

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 expiration of the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until arrears are paid. Subscriptions for less than a year, must in all cases be paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuation. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until 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 desirous 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. Certificates of the benefit derived from this instrument, and the opinions of Professors Jackson, Mutter, Wm. Harris and others, will be shown on application 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 Oyster 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 prepared 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.

JOHN F. BLESSING,
From Baltimore,
PRESENTS his compliments to the appetites of the citizens of Charlestown, and wishing them long continued and oft renewed appetitions, announces his readiness to minister to their cravings for Pound-cake, Confectionary and other delicacies of the seasons, as they "in gradation roll."
He may be found located in the Store-room formerly occupied by the late C. W. Aisquith, where he will, in the very nick of time, furnish all necessities required for parties, weddings, &c., prepared so conformable to every palate, that he who has tasted their excellences once, will desire to taste them again, and he who tastes them oftentimes will relish them best.
Charlestown, Dec. 12, 1845.

FRUIT TREES.
MESSRS. G. & J. TAYLOR, of Adams county, 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 order 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, Cyprus 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 Produce.
W. M. G. SHIPLEY,
for J. CRONISE & SON.
Dufield'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 descriptions 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, Slippers, &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 Tobacco, 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 widely 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 flame—
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 victory's sky
The crown was given to thee:
"Mild stars and brightest planets stand
The Orb of Liberty."

General Intelligence.

WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT.—The whole of last week was taken up, says the Hagerstown Herald of Freedom, with the trial of the Cushman W. Case. It was submitted to the jury late on Saturday night, which, after a short consultation, returned 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 imported about 60,000 bales, not one of which was produced from 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 misdemeanors only by the Peers, who give their verdict, 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 English 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 needy. 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.

It could not confer a greater benefit upon the English poor than by procuring the adoption of that measure. Indian meal may be imported into that country and sold at as much more than any other kind of flour, and it is just as palatable and nutritious as the best of wheat flour, at the same time it may be used in as great a variety of ways. If the Europeans could get into the way of using Indian corn, it would, in the course of a few years become as much a necessity of life as potatoes. 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 parliament 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, whenever a storm arises 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 papers, that several parties of emigrants are getting ready to start for California. One body, consisting of a thousand in number, contemplate leaving Arkansas next spring. Another and more numerous 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 subject 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 anxious 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 condensation 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 government, 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 duties, should be abolished, and ad-valorem duties substituted in their place—care being taken to guard against fraudulent invoices and undervaluation, 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 discriminate for revenue, and might sink that revenue 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 articles, of great bulk and weight, will bear a higher duty for revenue. There is no instance within the knowledge of this department of any horizontal tariff ever having been enacted by any one of the nations of the world. There must be discrimination for revenue, or the burden of taxation 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 demanded 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 experience 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 a revenue, 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 obtained, at the lowest revenue duties, on the articles now subjected to duty; but if Congress desire a larger revenue, it should be procured by taxing the free articles rather than transcend, 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 fallen to \$66,064.90. Nearly the entire amount, therefore, 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 bagging 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 preventive of war than armies or navies, forts or armaments. If our manufacturers consume 400,000 bales, it would cost them \$2,000,000, whilst selling the manufactured fabric for \$84,000,000; and they should be the last to unite in imposing heavy taxes upon that great interest which supplies them with the raw material out of which they realize such immense profits. Accompanying 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 increased 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 prohibition, and if not reduced will ultimately compel their advocates to resort to direct taxation 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 direct or indirect, is conferred by the same clause of the constitution. The words are: "The Congress 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 object 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 total prohibition.

The constitution declares that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." 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 object 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 prohibition, 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 consumption 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 in proportion to their property. To counteract, as far as possible, this effect of the tariff, the duties upon luxuries, used almost exclusively by the rich, should be fixed at the highest revenue standard. This would not be discriminating in favor of the poor, however just that might be within the revenue limit; but it would mitigate, as far as possible, that discrimination against the poor which results from every tariff, by compelling them to pay a larger amount of the taxes than if assessed and collected on all property in proportion to its value. In accordance with these principles, it is believed that the largest practicable portion of the aggregate revenue should be raised by maximum revenue duties upon luxuries, whether grown, produced, or manufactured, at home or abroad.

An appeal has been made to the poor by the friends of protection, on the ground that it suggests the wages of labor. In reply, it is contended that the wages of labor have not augmented since the tariff of 1843, and that in some cases they have been diminished.

Where the number of manufacturers is not great, the power of the system to regulate the wages of labor is inconsiderable; but as the profit of capital invested in manufactures is augmented by the protective tariff, there is a corresponding increase of power, until the control of such capital over the wages of labor becomes irresistible. In view of the conflicts that result from the exercise of this power, the government, by protective duties arrayed itself on the side of the manufacturing system, and, thus augmenting its wealth and power, soon terminates in its favor the struggle between man and money—between capital and labor. When the tariff of 1843 was enacted, the maximum duty was 20 per cent. By that act, the average of duties on the protected articles was more than doubled. But the wages of labor did not increase in a corresponding ratio, or navigation; and that, injured as these interests may be by foreign tariffs, they ask no countervailing tariffs at home to increase the injury.

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 duties only, open our ports to all the world, and nation 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 freely into her ports, in exchange for her exports.—And if England would now repeal her duties upon our wheat, flour, Indian corn, and other agricultural products, our own restrictive system would certainly be doomed to overthrow.

A long argument follows, showing the ill effects of a high tariff upon our agricultural interests, 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 drawback of our duties on foreign exports carried through our ports to Canada is shown, and an extension of the system recommended, so as to permit 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 settlers 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 issue 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 suggests 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 there coining of foreign gold and silver, large quantities of which are brought into that city by immigrants and otherwise, and also paid for duties and containing a considerable portion of the revenue. The foreign coin does not circulate in the way of business, but if this passed through the mint, they would go to swell the amount of federal coin, or constitutional currency in circulation, and reduce the amount of paper. A considerable amount of foreign gold coin has, during the present year, under the directions 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 inconsiderable, and the government could be readily protected from all losses of such sums by adequate bonds, and the power, by law, to convict and punish as criminal all who embezzle the public moneys. It is believed, under such a system, that no loss would take place, and that the public moneys would be safely kept and disbursed in gold and silver.

The Secretary then proceeds thus: This government is made by the constitution, the guardian 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 supply such a currency, by an efficient mint, and by general regulations of the coinage, but in vain will it attempt to regulate its value, if the government is made or regulated by its use, and expels it from circulation, or drives it out of the country, by substituting the paper of banks in all the transactions of the government.

There is nothing which will advance so surely the prosperity of the country as an adequate supply of specie, diffused throughout every portion of the Union, and constituting, to a great extent, the ordinary circulation everywhere among the people. 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 no protracted depression at another; nor

will labor ever be robbed of its reward by the depreciation 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 extent, 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 periodical 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 diminished. Whilst a sound and staple currency guards the manufacturer against excessive importations from abroad, it protects him from disasters at home, and from those ruinous speculations, in which so many thousands are reduced to bankruptcy. 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 overwhelmed in a common ruin. The currency is reduced below the wants of the country, by a sudden and ruinous contraction; and the labor and industry of years are required to repair the mischief. Stability, both in the tariff and the currency, is what the manufacturer should most desire. 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 that 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 principles 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 frequent; 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 information necessary to the preparation of plans for improving and increasing the revenue, ordered by Congress. Some answers, says the Secretary, have been received, from friends as well as opponents of the tariff; but the Secretary regrets that the manufacturers, with very few exceptions, have declined answering these questions, or communicating any information as 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 unassuming 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 brilliant, 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 acquirements. Besides, they are lazy creatures. Who arise early this wash and iron and bake? Their mothers. Who scrub the floor, mend the stockings, and wash the dishes? Their mothers do all, while their beautiful daughters are standing before 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 himself 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 pleasant way to our journey's end.

Hope is the ruddy morning of joy, and recollection is its golden light; 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 another sun.

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

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. Disguise it as we might, it resolved itself into a question of power. 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. He was followed by Mr. ALLEN of Ohio, in defence of the resolutions, and of the ground taken by Gen. Cass, who introduced them. He showed that there was nothing in them novel or extraordinary. The state of the negotiations upon the Oregon question called for the most decided action on our part. That in a similar crisis, in regard to the Northeastern boundary, Congress placed at the disposal of the President, fifty thousand men and ten millions of money. And, for himself, he was willing to assume the responsibility of taking the highest ground upon this subject, which the nature of the case seemed to demand. He rejoiced to hear the sentiment advanced by the Senator from North Carolina, that when the final step was taken, that there would not be an anti-war man in the Union. He hoped it would be so. And if, indeed, it were true, we should be able to cope successfully, not only with Great Britain, but with the whole hosts of royalty which opposed themselves to Republican progress. Mr. ARCHER, of Va., followed in opposition to the adoption of the resolutions at this time; although, he said, if pressed to a decision now, he should vote in favor of them. He considered it an unnecessary display of patriotism, to introduce them in such haste, even before the committee was appointed to whom they were to be referred. Gen. Cass rose to reply, when a message from the House announced the death of Mr. Peyton of Tennessee, and the Senate adjourned. Gen. Cass has, of course, the floor to-day, when he will probably reply to so much as has been said in opposition to his resolutions, and fortify them still stronger by the vast resources of his experience and well stored mind, and the promptings of that true American feeling—that ardent and pure patriotism—which has so much distinguished him. But it is understood that Col. BIXON intends to offer a resolution at once, to authorize the arming and equipping two hundred thousand men, and that he is in readiness for any emergency.—This, it is said, he desires to do, without argument or bluster; but in the spirit of firm and determined patriotism—in that spirit, which asks for nothing but what is right, and submits to nothing that is wrong.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 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. 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, Calihulla 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 5 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.

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. For the benefit of our Whig friends, who have been so much mortified at the result, we copy the remarks of the Richmond Whig, the leading organ of the Whig party. The Whig's opinion of Mr. Smith does not tally very well with some of the croakers in this region, and shows that those who have the best means of knowing the gentleman intimately, give no credence whatever to the thousand and one silly rumors that embittered opponents, or personal enemies, have circulated for years concerning the Governor elect. Speaking of the election of Governor, and the familiar name which has been attached to Mr. Smith, "Extra Billy," the Whig of Thursday says:—"This is the gentleman heretofore known as 'Extra Billy,' or 'Surplus William,' terms growing out of certain allowances made him as a mail contractor, out of the ordinary course of law, in the Administration of General Jackson.—They ought to be obsolete, now that he is Governor, and probably were employed against him at first, more for party playfulness than any thing else. "William Smith, Esq., will, in our opinion, make a first rate Governor. We doubt if his party could have selected a more energetic man. True, we preferred Dr. Brockenbrough, or Robert G. Scott, for their greater expansion and liberalization—possibly we might have preferred some others of the Democracy—and it had been easy to select others if it had been an open question. But we say, without fear of the events falsifying the prediction, that Mr. Smith will make a good Governor, and one disposed, we believe, to unite with the grand movement now in progress, to redeem the honor and reputation of Virginia through a diffusion of education, and her fortunes by means of a vigorous prosecution of improvements and manufactures." Virginia Legislature. But little of interest has transpired in this body, since our last, save the election of Governor—a full report of which will be found under our Legislative head. The Senate adjourned on the 15th, to the 5th January, and in the other House, it is fair to presume, but little will be done until after the Holidays. Among the Petitions presented, we notice the following:—By Mr. WALL, of the citizens of Frederick, that the Banks may be allowed to issue small notes. By Mr. FURSTEN, of citizens of Clarke county, for the passage of an act incorporating a female seminary in the town of Berryville and county of Clarke. By Mr. TURNER, documents connected with the Harpers-Ferry Manufacturing Company, for a charter. Texas and Oregon. By a reference to our Congressional reports, it will be seen that the joint resolutions for the admission of Texas, passed the House on Tuesday, by a vote of 141 to 56. The resolutions of Mr. Cass, 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, were also passed unanimously by the Senate. Mr. Allen has also given notice that he will introduce a bill to authorize the President to give immediate notice for the cessation of the joint occupation of Oregon. The Military Preparations in England. The New York Courier in noticing the extensive preparations making in the dock yards of England, says:—"Beyond all doubt in our mind, they are intended solely to guard against the anticipated contingency of Louis Philippe's death. That event is supposed to be not very far distant; and when it takes place, 'Young France' and the Prince de Joinville, are expected to give England quite enough to do. By arming such a contingency England hopes to avoid it; and hence her activity in increasing her steam navy." Private intelligence received in this city, (says the Philadelphia Keystone), from an influential gentleman in Dublin, states that the preparations made in the dock yards there at present, exceeds any former period. Men are not only offered an increase of wages, for the purpose of increasing the number, but in case of sickness, it is understood, their pay does not stop! We incline to the belief that all this preparation is a ruse on the part of England, to frighten us out of the Oregon claim; but in either point of view, our government should prepare itself for any emergency. Our thanks are due to the friend in Washington, for his letter on matter and things at the Federal head. Should his stay be protracted, we have promise of hearing from him again, for which we, as well as our readers, will be thankful. We are under obligations to JOHN S. GALLAHER, Esq., of the Senate, and Messrs. TURNER and TOWNER of the House of Delegates, for various favors received during the last week. During the cold weather of last week, we notice that several persons, mostly laborers on the public works, were frozen to death in the neighborhood of Cumberland.

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. From the proceedings, published under the head of "the voice of the Democracy of Allegheny county," we extract the following:—"We have seen, with surprise, a movement by some Democrats, calculated to produce an erroneous impression as to the position of the Democratic party of Allegheny county, in regard to the Tariff, and the policy of the National Administration. "Having fully concurred in, and with entire unanimity supported the principles set forth by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, and its nominees, James K. Polk and G. M. Dallas, we conceive it to be our duty to declare our sentiments, and to deny that the late informal meeting at the Exchange Hotel, or the Hollidaysburg Convention, expresses the opinions of the Democracy, or meets with their approbation. Therefore "Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the honesty and integrity of President Polk, that he will carry out faithfully the principles upon which he was elected, and that he will prove himself worthy of the trust confided to his hands. "Resolved, That we are now, as we were in 1840 and 1844, in favor of a Revenue Tariff—affording such protection to agriculture, commerce, navigation, and the mechanic arts, as that object will admit of—even-handed justice forbids the oppression or burdening of any portion of the Union, or class of citizens, in order to protect and cherish another. All should be fostered alike by the Government. "A letter from an intelligent Pennsylvanian, under date of December 7th, published in the "Union," thus refers to the warm reception given to the Message in the Keystone:—"I am proud to inform you, that the patriotic message of the people's President, James K. Polk, is received here with the most unanimous favor, and his manly, independent, and truly American views, in relation to all the great interests of our glorious land, highly approved of by the great body of the masses who assisted in elevating him to his present exalted and commanding position. However much his opinions in relation to the Tariff may be condemned by the Whig party of this State, let me assure you, Sir, the great body of the people—the laboring classes, the mechanics, the agriculturists, in short the honest and simple of the State, will stand by the President and sustain him to the last, in every line of his message in relation to the Tariff. He has proven himself to be truly and emphatically the poor man's friend—the people's President." The Report of the Postmaster General. We have read this able and clear document, and we see in it evidences of efficiency and skill in the management of this important Department, which must result in lasting and very great benefits to the government, and cannot fail to reflect the highest degree of credit upon its worthy head. We agree with all the suggestions of improvement made by the Report, except as to the change of the postage rates. And we have no doubt but that the alteration in this particular, proposed by Mr. Johnson, would be a change for the better, but we think we can improve upon his suggestions in one or two particulars. Instead of five cents postage on a single letter for fifty miles and under, we would establish this rate of postage for all distances of one hundred miles and under.—And this distance should be ascertained by the most direct public route between the point of starting and the point of destination. And we think, too, that the present provision for the distribution of newspapers to all points under thirty miles should be retained. We agree with the Postmaster as to the other changes in the rates of postage, viz: Ten cents on a single letter for all distances between one hundred and three hundred miles, and over three hundred miles fifteen cents. We observe with great pleasure, and recommend to the especial approval of our readers, the economy which is shown to exist in the administration of this Department; and the saving that has already occurred to the government in the letting of contracts in the New England States and the State of New York. The amount thus saved is \$252,752; from which, if we deduct the expenses for new routes since the 4th of March last \$36,200 we have a net saving of \$216,552 to the Department and to the country; notwithstanding the extraordinary increase of mail routes. This is only from one quarter of the Union; and if we assume the data furnished by the Postmaster himself, the reasonable conclusion is, that in the renewal of the contracts for the other portions of the Union, which will be done between this and the first July, 1846, over one million of dollars will be saved to the Government! being fully one-fifth of the whole annual expenditures heretofore of this Department. There are other parts of the Report which we would like to notice, but we must forbear for the present, hoping that our readers will give it an attentive perusal, when it comes before them. We invite attention to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, found on our outside to-day. It is a masterly production, and though we are under the necessity of greatly abridging it, yet sufficient is given on the subject of the Tariff, &c., to understand thoroughly the Secretary's views. 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 COSS, 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 cowcatcher, 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. Charleston, Dec. 17, 1845.

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. MACFARLAND, 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. Cleland 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 worthy of 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 undivided 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 increase 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 Spilanthol," "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, Charleston.

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 cars 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 KOLLEY to Miss MALINDA SMITH—all of this county.

On Saturday evening the 15th inst. by the Rev. Thos. D. HOWARD, Mr. WM. F. PRITCHARD, 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 COVENS to Miss ISABELLA AMANDA WEANING, daughter of Mr. John Weaning—all of the above named places.

On the 8th inst. in Staunton, by the Rev. T. T. Cassinger, 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 has 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.

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 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. Charleston, 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 fair 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. [Free Press copy.]

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. JOHN SHARFF. Dec. 12, 1845.

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 Charleston. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to. WILLIAM CROW, Charleston, 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 November, 1845, rendered in a suit therein lately pending, in which said Cooper was plaintiff and said Jacob & wife defendants, he will on the 5th day of JANUARY, 1846, before the Court-house door for Frederick county, in the town of Winchester, proceed to sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the reversionary share of said Jacob Hunsicker, as one of the heirs of his deceased father, Peter Hunsicker, in a certain

Tract of Land, situated in Jefferson county, Va., adjoining the lands of Jesse Payne, Thomas Campbell, and others, and being the same that was allotted to, and is now held by Mrs. E. Hunsicker, the widow of said Peter, and for her dower in his real estate. The aforesaid share of said Jacob therein being one-eleventh.

Only such title will be conveyed as is vested in the undersigned under the deed of trust referred to above. R. E. BYRD, Trustee. Dec. 12, 1845—14.

Commissioner's Sale of Land. BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Superior County of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, rendered on the 6th day of this month, the undersigned, as the Commissioners appointed by the said Decree, will offer for sale before the door of the Court-house of Jefferson County,

On FRIDAY the 19th day of December next, the following portions of the Harwood estate, belonging to the heirs of the late Dr. S. W. Washington, viz: So much of the said Estate as has been assigned to John B. Packett and wife, as will pay the sum of \$763 97 cents, with interest on \$664 54 cents, part thereof, from the 1st day of April, 1845, till paid; and one-fourth of the costs of suit and expenses of sale, beginning with a small tract of 9 Acres, 1

