

# Spirit of Jefferson

Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, The Sciences, Mechanic Arts, Literature, Miscellaneous Reading, General Intelligence and Commercial Summaries.  
VOLUME 2. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, DECEMBER 19, 1845. NUMBER 23.

## SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY  
**JAMES W. BELLER,**  
Office on Main Street, a few doors above the  
Valley Bank.  
At \$2 00 in advance—\$2 50 if paid within the  
year—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the ex-  
piration 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 manu-  
script for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid,  
and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made  
to those who advertise by the year.

**J. ATWOOD,**  
Artist, from Philadelphia,  
HAS taken Rooms over Crans & Sadler's  
Store for a short time. Those who are desir-  
ous of having their Portraits taken, will please  
make early application.  
Dec. 13, 1845.

**DR. STRAITH**  
HAS been appointed by Madame Betts, of  
Philadelphia, sole agent for the sale of her  
Uterine Supporters, for the counties of Jefferson,  
Berkeley, Loudoun, Clarke and Frederick. Certifi-  
cates of the benefit derived from this instrument,  
and the opinions of Professors Jackson, Mutter,  
Wm. Harris and others, will be shown on applica-  
tion at my office. Members of the Profession,  
prescribing its use, will be supplied at once.  
Charlestown, Dec. 13, 1845.

**OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!**  
**J. B. SMALL,** 2d door West of Sappington's  
Hotel, takes occasion to return his thanks  
to the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity for  
the very liberal support extended towards his Oys-  
ter Establishment in this place. He has made  
ample arrangements to be supplied with the best  
OYSTERS the Baltimore market can afford,  
and, as heretofore, he will at all times be pre-  
pared to "fix 'em up" in a style so superior, that the  
most fastidious epicure will rejoice to partake.  
All are invited to call and try at least one plate,  
raw, fried or stewed, as their tastes may prefer.  
Families will be furnished, at any time by the  
Can, if a day's notice is given.  
Older and Ale of the best quality, will be  
kept on hand during the season.  
Dec. 12, 1845.

**Dissolution.**  
THE Partnership existing between us was  
dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 1st day  
of April last. All persons having claims against  
the firm of John H. Beard & Co., are requested  
to present them immediately for settlement.—  
Those who are indebted to the firm must expect a  
speedy settlement to be required.  
**JOHN J. H. STRAITH,**  
**J. H. BEARD,**  
Dec. 12, 1845.—Free Press copy.

**WANTED.**  
I WISH to hire for the next year, three Negro  
Women that can come well recommended—  
one as a good washer and ironer—another as  
chambermaid, and the third for a nurse. A liberal  
hire will be given. Any one having such will  
please write to me at this place, as early as possible.  
**JOS. F. ABELL,**  
Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 12, 1845.

**FRUIT TREES.**  
**MESSRS. G. & J. TAYLOR,** of Adams coun-  
ty, Pa., respectfully announce that, having made  
engagements to furnish many persons in  
Jefferson county, Va., with a number of  
Fruit Trees,  
are prepared to furnish to or-  
der every variety of Fruit  
Trees. All orders left with  
J. H. Beard, in Charlestown, between now and the  
18th of February, will receive prompt attention.  
The Trees are all warranted to be grafted  
with the best Fruit—none of them are less than  
six feet high. The Trees will be delivered at  
March Court.  
**G. & J. TAYLOR,**  
Nov. 28, 1845—2m.  
N. B.—Catalogues and prices can be seen at  
J. H. Beard's Drug Store.

**STONE-COAL AND LUMBER.**  
JUST received and for sale, at Dufield's Depot,  
a supply of Smith's and Grate Coal; also,  
Cypress Shingles, Laths, Palings, and White Pine  
Boards, suitable for Sash and Panel Doors.—  
Also a general assortment of seasonable  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,  
China, Glass and Queensware, Stoves  
for Wood or Coal, &c., &c.  
Together with every description of Goods usually  
found in a Country Store. All of which we are  
determined to sell low for Cash or Country Pro-  
duce.  
**W. M. G. SHIPLEY,**  
for J. CRONISE & SON.  
Duffield's Depot, Nov. 28, 1845—3t.

**FALL AND WINTER WORK.**  
WE call the attention of our customers and  
the public to our large stock of COARSE  
BOOTS AND SHOES, now on hand. We  
are also prepared to furnish the following descrip-  
tions of work at the shortest notice, promptly:  
Men's and Boy's double and treble soled fine and  
coarse Boots;  
Do do do do Shoes;  
Ladies' Gaiters, Walking Shoes, Jeffersons, Slip-  
pers, &c.;  
Misses and Children's Shoes of every variety.  
We are offering the above work cheap for Cash,  
or in exchange for Corn, Hides and Skins, Pork,  
Beef, &c. We invite a call before purchasing  
elsewhere.  
**J. McDANIEL & CO.**  
Sept. 12, 1845—4t.

**Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.**  
**JUSTO SAWS,** Principe, Regalia, Spanish  
and Half-Spanish Segars;  
Scotch, Rappee and Macabab Snuffs;  
Honey Dew, superior Peach Leaf, and other To-  
bacco, just received and for sale by  
**B. L. THOMAS.**  
Haltown, Oct. 31, 1845.

**AMERICA, I LOVE THEE STILL!**  
America, I love thee still!  
There's glory in thy name—  
Thy brightness beams from thy birth,  
And honor in thy fame,  
Thy beauty in thy naked soil,  
Bespeaking smiles of love;  
Thy rocks and blossoms wild proclaim  
Protection from above.  
America, I love thee still!  
Beneath thy valleys rest  
The pilgrims of a tyrant's power—  
Bright emblems of the best;  
And round them, clothed in silence, lies  
The mouldering patriot's fire—  
Embalmed in sacred memory's shrine—  
Immortal honors claim.  
America, I love thee still!  
Thou art my native land;  
Thy joys, so pure, can ne'er be found  
Upon a foreign strand.  
Though Pleasure's path and Fortune's smiles  
The brightest of their hopes and joys  
Can nought with thee compare.  
America, I love thee still!  
Resplendent glories gleam  
Through all thy deeds—the sacred light  
Shall ever be my theme.  
Pure from the realms of glory's sky  
The crown was given to thee:  
"Midst stars and planets stands  
The Orb of Liberty."

## General Intelligence.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT.**—The whole of  
last week was taken up, says the Hagerstown Her-  
ald of Freedom, with the trial of the Cushman W.  
Case. It was submitted to the jury late on Sat-  
urday night, which, after a short consultation, re-  
turned a verdict for defendant—that is to say,  
breaking the will of John Cushman, deceased, on  
the ground of insanity. The plaintiff was the son,  
and the defendant the daughter of the deceased,  
and under the will the son was to have received  
sixty thousand dollars of the estate, and the daughter  
but ten thousand dollars. The case was an appeal  
from the Orphans' court. The parties have since  
the verdict compromised the matter.

**JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.**—A Washington letter  
writer says that John Q. Adams, on the Oregon  
question, is an out-and-out—going for 54 d. and  
40 m., not abating a minute.

**COTTON.**—The statistics of cotton are really  
wonderful, and show its rapid increase and its great  
agricultural value and importance.—In 1778 the  
whole amount of cotton shipped from this country  
to England was 450 bales. In 1788 England im-  
ported about 60,000 bales, not one of which was pro-  
duced in the United States. So rapid was the  
increase of our cotton trade, however, that in 1807,  
we shipped to England 160,000 bales, valued at  
\$15,000,000—at 25 cents per pound. From 1800  
to 1807 the exports of cotton from the United States  
was valued at about \$10,000,000 annually.

**ENGLISH NOBLES.**—The following are some of  
the privileges of nobility: 1. Exemption from arrest  
for debt. 2. They are tried for crimes and misde-  
meanors only by the Peers, who give their ver-  
dict, not on oath, but on their honor. 3. Exemption  
from scandal by a law subjecting their defamers  
to an arbitrary fine and imprisonment. 4. A Peer  
may sit in a court of justice unopposed.

**INDIAN CORN.**—The Albion, a paper in the En-  
glish interest, published at New York, thinks that  
Indian corn meal is a very valuable food for the  
European people, and says the best way to overcome  
prejudices against it at first is to give it away to the  
poor. The same paper says Indian meal cakes are  
more palatable and nourishing than oat meal  
cakes. Mr. Escott, a member of the House of  
Commons, has given notice of his intention, at the  
next session, to move for the complete abolition  
of the duties on Indian corn imported into Great  
Britain.

He could not confer a greater benefit upon the  
English poor than by procuring the adoption of that  
meal, and by the best way to overcome pre-  
judices against it at first is to give it away to the  
poor. The same paper says Indian meal cakes are  
more palatable and nourishing than oat meal  
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next session, to move for the complete abolition  
of the duties on Indian corn imported into Great  
Britain.

It is true, Indian corn has not been naturalized  
in Europe, except in the region bordering on the  
Mediterranean. Cobbett tried to raise it in the  
south of England, but failed, and give up the  
project as hopeless. But who knows what time and  
perseverance may effect? And if the British par-  
liament abolish the duty on Indian corn, that article  
of food in a few years might be bought nearly  
or quite as low in Liverpool, Glasgow and London  
as in Boston.—N. O. Courier.

A suit is on trial at New Orleans which involves  
the titles of nearly all the land-owners in that State,  
embracing upwards of 500,000 acres, being part  
of what is known as the "Bastrop grant," which  
was conveyed to Mr. Bastrop by Governor Carondelet,  
about the year 1790.

**HEROIC WOMAN.**—Katherine Klenfeldt, of Prussia,  
a sailor's widow and long accustomed to the sea,  
when a storm arose at sea day or night,  
she embarks in her boat to search for shipwrecked  
persons, and has rescued three hundred persons  
from death. She is every where treated with great  
deference and respect.

**GROWING.**—The late census of Michigan shows  
a population of 300,000—a gain of 90,000 in five  
years!

That part of Oregon to which England lays  
claim, amounts, it is said, to one hundred and four  
millions six hundred and fifty thousand acres,  
worth, at the minimum price of public lands, \$130,  
800,000.

**CALIFORNIA.**—We perceive by our Western pa-  
pers, that several parties of emigrants are getting  
ready to start for California. One body, consist-  
ing of a thousand in number, contemplate leaving  
Arkansas next spring. Another and more nume-  
rous company is forming in Missouri, and in Illinois  
a band of pioneers are organizing—all destined  
for that Eldorado of the present day.

The Woman's bill has passed the Senate of  
Georgia, securing to married women their own  
property, and similar to the law on the same sub-  
ject in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Florida Hemp is made from the plant known as  
the "bear grass." It may be propagated to any  
extent, and grows to the height of three or four  
feet. It is said to answer nearly all the purposes  
of manilla hemp.

**CALIFORNIA.**—It is stated, there are ten females  
to one male in California, and many of the ladies  
there possess large landed properties all improved.  
These ladies are described as being beautiful,  
quite youthful, and exceeding virtuous, but anx-  
ious for good kind and generous husbands.—  
We anticipate, after these facts are generally  
known, that California will be taken.

## REPORT

### OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

"This document occupies seven columns in the  
"Union." We are unable to present it entire,  
but substitute the following satisfactory con-  
densation furnished by the Baltimore Sun, as to the  
Secretary's views on the Tariff, the necessity for  
the creation of a constitutional Treasury, &c.—  
The financial condition of our Government, as set  
forth by Mr. Walker, was given in our last paper.

In suggesting improvements in the revenue  
laws, the following principles have been adopted:  
1st. That no more money should be collected  
than is necessary for the wants of the govern-  
ment, economically administered.

2d. That no duty be imposed on any article  
above the lowest rate which will yield the largest  
amount of revenue.

3d. That below such rate, discrimination may  
be made, descending in the scale of duties, not  
for imperative reasons, the article may be placed  
in the list of those free from all duty.

4th. That the maximum revenue duty should  
be imposed on luxuries.

5th. That all minimums, and all specific du-  
ties, should be abolished, and ad-valorem duties  
substituted in their place—care being taken to  
guard against fraudulent invoices and under-valua-  
tion, and to assess the duty upon the actual  
market value.

6th. That the duties should be so imposed as  
to operate as equally as possible throughout the  
Union, discriminating neither for nor against any  
class or section.

No horizontal scale of duties is recommended;  
because such a scale would be a refusal to dis-  
criminate for revenue, and might sink that re-  
venue below the wants of the government. Some  
articles will yield the largest revenues at duties  
that would be wholly or partially prohibitory in  
other cases. Luxuries, as a general rule, will  
bear the highest revenue duties; but even some  
very costly luxuries easily smuggled, will bear  
but a light duty for revenue; whilst other ar-  
ticles, of great bulk and weight, will bear a higher  
duty for revenue. There is no instance within  
the knowledge of this department of any horizon-  
tal tariff ever having been enacted by any one  
of the nations of the world. There must be dis-  
crimination for revenue, or the burden of taxa-  
tion must be augmented in order to bring the  
same amount of money into the treasury. It is  
difficult, also, to adopt any arbitrary maximum,  
to which an inflexible adherence must be deman-  
ded in all cases.

There are many luxuries which will bear a  
much higher duty for revenue than 20 per cent;  
and the only true maximum is that which expe-  
rience demonstrates will bring, in each case, the  
largest revenue at the lowest rate of duty. Nor  
should maximum revenue duties be imposed upon  
all articles; for this would yield too large an in-  
come, and would prevent all discrimination within  
the revenue standard, and require necessities to  
be taxed as high as luxuries. But, whilst it is  
impossible to adopt any horizontal scale of duties,  
or even any arbitrary maximum, experience proves  
that, as a general rule, a duty of 20 per cent ad-  
valorem will yield the largest revenue. There  
are, however, a few exceptions above, as well as  
many below, this standard.

It is believed that sufficient means can be ob-  
tained, at the lowest revenue duties, on the ar-  
ticles now subjected to duty; but if Congress de-  
sire a larger revenue, it should be procured by  
taxing the free articles rather than transcending, in  
any case, the lowest revenue duties. It is thought,  
however, that without exceeding the limit in any  
case, an adequate revenue will still be produced,  
and permit the addition to the free list of salt  
and guano.

Salt is a necessary of life, and should be as  
free from tax as air or water. It is used in large  
quantities by the farmer and planter, and the  
poor this tax operates most oppressively, not only  
in the use of the article itself, but as combined  
with salted provisions.

The duty on cotton-bagging is equivalent to  
55.20 per cent ad valorem on the Scotch bagging,  
and to 123.11 per cent on the gunny bag; and  
yet the whole revenue from these duties has fall-  
en to \$66,064.90. Nearly the entire amount, there-  
fore, of this enormous tax makes no addition to  
the revenue, but ensures to the benefit of about  
thirty manufacturers. As five sixths of the cotton  
crop is exported abroad, the same proportion of  
the bagging around the bale is exported, and sold  
abroad at a heavy loss, growing out of a deduction  
for tare. Now, as duties are designed to operate  
only on the domestic consumption, there ought to  
be a drawback of the whole duty on cotton bag-  
ging re-exported around the bale, on the same  
principles on which drawbacks are allowed in  
other cases. The cotton planter is the great  
exporting interest, and suffers from the tariff in  
the double capacity of consumer and exporter.—  
Cotton is the great basis of our foreign exchange,  
furnishing most of the means to purchase imports  
and supply the revenue. It is thus the source of  
two thirds of the revenue, and of our foreign freight  
and commerce, upholding our commercial marine  
and maritime power. It is also a bond of peace  
with foreign nations, constituting a stronger pre-  
ventive of war than armies or navies, forts or ar-  
maments. If our manufacturers consume 400,  
000 bales, it would cost them \$2,000,000, whilst  
selling the manufactured fabric for \$34,000,000,  
they should be the last to unite in imposing  
heavy taxes upon that great interest which sup-  
plies them with the raw material out of which  
they realize such immense profits. Accompany-  
ing the drawback of the duty on cotton bagging  
should be the repeal of the duty on foreign cotton,  
which is imperatively and delusive, and not desired  
by the domestic producer.

The condition of our foreign relations, it is said,  
should suspend the reduction of the tariff. No  
American patriot can desire to arrest our onward  
career in peace and prosperity; but if, unhappily,  
such should be the result, it would create an in-  
creased necessity for reducing our present high  
duties, in order to obtain sufficient revenue to meet  
increased expenditures.

Many of the high imposts are becoming a  
dead letter, except for the purpose of prohibi-  
tion, and if not reduced will ultimately com-  
pel their advocates to resort to direct taxa-  
tion to support the government. In the event  
of war, nearly all the high duties would become  
prohibitory, from the increased risk and cost of  
importation.

The whole power to collect taxes, whether di-  
rect or indirect, is conferred by the same clause  
of the constitution. The words are: "The Con-  
gress shall have power to lay and collect taxes,  
duties, imposts, excises." A direct tax excise,  
not for revenue, but for protection, clearly would  
not be within the legitimate object of taxation;  
and yet it would be as much so as a duty imposed  
for a similar purpose. The power is "to lay and  
collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises." A  
duty must be laid only that it may be collected;  
and if it is so imposed that it cannot be collected,  
in whole or in part, it violates the declared ob-  
ject of the granted power. To lay all duties so high  
that none of them could be collected, would be a

prohibitory tariff. If the revenue limit may be  
exceeded one per cent, it may be exceeded one  
hundred. If it may be exceeded upon any one  
article, it may be exceeded on all; and there is  
no escape from this conclusion, but in contending  
that Congress may lay duties on all articles so  
high as to collect no revenue, and operate as a to-  
tal prohibition.

The constitution declares that "all bills for raising  
revenue shall originate in the House of Repre-  
sentatives." A tariff bill, it is conceded, can  
only originate in the House, because it is a bill  
for raising revenue. That is the only proper ob-  
ject of such a bill. A tariff is a bill to "lay and  
collect taxes." It is a bill for "raising revenue,"  
and whenever it departs from that object, in  
whole or in part, either by total or partial pro-  
hibition, it violates the purpose of the granted  
power.

It is deemed just that taxation, whether direct  
or indirect, should be as nearly as practicable in  
proportion to property. If the whole revenue were  
raised by a tax upon property, the poor, and  
especially those who live by the wages of labor,  
would pay but a very small portion of such tax;  
whereas, by the tariff, the poor, by the consump-  
tion of various imports, or of domestic articles  
enhanced in price by the duties, pay a much larger  
share of the taxes than if they were collected  
upon property. Under revenue duties, it is believed,  
knowledge of fact that any one of these States  
to that realized by those engaged in other pur-  
suits; and it is thought they should desire no  
more, at least through the agency of governmen-  
tal power. Equal rights and profits, so far as  
laws are made, best conform to the principles  
upon which the constitution was founded, and  
with an undeviating regard to which all its func-  
tions should be exercised—looking to the whole  
country, and not to classes or sections.

The Secretary answers an argument of the  
opponents of free trade, and in support of the  
controlling effect of our own, upon foreign tar-  
iffs. Soil, climate, and other causes, vary very  
much, in different countries, the pursuits which  
are most profitable in each; and the prosperity of  
all of them will be best promoted by leaving them,  
unrestricted by legislation, to exchange with each  
other those fabrics and products which they se-  
verally raise most cheaply. This is clearly illus-  
trated by the perfect free trade which exists  
among all the States of the Union, and by the ac-  
tual fact that any one of these States would be  
injured by imposing duties upon the products  
of the others. It is generally conceded that  
reciprocal free trade among nations would  
best advance the interest of all. But it is con-  
tended that we must meet the tariffs of other na-  
tions by countervailing restrictions. He proceeds  
to show, that the manufacturers who urge this  
argument are not the party injured by these tar-  
iffs, but the great interests of agriculture, com-  
merce, and navigation; and that, injured as these  
interests may be by foreign tariffs, they ask no  
countervailing tariffs at home to increase the in-  
jury.

By countervailing restrictions, he contends, we  
injure our own fellow citizens much more than  
the foreign nation, at whom we purpose to aim  
their force and, in the conflict of opposing tariffs,  
we sacrifice our own commerce, agriculture, and  
navigation. Let our commerce be as free as our  
political institutions. Let us, with revenue du-  
ties only, open our ports to all the world, and na-  
tion after nation will soon follow our example.—  
If we reduce our tariff, the party opposed to the  
corn laws of England would soon prevail, and  
admit all our agricultural product at all times free-  
ly into her ports, in exchange for her exports.—  
And if England would now repeal her duties upon  
our wheat, flour, Indian corn, and other agricul-  
tural products, our own restrictive system would  
certainly be doomed to overthrow.

A long argument follows, showing the ill ef-  
fects of a high tariff upon our agricultural inter-  
ests, the benefits of reciprocity, opening foreign  
markets to our produce, and so forth, succeeded  
by a recommendation of the warehousing system  
with an illustration of the loss of our trade in  
foreign exports for the want of it.

The favorable effect of the bill allowing a draw-  
back of our duties on foreign exports carried  
through our ports to Canada is shown, and an ex-  
tension of the system recommended, so as to per-  
mit the exportation of Canada goods in transit  
through our own ports to foreign countries. A  
reduction and graduation of the price of public  
lands unobtainable at present rates, in favor of set-  
tlers and cultivators, is recommended, as one of  
the means of increasing the revenue. It is shown  
that such reduction of the price in favor of the  
settlers would increase the wages of labor.

The Secretary recommends the establishment  
of a constitutional treasury, destitute of power to  
make loans or discounts, or to issue any paper,  
but to be confined exclusively to the use of gold  
and silver; and in connection with this, he sug-  
gests the location of a branch of the mint at New  
York, as a place of safekeeping for the very large  
amount of revenue collected there. It would also  
serve to increase the coinage, by the coining of  
foreign gold and silver, large quantities of which  
are brought into this city by immigrants and oth-  
erwise, and also paid for duties and containing  
a considerable portion of the revenue. The fore-  
ign gold and silver, when introduced into the  
country, do not circulate in the way of business,  
but if they passed through the mint, they would go  
to swell the amount of federal coin, or constitu-  
tional currency in circulation, and reduce the amount  
of paper. A considerable amount of foreign gold  
coin has, during the present year, under the direc-  
tions of this department, been converted into  
American gold coin; but the process would be  
much more rapid if aided by the organization of  
the constitutional treasury, and the establishment  
of a branch of the mint at the great commercial  
emporium of the Union. With the mint and the  
branch mints as depositories, the sum remaining  
in the hands of other receivers of public moneys,  
whether of lands or customs, would be inconsid-  
erable, and the government could be readily pro-  
tected from all losses of such sums by adequate  
bonds, and the power, by law, to convict and pun-  
ish as criminal all who embezzle the public mo-  
neys. It is believed, under such a system, that no  
loss would take place, and that the public mo-  
neys would be safely kept and disbursed in  
gold and silver.

The Secretary then proceeds thus: This gov-  
ernment is made by the constitution, the guar-  
dian of a special currency. That currency can  
only be coined, and its value regulated, by this  
government. It is one of the first duties to sup-  
ply such a currency, by an efficient mint, and by  
general regulations of the coinage, but in prin-  
ciple, it is a currency everywhere among the peo-  
ple. It is a currency that will never break, nor  
fall; it will neither expand nor contract beyond  
the legitimate business of the country; it will lead  
to no extravagant speculations at one time, to be  
followed by certain depression at another; nor

will labor ever be robbed of its reward by the de-  
preciation of such currency. There is no danger  
that we shall have too much gold and silver in  
actual circulation, or too small an amount of bank  
paper, or that any injury ever will be inflicted  
upon the business of the country, by a diminution  
of the circulation of the paper of banks, and the  
substitution in its place, to that extent, of gold  
and silver. Even their most ardent advocates  
must admit that banks are subject to periodical  
expansions and contractions, and that this evil  
would be increased by the government to loan, and  
by receiving and disbursing nothing but their paper.

It is believed that the permanent interest of  
every class of the people will be advanced by the  
establishment of the constitutional treasury, and  
that the manufacturers especially will derive great  
benefit from its adoption. It will give stability to  
their operations, and insure them, to a great ex-  
tent, against those fluctuations, expansions, and  
contractions of the currency so prejudicial to their  
interests. By guarding against inflations of the  
currency, it will have a tendency to check period-  
ical excesses of foreign importations purchased  
in fact upon credit; while loans from banks, or  
dangerous enlargements of their business, and  
excessive issues of their paper, will be greatly di-  
minished. Whilst a sound and staple currency  
guards the manufacturer against excessive impor-  
tations from abroad, it protects him from disast-  
ers at home, and from those ruinous speculations,  
in which so many thousands are reduced to bank-  
ruptcy. The tariff, if followed, as in the absence  
of adequate checks, it certainly soon will be, by  
an inflated currency, whilst it thus enhances the  
expenses of manufacturing at home, will speedily  
and certainly raise prices up to the whole amount  
of the duty, so as to repeal the operation of that  
duty in favor of the manufacturer, and enable the  
foreign importer again to flood the market, at the  
enhanced prices arising from an inflated currency.  
But soon the revulsion comes, and all are over-  
whelmed in a common ruin. The currency is re-  
duced below the wants of the country, by a sud-  
den and ruinous contraction; and the labor and  
industry of years are required to repair the mis-  
chief. Stability, both in the tariff and the cur-  
rency, is what the manufacturer should most de-  
sire. Let the tariff be permanently adjusted, by a return  
to reasonable and moderate revenue duties—which  
even when imposed truly and in good faith for the  
purpose will yield sufficient revenue to afford  
reasonable profits; and let this permanent system  
(and none other can be permanent) be established,  
and accompanied by a staple currency—and the  
manufacturer, in a series of years, will derive the  
greatest benefits from the system. The present  
system cannot be permanent. It is too unequal  
and unjust—too exorbitant and oppressive, and  
too clearly in conflict with the fundamental prin-  
ciples of the constitution. If the manufacturer  
thinks that this system can be permanent, let him  
look to the constant changes which have attended  
all attempts to establish and continue a protective  
tariff. The first tariff was based in part upon the  
principle of very moderate protection to domestic  
manufactures; and the result has been, as appears  
by the table hereto annexed, that the tariff has  
been changed and modified thirty times since that  
period—being more than once, on an average, for  
every year since the government was founded,  
and one of these tariffs was in itself a system of  
successive annual changes, operating through a  
period of ten years. Of these changes, fourteen  
have been general, and sixteen special. From  
1810 onward these changes have been most fre-  
quent; and it is vain to expect permanency from  
any thing but a revenue tariff. Stability is what  
the manufacturer should desire, and especially  
that question should be taken out of the arena of  
politics, by a just and permanent settlement.

Reference is made to certain accompanying  
tables illustrative of the effects of the tariff, and to  
an abstract of all deemed useful in certain tables  
to two circulars issued in order to obtain infor-  
mation necessary to the preparation of plans for im-  
proving and increasing the revenue, ordered by  
Congress. Some answers, says the Secretary,  
have been received, from friends as well as oppo-  
nents of the tariff; but the Secretary regrets that  
the manufacturers, with very few exceptions, have  
declined answering these questions, or communi-  
cating any information in relation to their profits  
and surplus, or in relation to the wages of labor.

In presenting his annual report, in obedience to  
the law, the Secretary of the Treasury submits  
his views with unfeigned diffidence—consoled  
by the reflection that all his errors of judgment  
will be corrected by the superior wisdom of the  
two Houses of Congress, guided and directed by  
that overruling Providence which has blessed the  
unexampled progress of this great and happy  
Union.  
Secretary of the Treasury.

**Hon. John W. Davis,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

**A Pretty Face.**  
Yes, your friend has a pretty face, and that is  
all you can say. Her skin is fair, her eyes bril-  
liant, and her lips are like a "crushed rose leaf."  
Beautiful to look upon—but what is her mind?  
Vanities live in her bosom, and pride makes her  
actions detestable. And her form, what is it?  
Awkward, embarrassed, stiff without skill  
Of moving gracefully or standing still;  
One leg, as if suspicious of its brother,  
Desires seems to run away from "tother."

There are many such who have nothing but  
pretty faces to recommend them. Devoting much  
time and attention to look well, they seldom study,  
and are therefore deficient in intellect and accom-  
plishments. Besides, they are lazy creatures. Who  
arises early this wash and iron and bake? Their  
mothers. Who scrub the floor, mend the stock-  
ings, and wash the dishes? Their mothers do all,  
while their beautiful daughters are standing be-  
fore the glass, adjusting their hair, and fixing their  
dresses. As wives, what are they good for? A  
man better live single all his days than unite him-  
self to a vain, proud, and lazy young woman.—  
He cannot live happy with her unless he has a  
fortune for her to squander away. Our advice is,  
look to the heart. Study the character, and not  
be carried away by a fair skin, a pretty mouth, or  
a laughing eye.—Portland Tribune.

Hope is the last thing that dieth in man; and  
though it be exceeding deceitful, yet it is of his  
good use to us, that while we are traveling through  
this life, it conducts us in an easier and more plea-  
sant way to our journey's end.

Hope is the ruddy morning of joy, and recollec-  
tion is its golden night; but the latter is wont to  
sink amid the dews and dusky shades of twilight,  
and the bright blue day which the former promises  
breaks, indeed, but in another world, and with an-  
other sun.

No true gentleman can ever indulge resentment  
against a female. All vindictive feelings or pro-  
ceedings against the weaker sex, are unworthy  
and unprofitable. The utmost that is allowable,  
when wrong is experienced from them, is the sim-  
ple opposition of truth—accompanied by regret and  
entire resignation, or generous forbearance as far  
as possible, consistently with strict self-defence.  
Causes, obloquy, mere annoyance or revenge of  
any kind, are repugnant to manly character and  
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VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, 1845. SENATE.—The several bills reported from the House of Delegates were read and committed to their proper committees. THE ELECTION OF GOVERNOR. Mr. Davis, from the House of Delegates, informed the Senate of its readiness to proceed to the election of Governor.

the farthest, in sustaining the rights and interests of the East. Mr. Shepard moved the previous question, which was sustained. The proposition for postponement was then withdrawn, and the question on the joint order was taken, and resulted as follows: For Wm. Smith.—Messrs. Goode, (Speaker), Wm. H. B. Curtis, John H. Curtis, Layne, Harvie, Powell, Thompson of Botetourt, Cambden, Miller, Turnbull, Maclean, Bocoock, Adams, Dickinson, Carolina, Carrington, Winfree, Thompson of Dinwiddie, Chisman, Moss, McClung, Deskins, Street, Pendleton, Leake, Parks, Walker, Edmunds, Stovall, Hiett, Thompson of Hampshire, Brown of Hanover, Flowers, Gordon, Gaines, Duff, Goare, Gordon, Clayton, Parriott, Adams, Alexander, Wade, Edmondson, Middleton, Edgington, Davis, McPherson, Tatam, Hiner, Arbogast, Patrick, McDearmon, Daniel, Brawner, Long, Pritchard, Matz, Cowan, Fugate, Denison, Stickle, Tate, Holladay, Dillard, Chinn, Freeman, Hall of Taylor, Laird, West, Hamilton, Funsten, Goodson, Neal, Lettwich—74.

coms immediately from the Executive himself.—He would be ready to meet such a proposition whenever it was made from that quarter. He prayed and hoped that the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain might be settled without war; but if they could not, and when war was determined upon, he pledged himself that there would not be an anti-war man in the United States. He believed, after all, that the dispute about Oregon was not the real matter of difference between the two countries. The cause of misunderstanding lay deeper, and was far more important, than the mere question of title to a little strip of land on the Pacific coast. It was the great question of Republicanism on the one side, and the question of Monarchy, absolute or limited, on the other. Dispute it as we might, it resolved itself into a question of principle. He was ready to meet it as a member of this or that party—but as a citizen of the United States. He disapproved of the resolutions, however. He was for leaving the matter to the Executive, who was the responsible agent of the country, to recommend such measures as in his judgment he might deem necessary to protect our rights to Oregon, or to defend our citizens there or elsewhere. He thought, however, that the matter should still be left in the hands of the President, in whom, so far as the management of our foreign relations was concerned, he had the fullest confidence.—He might, indeed, differ, and did differ, most widely from the President and the Democratic party, in regard to domestic questions, but upon this subject, the people of the United States had but one mind.

The resolutions were then passed by a vote of yeas 141, nays 66. Mr. Bowlin moved a re-consideration of the vote, but it was negatived. So the resolutions will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1845. SENATE.—This morning the election of the remaining members of the standing committees took place. They stand as follows: Commerce.—Messrs. Dix, Sevier, Johnson and Davis. Manufactures.—Sturgeon, Simmons, Phelps, and Speight. Agriculture.—Semple, Colquhoun, and Corwin. Military Affairs.—Hannegan, Crittenden, Dix and Speight. When the above had been announced, Mr. Allen being obliged to attend as a witness in the Supreme Court, asked leave to introduce his resolution giving the twelve month notice to Great Britain relative to Oregon. Objection being made by Mr. Heywood, leave was not granted. Mr. Speight then called up his resolution to proceed to the election of a printer. After some discussion, the resolution was adopted. Messrs. Ritchie and Heiss were elected by 27 yeas. Gales and Seaton received 20 yeas, and Jefferson and Co. 1 vote. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—After the presentation of some executive communications, the House resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Levin, of Philadelphia, to refer sundry resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, in favor of an amendment of our naturalization laws, to a select committee instead of the Judiciary committee. This called forth a warm and animated debate, in which Messrs. Levin, Giddings, Broadhead, Rathbun, McRay, Giles, Chapman and several others participated. The House adjourned without taking the question.

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN.

Friday Morning, December 10, 1845.

Election of Governor. As most of our readers are already aware, the Hon. WILLIAM SMITH of Fauquier, has been elected Governor of Virginia. Whilst we are frank to say that Mr. Smith would not have been our first choice, yet we cheerfully concede that there is no man in the State who deserves more at the hands of the Democratic party than William Smith.—At all times and under all circumstances, he has nobly stood forth as the able and zealous champion of the Republican party. He has, in fact, bearded Federalism in its strongholds, and broken a lance with its ablest defenders. Mr. Smith, we doubt not, will make a most excellent Governor. He understands thoroughly the interests of the State, and will give his zealous co-operation in all measures tending to advance her prosperity. On the subjects now so prominent in the local discussions of our people, we have assurance that he is with the West, and will go as far as the farthest in asserting her rights.

Pennsylvania—The President and the Tariff.

The bold truths and masterly arguments of the President's Message and Secretary Walker's Report have already evoked a favorable expression of sentiment from the Pennsylvania Democracy. Even (says the Richmond Enquirer) in the strong manufacturing district around Pittsburgh, the Democratic party have sent back a response to all the sentiments of the Message. Under the influence of the few "interested," Pennsylvania has been made to assume the guise of a Tariff State. Let but the salutary principles and unanswerable revenue views of the Administration be fully and fairly laid before the people in every village and hamlet of Pennsylvania, and we doubt not, that the Democrats will cordially unite with their brethren of other States, in establishing a revenue system upon a basis of equal justice to all the interests of the country. Moderate and staple duties will afford sufficient protection to every branch of industry. They, moreover, will guard the country against the sudden expansions and contractions with which a hotbed protective system will always curse a nation. It is better, therefore, for the manufacturers, as well as for the country, that revenue duties which, are both moderate and permanent, should be strictly adhered to. This will strike the common sense notions of the people, when understood, and the able papers from the President and Cabinet will shed a flood of light upon this vital question.

General Intelligence.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—By the arrival of the U. S. sloop of war John Adams, at Pensacola on the 27th ult., in fourteen days from Vera Cruz, the New Orleans Picayune is in possession of intelligence from the latter city a fortnight later than we had before received. The files of papers come down to the 7th of November, from Vera Cruz, and to the 1st of the city of Mexico. On the 5th ult., as the Mexican steamer Montezuma was firing a salute three men were killed on board—we presume from the bursting of a gun. The Vera Cruz papers announce the continued arrival of troops in that city from the interior.—The motive for these movements are not announced. El Amigo del Pueblo of the 1st ult., published at the city of Mexico, pours out a torrent of abuse upon President Herrera and his Ministers, for their course in according to any further negotiation with the United States. According to this rather scandalous and violent sheet, the Administration consents to part with Texas, with the Rio Bravo for its boundary; to renounce also New Mexico, and parts of Chihuahua, Caihuila and Tamaulipas. The paper then appeals to the citizens and to the army not to tolerate so iniquitous a treaty. Mr. Parrot is denounced in the most ignominious terms, and is called an arrant traitor for entering into any terms with him whatever. HEAVY SNOW STORM.—The Quebec Mercury states that snow has fallen two feet on a level in that city. The roads it is said are blocked up, and it was rumored that a man had perished near Rochester Bridge. A vast and very beautiful cave has been discovered near Middletown, Va. It has been explored to the distance of half a mile. STAMBOOT EXPLOSION.—The steamer Sarpur, at New Orleans, reports that the steamer Denizen burst her starboard boiler on Sunday the 30th ult., when opposite New Cartage, 30 miles below Vicksburg, killing Capt. Strodes instantly, and slightly wounding a cabin passenger. The boat was much damaged. A LARGE OX.—A mammoth ox, name "Discrimination," is creating a great sensation in Cincinnati. This extraordinary animal is now about seven and a half years old, measures ten feet seven inches in girth, and weighs about four thousand pounds gross. He is of fine form and excellent proportions. OHIO RIVER.—At Wheeling, on Saturday, the water in the channel of the River was 7 feet 6 inches deep; ice running out rapidly. At Pittsburg, on the same day, the water was six feet deep, falling rapidly; much ice below the city. REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.—The Washington Union publishes the report of the Commissioners of the land office, from which we learn that during 1844, the sales of the public lands amounted to 1,745,763 acres, and the receipts into the land offices were \$3,207,678; and during the first, second and third quarters of the present year, the sale amounted to 1,266,668 acres, and the receipts into the land offices were \$1,691,389. The commissioner recommends the pre-emption system, and a graduation of the price of refuse lands according to the value to actual settlers. SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POTATOE.—A vegetable, indigenous in New Granada, (the arrowroot), is said to be a valuable substitute for the potato. Each plant furnishes three or four pounds of root, of the nature of the carrot and potato united, and is said to be a wholesome food. HOES.—The Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday says, Sales of 200 hoes, averaging 300 lbs. and 300 somewhat heavier, at \$4; 150 hoes dividing on 200 lbs. at \$4.25. Lard.—A sale of 2,000 kegs No. 1 at 7 1/2 c per lb. Green Meats.—Sales of 1,000 Hams and 1,000 Shoulders at 53 and 33 c.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-Ninth Congress—First Session. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1845. SENATE.—Several executive communications in answer to resolutions were presented and appropriately referred. The morning hour was then occupied by the presentation of numerous anti-Texas and other petitions, and the disposal of a variety of miscellaneous matters. Mr. Cass then called up his resolutions, offered last week, directing the naval and military committees to enquire into the state of the defence of the country, and to report on the expediency of increasing the army and navy. Mr. Cass supported his resolutions by some appropriate remarks, in which he alluded to the peculiar position of this country, relative to the Oregon difficulties. He was very severe upon the course of the British. Mr. Mangum dissented from the views of Mr. C., and expressed himself rather warmly upon certain subjects connected with the Oregon negotiations. Mr. Allen replied and advocated the resolutions. Mr. Archer spoke on the other side, after which Mr. Cass was about to reply, when Mr. Jarnagin arose and announced the death of Mr. Peyton of Tennessee. Mr. Niles said the resolutions were innocent enough in themselves, but regretted the course the debate had taken. He thought the matter was now in the hands of the Senate, and that the executive had something further to do with it. He hoped protection would be given to our citizens in Oregon. He thought that when Great Britain should see we were in earnest she would come to terms. Mr. Crittenden had no objection to the resolutions, but regretted that the mover of them (Mr. Cass) should have expressed himself so warmly. Mr. Cass, in explanation, said he thought we were upon a question of a war. Mr. Webster spoke in the speech of Mr. C. as creating unnecessary alarm. He had, however, no objections to the resolutions. Mr. Sevier made a strong speech against England; and gave it as his opinion that we shall have war. Mr. Berrien went into the merits of the Oregon question, and hoped it would still be managed in the same conciliatory spirit in which it commenced. After further debate, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.—The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The first business in order, was the consideration of the following joint resolutions reported from the committee on Territories, and which had been made the special order for the day. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Texas shall be one, and is hereby declared one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. Be it further Resolved, That until the representatives in Congress shall be appointed according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of Texas shall be entitled to choose two representatives. As soon as they had been read, Mr. McConnell moved the previous question. Mr. Herrick of New York, moved to lay them on the table. On this motion a division was ordered, and the result was yeas 63, nays 142, so the House refused to lay them on the table. The question then being on sending the demand for the previous question, tellers were ordered, and the result was—yeas 85, nays 85. So there was a second. On the question "shall the main question be now put?" the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted—yeas 108, nays 90. So the House having decided that the main question should be put, it was put in the following form: "shall the joint resolutions be enacted, and ordered to be read, this day?" The vote was—yeas 141, nays 67. So the resolutions were ordered to a third reading, and being read, the question was on their passage. On this, Mr. Rockwell, of Mass., took the floor and made a speech against the resolutions. He concluded by moving to re-commit the resolutions to the committee on Territories, with instructions to report them back with a provision abolishing slavery. Here a long and tedious discussion arose, as to whether the previous question, already ordered, would be exhausted after the House should have passed upon the motion to re-commit. Mr. Doolittle moved a call of the House without success. The question then being decided that the main question would be on the motion to re-commit. Many members thought otherwise, and an appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, but it was sustained by a vote of 92 to 77. The motion to adjourn was then renewed, and again defeated. The question then being on the motion to re-commit, that Gen. Cass's decision was sustained, and it was reconsidered. The decision of the Chair was then reversed, the effect of which was to bring the House to a vote on the passage of the joint resolutions.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The debate in the Senate on Tuesday, on the resolutions of Gen. Cass, in reference to the defenses of the country, was extremely interesting. He addressed the Senate at length, upon the subject of our foreign relations. He reviewed the Oregon question and the present state of our negotiation in regard to that territory. The ground which the President assumes in his Message upon that subject, he considers the true American ground, and he goes for supporting him to the full extent, and at all hazards. He referred to, and quoted parts of the speeches of Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel, upon the grounds of our title to Oregon, stated by the President in his Inaugural Address. His comments were most dignified and striking. In truth, his whole speech was able, patriotic, and just, and will meet with a most ready response from the people of the whole country. He delivered, too, shows, what some counted that Gen. Cass can speak, as well as fight, and write. He was followed by Mr. Mangum, also in a very able and striking speech. Mr. M. did not approve of the resolutions, because he preferred any such subject as that looked to by the resolutions, to

INDIANA U. S. SENATOR.—Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT, has been elected by the Legislature of Indiana, U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March last. Mr. Bright is an able man and a good Democrat. He succeeds Smith, Whig; and this makes the representation of that State in the Senate entirely Democratic.

From a Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1845. DEAR SIR—You will perceive that Congress is getting along very quietly, and without much of interest or excitement. The quiet and unceremonious manner in which the fire-brands of the Abolitionists are "laid on the table," has the effect to extinguish them at once, and dampens marvellously the zeal of their advocates. Adams has made several faint efforts to get up a fight upon that subject, but finding it "no go," he presently abandons his petitions to their fate. In truth, the old man's fighting days are almost numbered—the hand of age lies heavily on him, and his palsied limbs, and tremulous voice, proclaim too surely, that his career, whether for good or evil, must speedily terminate.

I hope the President's Message has been well received with you. It is certainly one of the most able papers I have ever read; and those who complain of it, must indeed be hard to please. I think there never was a stronger disposition to support the Chief Magistrate, in the positions taken by him in his message, than now exists in the Democratic party; and I am glad to see that the violent portion of the Whigs, manifest no disposition to condemn his views upon that most important question, the settlement of Oregon.

There was a discussion of considerable interest in the Senate to-day. It grew out of certain resolutions, (I did not hear them read, and they have not yet been reported,) introduced by Gen. Cass—the purport of which was, I believe, to enquire into the state of our defences, &c. The resolutions were supported by Cass and Allen, in very able speeches, and opposed by Mangum and Archer, who, by the bye, took occasion to sustain the positions of the President in regard to the Oregon question, for which, I learn, they were taken soundly to task by some of the more ultra of their party.

Rumor is rife in this city, that the British Plenipotentiary, immediately after the reception of Mr. Buchanan's last letter, (which is certainly "a clincher") wrote to his Government for further instructions, and that he has recently received dispatches directing him to re-open the negotiation if possible. If this be true, (and as Packenham has not been recalled, I think it more than probable that it is,) we may infer that the British Lion is disposed to "take a curl or two out of his tail," and moderate his roaring. Depend upon it, Great Britain will pause a long while before she will attempt to whip us out of the territory to which she knows we have a better claim than any other power on earth. I think there will be great unanimity upon the subject in Congress—for, while the Whigs will avail themselves of every opportunity to grumble at and attack the Administration, they will hardly venture to refuse their co-operation in the necessary defences, and preparations of the country.

The West is united almost to a man upon this subject, and I do not believe that all Europe combined could now take Oregon from the United States. The order of the day in the House of Representatives for to-morrow, will be, I understand, the resolutions of Judge Douglas, of Illinois, providing for the reception of Texas as one of the States of this Union. I think it probable the resolutions will pass without debate, and thus will be consummated one of the chief objects of the last great political struggle. From what I can learn, I feel satisfied that the present tariff will be modified. Indeed its inequalities and its burthens are so glaring and so heavy, that the eyes of all parties are becoming opened to them. I had an opportunity, lately, of conversing with several intelligent Whig merchants of Baltimore, upon this subject, and found that they nearly all agree in the opinion that instead of benefiting them, it is every day doing serious injury to their business. I have not time to write more at present, so good night.

\*An interesting sketch of this debate will be found under our Congressional head.—(Ed. SPIRIT JEFFERSON.)

Who Pays the Duty?

The Lynchburg Republican thus answers this question:—"There is a certain class of politicians in this country, who contend, as we believe, in opposition to reason and common sense, that the importer, and not the consumer, pays the duty.—We would respectfully ask this class, why it is, if this be so, that advantages are to accrue to the starving millions of England from the abolition of the Corn Laws? If an American dealer imports in England 1,000 barrels of Corn, pays the duty in the English ports, and then sells to the consumer without additional cost, what matters it to the consumer or the purchaser, whether that duty be one or two dollars? It matters not at all. But the reverse of all this is the case. The consumer pays the duty, and hence the almost universal clamor of that class in England, for a repeal of the odious Corn Laws, that the people may be supplied with provisions at the lowest possible prices.

The results are the same under all the tariff systems. A duty is nothing more or less than a tax upon the people, and whether it be large or small, comes out of the people's pockets, the sophistry of the Whig party to the contrary notwithstanding."

The trial of C. J. McNALLY, charged in five several indictments with embezzling, loaning, or appropriating to his own use the public moneys, commencing in Washington on Wednesday. J. M. Carlisle and E. Stanton, Esqs. Counsel for the prisoner, and P. R. Fendall, Esq., prosecuting Attorney. The case has excited much interest, and will require several days to try all the counts.

Hon. HENRY CLAY.—A letter in the Albany Journal, from N. C. Child, Esq., states that Mr. Clay goes to Cuba this winter for his health.

STILL BURNING.—We have seen several statements that a portion of the ruins of the Great Fire in New York, in July last, was still burning, but were inclined to doubt them, until assured by a citizen of our town who viewed the ruins a few days since, that such was actually the case. Near the whole block has been rebuilt, in a most costly and magnificent style.

Albert J. Tirrell, charged with the murder of Mrs. Bickford at Boston a month ago, has been arrested in New Orleans, and fully committed to await the requisition of the Governor of Massachusetts. When arrested on board a ship just coming into port, he attempted to jump overboard, but was prevented.

The mother and brother of Mrs. Amos Kendall, were burnt to death a few weeks ago at their residence in Missouri. Their house caught fire from the burning of the prairie, on which they resided. Thus, has this family been again plunged in deep distress.

Melancholy Casualties.

Several accidents have occurred at Harpers-Ferry, and in its neighborhood, the present week, some of them most calamitous in their results.— On Monday, a negro man, TOM COOK, lost his life by drowning. He was engaged in getting ice, on the river, and was by some means drawn under. On Tuesday, an aged and respectable citizen, MR. MARCUS GORE, was crushed to death by the Cars, on the W. & P. Railroad. The cars overtook him on the bridge below the Island Mill, and the passage being narrow, he was caught in the arm of the engine, and literally broken to pieces. He was interred on Tuesday, and his sad and melancholy fate, seemed to have been deeply lamented by his fellow-citizens.

On Wednesday, Capt. WILSON, conductor on the burthen train of the Baltimore road, lost one or both hands, if not his arms, by a concussion of the Cars whilst attempting to fasten the connecting bolts.

One or two other accidents, quite as serious as the above, have occurred during the week, but we were able to learn so few of the particulars, that we do not feel authorized to say any thing further about them.

The Baltimore Sun states, that on Monday, as the train was going up on the B. & O. Railroad, when near the 12 mile post, a man by the name of PHILIP FLAHERTY, was caught up by the cow-catcher, and before the train could be stopped, had both his legs broken.

Dismissal of Wm. R. Elliott. In the Criminal Court of Washington, last week, the Grand Jury found a presentment against William R. Elliott, for causing the death of Z. W. Kendall, by shooting him with a pistol in self-defence, when he was attacked by and retreating from the said Kendall, on or about the 23d day of August, A. D. 1845, on the evidence of Henry McPherson."

On the finding of this verdict, the counsel for the prisoner moved his acquittal, and after a somewhat protracted discussion of the various points involved, by Mr. Hoban, (the prosecuting attorney) he acquiesced in the application, and Mr. Elliott was discharged.

"Democratic Sentinel." The able and enterprising Editors of the Baltimore Republican and Argus, propose publishing a weekly paper, to be devoted to politics, news, commercial transactions, &c., at the low price of one dollar per annum, in advance. The paper will be of a good size, printed on new type, and will give, we doubt not, a very general history of all passing events.

Those of our Democratic friends wishing a Baltimore paper, can now have choice between the daily Argus and Constitution, or weekly Sentinel and weekly Constitution. To one, or both of them, should they give their support.

Death of Commodore Elliott. Com. JESSE D. ELLIOTT, Commandant at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, died in that city on Wednesday evening 10th inst., of a dropsical affection, after an illness of six months.

The remains of this brave and distinguished officer were consigned to the grave, at Philadelphia, on Saturday, with the funeral honors which were due to his public services.

Southern Literary Messenger.

On the 1st January, 1846, a new volume of this Magazine will be commenced. We have given the Prospectus for the same in our columns of today, that every reader might be fully aware of the claims the "Messenger" would have for support. To Virginians, need we appeal in behalf of this work?—It should be their pride as well as pleasure, to render all the aid they can give, cheerfully and unasked for. The Messenger is emphatically a Southern periodical, and the only one, too, of which the South can boast. It should receive, as the whole country concedes that it deserves, a liberal, generous, and ample support.

To the Humane.

The past few weeks has been extremely hard weather on the poor Partridges, and the sympathies of the sportsmen may well be awakened in their behalf. We regret to learn, too, that many of our country friends are now trapping them for table use, and that dozens of them are offered for sale in all the towns of the county. An old marksman assures us, that if the same course is persisted in for the remainder of the winter, there will not be left one good flock of Partridges. We therefore hope this ill-treatment towards this favorite bird of our region, may be discontinued, and that none be trapped, unless it is the intention to keep them during the winter and then turn them loose.—Masters should see that their servants have no traps, for we are assured that on many farms hundreds are caught by the negroes and sold, without their knowledge at all. See to it, then, and let all unite, to save the Partridge from such heartless and cruel destruction.

The Ray.—The "Ray and Literary Offering," published by Messrs. Vandeford, Meeks & Co., has been merged in the "Baltimore Visitor," which paper will be furnished to subscribers in its stead. "The Ray" was a well conducted paper.

The Ladies of Washington City held a Fair during the last week, for the benefit of the new Presbyterian Church erected for the Rev. S. Tuston.

For the Spirit of Jefferson. MR. EDITOR—I was gratified to see in your last paper, the attention of our citizens called to the beautiful Portraits now being executed by Mr. Atwood. I have had the pleasure of examining several of them, and to my eye, though no connoisseur in the Art, they seem, as you have very justly remarked, "not only beautiful in execution but life-like in resemblance." That Mr. A. is an artist of no mean pretensions, the portraits he has already executed strikingly demonstrate.

As his stay here will be limited to a week or two, at farthest, I would advise all who may wish a fine portrait of themselves or any member of their families, to call on Mr. A. immediately. An opportunity so favorable as the present, of securing a good portrait, but seldom occurs.

A Friend to the Art.

SUICIDE.—A girl named Hannah Childs, aged 21 years, committed suicide, in this county, on Monday the 8th inst. by taking arsenic. We learn from Mr. Wm. Bender, with whom the deceased lived, that sometime since she left his house to spend a few weeks with some of her acquaintances—that on her return she stopped for several days with a colored man and his wife, between whom an altercation occurred while she was there; and afterwards when it became known where she had been, she became mortified at her indiscretion, and threatened to hang herself. Nothing having been said about the matter for a considerable length of time, it was supposed she had abandoned her purpose; but being in this place on the 8th she purchased the poison, and that night committed the dreadful deed.—Martinsburg Republican.

EDUCATION CONVENTION.

As we have lost the run, somewhat, of the proceedings in this Convention, we avail ourselves of the Report furnished the "Free Press," by JOHN S. GALLAHER, Esq., one of the Secretaries of the Convention.

EDUCATION CONVENTION.

This body, embracing nearly 200 special delegates, assembled on Wednesday the 10th instant, WILLIAM H. MACFARLANE, Esq., in the chair. The Convention was finally organized, by the appointment of Gov. McDOWELL as President, who delivered a most beautiful and heart-stirring speech, which seemed to awaken new zeal in the bosom of every one present.

Eight Vice Presidents were chosen, to wit: Judge John T. Lomax, Judge Edwin S. Duncan, Thomas J. Randolph, Esq., of Albemarle, Dr. Spicer Patrick of Kanawha, Allen T. Carpenter of Mason, William H. B. Clearland of Richmond City, James H. Caron of Frederick, and Samuel Waits of Norfolk county.

The Convention was in session three days, holding morning and evening sessions the two last. Various plans of Education were submitted, and the Committee on Common Schools reported in favor of the present system, declaring it to contain the elements of the best scheme, that could be adopted. But not so thought others. SAMUEL M. JANNEY of Loudon and DANIEL M. ENGLISH of Ohio county presented a Minority Report, declaring against the efficiency of this system, and proposing a plan of District Schools, embracing that reported by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund in 1841.

The principal features of this system are, to divide the counties into districts, for which School Commissioners are to be elected by the people, instead of being appointed by the Court.

To support the schools, which are to be common to the children of all, a tax is to be laid by each County. The aggregate of which is to be applied with the quota received annually from the present Literary Fund. It is calculated that the price of tuition per annum for each scholar will not exceed six dollars. Every child now educated, even in the plainest way, costs not less than \$12. The object seems to be, to do away the distinction between indigent and other children—to level upward.

The Convention broke up harmoniously, but I still doubt, as I have done from the first, the success of any such scheme this winter. We have too many wise men in our Legislative halls, and in the struggle to have the paternity of a scheme, which will be defeated. I hope I may prove to be in this case a false prophet. In the mean while, during the maturing of a system, let the people continue to pour in their memorials—let them march up to the difficulty and say they are ready to be taxed for this great purpose, and then the Legislature will be kept up to the proper point.

VACANT JUDGESHIP.—We have already heard of a number of gentlemen whose names will be urged for the vacant Judgeship. The following is a list: Hon. Wm. Taylor, J. W. Brockett-brough, Esq., of Rockbridge; Rush Floyd, Esq., of Montgomery; Mr. Thompson, State Senator, from Kanawha; Col. Kenney, of Rockingham; and Joel Pennybacker, G. B. Samuels, and Joseph Sallies, Esqs., of Shenandoah. [Augusta Democrat.]

GREAT FIRE AT BRIDGEPORT.—Fifty-one Houses destroyed.—A fire broke out in the town of Bridgeport, Ct., about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, destroying a large amount of property in the most business part of the town.

THE WEATHER.—At Albany, on Saturday, the cold was very severe. The thermometer at the Argus counting room stood; at 7 a. m. at 2 degrees below zero; 9 a. m. 2 below, and at 10, 1 above zero. On Sunday the weather moderated, and at sunset a mild-rain set in.

At Decatur, Ga., on Friday, at sunrise the mercury in the thermometer was at 13 degrees below zero. At Springfield, Ill. the weather has been unusually severe. The Journal of the 3d has the following paragraph:—"Winter commenced in earnest on Tuesday last. More snow fell by far on Monday night and the day following than all last winter. The weather immediately became cold, and the mercury on Tuesday night at nine o'clock, sunk to 22 degrees below zero."

CAUTION.—It ought to be generally known that white swellings are frequently induced by pressing bureau and other drawers into their proper position with the knee.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—The negro men confined in jail under sentence of death, made an attempt to escape by cutting a hole through the wall into the engine house. They had succeeded in making the hole, and breaking their handcuffs, so that they would have escaped had not the fact been discovered in time to prevent it. We renew the suggestion we made some time ago, of the propriety of building a new and secure jail. [Staunton Democrat.]

Miscellaneous Notices.

The citizens of Clarke county, friendly to the call of a Convention to amend the State Constitution, are respectfully invited to attend a public meeting to be held at the Court-house of said county on the first day of the next December Court, for the purpose of discussing that object. MANY CITIZENS. December 19, 1845.

Literature, for 1846.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER. A Monthly Periodical devoted to the dissemination of Literature and the Fine Arts. It has been established more than eleven years, during which it has stood at the head of American periodicals. It is published in the neatest style, and is very interesting and instructive reading—differing widely from a majority of our Publications, in the solidity and utility of its CONTENTS.

Novels, Tales, Poems, Travels, Essays, Critiques, Reviews, Historical and Biographical Sketches, Papers on the Army, Navy, General Politics and other National Interests, adorn its pages.

It cordially appeals for Support. Whilst it is distinguishedly the friend and advocate of the South and West, it is not sectional, having always circulated quite widely in the North and East, and having imparted a Higher National Character to the Periodical Literature of the United States. Its motto is "IN THE UNION AND FOR THE UNION! IN THE SOUTH AND FOR THE SOUTH!"

But the South and West should especially cherish it, as it is the only Literary Journal, of long and high standing, which the wide borders and the unindented and promoted rights and interests. During another year, it will seek to extend its usefulness and fame, and solicit the increased patronage of the public; and also invoke the aid of its present patrons, in extending its circulation.

ITS CONTRIBUTORS. Are numerous—embracing Professional and Amateur Writers of the first distinction. To the present efficient corps, new writers will be added, and neither trouble or expense will be spared, to make the work eminently worthy of patronage.

The 21st volume of the Messenger, No. CXXIV, will commence on the 1st of January, 1846. Each number contains 64 Super Royal Octavo Pages. It makes during the year, a large and elegant volume.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE. In order to reduce the Postage as much as possible, the Messenger will be published on lighter paper, but of THE BEST QUALITY. Subscribers are invited to send in their orders, on the following LIBERAL TERMS.

Single copy, \$5 per annum. Club of five, \$20, or \$4 per copy. Club of ten, \$35, or \$3 50 per copy. Club of twenty, \$65, or \$3 25 per copy. THE MESSENGER FOR NOTHING. Who will procure us 4 new subscribers and send \$20, shall receive the Messenger gratis; or \$4 in money and in the same proportion for a larger number of subscribers. B. B. MINOR, Editor and Proprietor. Richmond, Va., Dec. 19, 1845.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam. Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry," "Balsam of Spilargia," "Wild Cherry Compound," &c. Another "Wester's Balsam of Wild Cherry," mispelling the name, and forging certificates to resemble those of the true Balsam. "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry" is the only genuine. The rest merely imitate the name of the original, while they possess none of its virtues.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Philadelphia," blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front with the signature of H. WISTAR, M. D. This will be enveloped herewith, with a new wrapper; copy right secured, 1844, on which will always appear the written signature of "J. BUTTS."

A fresh supply of the Genuine Balsam, received and for sale by JOHN H. BEARD, Charlestown.

The Markets.

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

DAILY MARKET, DECEMBER 17, 1845.

DEAR SIR.—Our Flour and Grain market has been firm, and considerable sold from stores at \$5 75 for both Howard Street and City Mills. Quota superfine flour from stores at \$5 75, and from cans at \$5 50. Red Wheat \$1 12 to \$1 16 for good to prime; white Wheat \$1 18 to \$1 22. Rye 78 cents; yellow Corn 72 cents; white Corn 70 cents; Oats 42 cents; Cloverseed \$7 to \$8 50; Flaxseed \$1 25; white Beans \$1 20.

CATTLE.—There was a large supply—sales for fair extent, to average \$2 15.

LIVE HOGS.—A full supply, with a small demand—the price has declined 1 cent to \$5 25; the latter for small parcels of choice lots. Killed Hogs for family, \$5 12 to \$5 25, and to packers \$5.

BUTTER.—Best print, from most approved dairies, sold at 25 a 37 1/2 cents per pound. Honey, in the comb, 18 1/2 cents per pound. Eggs 18 1/2 a 22 cents per doz. Apple-butter 6 cents per quart.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

At New York, on Monday, a few bales of cotton were sold to shippers at former prices. Nothing was done in flour except for city use; a few hundred barrels brought \$6 7 1/2; an offer was made and refused for Western canal at \$6 3 1/2; Baltimore City Mills sold at \$6 37 1/2, at 1000 bushels; nothing doing in wheat, rye, or corn.

At Philadelphia on Monday, there was no new feature in cotton; holders were firm, with light stocks, and small sales. The flour market remains steady, with limited export demand, and the former appear firm at \$6 for standard brands, a fraction less having been refused. Nothing doing in Corn meal. No arrivals of transactions in any kind of grain. Clover seed sold at 65 a 65 50.

MARRIED.

On the Bridge at Harpers-Ferry, on Wednesday the 17th inst. by the Rev. James Sankin, Mr. JACOB KOLBY to Miss MALINDA SMITH—all of this county.

On Saturday evening the 15th inst. by the Rev. Thos. D. HOWARD, Mr. WM. F. FREDERICKS, of Harpers-Ferry, to Miss SOPHIA HILLIARD, of Leesburg, Loudoun county, Va.

At Harpers-Ferry on Sunday evening the 14th instant, by the Rev. James Sankin, Mr. JACOB KOLBY to Miss MALINDA SMITH—all of this county.

On the 8th inst. in Staunton, by the Rev. T. T. Callahan, GEORGE W. STRATTON, Esq., of Mason county, Va., to Miss MARY, daughter of the late Dr. John King, of Dinwiddie.

On the 20th ult., by the Rev. E. L. Dulin, Mr. HARRISON MCCORMICK to Miss MARY DEHAVEN—all of Frederick county, Va.

On the same day, by the same, MR. SAMUEL DAVISON to Miss MARTHA JANE HYATT, all of Frederick co., Va.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. A. H. Boyd, MR. SAMUEL HARDY to Miss MARY S. MARCH—all of Winchester, Va.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. S. V. Blake, MR. SAMUEL J. MCCORMICK to Miss MARIA C. NEWTON, daughter of the late Augustine Newton, all of Alexandria.

On Wednesday the 10th inst. by the Rev. S. Gover, MR. CHARLES LEVIZY, to Miss MARY F. ROSE, all of Loudoun county.

Last Arrival—Prospects of War.

GREAT FALL IN DRY GOODS. THE undersigned have just returned from the Eastern cities with a fresh supply of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Drugs and Medicines, Cedarware, Stationery, Confectionary, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c., which they will sell much lower former prices. Dec. 19. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

200 LBS. FEATHERS, just received and for sale by S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. Dec. 19.

PINE APPLE CHEESE, just received and for sale by S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. Dec. 19.

A GOOD assortment of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., received and for sale low by Dec. 19. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

BRITISH LUSTRE—For cleaning Stoves, Crock Grates, &c., for sale low at Dec. 19. E. M. AISQUITHS.

DRESSING GOWNS.—Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns, for sale low at Dec. 19. E. M. AISQUITHS.

NIGHT LIGHTS. TAPERS in boxes to last one year, that will not burn more than a table spoonful of oil each night. Dec. 19, 1845. E. M. AISQUITHS.

Great Bargains. THE season being advanced, we offer the remaining part of our stock at Great Bargains. Those who wish to buy, will find it their interest to call on us. Dec. 19. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Christmas Presents. I HAVE now in store a large stock of Goods, suitable for Christmas Presents, which will be sold low at CHARLES G. STEWART'S. December 19, 1845.

Holiday Presents. JUST received from Philadelphia, a large supply of new and interesting books for holiday Presents, embracing a great variety. Parents, children and others, are very respectfully invited to call and examine them; they will be sold low. Dec. 19. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

BIBLES.—Large and small Bibles, plainly bound and elegantly bound. Scott's Commentaries, Barnes' Notes, Presbyterian Psalms and Hymns do do With many other religious works on hand and for sale by J. J. MILLER & WOODS. December 19, 1845.

To our Literary Readers. OUR Book Table is now furnished with Periodicals, Albums, Annals, Papers, &c., &c., from Taylor & Wildie's Periodical Depot, Baltimore. On our table may be found Wilmer & Smith's European Times, of late date; Brother Jonathan, for January, 1846; The Illustrated London News; American Metropolis; Literary Times (London Punch); Orange Girl's Voice; Joseph Chapman, Matilda, by Sue; West Point Cadet; Wing of the Wind; Feiler's Consulate, &c. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. Kabetown, Dec. 19, 1845.

ORANGES.—1 Box Oranges; 1 do Lemons, just received by Dec. 19. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

SLEIGH BELLS.—A few Strans received and for sale low by Dec. 19. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

CANDIES ASSORTED.—200 pounds just received and for sale by Dec. 19. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

EAGLE HOTEL—WINCHESTER.

Loudoun street, about the Centre of the Town. THIS long established House the Proprietor is determined shall be inferior to none, and being the entire owner of the establishment, and having the means of supplying his table from his Garden and other sources, his prices for board will be arranged accordingly, and lower in comparison with the other Hotels.

This Hotel has recently been fitted up with every thing necessary to render the travelling public comfortable. I have engaged Mr. Jacob Reamer, formerly of Taylor's Hotel, as superintendent, and who, from his long experience, will keep a good house, and one which will recommend itself. JOSIAH MASSIE, Winchester, Dec. 19, 1845—83.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late A. Mrs. Mary Timberlake, are requested to come forward and settle up. Persons having claims against the estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. RICHARD TIMBERLAKE, Admr. Dec. 19, 1845.

ESTRAY HOGS. STRAYED away from the Farm of Mr. John S. Packott, about the 24th of November last, THREE HOGS, one of sandy color, with black spots, one of dark color with black spots, and one a white hog with black spots. Any information leading to their recovery will be liberally rewarded. SAMUEL SHEETS. Charlestown, Dec. 19, 1845.

COME AT LAST. McKeever's Grain Threshing and Cleaning Machine. THERE is one of these Machines now at Mr. Richard Duffield's, which will be put in operation on Monday the 22d instant, if fair, if not, on the first day thereafter, and will continue for eight or ten days. Those having wheat to thresh, yet, will now have an opportunity to get it threshed and cleaned with less expense than by the single process of threshing with the ordinary machines. Farmers are respectfully invited to call and examine this machine. Dec. 19, 1845. M. MCKEEVER.

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold on Wednesday the 7th January next, at the late residence of Mrs. Mary Timberlake, dec'd, all of the Household Furniture, consisting of Several Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Several dozen Chairs, Sixty or Seventy yards of Carpeting, One Eight Day Clock, Tables, Bureau, Desk, and Sideboard, One Settee, One entire Sett of Dining Ware, Plates, Dishes, Knives and Forks, Silver Spoons, And various other articles of Household Furniture too tedious to mention.

—ALSO— Twenty or Thirty Head of Cattle, One Riding Horse, Three Colts, Upwards of one hundred head of sheep, Sixty or Seventy head of Stock Hogs, among which are some fine Brood Sows, One Two Horse Carriage and Harness, in good order, 1000 or 1200 Bushels of Wheat, 60 or 80 Bushels of Potatoes—an excellent article, 3000 Oak Shingles.

TERMS.—A credit of nine months will be given for all sums over \$5, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security, except the wheat, which will be sold for cash. RICHARD TIMBERLAKE, Admr. December 19, 1845.

Virginia, Jefferson County, Set: December Term, 1845, Of the County Court. IT is ordered, That the Clerk of this Court give notice in the papers, that the Court will take up the Appeal Docket, and try the cases therein, in their regular order, at the next February Term of the Court, without further notice to the parties. This Order, however, not to affect causes ready for trial at the January Term. A Copy—Teste. T. A. MOORE, Clk. Dec. 19, 1845.

SIEVES.—Clover-seed, Cockle, Meal, Sand and Coal Sieves, Also, Wove Wire, for Screens or Fans, to be had cheap at Dec. 19. THOS. RAWLINS.

Annals for 1846. JUST received, some splendid Annals for 1846, with many new and elegant bound books for Presents, for the approaching holidays. We would be happy to see the young gentlemen and ladies of our town and vicinity. Dec. 19. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Cheap Publications. JUST received, most of the new Publications just out—among them the Wandering Jew, complete for 60 cents. Dec. 19. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Fancy Notions for the Ladies. WE have just received a considerable addition to our stock of Fancy Notions. As we keep a little of almost every thing in this way, we cannot enumerate. We invite all to call and see them, whether they wish to buy or not, we will wait on them with pleasure, and charge nothing for looking. Dec. 19. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership. WE, the undersigned, have this day, in pursuance of the authority given the undersigned, John Sharff, by certain articles of agreement, dated the 27th of April, 1842, dissolved the partnership existing by virtue of said agreement. The undersigned Sharff, is fully authorized to take possession of all the partnership effects and property—take an inventory of the same—collect the debts due said concern—and settle all accounts with the same—and do all needful or necessary acts or things, for the purpose of closing and settling up the concern according to the provisions of said agreement. Witness our hands and seals May 25th, 1846. JOHN SHARFF, GEORGE F. LUDWIG. Teste, P. MCCORMICK.

Notice. THE undersigned would here give notice, that agreeably to the above, and the articles of partnership, with the several schedules thereto annexed, all the property, stock of every kind, books, accounts, and all papers due G. F. Ludwig and Sharff & Ludwig—are virtually in the possession of the undersigned, and are to be settled with him, or his authorized agent, Joseph Chapman. All debts strictly contracted agreeably to the articles of partnership, will be paid by the undersigned. The Yard will in future be carried on by me. Dec. 19, 1845. JOHN SHARFF.

Cash for Negroes. THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and likely. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give him a call before selling, as he will pay the very highest cash prices. He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charlestown. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to. WILLIAM CROW, Charlestown, Dec. 5, 1845.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Jacob Hunsicker and wife, to the undersigned, for the benefit of G. M. Cooper, dated on the 10th day of October, 1834, and of record in the Clerk's Office of Jefferson County Court, and pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Superior Court from Frederick county, of the 16th day of

Baltimore Advertisements.

MERCHANT'S 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.

JOHN WELLS & BENJAMIN F. SHOPE, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 20, Water St., Opposite Chesapeake. RESPECTFULLY inform their old friends in Baltimore and the adjoining counties, that they have opened a shop as above, and solicit a call from them.

COULSON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO WILLIAM EMACK.) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 4, S. Liberty St., Baltimore. KEEP constantly on hand a large and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-Staffs, &c., which they offer upon accommodating terms for cash, or the usual credit to punctual customers.

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

OBER & McCONKEY, 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.

J. B. KELLER, Publisher, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Lithographic Prints, Toy Books, Almanacs, Song Books, Plays, School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, etc., No. 236 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, 1845-65.

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, 1845-65.

SADDLERY HARDWARE. ALLEN PAINE, No. 310 Baltimore street, Baltimore. HAS on hand a large and very general assortment of Saddlery, Harness, and English Saddlery, Coach and Harness Furniture—both of his own manufacture and English Ware, imported by himself.

Articles for Coach-Makers. An assortment of handsome Coach Leases, Damask, Rattail, Patent Leather, Patent Carriage, Indian Rubber Cloth, Drab Cloths, Top Leather, Lamps, Bands, Moss, Elastic Springs, Turned Axes, Malleable Iron Castings, Oil Cloth Carpets, Bowls, Bent Felons, and a very superior article of COPAL VARNISH AND LEATHER VARNISH, With a great variety of other Goods in both branches of business: all of which will be sold on pleasing terms.

Dealers from the country are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders promptly attended to. All kinds of PLATING done at the shortest notice. Baltimore, Oct. 17, 1845-4f.

TO PRINTERS. Type Foundry and Printers' Finishing Ware-House. THE subscribers have opened a new TYPE foundry in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job or Fancy Type, Ink, Cases, Gallies, Brass Rule, Steel Column Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of matrices, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the trade. All the Type furnished by us is "hand cast." The Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns. N. B. A Machanist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work. Composition Rollers cast for Printers. COCKCROFT & EVERED, New York, Sept. 5, 1845-6m. 68 Ann St.

Liquors. JUST received, pure and unadulterated Old Rye Whiskey, Jamaica Spirit, Pale F. Brandy, Holland Gin, and Wines of every kind. CRANE & SADLER, Oct. 31.

Negro Blankets. A LARGE lot of heavy twilled Negro Blankets, at unusual low prices. E. M. AISQUITH, Nov. 21.

FOR SALE, In Mason County, Virginia, ON the South Western side, and five miles from the Great Kanawha river, and fifteen from the Ohio, a tract of 640 Acres of Land, Plentifully watered by running streams and a good Spring, and covered by a growth of valuable timber of every variety.

The region of country in which said Land is situated is a highly interesting portion of Western Virginia, and on many accounts desirable as a place of residence. The land lies high and undulating, the climate remarkably healthy, the soil is peculiarly adapted for grass, small grains of every sort, tobacco, &c., while the Creek Bottoms cannot be surpassed for the growth of Corn.

Persons wishing to engage in the grazing or wool-growing business, but who are prevented from want of sufficient extent of surface, would here be enabled to "graze their flocks upon a hundred hills."—All persons, who, seeking to better their condition, are bound for the "far West," would do well, before arriving at the "stepping off place," to pause on this our western border, and direct their observation to this hitherto overlooked, yet intrinsically valuable region of country. Virginians, particularly from the Eastern portions of the State, who find it necessary or expedient to emigrate—yet who are attached to the laws and customs of the Old Dominion—may here find a home, when, though beyond the Alleghanies, and on the opposite run of Waters, they may feel that they still tread the soil of that State which has given birth to six Presidents.

The terms of sale of the above named tract of Land will be suitable to those persons whose means are limited, and all such could not do better than to purchase. This is no fiction. Apply to Lawrence B. Washington, Buffalo, Mason County, Va., or to Benj. F. Washington, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. August 8, 1845-4f.

Furniture, Furniture! Cabinet-Making Establishment. THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Mill Creek and its vicinity, that he has just commenced in this place the

Cabinet-Making Business, in all its various branches. He has now on hand, and will manufacture to order at the shortest notice, every description of FURNITURE, which he will sell on liberal terms, and take in exchange, all kinds of country produce at market prices.

He would also give notice that he has provided himself with a good HEARSE, and will at all times be prepared to furnish COFFINS, (Walnut Cherry or Mahogany) and convey them promptly to any part of the County, at the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. A call from the public is most respectfully solicited, as by long experience in business and a desire to please, the undersigned believes he can give general satisfaction. SAMUEL SNOOK, Mill Creek, Berkeley Co., Va., Oct. 24, 1845-3m.

N. B.—To his old friends in Jefferson, he begs leave to say that he will be yet pleased to furnish them with any thing in his line. His wagon will deliver, regularly, Furniture at Smithfield, Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry. So look out, you that want good Furniture at a low price. S. S.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Dye-stuffs. THE undersigned is now receiving and opening one of the best selected assortments of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, &c. &c. ever offered in this market. They are fresh, and have been selected with great care. A call from those in want is respectfully solicited. Physicians Prescriptions put up as usual, with accuracy and attention. Oct. 3, 1845. JOHN H. BEARD.

Groceries. BROWN, Leaf and Lump Sugar; Tea, from 37 1/2 cts to \$1 per pound; West India, N. O., and Sugar House Molasses; Podang and best Rio Coffee; Cheese, and a general assortment of other Groceries. Halltown, Oct. 31, 1845. B. L. THOMAS.

Cashmere and Mouslins. WE have on hand a very large and well selected Stock of Cashmere and Mouslins, to which we invite the ladies to call and take a look. Oct. 24. HARRIS, HAMMOND & CO.

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings. THE gentlemen are particularly requested to call and examine our Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, as we have a great variety of new styles, which can be sold at prices to suit the times. Oct. 24. HARRIS, HAMMOND & CO.

Shirts, Shirts! GENTLEMEN'S Woolen Shirts, Silk do very super for sale by HARRIS, HAMMOND & CO. Oct. 24, 1845.

To Invalids. JUST received, a few pairs of those celebrated Electric Hair Gloves and Belts. Oct. 24. E. M. AISQUITH.

Line, Lime. 300 BUSHELS of Stone Lime on hand and for sale low by S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. Oct. 24.

Shaded Ombre Cashmere. A NEW and beautiful article for ladies' dresses, just received by CRANE & SADLER, Oct. 31.

Keep your Feet Dry. ONE case of very neat cork-sole water-proof Boots. Just received by CRANE & SADLER, Oct. 31.

DUPONT'S superior Powder, in small kegs, Shot of all sizes, and split and ribbed percussion caps, for sale by CRANE & SADLER, Oct. 31.

This Way for Bargains! AT JAMES CLOTHIER'S MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, Gentlemen of all tastes may be pleased. He has a Choice Assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Also, Satinets, of a superior quality and very cheap. The Goods that I now offer, have been selected with the greatest possible care, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. They consist in part of Blue, Black and Invisible Cloths,—French, English and American; Beaver Tweeds—a prime article for Over-Coats, at a low price; Plain Black, Ribbed and Cross-barred Cassimeres; Very fine French Cassimeres; Plain Black Satin, plain and figured Velvet and Merino Vestings; A variety of Plaid Lining for Coats and Cloaks. In short, every inducement will be given to those who are in want of Clothes, to buy of me, if they can be induced by low prices and Fashionable Goods. Oct. 10, 1845. JAMES CLOTHIER.

WHITE LEAD, in 10 and 25 lb. Tin Cans; Jinsed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, and a general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes, lately received and for sale by THOS. RAWLINS, Nov. 21.

Watches, Jewelry, &c. THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, with a large Stock of Goods, among which may be found—Gold and Silver Watches, (Jeweled) Gold, Silver, Glit and Silk Watch Guards; Fashionable Set Breastpins; Finger Rings, every variety; Bracelets and Necklaces; Silver, La Polka and Shell Tock Combs; Ladies' Work Boxes, from \$2 to \$5; Coral Necklaces and Armlets for children; Jet Breastpins from 6 1/2 up; Silk and Cotton Parasols; Christie's Galvanic Rings; And many other articles, all of which will be sold very low. Call and examine for yourselves. CHARLES G. STEWART, Charlestown, Nov. 14, 1845.

To the Owners of Horses. THE undersigned would give notice to Farmers and others of Jefferson, Clarke, and the adjoining counties, that he will give his attention exclusively to the cure of those dangerous diseases of the horse, the Fistula and Pole Evil. He has in his possession certificates from several gentlemen of Charlestown, who have seen a complete cure effected by his mode of treatment. His charges are ten dollars for curing either of the above diseases, and if there is no cure he will ask no pay. Receipts of his mode of treatment will be furnished for five dollars. DAVID SHRODS, Oct. 24, 1845-3m.

Staple Goods. THE attention of every one seeking bargains in Staple Goods, is asked to our stock of Super white and red flannels, Rodger's sup patent Welch do Negro Blankets, very cheap, Super Whitney do do all sizes, Cradle and Crib do do 4-4 and 7-8 brown cottons, Brown and bleached sheetings, 5 and 12 qr. Irish linens, bleached shirtings, good assort't, Furniture, bed room chaises, cold cambric, Cotton lins 1 and 1-2 lb bundles, PRINTS—Good dark calicoes only 6 1/2 cents per yard; great variety of other styles from 6 up to 31 cents. GROCERIES—A well assorted stock of super Family Groceries. QUEENSWARE—A general assortment. Oct. 24. MILLER & TATE.

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

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

Segars. A LARGE assortment genuine Imported Regalia Segars; Light and Dark Regalia; Regalia Cazadores; Canones; La Norma; Tabuco; Principe; Havana; Spanish and Half Spanish Segars. Also, 1 case super Peach Leaf tobacco, just received by THOMAS RAWLINS, Oct. 24, 1845.

Look Here, Sportsmen! I HAVE just received a large supply of Canister Powder; also Deatty's superior in keg, for retail; Shot of all sizes; Caps of extra quality; Gun Wads of all sizes. Powder Blanks, both horn and copper, Shot Bags, single and double, Lever charges for shot Bags, Nipple Wrenches, Gun Tubes; Also, a first rate new Double-barrelled Gun, which I can sell very low; dog chains, dog collars, single and double, &c. &c. for sale low by Oct. 10. JOHN H. BEARD.

SALT—30 Sacks Salt—on hand and for sale. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. Nov. 7.

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

Oil of Tannin for Leather. MONEY TO BE SAVED! The proprietors of this preparation say without any hesitation that it is the best article in use. It will not only keep harness bright and soft, but will restore old harness that has been taken poor care of, taking off the crust, and making it perfectly soft and pliable. It adds to the wear of harness or leather at least 60 per cent. It is an article that comes cheap, and is worth its weight in silver. Sold wholesale by CONSTOCK & CO., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 17, 1845.

Thomas Rawlins HAS just received a large and general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Carpenters' Tools, Groceries, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c. which he invites all to examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he is convinced that his assortment cannot be beat for variety or cheapness. Oct. 24, 1845.

The Ladies WILL please call and examine my assortment of Fire Irons, table cutlery, scissors, pen-knives, needles, &c., all new. THOS. RAWLINS, Oct. 24.

Third Arrival. JUST received at the "People's Cheap Store," a large stock of Dress Goods, such as new style Cashmere d' Ecosse; Do Mouslin de Laine; Black Alpaca, new style Fancy Prints; Also—Large Woolen Shawls; Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Linen Cambric do, black Silk Cravats; Irish Linens and Birdseye Draper. All the above goods are in store and ready for exhibition. Halltown, Nov. 7, 1845. B. L. THOMAS.

10 BUSHELS Chesnuts and 10 bushels Swabia Acorns, no hand and for sale low by Nov. 7. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

NEW STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THE undersigned having purchased the Stock of Goods of WILLIAM R. SEEVERS, in Berryville, with the view of transacting the mercantile business, are now receiving a very extensive assortment of

New and Seasonable Goods, which we pledge ourselves to sell low for CASH, or on the usual credit to responsible buyers.—The following Goods comprise a part of our stock, namely: Blue, blue-black, black, brown, dallas and invisible green, West of England, French and American BROAD CLOTHS, 6-4 plain and figured BEAVER CLOTHS of 6-4 colors; 6-4 PILOT, very superior; 6-4 Gold-mixed do.; Canada Cloth, a new article. CASSIMERES—6-4 French Cassimeres, plain and figured, new style; 7-8 do, superior; 7-8 Gold-mixed do.; 7-8 blue and black do.; SATINETTS—A large assortment, all colors and prices; VESTINGS—A magnificent assortment of new and elegant styles: Silk, Satin, Cashmere, black and figured Velvets, Medium and low priced Vestings. A large assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves; Hosiery.—Long and Half Hose of all descriptions; Gum Braces, black and fig'd Satin and Bombazine STOCKS; also, black Grosse de Rhine and Italian Gravats; Fancy Hdk's, Linen Cambric do; some very superior black Satin and fancy Scarfs; some very pretty black and blue-black Italian Crapes; 1/2 SHAWLS, the richest and most splendid assortment of the season. Some new styles CASHMERE DE COSSE,—among which will be found the celebrated and magnificent De Maintenon Pampadou, De Cardoville styles, now all the vogue; Crapo De Lanes, of a very rich style, shaded colors; Rep Cashmeres and Mouseline do Laines, being of the celebrated manufacture of Paturle, Lupin, Seiber & Co., comprising new and costly styles on extra superior Cloths; also, a general assortment of Ombre Mouseline do Laines; black and blue-black Silks; Bombazines, new style 6-4 Cloaking for Ladies; Calicoes, 250 pieces, from 6 1/2 cents up. RIBBONS.—A large assortment; Ladies Silk Tassels, Silk and Cotton Bindings; Oil Silk, Silk Sewings, Patent Thread; Spoon Cotton, Cotton Ball, Laps; Pins, Needles, &c.; Edgings and Insertions; White Goods of all descriptions; Flannels of all colors; Linseys, &c. &c. Also, a general assortment of Domestic.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Stationery, Hardware, Queensware, Paints, Oils and Dye-Staffs. Groceries.—All kinds of Groceries very cheap and no mistake, and indeed a great variety of other articles, making our stock very large and complete, all of which have been selected with great care. We pledge ourselves that no pains shall be spared to please all who may favor us with a call. We therefore respectfully invite you to examine our stock. BOTTLER & JOHNSON, Berryville, Va., Oct. 31, 1845-3m.

Diamond Pointed Pens. A FEW of these splendid Diamond pointed Pens, entirely a new article, at CHAS. G. STEWART'S, Nov. 7.

Lard Lamps. MY Stock of Lard Lamps is now complete—I have them from 50 cents to \$10. Also, extra Globes, Chimneys, Wicks and Paper Shades. Nov. 14. C. G. STEWART.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS of every variety and size, for sale by E. M. AISQUITH, Nov. 21.

Watches, Jewelry, &c. THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a new and splendid stock of Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, all of which have been selected with care, and can be sold as low as same qualities can be had elsewhere. C. G. STEWART, Nov. 7, 1845.

Negro Boots and Shoes. ON hand, a large lot of extra large size and heavy Negro Boots, double sole, of the best leather at the low price of \$2 50. Also, good heavy Boots for \$1 50, with a good assortment of strong Shoes, for sale by E. M. AISQUITH, Nov. 21.

Gentlemen's Water Proof Boots. A FEW pairs of double sole and double uppers sewed BOOTS, warranted Water Proof. Nov. 21. E. M. AISQUITH.

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

Hew's Liniment for Rheumatism. ALL Rheumatic persons have very good reason for retaining this Liniment, as it is an article that will set all rheumatic complaints at defiance. We wonder that people will suffer a moment with this distressing and excruciating pain when they can find a certain cure in this preparation. The certificates that the proprietors have, would astonish the most incredulous. Patients, who have been laid up for years, and who never expected again to be in health or without crutches, have been almost miraculously raised from their bed of pain, and restored to their friends, sound in their limbs and entirely free from pain of any kind. This is no fiction, but fact, and thousands who have used it can testify to its usefulness. Beware of counterfeits. Sold wholesale by CONSTOCK & CO., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 17, 1845.

FRESH TEAS.—Gun Powder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, just opened in the city of Nov. 21. THOS. RAWLINS.

SALT—50 sacks of G. A. and Fine Salt for sale cheap for cash, by WM. S. LOCK, Nov. 14.

"A Few More Left," OF that lot of Superior CLOCKS, which will be sold at reduced prices. All that have been sold have given ample satisfaction. Nov. 21. THOS. RAWLINS.

Groceries. JAVA, Rio and St. Domingo Coffee; Leaf and brown Sugar Syrup; Philadelphia Sugar-house Molasses, &c.—Constantly on hand and for sale cheap by Nov. 21. THOS. RAWLINS.

Ladies' Stockings. LAMB'S Wool, Alpaca, Merino, Worsted, and Cotton, black and white, of various qualities—also a few pairs real English Silk, very heavy and good, for sale very low at Nov. 21. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

PORTER, for sale by KEYES & KEARSELEY, Oct. 3.

BLANKS, of all descriptions, for sale at THIS OFFICE.

The Two Foxes.— Mrs. Child, in her letters from New York, vouches for the authenticity of the following curious incident in natural history.—"The narrow was one day in the fields near a stream where several geese were swimming. Presently he saw one of them disappear under the water with a sudden jerk. While he looked for her to rise again, he saw a fox emerge from the water, and trot off to the woods with the unfortunate goose in his mouth. He chanced to go in a direction where it was easy for a man to watch his movements. He carried his burden to a recess under an overhanging rock. Here he scratched away a mass of dry leaves and scooped a hole, hid his treasure within, and covered it up carefully. Then off he went to the stream again, and floated some distance beyond the flock of geese, and entered noiselessly along, with merely the tip of his nose above the water. But this time he was fortunate in his manœuvres. The geese by some accident took the alarm, and flew away with loud cackling. The fox finding himself defeated, walked off in a direction opposite the place where his victim was buried. The man uncovered the hole, put the goose in his basket, replaced the leaves carefully, and stood patiently at a distance, to watch further proceedings. The sly thief was soon seen returning with another fox that he had invited to dine with him. They trotted along merrily, swinging their tails, snuffing the air, and smacking their lips, in anticipation of a rich repast. When they arrived under the rock, Reynard eagerly snatched away the leaves, but lo! his dinner had disappeared. He looked at his companion, and plainly saw by his countenance that he more than misjudged whether any goose was ever there as pretended. He evidently considered his friend's hospitality was all sham, and himself insulted. His contemptuous expression was more than the mortified host could bear. Though conscious of generous intentions, he felt that all assurances to that effect would be regarded as lies. Appearances were certainly much against him, for his tail slunk between his legs and he held his head down looking sideways with a sneaking glance at his disappointed companion. Indignant at what he supposed to be an attempt to get up a character for generosity on false pretences, the offended guest seized his unfortunate host and cuffed him most unmercifully. Poor Reynard bore the infliction with the utmost patience, and sneaked off as if conscious he had received no more than might be naturally expected under the circumstances."

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the public. He may be found in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia. Nov. 28, 1845.

JOHN BLAIR HOGE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia, WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan, &c. Office over the Superior Court Clerk's Office. Nov. 7, 1845-3m.

N. CARROLL HASON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PRACTISES in the Courts of Clarke, Warren, Jefferson and Loudoun counties. Office in Berryville, Virginia. Oct. 24, 1845-3m.

A. J. O'BANNON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HAVING settled permanently in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., will continue to practice in the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke counties. And having devoted his undivided attention for the last eight years to the practice of law, he feels prepared to attend efficiently to any business with which he may be entrusted. Office over E. P. Miller's Store. Sept. 19, 1845-3m.

WM. LUCAS & BENJ. F. WASHINGTON HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, will attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke. Office the same as heretofore occupied by Lucas & Benjamin. Charlestown, Aug. 15, 1845-4f.

The Senior Partner in the above Card would say to his friends and to the public generally, that he has again resumed, with renewed zeal, the practice of his profession, which the duties of public life, for the last few years, have compelled him to neglect. To all, then, who would entrust their business to his charge, he deems it only necessary for him to say, that he is again prepared, and heretofore, with all his energy, to do battle in their cause, and to protect, with all his ability, the rights and interests of his clients. He can generally be found, when not elsewhere professionally engaged, at his office in Charlestown. August 29, 1845-4f.

SAPPINGTON'S THREE-STORY BRICK HOTEL, WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, October 24, 1845.

CARTER'S HOTEL, WHITE-ROUSE, THE very liberal encouragement which the public has extended to this Establishment induces the Proprietor to hope that he may continue to deserve and receive a continuation of that patronage, and pledges himself that neither exertion nor expense will be spared in his efforts to please. A new and comfortable hack and horses kept for the accommodation of the public. ISAAC N. CARTER, Proprietor. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA., April 11, 1845.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SHEPHERDSTOWN, VIRGINIA. THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has leased and just newly fitted up the Brick House on main street, Shepherdstown, on the corner opposite Entler's Hotel, as one of public entertainment. From his friends in Jefferson and the neighboring counties, he would ask a call, as it shall be his constant aim to render his house in every respect comfortable and agreeable to visitors and boarders. Terms moderate, and made to suit the times. The BAR shall at all times be supplied with the choicest liquors, for the accommodation of the public. SHEPHERDSTOWN, July 18, 1845-4f. ELY CONLEY.

WILLIAM T. McDONALD, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, (Sign of the Watch.) HAS opened a shop one door East of J. H. McEndree's store, Shepherdstown, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. Lever, Horizontal, L'Epine, Musical, and repeating Watches, will be carefully cleaned, repaired and warranted, at the shortest notice, and moderate charges. Also—Particular attention given to the mending of Jewelry, Musical Boxes, Sun-shades, Spectacles, and all articles in the Jewelry line. He assures the public that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. Shepherdstown, Oct. 3, 1845-2m.

SALT—20 Sacks G. A. Salt; 10 do do do. For sale by B. HEFLEBOWER & CO. Dec. 5.

MANY LOVERS PUZZLE A MAID. Young Susan had lovers so many, that she hardly knew on which to decide. They all spoke sincerely, and promised to be All worthy of a true and true bride. In the morning she'd gossip with William, and then The noon would be spent with young Jerry, The evening with Tom, so among all the many, She never could tell which to marry. High ho! I'm afraid Too many lovers will puzzle a maid. Now William grew jealous and went away; Jerry got tired of wooing; And Tom having teased her to fix on the day, Received but a frown for his doing; So among all her lovers, quite left in the lurch, She pinned every night on her pillow, And meeting one day a pair going to church, Turned away and died under a willow. High ho! I'm afraid Too many lovers will puzzle a maid.

Miscellaneous. Love is the great instrument and engine of nature, the bond and cement of society, the spring and spirit of the universe. It is of that active, restless nature, that must incessantly exert itself; and like the fire, to which it is so often compared, it is not a free agent to choose whether it will heat or no, but it streams forth by natural results and unavoidable emanations, so that it will fasten upon an inferior, unsuitable object, rather than none at all. The soul may sooner leave off to exist, than to love; and like the vine, it withers and dies, if it has nothing to embrace. Now this affection in the state of innocence was happily pitched upon its right object; it flamed up in direct favor of devotion to God, and in collateral emissions of charity to his neighbor. It was a vital and a virgin fire, and diffused as much from that which usually passes by this name now-a-days, as the vital heat from the burning of a fever. [Dr. South.]

The government of our appetites and corrupt inclinations, will make our minds cheerful and easy. Contentment will sweeten a low fortune, and patience will make our sufferings light.

The failings of good men are commonly more published in the world, than their good deeds; and one fault of a well-deserving man will meet with more reproaches than all his virtues praise: such is the force of ill-will and ill-nature.

How singular and terrible circumstances can alter a man's mind, and change the color of his thoughts. One passion may become so furiously triumphant over his whole nature, as to silence and swallow up every other feeling of his heart.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—Give me the liberty of the press, and I will give to the ministers a verbal house of peers—I will give him a full swing of the patronage of his office—I will give him the whole host of ministerial influence—I will give him all the power that place can confer upon him, to purchase up submission, and overawe resistance; and yet I will give him the liberty of the press, and I will go forth to meet him undismayed—I will attack with that mighty engine the mighty fabric he has raised; I will shake down from its height corruption, and bury it beneath the abuses it was meant to shelter.—Sheridan.

Mrs. CAULDE is dead—thank heaven—Caulde having attributed the cause of her illness to wearing thin shoes. Mrs. C. says— "I've never got cold with the shoes I've worn yet and isn't likely I should begin now. No Caulde; I wouldn't wish to say any thing to accuse you; no, goodness knows, I wouldn't make you uncomfortable for the world,—but the cold I've got ten years ago. I've never said any thing about it,—but it has never left me. Yes; ten years ago the day before yesterday. How can I recollect it? Oh, very well; women remember things you never think of; poor souls! they're good cause to do so. Ten years ago I was sitting up for you,—there, now, I'm not going to say any thing to vex you, only to let me speak: ten years ago, I was waiting for you, and fell asleep, and the fire went out, and when I woke I found I was sitting right in the draft of the key hole. That was my death Caulde, though don't let that make you uneasy, love; for I don't think you meant to do it."

Punch intimates that although Mr. Caulde's reports are ended, the reports by Mrs. Caulde are extant, and may yet be made public; then the world will know what an aggravating man Caulde was.

A WESTERN INTRODUCTION.—"Miss Wiggins, let me make you acquainted with an uncle of his; just come down from Iowa county, the town of Freemantle, village of Breadbabe—come away here to mill (they had not milled yet, up there)—Uncle this is Miss Wiggins, John Wiggins's wife, up yonder on the hill (other side of the marsh—you can see the house from here. She's come down to meet.")

THE REVELLE gives the following as a "general epitaph."—"Born, toiled, worried for food, clothing and equipage. Sought after the phantom of happiness and died."

A painter in Connecticut, who was fond of hearing his works praised, was one day told that Judge Smith did not think very favorably of a painting of his. "Oh," said the artist, "what is his opinion good for? he isn't a judge of painting, he's a Judge of Probate."

A New York journal states that a boy having got his father's snuff box, indulged so immoderately in the titillating dust that he sneezed himself to pieces. His remains having been gathered up by a coroner's inquest was held over them, when the enlightened jury returned a verdict of "snuffed out."

A newspaper and a Bible in every house, a good school in every district, all to be valued and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supports of virtue, morality, and civil liberty. So said Franklin.

The factions Tom Sheridan, on hearing his father speak of the antiquity of his family, starting at the time that the original name was O'Sheridan, humorously observed—"No doubt of that, father: no one has a better right to the O, for we owe every body."

Goop For His.—At one of our fashionable watering places recently happened a self-important foreigner, who, upon hearing the dinner bell ring at half past three o'clock, exclaimed—"Is it possible that you dine at this early hour in this country? Why I have not been used to dining till 7 or 8 o'clock in London." "Our second table folks dine here very late also," was the reply of a Yankee present.