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

VOLUME 2.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, DECEMBER 5, 1845.

NUMBER 21.

# SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

JAMES W. BELLER, (OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FRW 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.

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

STADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 20 cents for each continuance. 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.

#### Batimore Advertisements.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL, Charles Street, near Baltimore Street, BALTIMONE.

MESSES. HOPKINS & FIELD having leased the above establishment, are now ready to receive visitors, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and

that of the Virginia public especially.

The house has undergone a thorough repair, and no pains nor expense will be spared to render it a desirable abode, to all who may favor us with their support.

A. M. HOPKINS,

WM. FIELD, Late of Bucks County, Pa. Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845-1y.

#### JOHN WELLS & BENJAMIN F. SHOPE MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 20, Water st., Opposite Cheapside, ESPECTFULLY inform thier old friends in R SPECTFULLY inform the district states, that they have opened a shop as above, and solicit a call from them. They have now on hand a new and fashionable stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which will be offered on the most reasonable terms Goods will be made to order at the shortest notice, and no fit, no pay. Give them a trial before going elsewhere. Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—6m.

## COULSON & CO., (Successors to William Emack,) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

No. 4, S. Liberty st., Baltimore, K EEP constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c., which they offer upon accommodating terms for cash, or the usual credit to punctual customers.

Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—6m.

JOSEPH SIMMS & SONS' BALTIMORE STOVE & SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, S. E. CORNER OF LUMBARD AND LIGHT STREETS Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845-86\*

### 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.

Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—\$5.

#### J. B. KELLER, Publisher, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Lithographic Prints, Toy Books, Almanacs, Song Books,

Plays, School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, etc., etc. No. 226 BALTIMORE ST., NEAR CHARLES,

BALTIMORE, MD. LL the CHEAP PUBLICATIONS regularly re-A ceived. Mahogany Looking Glass and Picture Frames, of all sizes and patterns, manufactured to order. - Baltimore Oct. 3, 1845-\$5.

#### GILLINGHAM & ANDERSON. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE

North West Corner Pratt & Light Sts., Baltimore A RE prepared to supply Country Merchants with both Foreign and Domestic Hardware, in every variety.

Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—\$2.

#### HAYWARD, FOX & CO., PROPRIETORS OF THE MARYLAND REFINED STOVE WORKS,

And Manufacturers of

TOVES, Parlor Grates, Hollow Ware, Cooking Ranges, Copper and Tin Ware, of all kinds, Hot Air Furnaces, for Public and Private Buldings.

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

Orders from the Country will be promptl attended to, and their friends in the Valley of Vi ginia, can have their Cans sent on regularly every morning by the Rail-Road. Terms low,

Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—\$5.

# Look Here, Sportsmen! I HAVE just received a large supply of Canis-ter Powder; also Beatty's superior in keg, for retail; Shot of all sizes; Caps of extra quality;

retail; Shot of all sizes; Caps of extra quality; Gun Wada of all sizes.

Powder Flasks, both horn and copper, Shot Bags, single and double, Leaver 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.

Hats and Caps. FINE Beaver Hats;
Wool and Glazed do.;
Cloth Caps.
Oct. 24. HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co.

# LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON, RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the public. He may be found in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR HOGE, ATTORNET AT LAW, Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia, VATILL give prompt attention to all business ventrusted to his care in the Counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan, &c.

17 Office over the Superior Court Clerk's Office.

N. CARROLL MASON, ATTOMMEN AT LAW. PRACTISES in the Courts of Clarke, War-ren, Jefferson and Loudoun counties. Oct. 24, 1845—3m.

A. J. O'BANNON. ATTORNIET AT LAW, H AVING settled permanently in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., will continue to prac-tice in the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frede-rick 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.

#### A CARD.

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

Office the same as heretofore occupied by Lucas & Bedinger. Charlestown, Aug. 15, 1845-tf.

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 pubic 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, as 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—tf.

DENTISTRY.

P. McCORMICK respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson that he will visit Charles-town, professionally, on the 8th December, and re-

## SAPPINGTON'S

THREE-STORY BRICK 型型型压力。

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 op-posite Entier's Hotel, as one of public entertain-ment. 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 visi-ters and boaders. Terms moderate, and made to

The BAR shall at all times be supplied with the choicest liquors, for the accommodation of the Shepherdstown, July 18, 1845-tf.

# SADDLERY HARDWARE.

ALLEN PAINE, No. 310 Ballimore street, Ballimore,

HAS on hand a large and very general as sortment of

Plated Steel, Brass and Japanned Saddlery, Coach and Harness Furniture—both of his own manufacture and English Ware, imported by

Also, Saddle Trees, Hog Skins, Buckskins, Buff and Scarlet Cloth Saddles, Three-Cord Silk, de. de.

# Articles for Coach-Makers.

N assortment of handsome Coach Laces, Da-A mass, Rattinett, Patent Leather, Patent Can-vass, Indian Rubber Cloth, Drab Cloths, Top Leather, Lamps, Bands, Moss, Elliptic Springs, Turned Axles, Malleable Iron Castings, Oil Cloth Carpets, Bows, Bent Fellows, and a very superior

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.

I Dealers from the country are invited to call

and examine his Stock.

Orders promptly attended to.

All kinds of *PLATING* done at the shortest

Baltimore, Oct. 17, 1845-tf.

#### LOREN MORSE, Manufacturer of Ladies and Children's Shoes,

OULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Charlestown and vicinity, that he continues to manufacture every variety of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Shoes, at his old Stand, at the North-east corner of Washington st., Charlestown, at the shortest notice, of the best materials, and at Baltimore prices.

Sept. 12, 1845—4m.

Brick for Sale. O'NE hundred thousand first rate Brick for sale, cheap for cash or good paper, by Oct. 24. WM. S. LOCK,

# General Intelligence.

Religious Denominations in the U. States.

The American Almanac for next year, to which we referred the other day, contains the following statement of the numbers, &c., of the various religious denominations in the United States:

Ø	是是可以可以使用的。 1000年11月1日 - 1000年11月1日 - 1000年1	Otte	RESERVE BROOM	Commu-
9	Names. Churc		Ministers.	nicants.
		75	709	1,071,800
夏	Prot't Episcopalians 1,2		1,286	72,099
ð	Presbyt's, Old School, 2,1	56	1,523	166,487
8	Presbyt's, New School, 1,4	94	1,263	120,645
흲	Cumberland Presbyt's, 5	70	300	60,000
	Other classes of do., 5	30	293	45,500
3	Dutch Reformed, 2	79	271	31,214
ĕ	German Reformed, 7	50	191	75,000
ű	Evang'l Lutherans, 1,2	32	501	146,300
ă	Moravians,	22	24	6,000
É	Methodist Episcopal,	855)(C	12,445	1,157,249
ŝ		SE P	1,300	60,000
ŝ	Reformed Methodists,	1729	75	3,000
ă	Wesleyan Methodists,		600	20,000
	German do. (Uni. Bre.) 1,8	00	500	15,000
3		00	250	17,000
ij,	Menonites, 4	00	250	58,000
3	Ort'xCongregational's, 1,4	NO. 0.36	1,275	202,250
ă		00	250	30,000
3	Universalists, 5'		500	60,000
ģ		2	30	5,000
S S S	Regular Baptists, 9,4		5,297	719,973
ā		7	22	3,055
ă	Seventh Day do. 6	0	52	6,000
ŝ	Free Will do. 1,16	ALCOHOLD R	771	61,372
á	Church of God do. 12		83	10,000
è	Reformed do. (Cam's) 2,50		1,750	200,009
9	Christian do. (Unit's) 68		782	35,000
	Christian do. (Onics)	_	102	55,000

Total 28,074 32,563 4,456,540 If we add to this 15,000 Churches for the different Methodist denominations above, the whole number of Churches will be about forty-five thounumber of Churches will be about forty-five thousand, employing about thirty-two thousand Ministers. Of these denominations, the Roman Catholics has increased the most rapidly, their Churches and Priests having doubled since 1834. They have twenty Ecclesiastical Seminaries, fifteen Colleges, and twenty-six Bishops. The Episcopal Methodists, however, are still the largest branch of the Church in this country; and, next to these, the Baptists.—N. Y. Evening Post.

BURNED TO DEATH .- We learn from the Frederick Examiner that, on Wednesday last, a boy about four years old, the son of Mr. Solomon Measel, residing three miles north of Frederick, during the temporary absence of the mother from the house, was burned to death.

IMPROVEMENTS AT MOUNT SAVAGE .- The Cumberland Civilian says-" The Mount Savage Company are about erecting an additional rolling-mill and seventy or eighty dwellings for the in-creased number of operatives."

ACCIDENT .- Mr. S. Cleaveland was severely injured at Frederick, Md., on Thursday last, by being run over by a hose carriage.

BURIED ALIVE.-The Apalachicola Advertiser says, that a family, with whom the editor is inti-mate, desired his attendance at the removal of the MARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

October 24, 1845.

October 24 remains of one of its deceased members. Prompt-

from the Atlas of yesterday, that the Great Whig party throughout the Union are about to raise by individual collections from their ranks, a sum of money equal to the value of the British half of Oregon, and make s present of it to Queen Victoria, in order to supply her with pin money. This is very disinterested indeed, and we hope when the money shall have been raised, that the whole universal Whig party will fit out some steam floats and visit the good Queen Mother in person, humbly hend their knees and supplicate here to humbly bend their knees and supplicate her to receive the money for her private uses and com-fort, and a token of their respect for, and allegiance to, her most sacred Majesty. Perhaps, by such a supplication, she will be induced to forego her claim on Oregon, and allow a Democrati Government and people to occupy what the whole world, with the exception of English subjects here and in Great Britain, acknowledges to be the sole property and territory of the United States— "The sublime spectacle would thus be present-

ed to the world, of a great political party, the Whigs voluntarily taxing themselves" to show a proper respect for the Queen of England, the type of their principles and the dear object of their affection and admiration.

[Boston Times, Nov. 15.

Friday's Boston Post contains the Lecture of Caleb Cushing, Esq., in that City on Oregon.— We shall give a summary of it, and should be glad to republish entire this "candid, patriotic and glad to republish entire this "candid, patriotic and exceedingly able address," as the Post justly calls it. It is a strong and logical argument, and, in a condemned form, presents clearly the impotence of the British claim, and the perfect title of the U. States to the ichole of Oregon: 1st, in our own right; 2dly, under Spain, and 3dly, under France. He thinks the existing panic on the subject as idle as it is incomprehensible, and has not the feintest apprehension of the imminence of war with Great Britain—confident, meanwhile, that when (if ever) it does come, it will cease only with the utter expulsion of her power from America. We thank Mr. Cushing for his deeply interesting and Amer-

FLOUR AT ALBANY .- The Albany Evening Journal of Monday says:—"There has been a per-fect avalanche of flour pouring into our city yes-terday and to-day. Every thing that could float has been loaded and forwarded to Albany. The Basin is crammed. We venture to say that at least 40,000 barrels are to-day affoat in our har-box

can exposition of this great question. On Texas

he was true to his country—on Oregon, he will win new laurels for his devotion to American

Mississippi Election.—The Mississippian, of the 14th inst., states that the democrats have elected the entire State ticket by a majority ranging from 8,000 to 10,000 votes, and all four members of Congress by a corresponding vote. In the Legislature, the democratic majority on joint ballot, will be about 56—in the House, 44; in the

to collect his rents, sent his servant forward to pre-pare his tenants for his visit. On reaching the residence of one, he found his servant taking a survey. "What's the matter, John," said he, "is the door bolted?" No sir, "said John, "but

## ELIJAH'S INTERVIEW.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL On Hore's rock the Prophet stood,
The Lord before him pass'd—
A hurricane in angry mood
Swept by them strong and fast;
The forest fell before its force,
The rocks were shivered in its course,—
God was not in the blast—
"Twas but the whirlwind of his breath,
Announcing danger, wreck and death!

Announcing analyst, week and ceath:

It ceased. The air grew mute! a cloud
Came muffling up the sun;
When, through the mountain, deep and loud
An Earthquake thundered on:
The frightened eagle sprang in air,
The wolf can howling to his lair,
God was not in the storm.

Twas but the rolling of his car,
The trampling of his steeds afar! Twas still again! and Nature stood And calmined her ruffled frame, When, swift from Heaven, a flery flood

To earth devouring came:
Down to the depth the ocean fled—
The sickening sun looked wan and dead;
Yet God filled not the flame,—
"Twas but the terror of his eye
That lightened through the troubled sky!

At last a voice all still and small,
Rose sweetly on the ear;
Yet rose so shrill and clear, that all
In Heaven and earth might hear:
It spoke as angels speak above,—
And God himself was there!
For, oh! it was a Father's voice,
That bade the trembling world rejoice!

# Miscellaneous.

THE THREE BRIDES.

A Thrilling Story. "Do you see," said the sexton, "those three hillocks yonder, side by side? There sleeps three brides whose history I am about to relate. Look there, sir, on yonder hill you may observe a little desolated house with a straggling fence in front, and a few attented apple. desolated house with a straggling fence in front, and a few stunted apple trees on the ascent behind it. It is sadly out of repair now, and the garden is overgrown with weeds and brambles, and the whole place has a desolate appearance.—
If the winds were high now, you might hear the crazy shutters flapping against the sides, and the wind tearing the grey shingles off the roof.—
Many years ago there lived in that house an old man and his son, who cultivated the few acres of arable ground that belong to it.

The father was a self-taught man deeply years.

The father was a self-taught man, deeply versed in the mysteries of science, and as he could tell the name of every flower that blossomed in tell the name of every flower that blossomed in the wood or grew in the garden, and used to sit up late at nights at his books, or reading the mystic story of the starry heavens, men thought he was crazed or bewitched, and avoided him as the ignorant ever shun the gifted and enlightened.— A few there were, and amongst others, the minister, and lawyer and physician of the place, who showed a willingness to afford him countenance, but they soon dropped his acquaintance, for they found the old man somewhat reserved and moreose, and moreover their vanity, was wounded on

rose, and moreover their vanity was wounded on discovering the extent of his knowledge.

To the minister he would quote the fathers and the Scriptures in the original tongue, and showed himself well armed with the weapons of polemic controversy. He astonished the lawyer with his

ling, and the lightning played above the roof; and though he went to Heaven in faith and purity, the vulgar thought and said that the Evil One had claimed his own in the elements. I cannot paint to you the grief of the son at this bereavement.— He was for a time as one distracted. The ter came and muttered a few cold and hollow phrases in his ear, and a few neighbors, impelled by curiosity to see the interior of the old man's dwelling, came to the funeral. With a proud and lofty look, the son stood above the dust and the dead, in the midst of the band of hypocritical mourners, with a pang at his heart, but serenity upon his brow. He thanked his friends for their kind-

ness, acknowledged their courtesy, and then strode away from the grave to bury his grief in the privacy of the deserted dwelling.

He found at last the solitude of the mansion almost insupportable, and he paced the ebony floor from morning till night, in all the agony of woe and desolation, vainly importuning heaven for re-lief. It come to him first in the guise of poetic inspiration. He wrote with wonderful ease and power. Page after page came from his prolific pen, almost without an effort; and there was a pen, almost without an effort; and there was a time when he dreamed (vain fool) of immortality. Some of his productions came before the world.—
They were praised and circulated, and inquiries set on foot in the hope of discovering the author. He, wrapped in the veil of impenetrable obscurity, listened to the voice of applause, more delicious because it was obtained by stealth. From the obscurity of vonder lone mansion, and from this obscurity of yonder lone mansion, and from the region, to send lays which astonished the world, was indeed a triumph to the visionary had

was indeed a triumph to the visionary bard.

His thirst for fame had been gratified, and he now began to yearn for the companionship of some sweet being of the other sex, to share with him the laurels he had won—and to whisper consolation in his ear in moments of despondency— and to supply the void which the death of his father had occasioned. He would picture to him-self the felicity of a refined intercourse with a highly intellectual and beautiful woman, and as he had chosen for his motto, "whatever has been done may still be done," he did not despair of suc-

cess.

In this village lived three sisters, all beautiful and accomplished. Their names were Mary, Adelaide, and Madeline. I am far enough past the age of enthusiam, but never can I forget the beauty of these young girls. Mary was the youngest and a fairer haired, more laughing damsel, never danced upon the green. Adelaide, who was a few years older, was dark haired and pensive; but of three, Madeline, the eldest, possessed the most fire, spirit, cultivation and intellectuality.—
Their father, a man of taste and education, and being somewhat above vulgar prejudices, permit-Their father, a man of taste and education, and being somewhat above vulgar prejudices, permitted the visits of the hero of my story. Still he did not altogether encourage the affection which he found springing up between Mary and the poet. When, however, he found that her affections were engaged, he did not withhold his consent from their marriage, and the recluse bore to his solitary mansion the young bride of his affections. Oh, sir, the vation. Lights were seen in the little parlor in about it smiled with the effects of careful cultimines peeped through the lattices, and the field mines peeped through the lattices, and the field without. Roses bloomed in the garden, jessahouse assumed a new appearance within and the evening; and many a time would the passenger pause by the garden gate, to listen to strains

its centre. All the temales shrieked, but the bride herselt made the response, with a steady voice, and her eye glistened with a wild fire as she gazed upon her bridegroom. When arrived at his house, she sunk upon the threshhold; but this was the timidity of a maiden. When they were alone, he clasped her hand—it was cold as ice! He looked into her face—"Madeline," said he, "what means this? your cheek is as pale as your wedding gown! The bride uttered a frantic shriek. "My wedding gown!" exclaimed she; "no, no—this is my sister's shroud! the hour of confession has arrived. It is God that impels me to speak. To win you, I lost my own soul. Yes, yes—I am a murderess! She smiled upon me the joyous affection of the young heart—but I gave her the fatal drug! Adelaide twined her white arms about my neck, but I administered the poison! Take me to your arms. I have less than the poison!

"at that moment came the thunder and the flash, and the guilty woman fell dead on the floor!"— The countenance of the narrator expressed all

"And the bridegroom?" asked I, "the husband of the destroyer and the victims—what became of

him?"
"He stands before you!" was the thrilling an-

Old Times.

"Whosoever shall inveigle or draw the affec-tions of any maide or maide servant, either for himself or others, without first gaining the con-sent of the parents or guardians, besides all the damages the parents or guardians, seemed and the damages the parents may sustain, shall pay to the plantation forty shillings for the first offence, and for the second, towards the same party, £4; for the third, shall be fined, imprisoned, or corporately punished, as the plantation court shall di-

and continueing in this sinful posture about half an hour, in which time he kyssed her and she kyssed him, or they kissed one another, as ye witness testified. Mr. Tuttle pleaded yt. Jacob had endeavored to steal away his daughter's af-fections, but yt. Sarah denied, and it did not appear to ye dourte; but, notwithstanding, as they had carried it in such a wanton, uncivil, and lacivious manner,' they were sentenced to pay, each of them, twenty shillings to the treasurer."

The American Review for October contains an interesting biographical sketch of Hugh S. Lea-gare, of South Carolina, in which occurs the follow-ing anecdote illustrating his power as an advo-

ecutors of Ball. The circumstances of the case were these: A Miss Channing, daughter of Mr. Walter Channing, (a merchant of Boston,) had married a Mr. Ball, of South Carolina, and carried him a large fortune, without any settlement. Mr. Ball, by his last will and testament, bequeathed to his wife all his fortune. Embarking at Charleston, for the North, on board the ill fated steamboat Pulaski, which blew up at sea on the coast of North Carolina in 1835, they both perished in that awful catastrophe. The question in the case was, which survived the other? If Mrs. Ball, then the legacy vested in her, and was transmissible to her sisters; if her husband, then the legacy had lapsed, fell into

ily.

Mr. Legare was engaged on behalf of Mrs. Ball's sisters. On the one side, it was contended that the husband, being the strongest, must have survived and the doctrines of the Civil Law on the subject of survivorship were relied on. Here, however, Legare was a master, and showed that all these presumptions must yield to positive testimoever, Legare was a master and showed that all these presumptions must yield to positive testimony. After the catastrophe, Mrs. Ball was seen flying wildly about the wreck, her voice heard above others, calling for her husband. Availing himself of this single but effecting fact—all that in the wild terror of such a scene could be known, Leagure converted it by the tragic powers of his eloquence, into an irresistible poof that the tender husband, whose name the wife shricked forth so distractedly, must have already perished. Uthe narrow theatre of that shattered deck, the was enacted, he said, a scene, to paint which all that the imagination of poetry could invent of the

Indian Funeral.—The Indians have peculiar customs which will not yield to civilization. An Indian burial took place at Alexandria, Louisiana,

Take me to your arms; I have lost my soul for you, and mine you must be!"

"And then," continued he, in a hollow voice,

The New Haven Courier favors the public with everal amusing extracts from the ancient records

records at a court held May 1, 1660—
"Jacobeth Murline and Sarah Tuttle were prosecuted " for setting down on a chest together, his arme about her waiste, her arm about his neck, rea

It was the case of Pell and Wife versus the Ex-

was enacted, he said, a scene, to paint which all that the imagination of poetry could invent of the most pathetic, must fail. "She called upon the husband upon whom she had never called in vain—upon whose arms she had ever leaned in danger—her stay, her rescue! She called, but he never answered: no, sir he was dead!"

Mrs. Ball's sister gained the suit, as also another point in the case which he argued—that the legacy was general and not specific.

Indian burial took place at Alexandria, Louisiana, Indian burial took place at Alexandria, Louisiana, a few days ago. According to a custom founded upon the roligious faith of the red man, all the worldly effects of the departed savage, including his rifies, shot pouch, skins—even a mare and colt belonging to him—were deposited with his remains in the tomb, to be carried with him, according to the romantic faith of his ancestors, to the sunny hunting grounds and floral valleys prepared beyond the grave by the "Great Spirit" for the reception of the good and virtuous, or the bleak and barren deserts and icy hills provided for the punishment of the depraved and vicious.

of the sweetest music, breathed by choral voices from the cottage. If the mysterious student and his wile were neglected by the neighbors what cared they?—Their enduring and mutual affection made their home a little paradise. But death came to Edon. Mary suddenly fell' sick; and after a few hours' illness, died in the arms of her husband and her sister Madeline. This was the student's second heavy affliction.

Days, months rolled on, and the only solace of the bereaved was to sit with the sisters of the deceased and talk of the lost one. To Adelaide at length he offered his widowed heart. The bridal was not one of revelry and mirth. Yet they lived happily, and the rose again blossomed in their garden. But it seemed as if a fatality pursued this singular man. When the rose withered, and the leaf fell in the mellow autumn of the year, Adelaide, too, sickened and died, like her youngest sister, in the arms of her husband and Madeline. Perhaps you will think it strange, young man, that after all, the wretched survivor stood again at the altar. Madeline I will remember her.—She was a beauty in the true sense of the world. She might have sat upon a throne, and the most loyal subject, the proudest peer, would have sworn the blood in her veins descended from an hundred kings. She loved the widower for his power and his fame, and she wedded him. They were married in that church—it was on a summer after noon—I recollect it well. During the ceremony, the blackest cloud I ever saw overspread the heavens, and the moment the third bride pronounced levels, the product peer, would have sworn the blackest cloud I ever saw overspread the heavens, and the most loyal subject, the proudest peer, would have sworn the blackest cloud I ever saw overspread the heavens, and the moment the third bride pronounced the product peer the blood in her veins descended from an hundred kings. She loved the widower for his power and her ever glistened with a wild fire as she gazed upon her bridegroom. When arrived at his house, she sunk upon the t a few words at the commencement of the inclement season of the year. Are you, gentle reader, provided in abundance with the good things of this life? Were you fortunate in inheriting a large property, or have you been prosperous in speculation or trade? In brief—do you possess houses, land, stocks—and are you in receipt of an income, far more than adequate not only to supply you with the necessary comforts, but with the luxuries of life? If the answer to all these questions be in the affirmative, Providence has clothed you with power greatly to assist and relieve many you with power greatly to assist and relieve many of the poor and meritorious of your fellow-crea-tures. This may be done, too, without any injutures. This may be done, too, without any injury to yourself, without curtailing your comforts, without imparing your health, without shortening your life. On the contrary, your mind will be soothed, your heart will be gladened, and your whole nature will be improved by acts of benevolence—while the relieved through your means, will offer up prayers for your welfare in this world and in the world to come. You will feel a nameless, an indescribable satisfaction in the discharge of such duties as we have referred to. You will feel elevated in your own estimation—your reflections will be calmer and sweeter—and even when wrapped in the arms of sleep, your slumber will be deeper and more refreshing. The future will gather a ray of light as from Heaven—the Divine attributes of virtue, of christianity, will be felt and enjoyed by you, and kindling under the hallowed influence of the Spirit of God, you will, every hour of your life, rejoice for the period when you awoke to a true sense of your duty as a sentient, conscious, responsible, and accountable being.

Aim High.

Aim High. What you do, perform well and labor to improve. Are you a lawyer? Rest not satisfied with being merely a pettifogger, a collector of bills, a pleader in the lower courts.—Study that you may take high rank. Aim to be a Parsons, a Hale, or a Greenleaf.

Are you a minister? Preach well and study your subject. Don't be a lazy, drawling Pastor of a meagre Church: elevate your people and put energy into them by your discourses; there is no reason why you should not be a Baxter, or a Bunvan, a Payson, or a Beecher.

yan, a Payson, or a Beecher.

Are you a mechanic? Let Arkwright and a Watt stimulate you; do your work well and charge accordingly; never suffer an article to go from your shop, that will not bear examination—that you would not be willing to stamp the makar's name your it. er's name upon it.

Are you a merchant? Be attentive to your business; understand perfectly what you are about; leave not your office too much in the hands of clerks; suffer not your accounts to go to loose ends; let a Gray or a Parker be your pattern—a

Are you a lumper, or a laborer? a fisherman or a clam-digger? Be faithful to your business and do every thing well;—it is the only way

Aim high. Go beyond others if you can; but study and labor that no one out-step you in your profession or business. Never be idle; never lose a moment by sloth and a lazy spirit; onward should be your motto, by day and night—year in

"your projects high,
Sink not in spirit; who aimeth at the sky,
Shoots higher much, than he that means a With such a course you will never be a dron —never sink in the gutter—never call upon Hercules to assist you. Facing opposition, slaying lions in your paths, scaling mountains, and leaping seas, you will conquer mightily—omnipotently we had almost said. Who will not aim high, nd make as it were earth and heaven subj

Modest Young Men.—We love a modest unassuming man, wherever we find him—in a counting room or a law office—at the bellows or the crank—at the roll-stand or the type-case—on a lamp-bank or in the pulpit. Among a world of brass and impudence he stands forth an honor to himself—showing to others that he at least has had a good bringing up, and knows what belongs to good manners. Ask him a question, and he will not give you a snappish reply or look cross enough to bite you. If you are looking for any thing, he will take pains to find it for you, if he can. When in company with others, he does not usurp all the conversation and endeavor to call the attention of others to himself, by boisterous language. He listens attentively to his seniors, and modestly advances his opinion. We love such a young man. We do sincerely—and his company we do highly prize. If he meets you in the streets, he pleasantly bows and mildly bids you good morning. You do not find him standing at the corners, using profane words, or find him at the entrance of churches on the Sabbath. He quietly enters his pew and takes his seat without a flourish. He goes to hear and not to see. Such young man there are in the city. We often see Modest Young Men .- We love a mo young men there are in the city. We often see them. You will find some of them in your printing offices, workshops, and other places, where to work and earn one's living is, fashionable. When they come upon the stage of active life, they must succeed—it cannot be otherwise. We would give more for a modest, unassuming young man, for all practical business of life, than for a score of brassy, impudent rascals, who are not worth the bread they keep from moulding.

"You measure me by the rod," said a school boy to his master. "Yes and by the foot too," was the reply, accompanied by a movement that raised him at least an inch.

"You are always in a bustle, Lizzy," said old lady to her daughter. "It's the fashion, m

# President of the United States.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives:

It is to me a source of unaffected satisfaction to meet the Representatives of the States and the people in Congress assembled, as it will be to re-ceive the aid of their combined wisdom in the adceive the aid of their combined wisdom in the administration of public affairs. In performing, for the first time, the duty imposed on me by the Constitution, of giving to you information of the state of the Union, and recommending to your consideration such measures as in my judgment are necessary and expedient, I am happy that I can congratulate you on the footing weenerity of congratulate you on the continued prosperity of our country. Under the blessings of Divine Providence and the benign influence of our free institutions, it stands before the world a spectacle of national happiness.

With our unexampled advancement in all the

elements of national greatness, the affection of the people is confirmed for the union of the States, and for the doctrines of popular liberty, which lie

at the foundation of our government.

It becomes us, in humility, to make our devout acknowledments to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for the inestimable civil and religious bless-

ings with which we are favored.

In calling the attention of Congress to our relations with foreign Powers, I am gratified to be able to state, that, though with some of them there have existed since your last session serious causes of irritation and misunderstanding, yet no actual hostilities have taken place. Adopting the maxim in the conduct of our foreign affairs, to "ask nothing that is not right, and submit to no-thing that is wrong," It has been my anxious de-sire to preserve peace with all nations; but, at the same time, to be prepared to resist aggression, and to maintain all our just rights.

In pursuance of the joint resolution of Congress, "for annexing Texas to the United States," my predecessor, on the third day of March, 1845, elected to submit the first and second sections of that resolution to the republic of Texas, as an overture, on the part of the United States, for her admission as a State into our Union. This election I approved, and accordingly the charge d'affaires of the United States in Texas, under instructions of the tenth of March, 1845, presented these sections of the resolution for the acceptance of that republic. The executive government, the Congress, and the people of Texas in convention, have successively complied with all the terms and conditions of the joint resolution. A constitution for the government of the State of Texas, formed by a convention of deputies, is herewith laid before Congress. It is well known, also, that the people of Texas at the polls have accepted the

of annexation, and ratified the constitution. I communicate to Congress the correspondence d'affaires in Texas; and also the corresponden of the latter with the authorities of Texas; together with the official documents transmitted by him to his own government.

The terms of annexation which were offered by the United States having been accepted by Texas, the public faith of both parties is solemnly pledged to the compact of their union. Nothing remains to consummate the event, but the passage of an act by Congress to admit the State of Texas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States. Strong reasons exist why this uld be done at an early period of the session It will be observed that, by the constitution of Texas, the existing government is only continued ingress can act; and that the third Monday of the present month is the day appointed for holding the first general election. On that day a governor, a lieutenant governor, and both branches of the legislature, will be chosen-by the people. The President of Texas is required investigated in the country of the property of the proper

ed, immediately after the receipt of official infor-mation that the new State has been admitted into our Union by Congress, to convene the legislature; and, upon its meeting, the existing govern-ment will be superseded, and the State government organized. Questions deeply interesting to Texas, in common with the other States; the extension of our revenue laws and the judicial system over her people and territory, as well as measures of a local character, will claim the early attention of Congress; and therefore, upon every principle of republican government, she ought to be represented in that body without unnecessary delay. I cannot too earnestly recommend prompt action on this important subject. soon as the act to admit Texas as a State

shall be passed, the union of the two republics will be censummated by their own voluntary consent. This accession to our territory has been a blood-less achievement. No arm of force has been raised to produce the result. The sword has had no part in the victory. We have not sought to ex-tend our territorial possessions by conquest, or our republican institutions over a reluctant peo-ple. It was the deliberate homage of each people

to the great principle of our federative union. If we consider the extent of territory involved in the annexation—its prospective influence on America—the means by which it has been accomplished, springing purely from the choice of the people themselves to share the blessings of our on—the history of the world may be challenged

to furnish a parallel. The jurisdiction of the United States, which at the formation of the federal constitution was bounded by the St. Mary's on the Atlantic, has passed the Capes of Florida, and been peacefully extended to the Del Norte. In contemplating e grandeur of this event, it is not to be forgotten that the result was achieved in despite of the diplomatic interference of European monarchies .-Even France-the country which had been our ancient ally—the country which I as a common interest with us in maintaining the freedom of the seas-the country which, by the cession of Louisiana, first opened to us access to the Gulf of Mexico-the country with which we have every year been drawing more and more closely the onds of successful commerce-most unexpectedly, and to our unseigned regret, took part in an fort to prevent annexation, and to impose on Texas, as a condition of the recognition of her independence by Mexico, that she would never join herself to the United States. We may rejoice that the tranquil and pervading influence of the American principle of self-government was sufficient to defeat the purposes of British and French interference, and that the almost unani-mous voice of the people of Texas has given to that interference a peaceful and effective rebuke .-From this example, European governments may learn how vain diplomatic arts and intrigues must ever prove upon this continent, against that system of self-government which seems natural to our soil, and which will ever resist foreign inter-

Towards Texas, I do not doubt that a liberal and generous spirit will actuate Congress in all that concerns her interests and prosperity, and that she will never have cause to regret that she has united her "lone star" to our glorious constellation.

I regret to inform you that our relations with Mexico, since your last session, have not been of the amicable character which it is our desire to cultivate with all foreign nations. On the sixth day of March last the Mexican envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United dinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States made a formal protest, in the name of his government, against the joint resolution passed by Congress, "for the annexation of Texas to the United States," which he chose to regard as a violation of the rights of Mexico, and, in consequence of it, he demanded his passports. He was informed that the government of the United States did not consider this joint resolution as a violation of any of the rights of Mexico, or that it afforded any just cause of offence to his government; that the Republic of Texas was an indement; ment; that the Republic of Texas was an pendent Power, owing no allegiance to Mexico, and constituting no part of her territory or right-ful sovereignty and jurisdiction. He was also assured that it was the sincere desire of this go-vernment to maintain with that of Mexico rela-

functionary, however, notwithstanding these re-presentations and assurances, abruptly termina-ted his mission, and shortly afterwards left the ted his mission, and shortly afterwards left the country. Our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico was refused all official intercourse with that government, and, after remaining several months by the permission of his own government, he returned to the United States. Thus, by the acts of Mexico, United States. Thus, by the acts of Mexico, all diplomatic intercourse between the two coun-

tries was suspended. tries was suspended.

Since that time Mexico has, until recently, occupied an attitude of hostility towards the United States—has been marshalling and organizing armies, issuing proclamations, and avowing the intention to make war on the United States, either by an open declaration, or by invading Texas. Both the Congress and Convention of the people of Texas invited this government to send an army into that territory, to protect and defend them against the menaced attack. The moment the terms of annexation, offered by the United States, were accepted by Texas, the latter became so far a part of onr own country, as to make it our duty to afford such protection and de-fence. I therefore deemed it proper, as a precau-tionary measure, to order a strong squadron to the coasts of Mexico, and to concentrate an efficient military force on the western frontier of Texas. Our army was ordered to take position in the country between the Nueces and the Del Norte, and to repel any invasion of the Texan territory which might be attempted by the Mexican forces. Our squadron in the gulf was ordered to co-operate with the army. But though our army and navy were placed in a position to protect our own, and the rights of Texas, they were ordered to co no act of hostility against Mexico, unless she declared war, or was herself the aggressor by strikin the first blow. The result has been, that Mexico has made no aggressive movement, and our military and naval commanders have executed their orders with such discretion, that the

Texas had declared her independence, and maintained it by her arms for more than nine years. She had has an organized government in successful operation during that period. Her separate existance, as an independent State, had been recognised by the United States and the principal powers of Europe. Treaties of commerce and navigation had been concluded with her by different nations, and it become mani-fest to the whole world that any further attempt on the part of Mexico to conquer her, or over-throw her government, would be in vain. Even Mexico herself had become satisfied of this act, and whilst the question of annexation was pending before the people of Texas, during the past summer, the government of Mexico, ormal act, agreed to recognise the independence of Texas on condition that she would not annex nerself to any other Power. The agreement to acknowledge the independence of Texas, whether with or without this condition, is conclusive against Mexico. The independence of Texas is a fact conceded by Mexico herself, and she had no right or authority to prescribe restrictions as to the form of government which Texas might afterwards choose to assume.

peace role the two republics has not been dis-

But though Mexico cannot complain of the United States on account of the annexation of Texas, it is to be regretted that serious causes of misunderstanding between the two countries, continue to exist, growing out of unredressed in-juries inflicted by the Mexican authorities and people on the persons and property of citizens of the United States, through a long series of years. Mexico has admitted these injuries, but has neglected and refused to repair them. Such was the character of the wrongs, and such the insults repeatedly offered to American citizens and the American flag by Mexico, in palpable violation of the laws of nations and the treaty between the two countris of the fifth of April, 1831, that they have been repeatedly brought to the notice of Congress by my predecessors. As early as the eighth of February, 1837, the Pre-As sident of the United States declared, in a message to Congress, that "the length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the epeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the persons and property of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, ndependent of recent insults to this governmen and people by the late Extraordinary Mexican minister, would justify in the eyes of all nations immediate war." He did not, however, recommend an immediate resort to this extreme measure, which, he declared, "should not be used by just and generous nations, confiding in their strength for injuries committed, if it can be honorably avoided;" but, in a spirit of forbearance proposed that another demand be made on Mexico for that redress which had been so long and unjustly withheld. In these views, committees of the two houses of Congress, in reports made to their respective bodies, concurred. Since these proceedings more than eight years have elapsed during which, in addition to the wrongs then complained of, others of an aggravated character have been commuitted on the persons and property of our citizens. A special agent was sent to Mexico in the summer of 1838, with full authority to make another and final demand for redress. The demand was made; the Mexican government promised to repair the wrongs of which we complained; and after much delay, a treaty of indem-nity with that view was concluded between the two Powers on the eleventh of April, 1839, and was duly ratified by both governments. By this treaty a joint commission was created to adjudi-cate and decide on the claims of American citi-zens on the government of Mexico. The commission was organized at Washington on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1840. Their time was limit-ed to eighteen months, at the expiration of which, they had adjudicated and decided claims amounting to two millions, twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight citizens of the United cents in favor of against the Mexican government, leaving a large amount of claims undecided. Of the latthe American commissioners had decided in favor of our citizens, claims amounting to nine undred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents, which were left unacted on by the umpire author ized by the treaty. Still further claims, amounting to between three and four millions of dollars, were submitted to the board too late to be considered, and were left undisposed of. The sum of two millions twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty nine dollars and sixty-eight cents, decided by the board, was a liquidated and ascertained debt due by Mexico to the claimants, and there was no justifiable reason for delaying its payment according to the terms of the treaty. It was not, however, paid. Mexico applied for further indulgence; and, in that spirit of liberality and forbearance which has ever marked the policy of the United States towards that republic, the request was granted; and, on the thirtieth of Jan-uary, 1843, a new treaty was concluded. By this treaty it was provided, that the interest due on he awards in favor of claimants under the con vention of the eleventh of April, 1839, should be paid on the thirtieth of April, 1843; and that "the principal of the said awards, and the interest arisng thereon, shall be paid in five years, in equal instalments every three months; the said term of five years to commence on the thirtieth day of April, 1813, as aforesaid." The interest due on

of which are now due. The claims which were left undecided by the joint commission, amounting to more than three millions of dollars, together with other claims for spoliations on the property of our citizens, were subsequently presented to the Mexican government for payment, and were so far recognized that a treaty, providing for their examination and settlement by a joint commission, was concluded and signed at Mexico on the twentieth day of November, 1843. This treaty was ratified by the United States, with certain amendments, to Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in

enteen of these instalments remain unpaid, seven

tions of peace and good understanding. That | which no just exception could have been taken; | London was authorised to make a similar offer to but it has not yet received the ratification of the Mexican government. In the meantime, our citizens who suffered great losses, and some of whom have been reduced from affluence to bankruptcy, are without remedy, unless their rights be enare without remedy, unless their rights be enforced by their government. Such a continued and unprovoked series of wrongs could never have been tolerated by the United States, had they been committed by one of the principle nations of Europe. Mexico was, however, a neighboring sister republic, which, following our example, had achieved her independence, and for whose success and prosperity all our sympathies were early enclisted. The United States were the first to recognise her independence, and to receive her into the family of nations, and have ever been desirous of cultivating with her a good understanding. We have, therefore, borne the repeated wrongs she has committed, with great patience, in the hope that a returning sense of justice would ultimately guide her councils, and that we might, if possible, honorably avoid any hostile collision with her. Without the previous authority of Conwith her. Without the previous authority of Congress, the Executive possessed no power to adopt or enforce adequate remedies for the injuries we had suffered, or to do more than be prepared to repel the threatened aggression on the part of Mexice. After our army and navy had remained on the frontier and coasts of Mexico for many weeks without any hostile movement on her part though her menaces were continued, I deemed i important to put an end, if possible, to this state of things. With this view, I caused steps to be of things. With this view, I caused steps to be taken in the month of September last, to ascertain distinctly, and in an authentic form what the designs of the Mexican government were; whether Texas, or whether they were disposed to adjust and settle, in an amicable manner, the pending differences between the two countries. On the inth of November an official answer was received, that the Mexican government consented to renew the diplomatic relations which had been suspended in March last, and for that purpose were wil-ling to accredit a minister from the United States. With a sincere desire to preserve peace, and restore relations of good understanding between the two republics, I waived all ceremony as to the manner of renewing diplomatic intercourse between them; and, assuming the initiative, on the tenth of November, a distinguished citizen of Louisiana was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, clothed with full powers to adjust, and definitely settle. all pending differences between the two countries, including those of boundary between Mexico and the State of Texas. The minister appointed has set out on his mission, and is probably by this time near the Mexican capital. He has been instructed to bring the negotiation with which he is charged to a conclusion at the earliest practicable period; which, it is expected, will be in time to enable me to communicate the result to Congress durings the present session. Until that result is known, I forbear to recommend to Congress such ulterior measures of redress for the wrongs and injuries we have so long borne, as it would have been proper to make had no such negotiation been

Congress appropriated, at the last session, the sum of two hundred and seventy five thousand dollars for the payment of the April and July instalments of the Mexican indemnities for the year 1844: "Provided it shall be ascertained to the satisfaction of the American government that said instalments have been paid by the Mexican said instalments have been paid by the Mexican government to the agent appointed by the United States to receive the same, in such manner as to discharge all claim on the Mexican government, and said agent to be delinquent in remitting the money to the United States."

money to the United States."

The unsettled state of our relations with Mexico has involved this subject in much mystery—
The first information, in an authentic form, from the agent of the United States, appointed under the administration of my predecessor, was received at the State Department on the ninth of November last. This is contained in a letter, dated the seventeet) of October, addressed by him to one of our citizens then in Mexico, with the view of havng it communicated to that department. From his it appears that the agent, on the twentieth of September, 1844, gave a receipt to the treasury of Mexico for the amount of the April and July instalments of the indemnity. In the same communication, however, he asserts that he had not received a single dollar in cash; but that he holds such securities as warranted him at the time in giving the receipt, and entertains no doubt but that he will eventually obtain the money. As this conviction, the proposition of compromise these instalments appear never to have been actually paid by the government of Mexico to the agent, and as that government has not therefore been released so as to discharge the claim, I do and, as is believed, maintained by irrefragible be made to the claimants out of the treasury withoutfurther legislation. Their case is, undoubtedly, one of much hardship; and it remains for Congress to decide whether any, and what, relief ought lo be granted to them. Our minister to Mexico has been instructed to ascertain the facts of the case from the Mexican government, in an authentic and official form, and report the result

with as little delay as possible. My attention was early directed to the negotia-tion, which, on the 4th of March last, I found pend-ing at Washington between the U. States and Great Britain, on the subject of the Oregon terri-tory. Three several attempts had been previous-ly made to settle the questions in dispute harmon made to settle the questions in dispute between the two countries, by negotiation, upon the principle of compromise; but each had proved unsuc-

These negotiations took place at London, in the years 1818, 1824, and 1826; the two first under the administration of Mr. Monroe, and the last under that of Mr. Adams. The negotiation of 1818 having failed to accomplish its object, result-ed in the convention of the twentieth of October of that year. By the third article of that conven-tion, "it was "agreed, that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony mountains, shall, together with its harbors, bays and creeks and the navigation of all rivers within the same be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention, to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other Power or State to any part of the said country; the only object of the high contracting par ties in that respect being, to prevent disputes and differences among themselves."

The negotiation of 1824 was productive of no result, and the convention of 1818 was left un-

changed. The negotiation of 1826, having alos failed to effect an adjustment by compromise, resulted in the convention of August the sixth, 1827, by which it was agreed to continue in force, for an in-definite period, the provisions of the third article of the convention of the twentieth of October, 1818; and it was further provided, that "it shall be com-petent, however, to either of the contracting parties, in case either should think fit, at any time after the twentieth of October, 1828, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party, to annul and abrogate this convention; and it shall in such case, be accordingly entirely anof five years to commence on the thirtieth day of April, 1813, as aforesaid." The interest due on the thirtieth day of April, 1843, and the three first of the twenty instalments, have been paid. Seven the controversy, the parallel of the forty-ninth degree of these instalments remain unnaid, seven States to Great Britain, and in those of 1818 and 1826, with a further concession of the free navigation of the Columbia river south of that latitude The parallel of the forty-ninth degree, from the Rocky mountains to its intersection with the

London was authorised to make a similar offer to those made in 1818 and 1826. Thus stood the question, when the negotiation was shortly afterwards transferred to Washington; and on the twenty-third of August, 1844, was formally opened, under the direction of my immediate predecessor. Like all the previous negotiations, it was based upon principles of "compromise;" and the avowed purpose of the parties was, to "treat of the respective claims of the two countries to the Oregon territory, with the view to establish a permanent boundary between them westward of the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean." Accordingly, on the twenty-sixth of August, 1844, the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean." Accordingly, on the twenty-sixth of August, 1844, the British Plenipotentiary offered to divide the Oregon territory by the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, from the Rocky mountains to the point of its intersection with the northeasternmost branch of the Columbia river, and thence down that river to the sea; leaving the free navigation of the ri-yer to be enjoyed in common by both parties—the country south of this line to belong to the United States, and that north of it to Great Britain. At the same time, he proposed, in addition, to yield to the United States a detached territory, north of the Columbia, extending along the Pacific and the Straits of Fuca, from Bulfinch's harbor in-clusive, to Hood's canal, and to make free to the Inited States any port or ports south of latitude forty-nine degrees, which they might desire, either on the main land, or on Quadra and Vancouver's island. With the exception of the free ports, this was the same offer which had been made by the British, and rejected by the American govern-ment in the negotiation of 1826. This proposition was properly rejected by the American position was properly rejected by the American plenipotentiary on the day it was submitted. This was the only proposition of compromise offered by the British plenipotentiary. The proposition on the part of Great Britain having been rejected, the British plenipotentiary requested that a proposal should be made by the United States for "an equi-table adjustment of the question."

the question." When I came into office, I found this to be the state of the negotiation. Though enterpretensions of title could not be maintained to any portion of the Oregon territory upon any principle of public law recognized by nations, yet, in deference towhat had been done by my prodecessors, and especially in consideration that propositions of compromise had been thrice made by two preceding administrations, to adjust the question on the parallel of forty-nine degrees, and in two of them yielding to Great Britain the free navigation of the Columbia, and that the pending negotiation had been commenced on the basis of compromise, I deemed it to be my duty not abruptly to break itoff. In consideration, too, that under the conventions of 1818 and 1827, the citizens and subjectsof the two Powers held a joint occupancy of the country, I was induced to make another effort to settle this long pending controversy in the spirit of moderation which had given birth to the renewed discussion. A proposition was accordingly made, which was rejected by the British plenipotentiary, who, without submitting any other pro-position, suffered the negotiation on his part to drop, expressing his trust that the United States would offer what he saw fit to call some further proposal for the settlement of the Oregon question, more consistent with fairness and equity, and with the reasonable ex-pectations of the British government.

The proposition thus offered and rejected, repeated the offer of the parallel of forty-nine degrees of north latitude, which had been made by two preceding administrations, but without proposing to surrender to Great Britain, as they and done, the free navigation of the Columbia river.—The right of any foreign Power to the free navigation of any of our rivers, through the heart of our country, was one which I was un-willing to concede. It also embraced a pro-vision to make free to Great Britain any port or ports on the cap of Quadra and Vancou island, south of this parallel. Had this been a new question, coming under discussion for the first time, this proposition would not have been made. The extraordinary and wholly inadmis-sible demands of the British government, and the rejection of the proposition made in defer-ence alone to what had been done by my predecessors, and the implied obligation which their acts seemed to impose, afford satisfactory evidence that no compromise which the United States ought to accept, can be effected. With icts and arguments.

The civilized world will see in these proceedings a spirit of liberal concession on the part of the United States; and this governent will be relieved from all responsibility which may follow the failure to settle the conroversy.

All attempts at compromise having failed, becomes the duty of Congress to consider that measures it may be proper to adopt for he security and protection of our citizens now inhabiting, or who may hereafter inhabit Oregon, and for the maintenance of our just title to that territory. In adopting measures for this purpose, care should be taken that nothing be done to violate the stipulations of the con vention of 1827, which is still in force. The aith of treaties, in their letter and spirit, has ever been, and, I trust will ever be, scrupu-lously observed by the United States. Under that convention, a year's notice is required to be given by either party to the other, before the joint occupancy shall terminate, and before eiher can rightfully assert or exercise exclusive urisdiction over any portion of the territory. This notice it would, in my judgment, be proper to give; and I recommend that provision be made by law for giving it accordingly, and terminating, in this manner, the convention of he sixth August, 1827.

It will become proper for Congress to deter-mine what legislation they can, in the mean-time, adopt without violating this convention. Beyond all question, the protection of our laws and our jurisdiction, civil and criminal, ought to be immediately extended over our citizens in Oregon. They have had just cause to com-plain of our long neglect in this particular, and have in consequence, been compelled for their own security and protection, to establish a pro-visional government for themselves. Strong in their allegiance and ardent in their attach-ment to the United States, they have been thus cast upon their own resources. They are anx-ious that our laws should be extended over them, and I recommend that this be done by Congress with as little delay as possible, in the full extent to which the British Parliament have proceeded in regard to British sub-jects in that territory, by their act of July the second, 1821, "fer regulating the fur-trade, and establishing a criminal and civil jurisdiction within certain parts of North America." By jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over her subects engaged in the fur-trade in that territory.

By it, the courts of the province of Upper Canada were empowered to take cognizance of causes civil and criminal. Justices of the peace and other judicial officers were author-ized to be appointed in Oregon, with power to execute all process issuing from the courts of that province, and to "sit and hold courts of re-cordfor the trial of criminal offences and misdemeanors," not made the subject of capital punishment, and also of civil cases, where the cause of action shall not "exceed in value the mount or sum of two hundred pounds.

Subsequent to the date of this act of Parlia ment, a grant was made from the "British Crown" to the Hudson's Bay Company, of the exclusive trade with the Indian tribes in the Oregon territory, subject to a reservation that it shall not operate to the exclusion "of the subjects of any foreign States who, under or by force of any convention for the time being, between us and such foreign States, respec-tively, may be entitled to, and shall be engaged in, the said trade."

It is much to be regretted, that, while under this act British subjects have enjoyed the pro-tection of British laws and British judicial tritection of British laws and British judicial tri-bunals throughout the whole of Oregon, A-merican citizens, in the same territory, have enjoyed no such protection from their govern-ment. At the same time, the result illustrates ment. At the same time, the result illustrates the character of our people and their institutions. In spite of this neglect, they have multiplied, and their number is rapidly increasing in that territory.—They have made no appeal to arms, but have peacefully fortified themselves in their new homes, by the adoption of republican institutions for themselves; furnishing another example of the truth that self-government is inherent in the American breast, and must prevail. It is due to them that they should be embraced and protected by our laws. It is deemed important that our laws regu-

should be embraced and protected by our laws.

It is deemed important that our laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes cast of the Rocky mountains, should be extended to such tribe as dwell beyond them.

The increasing emigration to Oregon, and the care and protection which is due from the government to its citizens in that distant region, make it our duty, as it is our interest, to cultivate amicable relations with the Indian ribes of that territory. For this purpose, I recommend that provision be made for establishing an Indian agency, and such sub-agencies as may be deemed necessary, beyond Rocky mountains.

For the protection of emigrants whilst on their way, to Oregon, against the attacks of the Indian. tribes occupying the country of the country of the country through which they pass, I recommend that a suitable number of stockades and block-house forts be erected along the usual route between our frontier settlements on the Missouri and the Rocky mountains; and that an adequate force of mounted riflemen be raised to guard and tween the captain and crew of the Prussian protect them on their journey. The immediate adoption of these recommendations by Congress will not violate the provisions of the existing treaty. It will be doing nothing more for American citizens than British laws have long since done for British subjects in the

same territory.

It requires several months to perform the yoyage by sea from the Atlantic States to Oregon; and although we have a large number of whale ships in the Pacific, but few of them afwhale saips in the Facine, but rew of them ar-ford an opportunity of interchanging intelli-gence, without great delay, between our settle-ments in that distant region and the United States. An overland mail is bolieved to be en irely practicable; and the importance of eshing such a mail, at least once a month, is submitted to the favorable consideration of

It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress to determine whether, at their present session, and until after the expiration of the year's notice, any other measures may be adopted, con-sistently with the convention of 1827, for the security of our rights, and the government and protection of our citizens in Oregon. That it will ultimately be wise and proper to make liberal grants of land to the patriotic pioneers who, amidst privations and dangers, lead the way through savage tribes inbabiting the vast wilderness intervening between our frontier settlements and Oregon, and who cultivate, and are ever ready to defend the soil, I am fully satified. To doubt whether they will obtain such grants as soon as the convention between the United States and Great Britain shall have ceased to exist, would be to doubt the justice of Congress; but, pending the year's notice, it is worthy of consideration whether a stigulation to this effect may be made, consistently with the spirit of that convention.

The recommendations which I have made as to the best manner of securing our rights in Oregon, are submitted to Congress with great deference. Should they, in their wis-dom, devise any other mode better calculated to accomplish the same object, it shall meet with my hearty concurrence.

At the end of the year's notice, should Congress think it proper to make provision for giving that notice, we shall have reached a period when the national rights in Oregon must either be abandoned or firmly maintained. That they cannot be abandoned without a sacrifice of both national honor and interest, is oo clear to admit of doubt.

Oregon is apart of the North American continent, to which it is confidently affirmed, the title of the United States is the best now in existence. For the grounds on which that title rests, I refer you to the correspondence of the late and present Secretary of State with the British plenipotentiary during the negotiation. The British proposition of compromise, which would make the Columbia the line south of forty-nine degrees, with a trifling addition of de-tached teritory to the United States, north of that river, and would leave on the British side two-thirds of the whole Oregon territory, in-cluding the free navigation of the Columbia and all the valuable harbors on the Pacific, car never, for a moment, be entertained by the United States, without an abandonment of their just and clear territorial rights, their own self-respect, and the national honor. For the inion of Congress, I communicate herewith the correspondence which took place beween the two governments during the late ne-

The rapid extension of our settlements over our territories heretofore unoccupied; the addi-tion of new States to our confederacy; the expension of free principles, and our rising greatness as a nation, are attracting the attention of the Powers of Europe; and lately the doctrine has been broached in some of them, of a "balance of power" on this continent, to check our dvancement. The United States, sincerely de. sirous of preserving relations of good under standing with all nations, cannot in silence per-mit any European interference on the North American continent; and should any such in-terference be attempted, will be ready to resist it at any and all hazards.

It is well known to the American people and to all nations, that this government has never interfered with the relations subsisting between other governments. We have never made our selves parties to their wars, or their alliances we have not sought their territories by conquest; we have not mingled with parties in their do mestic struggles; and believing our own form of government to be the best, we have never attempted to propagate it by intrigues, by diplomacy, or by force. We may claim on this continent a like exemption from European interference. The nations of America are equally so-vereign and independent with those of Europe. They possess the same rights, independent of all foreign interposition, to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate their internal affairs.— The people of the United States cannot, therefore, view with indifference attempts of Europe-an powers to interfere with the independent action of the nations on this continent. The American system of government is entirely different from that of Europe. Jealousy among the different sovereigns of Europe, lest any one of them might become too powerful for the rest, has caused them anxiously to desire the estabishment of what they term the "balance of power." It cannot be permitted to have any ap-plication on the North American continent, and especially to the United States. We must ever maintain the principle, that the people of this continent alone have the right to decide their continent alone have the right to decide their own destiny. Should any portion of them, constituting an independent state, propose to unite themselves with our confederacy, this will be a question for them and us to determine, without any foreign interposition. We can never consent that European Powers shall interfere to prevent such a union, because it might disturb the "balance of power" which they may desire to maintain upon this continent. Near a quarter of a century ago, the principle was distinctly announced to the world in the annual

american continents, by the free and ind ent condition which they have assume maintain, are henceforth not to be consider maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power." This principle will apply with greatly increased force, should any European power attempt to establish any new colony in North America. In the existing circumstances of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and reaffirm the principle avowed by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy. The reassertion of this principle, especially in reference to North America, is at this day but the promulgration of a policy which no European promulgation of a policy which no European power should cherish the disposition to resist. Existing rights of every European nation should be respected; but it is due alike to our safety and our interests, that the efficient protection of our laws should be extended over our whole territorial limits, and that it should be distinctly announced to the world as our settled policy, that no future European colony or dominion shall with our consent, be planted or established on any part of the North American continent. A question has recently arisen under the tenth article of the subsisting treaty between the United States and Prussia. By this article, the consuls of the two countries have the right to sit as judges and arbitrators "in such differences as may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authoritics, unless the conduct of the crews or of the

tween the captain and crew of the Prussian ship Borussia; but the request was refused on the ground that, without previous legislation by Congress, the judiciary did not possess the power to give effect to this article of the treaty. The Prussian government, through their minister here have complained of this violation of the treaty, and have asked the government of the United States to adopt the necessary measures to prevent similar violations hereafter. Good faith to Prusia as well as to other nations with whom we have similar treats strong nations with whom wehave similar treaty stipulations, requires that these should be faithfully observed. I have deemed it proper, therefore, to lay the subject before Congress, and to re-commend such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to these treaty obligations.

By virtue of an arrangement made between the Spanish government and that of the United States, in December, 1831, American vessels, since the twenty-ninth of April, 1832, have been admitted to entry in the ports of Spain, including those of the Balearic and Canary islands, on payment of the same tonnage duty of five cents per ton, as though they had-been Sprnish vessels; and this, whether our vessels arrive in Spain directly from the United States, or indirectly from any other country. When Congress, by the act of the thirteenth of July, 1832, gave effect to this arrangement between the two governments, they confined the reduction of tonnage duty merely to Spanish vessels "coming from a port in Spain," leaving the former discriminating duty to remain a gainst such vessels coming from a port in any other country. It is manifestly unjust that whilst American vessels, arriving in the ports of Spain from other countries, pay no more duty than Spanish vessels, Spanish vessels arriving in the ports of the United States from other countries should be subjected to heavy discriminating tonnage duties. This is neither equali-ty nor reciprocity, and is in violation of the ar-rangement concluded in December, 1831, between the two countries. The Spanish govonstrances against this inequality, and the favorable attention of Congress has been several times invoked to the subject by my predecessors. recommend, as an act of justice to Spain, that this inequality be removed by Congress, and that the discriminating duties which have been levied under the act of the thirteenth of July, 1822, on Spanish vessels coming to the United States from any other foreign country, be refunded. This recommendation does not embrace Spanish vessels arriving in the United States from Cuba and Porto Rico, which will remain subject to the provisions of the act June thirtieth, 1834, concerning tonnage duty on such vessels.

By the act of the fourteenth of July, 1832,

This exemption was universal, without reference to the country where it was produced, or the national character of the vessel in which it was imported. By the tariffact of the thirti-eth of August, 1842, this exemption from duty was restricted to coffee imported in American vessels from the place of its production; whilst coffee imported under all other circumstances was subjected to a duty of twenty per cent. ad ralorem. Under this act, and our existing treaty with the King of the Netherlands, Java coffee imported from the European ports of that kingdom into the United States, whether in Dutch or American vessels, now pays this rate of duty. The government of the Netherlands complains that such a discriminating duty should have been imposed on coffee, the pro-duction of one of its colonies, and which is chiefly brought from Java to the ports of that kingdom, and exported from thence to foreign countries. Our trade with the Netherlands is righly beneficial to both countries, and our relations with them have ever been of the most friendly character Under all the circumstances of the case, I recommend that this dis-crimination should be abolished, and that the coffee of Java imported from the Netherlands be placed upon the same footing with that imported directly from Brazil and other countries

where it is produced.

Under the eighth section of the tariff act of the 30th Aug., 1842, a duty of fifteen cents per gallon was imposed on Port wine in casks; while, on the red wines of the several other countries, when imported in casks, a duty of only six cents per gallon was imposed. This only six cents per gallon was imposed. This discrimination, so far as regarded the Port wine of Portugal, was deemed a violation of our treaty with that Power, which provides, that "No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of America. of any article the growth, produce or manufac-ture of the kingdom and possessions of Portu-gal, than such as are or shall be payable on the like article being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country." Accordingly, to give effect to the treaty, as well as to the intention of Congress, expressed in a proviso to the tariffact itself, that nothing therein contained should be so construed as to interfere with a phoising the strength of the contained should be so construed as to interfere with a phoising the strength. fere with subsisting treaties with foreign na-tions, a treasury circular was issued on the 16th of July, 1844, which, among other things, table of July, 1844, which, among other things, declared the duty on the Port wine of Portugal, in casks, under the existing laws and treaty, to be six cents per gallon, and directed that the excess of duties which had been collected on such wine should be refunded. By virtue of another clause in the same section of the act, it is provided that all imitations of Port, or any other wines, "shall be subject to the duty provided for the genuine article." Imitations of Port wine, the production of France, are imported to some extent into the United States; and the government of that country now claims that, under a correct construction of the act, these imitations ought not to pay a higher duty than that imposed upon the original Port wine of Portugal. It appears to me to be unequal andunjust, that French imitations of Portugal while the more valuable article from Portugal should pay a duty of six cents only per gallon. should pay a duty of six cents only per gallon. I therefore recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary to correct the inequality.

e late President, in his annual message of December last, recommended an appropria-tion to satisfy the claims of the Texan govern-ment against the United States, which had been previously adjusted, so far as the powers of the Executive extend. These claims arose out of the act of disarming a body of Texan troops under the command of Major Snively, by an officer in the service of the United States, acting cer in the service of the United States, acting under the orders of our government; and the forcible entry into the custom house at Bryarly's landing, on Reil river, by certain citizens of the United States, and taking away therefrom the goods seized by the collector of the customs as forfeited under the laws of Texas. This was a limited that the transmission of the laws of Texas. liquidated debt, ascertained to be due to Texas when an independent State. Her acceptance of the terms of annexation proposed by the United States does not discharge or invalidate the claim. I recommend that provision be made for its payment.

The commissioner appointed to China during

the special session of the Senate in March last shortly afterwards set out on his mission in the shortly afterwards set out on his mission in the United States ship Columbus. On arriving at Rio de Janeiro on his passage, the state of his health had become so critical, that, by the advice of his medical attendants, he returned to the United States early in the month of October last. Commedore Biddle, commanding the East India squadron, proceeded on his voyage in the Columbus, and was charged by the commissioner with the duty of exchanging with the proper authorities the ratifications of the treaty lately concluded with the Emperor of China. Since the return of the commissioner to the U. Since the return of the commissioner to the U. States, his health has been much inproved, and he entertains the confident belief that he will

soon be able to proceed on his mission.
Unfortunately, differences continue to exist among some of the nations of South America which, following our example, have established their independence, while in others internal dissensions prewail. It is natural that our sym-pathies should be warmly enlisted for their wel-fare; that we should desire that all controversies between them should be amicably adjusted, and their governments administered in a manner to protect the rights, and promote the pros perity of their people. It is contrary, however, to our settled policy, to interfere in their con-troversies, whether external or internal.

I have thus averted to all the subjects con nected with our foreign relations, to which I deem it necessary to call your attention. Our policy is not only peace with all, but good will towards all the Powers of the earth. While we are just to all, we require that all shall be just to us. Excepting the differences with Mexico and Great Britain, our relations with all civilized nations are of the most satisfactory character. It is hoped that in this enlightened age, these differences may be amicably ad-

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annua report to Congress, will communicate a full statement of the condition of our finances. The imports for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth June last, were of the value of one hundred and seventeen millions two hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-four lars, of which the was amount exported fifteen millions three hundred and forty-six thou-sand eight hundred and thirity dollars—leaving a balance of one hundred and one millions nir hundred and seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars for domestic consumption. The exports for the same year were of the value of one hundred and fourteen millions six hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and six dollars; of which, the amount of domestic articles was ninety-nine millions two hundred and ninety-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars. The receipts into the treasury during the same year were twenty-nine millions seven hundred and sixty-nine thousand one hun-dred and thirty-three dollars and fifty-six cents, of which, there were derived from customs twenty-seven millions five hundred and twenty eight thousand one hundred and twelve dollar seventy cents; from sales of public lands, two millions seventy-seven thousand and twen-ty-two dollars and thirty cents; and from incidental and miscellaneous sources, one hundred and sixty-three thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-six cents. The expenditures for the same period were twenty-nine millions nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred six dollars and ninety-eight cents; of which, eight millions five hun-dred and eighty-eight thousand one hundred and dred and eighty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and sixty-two cents were applied to the payment of the public debt. The balance in the treasury on the first of July last,

teen millions seventy-five thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty-two cents. Further payments of the public debt would have been made, in anticipation of the period of its reimbursement under the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the acts of July twenty-first, 1841, and of April fifteenth, 1842, and March third, 1843, had not the unsettled state of relations with Mexi-co menanced hostile collision with that was deemed prudent to retain in the treasury an amount unusually large for ordinary pur-

A few years ago, our whole national debt growing out of the Revolution and the war of 1812 with Great Britain was extiguished, and we presented to the world the rare and noble spectacle of a great and growing people who had fully discharged every obligation. Since that time the existing debt has been contracted; and small as it is, in comparison with the similar burdens of most other nations. it should be extinguished at the carliest practicable period .- Should the state of the country permit, and, especially, if our foreign relations interpose no obstacle, it is contemplated to apply all the moneys in the treasury as they accrue beyond what is required for the appropriations by Congress, to its liquidation. I cherish the hope of soon being able to congratulate the country on its recovering once more the lofty position which it so recently occupied. Our country, which exhibits to the world the benefits of self-government, in developing all the sources of national prosperity, owes to mankind the permanent example of a nation free from the blighting influence of a public debt. crue beyond what is required for the appro-

The attention of Congress is invited to the importance of making suitable modifications and reductions of the rates of duty imposed by our present tariff laws. The object of impos-ing duties on imports should be to raise reveing duties on imports should be to raise revenue to pay the necessary expenses of government. Congress may, undoubtedly, in the exercise of a sound discretion, discriminate in arranging the rates of duty on different articles; but the discrimination should be within the results of the discrimination should be within the results.

It becomes important to understand distinctly what is meant by a revenue standard, the maximum of which should not be exceeded in the out im mum of which should not be exceeded in the rates of duty imposed. It is conceded, and experience proves, that duties may be laid so high as to diminish, or prohibit altogether, the importation of any given articles, and thereby lessen or destroy the revenue which, at lower rates, would be derived from its importation.—Such duties exceed the revenue rates, and are not imposed to raise money for the support of government. If Congress levy a duty, for revenue of one per cent. on a given articles, it will produce a givenamount of money to the treasury, and will incidentally and necessarily afford protection, or advantage, to the amount of one per cent. to the home manufacturer of a similar or like article over the importer. If the duty to raised to ten per cent., it will produce a greater amount of money, and afford greater pro-

tection. If it be still raised to twenty, twenty-five, or thirty per cent., and if, as it is raised, the revenue derived from it is found to be increased, the protection or advantage will also be increased; but if it be raised to thirty-one per cent., and it is found that the revenue produced at that rate is less than at thirty per cent., it ceases to be a revenue duty. The precise point in the ascending scale of duties at which it is ascertained from experience that the revenue is greatest, is the maximum rate of duty which can be laid, for the bona fide purpose of collecting money for the support of government. To raise the duties higher than that point, and thereby diminish the amount collected, is to levy them for protection merely, and not for revenue.

euue.
As long, then, as Congress may gradually in-As long, then, as Congress may gradually increase the rate of duty on a given article, and the revenue is increased by such increase of duty, they are within the revenue standard.—When they go beyond that point, and, as they increase the duties, the revenue is diminished or destroyed, the act ceases to have for its object the raising of manay to support govern-

or destroyed, the act ceases to have for its object the raising of money to support government, but is for protection merely.

It does not follow that Congress should levy the highest duty on all articles of import which they will bear within the revenue standard; for such rates would probably produce a much larger amount than the economical administration of the government would require. Nor does it follow that the duties on all articles should be at the same, or a horizontal rate. Some artiat the same, or a horizontal rate. Some arti-cles will bear a much higher revenue duty than others. Below the maximum of the revenue standard Congress may and ought to discriminate in the rates imposed, taking care so to adjust them on different articles as to produce in the aggregate the amount which, when added the taking care so to adjust them. to the proceeds of sales of public lands, may be needed to pay the economical expenses of the

In levying a tariff of duties, Congress exercise the taxing power, and for purposes of revenue may select the objects of taxation. They may exempt certain articles altogether, and permit their importation free of duty. On others they may impose low duties. In these classes should be embraced such articles of necessity as are in general use, and especially such as are consumed by the laborer and the poor, as well as by the wealthy citizen. Care should be taken that all the great interests of the country, including manufactures, agriculture, commerce, navigation and the mechanic arts, should as far as may be practicable, derive equal advantages from the incidental protection which a just system of revenue duties may afford.— Taxation, direct or indirect, is a burden, and it should be so imposed as to operate as equally as may be, on all classes, in the proportion of their ability to bear it. To make the taxing power an actual benefit to one class, necessa-rily increases the burthens of the others beyond their proportion, and would be manifestly yond their proportion, and would be manifestly unjust. The terms "protection to domestic industry," are of popular import; but they should apply under a just system to all the various branches of industry in our country. The farmer or planter who toils yearly in his fields, is engaged in "domestic industry," and is as much entitled to have his labor "protected," as the manufacturer, the man of commerce, the navigator, or the mechanic, who are en gaged also in "domestic industry" in their dif rent pursuits. The joint labors of all these classes constitute the aggregate of the "do-mestic industry" of the nation, and they are equally entitled to the nation's "protection."— No one of them can justly claim to be the ex-

ples here laid down, all must concede. The rates of duty imposed by it on some articles are prohibitory, and on others so high as greatly to diminish importations, and to produce a less amount of revenue than would be derived from lower rates. They operate as "protection merely," to one branch of "domestic industry," by taxing other branches.

By the introduction of minimums, or as-

sumed and false values, and by the imposition of specific duties, the injustice and inequalities the act of 1842, in its practical operations dred and eighty-eight thousand one handred and fifty-seven dollars and sixty-two cents were applied to the payment of the public debt. The balance in the treasury on the first of July last, was seven millions six hundred and fifty-eight thousand three hundred and six dollars and twenty-two cents.

They are prohibitory on some articles, and partially so on others, and bear most the amount of the public debt remaining unpaid on the first of October last, was seven millions seventy-five thousand four hunteen millions and the poorer class
on different classes and pursuits, are seen and felt. Many of the oppressive duties imposed by the constitution. The framers of the constitution could never had intended that the more now paid in the treasury should be thus converted to private use and placed beyond the public lands, supposed to contain lead and other minerals, have been reserved from sale, and numerous leases upon them have been granted to individuals upon a stipulated rent. The system of managing the mineral stitution could never had intended that the more neverted to private use and placed beyond the control of the government.

Banks which hold the public money are oftent classes upon them have been granted to individuals upon a stipulated rent. The system of managing the mineral stitution could never had intended that the more neverted to private use and placed beyond the control of the government.

Banks which hold the public money are oftent classes upon them have been granted to individuals upon a stipulated rent. The system of managing the mineral lands of the U. S. is believed to be radically defective. More than a million of acres or the public lands, supposed to contain lead and other minerals, have been reserved from sale, and numerical places are public lands of the U. S. is believed to be radically defective. More than a million of severed to private use and placed bey on different classes and pursuits, are seen and es who are least able to bear it, while it protects capital and exempts the rich from paying their just proportion of the taxation required for the support of government. While it protects the capital of the wealthy manufacturer, and increases his profits, it does not benefit the operatives or laborers in his employment, whose wages have not been increased by it. Articles of prime necessity or of coarse quality and low price, used by the masses of the people, are, in many instances, subjected by it to heavy taxes, while articles of finer quality and higher rice, or of luxury, which can be used only by the opulent are lightly taxed. It imposes heavy and unjust burdens on the farmer, the planter, the commercial man, and those of all other pur suits except the capitalist who has made his

> may be practicable, equally protected by it.
>
> The government in theory knows no distinction of persons or classes, and should not bestow upon some favors and privileges which all others may not enjoy. It was the purpose of its illustrious founders to base the institutions which they reared upon the great and unchanging principles of justice and equity, conscious that if administered in the spirit in which they were conceived, they would be felt only by the benefits which they diffused, and would secure for themselves a defence in the hearts of the peo-ple, more powerful than standing armies, and all the means and appliances invented to sustain governments founded in injustice and op

nvestments in manufactures. All the great nterests of the country are not, as nearly as

The well known fact that the tariff act of 1842 was passed by a majority of one vote in the Senate, and two in the House of Representatives, and that some of those who felt themselves constrained, under the peculiar circum stances existing at the time, to vote in its favor, proclaimed its defects, and expressed their determination to aid in its modification on the first opportunity, affords strong and conclusive evidence that it was not intended to be permanent, and of the expediency and necessity of its tho-

rough revision.

In recommending to Congress a reduction of venue standard, and be made with the view to raise money for the support of the govern-modification of the act of 1842, I am far from entertaining opinions unfriendly to the manufacturers. On the contrary, I desire to see them prosperous, as far as they can be so, withmposing unequal burdens on other inter-The advantage under any system of in-

rate. A system of ad valorem revenue duties, with proper discriminations and proper guards against frauds in collecting them, no doubt, will afford ample incidental advantages to against. frauds in collecting them, no doubt, will afford ample incidental advantages to the manufacturers, and enable them to derive as great profit as can be derived from any regular other business. It is believed that such a system strictly within the revenue standard, will place the manufacturing interests on a stable footing, and inure to their permanent advantage; while it will, as nearly as may be practicable, extend to all the great interests of the country the incidental protection which can be afforded by our revenue laws. Such a system, when once firmly established, would be permanent, and not be subject to the constant complaints, agitations and changes, which must ever occur, when duties are not laid for revenue but for the protection merely" of a favored interest.

interest.

In the deliberations of Congress on this subject, it is hoped that a spirit of mutual concession and compromise between conflicting interests may prevail, and that the result of their labors may be crowned with the happiest con-

By the constitution of the United States it is By the constitution of the United States it is provided that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." A public treasury was undoubtedly contemplated and intended to be created, in which the public money should be kept from the period of collection until needed for public uses. In the collection and disbursement of the public money no agencies have ever been employed by law, except such as were appointed by the government, directly responsible to it, and under its control. The sate keeping of the public money should be safe keeping of the public money should be confided to a public treasury created by law, and under like responsibility and control. It is not to be imagined that the framers of the constitution could have intended that a treasury should be created as a place of deposite and ry should be created as a place of deposite and safekeeping of the public money which was irresponsible to the government. The first Congress under the constitution, by act of the second September, 1789, "to establish the Treasury Department," provided for the appointment of a treasurer, and made it his duty "to receive and became the menute of the United ceive and keep the moneys of the United States," and "at all times to submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of the moneys in

That banks, national or state, could not have been intended to be used as a substitute for the treasury spoken of in the constitution, as keepers of the public money, is manifest from the fact, that at that time there was no national bank, and but three or four State banks of limited capital existing in the country. Their employment as depositories was first resorted to to a limited extent, but with no avowed intention of continuing them permanently, in picce of the treasury of the constitution. When they were afterwards from time to time employed, it

was from motives of supposed convenience, Our experience has shown, that when bank-ing corporations have been the keepers of the public money, and been thereby made in effect the treasury, the government can have no guaranty that it can command the use of its with millions of public money in their keeping, the government was brought almost to bankruptcy, and the public credit seriously impaired, because of their inability or indisposition to No one of them can justly claim to be the exclusive recipients of "protection," which can only be afforded by increasing burdens on the "domestic industry" of the others.

If these views be correct, it remains to inquire how far the tariff act of 1842 is consistent with them. That many of the provisions of that act are in violation of the cardinal principles here laid down, all must concede. The rates of duty imposed by it on some articles are prohibitory, and on others so high as greatly to diminish importations, and to produce a less of their inabifity or indisposition to pay, on demand, to the public creditors, in the only currency recognized by the constitution. Their failure occurred in a time of peace, and great inconvenience and loss were suffered by the public from it. Had the country been involved in a foreign war, that inconvenience and loss would have been much greater, and might have resulted in extreme public calamity. The public money should not be mingled with the private funds of banks or individuals, or he was a proposed to the public or reditors, in the only currency recognized by the constitution. Their failure occurred in a time of peace, and great inconvenience and loss were suffered by the public from it. Had the country been involved in a foreign war, that inconvenience and loss would have been much greater, and might have resulted in extreme public calamity. them upon interest to the borrowers from them The public money is converted into banking capital, and is used and loaned out for the private profit of bank stock holders; and when called for, (as it was in 1837,) it may be in the pocket of the borrowers from the banks, instead of being in the public treasury contemplated

> ulate, if not produce a spirit of speculation and extravagance, which sconer or later must result in ruin to thousands. If the public money be not permitted to be thus used, but be kept in much future difficulty between the government the treasury and paid out to the public creditand the lessees. According to the official reors in gold and silver, the temptation afforded by its deposite with banks to an undue expan-sion of their business would be checked, while the amount of the constitutional currency let in circulation would be enlarged, by its employment in the public collections and disburse-ments, and the banks themselves, would, in consequence, be found in a safer and sounder con-

At present, State banks are employed as depositories, but without adequate regulation of law, whereby the public money can be secured against the casualties and excesses, revulsions, suspensions, and defalcations, to which, from over-issues, over-trading, an inordinate desire for gain, or other causes, they are constantly exposed. The Secretary of the Treasury has exposed. The Secretary of the Treasury has in all cases, when it was practicable, taken collateral security for the amount which they hold, by the pledge of stocks of the United States, or such of the States as were in good credit. Some of the deposite banks have given this description of securities, and others have declined to do so.

Entertaining the opinion that "the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the

funds of the government and the rights of the people," I recommend to Congress that provis-ion be made by law for such separation, and or to issue any paper whatever as a currency or circulation. I cannot doubt that such a treasury as was contemplated by the constitu-tion, should be independent of all banking corporations. The money of the people should be kept in the treasury of the people created by law, and be in the custody of agents of the peo-ple chosen by themselves, according to the forms of the constitution; agents who are directly responsible to the government, who are under adequate bonds and oaths, and who are under adequate bonds and oaths, and who are subject to severe punishments for any embezzlement, private use, or misapplication of the public funds, and for any failure in other respects to perform their duties. To say that the people or their government are incompetent or not to be trusted with the custody of their own money, in their own treasury, provided by themselves, but must rely on the presidents, cashiers, and stockholders of banking corporations, not appointed by them, nor responsible to them, would be to concede that they are incompetent for self-government.

In recommending the establishment of a constitutional treasury, in which the public mo-

stitutional treasury, in which the public mo-neys shall be kept, I desire that adequate pro-vision be made by law for its safety, and that all executive discretion or control over it shall

per acre, large quantities of lands of inferior quality remain unsold, because they will not command that price. From the records of the General Land Office it appears that, of the public lands remaining unsold in the several States and territories in which they are situated, thirty nine millions one hundred and five thousand five hundred and seventy-seven acres have been in the market, subject to entry more than twenty years; forty-nine millions six hundred and thirty-eight thousand six hundred and forty-four acres for more than fifteen years; seventy-three millions sevnty-four thousand and enty-three millions sevnty-four thousand and siz hundred acres for more than ten years; and one hundred and six millions one hundred and seventy six thousand nine hundred and sixty one acres for more than five years. Much the largest portion of these lands will continue to be unsaleable at the minimum price at which they are permitted to be sold, so long as large territories of lands from which the more valu-able portions have not been selected are annu-ally brought into market by the government.— With the view to the sale and settlement of these inferior lands, I recommend that the price be graduated and reduced below the present minimum rate, confining the sales at the re-duced prices to settlers and cultivaters in limited quantitles. If graduated and reduced in, price for a limited period to \$1 per acro and afterthe expiration ofthat period for a second and think term in lower rates, a large portion to of these lands would be purchased and many worthy citizens, who are unable to pay higher rates, could purchase homes for themselves, and their families. By adopting the policy of graduation and reduction of price, these inferior lands will be sold for their real value, while the States in which they lie will be freed from the inconvenience, if not injustice, to which they are subjected, in consequence of the United States continuing to own large quantities of public lands within their borders, not liable to taxation for the support of their local gov-

To recommend the continuance of the policy of granting pre-emptions, in its most liberal extent, to all those who have settled, or may hereafter settle, ou the public lands, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, to which the Indian title may have been extinguished at the time of settlement. It has been found by experience, that in consequence of combinations of purchasers and other causes, a very small quantity of the public lands, when sold at public auction, commands a higher price than the minimum rate established by law. The settlers on the public lands are, however, but rarely able to secure their homes and improvements at the public sales at that rate; because these combinations, means of the capital they command, and their superior ability to purchase, render it impossible for the settler to compete with them in

By putting down all competion, these combi nations of capitalists and speculators are usual ly enabled to purchase the lands, including the improvements of the settlers, at the minimum price of the government, and either turn them out of their homes, or extort from them, ac-cording to their ability to pay, double or quad-ruple the amount paid for them to the governguaranty that it can command the use of its own money for public purposes. The late Bank of the United States proved to be faithless. The State banks which were afterwards of the hardy pioneers of the West, who penetrate the wilderness with their families, suffer the privations, and hardships attending the settlement of a new country, and repare the way for the body of emigrants who in the course of a few years, usually follow them, that we are in a great degree, indebted for the rapid extension and aggrandisement of

our country.

Experience has proved that no portion of our opulation are more patriotic than the hardy and brave men of the frontier, or more ready obey the cail of their country, and to defend might have resulted in extreme public calamity. The public money should not be mingled with the private funds of banks or individuals, or be used for private purposes. When it is placed in banks for safe-keeping, it is in effect loaned to them without interest, and is loaned by vexatious or unnecessary restrictions imposed upon them by the existing pre-emption laws, should be repealed or modified. It is the true policy of the government to afford facilities to its citizens to become the owners of small por tions of our vast public domain at low and mo

> cords, the amount of rents received by the government for the years 1841, 1842, 1843, a 1844, was \$6,354 74 while the expenses of the system during the same period, including salaies of superintendents, agents, clerks and incidental expenses were twenty-six thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and ele ven cents; the income being less than one-fourth of the expenses. To this pecuniary loss may be added the injury sustained by the public in consequence of the destruction of tim-ber, and the careless and wasteful manner of working the mines. The system has given rise to much litigation between the United States and individual citizens, producing irritation and excitement in the mineral region, and involving the government in heavy addi-It is believed that simitional expenditures. lar losses and embarrassments will continue to occur, while the present system of leasing these lands remains unchanged. These lands are now under the superintendence and care of the War Department, with the ordinary duties of

which they have no proper or natural connex-ion. I recommend the repeal of the present system, and that these lands be placed under the superintendence and management of the General Land Office, as other public lands, and be brought into market and sold upon such terms as Congress in their wisdom may preterms as Congress in their wisdom may prethat a constitutional treasury be created for the safe keeping of the public money. The constitutional treasury recommended is designed as a secure depository for the public money, without any power to make loans or discounts, them, at the minimum price which may be established as a secure of the public money, without any power to make loans or discounts, be extended to resident miners and settlers upon them, at the minimum price which may be es-ablished by Congress.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, for information respecting the present situation of the army, and its operations during the past year; the state of our defences; the condition of the public works; and our relations with the various Indian tribes within our limits or upon our borders. I invite your attention to the suggestions contained in that re-port, in relation to these prominent objects of naional interest.

When orders were given during the past sum mer for concentrating a military force on the western frontier of Texas, our troops were wide-ly dispersed, and in small detachments, occupyog posts remote from each other. The promp and expeditions manner in which an army, embracing more than half our peace establishment was drawn together on an emergency so sudden, reflects great credit on the officers, who were in-trusted with the execution of these orders, as well as upon the discipline of the army itself .-To be in arrength to protect and defend the people and territory of Texas, in the event Mexico should commence hostilities, or invade her terristitutional treasury, in which the public moneys shall be kept, I desire that adequate provision be made by law for its safety, and that all executive discretion or control over it shall be removed, except such as may be necessary in directing its disbursement in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

Under our present land system, limiting the

minimum price at which the public lands can be entered to one dollar and twenty five cents from Texas, should be required. The contingenper acre, large quantities of lands of inferior cy upon which the exercise of this authority defrom Texas, should be required. The contingency upon which the exercise of this authority depended, has not occurred. The circumstances under which two companies of State artiflery from the city of New Orleans were sent into Texas, and mustered into the service of the Uni Secretary of War. I recommend to Congress that provision be made for the payment of these roops, as well as a small number of Texan vo-unteer, whom the commanding general thought it necessary to receive or muster into our ser-

During the last summer, the first regiment of dragoons made extensive excursions through the Indian country on our borders, a part of them Indian country on our borders, a part of them advancing nearly to the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company in the north, and a part as far as the South pass of the Rocky mountains, and the head waters of the tributary streams of the Colorado of the West. The exhibition of this military force among the Indian tribes in those distant regions, and the councils held with them by the commanders of the expeditions, it is believed, will have a salutary influence in restraining them from hostilities among themselves, and maintaining friendly relations between them and the United States. An interesting account of lieved, will have a salutary influence in restraining them from hostilities among themselves, and maintaining friendly relations between them and the United States. An interesting account of one of these excursions accompanies the report of the Secretary of War: Under the directions of the War Department, Brevet Captain Fremont, of the corps of topographical engineers, has been employed since 1842, in exploring the country west of the Mississippi, and beyond the Rocky mountains. Two expeditions have altered by been brought to a close, and the reports Rocky mountains. Two expeditions have all duce the present expenditures. In the adjust-ready been brought to a close, and the reports of that scientific and enterprising officer have furnished much interesting and valuable information. He is now engaged in a third expedition; but, it is not expected that this arduous service will be completed in season to enable me to communicate the result to Congress at the present

favorable character. The policy of removing-them to a country designed for their permanent residence, west of the Mississippi and without the limits of the organized States and Territories, is better appreciated by them than it was a few years ago; while education is now attended to, and the habits of civilized life are gaining

ground among them.

Serious difficulties of long standing continue to distract the several parties into which the Cherokees are unhappily divided. The efforts of the government to adjust the difficulties between them have heretofore proved unsuccessful; and there remains no probability that this desirable object can be accomplished without the aid of further-legislation by Congress. I will, at an early period of your session, present the subject for your consideration, accompanied with an exposition of the complaints and claims of the several parties into which the nation is divided, with a view to the adoption of such measures by Congress amy enable the Executive to do justice to them respectively, and to put an end if

suggestions, having for their object the increase of its efficiency, and a greater economy in its management. During the past year the officers and men have performed their duty in a salkfactory manner. The orders which have been given, have been executed with promptness and fidelity. A larger force than has often formed one squadron under our flag was readily concenintend in the Gulf of Mexico, and, apparently, without unusual effort. It is especially to be observed, that, notwithstanding the union of so considerable a force, no act was committed that even the jealousy of an irritated power could construe as an act of aggression; and that the commander of the squadron, and his officers, in strict conformity with their instructions, holding themselves ever ready for the most active duly, have achieved the still purer glory of contribut-ing to the preservation of peace. It is believed that at all our foreign stations the honor of our that at all our foreign stations the honor of our flag has been maintained, and that, generally, for the Attorney General as an "important important important in the execution and disciplina and order.

ithe navigating interest, have steadily and rapidly increased since the organization of our government, until, it is believed, we are now second to but one Power in the world, and at no
hey, are contantly referred to him by the Presidistant day we shall probably be inferior to none.

Exposed as they must be, it has been a wise policy to afford to these important interests protection with our ships of war, distributed in the been so augmented by the extension of our terms of trade the continuous and decision. The public business under his official management before the judiciary has been so augmented by the extension of our terms of trade the continuous and For more than thirty years appropriations have against the United States for large bodies of va-been made, and annually expended, for the gra-luable public lands, as greatly to increase his ladual increase of our naval forces. In peace, our navy performs the important duty of protecting our commerce; and, in the event of war, wil-be, as it has been, a most efficient means of de

The successful use of steam navigation on the cean has been followed by the introduction of war-steamers in great and increasing numbers into the navies of the principal maritime Powers of the world. A due regard to our own safety and to an efficient protection to our large and increasing commerce demands a corresponding in-crease on our part. No country has greater facilities for the construction of vessels of this description than ours, or can promise itself greater advantages from their employment. commerce, to the rapid transmission of intelli-gence, and to the coast defence. In pursuance of the wise policy of a gradual increase of our navy, large surplies of live oak timber, and other materials for ship building, have been col-lected, and are now under shelter and in a state of good preservation, while iron steamers can be built with great facility in various parts of the Union. The use of iron, as a material, especially in the construction of steamers, which can enter with safety many of the harbors along our coast now inaccessible to vessels of greater draught, and the practicability of constructing them in the interior, strongly recommends that liberal appropriations should be made for this important object. Whatever may have been our policy in the earlier stages of the government, when the nation was in its infancy, our shipping interests and commerce comparatively small, our resources limited, our population sparse and scarcely extending beyond the limits of the original thirteen States, that policy must be essentially different now that we have grown from three to more than twenty millions of penle,-that our commerce, carried in our own ships, is found in every see, and that our territorial boundaries and settlements have been so greatly expanded. Neither our commerce, nor our long line of coast on the ocean and on the lakes, can be successfully defended against foreign aggression by means of fortifications a-lone. These are essential at important commercial and military points, but our chief, reliance for this object must be on a well-organised, efficient navy. The benefits resulting from such a navy are not confined to the Atlantia States.— The productions of the interior which seek market abroad, are directly dependent on the safety and freedom of our commerce. The co hostile force would embarress, if not stagnate, the whole export trade of the Mississippi, and affect the value of the agricultural products of the entire valley of that mighty river and its tri-

It has never been our policy to maintain large standing semies in time of peace. They are contrary to the genious of our free institutions, standing similes in time of our free institutions, contrary to the genious of our free institutions, would impose heavy burdens on the people, and be dangerous to public liberty. Our reliance for protection and defence on the land must be mainly on our citizen soldiers, who will be ever ready, as they ever have been resdy in times past, to rush with alacrity, at the call of their country, to her defence. This description of force, however, cannot defend our coast, harbors, and inland seas, nor protect our commerce on the ocean or the lakes. These must be protected by our navy.

Considering an increased navel force, a pecially of steam ressels, corresponding with our growth and importance as a nation, and proportioned to the increased and increasing naval power of other nations, of vast importance as regards our safely, and the great and growing interests to be protected by it, I recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress. The report of the Postmaster General here-

The report of the Postmaster General herewith communicated, contains a detailed statement of the operations of his department during
the past year. It will be seen that the income
from postages will fall short of the expenditures
for the year between one and two millions of
dollars. This deficiency has been caused by the
reduction of the rates of postage, which was
made by the net of the third of March last. No
principle has been more generally acquiesced in
by the people than that this department should
sustain itself by limiting its expenditures to its
income. Congress has never sought to make it
a source of revenue for general purposes, except
for a short paired during the last war with Great
Britain, nor should it aver become a charge on
the general treasury. If Congress shall adhere of the Postmaster General on this subject, under the belief that such a modification of the late law may be made as will yield sufficient revenue without further calls on the treasury, and with

Proper measures have been taken, in pursuance of the act of the third of March last, for the establishment of lines of mail steamers between this and foreign countries. The impor-tance of this service commends itself strongly to favorable consideration.

With the growth of our country, the public

business which devolves on the heads of the several Executive Departments has greatly increased. In some respects, the distribution of duties among them seems to be incongruous, and many of these might be transferred from one to another with advantage to the public interests.

congress as may enable the executive to do justice to them respectively, and to put an end, if possible, to the dissensions which have long prevailed, and still prevail, among them.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, for the present condition of that branch of the national defence; and for grave devolved on the Secretary of State, which do ment of the government, and may properly be transferred to some other department. One of these grows out of the present state of the law concerning the Patent Office, which, a few years since, was a subordinate clerkship, but has be-come a distinct bureau of great importance.-

With an excellent internal organization, it is still connected with the State Department. In the transaction of its business, questionsof much importance to inventors, and to the community, frequently arise, which, by existing laws, are recretary of State is a member. These questions are legal, and the connexion which now exists between the State Department and the Patent Office, may, with great propriety and advantage, be transferred to the Attorney General.

In his last annual message to Congress, Mr.

our ships of war have been distinguished for their good discipline and order. I am happy to add, that the display of maritime force which was required by the events of the summer, has been made wholly within the usual appropriations for the service of the year, so that no additional appropriations are required.

The commerce of the United States, and with the navigating interest have steadily and the research of the public interests. As an executive officer, his residence and contact and the provention of the Attorney General as an "important improvement in the executive establishment."—

This recommendation was repeated by some of his successors. The official duties of the Attorney General as an "important improvement in the executive establishment."—

This recommendation was repeated by some of his successors. The official duties of the Attorney General have been much increased within a few years, and his office has become one of great importance. His duties may be still further impressed with advantage to the public instances. against the United States for large bodies of vabors and responsibilites. I therefore recommend that the Attorney General be placed on the same footing with the heads of the other executive departments, with such subordinate officers, provided by law for his department, as may be required to discharge the additional duties which

partments, with such subordinate officers, provided by law for his department, as may be required to discharge the additional duties which have been or may be devolved upon him.

Congress passess the power of exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia: and I commend the interests of its inhabitants to your favorable consideration. The people of this District have no legislative body of their own, and must confide their local as well as their general interests to representatives in whose election they have no voice, and over whose official conduct they have no control. Each member of the National Legislature should consider himself as their immediate representative, and should be the more ready to give attention to their interests and wants, because he is not responsible to them. I recommend that a liberal and generous spirit may characterize four measures in relation to them. I shall be ever disposed to show a proper regard for their wishes, and, within constitutional limits, shall at all times cheerfully co-operate with you for the advancement of their welfare.

I trust it may not be deemed inappropriate to the occasion for me to dwell for a moment on the memory of the most eminent citizen of our country, who, during the summer that is gone by, has descended to the tomb. The enjoyment of contemplating, at the advanced age of near four score years, the happy condition of his country, cheered the last hours of Andrew Jackson, who departed this life in the tranquil hope of a blessed immortality. Histicath was happy, as his life had been eminently useful. He had an unfaltering confidence in the virtue and espacity of the people, and in the permanence of that free government which he had largely contributed to him the affections of his fellow-citizens, and it was his happiness to witness the growth and glory of his country which he loved to well. He departed and the heart of the maintenance of our free institutions and with an earnest supplication, that whatever errors it may be my lot to commit in dischar

# SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON. Charlestown, Friday Morning, Dec. 5.

# A SUPPLEMENT.

In order to turnish our readers with the latest items of intelligence, and to accomodate our advertising friends, we are under the necessity of issuing a Supplement with to-day's paper,-somewhat contrary to our usual course,

However, I said, when I'm once in my teens, They'll sure cease to worry me then; But as I grew the older, so they grew the bolder— Such impudent things are the men,

Are the men,
Such imputent things are the men, But of all the bold things I could ever suppose,
(Yet how could I take it amiss !)
Was that of my imputednt cousin last night,
When he actually gave me a kiss!
Ay, a kiss, so he did,
When he actually gave me a kiss.

I quickly reproved him, but ah! in such tones,
That, ere we were half through the glen,
My anger to smother, he gave me another—
Such strange, coaxing things are the men,
Are the men,
Such strange, coaxing things are the men.

# Darieto.

A Simple Story.

A simple Story.

About one hundred years ago, there lived in Massachusetts, a clergyman who had a respectable neighbor, belonging to his parish who was notoriously addicted to lying—not from any malicious or pecuniary purposes, but from a perverse habit. The parson was every day grieved by the evil example of his neighbor. The person was Captain Clark, a friend of the parson's in all temporal matters, and a man useful in the parish. But his example, was a source of much inquiethde to the parson. He was determined to preach a sermon, especially for the occasion.—Accordingly he took his text—"Lie not one to another." He expatiated on the folly, the wickedness, and evil example of lying, in such a pointedness, and evil example of lying, in such a pointed manner that nearly every person present, thought that the parson was aiming at the Captain. Meeting being done, some one said to the Captain what did you think of the sermon?—Ex-cellent, excellent, he replied, but I could not, for my life keep my eyes off of old Mother Syminton, thinking how she must feel, for the parson certainly meant her. This story was told the writer, by his mother, who was a daughter of the clergyman, and heard the sermon—to which she added, my son, when you hear any folly, or vice, whilited from the nulnit hefore we look out for exhibited from the pulpit, before you look out for a Mother Syminton, look within yourself, and see if Captain Clark is not there. Her advice has had some effect, and perhaps may have again.

[Phil. Daily Adv.

PERSEVERANCE .- We heard the other day a very good anecdote of a certain eccentric preacher in a neighboring State—a shrewd intelligent man withal, and of unbounded influence among his people. One long, warm afternoon, his congregation, as all congregations will on summer alternoons, got drowsey, and not a few went off into a regular doze. The orator went on, apparently undisturbed by the apathy, and finished his discourse. He paused—the silence, as is often the case after the humdrum of a very animated speaker, roused up the congregation—some rubbed their eyes and stared, for there stood the priest, sermon in hand. He waited till he saw them all fairly awake, and then very camly said—"My friends this sermon cost me a good deal of labor, rather more than usual —you do not seem to have paid as much atten-tion as it deserves—I think I will go over it again! and he was as good as his word, from text to ex-

MECHANICS.—Prosperity is abroad, you are educating your children, building houses, laying up money, acquiring knowledge. You are the producers; you are the architects of the nations greatness; never forget your elevated stations as men, and as part of a great confederacy, extending the blessings of freedom to all men. Always remember that idleness and conceit, is not as useful as the saw, the vice, hammer or shuttle. Give eve ry man his due, and exact your own.

No one can be healthy and happy without occupation—some regular employment or profession. The life of an idler is always a restless and unsatisfactory one, and "killing time" the most laborious of all work. Every one who prefers a cheerful and contented mind to the horrors of ennui, should employ his talents in some reputable calling.

A TOAST. The following beautiful toast was

given by a bishop at the semi-centenial celebration of Union College on Tuesday last: "The mothers of America, that are, and that are to be, cradling our infancy, charmers of our youth, comforters of our manhood; we enthrone them on our hearths, we enshrine them in hearts."

" MORT! MORE MORT!"-Mr. by trade, having worked hard all the week, was disposed while at Church on Sunday, to refresh himself by a snooze. He had kept awake till the preacher had progressed some in his sermon when he fell into a sound sleep, and dreaming in his sophorific obliviousness that he was about his work, he cried out in a stentorian voice, "Mort! more Mort!" The effect upon the congregation may be imagined .- Portland Argus.

"While I am asleep, I have neither fear nor hope, neither trouble nor glory; and blessings on him who invented sleep, the mantle that covers all human thoughts; the food that appeases hunger; the drink that quenches thirst; the fire that warms the cold, that moderates heat, and, lastly, the general coin, that purchases all things; the balance and weight, makes the shepherd equal to the king,

A celebrated pickpocket who was lately sent to the New York State prison for his misdeeds, being noted for his marvelous adroitness in pocketlifting, was requested to reveal the secret of his success, when the following, among other disclosures, were made; we publish them as likely to be useful to those who are willing to take a hint.

[N. Y. Tribune.

"I never," said the pickpocket, "attempt the pocket of any old resident of a city, but uniformly strangers and countrymen." But on being asked how he distinguished them, he replied "very easily;" and gave the following list of persons who were the regular victims of their " craft."

"Persons in an omnibus who take out their pocket-books after the stage stops are sure to be countrymen. Those who stop to converse on the sidewalks or in thoroughfares; or who take out pocket-books at the box or pit offices of theatres or steamboat offices. All those who stop to gaze at shop windows, or count money, or show pocket-books in the street, or call in at the Funk Auction-rooms. All these," said he, "are our common victims."

"If I find a man eating oysters or fruit, or car rying an open knife in the street, in nine times out of ten he is green, and we victimize him. Persons who stand up in theatres, or stand on cross-walks, are generally country folks, and we make sure of them

How TO WRITE FOR NEWSPAPERS .- 1 .- Have omething to write about,

2.—Write plain; dot your i's; cross your t's

point your sentences; begin them with capitals. -Write short; to the point; stop when you -Write only on one side of the leaf.

5.—Read it over, abridge and correct it, until you get it into the shorfest space possible.

6.—Pay the Postage.

These rules observed will always ensure the lication of an article, and what is more desirable to the writer, will secure its being read.—
[Boston Times.

There are six widows living in New Jersey, within the distance of half a mile, whose united ages amount to five hundred and twenty-six years! Their ages are as follows: one 94 years, one 93, two 67, one 84, and one 81.

The Largest Factory building in the world is ow being constructed in Portsmouth, (N. H.)

FRUIT TREES.

TRUIT 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.

March Court.

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 Duffield's Depot, a supply of Smith's and Grate Coal; Also, Cyprus Shingles, Laths, Palings, and White Pine Boards, suitable for Sash and Pannel Doors.— Also a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

China, Glass and Queensware, Stoves for Wood or Coal, Se., Se., 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-WM. G. SHIPLEY, duce. for J. CRONISE & SON.

Duffield's Depot, Nov. 28, 1845-3t.\* Commissioners' Sale of Land.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, rendered on the 5th 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 Harewood 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 \$564 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 Rood**, **27 Poles**, adjoining the lands of R. G. McPherson and W. T. Washington; and then so much of another tract of 32 Acres, 2 Roods, 4 Poles, adjoining the lands of George Isler and others, as may be necessary to make up the balance of said sum, costs and expenses after the sale of the first tract. And then so much of the said Estate, beginning at the N. W. corner of the original tract on the Turn-pike road near W. Brown, and running with the Leetown road to a point near the woods and running East, for quantity as may be necessary to pay the sum of \$2291 92 cents, with interest on \$1693 62 cents, part thereof, from April 1, 1845, till paid, and three-fourths of the costs of suit, and of the expenses of sale, being the part assigned by the Commissioner to be sold to make up the debt due from the three other heirs of said Washington. The partition of the land as made by the Commissioner may be seen in his report filed in the case of Washington's Heirs against Cam-eron and others, in said Court; or may be seen at

the office of either of the undersigned.

The land will be sold by the acre and on the erms of one-fourth of the purchase money in cash, and the balance in three equal payments at 9, 18, and 27 months. Bonds for the purchase money to be given, and the title to be withheld, until the

purchase money be paid.

A. HUNTER,
W. C. WORTHINGTON,

Com'rs. Nov. 21, 1845.

NOTICE.

A LI, persons indebted to the estate of the late David Moore, dec'd., are earnestly requested to come forward immediately and settle up. Persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL MOORE, Ex'r.
Nov. 21,1845—3t.

Bank Stock For Sale.

ILL be sold, at Public Sale, before the Court-House door, in Charlestown, on Monlay the 15th day of December next, (Court-day,) 24 Shares of Stock in the Bank of the Valley in Charlestown, belonging to the estate of David Moore, dec'd.
SAMUEL MOORE, Ex'r.

Nov. 21, 1845-ts. Wanted, Immediately, TWO or three journeyman STONE MA-SONS, to whom constant employment and Ovens, with or without lids, all sizes;

liberal wages will be given.

JOHN W. ROWAN.

Charlestown, Nov. 21, 1845-3t.

Wagon for Sale.

I HAVE a one or two-horse WAGON, new and in complete order, for sale low, and on the most accommodating terms. Apply immediately.

GEORGE MURPHY. Middleway, Nov. 21, 1845-3t.

SECOND ARRIVAL.

New Fall and Winter Goods, T HARPERS-FERRY, VA., Opposite the U. S. Pay Office, on Shenandoah Street.

HAVE received from the Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets, a large and general assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS; such as are usually found in a country retail Store. The following embraces a part of my exensive Stock-

Cloths, various colors and prices; Cassimeres, a general assortment; Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings Flannels, Linseys, Blankets, Callicoes; Cashmere de Ecosse, Mouslin de Lains; Silks, Alpaccas, Ginghams; Silk Velvet, Silk and Worsted Serge; Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c., together with a general assortment of FINE AND FAN-

CY GOODS for the Ladies. general assortment of Domestic Goods: A large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats

and Caps, Glass and Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Woodenware, Groceries, Tobacco and Segars, Looking Glasses, &c., &c.

12 'All of which will be sold very cheap for cash, or on the usual terms to punctual customcash, or on the usual terms to punctual customers. I respectfully solicit a call from all in search of Great Bargains. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I promise to do all in my power to give general satisfaction. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

Havers Ferry Nov. 28, 1845—24

Harpers-Ferry, Nov, 28, 1845-3t. N. B. Rowland's highly recommended Patent Coffee Boilers, all sizes, on hand and for sale. A LMANACS.—Hagerstown, Baltimore, and Comic Almanacs, for 1846, for sale by Nov. 28.

J. H. BEARD.

Watches, Jewelery, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from Phila-delphia and Baltimore with a new and splendid stock of Watches, Jewelery 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

6000 Bushels of Stone Coal, FOR sale at 14 cents per Bushel, delivered at Harpers-Ferry. Application to be made within the present month. G. W. PEACHER.

Nov. 21, 1845-3t\* 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.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from Phile delphia, with a large Stock of Goods, amon delphia, with a large Stock of Goods, am which may be found—
Gold and Silver Watches, (Jeweled;)
Gold, Silver, Gilt and Silk Watch Guards;
Fashionable Set Breastpins;
Finger Rings, every variety;
Bracelets and Necklaces;
Silver, La Polka and Shell Tuck Combs;
Ladies, Wark Breast from 211 to 25;

Ladies' Work Boxes, from \$21 to \$5; Coral Necklaces and Armlets for children; Jet Breastpins from 61 up; Silk and Cotton Purses;

Silk and Cotton Purses;
Christie's Galvanic Rings;
And many other articles, all of which will be solvery low.
Call and examine for yourselves.
CHARLES G. STEWART. Charlestown, Nov. 14, 1845.

Staple Goods.

THE attention of every one seeking bargains and good Goods, is asked to our stock of Staple Goods. Staple Goods.
Super white and red flannels,
Rodger's sup patent Welch do
Negro blankets, very cheap,
Super Whitney do do
Cradle and Crib do. do all sizes.

4-4 and 7-8 brown cottons,
Brown and bleached sheetings, 5 and 12 qr.
Irish linens, bleached shirtings, good assort't,
Friniture and apron checks, col'd cambrics,
Cotton laps 1 and 1-2 lb bundles,
PRINTS—Good dark calicoes only 61 cents

per yard; great variety of other styles from 6 up GROCERIES—A well assorted stock of supe Family Groceries.

QUEENSWARE—A general assortment.

MILLER & TATE.

HAS just received a large and general assor ment of Hardware, Cullery, Stoves, Carpenter's 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.

Thomas Rawlins

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

Third Arrival.

JUST received at the "People's Cheap Store," a large stock of Dress Goods, such as new style Cashmere d' Ecosse;

style Cashmere d' Ecosse;
Do Mouslin de Lain;
Black Alpacca, new style Fancy Prints;
Also—Large Woollen Shawls;
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs;
Linen Cambric do., black Silk Cravats;
Irish Linens and Birdeye Draper.
All the above goods are in store and ready for exhibition.

B. L. THOMAS.
Halltown, Nov. 7, 1845.

Liquors.

JUST received, pure and unadulterated Old Rye Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Pale F. Bran-ly, Holland Gin, and Wines of every kind. Oct. 31. CRANE & SADLER. Home-Made Boots and Shoes.

A VERY large and general assortment of Jame McDaniel & Co.'s work for sale.
Oct. 31. CRANE & SADLER. A PPLES.—18 bushels of good keeping Apples, and six bushels of dried do. for sale.
Oct. 31. CRANE & SADLER.

Segars. A LARGE assortment genuine Imported Plantation; Light and Dark Regalias; Regalia Cazadores; Canones; La Norma; Trabuco; Principe; Havanna; Spanish and Half Spanish Segars. Also, 1 case super Peach Leaf tobacco fust received by THOMAS RAWLINS.

Assorted Iron and Hollow Ware. HAVE on hand a large supply of Hughes' fine Bar Iron, from \{\frac{1}{2}} by 1\{\frac{1}{2}} inch to 1\{\frac{1}{2}} inch by

2 inch; Round do., from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 inch; Square do., from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) inch; Band do., 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) inch wide to 4\( \frac{1}{2} \) inch;

large stock of Horse Shoe, Nail Rods, and Plough Irons; Together with a handsome assortment of Castings,

consisting of the following: Pots of all sizes, from 8 gallons down to the small-

Also, a large and complete stock of Chains. All of which will be sold cheap for cash, or to punctual customers upon a short credit. Halltown, Oct. 31.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Men's, boys' and youth's coarse and fine Boots; Do do do Shoes; Children's and Misses Shoes. Oct. 17. MILLER & TATE.

Negro Boots and Shoes. O'N hand, a large lot of extra large size and heavy Negro Boots, double soled, 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 Nov. 21. E. M. AISQUITH. Gentlemen's Water Proof Boots.

A FEW pairs of double soled and double up-pers sewed BOOTS, warranted Water Proof. Nov. 21. E. M. AISQUITH.

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

Ladies' Stockings. L AMB'S Wool, Alpacca, 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.

Negro Blankets. LARGE lot of heavy twilled Negro Blankets,

A LARGE lot of heavy at unusual low prices.

Nov. 21.

E. M. AISQUITH.

OUNCE INGS of every varie CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS of every variety and size, for sale by Nov. 21.

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

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing 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, Galeeys, Brass Rule, Steel Column Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of matrixes, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. All the Type furnished by us is "hand cast."
Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam En-

gines 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 & OVEREND.

New York, Sept. 5, 1845—6m. 68 Ann st.

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

FALL AND WINTER WORK.

WE call the attention of our customers and the public to our large stock of COARSE BOO'TS 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 Boats.

Do 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—tf.

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 as-

NEW STORE, WHOLESALE AND

RETAIL.

sortment 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

Blue, blue-black, black, brown, dalia and invisible green, West of England, French and American BROAD CLOTHS; 5-4 plain and figured BEAVER CLOTHS of all 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.;

SATTINETTS—A large assortment, all colors and prices;
VESTINGS .-- A magnificent assortment of

VESTINGS.—A magnificent assortment of new and elegant styles Silk, Sattin, 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 Grose de Rhine and Italian Cravats; Fancy Hakfs., Linen Cambric do.; some very superior black Satin and fancy Scarfs; some very pretty black and blue-black Italian Crapes; SHAWLS, the richest and most splendid assortment of the season. Some new splendid assortment of the season. Some new styles CASHMERE DE COSSE,—among which will be found the celebrated and magnificent De Maintemon Pampadour, De Cardovill styles, now all the vogue; Crape De Lanes, of a very rich style, shaded colors; Rep Cashmeres and Mouseline de Laines, being of the celebrated manufacture of Paturle, Lupin, Seiber & Co., manufacture of Paturle, Lupin, Seiber & Co., comprising new and costly styles on extra superfine Cloths; also, a general assortment of Ombra Mouseline de Laines; black and blue-black Silks; Bombazines; new style 6-4 Cloaking for Ladies; Calicoes, 250 pieces, from 6½ cents up. RIBBONS.—A large assortment; Ladies Silk Tassels, Silk and Cotton Bindings; Oil Silk, Silk Sewings, Patent Thread; Spool Cotton, Cotton Ball, Laps; Pins. Needles, &c.:

Pins, Needles, &c.;
Edgings and Insertions;
White Goods of all descriptions;
Flannels of all colors; Linseys, &c. &c.
Also, a general assortment of Domestics. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Stationery, Hardware

Queensware, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Queensware, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs.

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 ou to examine our stoo

BOTELER & JOHNSON. Berryville, Va., Oct. 31, 1845—3m.

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. Recipes of his mode of treatment will be furnished for five dollars.

Oct. 24, 1848, 289. Oct. 24, 1845—3m.

Latest Arrival of New and Cheap Goods.

THE subscriber has just returned from Market with a bandsome assortment of FALL AND
WINTER Goops, which was purchased for cash,
and will be sold at the lowest possible prices.
His assortment consists in part as follows, viz: Sup. Blue, Black and Invisible Green Cloths; Cassimeres of every kind and pattern; Silk Velvet, Sattin, and Merino Vestings of every

pattern and quality; Sattinetts and Kentucky Jeans; Cashmeres and Mouselin de Laines Cashcasser, a new and beautiful article for Ladies Dresses; Alpaccas, various colors;
A splendid assortment of Prints, foreign and do

mestic, of the latest styles; Ladies Bi'k and col'd Kid Gloves, fine quality; Gent's. Winter do do do.; Hosiery of every description; Plaid and Fulled Linseys; Flannels, assorted colors and qualities; Ladies Shawls and Hdkfs.;

Ladies Snawls and Hdkis.;

1000 pairs of Boots and Shoes;

Ladies Kid Walking Shoes;

Do French Kid Slippers, Paris Manufacture;

Misses and children's Shoes;

Youth's and boys' do.;

Super Beaver and Moleskin Hats;

Do Plush Caps, a new article;

Hardware and Cutlery;

Groceries.—and almost every article that can be

Groceries,—and almost every article that can be asked for.

My friends and the public are invited to call and examine my stock, and judge for themselves.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 17. Tobacco, Snuff and Segars. JUSTO SAWS, Principe, Regalia, Spanish and Half-Spanish Segars; Scotch, Rappee and Maccabau Snuffs; Ioney Dew, superior Peach Leaf, and other To-

bacco, just received and for sale by B. L. THOMAS. Halltown, Oct. 31, 1845. Groceries.

THE subscribers are now receiving a large supply of Groceries, including Loaf Sugar, Double Refined ditto, Brown do. N. O. Molasses, Porto Rico Syrup; African, Cuba, Padang, Java and Rio Coffee.

Oct. 24. KEYES & KEARSLEY. E IGHT-DAY BRASS CLOCKS, warranted to keep good time, for sale by Oct. 31. CRANE & SADLER.

FOR SALE, On the South Western side, and five miles from the Great Kanawha river, and fifteen

from the Ohio, a tract of

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.

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.

Sept. 12, 1845—tf.

WILLIAM T. McDONALD,

(Sign of the Watch,)

AS 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.

Virginia, and on many accounts desirable as a place of residence.

The land lies high and undulating, the climate remarkably healthful, 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 for want of surficent 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. Virginpaired 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 pairs will be spared to give satisfaction.

Shepherdstown, Oct. 3, 1845—2m.

TEXELEMENT WHOLESALE AND

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—tf.

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 ex

hange, 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 licited, 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 Dyestuffs.

THE undersigned is now receiving and opening one of the best selected assortments of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, &c. &c. ever offered in this market. They are all fresh, and have been selected with great care. A call from those in want is respectfully so-licited.

Physicians Prescriptions put up as usual, with accuracy and attention. Oct. 3, 1845. JOHN H. BEARD.

Groceries.

ROWN, Loaf and Lump Sugar;
Teas, from 37½ cts. to \$1 per pound;
West India, N. O., and Sugar House Molasses; edang and best Rio Coffee; Cheese, and a general assortment of other Groce

ries. Halltown, Oct. 31, 1845. B. L. THOMAS. Cashmeres and Mouslins.

WE have on hand a very large and well se-lected Stock of Cashmeres 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

Oct. 24. HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co. Shirts, Shirts! GENTLEMEN'S Woolen Shirts,
Silk do very super for " 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. E. M. AISQUITH. Lime, Lime.

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

A NEW and beautiful article for ladies' dresses, just received by Oct. 31. CRANE & SADLER. Keep your Feet Dry. ONE case of very neat cork-sole water-proo Boots. Just received by CRANE & SADLER.

DUPONT'S superior Powder, in small kegs, Shot of all sizes, and split and ribbed per-cussion caps, for sale by Oct. 31. CRANE & SADLER. 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, Sattinetts, of a superior quality and very 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, Eng-

at a low price; Plain Black, Ribbed and Cross-barred Cassimeres Very fine French Cassimeres, Plain Black Satin, plain and figured Pelvet and Merino Vestings; A variety of Plaid Lining for Coats and Cloaks.

In short, every inducement will be given those who are in want of Clothes, to buy of me, if they can be induced by low prices and Fashionable Goods.

JAMES CLOTHIER. Oct. 10, 1845.

10 BUSHELS Chesnuts and 10 bushels Swa-bia Acorns, on hand and for sale low by Nov. 7. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. WHITE LEAD, in 10 and 25 lb. Tin Cans; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, and a general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes, lately received and for sale by Nov. 21. THOS. RAWLINS.

Greceries and Liquers A LARGE and general stock of Groceries, with a variety of fine old Liquors, such as Old Cogniac, Peach and Apple Brandies, Old Rye Whiskey; Wines, very superior.

Oct. 31. HARRIS, HAMMOND & CO.

BALE 7-8 col. Mabrow Cottons;

1 do 4-4 brown Cottons;

1 pieces Blue Cotton, all prices;

2 pieces Blue Cotton, all prices;

3 pian Negro Blankets, from 75 to \$1,25;

With a large stock of Fulled Linseys, Domestic
Flannels, Yarn, Socks, &c., in store and for sale.

HARRIS, HAMMOND & CO.

Oct. 31, 1845.

Shoes, Shoes.

ADIES Kid Slippers, very superior Philadel-ADIES Kid Slippers, very superior Philadelphia made;
Do do Walking Shoes;
Ladies and Gentlemen's Over Shoes;
Fur Lined Do;
Also, a large stock of Heavy Shoes and Boots for Men and Boys, both of Home-made and Penitentiary—for sale at very low prices.
Oct. 31. HARRIS, HAMMOND & CO.

Fine Shawls. JUST received, another supply of those beautitul Cashmere Shawls;
Handsome Embroidered do;
Fine Blanket do., to which I invite the attention of the Ladies.

WM. S. LOCK.

of the Ladies. Oct. 31, 1845. Cashmeres and Merinos. A SECOND supply of Merinos; Cashmeres, a great variety—just received and for sale by WM. S. LOCK.

Oct. 31, 1845.

. Tobacco. A NOTHER supply of that very fine chewing Tobacco; a few very good Segars.
Oct. 31.
WM. S. LOCK.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. WE earnestly request our acquaintances, and the gentlemen genearally, to call and examine our very large stock of Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, and rich Velvet Vestings, which were bought under the most favorable circumstances, and will be sold at a small advance.

Oct. 31, 1845. CRANE & SADLER.

Just Received.

WHITE Satin and Kid Gloves, for Ladies and gentlemen, latest style and best quality; White English and Raw, Silk Gloves and Hosiery; White Satin Ribbands, all widths; White Kid Slippers, &c.
Persons desiring goods in this line can always

find a full assortment by calling on
Nov. 7.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS. BACON-For sale by Nov. 7. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Wanted Immediately. A NY quantity of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Buckwheat, Beans, Potatoes, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Soap, Wool, Beeswax, Candles, Feathers, Socks, Butter, Eggs, Tallow, Rags, Wood, Chesnuts, Acorns, &c., &c., for which the market price

will be given by S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. Kabletown, Nov. 7, 1845.

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

Nov. 7. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Hoop, Hoop, Hoop.

Who Wants Comforts?

JUST received five hundred pounds Hoop Iron \( \frac{1}{2} \) inch, \( \frac{3}{2} \) inch, \( \frac{1}{2} \) inch, \( \frac{1}{2} \) inch, \( \frac{1}{2} \) inch wide, which will be sold low.

Nov. 7.

S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Tar, Oil, &c., BARRELS Tar; 2 barrels Fish Oil: Just received and for sale by
Nov. 7.
S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

SALT.—30 Sacks Salt—on hand and for sale. Nov 7. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. OMESTICS.—2 Bales Domestics, 7 and 4-4 Nov. 7. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

WANTED-Bacon, Lard, Soap, Candles, Tallow, Beeswax, Rags, Hay, Straw, Oats, Corn, Corn Meal, Flour, Wheat, good paper or money, and in short, almost every article the farmer has to sell, will be taken in exchange for goods at fair cash prices. WM. S. LOCK.

ADIES CLOAKS .- Various new styles of Cloaking for Ladies and Children. Also, one handsome and fashionably made French Cloth Cloak for a Lady, made and trimmed in the city of Baltimore, for sale at Oct. 24. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

HAVE on hand a very superior stock of Ladies Shoes, which I can recommend to be good .-They are in part as follows:
Ladies' Kid and Morocco Slippers;
Do French Gaiters a splendid article;
Do Thick sole Caliskin, Sealskin, and Mo-

For the Ladies.

rocco Shoes; Misses fine Caliskin and Morocco Walking Shoes; Do fine Morocco Dress Also, Men's lined and bound Shoes, for \$1; Do double-soled do 1 25; Do stout do brogans from 1 to 1 25; do do do 75 to 1 00;

Boys' do do do 75 to 1 00; Children's Shoes, a complete assortment. Halltown, Nov. 7. B. L. THOMAS. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings. SUPER jet black French Cloths, Do. blue, black, invis. green, brown and blue,

English and American do great variety of super beaver, gold-mixed Tweeds, and French doe Skins and waved cloths for overcoats, sacks, and business coats, Also, very heavy pilot do. CASSIMERES—Best blk French, doe skin, (warranted never to change color,) fancy Cassimeres, in the newest and most approved style,

Also, plaid and fancy Sattinets, Rich striped and figured silk Velvet, Cassimere, merino, valencia, black satin (extra quality,) fancy and black silk vestings, all of the most desirable styles.

Also, black Italian, fancy satin, rich plaid, blk satin, Madrass, and other styles of scarfs and crayata.

Also, collars, gloves in great variety, suspenders, hosiery, pocket hdkfs., &c. &c. Oct. 17. MILLER & TATE. HATS AND CAPS.—Fashionable Beaver

Cloth, velvet, silk, plush, and oil-cloth Caps of the best styles. MILLER & TATE. Oct. 17, 2845. lish and American; Beaver Tweeds—a prime article for Over-Coats,

A RTIFICIAL FLOWERS and Fringe Bon-net Ribbons of the very latest style, for sale by CRANE & SADLER.

Calicoes.

150 PIECES CALICOES, new styles from 150 10 cents to 25 cents per yard.
Oct. 24. HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co. Tobacco & Cigars.

VERY super chewing Tobacco;
Cigars warranted good.
Oct. 24, HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co. Bacon, Feathers and Lard, FOR sale for Cash, by Oct. 24. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Carpeting.

Carpeting.

Carpeting.

Carpeting of the ingrain and cotton Oct. 31.

# SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON .... Extra.

# CHARLESTOWN, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1845.

# Spirit of Jefferson.



CHABLESTOWN :

Friday Morning, December 5, 1845.

THE MESSAGE.

We present this document to our readers to-day, entire: It is of extraordinary length; so much so, indeed, as to exclude from our columns, almost every thing else. We hope every reader will give the Message an attentive perusal. The country has anxiously looked for this document, whole State. It will be seen that the financial as setting forth the policy that will govern the present Administration. It is written in a plain, perspicuous and familiar style, rather aiming to present the important questions discussed in a manner sufficiently simple to be understood, than his views, or disapprove the frankness with which to make any pedantic display in composition.

Space will not suffer us to give a review of even the most important questions alluded to, and we must therefore barely remark that the President stands on the broad platform of Democratic principles, as set forth by the Baltimore Convention, which called him from retirement to the head of this great nation.

THE STATE LEGISLATURB

Is fully organized. From the vote on Monday, it would appear that only two Senators and ten members of the House of Delegates were absent. In the Senate, Dr. E. P. Scott of Greenville, the gentlemanly and popular Speaker of several preceding sessions, was re-elected Speaker, and returned his thanks for the high honor, in a few sensible and highly appropriate remarks. The other officers of last session were re-elected.

In the House, George W. Munford, Esq., was re-elected Clerk. Wm. O. Goode, Esq., of Mecklenburg was installed into the Speaker's Chair, having received almost an unanimous vote. This selection, (says the Enquirer,) will we have every reason to believe, be hailed with pleasure throughout Virginia. His strong and ready mind, graceful eloquence, courteous and dignified yet firm deportment; his long and distinguished services here and in Washington-all prove him to be admirably qualified for the responsible duties of the Chair. His address, on taking his post, was chaste, eloquent, impressive and eminently proper.

The Sergeat-at-Arms and two Door-keepers of the last session were re-elected; and, here, we would say, that, in making two of these appointments, (Whigs,) the Democrats evinced a forbear- the proudest monument of the civilized world, broance and liberality, which their opponents rarely ken to pieces ?

The people of Virginia will be rejoiced, no doubt, to hear that a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Bocock of Buckingham, to proceed on Tuesday to the important election of U. States Senator. It was adopted without opposition .-edict with certainty that the Senate. Thus will one great cause of excitement be removed and the Legislature set to work on State affairs. By this energetic and wise course, moreover, will Virginia be enabled to send on forthwith a sound Republican to the U. States Senate, to vindicate her rights, and speak out her voice. Not many days longer will she be misrepresented in the most honorable legislative body in the world. Her people, we know, will hail with joy this gratifying intelligence.

TEXAS .- The Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE and the Hon. NATHAN APPLETON have declined to sign a protest against the annexation of Texas. They consider Texas virtually annexed, and further opposition to that measure useless. Mr. Appleton considers it questionable whether the abolition movement is reconcilable with duty under the constitution of the Union.

Governor's Message.

This document, like that of the President's, is of unusual length. We have been unable as yet to give it a perusal, but as we shall be unable to lay it before our readers, until our next paper, we clip from the Enquirer the following notice of the principal topics discussed. The Convention question is prominent, and the Governor advocates strongly this all-important measure. The Enquirer says :-

While we shall not at present comment upon upon the veiws expressed and measures recommended, (for we have not sufficiently studied them.) we can conscientously say, after a cursory reading, that this Message, the last that will be received from Gov. McDowell, is worthy of the Chief Magistrate of this proud Old Commonwealth. Its language is elegant, chaste and luminous. The Governor discusses every subject fully and with power. He tells the Legislature boldly what he thinks ought to be done, to give new life to Virginia and to promote her honor condition of Virginia is peculiarly flattering. On the subjects of Education, Internal Improvements, the Convention and the condition of our finances the Governor speaks fully and to the point. All may not agree with him, but no one can mistake he presents them.

His eloquent and striking language on the Texas question will meet with a hearty response throughout Virginia. His chaste and beautiful and touching tribute to the memory of Andrew Jackson, will thrill through the heart of every patriot in the land. To conclude these desultory and hurried lines, this able and dignified Message deserves to be read and pondered upon by every freeman in Virginia.

The Delegate from Florida.

On Sunday morning, we had the pleasure of shaking hands (saos the Rich. Enq.) with Mr. Brockenbrough, just from Florida, who went on to Washington the same morning, to contest Mr. Cabell's seat. He was in fine spirits, and confident that Right and the People were on his side. He assured us, that a mistake had been made in the returns actually received by the Secretary of State, and that, according to the correct vote, he had a majority of over 100. In this new aspect of things, the work will soon be ended, and all things " set right."

Whig Predictions again Falsified.

The Whig press have been predicting, that on the meeting of Congress, there would be a regular outbreak among the different "factions of the weekly, \$2,00, in advance. Locofocos." Thus far, and it will doubtless be the case until the end of the session, these gratuitous predictions recoil upon the authors, with the tant items of news from Oregon. stamp of falsehood indelibly marked. A Speaker and a Printer, a Clerk, and most of the subordinate officers, have been chosen, and the most complete unanimity was displayed in their selection. What next will be predicted, as the rock on which the noble ship of Democracy is to be stranded, and

Frederick Contested Election.

In the House of Delegates on Monday, Mr. Edmonds, of Halifax, presented the memorial of James H. Carson and Jonathan Lovett, complaining of the undue return of Messrs. Wall and Cather, as delegates from the county of Frederick.

That the contestants from Frederick will be successful, there can scarce be a doubt. Gen. Carson has already proved sufficient illegal votes to secure his seat over either Wall or Cather.

IJ MR. CALHOUN has been elected a Senator from South Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. HUGER. The vote for Mr. Calhoun was nearly unanimous-135 out of 139. The correspondent of the Charleston Patriot says that Mr. Calhoun consented to be run for the Senatorship with the distinct understanding that his friends are not hereafter, on any terms, to couple his name, as a candidate, with the Presidency of the Union.

The tavern house of Mr. John Corkery, in Martinsburg, was destroyed by fire on Sunday Winter is upon us.

On Sunday night last snow commenced falling. and it has continued, more or less, every day since, The merry sleigh bells enliven our streets, and a a sleigh ride, has not occurred for several win-

Whilst so many are gay with the sports of the season, a kind thought of remembrance should be given to the poor and the destitute, the widow and the orphan. Many there are who must suffer, even in this community; and those who are so amply provided with every comfort, should seek them out and minister from their abundant stores a supply equal to the demands of the necessitous.

Interesting Lectures.

By reference to advertisement, it will be seen that Professor Briggs, designs giving a lecture on Astronomical and Philosophical subjects, in this town, on to-night. Professor B. has delivered several lectures in other parts of our county, and we are authorized by those who have been present at his exhibitions, to say that he is fully competent to perform all that he may promise. His Apparatus is very complete, and his illustrations and experiments, cannot fail to be highly interest-

American Farmer.

This valuable Agricultural journal now appears in a new and improved style. It is published monthly, in pamphlet form, at the low price of one dollar. Samuel Sands, N. E. Corner of Baltimore and Charles Street, Balto., publisher.

The " Farmer" is well known to the Agriculturists of our county, and as they have heretofore appreciated its worth, it is only necessary for us to say, that it is now, more than ever, worthy of their

The "Constitution."

This able, dignified and thoroughly Democratic journal has been removed, as we stated last week it would be, from Washington to Baltimore. We doubt not the Democracy of Baltimore will give a cordial welcome to so able a defender of their rights. To those Democrats, in this region, who may wish to procure a paper from Baltimore, the "Constitution" has the very strongest claims. A due portion of the paper is given to commercial intelligence, and the editors will have ample means for making their sheet of interest not only to the politician, but business men of all parties. The daily "Constitution" is \$6,00 a year, and the

Important from Oregon.

The New York Sun gives the following impor-

The Hudson Bay Company's bark Cawlitz, at Honolulu, brought intelligence from Oregon City to the 28th of July, inclusive. The Americans have full possesson of the country south of the Columbia. Being in the majority, and under a republican canstitution similar to that of the Territory of Iowa, the Americans in Oregon elect all officers of government, appoint Judges and administer the laws. The servants of the Hudson's Bay Company favor independence, and a number of influential Americans have taken the

Parties are said to be very nearly balanced on the question of maintaining a separate govern-ment, independent of the United States and England, and if a sufficient number of Americans can be persuaded to join the independents and turn the dependence, taking in the whole territory in dis-pute, the Hudson Bay Company to cede the forts and trading ports to the new government. This movement is sustained and justified on the ground of the settlers having occupied and improved a wilderness, in which the Hudson Bay Company of London has been a mere hunter or temporary resident, and over which neither the government of the United States nor that of Great Britain ex-

ercises the rights of sovereignty.

The crops are most abundant. There is a great want of vessels.

The two sailing packets running between Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, cannot accommodate the commerce of the Columbia. Freight it was supposed would advance fifty to a hundred per cent. when the crops came to market.

TAmong the delegates from Kentucky to the Memphis Convention, we notice the name of Dr. Samuel C. Snyder, formerly of this town.

THE MARKETS.

In consequence of the failure of the mail on vesterday, we are without our Report of the markets. At the last quotation in Baltimore, Flour was \$5,more favorable time for enjoying the pleasures of 87½ to \$6,18¾; Wheat, white, 128 a 130 cts., red, 120 a 125 ets.; Cattle at \$5,25 net; Hogs \$5,25 a 5,50 per 100 lbs.; Corn 68 a 70 cts.; Rye 72 a 75, and Oats 39 a 41 cts.

Ocean Steamers.

The steamer Cambria has been fifteen days out to-day, and is consequently due at Boston. After her arrival, there will probably be none to arrive from Europe until about the middle of January, as they only make one trip per month in winter. A letter from St. John's, N. B., states that the Hibernia left that city on the 9th inst., for Liverpool.

New York FLOUR MARKET .- At New York, late on Saturday night, 10,000 barrels of Genessce Flour were sold in one lot (affoat) at \$6 874. On Monday, 1000 barrels were taken in store at \$7. Nothing doing in other descriptions on account of the inclemency of the weather. The sales of Flour as above, have been purely speculative, and part with the privilege of paying 121 cents per barrel, not to take the flour if the news per next steamer is unfavorable. 7400 bushels of Barley for export were taken at 60 cents; 1000 bushels of Northern Corn sold at 85 cents.

THE CORN LAWS OF ENGLAND AND THE PRESENT RATE OF DUTY.—The New York Express publishes the following table, showing the rate of duty in England on the sliding scale of Sir Robert Peel, prepared by Edwin Williams:

Price perqu	iar-   ]	Price per		ity	Duty	
ter of 8 bush	iels	bushels.	per qr.	per bu.	Flo	ur.
Under51 sh	il.	\$1 53	. 20s.	60c.	82	.89
51s: to 5	2s.	1 56	. 19	57	2	74
52 to 5	5	1 65	18	54	2	60
55 to 5	G	1 63	17	51		45
. 56 to 5	7	171	16	48		31
57 to 5	8	174	15	45		17
59 to 5	9	1 77	14	42		03
. 59 to 6	0	180	13	3)		88
60 to 6	1	1 83	12	36		73
61 to 6	2	1 86	1106	33		59
	3	1 89	10	30		45
63 to 6	4	1 92	9	27	1	31
64 to 6	5	1.95	8	• 24		16
	6	193	. 7	21		01
	9	2 07	6	18	THE R. P.	86
	0	82 10	5	15	FOR STATE	72
70 10 7		2 13	- 4	12		57
71 10 7	2	2-16	3	9	1	43
	3	2 19	2	6		28
73s. or a	bove	A CHECK SIL	1	3		14

FLOUR AND WHEAT.—The advance in the price of Breadstuffs, has occasioned an immense shipment of Flour and Grain via the Erie Canal within a short time. During the third week in the present month, the excess of transportation by the canal over the corresponding week of '44 was of Flour, 100,797 bbls., and of Wheat, 122,837 bushels; or by reducing the wheat to flour, 125,364 bbls., of flour. The following is a comparison of the amount of flour and wheat received at tide for two years up to the 22nd of November :

1844. 1845. 2,137,260 bbls. 2,308,269 bbls. 1,238,111 bshls. 1,418,292 bshls. By reducing the wheat to flour the receipts for the present year, to the 22d of November, inclusive, campared with the same period in 1844, show an increase equal to 207,171 barrels of flour.

THIS IS "A GREAT COUNTRY."-1,200,000 barrels of flour have arrived at the Hudson river from the West in two months past. It is said that Michigan alone could send 1,000,000 barrels to . market. That is probably an under estimate.— Wisconsin and Iowa united could probably export as much, Illinois and Indiana, at least each douexclusive of New York and Pennsylvania, and the other grain growing States. During the present season 2,800,000 barrels have passed down the season 2,800,000 barrels have passed down the Erie canal. Our American wheat is said to be decidedly superior for bread to that raised in England. Besides the flour, nearly one and a half million bushels of wheat have reached tide water by the canal this season. Of the flour, 210,580 bbls., or nearly one quarter of a million barrels arrived in eight days.

VIRGINIA SENATOR .- In addition to the Democratic candidates we have already named, for United States Senator from Virgimia, the Hon., -Henry Bedinger is also mentioned .- Balt. Sun.

Charles Cist, of Cincinnati, offered a Resolution at the Memphis Convention, that the United States seat of Government be removed to the West. It was rejected almost unanimously!

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

MONDAY, December 1, 1845.

SENATE .- At 12 o'clock, the Vice President, Mr. Dallas, took the chair.

The roll being called, forty-three Senators answered to their names.

The oath of office was then administered to Mr. TTRNEY of Tennessee; Mr. Chalmers of Mis. sissippi; Mr. Davis of Massachusetts; Mr. Jennings of New Hampshire; Mr. Levy and Mr. WESTCOTT of Florida.

A message was sent to the House, informing that body that the Senate was organized, and ready to proceed to business.

committee was also appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the House, in waiting upon the President, and informing him of the organization of Congress .-The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives .- At 12 o'clock, B. B. French, Esq., the Clerk of the House, called the House to order, and proceeded to call the roll, when 212 members answered to their names. Nine members being absent, and three vacancies.

Mr. Hopkins moved that the House now proceed, by a viva roce vote, to elect a speaker, which was carried, and the Clerk appointed ROBERT SMITH, LUTHER SEVERANCE, and HOWELL COSH, as tellers. The roll being called, the tellers reported that 211 members had voted: necessary to a choice 106: of which John W. Davis had re-ceived 120, Samuel F. Vinton 72, Moses Morris, jr., 9, W. S. MILLER 5, ROBERT WINTHROP 1. JOHN G. CHAPMAN 1, ANDREW STEWART 1.
The Clerk then announced that JOHN W. DAVIS,

having received a majority of all the votes cast, was duly elected the Speaker of the House; and he appointed Mr. McKay, of North Carolina, and VINTON, of Ohio, to inform Mr. Davis of the fact, and conduct him to the chair. Upon taking the Chair, Mr. Davis addressed the House as follows:

He was very thankful for the honor conferred upon him; and though but little acquainted with the rules, and distrustful of his abilities, he should rely upon their kindness, and call largely upon their indulgence, and endeavor faithfully to discharge the duties of the Chair. He hoped that it would be a peaceful and a harmonious session; that it would redound to the benefit of the country, and continue to the people, peace and pros-perity. For himself, he should strive to know no party in politics, but the people; no locality but the country.

Mr. Adams, as the oldest member of the House, then administered the oath of office to the Speaker; and the names of the members being called by States, the Speaker administered the oath of

office to them, respectively.

On the motion of Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, the Clerk was ordered to inform the Senate, that the House had elected John W. Davis, of Indiana, their Speaker, and were ready to proceed

to business.

An effort was made to repeal the 23d rule, the one hour rule,-but after an animated discussion was rejected.

Mr. Cobs offered a resolution that the desks in the Hall should be numbered, and the members draw lots for them; and, pending its consideration, the House, at half-past two o'clock, adjourned.

> Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2d, 1845. ) Tuesday, 12 o'clock, M.

At the caucus of the Democratic members of the House, held last night, B. B. French, Esq., of New Hampshire, was nominated as Clerk Mr. French had 78 votes, and Mr. John B. Weller, late member from Ohio, had 26.

Mr. Ritchie was unanimously nominated as Printer for the House. Mr. Whitney, of Indiana, was nominated as door-keeper. The elections will take place accordingly to-day.

The greatest harmony appears to prevail in the Democratic party, notwithstanding all the rumors of its dissensions. They are certainly agreed as to men, and we shall soon see how far they may differ as to measures.

The questions which are to come before this Congress for discussion and decision are as grave and momentous as any that ever agitated this country since the session of 1812. Not only the questions connected with the revenue, but perhaps the grave question of war or peace may be deter-mined by heir counsels. The men to whom such issues are committed ought to be the wisest and most virtuous of all our citizens. The more popular branch of Congress is so far composed of new members, whose character is not widely known, that it is too early to pronounce, in advance of their action, upon their ability or wisdom as a thom, assures us, however, that they will not lack vigor in action and enthusiasm in feeling, whatever may be their wisdom in council.

The Senate contains an unusual number of experienced and distinguished statesmen, whom the country have been accustomed to honor and to confide in. The former dignity and interest of that body will be restored and, perhaps, enhanced by such men as Calhoun, McDuffle, Webster, Davis, Crittenden, Corwin, Benton, Berrien, Clayton (of Delaware) and Johnson—and it is by no means improbable that Mr. Clay will yield to the wishes of his friends, and return to the Senate. The Tariff -A Home Market. .

The series of essays recently published in the Washington Union, by " Bundlecund," are among the ablest that have yet appeared on the Tariff question. He has reviewed the Tariff of '42 from beginning to end, and exposed its deformities and iniquitous workings, to the gaze of an outraged and oppressed people. The "Union" proposes to publish the numbers of " Bundlecund" in pamphlet form, and all who wish to secure a full, fair and just expose of the Tariffof '42, as well as the principle of Protection generally, should send on their orders immediately.

In the last number of "Bundlecund," the fallacy and humbuggery of creating a "Home market" for the surplus products of our farmers, by building up those bloated cotton factories at the North, is thus exposed. We hope every farmer in Jefferson will examine with attention the FACTShere set forth, and if he is not then satisfied that the idea of building up a Home Market is utterly fallacious, we will give him up as past conviction.

According to the reports of Mr. Ellsworth, the following is the amount of wheat and Indian cornraised in the United States in the three last years,

	No. of	No. of bushels.		
Yenrs.	Whent.	Indian Corn.		
1842	102.317.340	441,829,246		
1843	100,310,850	494,618 306		
1844	95,607,000	421,953,000		

299,235,190 1,359,400,552 The annual average crop of wheat is about 100,-000,000 of bushels: and of corn about 450,000,-000. It takes five bushels of wheat to make one barrel of flour; consequently, the 100,000,000 of bushels annually raised in this country would be equal to 20,000,000 barrels of flour.

Now, how much of this immense quantity dothe manufacturers, who are to make the home

market for the farmer, consume?

Writers on political economy in England allow five bushels per annum for the consumption of each person. But, in order to be on the safe side, I will suppose that each inhabitant of this republic consumes eight bushels. In a former number I have shown that all the persons in the United States, engaged in any way in the protected branches of manufactures and mining, do not exceed 284,351. Allowing eight bushels of wheat to each one per annum, they would all consume 2,274,808 bushels. The quantity of flour used 2,274,808 bushels. The quantity of flour used for starch and bleaching each year by the manufactures, is not far from 30,000 barrels, equal to 150,000 bushels. This, added to the former quantity, would make an aggregate of 2,424,808 bushels of the 100,000,000 raised, which is the extent of the home market which the manufacturers furnish for the wheat raised by the farmers, not to say anything about the 450,000,000 bushels of corn—not the one hundredth part of which do the manufacturers consume.

On recurring to the tables of exports during the last four years and nine months, I find the following quantities of wheat exported from this country to Great Britain and her dependencies, calculating five bushels for each barrel of flour

exported, viz	No. of bushels exported.	Value.
1840	8,202,614	\$8,449,785
1811	5,335,420	5,239,071
1842	5.023.144	5,718,855
1843 (9 mg	nths) 2,353,176	2,021,98
	returns) 5.200,993	4,226,260
The state of the state of	to the Court and	

26,115,317 Thus it appears that Great Britain and her dependencies purchase annually more than twice as much of the wheat produced by the farmers of this country, as the American manufacturers pur-chase; and Great Britain and her colonies take but little more than half of the quantity sent abroad. I have considered only the single item of wheat. Of the corn, potatoes, lay, beef, pork, butter, lard, &c., the disparity is equally as great, if not greater. In view of these facts, how supremely ridiculous is it for the friends of protection to prate about the home market which the manufacturers provide for the products of the farmer. I venture to say, that two of the most fertile counties in Illinois would supply all the wheat consumed by the whole manufacturing population of the United States. It is not among the possifor the surplus agricultural products of the United

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.-The Boston Post has good "grounds for believing that the English Government will immediately recall Mr. Packenham, who, it is understood, has been placed hors de combat in the negotiation about Oregon with Mr. Buchanan, and send a new Minister to this country to adjust the difference between the two nations upon more liberal terms than have hereto-fore been insisted upon by Great Britain."

MURDER .- Wm. J. McDearmon, deputy sheriff of Appoint of County, Va., was killed on Tuesday last, at Clover Hill, by Coleman C. May, a lawyer, The murder is said to h formerly of Staunton. been committed without provocation, and by stab-bing. May fled, and a reward of \$100 is offered for his arrest, which will doubtless be increased by

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO. - The packet barque Eugenia, Captain Biscoe, arrived at N. York on Saturday from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 5th ult.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 5, 1845. Mexico, at present is quiet, though there has lately been some tumultuous movement in Puebla, and a short time ago there was an alarm of revolution in Mexico during the night, which induced an immediate evacuation of the theatre, but it appears that the alarm was a false one.

The country is in a most anomalous position; the government is central, though all the members of it are federalists; and it is presumed, indeed, fully expected, that a revolution is preparing for the beginning of the year, to upset the present system and establish lederalism.

The new tariff is a little more favorable to commerce in some respects than the old one, but the greatest alteration is still in contemplation, namely, to admit raw and manufactured cottons of all descriptions, and to devote a part of the increase of the revenue towards the indemnification of the manufacturer.

The press is begining to call the attention of the country to the unequal advantages which Yucatan enjoys over the other departments, but at the present moment it is not likely that the government, from its total absence of resources, will take any active steps in the matter, though no doubt there exists every inclination to put that department on an equal footing with the rest.

JURY'S CASE .- We learn from the Richmond Enquier that the Governor has refused to interpose the pardoning power in the case of James H. Jury.

Too Ban .- We see it stated that the Demogratic office-holders at Washington amount to two hundred and twenty-four and the Whig office-holders to three hundred and ten! being an excess of Whigs over Democrats of eighty-six! This is decidedly wrong, and we do sincerely hope that the administration will cleanse the department of those who are ever at war with the best interests of Government, and continually opposing the progress of correct principles, and the extension of our free institutions .- Augusta Democrat.

Sore Throat.—We have known several instances in which this distressing complaint, in its worst stages, has been immediately alleviated and speedily cured by the following remedy :-Mix a pennyworth of pounded camphor with a wineglass of brandy, pour a small quantity on a lump of sugar, and allow it to dissolve in the mouth every hour. The third or fourth generally ena-bles the patient to swallow with ease. [Medical Journal.

THE FIRE AT CULPEPER COURT HOUSE.— The Warrenton (Va.) Times gives the following account of the loss by the recent fire at Culpeper

"Culpeper Court House was visited by a most destructive fire on Wednesday morning last. It commenced in the hotel belonging to Mr. Rixey, and occupied by Mr. Decamp; from thence the flames spread to the store house of Mr. B. Bayles; by great exertions the goods in the store house were saved, but the greater part of groceries in the cellar were burned. Mr. H. Shackelford occupied the dwelling part and kept his law office in the same building. His loss we are unable to ascertain. The fire then caught to the Masonic Hall and consumed the entire building, but the contents were saved. Major Hill's dwelling and store house being fire proof, the fire was arrested, his loss and that of Mr. Alcock's we believe con-sists in damage of goods. Mr. Francis Thompson's house was saved. John C. Green's law office was also burned as our informant thinks, with the greater part of his library. What the loss is we are not informed."

A New Customer.—Bear, the "Buckeye Blacksmith," is selling a new sort of cement in the streets of Providence, a la the "Razor Strop So says the Providence Gazette.

The Hon. John M. Niles, was recently married to Miss Pratt, of Conn., a young, beautiful and accomplished lady.

Telegraph Line through Canada, joining the U. S. northern line below Buffalo, via Hamilton and Toronto to Detroit, Michigan, has been subscribed for.

Wisconsin .- The Milwaukie Courier is out for immediate measures for the organization of a State Government. The editor expresses the opinion that if the next territorial Legislature take the necessary steps, Wisconsin will be a sovereign State of the Union on the 4th day of July 1846. He youches that such is the will of the people.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY .- The St. Louis Missourian says that wild hemp has been found in the State of Missouri. A farmer from St. Louis county, being in a hemp warehouse, accidently saw some Mantilla hemp, made enquiry what it was and, upon being informed, said he had produced something exactly like it from a weed on his farm, and that he would send in a sample, which he did; and it proves to be a variety of the Mantilla hemp, resembling almost the New Zeland hemp, but it is said to belong to the same genus as the New Zeland, Sisal, and St. Domingo hemp, from which all our heavy cordage is made.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT .- Last evening, about half past four o'clock, Mrs. Sykes, a lady who resides in Constitution street, between Monument and French streets, was so dreadfully burnt by her clothes accidently taking fire, as to leave but slight hopes that she will survive. We learn that she was sitting near the hearth in her house, engaged in sewing, when she discovered her dress in flames; she was unable to extinguish the fire and ran into the street, where she was seized by some persons and her clothes torn from her, but not until she was literally burnt from her head to her heels. She was in intense pain when we last heard from her, and fears were entertained that death must come .- Balt. Sun.

The prospect for a Railroad from St. Petersburg to Pekin may be styled the "monstrous hydrarchos" of railroad schemes. It beats Mr. Whitney's. The papers say it is seriously entertained by the Czar of Russia—that he designs first to build a road to Odessa, with an embranchment towards Persia, and thence to China. He will hardly begin this embranchment, however, until he subdues the inhabitants of Khiva, and from the beginning he has made, it will be a long time be-fore he accomplishes this undertaking.

WEST POINT .- Since the foundation of this institution twelve hundred cadets have completed (and double that number have commenced) their collegiate education at the expense of government; one third of these graduates have resigned and of course rendered no equivalent whatever for their expensive education. The Missouri Reporter says it costs more money to educate one lienten-ant, who may be a useless officer after all, than is paid to any servant in the U. States except the President, and hints strongly that the money could be better employed.

Bells.—Church bells are cost y. The metal is composed of Brass, Copper, Zinc, and Silver. Steel is now being used for the purpose in Ohio. A bell weighing lifty pounds made of steel will cost only about \$30, and can be heard two miles The advantages of this invention are or, more. said to be two-fold; first, it is so cheap that every church may have a bell of a clear, brilliant and musical tone; second, it is so light, and being stationary, that even a slight belirey will sustain it. This newly invented bell is rung by a crank, and any boy can do it as well as a regular parish bell ringer. For about \$200 a chime of seven bells can be had.

#### MARRIED.

At Bolivar, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. James Sanks, Mr. William N. McCov, of Harpers-Ferry, 10 Miss Hester Ann Brown, of the first named place.

On the 27th ult., at the residence of the late Conrad-Kownslar, by the Rev. Thomas Wheeler, Mr. WM. S. ROBERTS to Miss ELIZA LAVENIA BELL, both of Berke-ley county, Va.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. J. J. Suman, Mr. Jno. H. Sherman to Miss Resecca S. Minghini, daughter of Simoni Minghini, all of Smithfield.

#### DIED.

On Thursday morning last, Miss EMILY PACKET, daughter of Mr. John Packet of this county.

At Harpers-Ferry, on the 28th ult., Mr. JAMES NEER, who has for many years been afflicted with the Asthma,

On Sunday night last, after a long and protracted confinement, Mrs. Ann CROWL, aged about 23 years, daughter of the late William Avis of this town, and wite of Mr. ——— Crowl, of Harpers-Ferry.

#### Miscellaneous Notices.

The 3d Quarterly Meeting for this Conference year, will be held in this place (Harpers-Ferry) in the M. E. Church, on the 13th and 14th of December. The Rev. John Smith, P. E., and other ministers from a distance are expected to be in attendance. Dec. 5.

37 By Divine permision, a protracted meeting will be held in the Elk Branch Church, Jefferson County, commencing on Friday the 5th of Decembert at eleven o'clock, A. M. The Rev. Dr. Hill is expected to aid in the services.

#### Cloak Taken.

THE individual who took from my store a CLOTH CLOAK, had as well return it, and save himself trouble, and his friends morti-To enable persons to know it, I will describe it as near as possible. It is an invisible green color, and might be taken for blue by some, with blue (woolen) chequered goods, and made in a circular form.

J. H. BEARD. Dec. 5, 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

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.

Charlestown Dec. 5, 1845.

Charlestown, Dec. 5, 1845.

PORTER, for sale by Oct. 3. KEYI KEYES & KEARSLEY.

#### Astronomical and Philosophical LECTURES.

DROFESSOR G. A. BRIGGS, respectfully announces to the ladies and gentlemen of Charlestown, that he will lecture on the above sciences, at the Court-room, on Friday and Satur-

Aciences, at the Court-room, on Friday and Saturday evenings, 5th and 6th instant.

His lectures will embrace a synoptic view of the Solar System, Superior Planets, Eclipses, Tides, &c., &c. All these subjects, with numerous others, will be illustrated by the most approved Philosophical Apparatus.

1) For particulars see Bills, at the Hotels and principal places of husiness.

principal places of business.

Dec. 5, 1845.

#### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on TUESDAY the 16th day of this month, (December,) on the Farm lately owned by Daniel Snyder, lying on the Shenandoah River, near the Millville Mills, the following valuable property, viz:

#### 10 Work Horses;

8 Milch Cows; 1 Large Blooded Bull;

28 Shoats: 5 Brood Sows ;

Large Road Wagon;

Running Gear; Tons Timothy Hay;

50 Bbls. new Corn; 18 do. old do.; 15 or 20 Fat Hogs;

A variety of Farming Utensils-such as

Ploughs, Harrows; Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, Rakes, &c.; 1 first rate Wheat Fan;

1 Corn Sheller, and may other articles in use among Farmers.

TERMS .- A credit of nine months upon all soms over \$10, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. All sums under \$10, cash. approved security. All sums under \$10, cash.

The Fat Hogs will be sold for cash.

N. S. WHITE,

Adm'r. of C. W. Aisquith, dec'd.

CRAVEN TRUSSELL.

Dec. 5, 1845.

#### An Entire Stock of New Goods at Elk Branch.

THE undersigned has just returned from the Eastern Markets with a fresh supply of NEW GOODS, which he is just opening, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of the citizens of the neighborhood. Feeling con-fident that he has a stock of Goods which will vie with any in the county, he has no hesitancy in assuring those who will give him a call, that he will be able to please in respect to quality, taste and the terms. His stock consists of a general assortment of

## Groceries, Queensware, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes, And every article generally found in a retail store, all of which were bought for cash, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

H. B. MILLER. Elk Branch, Dec. 5, 1845-4t.

#### Sleigh for Sale.

HAVE a new two-horse Sleigh for sale.
Dec. 5.
J. H. BEARD.

#### G. A. and Fine Salt.

HAVE on hand, a supply of Ground Alum and fine Salt, which I will dispose of Cheap. Dec. 5. B. L. THOMAS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings. particularly invite the attention of the gentle-Men to my stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, as I have a great variety of new styles, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Halltown, Dec. 5.

B. L. THOMAS. Halltown, Dec. 5.

## For Christmas.

6 JARS Prunes; 12 Drums Figs; 6 Boxes fresh Raisins; 1 Frail Soft Shell Almonds; 100 pounds assorted Candies—for sale by
Dec. 5. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

#### Fresh Groceries.

HHD. bright Havana Sugar; 1 do New Orleans Molasses; Pocket Java Coffee;

10 Bags Rio do.;
Gun Powder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black
Teas, just received and for sale by
Dec. 5. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

SALT. -20 Sacks G. A. Salt; 10 do fine do, For sale by Dec. 5. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. Dec. 5.

#### Calicoes at Cost.

THE undersigned have a great variety of remnants of new style Calicoes which they will sell at cost, and lower if necessary.

Dec. 5. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

#### Champagne Cider,

A FRESH article, and of the best quality, for sale at JOHN B. BEARD'S.

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

#### Second Supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

BENJAMIN L. THOMAS has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a second supply of

#### Fall and Winter Goods:

Such as British, French and American Dry Goods, &c., which, together with his stock on hand, renders his assortment complete. All he asks is for his friends to call and examine his stock, being satisfied that they will compare with any other establishment in the county, either as respects quality or price. His stock embraces the usual variety consisting of variety, consisting of,

For the Gentlemen-

Blue, Brown, Invisible Green, Gray, Drab, and wool-dyed Cloths;

wool-dyed Cloths;
Heavy Pilot and Beaver do., for over-coats;
Plain, Black, Striped and Fancy Cassimeres;
Blue, Gray-mixed and Fancy Cassinetts;
Kentucky Jeans, Glascon do.;
Black Satin and fancy Vestings;
Gum Braces, Irish Linens, Red Flannels, White
do., Linen Collars and Bosoms, Gloves, Socks,
Woolen Comforts, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Bandanna do., Black Silk Cravats, &c., &c.

For the Ladies.

Plain and fancy Cashmere; Painted Mouslin de Lains; Plain and fancy Prints; Grass Cloth Skirts, Corded do; Lace, Edgings, and Insertings:
Woollen Shawls, Fancy Hdkis, Linen Cambric do; NEW STORE, WHOLESALE AND Ribbons, French Flowers, Gimps, Jaconets; Black and white Cotton Hose; Plain and fancy Alpaccas, &c., &c.

ALSO-Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

China, Glass and Queensware, Hardware, Groceries, dec.

All of the above Goods will be sold cheap, and all I ask is to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage already ex-tended to me. My wish is that it may be continu-ed, as I shall offer great bargains at THE PEOPLE'S CHEAP STORE.

Halltown, Dec. 5, 1845.

CLOCKS.—I have just received a lot of Eightday and Thirty-hour Brass Clocks, which will be sold cheap. Also, a second case of those very cheap Looking Glasses. B. L. THOMAS. Halltown, Dec. 5.

#### The Latest Fashion Out-

UST received from Philadelphia, by express, 1 cartoon of rich East India Scarfs, the latest thing out, and all the rage in the cities. The Ladies are invited to examine them. Nov. 7. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

#### Axes, Axes.

HUNT'S, Mann's and Rawlins' make of Axes.
Also, Edge-Tools of every description.
Nov. 21. THOS. RAWLINS.

#### "A Few More Left,"

F 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.

SHOES.—A few pairs Heavy Home made SHOES, suitable for Servants, which I will sell cheap. THOS, RAWLINS.

#### Farmer's Interest.

WE will sell heavy homemade double-soled Kip Boots at \$3 00

Double soled shoes, best, at 1 50 a 1 75.

Woman's and boys' heavy do. at 1 25; all of the above are McDaniel's make.

Farmers and others who want, can buy of us lower than they can be had elsewhere, and warranted inferior to none.
Nov. 14. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Nov. 7. C. G. STEWART. Nov. 7.

SALT.—Large supply of Coarseand Fine Salt, for sale by Sack or otherwise cheap by Nov. 14. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

#### Corn Meal and Flour.

OR sale 20 bushels nice White Corn-Meal, and 20 barrels Prime Flour. Terms Cash. ov. 14. WM. S. LOCK.

#### Wines and Brandies,

Port and Madeira Win Port and Madeira Wines, and superior Brandies, are kept by the undersigned. None of inferior quality will be sold.

J. H. BEARD.

Nov. 7, 1845.

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

F. DUNINGTON.

Leetown, Nov. 7, 1845.

Powder, Shot, &c. FULL assortment of Merchant's Shot;

A Extra Rifle Powder; Plain and Ribbed Percussion Caps—For sale by
Nov. 7. F. DUNNINGTON.

EIGHT-DAY BRASS CLOCKS, warranted to keep good time, for sale by Oct. 31. CRANE & SADLE

#### 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 Restaute.

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—tf.

#### WILLIAM T. McDONALD, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

(Sign of the Watch,)

HAS opened a shop one door East of J. H.
spectfully 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. 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.

# RETAIL.

THE undersigned having purchased the Stock of Goods of WILLIAM R. SEEVERS, in Berryville, with the view of transacting the mercantile deathlike business, are now receiving a very extensive as-

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

Blue, blue-black, black, brown, dalia and invisible

Blue, blue-black, black, brown, dalia and invisible green, West of England, French and American BROAD CLOTHS;
6-4 plain and figured BEAVER CLOTHS of all 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.; SATTINETTS—Alarge assortment, all colors and prices;

and prices: VESTINGS .- A magnificent assortment of

vestings.—A magnificent assortment of new and elegant styles Silk, Sattin, 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 Grose de Rhine and Italian Cravats; Fancy Hdkfs., Linen Cambric do.; some very superior black Satin and fancy Scarfs; some very pretty black and blue-black cy Scaris; some very pretty black and blue-black Italian Crapes; 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 Maintemon Pampadour, De Cardoville styles, now all the vogue; Crape De Lanes, of a very rich style, shaded colors; Rep Cashmeres and Mouseline de Laines, being of the celebrated manufacture of Paturle, Lupin, Seiber & Co., comprising new and costly styles on extra superfine Cloths; also, a general assortment of Ombra Mouseline de Laines; black and blue-black Silks; Bombazines; new style 6-4 Cloaking for Ladies; Calicoes, 250 pieces, from 6; cents up. RIBBONS.—A large assortment; Ladies Silk Tassels, Silk and Cotton Bindings; Oil Silk, Silk Sewings, Patent Thread; Spool Cotton, Cotton Ball, Laps; Pins, Needles, &c.; styles, now all the vogue; Crape De Lanes, of a

Pins, Needles, &c.; Edgings and Insertions; White Goods of all descriptions; Flannels of all colors; Linseys, &c. &c. Also, a general assortment of Domestics.

Queensware, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs. Groceries .- All kinds of Groceries very eap 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

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Stationery, Hardware,

you to examine our stock.

BOTELER & JOHNSON.

Berryville, Va., Oct. 31, 1845—3m.

#### Groceries.

THE subscribers are now receiving a large supply of Groceries, including Loaf Sugar, Double Refined ditto, Brown do. N. O. Molasses, Porto Rico Syrup; African, Cuba, Padang, Java and Rio Coffee.

Oct. 24. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Men's, boys' and youth's coarse and fine Boots; Do do do Shoes;
Children's and Misses Shoes.
Oct. 17.
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 comed years back, for the cure of this distressing complaint, is now offered to the public for the low
price of fifty cents a bottle. Persons having symptoms of either of the above complaints ought immediately to purchase a bottle of this article, as
it is a sure preventative against any Cold, Cough,
or Influenza. Dealers in this article knowing
the great sale, which it always has in the fall
and winter, have been laying in large quantities
of this valuable and cheap remedy.

Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Corlland
street, New York, and by
J. H. RP

remedy, and o folly in not buying ed to use the whole bot times and then complain the

times and then complain the
A bottle will cure them.
Sold wholesale and retail by Com.
21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charles
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Fer 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 woar of harness or leather cheap, and is worth its weight in silver.

Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by

J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

Jan. 17, 1845.

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 great-est virtue is in restoring the hair on the heads of those partially bald. It has been known to rethe hair on the heads of those who have been

bald for years.
Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co.,

21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, and
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 17, 1845-eowly.

# Hew's Linament for Rheumatism. A LL Rheumatic persons have very good rea-son for rejoicing, that they can obtain an ar-ticle that will set all rheumatic complaints at de-

fiance. We wonder that people will suffer a mo-ment with this distressing and excrutiating pain when they can find a certain cure in this preparation. The certificates that the proprietors have, would astonish the most incredulous. Patients, who have been laid up for years, and who never expected again to be about, in health or without trutches have been almost mirroulously asked. 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 Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland

sireet, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 17, 1845.

RESH TEAS.—Gun Powder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, just opened by Nov. 21. THOS. RAWLINS.

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

10 BUSHELS Chesnuts and 10 bushels Swa-bia Acorns, on hand and for sale low by Nov. 7. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

THE WITHERED FLOWER. Oh! dying flow'er that droop'st alone, Erewhile the valley's pride, 'Thy wither'd leaves, disordered strown, Rude winds sweep far and wide. The seythe of Time whose stroke we mourn, Our common doom shall bring; From thee a faded leaf is torn, Thom is a low that wing. As Life glides by, oh'l who but some some some some short, deen the state of the state of the all barrationed by personal was doctor at ich Street wine the Philosophy and ALL AND AVINTER COODS usually found in a country retail the following simbraces as part of my ex-Stock dothe verior attingte, Residually Jeans, Vestings; Velvat, Silicand Wooded Spring, CY GOODS for the Ladies.
A general assortment of Domestic Goods;
A large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats

and Caps, Glass and Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Woodenware, Groceries, Tobacco and Segars, Looking Glasses, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold very cheap for cash, or on the usual terms to punctual customers. I respectfully solicit a call from all in search of Great Bargains. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I promise to do all in my power to give general satisfaction. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

DAVID KOONCE.

Harpers-Ferry, Nov, 28, 1845-3t. N. B. Rowland's highly recommended Patent Coffee Boilers, all sizes, on hand and for sale.

Wanted, Immediately, TWO or three journeyman STONE MA-SONS, to whom constant employment and

liberal wages will be given.

JOHN W. ROWAN.

Charlestown, Nov. 21, 1845—3t.

Wagon for Sale.

HAVE a one or two-horse WAGON, new and in complete order, for sale low, and on the most accommodating terms. Apply immediately.

GEORGE MURPHY.

Middleway, Nov. 21, 1845—3t. HAVE a one or two-horse WAGON, new and

Negro Boots and Shoes. N hand, a large lot of extra large size and heavy Negro Boots, double soled, 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. Gentlemen's Water Proof Boots. FEW pairs of double soled and double up-PEW pairs of double soled and double appears sewed BOOTS, warranted Water Proof.
Nov. 21.

E. M. AISQUITH.

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

Ladies' Stockings. L AMB'S Wool, Alpacca, 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.

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

MESSRS. G. & J. TAYLOR, of Adams county, Pa., respectfully announce that, having made engagements to furnish many persons in

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 It. 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 feet high. The Trees will be delivered at March Court.

Nov. 28, 1845—2m. Nov. 28, 1845—2m.
N. B.—Catalogues and prices can be seen at

I. H. Beard's Drug Store.

STONE-COAL AND LUMBER.

UST received and for sale, at Duffield's Depot, a supply of Smith's and Grate Coal; Also, orus Shingles, Laths, Palings, and White Pine and suitable for Sash and Pannel Doors.— Also a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

China, Glass and Queensware, Stores

for Wood or Coal, de., de., To ether with every description of Goods usually louid in a Country Store. All of which we are rmined to sell low for Cash or Country Profor J. CRONISE & SON. Duffield's Depot, Nov. 28, 1845-3t.\*

#### SADDLERY HARDWARE.

ALLEN PAINE,

No. 310 Baltimore street, Baltimore, TAS on hand a large and very general assortment of

lated Steel, Brass and Japanned Saddlery, oach and Harness Furniture-both of his own ufacture and English Ware, imported by

ALSO, Saddle Trees, Hog Skins, Buckskins, Juff and Scarlet Cloth Saddles, Three-Cord Wh, de. de.

Articles for Coach-Makers.

N assortment of handsome Coach Laces, Damask, Rattinett, Patent Leather, Patent Can-mask, Rattinett, Patent Leather, Patent Can-lother, Lamps, Rands, Moss, Elliptic Springs, a med Axles, Malleable Iron Castings, Oil Clath er pets, Bows, Bent Fellows, and a very superior article of

COPAL VARNISH AND LEATHER VARNISH, With a great variety of other Goods in both siches of business: all of which will be sold on pleasing terms.

Ly Dealers from the country are invited to call

and examine his Stock.

Orders promptly attended to.
All kinds of PLATING done at the shortest

Baltimore, Oct. 17, 1845-tf.

Watches, Jewelery, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a new and splendid stock of Watches, Jewelery 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.

6000 Bushels of Stone Coal,

OR sale at 14 cents per Bushel, delivered at Harpers-Ferry. Application to be made within the present month. G. W. PEACHER.

Nov. 21, 1845-3t\*

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. Y Stock of Lard Lamps is now complete-

### TO PRENTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing 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, Gal-THE subscribers have opened a new TYPE lays, 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 now set of matrixes, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. All the Type furnished by us is "hand cast."

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Entires of the west approved.

gines 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 & OVEREND. New York, Sept. 5, 1845-6m. 68 Ann st.

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

E. M. AISQUITH.

A LMANACS.—Hagerstown, Baltimore, and Comic Almanacs, for 1846, for sale by Nov. 28, J. H. BEARD.

#### Batimore 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.

The house has undergone a thorough repair, and no pains nor expense will be spared to render it a desirable abode, to all who may favor us with their support.

A. M. HOPKINS,

Late of Sanderson's. WM. FIELD, Late of Bucks County, Pa.

Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845-1y.

JOHN WELLS & BENJAMIN F. SHOPE, MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 20, Water st., Opposite Cheapside, ESPECTFULLY inform thier old friends in Jefferson and the adjoining counties, that they have opened a shop as above, and solicit a call from them. They have now on hand a new and fashionable stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which will be offered on the most reasonable terms. Goods will be made to order at the shortest notice, and no fit, no pay. Give them a trial before going elsewhere. Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—6m.

COULSON & CO., (Successors to William Emack,) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

No. 4, S. Liberty st., Baltimore K EEP constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c., which they offer upon accommodating terms for cash, or the usual credit to punctual customers.

Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—6m.

JOSEPH SIMMS & SONS' BALTIMORE STOVE & SHEET IRON WARE. TEOTOATURAM.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, S. E. CORNER OF LUMBARD AND LIGHT STREETS. Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845-\$6\*

> 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.

Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—\$5.

J. B. KELLER,

Publisher, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Lithographic Prints,

Toy Books, Almanacs, Song Books, Plays, School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, etc., etc.

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

ALL the CHEAP PUBLICATIONS regularly received. Mahogany Looking Glass and Picture Frames, of all sizes and patterns, manufactured to order. Baltimore Oct. 3, 1845-\$5.

GILLINGHAM & ANDERSON, IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE

North West Corner Pratt & Light Sts., Baltimore, A RE prepared to supply Country Merchants with both Foreign and Domestic Hardware, in every variety.

Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—\$2.

> 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 Buldings.
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.

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. LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON,

appoint appara RESPECTIVILLY offers his professional scr-vices to the public. He may be found in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR HOGE, ATTORNET 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.

17 Office over the Superior Court Clerk's Office.
Nov. 7, 1845—3m.

N. CARROLL MASON, attornet at law, PRACTISES in the Courts of Clarke, War-ren, Jefferson and Loudoun counties. Droffice in Berswille, Virginia. Oct. 24, 1845—3m.

A. J. O'BANNON,

WAL TA TEULEOTTA HAVING settled permanently in Charlestown,
Jefferson county, Va., will continue to practice in the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke counties.

rick 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.

A CARD.

WM, LUCAS-& BENJ, F. WASHINGTON

HAVING associated themselves in the Prac-tice of the Law, will attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick, and Clarke.

Office the same as heretofore occupied by Lucas & Bedinger.

Charlestown, Aug. 15, 1845-tf.

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 pubbractice 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, as heretofore, with all his energy, to do battle in their cause, and to profect, 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-tf. SAPPINGTON'S

THREE-STORY BRICK 选色思思。 WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT,

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA. October 24, 1845.

Cator Cartell

BEUDE-ETLEW THE very liberal encourgement 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 information 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 op-posite Entler's Hotel, as one of public entertain-ment. 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 visi-ters and boaders. Terms moderate, and made to

The BAR shall at all times be supplied with the choicest liquors, for the accommodation of the ELY CONLEY. Shepherdstown, July 18, 1845-tf.

LOREN MORSE, Manufacturer of Ladies and Children's Shoes.

W OULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Charlestown and vicinity, that he continues to manufacture every variety of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Shoes, at his old Stand, at the North-east corner of Washington st., Charlestown, at the shortest notice, of the best materials, and at Baltimore prices.

and at Baltimore prices. Sept. 12, 1845—4m. Brick for Sale.

NE hundred thousand first rate Brick for sale, Oct. 24. WM. S. LOCK.