take ours. It works just so, gentlemen of the counting-house and the bank parlor; for God made the laws on which it works, and you cannot repeal them. Therefore a word to the wise is enough.—Phil. Ledger, (Neutral).

**The London Times and the Shackles for Slaves.**  
The "Union" thinks that the London Times has egregiously hoaxed in regard to the handcuffs and fetters which have been found in the wreck of the Missouri. The "Union" explains the whole matter. Shows that every vessel in our service carries a number of these implements in proportion to her size and force. The London Times knew all this as well as the "Union." The "Union" may rest assured that the Times was not hoaxed or deceived. It understood the whole matter. But it has a purpose and an object in its course towards this country. Its ancient prejudice has become an unappealable malignity. And in gratifying its own malice, it desires to stir up the lower classes of the British nation—those who have to do the fighting—to the same degree of intensity towards us, that it and others of its class have so long manifested. It is upon the question of slavery, and every circumstance connected with it, that it is bent on exciting the public mind in England to the point of war, and by which it would render that war effective, which it does so much to provoke, and which its whole course shows it considers at no great distance ahead.

We do not hesitate to express the belief, that a conflict with Great Britain is much nearer than many seem to suppose. Indeed, it is our deliberate opinion, that a conflict will be the result, not long to be averted. Her movements in Canada, in the Pacific, in South America, on our own coast, and in every dockyard in her dominions, show that she has a fixed and hostile purpose towards some power worthy of her prowess and her arms. If there were nothing else to fix public attention upon the point and the people at whom she means to strike, the temper and spirit of her press would not long leave us in doubt. The London Times, as the leader of its class, is unsparing and unremitting in its abuse of our people and our government. There is no cessation in its labors, and no qualification in the terms of its opprobrium. We are a pirate nation—we have annexed Texas; we are slaveholders and man-stealers—because we have yet amongst us the system which they fastened upon us; we are republican—democratic—free—advancing resistlessly in power and wealth, and our example is seen and being felt throughout the world.

This alarms her fears and excites her hatred.—The abuse and contumely which she heaped upon us preceding the war of 1812, had the same object in view that it has now. She wished to inflame the national feeling to sustain the blow which she meant to strike. It is her custom first to abuse those upon whom she designs to make war.

Well, let her strike. We promise her that the blow will be returned in the proper spirit, and with something of interest. And for ourselves, when the sword is again drawn to maintain our independence—our freedom—we say, let the work be completed; let us never be returned to the servile British yoke, or to British subject has a place upon the American continent.  
[Washington Constitution.]

**Religious Fermentation in Europe.**  
There seems to be one peculiarity prevailing the public mind in some parts of Europe. Religious tenets and forms have led to much excitement and discussion—more so, probably, than at any time since the reformation. In fact, the Rev. Dr. H. B. Rogers, seeking a reformation in the Catholic Church, in Scotland, the free-church discussion has led to its liberal establishment.—In England, Puseyism, after having violently agitated the church, is, for the present, kept in obedience by the opposing influence of the Crown. In France, the Jesuits have been in trouble. These late religious jars, fermentations, and conflicts, are all attributable to one simple cause, viz: their political connexion with the State. When religious funds in Europe arise to a great height they never fail to affect the peace of the State. If Church and State were severed there, as here, political disturbances from religious revolutions would not ensue—to the same extent, at least.

In the United States, sects may dispute, wrangle, revolutionize, divide, and subdivide, till doomsday, without the least fear of affecting the peace or integrity of the government.

It was a grand advance in human government when (as with ours) the human condition was left free to worship God according to its own dictates. This movement on the part of Mr. Jefferson, had he done nothing more, would have immortalized him. It is a point, to which all just governments must finally reach, to secure to the people solid liberty.—N. Y. Correspondent of the Union.

**MARRIAGE IN FUN.**—This is beginning to be thought dangerous amusement. A case has just occurred in Syracuse, N. Y., as we learn from the Star, which ought to be a warning to every body. A company of young persons being together, two of their number were married in fun. The young man soon realized the awful reality of his situation, and desired to be "baptized." The young lady manifested much resignation.—It is an awkward affair. "When things are so-bem, treat 'em solemn."

## Right of Suffrage.

The accomplished editor of the Lexington Gazette, (WVIG) uses the following elegant language in relation to the extension of the Right of Suffrage. "It is a complete and unanswerable refutation of the state and insular charge, that the poor man feels no interest in his country. None but a sordid mind would thus seek to deprive his fellow man of the glorious and estimable rights of freemen."

It is averred by the Bill of Rights, that election of members to the General Assembly ought to be free, and that all men having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to the community, have the Right of Suffrage. What constitutes sufficient evidence of permanent common interest and attachment, we know, a mooted question. There are those who consider a freehold the only adequate proof of patriotism. And yet the man who owns this freehold now may lose it next year, and have no longer any evidence that he loves his country! This is an absurdity of the first water. It tries a citizen's affection for his native land by a standard as fluctuating as the waves of the sea. We have no idea of a property qualification of any kind. The poor man loves his country as well as the rich. It was asked by inspired lips what better proof of affection for his friend a man could give than to lay down his life in his behalf.—Does not the poorest citizen offer this evidence of love for his country when he marches to the battle field at the first approach of an enemy? Away then with the odious principle which would accept his labor and his life; and refuse him the privilege of a vote under the government for which he is willing to die.

But the ties which bind him to the Republic are as strong, and lasting as those of the wealthiest citizen. It is his birth-place, and the heart rarely proves untrue to that cherished spot; it contains the home of his childhood and youth, and humble as that home may be its altar-fires burn for him with a flame as bright and sacred as that which glows upon the rich man's hearth; it is the land of freedom, whose spirit at least, if not its legislation, has taught that there is no degradation in poverty, and bids him stand erect, the equal in all that constitutes a MAN; of the proudest child of fortune on the earth.

**PAUPER LABOR.**—The success with which the eastern manufacturers used the cry of "foreign pauper labor" in compelling consumers to pay taxes to manufacturers, already being turned against themselves. The Tribune has been the most persevering utterer of the unmeaning cry, and we find in that paper of Thursday, the following reason for supposed distress of shoemakers in New York:

"The boots and shoes made in the city are principally 'custom made,' that is, made to order.—The more common article sold here is chiefly manufactured in the Eastern States, where the workmen are broken, and their hands are stiff, and it costs our city mechanics. Transportation from those places here amounts to a mere song, and consequently our market is filled with this kind of work, and the laborer on this branch of industry in our city is compelled to submit to the grinding, competition engendered, and give all his labor, his time, and his health, to earn food and clothes.

The pauper labor of New England is now the great evil it seems. The pauper labor of old England was to be kept out by tariff. What remedy is to be applied to the pauper labor of New England? A Protective Tariff! All the rail roads to be pulled up, and a custom-house set astride of the Hudson.—N. Y. Morn. News.

That aristocratic journal, the London Morning Post, has the following specimen of what may be the aristocracy of Democracy. "Disparagement from those places here amounts to a mere song, and consequently our market is filled with this kind of work, and the laborer on this branch of industry in our city is compelled to submit to the grinding, competition engendered, and give all his labor, his time, and his health, to earn food and clothes.

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## THE BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE.

From the Albany Argus.  
**THE BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE.**  
By A. TRACY.  
Nigara's bounding waters  
Roll onward to the steep,  
Their wail to Nature's voice  
SOUNDS a diapason deep;  
But louder than their peal sweet strains  
From the startled shades of night,  
From each battle-shrouded height,  
The thunders of thy fight,  
Lundy's Lane!

Down swept the iron tempest,  
On our falling, shattered lines;  
Painting down upon the darkness  
Each ev'ling volley shines:  
"Forward!—Charge!" like the surge that again  
Past each wounded, wailing heap,  
Pressed our columns up thy steep,  
Lundy's Lane!

There was a clash of weapons,  
With a shriek of sudden fear;  
Beside the smoking batteries  
Sank the stalwart cannonier;  
Closed their cohorts to the rescue—while amidst  
With each one's hand a spear,  
Mild and about and bright-bent,  
Wild, deadlier went thy fray,  
Lundy's Lane!

Nigara's wailing waters  
Hold on their ceaseless flow;  
The soldier's death-cries  
By the watch-fire burning low:  
Tracked with dead the fallen Briton fled again:  
No more shall he be seen,  
Of his coming shriek afraid,  
On thy heights his step was stayed,  
Lundy's Lane!

This battle, it will be remembered, took place immediately on the banks of the Niagara, near the fall, and was fought mostly by night. Miller's famous charge has always been regarded as the turning point of the action. About eleven, the British retreated, and our troops encamped on the field.

**Miscellaneous.**  
**Prudence.**  
Prudence, ladies and gentlemen, prudence.—But what is prudence? Not meanness—not to possess a niggardly disposition. To be prudent is not to be wasteful; but to save every thing you can for your own and other's use—a pin and a penny—a crust of bread and a potato—a scrap of paper and an inch of cloth. This disposition is far removed from parsimony, and is a virtue which all should appreciate. It is painful to witness the waste in some families. Large pieces of bread are suffered to mould and are then given to the dogs—potatoes become sour and are useless, and the leavings of a good meal to-day thrown away, when they might answer for to-morrow's dinner.

# Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN.  
Friday Morning, November 7, 1845.

### The Harmonious Whigs.

The Whig meeting in New York on Tuesday week, notwithstanding we are told they shouted paeans

"Here's to you, Henry Clay!" ended in a complete fiasco. Horace Greeley of the Tribune was the prime mover in the meeting, and among the resolutions he offered was one denouncing the "Texas Iniquity," and calling upon the Whigs of New York to prevent its consummation. Against this resolution, Mr. Brooks of the Express, and Col. Webb of the Courier and Enquirer, made a tilt. Regarding expediency more than principles, Mr. Brooks made the following very frank acknowledgment:

"Texas annexation, he thought, was one of those issues on which we had been beaten, irreparably beaten, and which had, therefore, better be dropped, as Louisiana annexation was dropped, and as the U. S. Bank was dropped—as wise men dropped every thing that was impossible, and for which it was a waste of human energy to labor.—Again; there was inconsistency in the address and resolutions, for the latter rejoiced over Whig victories in Georgia and Florida, which were achieved by Texas Whigs, and on the ground of favor to Texas annexation; while the address denounced a principle on which they achieved that victory, as an 'iniquity,'—and as 'an iniquity unaccomplished,' while they were rejoicing in its consummation! The Whig party must have consistency in order to have unity, and it must not be denouncing in one breath, what it is welcoming in another."

After repeated efforts to get a vote on the resolution of Col. Webb to strike out from the Address the resolution referring to Texas, the meeting adjourned in great confusion and excitement, and the whole batch of resolves offered by the editor of the Tribune were lost. Rejoicing at the defeat of Mr. Greeley, the Courier of next morning thus heralds the action of the meeting:

"Thank God, it resulted in the whole address being laid upon the table, and an adjournment of the meeting, after unanimously and enthusiastically accepting the candidates presented for the suffrages of the party, and an equally unanimous adoption of the resolutions offered by the committee."

"Thus has the first movement of the Abolitionists been promptly put down by the Whigs of New York; and now, all that remains for the Whigs to do, is to go forward as one man and elect their entire ticket! This can, and we trust will, be done."

"For ourselves, we will only say, that our course was prompted solely by an anxious desire to secure the triumph of our cause; and there can be no doubt but that this early blow at Abolitionism will be beneficial to the permanency of the Whig party."

It well becomes the Whig party, verily, to be twitting us with dissensions, when in the city of New York, scenes like this are enacted, and the great leader of their forces, Horace Greeley, is charged by one of his own party with attempting to force Abolitionism upon the Whigs of New York.

### Whig Predictions.

In strange contrast with the predictions of the Whig press, is the following paragraph from the Baltimore Ray. When the result of the Presidential election was known, we were told that business, in all its departments, was checked.—Destitution and want was to be the fate of the laborer. Ships were to rot on the stocks, the mason's hammer and the bricklayer's trowel were to be laid up to rust, all, all, forsooth, because the American people thought proper to cast their suffrages for Mr. Polk. We well recollect the outgivings of the Baltimore Patriot and American on this subject, and we regret that we have not at hand their sage predictions, to put in contrast with what follows:—

"The number of vessels now being built in this city, is said to be greater than at any former period of her history. Unusual activity prevails in all the ship yards,—the workmanship on some of the vessels, of the first class, is in the very best style of our unrivalled mechanics, whose fame has gone out to all the world. Carpenters and bricklayers too, have been unusually active throughout the season, and it is said that from eighteen hundred to two thousand houses will be erected this year.—The present year has certainly been one of unusual prosperity, in all branches of business."

### The Tennessee Senator.

The election for a United States Senator for the State of Tennessee, which has been, so long pending before the Legislature of that State, has at last terminated in the election of Hon. HOPKINS L. TURNER. The prominent candidates at first were Mr. A. O. P. NICHOLSON and Mr. TURNER. Mr. NICHOLSON was selected by a caucus, and Mr. TURNER was presented, as we are informed, by some independent Democrats, who refused from the first to be bound by his decision.

The name of Mr. NICHOLSON was withdrawn after the thirteenth ballot, and the votes of his friends were thrown for Mr. DUNLAP. Upon the final ballot, the vote was for Mr. TURNER, (Dem.) 53; Mr. DUNLAP, (Dem.) 46. The Whigs had no candidate.

We know (says the Washington Constitution) Mr. TURNER well; and from the intimate knowledge which we had an opportunity to acquire of the man, his principles, and his habits, we should certainly consider him the last man in the world as likely to make any concessions incompatible with the stern requirements of the Democratic faith, even to secure an election to the United States Senate. We can but suppose that some charge of this kind, which has been made, is the result of momentary disappointment in failing to sustain the strong claims of a favorite candidate. Of Mr. NICHOLSON there is but one opinion in the Democratic party. He possesses talents and qualifications to fit him for any office. And whilst his friends may regret that his hopes were not gratified in this matter, yet we are well assured that the policy, the principles, and the measures of the party will be ably and faithfully sustained by Mr. TURNER.

Mr. JACOB BAYLOR, Esq., is announced as the Democratic candidate for the Senate, from the Augusta District, in place of Mr. PEYTON, resigned. The Whigs have a host of aspirants in the field, and a real family feud prevails among them.

### Odd Fellows Dedication.

The Dedication of the Lodge recently erected by the order of Odd Fellows of Shepherdstown, took place on Saturday last. The attendance of the neighboring Brethren was large, and the day was one of considerable interest. The dedicatory services are represented by those who were present as having been highly imposing, and well calculated to suitably impress the Order with the responsibility incumbent on them as good and true Odd Fellows.

After the services at the Lodge were gone through with, a Procession numbering 140, passed through the principal streets, to the Presbyterian Church, where a very appropriate and eloquent Address was delivered by Dr. JOHN W. GUTER, of Frederick City, Md. The Address gave universal satisfaction, and served to explain away many of the prejudices against secret societies.—The Dr. is an orator of no mean pretensions, and the Order may well be proud that they have so able a champion to defend their principles.

### Two Negroes Drowned.

On Saturday night, a negro man belonging to Capt. T. H. WILKINS, fell into the locks or mill race near Riley's Factory on the Shenandoah river, and was drowned. The same night, or early next morning, a negro boy belonging to Mr. JOHN MOORE fell into the same place, and was also drowned.—They were making their way to a "fish-pot," and by some means, the particulars of which we have not heard, the unexpected calamity above noticed befel them. They were both valuable servants, and were warmly attached to their masters and families.

### Thanksgiving.

Thanksgiving days have been set apart as follows: In Charleston, S. C., Nov. 6th; Ohio, Nov. 29th; Kentucky, Nov. 20th; Maryland, Nov. 27th; Pennsylvania, Nov. 27th; Connecticut, Nov. 27th; Massachusetts, Nov. 27th; New Hampshire, Nov. 27th; Vermont, Dec. 4th; Maine, Dec. 4th. And who should not Virginia follow the good example of most of her sisters of the Confederacy? Though, through our own supineness and neglect, we may have much to mourn over, yet there is abundant reason for rejoicing that the Great Ruler of the Universe has so abundantly blessed us with the comforts of life. It is well, in every aspect in which we may view it, that there should be some day set apart, for a communion of feeling. It serves as a connecting link between the various divisions of Society, and impresses all with their own insignificance, and entire dependence upon the One Great God.

Our sister State, Maryland, has fixed upon the 27th as her Thanksgiving day, and we would call upon our Executive to make a similar appointment. We are sure he would but conform to the wishes of the people of Virginia if he would do so, and give to his predecessors an example worthy to be followed.

### Congressional Union and Appendix.

The prospectus for these valuable works will be found in our paper of to-day. We will cheerfully forward any orders that may be left with us when the money is advanced, either for the "Union" or "Appendix."

### A Convention.

The Woodstock Sentinel expresses so fully our own opinion as to the policy or even the necessity of discussing the minor points requiring a call of a Convention, that we most cheerfully adopt every word. That paper says:

"The papers are discussing the various amendments to our constitution, to consider which, a Convention is called for by a large majority of the free white citizens of the State. We certainly have no objection to throwing all proper light upon any subject affecting the interests of the people; but we cannot but believe that the latitude which some of our brethren are taking relative to the subject—by discussing questions foreign to the grand question at issue, viz: that of giving to the West the power of improving her condition—will have a tendency to embarrass the question of calling a Convention, if not defeat the measure altogether. When we shall have succeeded in getting a Convention it will be time enough to discuss the propriety of this, that, or the other amendment. We are warmly in favor of calling a Convention, and shall express our opinion as to what alterations seem to be called for by the general voice. Some of the friends of a convention may profit by remembering, that it is possible to be over zealous, even in a good cause; and also, that there is such a thing as 'zeal without knowledge.'"

### A Significant Note.

The celebrated visit of Cassius M. Clay to the Northern States during the Presidential canvass will be remembered by all. The Democrats believed and so charged, that Cassius was on a mission for the benefit of his distinguished namesake, and that the visit was undertaken under his advice, at least under his full knowledge. The Whigs resisted the charge with many hard words. Now the truth begins to reveal itself, if the testimony of one of his chief actors is to be taken as authority. Cassius M. Clay, in a late number of the True American published at Cincinnati, says:

I went by the advice of one of the central committee for the Whigs of Kentucky—by the special invitation from about fifty Whig clubs of the North—by the request before and after my departure of four hundred and sixty committee men, representing clubs, counties and conventions;—by the irrevocable permission of fifty patriotic Whig women in Ohio;—and last of all by the tacit approval of the leader of the Whig party, Henry Clay. The day before I left Lexington, I called upon Mr. Clay and told him the purpose of my mission; that it was thought by my friends that I could have an influence, from my peculiar position, with the anti-slavery, anti-Texas voters of the free States, which no other man could, and that I was willing to go if I could aid the Whig cause. Mr. Clay said nothing, but nodded his head, with an approving smile, and after some unimportant conversation, he offered me letters of introduction, which I declined as unnecessary.

### PENNSYLVANIA'S VOTE.

The Pennsylvania publishes a complete table of the votes cast for Canal Commissioner at the late election in that State, which exhibits a great falling off from last year, when over 320,000 were cast for Presidential electors. The whole number this year amounts to but 234,419, showing a great apathy throughout the State. In all the counties, except the city and county of Philadelphia, the decrease in votes is very apparent.

The Democratic nominee for Canal Commissioner has a majority of thirty thousand three hundred and ninety-two votes over his whig opponent,—over Whig and Native combined of seven thousand four hundred and fifty-four; and over opposition of all kinds of four thousand six hundred, demonstrating that when the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is united, as it was upon this question, it is unconquerable.

### The New York Election.

The New York papers of Wednesday are filled with figures and speculations with respect to the election of Tuesday. The Tribune says:—  
"A very few words will suffice to tell the story. The Whigs are badly beaten at the Election just closed, because only a few would work and a very large number would not vote. We might have carried everything, and have nothing. Jonathan D. Stevenson may possibly be defeated by the highest Whig candidate, but it is a bare possibility, and not at all probable. Luther Bradish (Whig) is beaten some 5,000 votes in our city by Edward Sanfor, (Dem.) and Morris Franklin, (Whig) at least 4,000 by Samuel Osgood, (Dem.) The Whig assembly ticket is beaten, in the average, nearly as much as our Senator. Mr. Sanford, having nearly 400 majority in Kings, and perhaps as many in Richmond, is elected Senator by a plurality of near six 6,000. The united vote of Bradish (Whig) and Bly (Whig) exceeds that of Sanfor some 4,000. So on the Assembly tickets."

### Florida Election.

The Whigs rejoiced too soon over the result of the Florida Election. This young State yet maintains her proud position. The returns are not given officially, but it is conceded on all hands that BROCKENBROUGH is elected to Congress by a majority ranging from one to two hundred.

### New Jersey Election.

The following is all we have of the election for members of the Legislature in New Jersey, on Tuesday: Essex county—Whig majority reduced to 1,000; Hudson county—Whig by 850 majority; Middlesex county—Probably Whig; Woodbridge 40 Democrat.

### Fire at Wilmington.

A destructive fire occurred at Wilmington, N. C., on the 3d inst. Property to the amount of \$175,000 has been consumed, embracing more than fifty houses, stores, &c. The fire is supposed to be the work of some midnight incendiary, as a previous effort had been made to fire the town.

### What the Next Congress Will Do.

In less than one month, the first Congress under the new Administration will convene. The country looks with intense interest to their action, and every Democrat will be expected to do his duty. The N. Y. News, speaking on the subject, says:—

"Each House of Congress will contain a decided Democratic majority, and no one can doubt that the Texas and Oregon questions will be finally settled upon the broadest basis as regards extent of territory, that the Independent Treasury system will be again established, and the Tariff modified. It would not do for the Democratic majority to disappoint, in these respects, the decisively expressed will of the Democratic masses."

The Hon. Mark Alexander of Mecklenburg is suggested by the Warrenton Flag as a suitable person for Speaker of the next House of Delegates.

The number of students now at the Virginia University, says the Charlottesville Jeffersonian, is 120—99 of whom are new members.

The negroes who committed a Rape on a young lady near Staunton, were tried during the last week, and found guilty, and sentence of death passed upon them. The trials occupied some five or six days, and the Democrat states that intense interest was manifested in the result.

The Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company have adopted a new rate of travel and transportation, being much less than former prices. Low fare is now the means of securing travel, and we anxiously await the decision of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the proposed change on that road. The Cumberland Civilian states that there is every prospect of a reduction being made.

### EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.

The Norfolk New Era says that on Monday evening the steamer Osceola brought down, and put on board the ship Hancock, one hundred and forty seven blacks, men, women and children, designed to be transported to Liberia, by the Colonization Society. These people were liberated by will by two estates in Virginia, that of Beckus and Hooe. They were well provided with clothing and agricultural implements. The Roanoke would, it was thought, sail yesterday.

At WHEELING on Monday, there was three feet two inches water in the Ohio river. At Pittsburg 2 feet 7 1/2 inches.

PRESIDENT POLK was fifty years of age on last Sunday, the 30 day of November.

### STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

The Plymouth, Sunk—Twenty Lives Lost.—From passengers on the steamboat Mail, which arrived at Louisville, Ky., on the 30th ultimo, the Journal learns that the steamboat Plymouth, bound to St. Louis, with a large number of passengers, was run into by the Missouri on the 29th, and the latter was sunk, on the night of the 29th ult., which caused the loss of the lives of the 27th ult., which caused the loss of the lives of the passengers were lost. None of the cabin passengers were lost, but it is supposed that twenty deck passengers, if not more, were drowned.—A hole was made at once through the cabin floor, and several passengers, who had managed to keep out of the water, by getting on boxes, &c., were thus rescued. The boat, it is said, will be a total loss. Her machinery will probably be saved. It is also said, that a passenger on the Mail, who was insane, jumped overboard and was drowned.

### THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The names of several distinguished gentlemen are already mentioned in connection with the Speakership of the next House of Representatives. Among those whose friends have named for this distinguished office are Messrs. Davis of Indiana, Tibbats and Boyd of Kentucky, Bowlin of Missouri, McClellan of Michigan, McCrate of Maine, Bradhead, Foster, and C. J. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, Dromgoole, Hopkins, and Hunter of Virginia, and Holmes of South Carolina.—Constitution.

### BREACH OF PROMISE.

A case of breach of promise was tried in the New York Court of Common Pleas last week, in which Miss Sarah Steele was the plaintiff and Mr. Lewis Francis the defendant. The jury gave a verdict in favor of the former, stating the damages at \$1000.

The Court, in its charge to the jury, stated that a promise of marriage can be implied from the acts of the parties. If a man pays such attention to a female as to make it appear that he is affianced to her, the law will imply a promise on his part—and if a female, in keeping company with him, shows by her acts that she reciprocates his affection, a mutual promise is implied, and either party can maintain a suit.

### MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

This Convention, to which delegates have been appointed from the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and the Territory of Iowa and Texas, will assemble on the 12th of November.

It is estimated that about 2,000 buildings, many of them of the first class, have been erected in Baltimore during the past year.

An attempt was made by three men to rob Ex-postmaster General Wickliffe, whilst returning in a buggy from Bartowton, on the 26th ult.

CHESTNUT FROM OAK.—It is said that when the chestnut is engrained upon the oak, it is very productive. An important hint to agriculturists.

### DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

We doubt if in the whole history of our country, a similar number of sad and melancholy disasters has befallen our citizens, as has occurred during the last week. In addition to those already chronicled, we have learned since our paper was put to press yet another, most fatal and calamitous in its consequences.

On last evening, as the Agent and workmen on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad attempted to remove some coal Cars from the lower to the upper Depot at Harpers-Ferry, the trussing gave way, and buried beneath the huge mass of timber, cars, &c., Mr. Henry Brown, Agent of the Road, Mr. Henry F. Gasker, William, son of Mr. Brown, and negro man Beverly, the porter of the cars, &c.

At the time our informant left the scene, the full extent of the accident was not known, but Mr. Gasker and the son of Mr. Brown were taken from under the pile, with life perfectly extinct.—Mr. Brown's injuries are very great, and if he survives, it will be almost a miracle. Beverly, the negro man, is less injured, and as he was the first taken out, he gave information as to those who were buried beneath the ruins. Truly, this is a most unexpected and distressing calamity.

### The News and the Markets.

As to the effect of the news by the Caledonia, (a full report of which will be found in our columns) the Baltimore Sun of Thursday, says:—

"The news by the Caledonia, published yesterday morning, has not fully shown itself on the Baltimore market, it being customary for both buyers and sellers to wait for the news from New York with regard to the effect on that market, as well as for their private letters, which came to hand by the afternoon mail. There was, however, greater confidence in an advance of price anticipated, which, judging from the rise in the New York market, will take place this morning."

The N. Y. correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says:—  
"The foreign news received this morning had considerable effect on our flour market. 1000 bbls. Genesee sold early in the morning at \$5 75. Subsequently sales were made to the extent of several thousand barrels at \$6 15; before the close of the market, however, there was less activity; 600 bbls sold at \$6 18, and the market closed at \$6 12 offered, and \$6 25 asked; 1000 barrels extra Richmond, not Haxall nor Golego, sold at \$6 25 a \$6 50; 1000 bbls. 130c. 10,000 bushels southern corn at 60 a 63c, measure, and 60 a 70c, weight; 5000 bushels barley sold for exportation at 66 a 68c; oats remain without alteration."

Philadelphia on Monday, says the Gazette, after the receipt of the Foreign news, prices of flour was 12 1/2 cts. higher, and about 1000 barrels sold at \$6 24 a \$6 75 for fair brands; we quote the former as the closing price. Corn Meal in good demand, with sales of 2500 bbls at \$3.—Grain.—The demand for Wheat has been only moderate since the close of the week, at prices varying from 113 a 116 cts for fair and good Jersey and Pennsylvania Reds, but the advices from England have stiffened the market; we now quote at 117 a 118 cts; a lot of choice White brought 125 cts.

### ROBBERY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

On Thursday night the Catholic Church was entered, by false keys, and robbed of property to the amount of several hundred dollars—consisting of the church plate, including the altar, and a silver plate, six silver candlesticks, the altar cover, &c. This is the second time the church has been robbed, a man by the name of Cross having been sent to the Penitentiary several years ago for the first offence. Who are the guilty persons or person, in this instance has not yet been ascertained, though search has been made among the suspicious.

We are at a loss to imagine how man can be so foolish and abandoned, as to commit crimes so unhalloved—so dark, damning and sacrilegious.

On Friday, the following night, the house of Mr. John D. Burkheart was entered, his sideboard unlocked, and a box containing 60 or \$70 taken therefrom, which was afterwards found broken open, and the money gone.

There is amongst us a band of burglars, who can be no doubt; and it becomes our police to be on the watch, as well as to encourage our citizens to be on their guard.

We most sincerely hope these offenders may be discovered and brought to justice.

(Martinsburg Republican.)

### YOUNG KENDALL.

A Washington correspondent of the Charleston News, says:—"It is feared that Elliot, who killed young Kendall, will become a hero to be on the watch, as well as to encourage our citizens to be on their guard."

### ANOTHER BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The St. Louis Republican anticipates considerable trouble in settling the question of the boundary line between Missouri and Iowa. The latter State has undertaken to legislate over the disputed territory, and the grand jury of Davis county, Iowa, have found bills of indictment against the sheriff of Schuyler county, Missouri, for attempting to serve process within the line of boundary claimed by Iowa.

### THE LYONCHURG REPUBLICAN.

The editor of this able Democratic Journal has associated with himself, in the editorial department of his paper, Mr. R. H. GLASS, a young gentleman of great promise; and in future the "Republican" will be under the control of Messrs. Cawthorn and Glass. May their labors be crowned with success, and the Republican under their guidance be the means of winning many "whigs" to the true democratic faith.—Charlottesville Jeffersonian.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE U. S. SENATOR.

The Portsmouth Journal of Saturday, says it is generally supposed that Ex-Gov. Hubbard will receive the appointment of Senator from New Hampshire, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Levi Woodbury.

## The Markets.

### BALTIMORE MARKET.

Reported weekly for the "Spirit of Jefferson," by WILLIAM RUTLIFF, Flour and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, November 5, 1845.

DEAR SIR.—Our Flour market, since my last, has been very unsettled, but the principal sales from stores have been made at \$5 25 and some small lots at \$5 12. This morning we have eight days later accounts from England, which has caused our flour market to advance again some 25 cents per barrel, and Wheat in proportion. Flour, superfine, sold to-day on the receipt of the news at \$5 74 a \$5 48; and in one or two instances \$5 56. Consider the market firm at \$5 50 per bushel.

This afternoon, red Wheat \$1 17 to \$1 20; white Wheat \$1 25. Corn, white \$2 to \$5, yellow \$5. Oats 37 1/2. There is still a great difficulty to obtain correct information, in the produce market especially, to-day; but I hope we will get settled after a while.

From the Baltimore Ray, of Saturday.

FAXSEED.—Not much in demand, \$1 19 a 1 20 per bushel.

CATTLE.—Supply large—sales at \$1 50 a 2 50 per 100 lbs. on the hoof.

POGS.—The demand is brisk and the supply fair, sales at \$5 to \$5 25 per 100 lbs.

BUTTER.—Supplies of Western, limited at 12 cts; of grade, the receipts are large at 14 to 17 cts per lb.

HID SKINS.—Sales at 104 cents.

FATHERS.—Supplies good at 25 to 32 cts per lb.

WOOL.—Extensive sales of prime Saxony and Merino at 45 to 50 cts; inferior qualities at 25 to 37 cts per lb.

BEANS.—Sales limited and demand inactive at 65 a 70 cents per bushel.

POTATOES.—Md. meyer 60 to 68 cents per bushel. No Eastern in market. Sweet potatoes 40 to 45 and supply abundant.

## MEMORIALS.

On Sunday evening the 3d inst., by the Rev. Daniel F. Cross, Mr. GEORGE COCHRAN, Mr. JOHN A. H. CHAMBERS, daughter of Mr. Enoch Chambers, all of Harpers-Ferry.

On the 6th inst., at Harpers-Ferry, by the Rev. James Banks, Mr. JOSEPH MARTIN to Miss ELIZA TAYLOR, all of the above named place.

On the 14th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Douglas, Mr. MOSES E. ENGLE to Miss MARY DRENNER, both of this county.

On Thursday, 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, Mr. CHARLES BARRETT, Jr. to Miss ELIZABETH A. EASTBAY, daughter of Mr. Wm. P. Eastbay—all of this county.

On the 10th ult., by the Rev. Christopher Parkison, Mr. LEVI GAIN of Springfield, Hampshire County, to Miss CATHERINE CURELY, daughter of the late William Curely, of that vicinity.

On the 2d of October, by the Rev. H. H. Hayes, WILLIAM E. BROWN, Esq., of Ball County, Mo., to Miss CATHERINE RYDOLF, daughter of the late Wm. Riddell, of Berkeley county.

### DIED.

On the 23d ult., at his residence on North River, in Hampshire county, Mr. JAMES SMITH, aged 59 years and two months. He stood great in the estimation of his friends under Gen. Morgan. The deceased was much beloved and respected.

In Petersburg, Va., on Saturday week, in the 91st year of age, the Rev. Dr. ANDREW STILES, (father of the editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer), the oldest and it may with truth be added, the most universally beloved and respected inhabitant of Petersburg.

At the residence of her parents, on the 15th of October, Mrs. FRANCES, eldest daughter of Philip P. and Caroline F. Dandridge, in the 6th year of her age.

### AWFUL EVENT.

Never has it been our lot to record a more melancholy event, than that which at present shrouds our whole community in gloom, and wells every breast with sorrow. It was the sudden death of Mr. CHARLES W. AISQUITH, late merchant of this town, by the accidental discharge of his own gun. The particulars of this sad event are these:—

In the morning of Saturday last, Mr. Aisquith left home, in company with Dr. L. C. Cordell and Edwin L. Moore, (son of Capt. Moore, Esq.) on a gunning excursion to the farm near the Shenandoah. He was in fine health and buoyant spirits, and had every prospect of a long life.

When he had mounted his horse near the house gate of the farm occupied by Graven Trussell, the manager, Mr. Aisquith reached down to take up his gun. It is supposed that the lock came in contact with the force of some other object, and the load was discharged through the fleshy part of his hand, and entered his forehead, causing him to fall from his horse, and to expire immediately. This was in the presence of Mr. Trussell and Edwin L. Moore, who were with him at the time. The fatal wound was not a few minutes previous, and was soon brought back, but the wound was beyond the reach of surgery.

The heart-rending event was soon communicated to the brother, father-in-law, and family of Mr. Aisquith, and throughout the town, and produced a shock upon every heart. What pen can describe the effect of the blow upon his devoted wife and children. The first grief-stricken cry was that of a man, and he was seen in the street, speaking consolation at such a trying moment, and it would be but an useless intrusion on our part to attempt to—May the God of Mercy and Love so temper the affliction, as to enable the bereaved to survive the same.

The body of Mr. Aisquith was immediately brought to town, and interred on the afternoon of Sunday, in the Episcopal Church, N. B. The general grief and sympathy were evinced in the immense concourse which attended the funeral—the religious services of which were most touching and eloquently performed by the Rev. W. B. Dutton and Rev. W. T. Brown.—FRANK PEAZES.

### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY the 8th inst., the following Property, viz:

One splendid Sorrel Mare, whose character is generally known;

One three-year old Colt, of good blood;

Two sets of Sleigh Bells;

Two Hair Trunks, one Chest;

One Copy of Shea's Book Keeping;

One Case of splendid Razors and Strop;

One Silver Card Case.

Terms made known on the day of Sale.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to the Estate, will please come forward, and make payment. Those having claims will present them in proper form.

GEORGE MAUZY, Adm'r  
of James Calhoun, de'd.  
Harpers-Ferry, Va. 7, 1845.

### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on WEDNESDAY the 19th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Fanny Larue, on Long Marsh, all her

### Personal Property.

Consisting of the following articles, viz:

Four Horses and Colts;

Eight Cows, Stock Cattle; Sheep;

Fat and Stock Hogs;

Farming Utensils of every description;

Several Barrels of Apple Brandy;

Thirty Barrels of Cider and Vinegar;

Seventy-five Bushels of Keeping Apples;

Between 200 and 300 barrels of Corn;

200 bushels of Oats; some Rye;

One Copper Still, about 20 Still Tubs.

### Household and Kitchen Furniture.

with a great many other articles not enumerated.

TERMS.—A credit of twelve months will be given on all amounts of and above \$5, by giving note and security; under \$5 the cash will be required.

G. M. DAVIS, } Agents.  
A. MOORE, }

### CLAREMONT NURSERY.

Near Baltimore.

The subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public, that they have now on hand a large and splendid stock of the most approved kinds of

Fruit Trees.

We name, in part, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plumbs, Apricots and Nectarines—all warranted true to name. Also, Deciduous, Evergreen, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c. &c. We also have a large quantity of new and rare Roses and Green-house Plants, than we have ever had before; Apples, Roots from one to two years old; Strawberry and Rubarb or Pie Plant, of the very best variety, together with almost every other species of Plants. As one item, we would mention 60,000 Peach Trees, which will be sold fifteen per cent. lower than catalogue price, when 500 or more are taken.

Any communication addressed to the subscribers, Baltimore, Md., or their Agent, Humphrey Keyes, Charlottesville, Va., will meet with prompt attention, and every possible care taken to give satisfaction.

Catalogues furnished gratis.

Nov. 7, 1845.—St.

### Who Wants Comforts?

500 YARDS remnants of Calico on counter and for sale, without regard to cost, for whatever they will bring. Ladies who want, had better call early and get great bargains.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

### Wines and Brandy.

For the benefit of the sick. The very best Port and Madeira Wines, and superior Brandy, are kept by the undersigned. None of inferior quality will be sold.

J. H. BEARD.  
Nov. 7, 1845.

### HANDSOME CALICOES.

Just received, another supply of fine and low priced Calicoes.

Nov. 7, 1845.

F. DUNNINGTON.

### Powder, Shot, &c.

A FULL assortment of Merchant's Shot; Plain and Ribbed Percussion Caps.—For sale by

Nov. 7, 1845.

F. DUNNINGTON.

### Diamond Pointed Pens.

A FEW of those splendid Diamond pointed Pens, entirely a new article, at

Nov. 7, 1845.

CHAS. G. STEWART'S.

## Arrival of the Steamship Caledonia.

### EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Prospect of War about Oregon—Depression of the Cotton Market—Flourishing State of the American Provision Trade—Improvement in the Price of Corn and Wheat—Bad Weather for the Crops—Failure of the Irish Potato Crop—Advance in the price of Grain.

The Steamship Caledonia, Capt. E. G. Lott, was telegraphed on Monday morning off Boston, and arrived at 9 o'clock at New York, amid a dense fog and a drizzling rain.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—Preparation for War.—Wilmer & Smith's European Times contains the following comments on the preparation for war now visible in England:—

"The dock yards and naval arsenals of England, exhibit extraordinary activity at the present moment. In many of the outports steam frigates of the largest class have been ordered by the Government, to be ready by a first period according to the contract, and the builders have been bound down in heavy penalties to have them, like the old Commodore in the song, 'fit for sea' at the required time. The contractors have recently been informed by the Admiralty that the penalties will be rigidly enforced in the event of failure as to time. In addition, surveys are being made for placing the whole in a position of the greatest strength and impregnability. But the natural inquiry is, whence this warlike activity? What is the occasion that demands it? We are at peace with the world; our ships ride quietly on every sea; the foreign relations of the country wear a pacific appearance.

Those who profess to see farther into a millstone than their neighbors, point to the 'Far West'—to Oregon, for a solution of the mystery. President Polk, say they, are determined to have the disputed territory, irrespective of the consequences. The spirit of his inaugural address, the same authoritative, actuates the President and his democratic Congress. The comparative weakness of the Whigs in the House, as well as in the Senate, and the strong feelings which influence



