

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 failure 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, by the European Times. The Peel Ministry had been reinstated several days 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 but lately 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 *en route*. In the event of her 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 Harrington.
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.—*Whitner & 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 in 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 praise-worthy 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

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. H. 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 session.

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 Territory to Great Britain, in case the territorial committee should report a bill for a Territorial government in Oregon, in case the matter should not have been settled at the expiration of the session, 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 amendments:—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 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. Bigelow 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. Fairbank made a brief rejoinder, and the bill was lengthily debated.

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 exercise jurisdiction on any part of the territory of the United States, or any foreign territory, in dispute between the United States and any foreign power, as well as to sustain the rights of the United States in, and to defend its position upon, said 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 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 it 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 56s to 60s for good fine, and 50s to 54s 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 ult. says:—"Two men were arrested on Tuesday last, and arraigned before Wm. S. Gardner and William Teft, 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.

Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN.

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 to 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.

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"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 seat 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 Senesby,
Fayette Washington.	

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Correspondence of the Free Press.

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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 A. Hiton and Wm. B. Mason, and others, for an incorporation of the Millville Manufacturing Company.

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

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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 "hell" of the session.

The Committee of Roads has reported bills for continuing the James River Canal to Buchanan, and for extending the Louisa 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.

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 46 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 Territory to Great Britain, in case the territorial committee should report a bill for a Territorial government in Oregon, in case the matter should not have been settled at the expiration of the session.

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 war 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 committee on foreign affairs, authorizing the President to give the Oregon Territory to Great Britain, in case the territorial committee should report a bill for a Territorial government in Oregon, in case the matter should not have been settled at the expiration of the session.

Mr. Owen made an hour's 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.

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"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 seat 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 Senesby,
Fayette Washington.	

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 A. Hiton and Wm. B. Mason, and others, for an incorporation of the Millville Manufacturing Company.

A bill has been passed by both Houses, authorizing the commanders 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 "hell" of the session.

The Committee of Roads has reported bills for continuing the James River Canal to Buchanan, and for extending the Louisa 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.

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, which will deserve 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. W

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.

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 directed 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 any alterations in our measures for the writers and injuries 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 Land, 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, Te Heke, in which the former were most signally defeated, with the loss of 30 privates and 3 companies of 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."

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 manufactures of the Eastern and Middle States, and of the products of the West. 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.

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 issues to our list that can be procured. 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 C. GIBBS, Zion Church; Wm. ROBERTSON of JOHN HESS, Union School House; GEORGE E. MOORE, Old Furnace; JOHN H. SMITH of J. R. REDDEN, Smithfield; EDWIN A. BERRY, Summit Point; DOUGLASS DREW of S. HOFFMAN, Kalesberg; THOMAS J. BERRY of J. M. NICHOLS, Berryville; Wm. THREBURN, Dr. J. J. JANNEY, of O. COVIL, Hinesville, Frederick County; HELEN P. BAKER, Winchester; Cal. Wm. HARRISON, Bath, Morgan County; JOHN H. DREWS, Martinsburg; GEORGE W. BRADFIELD, Shenandoah; J. P. MERRITT, Philadelphia, London county; Wm. A. STEPHENSON, Tenner's, Frederick county; STUART M. WYKE, Hill-borough, 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—4f.

Wanted - \$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.

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 & Co., Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 30, 1846.

Barbans, Barbans. I HAVE on hand a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, such as Dress Coats, Frock Coats, Over Coats, Sack Coats, Cantees 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 Potatoes; 100 barrels Corn; 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.

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, Crockery, and 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 dignities, 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: CLOTHING—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 Barbans; 5 do "twilled Oanaburgs for servants ware; 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 Lintament for the Piles. PILLS 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 houses. Its price is not considered at all. It is above all price. Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Corland 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.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Where, where are all the birds that sang... A hundred years ago...

The Humorist.

A SALTPTRE JOKER.—The Philadelphia Tintin states that in the midst of the exciting scene on the wharf at the fire on Sunday night...

INDEPENDENCE.—"John, what have you been doing?" "Fighting, to be sure..."

A gentleman pressing down street in hot haste was hailed by a ragging boy running after him.

Circus Wit.—One of the clowns at the Amphitheatre brings out the horse laugh occasionally.

A man up town has got cider so hard that he splits wood with it.

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.

"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."

"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...

"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.

A QUANDARY.—"A man pretty comfortably drunk was holding on to a post, when a friend inquired what was the matter."

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?"

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.

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.

WAR IS MURDER IN THE LUMP. A fine 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.

A FATHER'S CARE FOR HIS SON.—Beautiful and becoming in the eyes of the parent, is the fondly-cherished attachment of the parent to the child.

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.—The aggregate population on the surface of the known habitable globe is estimated at 395,300,000 souls.

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."

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the public.

JOHN BLAIR HOGE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia, WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

N. CARROLL MASON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PRACTISES in the Courts of Clarke, Warren, Jefferson and Loudoun counties.

A. J. O'BANNON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HAVING settled permanently in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., will continue to practice in the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke counties.

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.

THE Senior Partner in the above Card would say to his friends and to the public generally, that he has again resumed, with renewed zeal, the practice of his profession, which the duties of public life, for the last few years, have compelled him to neglect.

EALE HOTEL.—WINCHESTER, 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.

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.

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

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.

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Moral Courage, Is a rare virtue, and great a blessing. We remember when we thought the courage of the field everything. The charge—the word—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.

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.

Ready-made Clothing, such as Dress Coats, Frock Coats, Coatees, Sack Coats, Over Coats, Cloaks, Pants, Vests, Shirts and Drawers.

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.

Blue, blue-black, black, brown, fawn 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.

SATTINETTS.—A large assortment, all colors and prices. VESTINGS.—A magnificent assortment of new and elegant styles, Silk, Satin, Cashmere, black and figured Velvets, Medium and low priced Vestings.

HOSEY.—A large and full assortment of all descriptions; Gum Boots, black and fig'd Satin and Domhazie STOCKS; fancy black Gros de Rhine and Italian Cravats; fancy Hdks., Linen Cambric do; some very superior black Satin and fancy Scarfs; some very pretty black and blue-black Italian Crapes; SHAWLS, the richest and most splendid assortment of the season.

Buttons, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Stationery, Hardware, Queensware, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs.

GROCERIES.—All kinds of Groceries very cheap and no mistake, and indeed a great variety of other articles, making our stock very large and complete, all of which have been selected with great care.

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

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.

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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.

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.

Ready-made Clothing, such as Dress Coats, Frock Coats, Coatees, Sack Coats, Over Coats, Cloaks, Pants, Vests, Shirts and Drawers.

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

FALL AND WINTER WORK. WE call the attention of our customers and the public to our large stock of COARSE BOOTS AND SHOES, now on hand.

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.

TO THE OWNERS OF HORSES. THE undersigned would give notice to Farmers and others of Jefferson, Clarke, and the adjoining counties, that he will give his attention exclusively to the cure of those dangerous diseases of the horse, the Fistula and Pole Evil. He has in his possession certificates from several gentlemen of Charlestown, who have seen a complete cure effected by his mode of treatment.

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.

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.

Headache Remedy, FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE. THIS distressing complaint may be cured by using one bottle of Sophia's Sick Headache Remedy, which has cured thousands of the worst cases. Persons after suffering weeks with this deathlike sickness, will buy a bottle of this remedy, and be cured, and then complain of their folly in not buying it before.

OIL OF TAMM IN LEATHER. MONEY TO BE SAVED! THE proprietors of this preparation say without any hesitation, that it is the best article in use. It will not only keep harness bright and soft, but will restore old harness that has been taken poor care of, taking off the crust, and making it perfectly soft and pliable.

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars. JUSTO SAWS, Principe, Regalia, Spanish and Half-Spanish Segars; Scotch, Rappee and Macassar Snuffs; Honey Dew, superior Patch Leaf, and other Tobacco, just received and for sale by B. L. THOMAS.

SIEVES.—Clover-seed, Cockle, Meal, Sand and Coal Sieves, Also, Wove Wire, for Screens or Fans, to be had cheap at the Store furnished by us. THOS. RAWLINS.

Tobacco, &c. ON hand a full stock Cheiving Tobacco from 10 to 125 cents per pound; A large Assortment of Segars; Spanish Cuttings for smoking, and for sale by F. DUNNINGTON.

Baltimore Advertisements. CHARLES C. REINHARDT & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS, No. 4 Light St., Baltimore.

TO their friends in the Valley of Virginia, they would say that they may still be found at their old stand, ready to furnish them at the shortest notice, with any article in their line.

MESSRS. HOPKINS & FIELD having leased the above establishment, are now ready to receive visitors, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and that of the Virginia public especially.

COULSON & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO WILIAM EMACK) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 4, S. Liberty St., Baltimore.

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

OBER & McCONKEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 6 North Charles street, BALTIMORE.

J. B. KELLER, Publisher, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Lithographic Prints; Toy Books, Almanacs, Song Books, Plays, School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, &c., &c. No. 226 BALTIMORE ST., NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, MD.

HAYWARD, FOX & CO., PROPRIETORS OF THE MARYLAND REFINED STOVE WORKS, and Manufacturers of STOVES, Parlor Grates, Hollow Ware, Cooking Ranges, Copper and Tin Ware, of all kinds, Hot Air Furnaces, for Public and Private Buildings. WAREHOUSE, No. 24 LIGHT STREET, Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—6m.

SEND ON YOUR ORDERS! SPANGLER & CO., at No. 2 Light st., Baltimore, (Adams' Old Stand), attend to the picking and spicing of OYSTERS in Cana to suit purchasers.

SADDLERY HARDWARE. ALLEN PAINE, No. 310 BALTIMORE STREET, Baltimore, HAS on hand a large and very general assortment of

TO PRINTERS. THE subscribers have opened a new TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job or Fancy Type, Ink Cases, Galleys, Brass Rules, Steel Columns Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

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