

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

TWENTY-THREE DAYS LATER.

Resignation of Lord John Russell—Sir Robert Peel and his Ministry Restored—Reception of the President's Message—Opinions of the English Press—The New Ministry—News decidedly Pacific—Account of the Flour, Grain, and Cotton Market.

The Hibernia, so anxiously looked for, and bringing such important intelligence, arrived at Boston on Friday morning, after a passage of 18 days. The steamer was detained by a series of unfavorable weather, and had upon the whole, a very rough passage. She brings advices from London to the evening of the 3rd instant. Liverpool to the 4th, Dublin 3d, Havre and Paris 2d.

The amount of information brought by the Hibernia, as the Baltimore Sun remarks in making up its summary, is that Lord John Russell sought to form a ministry of Whig members opposed to the Corn laws, but in looking about he found himself wholly unable to obtain support, and was compelled to request the Queen of England to restore the direction of the Government to the hands of Sir Robert Peel. This was done at once, and Sir Robert assumes the Premiership with many of his old colleagues.

The change in the affairs may be regarded as favorable to the cause of peace, inasmuch as every man of Lord John Russell's ministry, supposed to be hostile to this country, has retired. The news is, therefore, decidedly pacific, and the character of the commercial news shows it to be so. The President's Message has been received, but its effect was only to stiffen the cotton market, and renew the general feeling that peace may be maintained. The tone of the London Times, in commenting upon it, is entirely free from bitterness, and there is an evident inclination towards the better and peaceful side of the question.

The failure of the frustration of the Whigs—the cause of Lord John Russell to form a Cabinet, and the reinstatement of Sir Robert Peel—is attributed to Lord Grey's refusal to take a seat in the new Cabinet of Lord John Russell, in case Lord Palmerston held the Secretaryship of the Foreign Office.

Consols fell when Peel resigned, but after his reinstatement rose 3 per cent. higher than before.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE is CONSIDERED PACIFIC, and the European Times. The Peel Ministry had been reinstated, and at the latest dates, and each succeeding day showed improved symptoms in the produce, share, money and other markets.

Parliament was to meet on the 28th of Jan. Of the gentlemen returned as representatives of the twenty-five wards in the London court of common council, the great majority are advocates of free trade.

Within the last four months the price of corn at Constantinople has risen 100 per cent. The new ship Eliza Morrison, which arrived here from Quebec, has, we believe, the largest cargo of flour ever imported into Liverpool—Near 9,000 barrels.

The inhabitants of the kingdom of Poland and the Baltic provinces are experiencing great distress from the scarcity of provisions. The clergy have taken advantage of the misery to obtain converts to the Greek church, by offering money to the peasant. The Emperor has humbly granted two roubles per month to each of his subjects.

The Ojibway Indians made their first appearance in Brussels the other night at a splendid soiree, given by Mr. Clemson, the American charge des affaires.

The Cologne Gazette, of the 19th, confirms a report that the reigning Duchess of Gotha is a Catholic. In the event of their being no direct heir, the duchy will become the property of Prince Albert.

RE-INSTATEMENT OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY. The Whigs have utterly failed to form a Cabinet, and Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues, with two exceptions, are re-instated. The Whigs in their failure to carry on the government, received very little sympathy from the British public, while the return of the Peel administration has been the cause of an immediate reaction in all branches of business. The money market at once became easier, stocks rose, and a general feeling of confidence was given by all classes. The Whig Cabinet was in all respects the old Melton Ministry over again, and its successful re-organization was only prevented by the obstinacy of Lord Grey, who refused to join it. Lord Palmerston was made Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The Ministry, as at present re-organized, is as follows, as we learn from the official list of the new administration.

First Lord of the Treasury, Sir Robert Peel. Secretary of the Home Department, Sir J. R. G. Graham. Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst. Lord President of the Council, Duke of Buccleuch. Commander in Chief, Duke of Wellington. Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Earl of Aberdeen.

Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Haddington. President of the Board of Control, Earl of Ripon. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. H. Goulburn. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord G. Somerset. Commissioner of Land Revenues, Earl Lincoln.

Secretary of War, Right Hon. S. Herbert. The following are the new members of the Cabinet: President of the Board of Trade, Earl Dalhousie. First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl of Ellenborough. Postmaster General, Earl of St. Germain's. Secretary for the Colonies, Hon. W. Gladstone.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN ENGLAND.—Opinions of the English Press.—Wilmer & Smith's European Times says: The first Message of President Polk to Congress, has created, as may be readily supposed, a greater amount of attention in England than any similar document from the head of the American Union has done for years.

Public feeling was directed to the Message long before it arrived; its tone, hostile or otherwise, formed abundant scope for conjecture in the press, and even during the exciting time of the Ministerial crisis, journalists, overwhelmed by the importance of our relations with the United States, stepped aside to discuss the question, even in the absence of the President's views.

Well, the message came to hand by the ordinary course, by the ship "Sea," which made an excellent passage. It was generally understood, we may state in this place, that the steamship which left Boston on the 1st of December, conveyed a copy of the Message to Mr. McLane, the American Minister; but if the fact were so, care was successfully taken that neither the spirit nor the substance of the Message transpired.

We have given elsewhere the spirit of the English press on this important document. Our transatlantic readers will be struck by the absence of all irritation in the remarks of the great organs of opinion in this country, relative to the Message; and this reluctance to avoid giving offence, arises altogether from the praiseworthy desire to heal, rather than to foment the cause of difference between us and the United States respecting the Oregon. Some of the articles we have given are able and comprehensive views of the question at issue, argued, of course, with an allowable amount

of national feeling and prejudice, but presenting on the whole, a just and generous standard of reason and logic.

One cause, perhaps, why the Message has been so generally and so favorably received, is the well-timed observations in which it indulges respecting a liberal tariff. If the Oregon is the bone, the proposed reduction of the tariff is the antidote in the new President's message to Congress. The style of the document has elicited praise, and although Mr. Polk has been assailed by European publicists a *novus homo*, he has given proof, in this much-criticized document, of the possession of literary powers that command respect, if they do not always force conviction.

Upon the whole then, if the Message has not given all the satisfaction in England, which its friends and well wishers of America desire, it has its favorable point—that of Free Trade; and the resulting triumph of Free Trade principles will, in all probability, be accompanied by a satisfactory adjustment of the bone of contention—the Oregon. Polk and Peel agree as to the necessity of the first—why not of the last alternative?

The London Times, always bitter in its denunciation of American citizens and American principles, thus refers to the President's views on the Oregon question: The terms of the Message, imply, then, the alteration of war, or conclusive negotiation.—We are too monstrous to be thought of for a moment, except after every effort at a compromise has been exhausted. Britain and America must be too sensible of their mutual benefits, mutual dependence, and mutual respect, to permit the substantial blessings they now enjoy, and are daily multiplying in the relations of peace, for the bloody and precarious glories of war.

It is all but impossible that two great and kindred nations, after healing so wide a breach, and helping one another to so great a common prosperity, should become mutual and unnatural destroyers for a mere point of honor, for a remote wilderness, separated from both by a journey of many months, by stormy seas, and almost impassible rocks and deserts. Unless Mr. Polk is incessantly trifling with words, and secretly scoffing at the universal sentiments of humanity, he is himself incapable of so great an outrage and injury on the country of his ancestors, on the land of his birth, and the whole race of man.

What means he by saying that he has adopted the maxim "to ask nothing that is not right, and submit to nothing that is wrong?" and his further boast that it is his "anxious desire to preserve peace with all nations?" That the Union should be anxious to heal this sore, and should think it unwomanly and impolitic to bequeath a quarrel to posterity, is natural enough. That they should endeavor to strengthen their friendship in strong language, is also in conformity with many examples. But if the decision is to be speedy, it can only be by negotiation, either by reference, or by a recurrence to a method which, in the case of the disputed boundary on our Canadian frontier, proved so entirely successful.

IRELAND.—The present state of Ireland is still most unsettled—outrages and murders not abated. The Repeal Association continues its weekly meetings, and the projection of railways and other works are among the most prominent and important events that have lately occurred there.

The Repeal Association, at its meeting on the 15th ultimo, was attended by Mr. O'Connell, who made a long speech, in the course of which he pledged himself to support the Corn-Law League, in the efforts to repeal the statutes which prohibited the free importation of foreign grain into these kingdoms. He made a kind of final promise to attempt to repeal in order to give Lord John Russell, who was then attempting to form an administration, an opportunity of doing justice to Ireland. On the following Monday Mr. Clements occupied the chair.

FRANCE.—Paris, Dec. 30.—This day His Majesty Louis Philippe opened the Session of the French Chambers with the usual formalities. The Chamber of Deputies was crowded by deputies, foreign ambassadors and persons of distinction, all of whom rose as the King entered.

The Queen, the King's daughters and sons-in-law, and the little Comte de Paris, his Majesty's heir, had arrived at the Chamber previously to his Majesty, and were seated in one of the tribunes. Having ascended to the throne, the King bowed to the assemblage. He then seated himself, put on his hat, and delivered his speech.

GERMANY.—Our press and people have not yet lost their faith in the long-promised constitution, and they even promise to expect that the King will formally promise it in dismissing the States now assembled. For my part, I shall not believe that it will be given until it is given.

Religious tolerance appears to be gaining ground. Catholic priests no longer refuse to bless marriages, i. e. marriages between Protestants and Catholics, and the Pope has asserted that the Pope has the intention of acknowledging the Protestant Church, so as to induce it to aid him in putting down the new religion of German Catholics.

THE MARKETS. REPORT OF THE LONDON MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 26.—The long expected document of the President's Message has had little or no effect on our Cotton Market. Although this important paper may be said to preserve the lofty tone that was expected from it, there is so much in favor of interests of peace and conciliation rising up in both countries, that the public seem to regard the issue of the disputed point with the best hopes of an adjustment. The agitation in the cabinet, as to the government of the country, having in some measure subsided, the public securities have been favorably affected.—There is also less alarm prevailing about the potato crop and the famine question generally.—These together have given a better feeling to the manufacturing interests of Lancashire, and we have, therefore, in our cotton market, without experiencing any actual advance in our quotations of prices, somewhat participated in the general improvement.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, JAN. 3.—Provisions.—American continue to have a steady demand, without any alteration in price. Prime, in bond, for ships' stores, rule as follows:—India Beef, 105s to 107s; Mess 90s to 95s per tierce of 336 lbs; and prime Mess 80s to 85s per tierce of 304 lbs. American Cheese meets a ready sale at 50s to 60s for good fine, and 45s to 55s for inferior and middling. Foreign Cheese is held at higher rates, but little business has been done. English is quiet, the finer qualities finding buyers at former terms.

LONDON CORN MARKET, JAN. 4.—The restoration of Sir Robert Peel to office, has had a beneficial influence on trade here, so that business is more buoyant, and prices seem inclined to advance. Until, however, the Government declare their intentions respecting the corn laws, business will not be as brisk as heretofore, and speculators will be cautious. In foreign free wheat 17th ult. little or nothing done.

ARREST OF SLAVE STEALERS.—The Parkersburg (Va.) Gazette of the 15th ultimo says:—"Two men were arrested on Tuesday last, and arraigned before Wm. S. Gardner and William Tefft, Esqrs., on the charges of enticing and persuading slaves, the property of George Neale, of the Ohio river, to run off; they were committed to prison to be tried by an examining court on Tuesday next. It appears their intention was to take the slaves south and sell them."

GEORGIA METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, has been in session in Augusta, Georgia, since the 14th inst. Bishop Andrew presided, and something over 100 members are in attendance. Delegates have been appointed to attend the Southern General Conference to be held at Petersburg, Va., in May next.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-Ninth Congress—First Session.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1846. The Senate did not sit to-day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Giddings rose to make personal explanation. He complained that Mr. Bedinger, the "Union," the New York Observer, and several other newspapers had combined, for the purpose of making a systematic attack upon him and his course. So far as he was personally concerned, he did not care, but he hoped that the House would assert its rights, otherwise every gentleman on the floor might be the subject of similar attacks. Mr. G. further complained that when Mr. B. made the objectionable remark, he Mr. G. was not in his seat. Mr. Bedinger stated that when the remarks were made, he was under the impression that Mr. G. was in his seat, he did not see him. He had nothing to take back of what he had said, and all that he regretted was that his notice would give Mr. Giddings additional notoriety.

Some other unimportant matters having been disposed of, the House resumed the consideration of the Florida contested election case. After a continuation of the dry debate, at three o'clock, Mr. Brinkerhoff moved the previous question; but without success.

Mr. Giles presented the petition of Doctor Clark Lillybridge, for compensation for services rendered in the removal of the Cherokee Indians, referred to the committee on Indian affairs. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 24, 1846. The Senate did not sit to-day, having adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, after the whole day had been occupied by a dry discussion upon the Florida contested election case, Mr. Brockenough was declared to be the rightful owner of the seat.

Mr. Pendleton has the floor on Monday on the Oregon question. He is the only whig member from Virginia.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 24, 1846. SENATE.—During the morning hour numerous memorials relative to Oregon were received and referred.

Mr. Mangum gave notice, that at the appropriate time he would offer resolutions amendatory of those of Mr. Crittenden, authorizing the Oregon territory to be given at the close of the session. The proposed amendment provides that this government shall make an offer to Great Britain to refer the whole matter to arbitration, and that the Territorial committee shall report a bill for a Territorial government in Oregon, in case the matter shall not have been settled at the expiration of the notice.

Several other matters having been disposed of, Mr. Allen moved to take from the table his motion for leave to introduce a joint resolution, declaratory of the principles which ought to govern this country in case of the interference of any foreign power with the independent governments of this continent.

Mr. Cass made a long speech, in which he defended the course of Mr. Allen, and contended that the late news from England had not in the least altered the aspect of things, and that it was our duty, as much as ever, to prepare for war.

Mr. Allen denied, and contended that he had acted discreetly in introducing the resolution without consulting the committee on foreign relations. He endeavored to shew, from precedents, that Mr. Calhoun himself had set the example.

Mr. Calhoun said the precedents were totally inapplicable.

Mr. Allen insisted that they were, and became very warm and rather personal towards Mr. Calhoun.

The latter said that his own self-respect, and his respect to the importance of the subject, would prevent him from allowing the question to take a personal direction.

Mr. Allen then went into the merits of the case, and defended his resolutions.

Mr. Calhoun declared, that in his opinion, the late news from England increased the prospect of an amicable adjustment of the difficulty.

After further debate, the motion to take from the table was carried, and the resolution of Mr. Allen was referred to the committee on foreign relations by a vote of 26 to 21.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—After the disposal of some unimportant business, the House went into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution from the committee on foreign affairs, authorizing the President to give the Oregon notice.

Mr. Pendleton of Virginia, having the floor, he spoke out his hour in opposition to the notice.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Saltwell and Rover in favor of the notice. When they concluded the committee rose.

Mr. Tuller King offered a resolution as a substitute for that of the committee on foreign affairs, with a view of its being taken up when in order. It embodies the joint resolution of Mr. Crittenden of the Senate, deferring the notice to the close of the present session, and directing a further provision to the effect, that the said notice shall be accompanied by a proposition from the government to submit the whole matter to arbitration.

Also, that the territorial committee be instructed to report a bill organizing a territorial government in Oregon, to go into operation at the expiration of the notice, provided that at that time, the rights of the respective nations to the territory shall not have been definitely determined.

Mr. Wadsworth gave notice of the following additional amendment:—But no proposition for arbitration shall be made by the United States unless it shall be satisfied that the markets of Great Britain shall be permanently opened to the benefit of the U. S.

Mr. Treadway gave notice of a further amendment, to the effect that nothing shall prevent the President from terminating the convention by negotiation, and agreeing to a boundary line between the possessions of Great Britain and the United States, at any point not south of 49th north latitude. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 27, 1846. SENATE.—Several matters of an unimportant character having been disposed of, the Senate took up the special order of the day, viz: the bill heretofore reported from the committee on naval affairs, appropriating upwards of five millions of dollars for the construction of ten iron war steamers, and authorizing the President, when he might deem it expedient, to have the vessels now on the stocks repaired and put into commission.

Mr. Hanigan had moved to amend the bill by devoting the proceeds of the public lands to defray the expenses, and providing for a much larger number of vessels.

Mr. Field spoke in support of the original bill, and in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Benton went against the whole, and talked about its effects on the country, as a heavy taxation, &c. He moved to postpone its further consideration until the 10th of May.

Mr. Dickenson gave his views, after which Mr. Field made a brief rejoinder, and the floor and at some length defended his amendment.

When he concluded, the Senate held a short executive session and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Harlan, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to resist any attempt which may be made on the part of any foreign nation to exclusive jurisdiction on any part of the territory of the United States, or any territory in dispute between the United States and any foreign power, as well as to sustain the rights of the United States in, and over, any such territory, and for this purpose to employ the naval and military forces of the United States, and such portion of the militia as he may deem advisable to call into service. Also, that the militia, when called into the service of the U. S. by virtue of this or any other act, may, if in the opinion of

the President the public interests requires it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year, unless sooner discharged.

The third section provides that if in the opinion of the President there be imminent danger of invasion, he is authorized to accept the services of any number of volunteers, either as cavalry, infantry, riflemen or artillery, to serve six or twelve months. The said volunteers to find their own clothes, and, if cavalry, their own horses, and to be armed and equipped at the expense of the United States. The bill was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Black from the military committee, reported a bill more effectually to provide for the national defence, by organizing and classifying the militia of the United States, and providing for calling them into the service of the U. S., and for other purposes.

The bill provides that on and after the first day of August, 1846, the militia shall be divided into two classes—the first class to consist of all persons between the ages of 18 and 30 years, and the second class of citizens between 30 and 45 years. It was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

The House then went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution from the committee on foreign affairs authorizing the President to give the Oregon notice.

Messrs. Douglas, Baily, and Campbell, gave their views, after which the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 28, 1846. SENATE.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for an augmentation of the navy by the construction of ten iron war steamers, etc. The question pending being on the proposed amendment of Mr. Hanegan, to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands for that purpose.

Mr. Bagby having the floor. After some preliminary remarks he said he had two objections to the bill. The first was, he objected to it as a peace measure because as such the appropriation was far too large. Second, he objected to it as a war measure, because the appropriation was far too small. If it was to be received as a war measure, the army ought also to be increased in the same ratio, and if this were done, then the annual expenditure would be, instead of twenty-one millions, more than forty millions. He was in favor of giving the Oregon notice, but did not believe it would lead to war. He hoped the bill would be laid on the table, to be called up whenever circumstances might render it necessary to pass it.

Mr. Miller went for the bill so far as it regarded the small iron vessels, but he was opposed to the construction of the larger ones for many reasons, one of which was the impossibility of carrying out sufficient fuel so as to make them serviceable in case of war. He did not view this bill as a war measure, nor did he apprehend the giving of the Oregon notice would necessarily lead to hostilities. He had no idea that two enlightened nations would attempt to decide by the swords their conflicting claims to a piece of boundary land in the midst of a howling wilderness.

Mr. Cass said a few words in favor of placing the Oregon in a proper state of defence, after which the Senate held a short executive session and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A resolution was reported from the committee on foreign affairs to terminate the Oregon debate on Thursday, but after considerable opposition it was for the present laid on the table.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution from the Oregon notice.

Mr. Owen made a long speech in favor of giving the notice and of claiming the whole territory.

Mr. Thompson, of Pa., followed on the same side. He declared that Great Britain should neither have Oregon nor a modification of the tariff.

Mr. Holmes next obtained the floor, and on his motion the committee rose.

After the reception of some executive communications in answer to resolutions of inquiry, the House adjourned.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Free Press.

RICHMOND, JAN. 24. This is the close of the eighth week of the session, a week not remarkable for action upon any thing of importance. Most of the subjects of general interest have been passed over by consent in both Houses, to await the return of the Joint Committee now investigating the affairs of the University.

In the Senate, the principle of granting divorces having been decided, several bills of that character were passed—three of them on Monday. In all, eight or ten in the present session.

The bill concerning William M. Atkinson, was passed—allowing him to lease for a term of years, on a building lease, a lot in the City of Norfolk, belonging to his children.

In the House, the Committee on Agriculture have reported adversely to amending the law so as to give additional protection to sheep.

The House rejected a bill providing for the publication of the Geological Survey of the State.

On Monday, the House passed, by a large majority, the bill previously discussed at length, for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Rail Road from Richmond to the Ohio River.

This company is to have a capital of twelve millions of dollars, and are to be allowed to expend two millions in the purchase of lands and the erection of manufactories. No money is asked from the State, and accounts for the large vote given to the bill.

Several bills have been passed, incorporating manufacturing associations. This indicates a disposition to kill "Northern monopolies" in a way somewhat more practical than by mere scolding.

A large number of bills of an unimportant character have been passed.

Mr. Turner presented a petition from citizens of Clarke and Jefferson Counties, asking a charter to construct a Rail Road from Little's Falls, on the Shenandoah River, to intersect the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road, or the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

Also a bill from Thomas Hite Willis and Wm. B. Mason, and others, for an incorporation of the Millville Manufacturing Company.

A bill has been passed by both Houses, authorizing the commandants of regiments to have battalions instead of regimental musters.

A bill has also been passed, incorporating the Richmond Gas Company, to light the city of Richmond—a matter greatly needed for years.

Many petitions, pro and con have been presented on the subject of the Rail Road from the Potomac to the Ohio.

Several documents, going to show the amount of taxation East and West, and the amount of improvements, have been ordered to be printed—all to have a bearing on the Convention question. The Education and Convention questions have both been postponed until next week. Both, in my opinion, will get the go-by for the present session. They have been thrown too far into what is called the "heel" of the session.

The Committee of Roads has reported bills for continuing the James River Canal to Buchanan, and for extending the Loudon Rail Road to the foot of the Blue Ridge. The latter looks to an extension, by way of Staunton and the Virginia Springs, to the Ohio River.

The Committee of Finance propose to reduce the Taxes nearly ten per cent. If this be done—and it is always a popular motion—both Education and Internal Improvements will be postponed. The Report of the Committee of Election on the Federal Convention coming week. It will be made at the close of the session, and will take at least two weeks to discuss it in the House, and that will bring the session to what is commonly called "Starvation" period. The seats will be then scarcely worth holding.

Spirit of Jefferson.

GUARLESTOWN.

Friday Morning, January 30, 1846.

New York Agency. GEORGE PRATT, 161 Nassau street, New York, is an authorized Agent in this City, for receiving Advertisements, Subscriptions, &c. for the "SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON." January 30, 1846.

SPEECH OF MR. BEDINGER. The Speech of this gentleman, on the giving of the notice as to the Oregon Question, will be found in our columns of to-day. Our readers will, of course, give it that attentive reading, which the importance of the subject under discussion, so justly demands. Whilst we cannot agree with our Representative in the position he has assumed, we are gratified to learn from so many quarters, the high estimate put upon his speech as a chaste, eloquent and creditable production.

THE FOREIGN NEWS. A full report of the news by the Hibernia, will be found in our columns of to-day. As regards our difficulties with England, the intelligence brought by the steamer is believed to be decidedly favorable. One of the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, who has just returned home from Washington City, thus refers to the opinion prevalent among the best informed in the Federal metropolis: "As far as we could judge, the universal impression in Washington was, that the last foreign intelligence was highly favorable to a pacific settlement of the Oregon question, and to an important modification of the Corn laws. These two subjects seem to us to be intimately connected—and, from the moral force which the recent striking events have thrown around Sir Robert Peel, we are inclined to think that he will be enabled to accomplish both objects. No one can doubt that not much time can elapse before the repeal of the Corn laws, or a revolution, must ensue. The public mind in England is so bent upon the triumph of Free Trade, that the ambition or avarice of prime ministers or landed proprietors must yield to the voice of the masses."

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. The Governor of Virginia has issued a writ of election requiring the polls to be opened on Thursday the 19th day of February, for the purpose of supplying the vacancy created by the death of Wm. Taylor, Esq., late a Representative in Congress from the District composed of the counties of Rockingham, Rockbridge, Augusta, Hardy, Pendleton and Shenandoah.

There are already a number of gentlemen in nomination for the spot vacated by the death of Mr. Taylor. Between those prominently named, Gov. McDowell, Green B. Samuels and John Letcher, Esq., we should have but little choice. Either of them would make an excellent Representative, and be creditable alike to their District and the State.

FARMERS' BANK, WINCHESTER. The following gentlemen have been appointed Directors of this Bank, for the year 1846:—By the Stockholders. By the Executive. James M. Mason, John Bruce, Robert T. Baldwin, George W. Baker, Philip Williams, Jr., Jacob Senesbury, Fayette Washington.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. From friend J. A. Fitzsimmons, of Harpers-Ferry, we have received another choice lot of fine Segars. He has sent us specimens of some of the most approved brands, and the lover of a good Segar, who cannot be accommodated at Mr. F.'s, must, indeed, be rather more fastidious than any in our knowing.

By the way, Mr. Fitzsimmons has opened a *Lit-erary Depot* at Harpers-Ferry, that well deserves the support of the citizens of that place. The latest and most approved Publications can be obtained through his office, in a very few days after their publication at the East, and on terms but a fraction above first cost. He has also on hand, a large variety of Standard as well as other Publications, Newspapers, Music, &c. &c. deserving attention.

Merchants, traders and dealers, are referred to the advertisement in another column, headed, "To Southern and Western Merchants." They will find therein offered, an extensive assortment of goods, &c., in almost every department of trade. It would, doubtless, be well for them, when they visit New York, to call on the advertisers dealing in their line, particularly as the prices are stated to be lower, and the credits extended on as liberal a scale as at any other point.

The request of a Hallowan "Subscriber," shall be attended to in our next. His suggestion should have received attention long since; but we must plead as an excuse, that sin of the ago, procrastination.

BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE.—The clerk of the United States Patent Office, at Washington, publishes a statement of the business of the office for the month of December, including a list of patents issued, with their titles, and the names and residency of the patentees. Number of patents issued was 53; amount received for patent-fees and caveats, \$4815; amount received for fees for copies, &c., \$131; amount refunded, or withdrawals, \$740.

The communication of H., a continuation of a series of articles commenced in our last paper, on the prospective greatness of our Country, is necessarily crowded out this week. It will appear in our next.

The Rev. Wm. Ryland, Chaplain of the Navy, Washington City, died on the 19th inst., at the advanced age of 78 years.

BRUTAL MURDER.—Col. James K. Morse, of Hernando, Miss., was brutally murdered on the 7th inst., by a man named James Dyson, who shot him dead, as he was riding along the road. Col. Morse was a gentleman, and a successful practitioner at the bar, and leaves a young wife with several children to mourn his outrageous and most melancholy murder. Dyson had not been apprehended at last accounts, though the citizens of Hernando were rallying to pursue the murderer.

LETTERS BY THE HIBERNIA.—Nineteen thousand foreign letters were received at the New York post office on Saturday, of which eleven thousand were assorted and distributed within three hours and a half.

The Forty-ninth Parallel.

The London Times, in an article on the Oregon question, suggests that the British Minister renew the offer made to England by Mr. Gallatin, under the direction of President Adams, to take the 49th degree as far as the sea, reserving to Great Britain Vancouver's Island, the harbor of St. Juan de Fuca and the free navigation of the Columbia. Singular enough, Mr. Gallatin, in the National Intelligencer of Saturday last, proposes nearly the same line, with an important amendment; the right to the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence by the citizens of the U. States, as an equivalent for the same right in the Columbia to Great Britain. He says: "It is sufficiently clear that, under all the circumstances of the case, an amicable division of the territory, if at all practicable, must be founded in a great degree on expediency. This of course must be left to the wisdom of the two Governments. The only natural, equitable and practicable line which has occurred to me, is one which, running through the middle of Fuca's Straits, from its entrance to a point on the main, situated south of the mouth of the Brazos river, should leave to the United States all the shores and harbors lying south, and to Great Britain all those north of that line, including the whole of Quadra and Vancouver's Island. It would be through Fuca's Straits a nearly easterly line, along the parallel of about forty-eight and a half degrees, leaving to England the most valuable and permanent portion of the fur trade, dividing the sea coast as nearly as possible into two equal parts, and the ports in the most equitable manner. To leave Admiralty Inlet and its sounds to Great Britain, would give her a possession in the heart of the American portion of the territory. Whether from the point where the line would strike the main, it should be continued along the same parallel, or run along the forty-ninth, is a matter of secondary importance. If such division should take place, the right of the inhabitants of the country situated on the upper waters of the Columbia, to the navigation of that river to its mouth, is founded on natural law; and the principle has almost been recognized as the public law of Europe. Limited to commercial purposes, it might be admitted, but on the express condition that the citizens of the United States

More of Mexico, France, Spain and England. The subject letter, written at Havana, Cuba, on the 30th of this month, says the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, contains more of the rumors which have reached this country through various channels. The writer, who is a gentleman of observation, speculates still more upon the state of affairs, and gives additional importance to the rumors.

HAVANA, January 3, 1846. Dear Sir,—I have heard numerous rumors that are floating about in this city, and will give you a few of them; there is no doubt some grand scheme is going forward among the European courts. One of the rumors is, that one of the sons of the King of France is to marry the Infanta of Spain and take possession of Mexico and give it back to Spain. The court of Madrid will appoint the son of Louis Philippe Regent of Mexico.

There appears some truth in the rumor, as we have a large Spanish fleet in the harbor, and a large French fleet is expected here to act in concert with the Spanish. England will have a large number of ships of war to cruise in the Gulf of Mexico. What share of the spoils England is to receive for her share, Madam Rumor does not say, but hints at Upper California; or the eastern half of Cuba, say to the longitude of 78, as this part of the island will be near her possessions. The court of Madrid does not like the idea of giving England a foot hold in Cuba, as from this island Spain derives nearly all her revenue, and she shows full well that if England once raises the cross of St. George in Cuba, the whole island is lost to her, and in lieu of this will offer to Victoria Porto Rico. Santa Anna is here, and is a deep politician; he is no doubt trying to effect a revolution in Mexico through the army, by working on their feelings against the United States for annexing Texas. As Santa Anna is in the power of the Spanish government, he wishes to make it appear that he is in favor of giving Mexico to Spain; he is in correspondence with all the generals of Mexico, as he receives several large packages by every steam packet from Vera Cruz.

Santa Anna you will find lead the European diplomatists on the wrong scent; his object will be to throw Mexico into the arms of the United States, just at the time the European powers have all things arranged; this he no doubt thinks will cause war between France and Spain, in which England must take part with Spain. You will see that Spain, in her stupidity, will lose the Island of Cuba, as the Cubans in general want a pretext to declare themselves independent and have the Republic of Cuba. Uncle Sam will no doubt have an efficient way to keep off a few hard knocks.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—By the arrival on the 14th inst., of the United States brig Porpoise, at Pensacola, (twelve days later from Vera Cruz,) the intelligence of a revolution in Mexico has been confirmed. It appears, that on the morning of the 30th, the troops relied upon by the government to defend it against Paredes pronounced in his favor; and the government entered into terms of capitulation with General Paredes. He entered and took possession of the city on that day without opposition.

The rumor was, that General Paredes manifested less opposition to the reception of Mr. Slidell than the late President, Herrera. FROM TEXAS.—The steam ship New York arrived at New Orleans on the 18th inst., from Galveston, bringing papers of the 10th inst. The items of intelligence of interest we find are, that General Henderson is elected Governor of the new State by a very large majority, and a statement of the editor of the Corpus Christi Gazette, that he has seen a letter from Matamoras, dated 24th December, which, in relation to Mexican affairs, says:—

"General Arista rests quiet, to see, perhaps, what success will attend General Paredes. In this part of the country the people are in favor of peace, and I should judge, in favor of a treaty with the United States—but a considerable excitement has been produced by the news from General Paredes. It is yet uncertain who is elected Lieutenant Governor. The Houston Telegraph declares General Darnell the successful candidate, while the Corpus Christi thinks Gen. Horton elected."

FROM TEXAS.—We find the following additional items of Texas news in the New Orleans Times of the 19th inst.— A proclamation had been issued by President Jones, convening the Legislature of the State of Texas, at Austin, on Monday, the 16th of February next, for the purpose of organizing a State Government, and "other measures for the general welfare."

The Hon. Charles Elliott, the British Minister, arrived at Galveston, in the steamship New York, on Monday the 12th inst. The army at Corpus Christi has improved a good deal in health, in the last week or two. Business is better here than it has ever been known before; not with the soldiers, but with the Mexicans, who are continually pressing in and out. News from the interior of the State announce the country to be in a more flourishing condition than ever known before; emigrants crowding into all parts.

The Galveston Beacon says:—"It is ascertained beyond a doubt, that the Hon. R. H. Darnell is elected Lieutenant Governor of the State of Texas."

PLACE FOR GOOD LIVING.—A Pensacola correspondent of the N. O. Delta thus writes of that place:—"The greatest place for good living is the city of Pensacola during the winter season. Wild turkeys with fat an inch thick on the ribs, and venison with the article still thicker—ducks, partridges, quails, squirrels, rabbits, and a superabundance of the finest fish are brought into the little old shanty of a market; and oysters, with their mouths open, go begging."

GLAZIER CHORE IN RUSSIA.—The St. Petersburg Gazette, of the 7th of December, contains an Imperial order, permitting the importation of wheat, rye, barley, oats, flour, beans, peas and other similar products from Prussia, free of duty, up to the 13th of September, 1846; and also an order declaring that in consequence of the deficiency in the crops, the Emperor will only require for the coming year a levy of five men in the thousand.

ONE OF THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.—A carrier pigeon, one of a pair which was despatched from Boston for New York on Friday, with the news by the Hibernia, returned to its starting place on Sunday morning with its letter unopened, having failed to accomplish its mission. How far it went and whether it was so bewildered as to lose its direction, or was discouraged by the cold, are of course questions which cannot be answered.—There was no information as to the success of its companion.

STORM AT MOBILE.—On Sunday week a destructive storm occurred at Mobile blowing at times with appalling violence. The storm raged until midnight, accompanied with loud peals of thunder, and quick, vivid flashes of lightning. The shipping in the bay had a rough night, several vessels being driven on shore, and the schooner Orator struck lightning. The Growler lay within the slips, and attached to the wharf across the outer end of which lay the Orator, when struck by lightning. The Growler had on board 7 or 800 kegs of powder.

SEDUCTION AND DESTITUTION.—A handsome English girl, about 16, who arrived in New York in August last, came to the police of that city on Monday in apparently great distress and destitution, and wished to be sent to the Alms House.—She said she had been living in a respectable family in Franklin street; had there been seduced by a young Englishman who had won her affections, and then went off to England and abandoned her. Her request was complied with, and she was sent to the Alms House, as a place of refuge.—Sun.

MEXICO.—There are rumors from Washington in relation to the course of our government and the condition of Mexico, which afford reason to believe that the public interest will be shortly diversified with considerable zest towards that country. It is alleged that dispatches have gone off requiring the home squadron to repair forthwith to the vicinity of Vera Cruz—the army in Texas to proceed to the most available point near the bank of the Rio del Norte, to meet the Mexican forces should they be sent into Texas. It will be remembered that the language of the messages of the President in relation to this distracted country, while manifesting a spirit of forbearance, was at the same time significant of a decisive purpose; and though offering the olive branch with one hand, the other pointed to an alternative that was to be of no remote application; and circumstances have recently taken place which call for the prompt exercise of great wisdom and energy. The following extract from the message explains, and would tend to impart an air of truth to the rumors of the day:—

"The minister appointed has set out on his mission, and is probably by this time, near the Mexican capital. He has been instructed to bring the negotiation with which he is charged to a conclusion at the earliest practicable moment; which, it is expected, will be in time to enable me to communicate the result to Congress during the present session. Until that result is known, I forbear to recommend to Congress such alterations of measures as I have proposed, and which I believe we have so long borne, as it would have been proper to make, had no such negotiation been instituted."

FROM NEW ZEALAND.—British Forces Defeat the Natives.—A letter from Vera D'Almeida, to the editor of the New York Express, says:—"Intelligence has arrived here this evening, by the colonial schooner Louisa, from Sydney, of a most disastrous, but decisive battle in New Zealand, between the British forces and the natives, under the command of the celebrated chief, John Heke, in which the former were most signally defeated, with the loss of 30 privates and 3 commissioned officers killed, and thirty wounded. The news of this important event, has occasioned considerable excitement in the minds of the inhabitants here, and a deep interest is felt for the unfortunate colonists of New Zealand, who are placed in a most critical position. My own private opinion is, that the colony must be abandoned until a large body of troops arrive from England, sufficiently powerful to overwhelm these savage Spartans, if savages they may be called; but they have shown themselves, thus far, a noble race, inferior, in no respect to civilized men; and Heke has proved himself not only a wise and brave, but an honorable chief."

Advertisements crowded out this week, shall receive attention hereafter.

TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED. Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in communicating through you, to all whom it may concern, and the public generally, the astonishing effect my truly wonderful medicine has had upon me. I have enjoyed perfect health for four or five years. Physicians told me my liver was diseased, and that I might some day die with consumption. Last September, 1844, I took a slight cold, which produced a hacking cough; this continued until February, 1845, when I added another cold; my cough increased, I soon lost my appetite, and my strength failed. For six weeks I could not lie upon one side; I sweat very much at night, and considered the blood draining from my head. I could not speak a loud word for two weeks. With all these bad symptoms, I had very severe pain in my side and between my shoulders; general debility followed. I obtained another, and a third; then I ceased to bleed, and my cough was much better; but my disease was so deeply rooted, I was obliged to continue taking the Balsam until I had taken seven bottles. I can now eat and sleep as my usual, and believe Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry saved my life.

MRS. MARY B. GOULD. I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Gould, assisted in taking care of her during her sickness, believe and know the above statement to be true. MRS. J. C. CHESBOTT, MRS. S. A. BACCHER, No. 1 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass., Sept. 12, 1845.

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

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

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, January 29, 1846. Dear Sir,—Our Flour market was steady at \$3 50 per barrel, and since then there has been no operation to note. The accounts by the steamer were of such a caste that shippers on English accounts have retired from our market, and I hear of no actual sales to report; but suppose flour has been offered pretty freely day from \$4 75, without finding purchasers. No sales to report at any price.

No wheat in market. No Corn here, about—selling from 50c to 60c per bushel. Average sales on Monday, \$5 63. HOGS—Live Hogs \$5 25 to \$5 50, in quality. WHEAT—In bids, 24 cts, and in bids 25 cts. Flour—\$1 25; Cloverseed in dull at \$6 for prime—White Beans \$1 to \$1 25.

TRADE AND BUSINESS. At New York, on Monday, the sales of cotton did not exceed 500 bales. Prices had not undergone any material alteration since the arrival of the steamer, but on the whole buyers had the advantage. Flour was perfectly inactive. Holders asked \$5 62 1/2 for Ohio, Michigan and Genesee, and \$5 25 to \$5 35 for Southern kinds, but there were no buyers at these prices, and it was expected to go down to \$5 50 for Western canal flour having any sales of importance were made. North Carolina and South Carolina were quiet. No sales of wheat or rye. Provisions dull, but prices steady.

At Philadelphia, on Monday, a better feeling in cotton was noticed, and prices were offered which could not be obtained last week; sales to the extent of 150 bales, mostly Louisiana, at 81 1/2 cts on time. The flour market was depressed and drooping, with a very limited demand for shipment; standard brands sold at 85, and more were offered at the same price, while some factors are not disposed to accept. No change in either rye or corn meal, and no sale reported. Grain was a little more inquired for, but there were no arrivals.

MARRIED. On Thursday, the 23d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Jennings, Mr. JOHN K. FRENCH to Miss EMILY BUZZARD, all of Berkeley county.

DIED. On the 5th of August last, ELIZABETH JANE, aged 5 years and 6 months; on the same day, JOHN DORSEY, aged 3 years and 6 months; and the 8th day of the same month, WILLIAM MILES, aged 8 years and 10 months—children of Mr. William Miles of Berkeley county.

On or about the 1st inst., Mr. JOHN BODINE, of Berkeley county, aged about 53 years. On the 19th inst., one, and on the 24th inst., two children of John Peril, of Berkeley county. On the 23th inst., Mr. PATRICK TRAINOR, of Berkeley county.

NEW SUGAR.—One Hoghead New Crop New Orleans Sugar, and one Hoghead Molasses, received and for sale by S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Pink Syrup for Coughs or Colds, INFLUENZA, Sore Throats and Weak Lungs. This preparation, which has been so celebrated for 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 buying in large quantities of this valuable and cheap remedy.

Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown. A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 30, 1846.

LOST—\$50 REWARD. ON Wednesday evening, 29th instant, I lost my POCKET-BOOK, some where between Harpers-Ferry and Charlestown, or at the former place. It was a New Leather Pocket-Book, with stamped back and steel clasp. It had three folds, and a pocket in each-fold. In the last, or lowest pocket, there were Five Hundred and Twelve Dollars, (\$512 00) in notes as follows: Two one hundred dollar notes, three fifties, and the balance in twenties, tens, and fives, except two one dollar notes. One of the one dollar notes was on the Bank of Virginia, very much worn, and had paper pasted on the back. The other notes had no marks that are recollectible, but almost all of them were on Virginia Banks.

In the second pocket there were several small debt bills and orders, all payable to me. I will give Fifty Dollars to any one who will return the Pocket Book to me, with its contents. WM. B. THOMPSON, Charlestown, Jan. 30, 1846.

A NEW DISCOVERY. Silver Plate Powders, for Re-Plating. It will put a beautiful plate on Brass or Copper, or where the plate has been worn off, it will restore it so as to make it look as well as new.—It is easily applied. This article stands unrivalled by any thing of the kind in the country.—Price 25 cents a paper, or \$2 75 per dozen. For sale by CHAS. G. STEWART, Jan. 30, 1846.

Burgins, Burgins. I HAVE on hand a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, such as Dress Coats, Frock Coats, Over Coats, Sack Coats, Cantoes and Cloaks, Roundabouts, Pants and Vests, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and many other articles of dress, which I will sell at unprecedented low prices for Cash. My object being to reduce my stock, great bargains may be expected. Those from the country or in town, who have not supplied themselves with Clothing for the season, I invite to call and examine for themselves, and I feel sure that none will go away dissatisfied or disappointed. WM. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 30, 1846.—F. Press copy.

Look Here, Farmers. WANTED, 10,000 lbs. New Bacon; 3,000 do Lard; 500 bushels Corn; 100 barrels Potatoes; 500 bushels Oats; 20 Cords Hickory Wood; Also 10,000 lbs. clean Rags; Butter, Eggs, and any Country Produce, at fair prices, in exchange for Goods. Jan. 30. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Prepare for Spring. WE are now receiving in part, our supply of Domestic Goods for Spring, and would especially call the attention of the Farmers and others to our supply of Burgins; 4-4 heavy twilled Osnaburgs; 7-8 and 4-4 plain do; 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 heavy brown Cotton; Penitentiary and other Plaids; Bed Ticks, Checks, and bleached Goods, all of which will be sold by piece or otherwise, at small advances on cost, and on most pleasing terms. Call and see us before you buy. Jan. 30. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

The Small Box IS NOT IN OUR NEIGHBORHOOD, BUT PHILIP MCBRIDE Is, and has just opened a New Mechanic's Store

IN Bolivar, at Wm. McCoy's Old Stand, and having entrenched himself in the highlands, behind a very large number of bales and boxes of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Crockeryware, Woodware, and Tinware.

Together with every article of merchandise usually kept in a Country Store, he is prepared to show a tremendous shower of hot shot into the camp of the war men in the valley below, who have "declared war to the knife," in order "to make room for their Spring supplies," must stand from under. He has employed Mr. Warner Miller, an able and experienced soldier, to conduct the siege, who knows how to do battle in the most polite and agreeable manner, and at the very cheapest prices. He intends to keep a first-rate assortment of Fresh and Seasonable Goods on hand at all times, and the MECHANIC'S STORE has been known far and near as the cheapest of the cheap, and all who desire to buy goods at the very lowest prices ever offered in these diggings, are most respectfully invited to call and examine the Stock of Goods, of all sorts, which the commander is now receiving and opening.

His stock contains a choice lot, among which are as follows, viz: CLOTHS—French, English, and American, various qualities and colors; CASSIMERES—Plain and Figured, all of the latest style; VESTINGS—A splendid assortment, every quality and color; SATINETTES—A beautiful assortment, plain and figured; GLOVES—Superior Kid, Silk, Cotton, Chamoise, lined, &c.; Hosiery—A complete assortment of Gentlemen's Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c.

For the Ladies. Every variety of Silks, plain and figured Cashmere De E'Cosse, Mouslin de Laines and Cloaking; Calicoes, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.; Trimmings, Bindings, Sewings, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Lace, Edgings, Insertings, &c.; Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Stationery and Fancy Articles.

He most respectfully invites the public generally to give him a call and examine for themselves. PHILIP MCBRIDE, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 30, 1846. N. B. Country Produce will, at all times, be received for Goods at Cash prices.

New Spring Goods. 5 PIECES No. 1 Burgins; 5 " twilled Osnaburgs, for servants ware; 12 Pieces Penitentiary Plaids; 12 do Prison do; 4 do Blue Drills; 6 do Lowell Twills; 16 do Patent Thread; Just received and for sale by S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. Kabetown, Jan. 30, 1846.

Confectionery. 50 LBS. Rock Candy; 100 lbs. assorted do; 1 Flake Almonds; 1 Box Oranges, and 4 Jars Prunes, rec'd by Jan. 30. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles. PILES effectually cured by this certain remedy. The sale of this article is steadily increasing, notwithstanding the many counterfeits got up in imitation of it. Persons troubled with this distressing complaint, declare that they would not be without this preparation in their houses for the price of ten boxes. The public will recollect, that this is the only remedy offered them that is in reality of any value whatever. In places where it is known every family has it in their house.—Its price is not considered at all. It is above all price. Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown. A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 30, 1846.

CLOVER SEED.—10 bushels Prime Clover seed on hand and for sale by S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. Jan. 30.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS. WE respectfully ask your attention to the following reasons why you should make your purchases of goods in the New York market, very frankly confessing it is our desire you should do so. It must be admitted that from 50 to 60 per cent. of all the foreign merchandise which is imported into this country is received into the port of New York. Of course there is here the opportunity for the widest selection. The stock of goods on hand in this city is at all times larger than the united stocks of all the other Eastern cities. It is equally certain that New York is the chief and great depot for the manufacturers of the Eastern and Middle States, and of the products of the Western. The prices of goods in New York, by reason of its immense supplies, and the consequent competition, are necessarily lower, and credits are extended on as liberal a scale as at any other point. The Merchants, Manufacturers, and Importers whose addresses are subjoined, are prepared to prove the truth of these positions, and will be happy to dispose of their goods on terms which will verify all that is asserted here.

Importers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Silk Goods. Alfred Edwards & Co., 122 Pearl street. Importers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. Doremus & Nixon, 39 Nassau, corner Liberty st. Jobber of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Zephyr Worsled, Canvas, Gloves, Ribbons, Embroidery Trimmings, and embroidery articles in general. D. S. Turner, No. 60 William, between Cedar and Pine streets.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Straw Goods, Palm Leaf Hats, Artificial Flowers, &c. William E. Whiting & Co., 123 Pearl street. Manufacturer and Importer of Saddlery, Harness, and Coach Hardware. W. J. Buck, 209 Pearl street. Saddlery Warehouse. T. Smith & Co., 101 Maiden Lane, Manufacturers of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, &c. Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers. Huntington & Savage, 215 Pearl street, Publishers of the "National School Geography, with a Globe Map on a new plan, by S. G. Goodrich." Samuel S. & William Wood, 261 Pearl st., opposite United States Hotel. Alexander V. Blake, 77 Fulton street, corner of Gold.

Importer of French and English Staple Stationery, and Manufacturer of Account Books. Wm. A. Wheeler, 84 Wall street. Stationery Warehouse. Francis & Loutrel, 77 Maiden Lane, Importers of English and French Stationery and Manufacturers of Account Books, Manifold Letter Writers, Croton Ink, &c. &c. Lewis Francis—Cyrus H. Loutrel. Commission Merchants and Dealers in Paper, Printing, Shoe Thread, School and Blank Books, Stationery, Bindings, and Paper Hangings. Hinton & Travers, 84 Maiden Lane.

Gold Pen Manufacturer. Albert G. Bagley, 189 Broadway, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by all the wholesale jewelers, Stationers, &c., warranted. Manufacturer of the Celebrated Magic Razor Strip with Four Sides. L. Chapman 103 William street. Sold at Manufacturer's prices by all the Hardware, Fancy Goods Importers and Wholesale Dealers, prices reduced 33 1/2 per cent.

Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings. The Trade supplied at first prices. M. A. Howell & Co., 307 Pearl street. Christy & Constant, 61 Maiden Lane. Manufacturers of Playing, Visiting and Business Cards, Quills, &c. George Cook, No. 71 Fulton street. Manufacturer of all kinds of Paper Boxes, Band Boxes, Stationery papers, doles, Binders and Box Boards, and Importers of Fancy Paper. Charles Claudius, 59 John street, up stairs.

Importer and Manufacturer of Musical Instruments and Dealer in Strings for Violins, Piano Fortes, and Publisher of Music. G. G. Christian, 404 Pearl street. Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments. All kinds of Musical Merchandise constantly on hand. Edward Baack, No. 81 Fulton st., corner Gold. Manufacturer and Importer of choice Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Extracts, Colognes, &c. Eugene Roussel, 159 Broadway, between Liberty and Courtland streets.

Manufacturing and Furnishing Establishment in the Daguerrotype Business. E. White, 175 Broadway, Plates, Cases, Chemicals, Polishing apparatuses, and every article used in the business. Also the German, French and American Cameras. Lamp Establishment, Solar, Comphene, Lard and Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Bells, Hanging Parlor Hall, Church and Table Lamps, Girandoles, Glass Globes, Shades, Wicks, &c. Superior Comphene, Chemical Oil, Burning Fluid, &c. W. H. Starr, Manufacturer, 67 Beekman street.

Importers and Manufacturers of Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plates, Picture Frames, &c. Bull & Donaldson, 228 Pearl st., opposite Platt. Godey's Patent Insoluble India Rubber Goods, warranted to stand in every climate. George Beecher sole agent, 100 Broadway.

Wood, Willow and Tin Ware, Mats, Brooms, Combs, Hair Brushes, Fancy Goods, Britannia Ware, &c. Job Chandler, 81 Maiden Lane. Manufacturers and Dealers in Brushes, Quills, Trunks, Steel Pens, Sealing Wax, Ink, Blacking, Razor Straps, &c., also Manufacturer's depot for Friction Matches. Barnes & McKeachnie, 255 Pearl street.

William Steele's Patent Feather Brushes, Manufactured by Steele & Co., 305 Pearl street, from 40 to 50 sizes always on hand. New York Agricultural Warehouse. A. B. Allen, 187 W. street, Farming Implement, Field Seeds, Guano, Lime, &c. Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c., Editor of the American Agriculturist, a monthly publication of 32 pages with numerous engravings. Price \$1 a year.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Agricultural Machines and Implements, Portable Horse Powers, Threshers, Mills, &c., Ploughs, Plough Castings, Gin Gear, &c., Field Seeds, &c. J. Plant, 6 Barling slip. Fine Cut Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturers and Importers of choice Segars.

John Anderson & Co., No. 2 Wall street, 213 and 215 Duane street, has the premium of the American Institute for 1843, '44, and '45. Vinegar—Leonard Brown, 80 Wall street, manufacturer and dealer in White Wine and Cider Vinegar. Manufacturers of Crane's Patent Twelve Month Mantel Clocks and Time Pieces for Banks, Public Houses, Churches, &c., also Verret, Steeple or Town Clocks. J. R. Mills & Co., 109 Fulton street.

Importers and Dealers in French and Italian Window Shades. J. C. Woodford, 28 1/2 Broadway, received by each arrival, shades of every style, full landscapes, Corinthian, Roman Gothic, Vignettes, Plain Scrolls, &c., also gilt cornices, gimps, &c. New Type Foundry and Printer's Furnishing Warehouse. Cockcroft & Overend, No. 68 Ann street, corner of Gold street, furnish all kinds of Job and Fancy Type, Presses, and every thing necessary for a complete printing office.

Rich's Improved Patent Salamander Safes, warranted free from dampness as well as fire proof, an improvement on Wilder's Patent, for sale by A. S. Marvin, agent for the manufacturer, 138 1/2 Water street.

Wilder's Genuine Patent Salamander Safes, warranted free from dampness. Silas C. Herring, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Safes, 139 Water street, corner Depeyster street. Double Salamander Safes.—C. J. Gayler, the original inventor and patentee of the Double Safes and Improved Detector Lock, warranted fire and thief proof and dry. Single Salamander Safes warranted equal to any maker, for sale by Leonard Brown, 80 Wall street.

Bronze Powders, Gold Paint, Gold, Silver and Florence Leaf, Dutch Metal, &c. J. S. Rickett, wholesale agent, 133 Maiden Lane. Brushes 50 per cent lower than any other house in the United States. Marble Dealers. Underhill & Ferris, 373 and 374 Greenwich street, near Beach, Ornamental Marble work of all kinds, richly carved statuary, and plain marble mantels and monuments. Dealers supplied with blocks and slabs.

Machine and Hand Carls. John Whittemore & Co., Manufacturers of Cotton and Wool Hand and Machine Cards, and dealers in articles for manufacturers use. Office 346 Pearl street. St. Nicholas, Late Exchange Hotel by Wemmel & Dumphy, No. 28 Courtland street. A. A. Wemmel—J. S. Dumphy, late of Howard Hotel. New York, January 30, 1846.

Tobacco and Segars. ONE Box Winchester Tobacco, at 16 cents per lb., a prime article for chewing; 1 Box do at 75 cents, do do; 1 do Peach Leaf do do; 1 do Aromatic do do; 10 boxes Segars, just received. Jan. 30. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Burgins for the Ladies. WE will now offer the remainder of our stock of Cashmeres, Mouslins, Shawls, Scarfs, Mitts, and many rich and beautiful Prints, at cost, for Cash. Ladies can now buy many desirable Goods at 50c. We invite all to call and see, as we will with pleasure show them, whether they wish to buy or not. Jan. 30. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Cheap Cloths. WE are now offering great bargains in our Cloths, Cassimere, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c. Gentlemen now have the opportunity of supplying themselves at very reduced prices. Call and examine at any rate. Jan. 30. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

To Coopers. BROAD AXES, Adzes, Rounding Knives, Drawing Knives, and Cross-Cut Saws, just received by THOMAS RAWLINS. Jan. 30.

Cheap Coffee. PERSONS wishing to get a bargain in Coffee, had better call early as we have only a few bags left, that will be sold at reduced prices. Jan. 30. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

NEW CALICOES.—20 pieces New Calico, prices from 6 cents up, just received by Jan. 30. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

LINSEED OIL.—1 barrel Linseed Oil, rec'd and for sale by Jan. 30. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

100 BUSHELS Potatoes, on hand and for sale by Jan. 30. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Lin's Balm of China. AN infallible cure for all cuts, burns, sores, &c. The worst cut will be cured in a few hours by the use of this all-healing compound.—Its healing qualities are wonderful. One bottle of this is worth ten dollars worth of all other salves and remedies in existence. The most severe cut, which by delay might disable the patient for days, weeks, or months, can be cured without difficulty by using a bottle of this preparation. It is a valuable article, requiring such a small quantity in application, that one bottle will last for years. The above medicine is sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown. A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 30, 1846.

Burgins! Burgins!! ONE, Twice, Three,—and Just Going. VERY fine assortment of Woolen Goods, comprising French, English and American Cassimeres, Cassinets; Cashmere and Merino Vestings; Cashmere de Cosse; 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 16 THOUSAND FEET OF PINE PLANK, well seasoned. For sale low, by CHARLES H. LEWIS. Rock's Ferry, Jan. 23, 1846.—3t.

Burgins, Burgins! 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.

Unrivalled Burgins 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. Jan. 23. BENJ. L. THOMAS.

To the People of Jefferson County. No Humbug—Great Attraction! Burgins! Burgins! 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 bought 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.

Clover Seed. FOR sale 20 Bushels Clover Seed, free from all kinds of feth. WM. S. LOCK, January 9, 1846.

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 notices to our list that can be presented. The present is a favorable time for advancing our enterprise, and we hope those who may feel an interest in its success, will give us their aid.

Wm. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry; JOHN G. WILSON, do; SOLOMON STALEY, Shepherdstown; J. H. MILLER, Elk Branch; JOHN COOK, Zion Church; Wm. ROBERTSON of JOHN HESS, Union School House; GEORGE E. MOORE, Old Furnace; JOHN H. SMITH of J. R. ROBERTSON, Smithfield; EDWIN A. BEVEL, Summit Point; DOUGLASS DREW of S. HEFFLEBOWER, Kabetown; THOMAS ISLER of J. M. NICKLES, Berryville; Wm. THREBBER LAKE, Dr. J. J. JANNEY, of O. COVIL, Hinesville, Frederick County; HERBERT F. BAKER, Winchester; Col. Wm. HARRISON, Bath, Morgan County; JOHN H. HETTS, Martinsburg; GEORGE W. BRADFIELD, Shenandoah; J. P. MCGEE, Philmont, Loudoun county; Wm. A. STEPHENSON, Tappan, Loudoun county; STEAK M. WYKE, Hillsborough, Loudoun county; GABRIEL JORDAN, Lamy, Page County.

To the Farmers and Millers. THIS 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 or to purchase, or make liberal advances, when received. 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, from the indulgence 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 profit, 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

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Where, where are all the birds that sang
A hundred years ago?
The flowers that were so fragrant
A hundred years ago?
The lips that smiled,
The eyes that shined
In fashions shown
Soft eyes upon
Where, where are the lips and eyes,
The maiden's smiles and the lover's sighs
That lived so long ago?
Who peopled all the city streets,
A hundred years ago?
Who filled the church with faces meek,
A hundred years ago?
The sneering tale
Of water fraul,
The plot that work'd
A brother's hurt,
Where, where are plots and sneers,
The poor man's hope, the rich man's fears,
That lived so long ago?
Where are the graves where dead men slept,
A hundred years ago?
Who when they were living, wept,
A hundred years ago?
That knew not lands,
Their hands are still,
Thinking no more of the world,
Yet nature than was just as gay;
And bright the sun shone as to-day;
A hundred years ago!

The Humorist.

A SALT-PETRE JOKE.—The Philadelphia Tintin states that in the midst of the exciting scene on the wharf at the fire on Sunday night, when a densely packed throng of people were collected immediately in front of the stores that were writhing in the raging element, a wag of character, jumping upon a perch, exclaimed at the top of his voice, "Gentlemen, will salt-petre explode?" The effect was electric. One individual sprang into the river. A half dozen went sprawling into the rivulets of molasses, and wine that were running across the avenue, and hundreds fell pell-mell over each other, and ran helter-skelter to the nearest point of supposed safety.

INDEPENDENCE.—"John, what have you been doing?"
"Fighting, to be sure."
"What have you been fighting about?"
"I don't know, but I saw two boys fighting in the street, and one thing I can tell you, when I see fighting going on, you don't catch me neutral, but I will be independent, enough to fight on one side or the other, whether I believe it is right or not."

A gentleman pressing down street in hot haste was hailed by a ragging boy running after him.
"Mither! O mither! O mither! I telly mither."
"Are you calling me, boy?"
"Yeth, sir; I thow, what a great hurry you ith in!"
"Well, speak quick—what do you want? I've no time to spare."
"Ith you goin' down threeth?"
"To be sure, you little dunc, what do you want?"
"Why mother then me out to hunt our old threpled hen, and if you theer I weeth you'd catch her for me—coth, you theer, I'm tired a lookin' for her!"

A man up town has got cider so hard that he splits wood with it.
Nonsense. The only thing hard cider ever split up, was the whig party.

CIRCUS WIT.—One of the clowns at the Amphitheatre brings out the horse laugh occasionally. Not a few very strong were broken when the following was thrown off. "We had an awful storm once when I was at sea in the Ohio Canal. Captain told us to take in all sail." "Take in all sail on a Canal boat! How did you do that sir?" "I jumped a shore and knocked the horse down."

I lay it down as a sound maxim, that every man is wretched in proportion to his vices; and affirm the noblest ornaments of a young, generous mind, and the surest source of pleasure, profit, and reputation in life, to be an unreserved acceptance of virtue.

Some crusty old bachelor has, no doubt, indicated the following:—"To discover the length of a woman's conscience let her measure off as much ribbon as she pleases for a shilling. When you observe how much she takes, then you have gauged the length of a woman's conscience."

"You told me, neighbor Twist, when I paid Tim Doolittle in advance, on his promising to work for me in hayting time, that I should find him as good as his word." "To be sure I did, for I always knew his word was good for nothing!"

"I don't say as how Missus drinks, but I do know that the bottle in the dark closet don't keep full all the time."
"Out of darkness cometh forth light," as the printer's devil said when he looked into the ink-kog.

PRESENCE OF MIND.—If you should happen to meet with an accident at table, endeavor to preserve your composure, and do not add to the discomfort you have created, by making an unnecessary fuss about it.
An anecdote is related of a very accomplished gentleman, which illustrates the idea we would inculcate. When carving a tough goose, he had the misfortune to send it entirely out of the dish into the lap of a lady who sat next to him; on which he looked her full in the face, with the utmost coolness, and said—"Madam, will you thank you for that goose?"

"I love the silent watches of the night," as the nocturnal thief said when he robbed the jeweler's shop.
An Editor out west has married a girl named Church. He says he has enjoyed more happiness since he joined the Church, than he ever knew in all his life before.

COLD COMFORT.—"Mother, mayn't I wear my new clothes to-day?" said an urchin who was just supplied with his winter suit. "Oh no, my dear, the weather is too warm entirely." "No, but mother, I'll keep on the shady side of the street."

A QUANDARY.—A man pretty comfortably drunk was holding on to a post, when a friend inquired what was the matter. "Matter?" said the fellow. "I am in a quandary." "Why?" "I'll hold on here I shall freeze to death, and if I let go I shall fall into the dock."

ANCESTRY.—Francis I, desirous to raise one of the learned men of the age to the highest dignities of the Church, asked him if he were of noble descent? "Your majesty," answered the Abbot, "there were three brothers in Noah's Ark. I cannot tell positively from which I am descended."

Dr. Johnson compared plaintiff and defendant, in an action of law, to two men striking their heads in a bucket, and daring each other to remain longest under water.

A fellow went into the hall of a boarding house in Barclay street a night or two since, while the boarders were at supper, and gathered up all the hats on the floor. He was making his way out with his booty, when a boarder a little behind the time came in and asked him what he was about. "Oh," said the thief, "I'm taking the gentlemen's hats round to Loary's to get smoothed." "Well," replied the boarder, "take mine along too." "Certainly, sir," said the recommending loofer, and vanished.—N. Y. Tribune.

SCRAPS OF WISDOM.—Speak your mind when it is necessary, and hold your tongue when you have nothing to say.
Let the slanderer take comfort—it is only at fruit trees that thieves throw stones.
War is murder in the lump.
A fish coat often covers an intolerable fool, but never conceals one.

RIVER OF DEATH.—It is stated in a late number of the Albany Knickerbocker, that the present number of distilleries in the United States is 16,400; the number of gallons of liquor, distilled annually, is 15,502,607, which, if sold at 20 cents per gallon, would produce \$3,000,000. What a river of desolation and death! and at what an enormous expense is it kept flowing! A portion of the results of this dreadful tide is said to be 4,000,000 of quarels;—oh! a million of assaults and batteries; one hundred thousand thefts; eight hundred suicides; and about one hundred murders. This is only a part of the evils caused by this fatal flood which is sweeping over the country. In the catalogue no mention is made of the thousands of immortal souls that are consigned to eternal perdition through the influence of these 16,000 distilleries. And yet when efforts are made to stay this desolating tide by prohibiting the traffic in the waters of death, we are told that we are interfering with the rights of our fellow citizens.

A FATHER'S CARE FOR HIS SON.—Beautiful and becoming in the eyes of the parent, is the filial affection of the child to the parent. Alas! how little does the unthinking spirit of the youth know of the extent of its devotedness.—There sits the forward, fretful and indolent boy. The care that keeps perpetual watch over his moral and physical safety, he mismanages unjust restriction. The foresight that denies itself any a comfort to provide for his future wants, he denounces as a sordid avarice. He turns from his father's face in coldness or anger. Boy! boy! the cloud upon that toil-worn brow has been placed there by anxiety, not for self, but for an impatient, peevish son, whose pillow he would gladly strew with roses, though thorns should thicken around his own. Even at the moment when his arm is raised to inflict chastisement on his folly, thou shouldst bend and bless thy parent. This heart loathes the hand that corrects thy errors; and not for words would he use the rod of reproof, if he not see the necessity of crushing his own feelings, to save thee from thyself.

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.—The aggregate population on the surface of the known habitable globe is estimated at 395,300,000 souls. If we reckon with the ancients, that a generation last 30 years, then in that space 395,300,000 human beings will be born and die; consequently \$1,700 must be dropping into eternity every day, 3,407 every hour, and 36 every minute.

THE OCEAN.—A distinguished writer well says: "Could the 'vast deep' speak out, what tales of horror would it tell—of ruined hopes and sudden deaths, of bacchanal revels on shipboard, followed by such sudden and remediless disasters as left not a voice to tell the story. Many a drunken captain has sent himself and all on board to the bottom, by his orders in the hour of danger, under the influence of ruin, and entirely unsuspecting the perilous occasion."

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. 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. 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 G. 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 & Belinger. Charlottesville, Aug. 15, 1845—1f.

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—32.

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

GARTER'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 back and horses kept for the accommodation of the public. ISAAC N. CARTER, Proprietor. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA. April 11, 1845.

J. ATWOOD, Artist, from Philadelphia, HAS taken Rooms over Crane & Sadler's Store for a short time. Those who wish to procure of having their Portraits taken, will please make early application. Dec. 12, 1845.

Night Lights, year that will not burn more than a table lamp, and oil each night. E. M. AISQUITH. Dec. 19, 1845.

TAPERS in boxes that will not burn more than a table lamp, and oil each night. E. M. AISQUITH. Dec. 19, 1845.

Moral Courage, Is a rare virtue, and great as it is rare. We remember when we thought the courage of the field everything. The charge—the word of command high sounding and clear amid the battles fury—the clash of arms—the roar of artillery—the thrill of the bugle's note, as with more than magic sound it bids the soldier dare all for victory—the banner of your country in front—planted, there stand amid victory or defeat—oh! how young hearts beat to be actors in such a scene, calling it glorious, and holding noble for brave spirits to mingle in, and fighting nobly to the down and die. But what is the courage of the battle field compared with the moral courage of every day life? Stand alone, see friends scowl, hear distrust speak its foul suspicion, watch enemies taking advantage of the occasion, laboring to destroy; who would not encounter the shock of an hundred battle fields and lead a forlorn hope in each, than bear and leave these things? Why the one is as the summer breeze on the ocean to Winter's stormiest blast. Any common spirit may summon courage to play the soldier well, use quickly fit him for it. But it requires a MAN to speak out of his thoughts as he thinks them—do, when like that stormy blast in Winter on ocean, peace, honor, security, and life are threatened to be swept away.

Yet who, looking back on the page of history or forward to the hope of the future, would hesitate which of the two to choose? The martyrs—what are they? Chronicled names in all hearts. The patriots who died for liberty, ignominiously and on the scaffold; how fares it with them?—Cherished as earth's honored sons. The good—who spoke the truth and suffered for its sake—where are they? The best and the brightest—first in our thoughts and love. And yet what did they? Like men they spoke the truth that was in them. This was their courage. If they had been silent, if trembling before tyrants or mobs, they had feared to tell what they knew, and speak what they felt, they would have lived and died as other men. But they had the moral courage to do all this, and though they perished, man was blessed through their suffering, and truth lighted up with the new glory and power.

Give us moral courage before every thing else! It is the only bravery on which humanity may count for any real blessing. Give us moral courage first and last! For while it nerves a man for duty, it roots out of his heart, hate and revenge, and all bad passion, making him wise amid danger, calm amid excitement, just amid lawlessness and pure amid corruption. It is the crowning beauty of manhood.

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

New and Seasonable Goods, which we pledge ourselves to sell for CASH, on the usual credit, to respectable 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 plain and black do; SATINETTS—A large assortment, all colors and prices; VESTINGS—A magnificent assortment of new and elegant styles, Silk, Sattin, Cashmere, black and figured Velvets, Medium and low priced Vestings. A large assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves of all descriptions; Gum Boots, black and fig'd Sattin and Domhazie STOCKS; fancy black Gros de Rhine and Italian Cravats; fancy Hdks., Linen Cambric do; some very superior black Sattin 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 CASIMERE DE COSE, among clean 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 store.

BOTTLER & JOHNSON, Berryville, Va., Oct. 21, 1845—3m.

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

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

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

DR. STRAITH HAS been appointed by Madame BETTS, of Philadelphia, sole agent for the sale of her Uterine Supporters, for the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Loudoun, Clarke and Frederick. Certificates of the benefit derived from this instrument, and the opinions of Professors Jackson, Muttter, Wm. Harris and others, will be shown on application at my office. Members of the Profession, prescribing for use, will be supplied at once. Charlottesville, Dec. 12, 1845.

Good assortment of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., received and for sale low. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. BIRTH LUSTRE—For cleaning Stoves, Coal Grates, &c., for sale low at E. M. AISQUITH'S.

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

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

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

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

Cassimeres from 75 cts to \$1 per yard; Vestings, from 50 cts to \$1.00 per yard; Sattinets, from 50 cts to \$1.50 per yard; Also, Scarfs, Cravats, Pocket Hdks., Gloves, Do-so, Suspenders, Socks, &c. Also, a variety of Domestic Prints, Cashmeres, Mouslin de Laine, Crap 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, Sack Coats, Over Coats, Cloaks, Pants, Vests, Shirts and Drawers. Coats from \$3 to \$20; Pants from \$1.50 to \$10; Vests from \$1.50 to \$5; Shirts from 50 cts to \$3.50; and in short, nearly every thing usually kept in a Merchant Tailor and Ready-made Clothing Establishment.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves previous to purchasing elsewhere, as I pledge myself to sell great bargains than can be sold in the county. Call and see—write and copy. WILLIAM J. STEPHENS. Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 12, 1845.—[F. P. copy.

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, Sattinets, of a superior quality and very cheap. The Goods that I now offer, have been selected with the greatest possible care, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. They consist in part of Blue, Black and Invisible Cloths,—French, English and American; Beaver Tweeds—a prime article for Over-Coats, at a low price; Plain Black, Ribbed and Cross-barred Cassimeres; Very fine French Cassimeres; Plain Black Sattin, plain and figured Velvet and Merino Vestings; A variety of Plaid Lining for Coats and Cloaks.

In short, every inducement will be given to those who are in want of Clothes, to buy of me, if they can be induced by low prices and Fashionable Goods. JAMES CLOTHIER. Oct. 10, 1845.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Dyestuffs. THE undersigned is now receiving and opening up one of the best selected assortments of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, &c. &c. ever offered in this market. They are all fresh, and have been selected with great care. A call from those in want is respectfully 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 ten dollars for curing either of the above diseases; and if there is no cure, he will ask no pay. All fresh, and his mode of treatment will be furnished for five dollars. DAVID SHRODES. Oct. 24, 1845—3m.

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

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SHEPHERDSTOWN, VIRGINIA. THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has leased and just newly fitted up the Brick House on main street, Shepherdstown, on the corner opposite Entler's Hotel, as one of public entertainment. From his friends in Jefferson and the neighboring counties, he would ask a call, as it shall be his constant aim to render his house in every respect comfortable and agreeable to visitors and boarders. Terms moderate, and made to suit the times.

THE BAR shall at all times be supplied with the choicest liquors, for the accommodation of the public. ELY CONLEY, Shepherdstown, July 18, 1845—1f.

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

Champagne Cider, A FRESH article, and of the best quality, for sale at JOHN H. BEARD'S. Dec. 5, 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.

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

Fresh Groceries. I HAD, bright Havana Sugar; 1 do New Orleans Molasses; 1 do New Orleans Coffee; 1 do Java Coffee; 1 do Gun Powder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Tea; just received and for sale by S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. Dec. 5.

FRUIT TREES. MESSRS. G. & J. TAYLOR, of Adams county, Pa., respectfully announce that, having made engagements to furnish many persons in Jefferson county, Va., with a number of Fruit Trees, are prepared to furnish to order every variety of Fruit Trees. All orders left with J. H. BEARD, in Charlottesville, between now and the 18th of February, will receive prompt attention. The Trees are all warranted to be grafted with the best Fruit—none of them are less than six feet high. The Trees will be delivered at March Court. G. & J. TAYLOR. Nov. 28, 1845—2m.

FALL AND WINTER WORK. WE call the attention of our customers and the public to our large stock of COARSE BOOTS AND SHOES, now on hand. We are also prepared to furnish the following descriptions of work at the shortest notice, promptly: Men's and Boy's double and treble soled fine and coarse Boots; Do do do do do Shoes; Ladies' Gaiters, Walking Shoes, Jeffersons, Slippers, &c.; Misses and Children's Shoes of every variety.

We are offering the above work cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Corp, Hides and Skins, Pork, Beef, &c. We invite a call before purchasing elsewhere. J. McDANIEL & CO. Sept. 12, 1845—1f.

HEALTH! HEALTH! HEALTH! Thompson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha. The only certain remedy for the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis and Sore Throat, Asthma, Chronic Catarrh, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, Whooping Cough, Croup, Weak Nerves and Nervous Disorders, Palpitation of the Heart; also Liver Complaint and Affections of the Kidneys.

Of all the diseases incident to our climate there is none so universal and at the same time so insidious and fatal as Consumption. In this country especially Pulmonary Consumption is emphatically a scourge, and in its resistless career sweeps over the land as a destroying Angel, laying low with relentless hand the strongest and fairest of our race! Hitherto all efforts to arrest this dread disease have proved vain, and all that seemed within our power was at best the alleviation of suffering, rendering somewhat smoother the certain progress to the tomb!

The proprietor in offering this preparation to the public, would embrace the opportunity to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits, and the reasons upon which it founded its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may repose full confidence in its curative powers. Since its first preparation he has had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; but he was determined not to offer it to the public until he had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. He now confidently offers it as a remedy without a parallel for the cure of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION and its kindred diseases.

CONSUMPTION of a tubercular character from time immemorial has been deemed incurable and considering its frequency and fatality, it is not surprising that new remedies and new systems of treatment should from time to time be brought under the notice of the profession and the public. Almost every organic and inorganic substance, in an endless round of combination, has been used with the hope of checking this scourge of our race, many doubtless believing that in the progress of medical knowledge, we should at last obtain the mastery over Consumption; and in the use of the Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha, this object is happily attained.

The therapeutic agents employed in the composition of this remedy, are such as enable it to prevent the secretion of tubercular matter in the lungs and to cause its resolution and absorption after deposit has commenced, an object achieved by no other medicine, and the importance of which the professional man will at once perceive, since it brings this form of disease, hitherto pronounced hopeless, entirely within control. The success which has attended the administration of this preparation is unparalleled in the records of medical science, in confirmation of which, the proprietor would ask a careful perusal of the statements of a few of those who have been restored to health by its powerful agency.

Let the following speak for itself: "I have used Thompson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha for some time in my practice, and have found it the most efficient remedy I have ever used in Consumptive cases, chronic catarrh, &c., when great irritability, with weakness of the pulmonary organs, existed. The rapidity with which it acts is greatly in its favor where dyspnea or oppression exists, which is immediately relieved by it.

In Pulmonary Consumption it can be used with confidence, being applicable to every form of that disease, and I consider it a medicine well worthy the attention of physicians, and exempt from the imputation of emipiricism. M. CHAMBERS, M. D. Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1844."

A fresh supply of the above celebrated Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha, received and for sale by E. M. AISQUITH. Dec. 12, 1845—eow6m. Charlottesville.

Headache Remedy, FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE. THIS distressing complaint may be cured by using one bottle of Soper'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 with confidence, being applicable to every form of that disease, and I consider it a medicine well worthy the attention of physicians, and exempt from the imputation of emipiricism. M. CHAMBERS, M. D. Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1844."

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