

SPRINGFIELD

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

VOLUME 2

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SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLEF. (OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.) At \$3.00 in advance—\$3.50 if paid within the year—on \$3.00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

ARNOLD S. STEPHENS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

IS now receiving and opening in the new House recently erected by Dr. MARION, on Shennandoah street, a few doors west of the Pay Office, opposite side, an entire new and extensive stock of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Youth's, Misses and Children's Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. &c.

J. ATWOOD, Artist, from Philadelphia, HAS taken Rooms over Crane & Sadler's Store for a short time.

JOHN F. BLESSING, From Baltimore, PRESENTS his compliments to the appetites of the citizens of Charlestown, and wishing them long continued and oft renewed appetites, announces his readiness to minister to their cravings for Pound-cake, Confectionary and other delicacies of the seasons, as they "in gradation roll."

FRUIT TREES. MESSRS. G. & J. TAYLOR, of Adams county, Pa., respectfully announce that, having made engagements to furnish many persons in Jefferson county, Va., with a number of Fruit Trees, are prepared to furnish to order every variety of Fruit Trees.

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.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS. JUSTO SAWS, Principe, Regalia, Spanish and Half-Spanish Segars; Scotch, Rupper and Macabean Snuffs; Honey Dew, superior Peach Leaf, and other Tobacco, just received and for sale by B. L. THOMAS.

ANNALS FOR 1846. JUST received, some splendid Annals for 1846, with many new and elegant bound books for Presents, for the approaching holidays.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A BOY in a Dry Goods Store. Enquire of the PRINTER. December 26, 1844.

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

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

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

AXES—Just received, a lot of Hunt's heavy Axes; heavy Shingles, Hatchets, Sheep Bells, &c. THOMAS RAWLINS. Dec. 19, 1845.

General Intelligence.

VACCINATION.—Dr. Falmestock of Bordentown, N. J., in an article on the Small Pox and Vaccination, comes to the following conclusions as the result of his observation and experience: 1. That vaccination is the best protection from small pox. It modifies the disease and preserves life, although it does not in all cases exempt entirely from an attack of variolous disease.

ACCIDENT AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—The New York Journal of Commerce contains the following letter, dated Carbondale, Pa., January 13, 4 P. M.: "Our village is the scene of great excitement in consequence of a serious accident, which has happened this morning in the mine. About 10 o'clock the roofs of the mines No. 1 and 2, to the extent of a number of acres, suddenly fell in."

THE AMERICAN TITLE TO OREGON.—In Malte Bran's Geography—a standard work-book—seventy-nine, is the following passage: "On the west side of the mountains (Rocky) the Americans have an unquestioned claim to the country from the 42d to the 49th parallel; and a more doubtful claim, which is disputed by Russia, to the country from the 49th to the 60th parallel."

STEALING SLAVES BY WHOLESALE.—The Georgia Courier states that a notorious negro thief, named Yeoman, was arrested there on the night of the 27th ult. He has been engaged in running negroes from Thomas and Lowndes counties, Ga., into Jefferson county, Fla., for some time, and the citizens not being able to lay hands on him, formed themselves into a society, and adopted resolutions, offering a reward of \$300 for his apprehension, which has led to his arrest. He is a man about thirty years of age, of dark complexion, and weighs about 150 lbs, with blue eyes. The citizens of Georgia have suffered to the amount of \$100,000 by this man.

STREMBROOK DISASTER.—The "Old Hickory," from Louisville, having among her passengers Henry Clay, ran on to a dam in the Ohio, on the 27th ult. The shock was tremendous, and much alarm produced. Many of the passengers were on shore in flat boats, but Mr. Clay and several other gentlemen preferred staying on board, and were undoubtedly taken off in safety in due time, a small steamboat being seen on the way to relieve them.

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 were resigned and of course rendered no equivalent whatever for their enormously expensive education.

THE M. E. CHURCH DIFFICULTY.—The difficulty existing in the Methodist Episcopal church, between the South and North is likely to be in part reconciled by a proposition that the "Book Concern" remain undivided and located in New York, the southern portion to have an interest and share therein. This, it is thought, is too reasonable to be refused by the North.

FROM NAUVOO.—Instead of decreasing, it would appear that excitement is on the increase at the City of the Saints. As a great many families are divided upon the subject of going to Oregon, the Lord has endowed them (they say) with the privilege of casting off their legitimate wives, and taking others to themselves. Crime has experienced little or no abatement. One O. P. Rockwell, who had been living with a woman who had deserted her lawful spouse for him, went with her to the latter's dwelling, and kept guard at the door, pistol in hand, while she went and robbed the house of such articles as she needed most. This act was perpetrated in broad daylight, in the eyes of the whole city, and yet was allowed to pass without comment.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, Mrs. Eaton of Exeter was found by her husband burned almost to a cinder! Mr. Eaton had been married but twenty-four hours, and found his wife, whom he had just before left in good health and spirits, in the dreadful condition above described. There is a mystery hanging over the affair which can never be unfolded. The probability, however, is, that Mrs. Eaton was visited by a fit and fell forward into the fire. The funeral sermon was pronounced by Rev. E. C. Carpenter.—Bangor Whig & Gazette.

A Pin factory is in operation at Cabotville, Mass., which turns out from each machine two hundred and forty pins per minute. A machine also sticks them on paper at the rate of twelve per minute.

Russia, with a population of 62,500,000 has less wealth and strength than the United States, with her 19,000,000 of freemen.

OUR COUNTRY.

Our Eastern borders behold the sun in splendor rising from the Atlantic, while the Western shores are embraced by the billows of the Pacific. Our country has indeed a vast extent of territory, with all the diversified climates of the globe. On the one hand the ever smiling verdure of the beautiful and balmy South; on the other the sterile hills and sombre pine forests of the dreary North—and, intermediate, the out-stretched region where the chilling blasts of winter are succeeded only by the zephyrs and the flowers of summer.

The snow-clad summits of her mountains look down upon the elemental war of the storm clouds, floating above the shribless prairie, that realizes the obsolete notion of the earth being an immense plain, and towards the ocean on the East and the West, upon the broad rich valleys where the father of waters, the endless rivers, and the majestic Columbia with its hundred branches gently winds along, or rapidly zests on to mingle their waters with the waves of the Pacific, the Gulf of Mexico, or the magnificent expanse of our North West Caspian seas.

Could the power of vision at once extend over our whole wide domain, embracing Texas, Oregon, and the magnificent territory of California, (which we propose to purchase,) what a grand, ennobling scene, would be presented to the spectator standing upon one of the lofty peaks of the Rocky Mountains, or as Washington Irving aptly denominates it, "the crest of the world,"—and then to take, upon a summer's day, a bird's eye view of all the roads, canals, and rail roads, lakes and rivers; the innumerable post-coaches whirling along over our 130,000 miles of post road; our steamers gliding majestically along our waters; our locomotives shooting off, come like upon their tracks; our rapid intercourse between the seaward and the inland maritime cities; our armament approaching and departing with the commerce of the world—unfolding and spreading its canvass over every wave; with all the various complicated movements of country, town and city; and then, like Prior on Grongor Hill, to hear all the different musical and discordant sounds coming up to this "crest of the world!" well might the enraptured spectator exclaim, what a beautiful Panorama.

For variety, beauty, grandeur and sublimity of scenery, what country can surpass our own? What country can equal the life sustaining power that abounds in her soil? With all her wealth, improvements, and intelligence, and with our twenty millions of free, happy and independent freemen; still we have but just commenced the settlement of our country, and are only on the borders of the mighty wilderness. Her undeveloped resources are capable of sustaining a free population of more than 100,000,000. A century hence, in 1946, the United States of America, with 50 states upon her banner, may welcome, at the dawning of the new year's morn, no less than 120,000,000 of happy freemen. How exalted may then be the virtue and intelligence of the people. The success of our efforts in the improvement of our schools and the diffusion of knowledge, enables us to make an estimate of what our posterity of the third generation are likely to become.—Knowledge in this country is the very essence of power. It is a moral lever which will be felt throughout the country, and will never fail to throw incertainty and corruption from its centre. Its influence will be felt in our primary elections—and all their delegated channels of agency. There cannot, therefore, be a subject possessing claims so imperative on the guardian care, solicitude and liberality of the State government. The real wealth of a State consists not in the extent of her territory, the value of her commerce, or the abundance of her mineral, agricultural and manufactured products; but in the intelligence, vigor and honesty of her gifted sons. The youth of America are indeed her jewels, and while other nations seek renown through their own selected channels, may it be the pride of our beloved country, when asked for her ornaments—like the Roman matron—to point to her virtuous and gifted sons.

Our Country! such is thy physical greatness, and such the intellectual and moral power that now give promises of a glorious destiny, far beyond all parallel in the annals of the world. For such a destiny may thy institutions be well sustained, and may a halo of glory play about the name of every man who honestly labors in behalf of his fellows and posterity—to uphold, purify, perpetuate and extend them.

We are becoming a magnificent empire, fruitful in all the elements of moral, political and commercial greatness; active must be the ardent imagination that can picture the scene at a glance.—The ideal landscape cannot equate the reality, however lively may be the fancy. The idea of such a view as we have fancied to be beheld from the mountain top a hundred years from this day, can never be conveyed by words—the picture must be painted by the wonder-working power of ideality. H*****

THE DEAD OF 1845.—The year just closed has witnessed the deaths of—Age Gen. Andrew Jackson, ex-President U. S. June 8th '45. Hon. Joseph Story, Justice Supreme Court, Sept. 30th '45. Hon. John B. Dawson, M. C. from La., June 16th '45. Hon. David W. Dickenson, M. C. from Tenn., April 27th '45. Hon. John H. Peyton, M. C. elect from Tenn. (drowned). Hon. Douglas Houghton, Geologist of Michigan, (drowned). Hon. Levermore, Senatorial ex-M. C. Mass., May 8th '45. Rev. Henry Ware, D. D. Prof. at Harvard, July 12th '45. Rev. James Allmon, D. D. New York City, March 8th '45. Hon. Wm. H. Roane, ex-Senator U. S. Va., May 11th '45. Hon. George Morel, Chief Justice, Mich., March '45. Wm. W. Cherry, Jackson, N. C. May 29th '45. Hon. Buckner Thurston, Judge U. S. D. C. Aug. 30th '45. Hon. John White, late Speaker of the House, Dec. 30, 1845.—Hon. Rogers, Sherman, Conn. '45. Do. do. Hon. Jos. L. Tillinghast, R. Island. (New York Tribune.)

THE COST OF WAR.—The war debts of the European nations amount to \$10,000,000,000. To pay the principle, it would be necessary to levy a tax on every living person throughout the world. It has cost \$663,438,551 to sustain our war department from March 4, 1789, to Jan. 30, 1844.

BIELA'S COMET.—This very faint comet, which revolves in six and three-quarter years, is now on its return to the sun, and has been visible in large telescopes for a month past.

There are fifteen hundred and fifty-five newspapers and periodicals in the United States, and but eighteen hundred and ninety-one in all the world beside.

Speakers of the House.

We copy from the Albany Argus a table giving a list of the speakers of the lower House of Congress from the year 1789. 1789 to 1791, Frederick A. Muhlenburgh, Penn. 1791 to 1793, John Trumbull, Connecticut. 1793 to 1797, Frederick A. Muhlenburgh, Penn. 1797 to 1798, Jonathan Dayton, N. Jersey. 1798 to 1801, Theodore Seigwick, Mass. 1801 to 1807, Nathaniel Macon, N. Carolina. 1807 to 1811, Joseph B. Varnum, Mass. 1811 to 1814, Henry Clay, Kentucky. 1814 to 1816, Langdon Cheves, S. Carolina. 1816 to 1820, Henry Clay, Kentucky. 1820 to 1821, John W. Taylor, New York. 1821 to 1823, Philip P. Barbour, Virginia. 1823 to 1826, Henry Clay, Kentucky. 1826 to 1827, John W. Taylor, New York. 1827 to 1830, Andrew Stephens, Virginia. 1830 to 1831, John Bell, Tennessee. 1831 to 1839, James K. Polk, Tennessee. 1839 to 1841, Robert M. T. Hunter, Virginia. 1841 to 1843, John White, Kentucky. 1843 to 1846, John W. Jones, Virginia. 1846 to — John W. Davis, Indiana.

It will be seen, that during the time embraced in the tables—Virginia has held the speakership the longest period 14 years—Kentucky 13 years—North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts 6 years each—Tennessee 4 years—New York 3 years—Connecticut 2 years—S. Carolina and New Jersey 1 year each. Of the several Speakers, Mr. Clay held at different times 10 years; Mr. Stephenson, 8 years continuously; Messrs. Muhlenburgh and Macon, 6 years each. It will be also seen, that six States have furnished Speakers forty-four years out of the fifty-six; and that New York, one of the original thirteen, has furnished only one of the seventeen gentlemen who have been honored with that distinguished station since the organization of the government, and for only three years.

Naval Power—American and English.

The available land forces of England are comparatively unimportant when contrasted with the defensive power of the United States. England's Navy is the bulwark of her greatness, and yet it appears to be, like our own, less effective in numerical strength and power than in the war of 1812—14, as will be seen by the following statement from the New York Sun:—English vessels of war carrying over six guns, in commission in 1814 688 Building in 1814 719 In ordinary in 1814 215 Total in 1814 983

English vessels of war carrying over six guns in and out of service in 1845 614 Building in 1845 210 Convict ships, &c. in service in 1845 163 War steamers in service in 1845 405 War steamers building in 1845 26 Steam tugs, &c. for home service, 1845 21 American and other merchant steamers available in war, about in 1845 (estimated) 95 Total in 1845 623

In the war of 1812—14, the United States Navy was almost the same in power and resources that it is at present. England has steamers now, and we have none, or almost none, and in that only she has the advantage of us. But in that war we captured—62 British national vessels 910 1610 " merchant vessels satisfactorily accounted for, and safe in port or destroyed 5500 31 " national vessels lost at sea in consequence of the war 800 750 " merchant vessels captured by Americans and recaptured 2500 2453 vessels Grand total of guns 8719

In that war our merchant tonnage was little more than half its present size, yet we sent out 228 privateers, which with 43 national vessels of war, captured 2453 of the enemies vessels. Should another war with England come upon us immediately it would be impossible to prepare a suitable Navy to meet the force which our antagonist (not to mention the war in Europe, as she was in 1812—14) could direct against our coast. The commercial marine—our fine packet ships and fast sailing clippers, converted into propellers—would be our main source of power in offensive operations against the commerce of the enemy. We could send out probably one thousand of these fast sailing vessels, and with the aid of small engines and propellers, two of the English war steamers that are now in constant communication with our shores as merchant packets.

THE SLAVE MARKET AT ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. Durbin, in his observations in the East, gives a sketch of a visit to a slave market at Alexandria. He walked down one of the principle streets on the Turkish quarter, and soon came to a rough stone building, not more than twenty feet square, with no opening in it but one door. Looking in, he found it full of boys and girls from ten to twenty years of age. The tall, lean Nubian slave merchant, a savage looking black, upon hearing the voice of the Frank and an interpreter at the door rose out of the dark corner, and stood before the privateer, showing his ivory teeth in his eagerness to sell one of his slaves. Seeing the eye of one of the visitors rest upon a Nubian girl, of fine, full form, with a loose garment wrapped around her shoulders, he made her rise and come forward; and pressed his hand upon her person evidently to satisfy the visitor. The price was \$115. Hesitation was manifested, and the slave merchant called up a more delicate and sprightly looking Abyssinian; with eye-brows painted blue, and made her expose her teeth and tongue. Dr. D. narrowly watched these females during an exposure so singular, and could read nothing but submission and indifference to their fate. In one of them there was a slight sprinkling, which nature, even under this weight of sin, involuntarily compels.

BEST PREVENTIVE.—When a young man has acquired a love of reading, and of course a healthful relish for intellectual pleasures, he has become possessed of one of the best preservatives against dissipation.

POSTAL DIVISION.—The following was the direction upon a letter which passed through the Post-office at Providence a few days since: Pray Mr. Postmaster, I want to go To David Lawman, in Ohio, In Seneca county, in Scipio town, And village of Republic please let me down, If you do me this favor in double quick time, You shall have my best wishes and a yankee dime.

A GOOD DENTIFRICE.—A mixture of honey and the purest charcoal will make the teeth as white as snow.

A damsel in Ayrshire, Scotland, having two lovers, and not knowing which to prefer, settled the matter by marrying one and immediately eloping with the other.

EPISTLE,

ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG LADY JUST MARRIED: On matrimony's fields see: I hear thou'lt venture fairly: Though young in years, it may not be Thy bark is launched too early. Each wish of mine to heaven is sent, That on the stormy waves of life Thou'lt prove a wild obedient As thou hast been a daughter.

If every wish of mine were bliss, Thou wou'dst with him find happiness And he in thee a treasure! For every wish and hope of mine, And every thought and feeling, Is in the wish of thee and thine As true as my revealing. Be prudent in thy thought of dress, He sparing of thy parties: Where fashion riots in excess, O! nothing there of heart is: And can its palling sweets compare With love's fair wild bloom? Then of the fatal tree beware, There's poison in its blossom. Bear and forbear, for much thou'lt find In married life to tease ye, And should the husband seem unkind, Avenge to please ye. Think that amid the cares of life His troubles from his leave ye; Then smile as it becomes a wife, And labor well to cheer him. Aye, answer him with loving word, Be each tone kindly spoken, For sometimes is the noisy chord By angry jarring broken; Then curb thy temper in its rage, And fretful be thou never. For broken ones a feeble change Frowns over both forever. Upon thy neck light hang the chain; For Hyacinth no hath bound ye, O'er these and thine may pleasure reign, And smiling friends surround ye. Then fare ye well, and part ye well, Thy smiles, find ye wiser: Pray kindly take the well-meant rhyme Of thy sincere adviser.

Miscellaneous.

From the New York Spirit of the Times. THE NIGHT "OLD ARMSTEAD" BRO'T THE NEWS.

LOWNDESBORO', ALA., Nov. 25, 1845. As the Presidential contest of '44 was drawing to its close, and the "returns" from the respective States began coming in, the excitement which had been growing with the growth of the campaign, and strengthening with its strength, could now no longer be restrained, but showed itself as well in the eager countenances, as in the bitter words and hasty actions of men. Business in this part of the country was almost entirely lost sight of; men noted for their devotion to their pursuits and their interests, might have been seen at any hour of the day, idly jolting about, discussing the probable issue with as much vehemence as though their whole fortunes depended upon it. Thousands upon thousands of dollars were staked upon the result; and when it became known that the vote of New York, was to decide the conflict, the eyes of the whole People were turned upon her with feelings of the deepest solicitude.

On the arrival of the day upon which the final news was to reach Montgomery, having a large amount of money bet in regard to it, I determined to send an express for the intelligence. Accordingly, writing to a friend to send my messenger back as soon as the mail arrived, which I knew would be about eleven o'clock, at night, I started "Old Armstead"—a faithful old Negro of mine—a great favorite in the village, a "plain Democrat"—with particular and pressing instructions to keep perfectly sober, start home as soon as he got the news, not to ride "Traveller" hard, and to be ready to be back before day. Immediately after his departure, it became known in town that I had sent "Old Armstead" to Montgomery, after the news, and to give every one of all parties the benefit of the express, I agreed, upon his arrival at home, that night, to fire one barrel of my gun in the event that Mr. CLAY was elected, and if Mr. POLK was the "chosen one," I was to fire both.

My usual time I went to bed—but not to sleep. "The dread uncertainty" of the intelligence I was so soon to receive, added to a nervous fear as to the safety of my investments so lavishly made upon Mr. Polk, banished rest from my pillow.—However, about three o'clock, in the morning, I had fallen into an uneasy slumber, and was dreaming of counting money and seeing new clothes, when I was suddenly aroused by the clattering of a horse's hoofs against the hard ground, at least quarter of a mile off. I raised up in the bed and in a moment recognized the strong, powerful, old man of my "Traveller." Springing to the floor, with my feelings in a tumult of anxiety, I lit a candle and jumped to the door, when "Old Armstead" seeing me, and having about "half a gallon" on his mind, shouted out, "Master, Mr. Polk's elected by—!" Not taking time to remark "Old Armstead" for qualifying his news with so strong an expression, I sprang to my gun, which was sitting ready loaded for the occasion, and fired one barrel and had my finger on the other trigger, when the idea struck me to hold on a minute and see the effect produced by the one barrel. Before the reverberation had died away, out jumped BLZ THOMPSON, the most virulent, bitter whig in the village, from the door of his house, regardless of the bitter cold night, with nothing on but his shirt (for he had just arisen from the bed on the report of the gun) and, as he lit the ground, he yelled rather than hallooed, "Hurrah for Clay! I am a made man, by—!" Hurrah for Clay!"

In a minute more there came tearing up the street to Thompson's house, half a dozen half naked whigs, yelling like so many unchained devils, "Hurrah for Clay and Frelinghuysen!" I could stand it no longer; and with feelings of the most unalloyed rapture, pulled down the "hammer" on the second barrel. If a thunderbolt from Heaven had fallen amongst them, it could not have produced more consternation. Bill Thompson fell flat on his face and groaned, "I'm ruined by—!" Broke! Smashed all to d—!" By this time the street was filled by the shouts of the triumphant Democrats and the curses of the disappointed Whigs. I ran back to put on my pantaloons, and on my return to the crowd found "Old Armstead" on the ground with a dozen men around him laughing; on approaching the spot, I heard him yell out, "Yah! yah! yah! yah! Hesp, God, dis night will be de best of me, ye!" and then he would roll over in another paroxysm of laughter and press his hand to his side. "Yah! yah! yah! I has been heep of tings in Old Virginy but I never seed nothing to beat dat. On some enquiring of him what was the m't'r? he replied, "I am lafin at the way Master fooled Mr. Thompson—Yah! yah! yah! yah!"

"Thank God!" exclaimed Bill Thompson. "I hope he may die." "If there is any doubt of it!" exclaimed another "disappointed," "we'll help him along." To these charitable remarks I paid no attention, but as I left the grocery I heard "Old Armstead" say, "I spect gentlemen, if 'Traveller' do die, Master can ride 'Grey Bill,' what he won from Mr. Thompson." "Oh, Lord!" groaned Bill Thompson, "will somebody cut that old scoundrel a throat?" Armstead, becoming somewhat alarmed for his safety followed me to where "Traveller" was lying, who, by one or two drenches, recovered from the effects of his hard night's work. Since that time, the bare mention of "The Night Old Armstead brought the News" is enough to make Bill Thompson weep.

Why Farmers Should Take a Newspaper.

First.—From policy, and due regard to their own interests. As the cultivators of the soil, it is but right that they should reap the benefit, when from the numerous causes of fluctuation in markets, the price of produce is raised above its ordinary value. But is this often the case? Do those who by the sweat of their brow have sowed and reaped and gathered in the golden harvest, profit by the increased price of flour or other grains? On the contrary, it is not in nine cases out of ten, the fortunate speculator, who, by watching the foreign markets, and by his knowledge of affairs at home, steps in before the farmer and coolly pockets all the gains? This latter, at home by his fireside, destitute of the important information which so small a sum as one or two dollars might procure for him if expended on a good newspaper, sells his wheat at the market price, little dreaming how much he is losing by the bargain, while the wily speculator makes a snug little fortune of \$10,000 or \$15,000 in a day.—Year after year has this been the case, and yet how few of the farmers in our wheat growing countries have profited by their dear-bought experience, so as to avail themselves of the changes which so frequently occur. We reiterate the warning and advice, but both are regarded as the voice of interest, and a newspaper is looked upon as an article of unnecessary expense in a farm house, by those who, if they regarded their own pecuniary interest, would subscribe for one at once, even if obliged to curtail in some other quarter.

Secondly.—A farmer should take a newspaper for the sake of his children. If he would not have them to grow up in ignorance of what is passing around them at home and abroad—if he would prepare them for a proper discharge of their duties as citizens, he owes to them the benefit of this weekly instructor, coming into the family without bustle or pretence, and performing its office without failure or delay. There is a vast amount of general intelligence condensed in the narrow limits of a well conducted paper. Much of this can be obtained in no other way; and for the remainder, the student must wade through ponderous volumes, or waste his youth over the midnight lamp. Whatever may be thought of by our friends in the country, we know that taking a good newspaper is a cheap way of diffusing information through a family circle; and we know too, that it will, as general rule, put ten dollars in the pocket of the farmer, for every one it draws out.—N. Y. Sun.

Any Thing That's Cheap.

Some thirty years ago, a red handkerchief was hung out from the window of a country store, in one of the back towns of Worcester county, and boys with conch shells and old dinner horns paraded the streets, summoning the people to a public auction. The entire stock of the village merchant, from cellar to garret, beginning with molasses hogsheads in the former and running up through the remnants of every description of sinners, was terminated in wretched wares, shawls and short stemmed tobacco pipes in the latter, was to be sold tremendously low to the highest bidder. So the boys said, and so every body said. Nay, the shoelessurchins shouted at the top of their voices that "bran fired red calicoes would be sold for nothing, and children's dresses at half price." It was marvellous, the faith in the half prices which filled the honest hearts of young and old on the morning of the auction. All who went to church on the sabbath, including the minister, wended their way to the scene of action. The auctioneer mounted the block, and a marvellous fellow he was, and he filled the throbbing multitude with wonder at the way he knocked off any thing at "half price." The scene grew intensely interesting. The little store was filled to overflowing with men, women and children, and so were the yard and street without. A row of rough boys were astride the ridge pole, some looking for young swallows in the chimney. In fact there was a perfect jubilee; the people had triumphed; the goods they had chaffered for and looked askance at for several years, were to be brought down from their aristocratic niches and shelves to the level of the poorest. Many were the attempts to force an entrance into the building, many vain ones on the part of those without the scope of the auctioneer's eye. Among these none had been more persevering than a good old corpulent matron, who had come from the remotest limit of the town to share the spoils of half-price. True, she wanted but little, and what that little was she knew not, nor cared. Any thing at half-price would fill the largest compass of her wish, were it a lidless coffee-pot without a spout. So, when every attempt to thread her way through the crowd had failed, she mounted a crockery crate by the window, and thrusting her head and shoulders through a broken pane, she arrested the eye of the auctioneer by the glitter of a quarter of a dollar which she held between her fingers. All eyes instantly followed his, and for a moment all was still. "My good woman," said he of the hammer, "what will you have for your quarter of a dollar?" "O, I don't care," she replied, out of breath, "any thing that is cheap." (Christian Citizen.)

ANECDOTE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—Daniel Webster had a brother Ezekiel, a man of noble feelings, and whose intellect perhaps equalled his more celebrated relative; but he loved the quiet walks of life, and contented himself with the quiet reputation of being an excellent, prudent man, and a sound lawyer, without trying his fortune in the thorny path of politics. The brothers were always warmly attached to each other, and the following anecdote, characteristic of their different temperaments and habits is told of their childhood. Money had been given to each of them, to go out and share in the festivities and parade of the fourth of July. When the boys returned at night, their mother said, "Well Daniel, what did you do with your money?" "I bought powder, and fire works, and cake and beer," answered he. "And what did you do with yours, Ezekiel?" "Lent it to Dan," was the brief reply. "Strike while the iron's hot," as the woman said when she was after her husband with a hot poker.

SINGULAR DESCRIPTION OF LOVE.—A little sighing a little crying, a little dying, and a deal of lying.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-Ninth Congress—First Session.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1846.

SENATE.—The Senate after being in session half an hour, during which no business of importance was transacted, went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the terms of a treaty concluded at Paris, in March, 1841, and providing for a settlement of the claims of American citizens against that government.

A bill was introduced and read twice, continuing in force the act for the payment of Missouri volunteers for the loss of their horses in the Florida war.

A bill was reported from the judiciary committee in relation to assignees of bankrupts.

Mr. Wentworth gave notice of a bill authorizing Illinois to tax the lands of that State.

Mr. Cabell, one of the claimants to the seat from Florida, made a personal explanation relative to his recent absence from the city, and showed that he had given notice of his intended absence to the committee on elections.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution of the committee on elections, setting forth that Mr. Cabell, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat, and that Mr. Brockenbrough is entitled to the seat.

A resolution was adopted granting Mr. B. the privilege of entering the Hall to be heard.

The majority and minority report of the committee having been read, Mr. Hamlin made a speech explanatory of the majority report.

As Mr. Ponderle was expected to speak to-day on the Oregon question, many in the galleries were disappointed. His speech will not, however, spoil by keeping.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1846.

A bill was reported from the committee on commerce in relation to the tariff of 1843.

It will be recollected that a resolution was referred to that committee requesting them to report on the expediency of establishing a warehouse system.

Instead of reporting in favor of a new and complicated system, the committee have thought proper to arrive at the object by reporting the present bill.

It was read twice and committed.

Mr. Bagby introduced his joint resolutions to amend the constitution of the United States, so as to prohibit a President or Vice President to serve more than one term, but that term to be extended to six instead of four years.

He had been actuated solely from the results drawn from his own observation of human nature, and of the natural tendency of human nature.

After the disposal of some unimportant matters, the Senate took up the bill appropriating upwards of five millions of dollars, and authorizing the President in case of emergency to have repaired and put into commission the vessels now on stocks.

Mr. Fairfield, who reported the bill from the naval committee, made some explanatory remarks and concluded by expressing his wish that the bill might take its place on the calendar.

Mr. Sevier proposed that the bill be postponed to the 10th of February.

The debate was further continued, by Messrs. Yulee, Clayton, Sevier, Calhoun, Allen, and other Senators, with considerable warmth, and a late hour in the day, when the motion to postpone until the 10th of February was put, it was lost by a vote of 19 to 26.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed till Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The contested election from Florida consumed near the whole day in the House.

The resolution was debated until three o'clock, when, without coming to any definite conclusion, the House adjourned.

of the principles which will govern the United States in case of the interference of any foreign power with the independent government of America.

As there is a known majority of three against the consideration of the resolution at the present time, he cannot succeed.

Numerous private matters having been disposed of, at an early hour the Senate went into an Executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A bill was reported from the committee on commerce relative to collectors and other officers of the customs.

Mr. Haralson presented a communication from the war department, showing the comparative expense between mounted riflemen and those on foot. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A bill was introduced and read twice, continuing in force the act for the payment of Missouri volunteers for the loss of their horses in the Florida war.

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VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Free Press.

RICHMOND, January 17.

I shall not attempt to give the business of the week in detail, as this would cover too wide a space for the little of interest contained in it.

Among the local measures which I deem of interest, I may mention the passage of the bill to incorporate the Harpers-Ferry and Shenandoah Manufacturing Company, with a capital of from fifty to three hundred thousand dollars.

I consider this as one of the most important events that has occurred for Jefferson county for many years.

The Island of Virginia is to be the location of this establishment, and from the great facilities afforded for carrying on a manufactory successfully, I consider it equal to any in the Union.

Just think of the immense advantage it will be to the community, in the employment of hundreds of children now in comparative idleness, and the circulation of large sums of money for labor and means of subsistence.

I can scarcely doubt the success of the proprietors in getting the stock taken, and I trust we may see the concern in full operation in the course of another year.

A number of divorce bills have become laws by the action of the Senate, during the week—amongst them, one divorcing Mr. Thomas from his wife, Ex-Governor Thomas, and restoring her name to that of S. C. P. McDowell.

During the week, several discussions have taken place on a bill to incorporate a company, with a capital of twelve millions of dollars, to construct a Rail Road from Richmond to the Ohio River.

The bill proposes to allow the company to expend two millions of dollars in the purchase of lands and in the establishment of manufactories. This feature meets with the strongest opposition. No money is asked on the part of the State.

The friends of the Northern Route, connecting with the Louisiana Road at Gordonsville, and running by way of Staunton and the Virginia Springs, are also active in behalf of their scheme, which they contend to be entirely practicable, and 50 miles shorter. Besides, they present the part already constructed, 75 miles beyond Richmond, as an inducement of no little magnitude.

The South Western Road Bill was reconsidered during the week, and passed on Friday by a handsome majority. This affords great joy to the members from that region, who anticipate no difficulty in the Senate. The road is to be commenced at Salem in Botetourt, and the bill appropriates \$75,000 to begin with.

The Small Note Bill was debated earnestly on Friday, in the House, and passed by a majority of 11. Its fate in the Senate is doubtful unless there have been changes in a quarter of an hour expected.

In the Senate, on Thursday, an earnest debate took place on an amendment to a bill, proposing to abolish all masters, except of volunteers. There were found to be too many military men in the body to allow any change for the better. And so the old system stands.

The subject of education was discussed to-day, on the adverse report of the Committee on Schools and Colleges. This report is against the District System, and for an enlargement and extension of the Primary School plan now existing.

Messrs. Southall and Burwell sustained the old system; Mr. Yerby wished to add \$100,000 annually to the Literary Fund, whatever scheme might prevail, as a foundation for the work; and Mr. Edgington battled gallantly for the District plan, reported by the Education Convention. The subject is laid over for a week. I fear nothing substantial will be done.

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN.

Friday Morning, January 23, 1846.

Oregon—Speech of Hon. Henry Bedinger.

Our readers, doubtless, feel much anxiety to see the speech of our Representative, the Hon. HENRY BEDINGER, on the Oregon question.

It has not as yet been reported, and we are therefore unable to give more than has been furnished in the daily reports. The effort is spoken of as one highly creditable, and has served to give him a prominent position among the able and eloquent of our public servants.

The correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, among others who have noticed it, says:—"Mr. Bedinger of Virginia followed on the same side of the question—[against giving the notice.] He made a brilliant speech, and received great attention from the House. His reputation as a debator may now be considered fixed."

Where one man succeeds as well as he has, twenty break down.

We cannot but regret that Mr. B. has thought proper to oppose giving the notice to Great Britain as to the Joint Occupancy. Though he may go as far as the farthest in asserting our right to the whole of Oregon, yet we conceive that now is the time for the question to be settled.

England has been tampering with us long enough, and nothing but notice will bring her to settlement. The fear that England will be offended if we carry out the stipulations of the Treaty, and declare war upon our giving the notice, is all moonshine.

What cause of offence can there be in this? She has provided, as one of the treaty stipulations, that notice shall be given when either government desires the joint occupancy to cease. What right then, to complain?

We are unable to discover the force of the policy advocated by a large and very respectable portion of our Southern Representatives, designated as a "masterly inactivity." The time has now arrived when the question must be settled.

Our citizens who have removed thence call upon us loudly for the protection which they have a right to demand; and in opposition to British encroachment upon their just rights, it will not answer to say that we shall pursue a "masterly inactivity."

Wait until the "tide of Time" shall have peopled its mountains and valleys, and the people become strong enough to protect themselves, before the fostering hand of Government shall be thrown around them. No! give the notice that the joint occupancy must cease.

England then can pursue either of three alternatives—Direct her Minister to re-open negotiations with our Government, and accept the very liberal proposition of compromise as offered by Mr. Polk—abandon all right, as she should, and give us a full and peaceable possession, or else, with her accustomed tenacity, cling to the last vestige, and trust to the fate of war, or the mutations of Time, to sustain her rights.

That she would accede to the former proposition we do not think there is a shadow of doubt, and before the year had passed over, the Oregon difficulty would be settled, satisfactorily to both countries.

As the matter stands now, self-interest alone would induce England to refuse a settlement. She has equal control with ourselves in the territory, and is far more energetic in populating and protecting her various settlements.

And, so long as there is the most remote probability of a "Joint Occupancy" continuing, she will stubbornly refuse, and insultingly reject, (as she has heretofore done,) any and all efforts for an honorable and peaceable settlement.

We, therefore, are for the notice, for policy, interest, and a desire to preserve the harmony and advance the honor and glory of our country.

If the dark hour of war must come, in defending our rights, we yet hope and believe that the "God of Battles" will be with us. That the Arm which preserved us through even more trying dangers, will yet be encircled around us, and as in the days of our forefathers, we shall come out of the conflict more than victors.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American furnishes the following as the probable vote of the Senate, according to what he considers the most authentic sources. He professes to have used the utmost care in making up his table:

For the Notice.—Allen, Ashley, Acheson, Atherton, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cass, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairbank, Linnagan, James, Yulee, Niles, Pennybacker, Sample, Sevier, Sturgeon, Torrey, 3 Texas Senators, and J. M. Clayton, Cameron, Crittenden and Jarnagin—27.

Against the Notice.—Archer, Barrow, Berrien, T. Clayton, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, H. Johnson, R. Johnson, Mangum, Miller, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, and Calhoun, Calhoun, Haywood, Leake, McIlwain, Speight, Westcott—23.

Doubtful.—Cameron, Bagby, Moreland.

The three last named Senators, he thinks, will go for the notice. Allowing, however, two of the doubtful to the anti-notice side, the decision will rest with the Vice President.

The London Times, as will be seen by the short extract which follows, very frankly admits, that the termination of the joint occupancy or joint control, followed by the extension of jurisdiction over all our settlements in Oregon, will not inevitably provoke war. It would really be nothing more than Great Britain herself has done.

That paper with far more candor than many of our own presses, says:—"At no distant period, therefore, we argue that the system of joint occupancy will be terminated; and as we ourselves have extended the jurisdiction of the British courts of justice to Canada, so we readily admit that the Americans are free to establish their jurisdiction on the Southern bank of that river or wherever their settlements are formed. In those two measures there is nothing to render war inevitable."

Mr. John P. Wiley, Esq., of Amelia, has been re-elected Collector of State. Mr. Wiley received the votes of all present in the Legislature, save one.

U. S. JOURNAL.—Theophilus Fisk, Esq., has withdrawn from this paper; it will hereafter be conducted by Jesse E. Dow, Esq., assisted by an able editor, who is announced as daily expected at his post.

Congress and our State Legislature.

But little of interest has transpired in either of these bodies during the last week. In consequence of the death of one of the Representatives from Virginia, Mr. Taylor, Congress were not in session on Monday.

The Oregon debate has become rather dry, and, as the matter has been postponed in the Senate until February, but little feeling is now manifested as to the action in the House. The resolution giving notice that the joint occupancy must cease, will, it is believed, pass the House by near a hundred majority.

In the Senate, the vote will be very close, and some assert, will only be carried by the casting vote of the Vice President.

In the Legislature, the great questions with the people, the call of a Convention, and the devising of some general system of Education, seem to progress but slowly. We hope, however, for the best. The sovereigns have spoken out on both these questions, and the Representative who tampers and trifles with their wishes, incurs a fearful responsibility.

The Foreign News.

The speculations of our Press upon the change in the British Ministry, pretty generally agree that it is not favorable as connected with our Oregon difficulties. Lord Palmerston, who will be prominent in making up the next Ministry, is, of all the men in England, among the last to do us justice. We give a few extracts from our city exchanges:—

The New York Tribune says:—"The change of Ministry will work no change on the British policy respecting Oregon; Lord John being as thoroughly committed as his predecessors to the maintenance of the British pretensions in that quarter. All we hope from it is a clear and obvious reason for renewing the negotiations so far as any interruption has really taken place."

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette expresses the opinion that the personnel of the new Ministry is decidedly anti-peace, while the circumstances under which they come into power, are all favorable to peace between the United States and Great Britain.

The New York Courier and Enquirer closes its abstract of the foreign news with the following paragraph:—"Until something farther is known of the composition of the new Cabinet, of course, speculations upon this point must be vain. It seems quite certain, however, that the new Cabinet will be a more active, more energetic, more virile Ministry, than that which has just resigned."

The Journal of Commerce, on the contrary, says:—"What effect this change will have upon our relations with Great Britain, it is not easy to say—but it will probably be favorable. A new Minister to Washington, may be appointed, in which case, some of the embarrassments in the way of the adjustment of the Oregon question will be removed."

The New York Commercial says:—"If Lord Palmerston goes into the foreign office, we shall become less hopeful than we have been of a satisfactory solution to the Oregon dispute. He is a restless, reckless, meddling, indiscreet and wrong headed statesman; a very bad hand to have the management of a delicate and dangerous controversy. Yet we suppose there is a sort of necessity upon Lord John Russell to give him just that post and no other."

Mexico.

The intelligence from Mexico, published in another column, shows the fact that the expected revolutionary movements against the government of President HERRERA had commenced, with every prospect of a successful and speedy termination. It will be seen that Gen. PAREDES was at the head of the movement. The overthrow of the Peace party and the ascendancy of the War faction in Mexico place the Mission of the American Minister, Mr. SIDDELL, in a position directly the reverse of that which it originally occupied. The Washington "Union," in publishing the news, precedes it with the annexed remarks:

If the following intelligence be correct, then, indeed, the "New Orleans Delta" of the 9th inst. probably foretold the result of the mission, and course which we must pursue. "If Parades has succeeded, (says the Delta) the mission of Mr. Sidell will, of course, be unsuccessful, and the two countries will remain in a state of doubtful hostilities, which it will be the duty of our government to bring to an immediate termination."

The movement of PAREDES turned directly upon the question of peace or war with the United States; or, in other words, the avowed reason for proceeding against the administration of HERRERA was its alleged willingness to negotiate with the United States for Texas and the Californias.

In this view of the case it is altogether probable that decisive measures on the part of our Government will be adopted to bring to a speedy, definitive settlement, all existing difficulties with Mexico.

The Washington Union of Saturday says:—"We understand that these statements are substantially confirmed by the official accounts"—and then adds:

Rumor has gone forth in the streets of Washington to-day, which these accounts do not confirm, viz: that Mexico has declared war against the United States. Far we enquire, but it has not yet been declared, as far as we are advised—Mexico may be mad enough to resort to this extremity, or to reject all our demands for justice, as they will probably be urged by Mr. Sidell. The result of such a course on her part may compel us to resort to more decisive measures for obtaining justice.

The following is from the Dublin correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune of date of the 1st December last:

SMITH O'BRIEN AND OREGON.—This great leader of the Irish people, second only in influence to O'Connell, made, at the last meeting of the Association, one of the most noble displays of manly eloquence ever uttered in Constitution Hall. After treating on a variety of topics conversant with the business of the day he adverted to the present belligerent attitude of Great Britain towards America, and openly declared that Irishmen had sanctioned and sustained England in her unjust wars, and that such would not be the case any longer; then quoting the Edinburgh Review to show that the claim of England was no better than that of the United States, he declared in the name of the Irish people, that if England should obstinately persist in wanton waste of blood and treasure for the barren shores of Oregon, the Irish people should not be any party to the injustice. "This is a most remarkable speech, coming from a gentleman of Smith O'Brien's well known firmness, influence and great property. This has produced a great sensation. Should Ireland be able to preserve an inflexible neutrality, England cannot, will not go to war for one year. Of this you may be assured; for without the Irish heart and arm, the lion of England will not stir from his lair."

A Bill providing for the payment of interest on the funded debt of Pennsylvania, falling due on the 1st of February and the 1st of August next, was unanimously passed in the House of Representatives of that State on Friday last.

No Arrival Yet.

We had hoped to be able to present our readers with the anxiously looked for news by the Steamer, but there is no arrival as yet. The Baltimore Sun of Thursday, says:

TELEGRAPH NEWS FROM NEW YORK.—No Steamer Yet.—We learn from Philadelphia that intelligence was received from New York yesterday up to 12 o'clock, M. No news of any description had transpired up to that time. The public were on the qui vive for the news by the steamer. All important business affairs seem to be at an end, awaiting her arrival. The steamer is in her eighteenth day now, and her news may be hourly expected.

The Oregon Question.

Among the latest rumors as to the probability of a satisfactory settlement of the Oregon question, without war, is the following from the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, under date of 18th instant:

"I desire now to state a fact of very great moment at the present time, and which, although more general in its features than I could wish, I do not feel at liberty to suppress from the public, considering the quarter from whence it emanates. There is good reason to believe an understanding of compromise has been unofficially subscribed to by Mr. Packenham and Mr. Buchanan, which it is expected may lead to a satisfactory termination of our difficulties by preserving the peace and honor of both countries. I could not learn whether it was dependent on the receipt of instructions which have been written for, or to be reserved as an alternative to the rejection of a proposition which may be submitted by England, as an offset to that of Mr. Polk."

Death of James Hoban.

On Monday night last, after an illness of only a few days, JAMES HOBAN, Esq., United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, died at his residence in Washington City. He was on the 8th of July last appointed U. S. District Attorney, and has since then discharged the duties of his office, which never before have been so arduous, with extraordinary ability, industry, fearlessness and satisfaction. He died lamented by all, and it is supposed from illness contracted in the discharge of his duties.

Cassius M. Clay.

This hot-brained fanatic has been in New York during the last week, delivering tirades against the South. Horace Greely, editor of the Tribune, acts as sponsor for him. This is an interesting couple, to be sure, to be engaged in so laudable a work.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—We learn from Washington that the Hon. William Taylor, member of the House of Representatives from the Rockbridge district, Virginia, died suddenly in Washington city on Saturday. The Union of that day says:—"He had been much indisposed during the present session; but his family and friends began to entertain the fondest hopes of his perfect restoration to health. He talked on Friday evening of attending the House on Saturday; but after midnight, he was seized with some distressing symptoms, and the physician (Dr. Hall) was sent for—and he had scarcely entered the room before Mr. Taylor was seized with a convulsion, and in a moment he breathed his last."

The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Jeffersonian, thus speaks of the speech of our Representative, Mr. BEDINGER, on the Naturalization laws. The Press, far and wide, have been enthusiastic in their commendations. Mr. B.'s very successful debut is no less honorable to himself, than it is gratifying to his numerous friends at home.

Noticing the proceedings of Congress, Dec. 30th, the correspondent of the Jeffersonian says:—"Mr. Bedinger of Virginia made his maiden speech on this occasion, and his constituents and friends may well be proud of such a representative. He was clear, firm, dignified, eloquent, and at times approached the sublime. He produced a very marked sensation, and but few or no members, experienced or raw, have left a fairer impression on the galleries of the House."

Our thanks are due to the Hon. JAMES B. BOWLEN, of Mo., for Capt. Fremont's Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, &c. This is a valuable and interesting document—illustrated, as it is, by various beautiful plates, maps, &c. descriptive of the places spoken of in the work.

Benj. H. Latrobe, Chief Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, has advertised for proposals for furnishing iron, lumber, broken stone, &c. for a new track, thirty miles in length, between Baltimore and Harpers-Ferry.

Felix Grundy McConnell, member of Congress from Alabama, has become a teetotaler—There is no man whom the pledge will do more good.

A COMPROMISE.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial, alluding to the Oregon, says:—"Mr. Crittenden's plan is at present the one which is most likely to be acceptable as a compromise." Mr. C.'s plan is to leave the giving of notice to be exercised at the judgment and discretion of the President.

George H. Lee, Esq., has been appointed District Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, in the place of Moses C. Good, removed.

MISSISSIPPI SENATORS.—Gen. Footes, Democrat, has been elected by the Legislature of Mississippi, Senator of the United States for that State.—This is for a Senator from the 4th March, 1847.—Joseph W. Chalmers received the nomination to fill the unexpired term, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. R. J. Walker.

POPULATION OF BOSTON.—The census of Boston, taken last year, has been finally ascertained to enumerate 114,867 inhabitants, and a gain of about thirty thousand in population since 1840, contrasting the total of that year, if taken on the same principle as this of 1845.

MISSOURI.—The Constitutional Convention has adopted the provision which prescribes that the Circuit Judges shall be elected by the qualified voters of the several Judicial Districts. On this question the vote stood as follows: 43, yeas 16. The Supreme Judges to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice of the Senate; to continue in office twelve years; one to go out every four years. This proposition was agreed to, yeas 32, yeas 29. The section of the report on Banking which provides that no corporate body shall hereafter be established, renewed or extended with discount or banking privileges, was rejected, yeas 28, yeas 33. An amendment embodying the individual liability principle was disagreed to—yeas 11, yeas 50.

RIGHT OF WAY.—On Monday last, Mr. Hoover from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill in the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature, granting the right of way through Pennsylvania to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; also, a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Sunbury and Erie and Pitsburg and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

England and Yankee Land.

Our readers, many of them at least, must be well acquainted with the Tory principles, the extent of information and powerful talent, at all times and in all its original matter, which distinguishes Frazer's Magazine. In a recent number of that publication, published in London, there is an article headed England and Yankee Land, which takes such view of our character, government and people, as must arrest attention and call for reflection. It is well to have a correct idea of our own personal character, and to know what other persons, friends and foes, think of us.—We do not think a portion of our paper can be better occupied than by some extracts from the very long article of which we have been writing:—

From Frazer's Magazine.

"The United States of America are the greatest edifice ever achieved by the Anglo-Saxon race. They are a living evidence of the stubborn vitality, of the consistent enterprise, of the sound judgment, of that sturdy variety of the old Teutonic stock.

"It is with little reason, we believe, and to little purpose, that an outcry has been raised in England against the late schemes of American aggrandisement. The annexation of Texas, the invasion of the Oregon territory by right of accretion, (an increase by natural growth,) or by whatever name such conquest and usurpations may be designated, are matters of necessity. They are the obvious consequences of that onward impulse of that go-aheadism which can only be arrested by the desert or the ocean. The yankees have already monopolized the name of Americans, and the day will, perhaps be, when their universal nation and the New World shall be utterly identified."

The Magazine thus makes the following extracts from a work entitled "American Tracts," by George Palmer Putnam, published in London in 1845.

"The United States of America," observes Mr. Putnam, "occupied an area of 3,300,000 square miles, 660,000 more than the whole of Europe, excepting Russia. Collectively their greatest length is 3,000 miles, their greatest breadth 1,700 miles."

"They have a frontier line of about 10,000, a sea coast of 3,000 miles, and a lake coast of 1,200 miles.

"The United States have 273 millions of acres of public lands surveyed and un sold, and 811 millions more which are unsurveyed. These lands are sold at 125 cents per acre.

"With all this extent of territory, with all this unimproved desert, (continues Frazer's Magazine,) the Americans are still fretting for want of elbow room. Still they drive the wild Indians before them, beyond the great lakes, beyond the Rocky Mountains, beyond all the limits of the regions reported by Providence as the dwelling of Man. They bully the Mexicans on the south, and sympathize with Canadians on the north. They adopt for their motto in their popular journals,—

"No rent up Urica contracts our power; For the whole boundless continent is ours."

To all these qualifications and powers they might

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Resignation of the British Ministry. The ship Liberty, at New York, left Liverpool on the 13th December. Her news was brought over Long Island, by express, for the New York Herald.

The Liberty sailed from Liverpool on the 13th ult., and brings papers to that date. The news (says the Herald) which we have thus received is of the highest importance—of more consequence than any we have received in the last ten years.

It is no more nor less than the resignation of Sir Robert Peel, and the organization of a new Cabinet by Lord John Russell.

The announcement of this important fact—important to the United States in a commercial point of view, as well, perhaps, in a political aspect, threw the whole English public into a state of the greatest excitement.

Its effect was tremendous. In addition to this, and as a necessary consequence, Parliament had been further prorogued, as the following exhibits—

"At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight the 10th day of December 1845, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, that the Parliament which stands prorogued to Tuesday, the 16th day of December, inst. be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 30th day of December, inst."

The Corn-Law Question has been the cause of all this. The effect that this news will have upon the relations between England and America, cannot but be of the utmost consequence.

American cotton had improved. The following statement is made in the Liverpool Mercury of the 12th—

THE MESSAGE OF PEACE TO AMERICA.—An inquiry has been earnestly addressed to us from London, as to whether the news touching the expected opening of the ports really left England by the Acadia, from our river, at noon, on the 4th instant.—Our reply is, and we can answer for the fact—did so.

It will be easily believed that we regret this determination of Her Majesty's advisers; but we should much more regret their unanimous determination to sacrifice the industry of the country by stripping it of all protection.

The important fact now announced proves how completely wrong the Times was when it stated that the Government had decided upon proposing to Parliament, as a Cabinet measure, the repeal of the corn laws.

From the London Chronicle, Dec. 11. An official announcement in another part of our paper, confirms one part of the statement which we made yesterday—namely, that Parliament, instead of being summoned for the despatch of business, would be again prorogued.

From the London Times, Dec. 11. Yesterday Parliament was further prorogued to the 30th instant. The naming of so early a day would of itself imply that the Cabinet is not now in a state to meet Parliament.

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ation to the agriculturalist; so that unless the new initiators possess an adequate compensation they will find themselves opposed by the conservative majority of more than one hundred, undiminished by a single unit, and reinforced, no doubt, by many honest whigs like Mr. Cayley. Even if they have recourse to a dissolution, they are most likely to lose than to gain, for they must gain more than fifty seats to replace themselves in their glorious majority of one, and it is perfectly impossible that they can gain the half of fifty. A gain of one hundred votes will be necessary to raise them to the position from which Sir Robert Peel's government retired—so much for conservatism.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Dec. 12.—Our market has been less abundantly supplied with American Cotton this week, and the decline of 4d per lb, notified last Friday in good ordinary and middling qualities, has been regained. Brazil and Egyptian are heavy of sale, and 1d per lb lower. Straits are without change, and sea Islands also. 500 American have been taken on speculation.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, Dec. 12.—For the past week our market has been completely paralyzed by the statements made in the Times as to the resignation of ministers to propose an immediate repeal of the corn laws. The trade is still kept in perfect suspense, in consequence of the resignation of ministers. In the late interval of absence of demand, almost all grain has lost value, but it is difficult to say to what extent, as sellers cannot promote business by any reasonable concession to buyers. We are, therefore, unable to make any other report than very great depression and prices nominal.

Late and Important from Mexico. Advice from Tampico to the 1st instant has been brought to New Orleans by the Mexican schooner Joaquina. The Pleayune of the 9th says that the rumors which have been for some weeks in circulation that Gen. Paredes had at last declared against the government, appear at length likely to be verified by the course he is pursuing. A revolution is now on foot, or has already been commenced.

The revolution in progress commenced with the "Army of Reserve," stationed at San Luis Potosi. The agitation and ferment preliminary to an outbreak probably gave occasion to the rumor which was in circulation in Vera Cruz on the 1st December, when the British steamer left for Havana. It was a fortnight after that things reached a crisis.

On the 14th of December the Commandant General of the Department, Don Manuel Romero, invited to his residence at San Luis Potosi, the superior and other officers of the Army of Reserve, as well as of the garrison of the Department. Being there assembled, Gen. Romero read to them a manifesto, prepared for the occasion, in which the duties of the armed force of the country are well pointed out, but grave political evils are assigned to excite themselves for the act they are about to commit.

The manifesto alleges that the existing Administration, for which a year since all had hoped so well, had conducted the government to the brink of a precipice; that it had established the most preposterous theories upon which to administer internal affairs; that it sought to get rid of a war, necessary and glorious in itself, by concessions injurious to the national dignity, and which were the sole barrier to the ambitious designs of a nation as powerful as it was perfidious; that it had proposed a law of which the atrocity was without example, by which to arm the ignorant and ignorant the ignorant, and thus to find a substitute for the army which it opposed its views; that it had repeatedly thwarted the purpose of the army to move upon Texas, and at the same time allowed the army to be vilified for its inaction by official journals; that it had admitted a Commissioner with whom it was endeavoring to arrange for the loss of the integrity of the Republic; that it had reduced the country almost to a state of anarchy, in the midst of which it existed without revenue, without power, and almost without will; and, considering that these evils demanded an immediate remedy, and that the administration confessed its total incompetency and powerlessness—considering that it had lost all respectability so necessary to a Government, and had allowed a Plenipotentiary of the United States to set foot in the country and reside in the capital with a view to bargain for the independence and sovereignty of the country, which have been so many sacrifices—considering all these, and other grievances which we have not room to mention, the manifesto then proposes for the first of which the Junta ten propositions, the two first of which are as follows:—

1st. The army supports with arms the protest which the nation makes against every future act of the existing administration, and from this day forth will hold such act void and of no effect. 2nd. The present Government of the country, and of the Executive, not being able to continue their functions, from this time their authority over the army ceases.

A letter received at New Orleans from Tampico, dated Dec. 23, states that Paredes had actually commenced his march on the city of Mexico, at the head of 6000 men. The writer of the letter is of the opinion that Paredes will refuse to treat with Mr. Slidell, and "probably declare a paper war and send him away." The writer further says that the looks upon actual war as idle talk—in his own words, "as all humbug."

Later from Texas. IMPROVEMENT IN AFFAIRS.—MORE ANNEXATION.—By the arrival at New Orleans on the 10th instant, of the steamships Galveston, Capt. Wright, and Alabama, Capt. Windle, the Pleayune received passenger papers to the 7th inst. Among the passengers by the former we can mention Com. Moore, on his way to Washington city.

The Civilian of the 6th inst., has a paragraph in relation to the period when the present regime of Texas are to give place to those of the United States; expressing a doubt whether the complete change will be effected much earlier than the first of March—certainly not before late in February. Until this time the tariff of Texas will remain of force and effect as heretofore.

According to the Houston Telegraph, the business of that city is steadily increasing. The hotels were literally crowded with boarders, not a house was to rent, many new buildings were going up, and real estate had advanced at least one hundred per cent. within the previous two months.

The accounts from Seguin, New Braunfels, San Antonio and other western towns would indicate a most extraordinary degree of prosperity and an immense increase of population.

A large party of traders from Camargo arrived at Corpus Christi on the 22d ult. The traders mentioned that there were no troops at Camargo along the line of the Rio Grande above Matamoros. There were only six or seven hundred troops at Matamoros, and only a few hundred at Monterey. Arista remains at his hacienda near Monterey. He is viewed with much suspicion by some of the editors at Puebla. They have charged him with being friendly to the Americans, and accuse him of having enriched himself by selling provisions to the U. S. Army. A large flock of sheep was driven from the Rio Grande a few weeks since and sold in the American camp, and these editors say that these sheep belonged to Arista.

From various sources the editor of the Houston Morning Star learns, that the people of Laredo, a Mexican town, or a town inhabited by Mexicans, on the eastern bank of the Rio Grande, in San Antonio county and vicinity, are desirous that our government should extend its jurisdiction over that town. They have been harassed so often by the Indians, and have received so little protection from the Mexican government, that the place has long been declining. It was reported on the western frontier, two or three weeks since, that Gen. Taylor had ordered two companies of dragoons to take possession of the town, and hold it until further orders were received. If this report is correct, we may soon expect to hear that this town is in the possession of the U. S. troops.

The establishment of a military post at Laredo by the U. S. government could scarcely be regarded by the Mexican government as a greater act of offence than the establishment of a post at Corpus Christi.

From the Norfolk Herald.

Shipwreck, with deplorable loss of life, and thrilling tragic consequences! The following letter from a correspondent, whose name we withhold, (at his request,) communicates in few words a volume of woe. We give it as we receive it:—

PLYMOUTH, N. C., Jan. 14, 1846. Messrs. Editors: Will you give the following a place in your paper? On the night of Tuesday the 6th inst., the schr. Comet, of this place, was wrecked on the North Point of Breakers, near Ocracoke, and all on board perished. Besides the crew, there were two young men, the sons of Mr. Stephen Long of Williamsport, promising, interesting youths, in the very morning of manhood, the pride and hope of their heart-stricken, unfortunate parent.

But, O! Sir, how shall I describe the awful calamity which the effects of the news of the death of her commander, Captain Thomas S. Chase, our townsman, has brought on his poor disconsolate widow and two helpless babes. So intense and overpowering was her distress, that the unhappy fate of her affectionate husband, that it is presumed reason must have been overthrown in the dreadful trial. Last night, between one and five o'clock, she arose from her bed, and, though severely cold, plunged into the river with both her children. The body of Mrs. C. has been recovered, but as yet neither of the poor innocents.

The Oregon Difficulty. The London Times says, "the actual value of the country is not so great but that terms might be easily hit upon and honorably excepted under the sanction of a third power? The question, therefore, seems to be narrowed to the alternative of arbitration or eventual war; and the reluctance of Americans to submit their claims to arbitration, implies a want of confidence in their validity, which can hardly be so surprised since we are formed by the right to 'seize our own rights, and England is perfectly willing to abide by the impartial judgment of the world.'"

"The impartial judgment of the world!" Who expects impartiality at the hands of any European monarch or despot? Could we expect justice of any power whose sympathies and interests are entirely against us? We can find no disinterested or impartial arbiter. All the Kings and Emperors of the world are interested in humbling our power, and in extending their own.

"England is tormented by no doubt" as to her right. Oh, no, she is never "tormented" by any "doubt" of any right to do anything which seems likely to advance her interests. Seventy years ago, she was not "tormented" by a doubt of her right to "plunder our seas, ravage our coasts, burn our towns and destroy the lives of our people."

"Thirty years ago, she was 'tormented' by no doubt of her right to 'seize our own rights, and press our seamen.'" Fifty years since "she was tormented by no doubt of her right" to wage an unrighteous war against the Chinese; and then force them to purchase peace at a cost of some twenty millions. And now she is "tormented by no doubt of her right" to claim the whole of Oregon, and to take it by force of arms, if she can.

"In a word, 'England is tormented with no doubt of her right' to seize any territory, and trample upon the rights of any nation for her own aggrandizement."—Lynchburg Republican.

APPROACHING REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.—The New York Sun states that, "letters of a stirring character have been received in that city by a number of French refugees, who had taken refuge in this country, calling upon them to return to Europe with all possible despatch, and be prepared to join their friends in France at an early day. The close alliance between England and Louis Philippe is a subject of great concern to the French, and the journals are assailing Guizot for surrendering the interests and honor of France to the hands of the English. Louis Philippe wishes to have his dynasty sustained in power in case of death, and England no doubt has entered into a secret treaty to do so, provided the Prince de Joinville does not assume the crown or the Regency, the English bearing in mind his pamphlet wherein he proposes to put down the English monarchy, and knowing the cry of his character they are apprehensive that if occasion offers he will get up a party to sustain his pretensions. England has agreed that France shall have some additional possessions (which England will seize in case of war) in the West India Islands, in South America and in the Pacific. France is also seeking to improve her trade with China. The war in Algeria is a subject of public discontent. Marshal Bugeaud is much blamed for not, with his powerful force, being able to destroy the great cities of Algiers, and they will not afford him the opportunity of doing so. They can fall back on the sands of the desert where the French cannot follow them."

A STORY OF CRIME.—During the trial of Alanson B. Ideon for the Seduction of Mary Ann Carroll, yesterday in the Circuit Court, the following history of villainy transpired:—In the year 1839 Miss Brand induced a little girl named Mary Ann Carroll, seven years of age, to attend Sunday School, where she was a preacher. The mother of the child being poor, Miss B. had the child bound to herself. In March 1843, the girl—then upwards of 14 years of age—was placed in the family of Ideon, who is a jeweller by profession, and has a family of four children. In August of the same year, Mrs. Ideon went into the country, one of her children being sick. Immediately on her leaving the City, Ideon used various arts (as detailed by the girl herself, who is now a free girl) to accomplish the ruin of his victim, but she resisted him; and it was not till the June following that he succeeded, by telling her his wife would probably die and that he would marry her. She was taken from his house the following month, though she had never mentioned his conduct, and sent to Brooklyn; but he induced her covertly to leave her place, and go to lodgings in Clinton street, New York, which he provided for her, and where he stated that they were man and wife, and he had no other wife. Brown, and her mother, conceded there till the following April, when, through the efforts of Miss Brand, she was discovered by the Police. She was sent to St. George's, Mass., and in June last gave birth to two twins, one of whom is still living. The Jury was directed to render a sealed verdict.—N. Y. Tribune.

A VESSEL RUN DOWN.—A slip from Portsmouth (Mass.) Journal official states that the schooner Eagle, of that port, on the 22d of August, was wrecked on the night of the 22d, off Cape Cod, an unknown schooner in her company was run down and instantly sunk by a large ship, probably from Boston. The night was perfectly clear, and this awful catastrophe, by which the entire crew of the ill-fated bark were sent without a moment's warning to their last account, is charged to have been the result of inexcusable carelessness on board the ship. The Eagle herself had a very narrow escape, the ship just grazing her ribs, so as to burn by the fury of the fire, she rushed onward to crush and overwhelm the devoted vessel, with every soul on board.

FIRE IN 1845.—The value of property destroyed by fire on this continent in 1845, reached \$37,825 50. Two fires in Quebec, one in this city, one in Pittsburg, and one in Barbours, destroyed four thousand and two hundred buildings.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.—During the past few weeks there has been considerable excitement in our community upon the subject of Religion.—The Methodist Church, in this place, under the control of the Rev. Mr. Morgan, has been the scene of some interesting and profitable meetings. A large number of persons have united themselves with the Church.

The Lutherans have been holding a meeting at Mr. Taylor, in this county, and we understand that a large number have been added to this branch of the Church.—Augusta Democrat.

Ohio River.—The water in the channel of the River at Wheeling, on Saturday, was six and a half feet deep rising.

At Cincinnati, on Friday, there was water enough in the channel for the largest boats; much ice running. Capt. Elliot, of white hat notoriety, passed through Mobile the other day, on his way to Vera Cruz. There is mischief to be made somewhere.

CHARLESTON REFECTORY.—We commend to all lovers of fine Oysters, and good living in general, the genteel Refectory Establishment of GEORGE B. MORROZ in Charleston. His good lady is an adept in the culinary art, and her style of dressing Oysters is the subject of general praise.

The Mississippi House of Representatives on the 6th instant, elected Mr. Whitefield, of Lowndes county, Speaker of that body. The Senate had not yet succeeded in electing a President. Mr. Briscoe and Mr. Swann, were the prominent candidates and it was thought the latter gentleman would be elected.

THE FREDERICK CONTESTED ELECTION.—The Committee of Election have decided, we understand, that the practice which has prevailed in this county, and recognised by judges of election here to be legal and proper, of allowing two sets of voters to vote on the self same tract of land, is neither warranted by the Constitution, the laws of the land, nor the principles of common sense, or common justice. They have therefore pronounced AGAINST THE VALIDITY of the votes cast at the last spring election, by those who claimed to exercise the right of suffrage upon titles to land, acquired by them under a sale by the Sheriff of Frederick county of lands which were advertised as having been forfeited for taxes to the Commonwealth, but which, whenever their locality can be traced, are found to be in the possession of others, their lawful owners. This decision by the Committee against the legality of the votes commonly called the "Long Votes," will reverse the result, at least in part, if not in whole, of the election last spring, and if time is allowed, give the seats to one or both of the contesting members.

The agent at New York has for months warranted Dr. J. C. Balm of Will's Cherry to cure any case of Asthma or Bronchitis, or any other disease of the respiratory system, by the use of his Balm. The medical skill—offering to refund the price paid in case of failure. Yet not a single instance has been reported of a cure. The Balm is sold by all the druggists of the few individuals where the effect has been almost miraculous. A. Williams, Esq., Attorney and Counselor, 53 William street, cured of Asthma of 25 years standing, in about 10 days, by the use of this Balm. He has since cured of same disease of 40 years standing. J. Diefendorf, Cherry Valley, of same 8 years, etc. Any case of wheezing, shortness of breath, weakness or pain in chest or throat, can be cured by this Balm. It is a matter how obstinate the disease, or how long it has resisted other remedies. Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, and even Consumption in its first stages, are readily yielded to the power of this Balm. It is a most valuable medicine. We want the Balm to prevail. Beware of spurious imitations and imitations.

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

THE MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET.—Reported weekly for the "Spirit of Jefferson," by WILLIAM RATTLER, Finance and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, January 21, 1846. DEAR SIR.—Our flour market is dull, with a small decline since my last. On Thursday there was no trade on Friday sellers gave way and submitted to take \$5 and about 4000 bush were taken for the English market. It is about the first order that has been filled in English account. On Monday and yesterday the demand has fallen off, and sellers are pressing the market. I have heard of some small sales at \$1 5/8, but the large lots of about 1000 bush were sold at \$1 3/4. Sales of City Mills (Patent brand) yesterday at \$5, which is a decline of 25 cts. Receipt price from cars and wagons \$5 7/8.

Wheat in Market, but not over \$1 to \$1 05 could be had for prime red wheat. Very little corn in market, and no demand for it—sales at 60 to 62 cts; Rye 70 cts; Oats 40 to 41 cts. CATTLE.—Average sales on Monday, \$2 74, which is an advance.

HOGS.—In fair demand—I quote at \$5 3/4 to \$5 6 1/2. TRADE AND BUSINESS. At New York, on Monday, the markets were completely paralyzed, and nothing of importance, it was thought, would be done until the steamer arrived; a few hundred barrels of cotton were sold at former prices, and a few lots of Genesee flour at \$5 7/8. Nothing was done in grain or corn. ASHES.—The excitement produced by the recent arrival from England, completely paralyzed the market for Broad Stuffs, and there were no operations in grain, except a few small lots, taken at 5 25 to 55 for ordinary grades. The market for Broad Stuffs, and generally asking, but there is a disposition to await further advices by the steamer now hourly expected.

At Harpers-Ferry, on Thursday 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Plimmet, Mr. Peter Lytle to Miss CATHERINE BYRNE, daughter of Patrick Byrnes of Washington county, Md.

On Wednesday, the 14th instant, by the Rev. John J. Sumner, Mr. MICHAEL MCGONIGAL, of Frederick county, to Miss BARBARA E. ROSENBERGER, daughter of Mr. David Rosenberg, of Berkeley county.

On Wednesday, 14th instant, by the Rev. R. H. Williams, Mr. GEORGE B. KIMBLE, of Delaware, to Miss MARGARET L. OTIS, daughter of the late Maj. H. L. Otis, of this county.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. James B. Donahue, BENJAMIN A. MILLER, of Shepherdstown, Va., to Miss ANNE ELLIS, eldest daughter of the late Philip Ebeche, of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday, 20th instant, by the Rev. John J. Sumner, Mr. SEBASTIAN MCGONIGAL, of this county, to Miss MARY ELLEN SPENCER, of Clarke county, Va.

On the 6th instant, by Rev. A. C. Borton, Mr. MARY SPRITZER to Miss MARY ELLEN, daughter of Mr. Joseph Strickler—all of Page county.

On Thursday, the 8th instant, by the Rev. J. E. Wilson, Mr. HENRY SHARPE to Miss SARAH ANN HESS, all of Berkeley county.

DIED. On Tuesday morning, 13th, Mr. MARY L. GUYER, consort of the late Frederick Lauer, dec'd, of Martinsburg, in the 66th year of her age.

On the 28th inst., at his residence in Shelby county, Ky., Mr. STEPHEN STRATTON, formerly of Frederick county, Va., in the 84th year of his age.

Bargains! Bargains!

One, Two, Three,—and Just Going. A VERY fine assortment of Woollen Goods, comprising French, English and American Castines, Cassinets; Cashmere and Merino Vestings; Cashmere do Cosso; Mouslin de Laines, Shawls, a large assortment of Blankets, &c., &c.

The subscriber having a large stock of the above named goods on hand, and the season being somewhat advanced, he has determined to reduce it to make room for his spring purchases. As an inducement he offers them—he will not say "at cost"—but at the very smallest advance. He therefore invites all who are really in search of good bargains, to give him a call, as he feels assured it will be to their interests to do so.

Remember "D. Koonce's Cheap Store," opposite the Pay Office. DAVID KOONCE, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 23, 1846.

FOR SALE, 12 OR 15 Thousand Feet of PINE PLANK, well seasoned. For sale low, by CHARLES H. LEWIS, Rock's Ferry, Jan. 23, 1846—3t.

Bargains, Bargains! NOW offer, without reserve, to my old customers and the public generally, my large and beautiful STOCK OF GOODS, at very reduced prices, for cash, for good paper, or in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce, at fair cash prices, or to punctual customers on a credit of twelve months. Any articles that may have depreciated since their purchase, will be sold for whatever they will bring, without regard to cost. The stock is principally new and fashionable; three-fourths of it having been purchased in October last, and since that time. I deem an enumeration of articles unnecessary. Suffice it to say, the stock embraces almost every article in the Staple and Fancy Dry Goods line—a large stock of Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

I respectfully invite all persons in want of Cheap Goods, to call, opposite the Bank, where they will not only find the Cheapest Goods in town, but easily find the place where they can get the money to pay for them. Jan. 23. WM. S. LOCK.

Unrivaled Bargains at Hallowton. THE subscriber being desirous to reduce his STOCK OF GOODS before laying in his supply for the Spring, is induced to offer his entire stock at unprecedented low prices. He invites all to examine, as he is determined to sell to all who wish to buy, on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction. BENJ. L. THOMAS, Jan. 23.

To the People of Jefferson County. No Humbug—Great Attraction! Bargains! Bargains! going off at MILLER & TATE'S.

In order to make room for an early Spring Supply, we have determined to offer our extensive, well selected, and well priced Stock of Goods at unusually low prices. To all who want good Goods, at low prices, we would say give us a call. We are resolved, if possible, to reduce our stock, and to effect this, we will offer great inducements, by reduction in prices. Call and look through. Jan. 23. MILLER & TATE.

Virginia, Jefferson County, set. JANUARY TERM, 1846, of the County Court. ON motion of EDWARD CONSTON, Sheriff of Berkeley County, Committee Administrator do bonds with the will of Andrew Hunter, Virginia, dec'd, and of John Humphreys and Garland M. Davis, and for reasons appearing to the Court, it is ordered that a rule be granted to them against Zachariah H. Worthington, Executor of the last will and testament of William Worthington, dec'd, returnable to the next Term of this Court, to show cause why he should not be required to give a new bond with other good security, for the performance of his duties as Executor of said WILL, in addition to that heretofore given by him, or that his powers as Executor as aforesaid be revoked or annulled. And it further appearing that the said Zachariah H. Worthington resides out of this Commonwealth, the Court directs that this order be published in some newspaper printed in Charleston for three weeks.

A Copy—T. A. MOORE, Clk. Jan. 23, 1846—3t. Virginia, Jefferson County, set. JANUARY TERM, 1846, of the County Court. IT is ordered that an Election of the Overseers of the Poor of this county, be held on the first Saturday in March next, at the following named places, under the superintendance of the following named persons as Commissioners, viz:—

In District No. 1, at Daniel Entler's Tavern, in Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of Charles Harper and Dr. John Quigley, or either of them; In District No. 2, in Charleston, at the Court House, under the superintendance of John R. Flagg and Samuel Bidson, or either of them; In District No. 3, at Henry Smith's Tavern, Smithfield, under the superintendance of John F. Smith and Ambrose C. Timberlake, or either of them; In District No. 4, at Walling's Tavern, Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John Moler, Gerard B. Wager and George B. Stephenson, or either of them.

These persons to be elected as Overseers of the Poor in each of said Districts. A Copy—T. A. MOORE, Clk. Jan. 23, 1846—t. [Free Press copy.]

\$5,000 WANTED. THE advertiser wishes to get on loan, for three or five years, \$5,000. Security will be given by mortgage or deed of trust, on 500 acres of highly improved valuable Jefferson county Land, free of all incumbrances. Interest will be paid semi-annually. Persons wishing to make such a loan, will address a letter to H. Charleston Post Office, at an early day as possible. January 9, 1846.

LOST. BETWEEN Harpers-Ferry and Charleston, on December 20th, a black SLAVE, VEZEV, RETICULE, containing a pocket-handkerchief and two Ladies' Visiting Card Cases, with black ground work. One had on it a Chinese Landscape, inland with Pearl. The other was richly painted, a bunch of Roses and other flowers on both sides. The finder will be liberally rewarded for leaving it at the Office of the "Spirit of Jefferson." January 9, 1846.

Carroll's Western Exchange. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FOR the accommodation of the Passengers in the Cars, I have determined to have OYSTERS and other DELICACIES of the season, where Ladies and Gentlemen, will only have to pay for what they get. I am prepared to dine fifty persons daily. My situation is the most eligible and convenient on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. I hope to receive a share of the public patronage. B. H. CARROLL, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 9, 1846.

P. S. The public generally are invited to give me a call. E. H. C.

AGENTS.

It may be well enough to remind our friends that the following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for our paper, and will forward money for subscriptions, &c., or receive any additional names to our list that can be procured. The present is a favorable time for advancing our enterprise, and we beg those who may feel an interest in its success, will give us their aid.

WM. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry; JOHN G. WILSON, Solomon Station, Shepherdstown; H. B. MILLER, Elk Branch; JOHN COOK, Zion Church; JAMES ROBERTSON, of John Hays, Union School House; GEORGE E. MOORE, Old Furnace; JOHN H. SMITH, of J. R. REMMAN, Smithfield; EDWIN A. BERRY, Summit Point; DOLPHIN DREWRY, S. HARTZKORN, Kabetown; JACOB ALLEN, of J. M. NICKLES, Berryville; WM. TIMBERLAKE, Dr. J. J. JANNEY, or J. O. COYLE, Brimstone, Frederick County; HENRY F. BAKER, Wheelchair; COL. WM. HARRISON, Ball, Morgan County; JOHN H. LITKES, Harpers-Ferry; GEORGE W. BRADLEY, Stickersville; J. P. MEGARTY, Philmont, Loudoun county; WM. A. STEPHENS, Upperville, Fauquier county; SILEAS MARMADUCE, Hillsborough, Loudoun county; GABRIEL JOHNS, Lary, Page County.

To the Farmers and Millers. THE undersigned having leased the WAREHOUSE, at Shepherdstown, recently occupied by Mr. William Short, is now prepared to forward Grain and Flour to the District Market, for sale, or purchase, or make liberal advances, when required. THOMAS G. HARRIS. Jan. 23, 1846—4t.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to Richard D. Doran, will please come forward and settle their accounts, either by note or cash, as it is necessary, under the intelligence heretofore given, that the accounts of the past and former years should be closed. I hope those knowing themselves indebted will call and settle, otherwise I shall be under the necessity of placing their accounts in other hands for collection. I also beg leave to inform my friends that I have on hand a beautiful assortment of GOODS, of every variety, which will be sold as usual, at small profits, either for cash or upon the credit formerly given. MICHAEL DORAN, Agent for R. D. Doran. Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 16, 1846—3t.

A Valuable Jefferson Farm AT PUBLIC SALE. BY virtue of the provisions of the last will and testament of the late William Worthington, deceased—now of record in the Clerk's Office of the county court of Jefferson, Virginia, the undersigned, as the acting and surviving executor, will proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, before the Court House door of Jefferson County, on Monday the 16th day of February next, (being court day), That Valuable Farm, Situated in the said county, now occupied by the family of the late Leonard Y. Davis, dec'd, and containing about 250 Acres, Of first quality Jefferson Land.

The attention of persons wishing to purchase in Jefferson, is called to this farm, as being one offering peculiar inducements. It is situated in an excellent neighborhood, about half a mile from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and about four miles from Charleston, the county seat. It is in a good state of cultivation and unusually productive. A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will doubtless examine for themselves—and for further information as to the title which is now indisputable, they can refer to Andrew Hunter, Esq., in Charleston, or to the undersigned, near Rockville, Montgomery county, Md.

If desired, it will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers, and should any person wish to purchase at private sale, before the day above mentioned, he can do so by application to the undersigned. The Terms of Sale will be—One-third of the purchase money in cash; the residue in payments at one and two years, with interest from date. The deferred payments to be secured by deed of trust on the premises. Possession given immediately upon compliance with the terms of sale. Z. H. WORTHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1845—4t. SURVIVING Ex'r, &c.

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Harpers-Ferry, on the 31st December, 1845, which, if not taken out before the 31st of March, 1846, will be returned to the General Post Office as dead letters:—

- A B Little John W 2 Adams G B Moore Benjamin 1 Andrew E V 3 Baugher Joseph 3 Miller Jacob 3 Butler Ferdinand 3 Macloy Miss 3 Byrne Patrick 3 McAbie Zachariah 3 Brown M Mullen Hezekiah 3 Ball A M Morison Wm B 3 Balch Lewis P W Martin J J 3 Beckhus F 7 Manning Jos S 3 Bateman Joseph 3 McConnell James 3 Barlow S L 3 McCooly Thomas 3 Briscoe Geo W 3 McCooly Henry 3 Brown Mary Ann 3 Monry Michael 3 Brock Miss M 3 Monaghan Frederick 3 Brannan John 3 Malony William 3 Bennett George W N O 3 Brown J B Norris William 3 Buggy H Virginia Lodge No. 1, I 3 Bender George O. F. 3 Baker Corbin P 3 Crockett Isaver 3 Pierce John 3 Chapman William H 3 Pratt & Brother E 3 Cochran Jno F Potts J J 3 Cobb Mr 3 Price Rev John F 3 Crumpton S 3 Peacher Geo W 3 Deonue Hugh 3 Rockenbaugh Miss M E 3 Dearing Shelton 3 Roeder A 3 Deiner Joseph 3 Rogers Andrew J 3 Davies David 3 Ross Thomas 3 Edwards Armory 3 Rolfe David C 3 Engle Jas P 3 Rober Geo W 3 Engle William S 3 Fisher Thomas 3 Smith Samuel 3 Foghner Thomas 3 Stroder William 3 Falconer Nelson 3 Strider Jas F 3 Francis Eliza Mrs 3 Strayer Finley 3 Griffin A 3 Steiner John C 3 Grin F A 3 Slurter Jacob 3 Grillet Alexander 3 T 3 Gandy William 3 Tayland Richard 3 Gromy John 3 Thomas William 3 Hutchins Francis 3 Thicker William H 3 Hall Sarah J 3 Thompson Cary 3 Jordan John L 3 Turner Miss Emma 3 Jordan John L 3 W 3 Johnson A 3 Veach John 3 Jones Nancy Mrs 3 W 3 Jones Nancy Mrs 3 Wilk George 3 Jones Nancy

THE FARMER'S WINTER SONG.

There is a time the wise man saith,
For all things to be done;
To plough, to sow, to reap, to roll,
Successive seasons on.
For pleasure, too, in flowery spring,
In fragrant summer's calm,
In fruit of autumn's yellow fields,
In winter's evening talk.

And though the fields are black and dead,
The great verdure gone—
And all is withered, cold and bare,
In garden, field, and lawn,
There's something left and much to cheer,
And charm the Farmer's heart,
For wint'ry winds to harvest hope,
Great influence impart.

And while he views the drifting snow,
And trends the frozen earth,
He has at home his garners full
And social blazing hearth;
And thus he stings winter's perils o'er,
The earth and sky of morn;
Of winter's winds and summer's sun,
The Farmer's hope is born!

Agricultural.

AMERICAN FLOUR.—That America is destined to be the bread-basket of the world, no one can doubt who has paid the least attention to the matter. By the last arrivals, we perceive that it is fast taking the place of English flour even in London. Thus, for instance, this 100 pounds of American flour will make more bread than the same weight of any other in God's world.

PLOUGHING WET LAND.—It is the opinion of some farmers that ploughing grass land which is inclined to wet is of no benefit to it, but rather an injury. Such land probably requires draining, and if you are unable to do this at present, perhaps it would be better to apply the dressing on the surface in the fall, and not attempt to break it up. Ploughing such land in the ordinary way renders it more fat and heavy, and not so well adapted to the English grasses as before. This has been the experience of many farmers. Perhaps ploughing, of itself, has sometimes been relied on too much, in attempting to renovate exhausted lands.

SUPERIOR METHOD OF PREPARING POTATOES FOR FEEDING STOCK.—Mr. Boggs, of Copeland, washes his potatoes well, steams them thoroughly, and then, without allowing them to cool, he cuts them in a cylinder furnished internally with revolving knives, or crushes them in a mill, and mixes them with a small quantity of water and three pounds of ground malt to every 100 lbs. of the raw potatoes. This mixture is kept in motion and at a temperature of 140 deg. to 180 deg. F., for from one to five hours, when the thick gruel has acquired a sweet taste, and is ready for use. Given in this state, the results of experimental trials are said to be—1st, That it is richer and better food for milk-cows than twice the quantity of potatoes in the raw state—2d, That it is excellent for fattening cattle and sheep, and for winter food; that it goes much farther than potatoes when merely steamed, and that it may be economically mixed up with chopped hay and straw.

NEW MODE OF CURING THE HAM.—An English traveller, writing from the Ardennes, thus describes a method of preserving the ham, which is certainly different from any thing generally known in America. The ham is cured in brine of salt, saltpetre, and aromatic herbs, viz.—a few bay leaves, wild thyme, a handful of juniper berries, and a little garlic. It is steamed for about six weeks, and then dried in the smoke of a chimney, over a wood fire. When wanted for dressing it is buried in the ground for about twenty-four hours and then boiled, with the addition of the same aromatic herbs in the water. After boiling, for one hour, it is taken out, and the ham is pressed under a heavy weight. As a corollary to the draining, it may be added, that it often happens that the ham, when produced at the table, disappears at once sitting.

CHANGE OF FOOD.—There seems to be a propensity in all animals to a change of food, the indulgence of which, to a limited extent, is conducive alike to the gratification of the appetite, and the formation of the man. This propensity is strikingly apparent, and the necessity for its indulgence incoincidentally demonstrated by the fact that persons confined for any considerable duration of time to the same diet are much more liable to disease than those who indulge in a variety. This is evinced by the fatal maladies which usually attend long voyages during which the seamen are compelled by necessity to subsist for many months together on the same rations. Dogs, cats, and other domestic animals, restricted for an undue period to one kind of food, though of a character naturally adapted to their wants, have been known to sicken and die. The only exception to this rule, perhaps, is found in those cases where the food is of the simplest and most humble kind, as for instance the potatoes of the Irish, the brose of the Scotch peasantry, or the no less simple aliment of the people of the tropics.

FEAT MANURE.—This material, when taken from the pit is found to be endowed with certain antiseptic properties, detrimental to plants, and which must be neutralized by combination with other materials in order to render it capable of nourishing vegetable life. If removed from the pit, and exposed to the unrestricted and free action of the atmosphere, these adverse qualities will be neutralized, and it rendered a highly efficient and valuable manure. It should be got out in autumn.

ARRANGEMENT IS THE PLAN OF BARRS.—Perhaps no building on the farm, is of more importance than the barn. Those who have had the charge of cattle during our winters, can at once see that much time and hard labor could be saved by a judicious arrangement of stalls and bays, or hay racks, grainaries, &c., so that every creature could be fed by taking care of few steps as possible. One very important thing to be considered, is the best mode of preserving as well as of collecting manure, so that it shall retain all its valuable properties in the spring, and be easily got out.

A barn should be situated on the south side of a hill, and so arranged that you may drive your cart-load of hay in pretty near to the ridge-pole, and thus pitch the most of your hay down instead of up. Having your stalls under the hay, you can thus continue to pitch the hay down—and if you have a cellar beneath, you can throw the manure down also, and thus make the attraction of gravitation perform much of the labor of transportation from the mow to the manure-cart.

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

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

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

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

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

The Senior Partner in the above Card would say to his friends and to the public generally, that he has again resumed, with renewed zeal, the practice of his profession, which the duties of public life, for the last few years, have compelled him to neglect. To all, then, who would entrust their business to his charge, he deems it only necessary for him to say, that he is again prepared, 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 Charlottesville.
August 29, 1845—4f.

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

This Hotel has recently been fitted up with every thing necessary to render the travelling public comfortable. I have engaged Mr. Jacob Reamer, formerly of Taylor's Hotel, as superintendent, and who, from his long experience, will keep a good house, and one which will recommend itself.
JOSIAH MASSIE.
Winchester, Dec. 19, 1845—\$2.

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

GARBER'S HOTEL.
WHITE-HOUSE.
THE very liberal encouragement which the public has extended to this Establishment induces the Proprietor to hope that he may continue to deserve and receive a continuation of that patronage, and pledges himself that neither exertion nor expense will be spared in his efforts to please.
A new and comfortable livery and horses kept for the accommodation of the public.
ISAAC N. GARBER, 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 is now fitted up the Brick House on main street, Shepherdstown, on the corner opposite Entier's Hotel, as one of public entertainment. From his friends in Jefferson and the neighboring counties, he would ask a call, as it shall be his constant aim to render his house in every respect comfortable and agreeable to visitors and boarders. Terms moderate, and made to suit the times.
If the Board shall at all times be supplied with the choicest liquors, for the accommodation of the public.
ELY CONLEY.
Shepherdstown, July 18, 1845—4f.

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

Oil of Tannin for Leather.
MONEY TO BE SAVED! The proprietors of this preparation say without any hesitation, that it is the best article in use. It will not only keep harness bright and soft, but will restore old harness that has been taken poor care of, to the state of the crust, and making it perfectly soft and pliable. It adds to the wear of harness of leather at least 50 per cent. It is an article that comes cheap, and is worth its weight in silver.
Sold wholesale by CONSTOCK & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charleston.
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.
Jan. 17, 1845.

Pink Syrup for Coughs or Colds,
INFLENZA, Sore Throats and Weak Lungs.
This preparation, which has been so celebrated years back, for the cure of this distressing complaint, is now offered to the public for the low price of fifty cents a bottle. Persons having symptoms of either of the above complaints ought immediately to purchase a bottle of this article, as it is a sure 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 CONSTOCK & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charleston.
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.
Jan. 31, 1845.

Negro Boots and Shoes.
ON 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.
Nov. 21.

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

New and Seasonable Goods,
which we pledge ourselves to sell low for CASH, or on the usual credit to responsible buyers.—The following Goods comprise a part of our stock, namely:
Blue, blue-black, black, brown, 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.; SATINETS—A large assortment, all colors and prices.

VESTINGS—A magnificent assortment of new and elegant styles Silk, Satin, Cashmere, black and figured Velvets, Medium and low priced Vestings. A large assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves;
Hosiery—Long and Half Hose of all descriptions; Gum Braces, black and fig'd Satin and Bombazine STOCKS; also, black Grosse de Rhine and Italian Cravats; Fancy Hdk's, Linen American 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 styles CASHMERE DE COSE, among which will be found the celebrated and magnificent De Maitrean Pampalour, De Cardoville styles, now all the vogue; Craple De Laines, of a very rich style, shaded colors; Rep Cashmires and Mouseline de Laines, being of the celebrated manufacture of Patule, Loppin, Seiler & Co. comprising new and costly styles an extra superior Cloth; 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 61 cents up.
RIBBONS—A large assortment; Ladies Silk Tassels, Silk and Cotton Bindings; Oil Silk, Silk Sewings, Patent Thread; Pine, Needles, &c.; Edgings and Insertions; White Goods of all descriptions; Flannels of all colors; Linseys, &c. &c. Also, a general assortment of Domestic.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Stationery, Hardware, Queensware, Paints, Oils and Dye-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 you to examine our stock.
DOTTLE & JOHNSON.
Berryville, Va., Oct. 31, 1845—3m.

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

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

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

DR. STRAETH.
HAS been appointed by Madame BETTS, of Philadelphia, sole agent for the sale of her Uterine Supporters, for the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Loudoun, Clarke and Frederick. Certificates of the benefit derived from this instrument, and the opinions of Professors Jackson, Mutter, Wm. Harris and others, will be shown on application at my office. Members of the Profession, prescribing its use, will be supplied at once.
Charlottesville, Dec. 13, 1845.

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

BRITISH LUSTRE—For cleaning Stoves, Coal Grates, &c., for sale low at
Dec. 19.
E. M. AISQUITH'S.

Air Tight Stoves.
FOR sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY.
Jan. 2, 1845.

Liquors.
JUST received, pure and unadulterated Old Rye Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Pale F. Brandy, Holland Gin, and all the best liquors.
Oct. 31.
CRANE & SADLER.

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

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

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

Texas, Oregon and California.
THE undersigned has just published a MAP OF TEXAS, OREGON AND CALIFORNIA, on One Sheet, royal size. No pains or expense have been spared in the execution of this work. The Map represents that part of North America which extends from lat. 26d. to lat. 56d. N., and from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean. It includes the State of Texas, Oregon as claimed by the United States, and the whole of Upper California, together with the adjoining regions of the State and Territory of Iowa, the Missouri Territory, the Indian Territory, and a considerable portion of Mexico and Old California, and some part of British America. It embraces, also, the most recent published information extant, including that derived from Nicollet's Map of the country between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers; Map of Oregon, by Capt. Wilkes, U. S. N.; Map of the Explorations in Oregon, California, &c., by Capt. Fremont, U. S. A.; the Congressional and other Maps of Texas; the latest Maps of Mexico, &c. The Emigrant Route to Oregon, via the South Pass, and the Traders' Route to Santa Fe, are distinctly traced, and all the counties in Texas are shown on the Map.
Any person who will remit five dollars shall have Ten Copies of the Map, in sheets, folded for the pocket, together with ten copies of the descriptive matter, (40 pages duodecimo,) forwarded by Mail without any delay. The postage will not exceed, at the present rates, five cents per copy; for the Map and Accompaniment, to any part of the United States.
S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL,
Map Establishment, N. E. Corner of Market and Seventh Streets, Philadelphia.
January 9, 1846.

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

New Goods and Great Bargains!
THE undersigned has just received from the Eastern markets, an additional supply of NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS in his line, which, with his previous stock on hand, makes his assortment full and complete.—Among his assortment may be found—
Dress Cloths, from \$2 to \$12 per yard;
Cassimeres from 75 cents to \$4 per yard;
Vestings, from 60 cents to \$10 per pattern;
Satinets, from 60 cents to \$1.50 per yard;
Also, Scarfs, Cravats, Pocket Hdk's, Gloves, Bonnets, Suspensors, Socks, &c.
The variety of Domestic Prints, Cashmires, Mouseline de Laines, Craple Delaines, Alpaccas, Flannels, &c., very cheap and choice patterns. Also, a large and extensive assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,
such as Dress Coats, Frock Coats, Coatees, Shirt Coats, Over Coats, Cloaks, Pants, Vests, Sacks and Drawers. Coats from \$3 to \$20; Pants from \$1 50 to \$10; Vests from \$1 50 to \$5; Shirts from 50 cents to \$2 50; and in short, nearly every thing usually kept in a Merchant Tailor and Ready-made Clothing Establishment.
The variety of Domestic Prints, Cashmires, Mouseline de Laines, Craple Delaines, Alpaccas, Flannels, &c., very cheap and choice patterns. Also, a large and extensive assortment of

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

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

To the Owners of Horses.
THE undersigned would give notice to Farmers and others of Jefferson, Clarke, and the adjoining counties, that he will give his attention exclusively to the cure of those dangerous diseases of the horse, the Fistula and Pole Evil. He has in his possession certificates from several gentlemen of Charlottesville, who have seen a complete cure effected by his mode of treatment. His charges are low, and he cures every case of these diseases, and if there is no cure, he will not pay. Recipes of his mode of treatment will be furnished for five dollars.
DAVID SHRODES.
Oct. 24, 1845—3m.

Groceries.
JAVA, Rio and St. Domingo Coffee; Leaf 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.
LAMBS Wool, Alpaca, Merino, Worsted, Cotton and black and white, of various qualities—also a few pairs real English Silk, very heavy and good, for sale very low at
Nov. 21.
E. M. AISQUITH'S.

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

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

Calicoes at Cost.
THE undersigned has a great variety of remnants of new style Calicoes which they will sell at cost, and lower if necessary.
Dec. 5.
S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

30 SACKS Ground Alum Salt for sale.
HARRIS, HAMMOND & CO.
Dec. 12, 1845.

HANDSOME CALICOES.—Just received, another supply of fine and low priced Calicoes.
F. DUNNINGTON.
Leetown, Nov. 7, 1845.

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

Blankets, of all descriptions, for sale at THIS OFFICE.
Fresh Groceries.
I HAD just Havana Sugar;
do New Orleans Molasses;
1 Packet Java Coffee;
10 Bags Rio do;
Gun Powder, Imperial, Young Hayson and Black Teas, just received and for sale by
Dec. 5.
S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.
THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterrupted when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it.—It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes, by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is in the BLOOD is the life. If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It never requires any internal medicines to cleanse it, as it ALWAYS purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending humors through the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurities instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of talking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance, steams, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homoeopathist deals out infinitesimal, the Allopathist bleed and doses us with mercury, and the blistering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.



To give some idea of the amount of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION, we will state, that the learned Dr. Leuwenhoek, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuated five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.
This is no other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body; and even when this is the case, the blood is so active a principle, that it determines those particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots.
By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.
It is by stopping the pores, that overwheims mankind with coughs, colds and consumptions.—The tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.
Mellier's Air-Healing Ointment, or the World's Salve has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.
It has POWER to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heal them.
It is a REMEDY which sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.
It is a REMEDY that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.
It is a REMEDY that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines.

CONSUMPTION.
It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But we say once for all, that this Salve will reach the lungs quicker than any medicine that can be given internally. Thus, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the system.
I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolhardiness. I care not who says so, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.
HEAD-ACHE.
The Salve has cured persons of the Head-Ache of 12 years' standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.
COLD FEET.
Consumption, Liver Complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling of the hair, one or the other always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.
The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspiration, and thus cure every case.
In Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum, no remedy that has been discovered is so good. The same is true in case of Bronchitis, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal disease, and Broken or Sore Breast—add as for Chest diseases, such as Asthma, Rains, Oppression and the like, it is the most wonderful antidote in the world—for Liver Complaint it is equally efficacious—for Burns, it has not its equal in the world—also, Excrescences of every kind, such as Warts, Tumours, Pimples, &c.; it makes clean work of them all.
SORE EYES.
The inflammation and disease always lies back of the ball of the eye, in the socket. Hence, the virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of the inflammation, or it will do little good. This Salve, if rubbed on the temples, will penetrate directly into the socket, the pores will be opened, a proper perspiration will be created, and the disease will soon pass off to the surface.
WORMS.
There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.
It would be cruel, nay WICKED, to give internal, doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless, external one could be had.

RHEUMATISM.
It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases. Course—People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.
JAMES McALISTER & CO.,
168 South Street, New York,
Sole proprietors of the above medicine, to whom all communications must be addressed, (post paid.) Price 20 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.
As the All-Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are WRITTEN WITH A PEN UPON EVERY LABEL. The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on the face. Now, we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.
A supply of the Ointment received and for sale by
JOHN H. BEARD, Charlottesville.
H. S. FORNEY, Shepherdstown.
J. W. & B. R. BOYD, Martinsburg.
Oct. 3, 1845—copy.

Baltimore Advertisements.
CHARLES C. REINHARDT & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS,
No. 8, Light St., Baltimore.

TO their friends in the Valley of Virginia, they would say that they may still be found at their old stand, ready to furnish them at the shortest notice, with any article in their line.
For the sale of their very celebrated Patent Glass Pad Trusses, (which was patented on the 24th September, 1844.) in the Valley counties of Virginia, they have appointed Mr. JOHN H. BEARD, Charlottesville, as Agent. It is admitted by all scientific men, who have given these Trusses a trial, that nothing yet invented, approximates to them in point of utility.
If Mr. Beard will forward orders for any article in our line. A catalogue may be found at his Store, enumerating the great variety of Instruments manufactured at their establishment, and the prices of the same.
C. C. REINHARDT & CO.
Baltimore, Dec. 26, 1845—6m.

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,
Field of Sanderson's.
WM. FIELD,
Late of Bucks County, Pa.
Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—1y.

COULSON & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO WILLIAM EMACK.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 4, S. Liberty St., Baltimore.
KEEP constantly on hand a large and general assortment of
Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c., which they offer upon accommodating terms for cash, or the usual credit to punctual customers.
Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—6m.

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

OBER & MCKONKEY,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 6 North Charles street, BALTIMORE.
RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Druggists, Country Merchants and Physicians, to their stock of
Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.,
laid in principally for Cash, which they offer at a very small advance, warranting every article. Both partners being regularly educated to the business, pay special attention to the selection and forwarding of their articles.
Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—\$5.

J. B. KELLER,
Publisher, and Dealer in
Lithographic Prints,
Toy Books, Almanacs, Song Books,
Plays, School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, &c., &c.
No. 226 BALTIMORE ST., NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, MD.
ALL the CHEAP PUBLICATIONS regularly received. Mahogany Looking Glass and Picture Frames, of all sizes and patterns, manufactured to order.
Baltimore Oct. 3, 1845—\$5.

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 Use.
WAREHOUSE, No. 34 LIGHT STREET.
Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—6m.

SEND ON YOUR ORDERS!
SPANGLER & CO., at No. 2 Light St., Baltimore, (Adams' Old Stand) attends to the pickling and spicing of OYSTERS in Cans to suit purchasers.
Orders from the Country will be promptly attended to, and their friends in the Valley of Virginia, can have their Cans sent on regularly every morning by the Rail-Road. Terms low.
Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—\$5.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.
ALLEN PAINE,
No. 310 Baltimore street, Baltimore,
HAS on hand a large and very general assortment of
Plated Steel, Brass and Japanned Saddlery, Coach and Harness Furniture—both of his own manufacture and English Ware, imported by himself.
Also, Saddle Trees, Hog Skins, Buckskins, Buff and Scarlet Cloth Saddles, Three-Cord Silk, &c. &c.

Articles for Coach-Makers.
AN assortment of handsome Coach Laces, Damask, Rattinet, Patent Leather, Patent Canvas, Indian Rubber Cloth, Drab Cloths, Top Leathers, Lamps, Bands, Moss, Elastic Springs, Turned Axes, Malleable Iron Castings, Oil Cloth Carpets, Bows, Bend Fellos, 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.
Orders from the country are invited to call and examine his Stock.
Orders promptly attended to.
All kinds of PLATING done at the shortest notice.
Baltimore, Oct. 17, 1845—1f.

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, Galley, Brass Rule, Steel Column