

Spirit of Jefferson

Dedicated to Politics, Agriculture, The Sciences, Mechanic Arts, Literature, Miscellaneous Reading, General Intelligence and Commercial Summaries. VOLUME 2. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, JANUARY 9, 1846. NUMBER 26.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JAMES W. BELLER. (OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.) At \$3.00 in advance - \$2.50 if paid within the year - or \$3.00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

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

IS now receiving and opening in the new House recently erected by Dr. MARXON, on Shenandoah street, a few doors west of the Pay Office, opposite side, an entire new and extensive stock of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Youth's, Misses and Children's

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. &c., of Philadelphia and Eastern Manufacture, of superior quality and workmanship, which he can and will sell at prices as low as can be purchased in the Eastern cities. He respectfully invites the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, Bolivar, and surrounding country, to call and examine his Stock.

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

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

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

FRUIT TREES. are prepared to furnish to order every variety of Fruit Trees. All orders left with J. H. Beard, in Charlestown, between now and the 15th of February, will receive prompt attention.

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

J. McDANIEL & CO. Tobacco, Snuff and Segars. JUSTO SAWS, Principe, Regalia, Spanish and Half-Spanish Segars.

THOS. RAWLINS. JUST received, some splendid Annuals for 1846, with many new and elegant bound books for Presents.

ON hand a full stock Cheating Tobacco from 1 1/2 to 75 cents per pound; A large Assortment of Segars; Spanish Cuttings for smoking, and for sale by F. DUNNINGTON.

Wanted Immediately, A BOY in a Dry Goods Store. PRINTER. December 26, 1844.

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

SLIGH BELLS - A few Straps received and for sale by Dec. 19. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

CANDIES ASSORTED - 300 pounds just received and for sale by Dec. 19. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

General Intelligence.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. - We were happy to be informed, says the National Intelligencer, by a gentleman from the line of the Canal, whose attention was attracted by an article copied into this paper yesterday morning concerning the Canal, that so far from the work being suspended, as would be the inference from that paragraph, it is actively going on.

EXPULSION OF A PREACHER. - Mesmerism and Seduction. - The Methodist Episcopal Conference, now in session in New Orleans, says the Picayune, has expelled the Rev. H. H. Shropshire, who last year travelled the St. Helena Circuit, from the ministry. He was charged with the flagrant offence of having attempted the seduction of a young lady upon whom he was practising some mesmeric experiments in July last.

A LARGE PARTY OF SETTLERS propose leaving Arkansas for California next May. The chairman of the committee of arrangements gives notice in the Little Rock Gazette, "that the Californians will rendezvous at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the first Monday in April next, preparatory to taking up the line of march for the Pacific coast. Every person starting is expected to be well armed with a rifle or heavy shot gun, 16 pounds of shot or lead, 4 pounds of powder, &c."

DECEASE OF A VETERAN. - Elisha Blackmer, the last survivor of the Wyoming massacre, (July 2d, 1783), died at his residence in Hanover, Wyoming valley, on the 4th instant, in the 89th year of his age. He was buried with military honors.

PROSPERITY OF BALTIMORE. - We are gratified to learn, on the authority of the Argus, that the additional assessment made this year to the taxable property of the city is to the amount of \$1,640,000 on fourteen hundred and ninety-nine new houses erected within the present year.

NEWSPAPERS IN ENGLAND. - We may judge of the difficulty in establishing newspapers in London, when Charles Dickens, Boz, had to raise a capital of £100,000 before he could commence.

INCREASE OF POPULATION. - We have received returns from several States which we annex.

Table with 4 columns: State, 1840, 1845, 1850, and Increase in five years. Lists states including New York, Ohio, Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Six States.

THE BIG TENNESSEAN. - We some time since noticed the fact that the bones of what seemed to have been a man sixteen feet high, was exhumed about sixty feet under ground, whilst digging a well in Williamson county, Tennessee.

THE BLIND CHAPLAIN. - Alluding to Mr. Milburn, the recently elected Chaplain of the House of Representatives, the Washington correspondent of the Boston Post, says that he "was on his way to the city of New York, where he intended to submit to a surgical operation, in the hope of making a last experiment for the restoration of his eyesight."

SINGULAR DERIVATIONS. - An ingenious writer informs us, that in the English language, all words of necessity are derived from the German, and all words of luxury, and those most used at the table, from the French.

The Boston Post has the following definition of the word happiness: "A soft glow by the fire, a new novel, a pretty wife, a dozen cigars, a bottle of port, a loose gown, easy slippers, a good conscience, and a squalling baby."

For the Spirit of Jefferson. Profane Swearing.

Ma. Editor - I feel constrained to call upon you, to permit me to advise, through the medium of your invaluable paper, the youth of our place against that most pernicious, useless and degrading vice, but which to our shame is so common in our town, profane swearing.

Profanity is a vice confined to the young, or the more mature, but extends to hoary haired men - nor is it confined to any age, nation or people - but seems co-extensive with mankind.

Whom do we dub as Gentlemen? The knave, the fool, the brute - If they but own full hearts of gold - And answer that they can show - A PATRON.

A Worthy Tribute. The Senate of Georgia have agreed to the following resolutions submitted by Mr. Broadus.

Whereas, time-honored usage, and the noblest feelings of the human heart have, at all times, prompted mankind to pay a tribute of respect to the departed worth, and to perpetuate, by solemn records and other suitable testimonials, the high estimation in which they held the virtues and deeds of those who have become their country's benefactors;

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition to erect, at Washington City, by the generous offerings of a grateful people, the most eminent commemorative of his civil and military fame.

A BRIEF REPORT. - A committee on the state of religion in one of the New England Associations, deviating from the usually prolix style of documents on that subject, presented the following:

THE BEREAVED. - To the man from whom death has torn every green tie which bound him to existence as to a blessing; who passed thro' life with the corroding knowledge, that in the period earth there is no one to care for him;

Faith is the spring of all energetic action. Men throw their souls into objects only because they believe them to be attainable and worth pursuit.

A Good Resolution.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, on Monday week, we are gratified to notice the introduction of the following resolution. It is high time that those who go to Richmond to represent the interests of the State, should either remain and discharge the duties of the office, or else not be suffered to fatten on the public crib.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of the passage of a law authorizing and requiring the Clerk of the House of Delegates, before he shall grant his certificate of pay to the members of the same to require of them a statement of the number of days they have been absent from the service of the House, and make a deduction accordingly from their pay, except such absence was caused by sickness.

Beginning of the Year in Various Nations. The Chaldee and Egyptian years were dated from the autumnal equinox. The ecclesiastical year of the Jews began in the spring; but in civil affairs they retain the epoch of the Egyptian year.

A TALK WITH YOUNG MEN. Under this heading the N. Y. Tribune has some sound and logical remarks, a portion of which we extract for the benefit of our readers, to whom they are particularly directed.

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MEMORY.

"The sweet to remember! I would not forego The charm which the Past o'er the Present can throw. For all the gay visions that Fancy may weave In her web of illusions, that shines to deceive."

"The sweet to remember! When storms are abroad, We see in the rainbow, the promise of God: The day may be broken, - but far in the west, In vermilion and gold, sinks the sun to his rest; With smiles like the morning he passeth away; Thus the beams of delight on the spirit can play."

"The sweet to remember! And night can't destroy The balm-breathing comfort, the laugh, the joy, Which spring from that fountain to gladden our way; When the changeful and fallacious hours or betwixt, I would not forget: though my thoughts should be dark: O'er the ocean of life, I look back from my bark; And I see the low Eden where once I was blissed, A type and promise of heavenly rest."

Miscellaneous.

The Right Kind of a Wife. A New York editor says he had an introduction last week, to the heroine of the following sketch: Mr. C. a merchant now residing in Philadelphia, who formerly lived in rather an extravagant style, was in the habit every Monday morning, of giving his wife a certain sum of money for the maintenance of her household expenses.

A Tale of Woe. It was one of those cold, blustering evenings, so common to our climate, when the winds blow strongly from the north-east, accompanied with snow and sleet, one of those nights on which the good housewife, as she closes the evening shutters, often exclaims, "Why the poor wretches to-night," and the tender-hearted sister pines for those who have no home; when just as Mr. C. and his family had seated themselves around their evening fire, the father reading the weekly news, the mother and daughter employing themselves at the needle, a slight knock was heard at the door.

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Pride.

"He that hath a proud woman for his wife, is like an oak begirt with ivy, for he suffers himself to be embraced by that which will bring him to ruin."

The above sentence is going the rounds of the papers - The sentiment which it embodies is false. Many a man has been prevented from grovelling all his lifetime in the dust, by the pride of the woman he married. - Boston Journal.

There are so many varieties of pride, that the writers above quoted would do well to define their respective meanings more distinctly before prosecuting the argument. They are both correct, for each takes the word in a different sense. The reprehensible and ruinous pride of the first, is that miserable feeling which is always thinking of what Mr. Grundy will say. The false pride that must keep up appearances at any cost - the pride that must have a fine house, fine clothes, an expensive table, costly amusements when the means are inadequate to the pride that belongs to debt and never pays if it can avoid it, and does not hesitate virtually to defraud the poor creditor of his rightful dues for the purpose of appearing to advantage in the eyes of the world - this is a mean pride - the most common; but vilest of all that is called pride - the pride that will not speak to honest poverty in the street for the fear of losing caste.

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CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-Ninth Congress—First Session.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1846.

The Senate did not sit to-day, having adjourned to Saturday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Cunningham, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce a series of resolutions claiming all that portion of Oregon designated by the resolutions of Mr. Hanegan, in the Senate, and setting forth that inasmuch as no compromise ought to be accepted which includes the surrender of any portion of the territory so designated, and as negotiations have ceased, therefore it is the imperative duty of Congress to take such measures as will fully protect our citizens who may emigrate to Oregon, and for the maintenance of our title, etc.

Objection being made, a motion was made to suspend the rules, so that the resolutions might be considered.

The vote was, yeas 75, nays 89, which not being two-thirds, the resolutions were not received.

Mr. Davis made an ineffectual motion to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the Oregon bill of Mr. Douglas, and that its several parts be referred to appropriate committees.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed from the first to the second Tuesday in January.

After a very tedious debate relative to the publication of the 10th volume of the laws of the United States, the several standing committees were called upon for reports.

A bill was reported from the military committee providing for two regiments of riflemen. A motion being made to make it the special order of the day for Tuesday week, and to refer it to a committee of the whole, a long and animated debate arose, in which Messrs. Holmes and Douglas were more than equal to the occasion, and the propriety of first giving the year's notice that we wish to terminate the joint occupancy.

Mr. Adams contended that the very first thing to be done would be to give the year's notice. Until that should be done, he would oppose any increase of the army or navy, or any other preparation for war. His firm opinion was that there is at present no danger of a war, nor could there be till the expiration of the year's notice. He was for giving that notice immediately, and after its expiration, he would be the first to go for taking possession of the whole of Oregon. This declaration was received by tremendous cheering from all parts of the House.

After further consideration of a similar character, which were received with great applause, he gave it as his firm belief, that if Great Britain should construe our notice as a cause of war, then there would be but one party in the country, and he would prophesy that the Oregon question would very soon be settled, and not only Oregon, but all the British possessions in this continent would quickly be subjected to the same process. (Great cheering.)

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Adams said he had heard from his quarters that the majority of the committee on foreign affairs did not intend to report the notice.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, the chairman of the committee, said that no person had been authorized to make any such statement.

Mr. Adams reported that he had heard it from so many sources, that he thought it very probable, and if the report should be delayed much longer, he should believe it. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Holmes contended that the passage of the bill of Mr. Douglas, now in committee of the whole, and which provides for the occupation of the territory forthwith, would be a declaration of war. He desired first to see whether the House would pass that bill. If it did, he was willing to go, not for dollars, but for millions and millions of dollars. His opinion was, however, that the notice ought first to be given.

No question was taken when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Niles, from the joint select committee on printing, reported a bill to regulate the price of printing.

He also reported a bill to establish post routes in Texas.

There being nothing on the table which required action, the Senate immediately adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States forthwith cause notice to be given to the Government of Great Britain, that the convention between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the Territory of Oregon, the 6th of August, 1827, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated twelve months after the expiration of the said term, conformably to the 2d article of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827.

The resolution having been twice read, and a minority report received, Mr. Ingersoll moved the reference of the resolution to a committee of the whole, and that it be made the special order of the day for the first Monday in February.

A motion having been made to amend the motion by inserting "to-morrow," a long discussion took place on points of order.

Mr. Giddings having got the floor gave his views on the merits of the case. He said the question of notice involved the most important questions. This being the case we were bound to pause and to look forward to the probable consequences. He went on to tell how that within the last year the balance of power had been changed from the free to the slave holding States. The slave holding oligarchy now exercised dominion over the best interests of the country. Having thus placed ourselves at the disposal of this power, we stood in a very different position to what we did last year. Under these circumstances it became the duty of the people he represented to maintain the rights which had been voted away from them. Having destroyed the balance of power, he called upon the majority to restore it.

The progress of the slave holding power was in his opinion destined to overthrow this Republic.

Mr. Chipman called to order on the ground that Mr. Giddings was talking about a dissolution of the Union, which was treasonable, and that his object was at this time to throw a fire-brand into the House, by broaching a subject which was not legitimate to the question.

Mr. Giddings was suffered to proceed. With regard to the notice to Great Britain, he believed it would result in war. If he were put to his choice, he would however infinitely prefer war to being in a state of subjection to the slaveholding power. He had but two sons, but he would rather see their blood poured out in the field of battle than to see them sullenly submitting to the slaveholding oligarchy.

He told what a bad effect a war with England would have on the commercial interests of the New England States. He next showed that although the manufacturing interests of New England and the agricultural interest of the West would be benefited by a war, yet it would be ruinous to the cotton interest of the South. He also reminded the House that the British would make it a war of emancipation. They would set free the slave population of the South, and would restore to them the rights which God and nature have given to them. (Here Mr. H. was again loudly called to order by several members, while others hoped that he would be let alone and suffer to "blow out.") He then told how, when this day of tribulation should come to the upholders of slavery, and come it would from the slave population, that God would laugh at their calamity and mock when their fear came. After further remarks, he repeated that he was in favor of the notice, as he infinitely preferred a war to the present subjection to the slave power. A war would, he believed, give this country both the Canadian and New Brunswick. This would restore the balance of power to the free States.

Mr. McDowell next took the floor, and got on his speech, which he was about to make on Sat-

urday. He said when the time should come to vote on this subject, he would be found standing up for the rights of his country, whether there was to be war or no war. Alluding to the annexation of Texas, he said that act we had checked the proudest power in the world—arrested her rapid march over the world. He then took up the argument of Mr. Giddings, and controverted it in a very forcible and marvellous manner. He (Mr. McDowell) would be hailed into opposition to this measure because, in case of war, the British Regiments from the West Indies would overrun the South. He hoped they would not be intimidated by any fear of that kind, for the South might depend upon the aid of thousands of strong arms from the North, who would fly to sustain their brethren of the South. After further remarks of this character, he went into a history of the Oregon question, and said the late letter of Mr. Buchanan placed our rights beyond dispute, and that any county court lawyer could understand it.

Mr. Rhett made an eloquent speech, in which he contended that it is our interest not to give the notice, as we have nothing to gain but everything to lose by such a course. All we wanted was time. We could get Oregon or anything else in time. He advised that the joint occupancy should continue, so that our population in Oregon might increase until such time as we could successfully retain the territory. He argued that Congress has no power to move in this matter, as it properly belongs to the Executive, on whom the responsibility of a war ought to rest.

Mr. Sims, of Missouri, followed. He was for the whole of Oregon or none, now or never. He took the ground that nothing was to be gained by negotiation with such a country as Great Britain. Experience had shown that. He scouted the idea that this country could be whipped even by all the combined powers of Europe. He said the people of Missouri would take care of that, and as for the difficulty of taking provisions to Oregon there were none. The people of Missouri would load their oxen, and the ox-drivers would take their whips and whip her Majesty's subjects, out of the territory. When he concluded, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Cameron from the committee on public buildings, reported a joint resolution, authorizing the Washington monument committee to erect a statue to Washington, on any part of the public grounds that may be chosen by the President. It lies over.

Mr. Sevier, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill authorizing the payment to Texas of the sum due her, arising out of the disbanding of her troops by the United States, when she became an independent State.

A message was received from the President, relative to the powers of the territorial judges of Florida.

The Senate then went into an executive session and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The first business was the consideration of the motion relative to the joint resolutions reported yesterday, from the committee on foreign affairs, authorizing the President forthwith to give the Oregon notice to Great Britain.

Mr. McConnell, before the debate was resumed, asked leave to offer resolutions relative to the extension of our laws, &c., over Ireland, but the House refused to consider them.

Mr. Hilliard having the floor, replied to the remarks of Mr. Winthrop on Saturday. He contended that our title is not so dubious as was represented by that gentleman. He, Mr. H., believed that there was not a single break in our title to the whole of Oregon from the 40d up to 54d 40m.

The motion to make the resolution the special order for the first Monday in February, was negative—yeas 102, nays 68—not two-thirds. The resolution was then referred to a committee of the whole, and the House went into committee and then adjourned.

Mr. Bowler replied to the speech of Mr. Rhett yesterday, and controverted nearly all the positions taken by that gentleman.

Mr. Yancy next obtained the floor, but it being dinner time, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

From the N. O. Bulletin, Dec. 24.

Dreadful Steamboat Accident.

The steamer Diamond, Capt. McConnell, which arrived in port last evening, reports that at about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst., the steamer Belle Zane, Capt. Brazier, from Pittsburg, bound to this port, struck a snag, twelve miles below the mouth of White river, and immediately sunk, the cabin separating from the hull. The Diamond took on board, at two points on the Arkansas side, sixteen of the persons who had been on the Belle Zane, and carried them to Napoleon, where the remainder of those saved, who landed on the Arkansas side, assembled. They represented that the passengers and crew numbered ninety persons, and that over fifty of them were saved. The greater number of the passengers were asleep at the time the accident occurred, and unable to secure even their clothes, and had only such covering as they could draw from the cabin after it had separated from the hull.

The night being very cold, many who reached the shore died after having been landed, from the effects of their exposure.

The following are the only names of those which were lost that had been ascertained: Mr. Brower, lady and child, of Zanewsville, Ohio, and Robert Rymes, of Newport, Ky., who died after reaching the shore. The captain and crew all landed safely. The Diamond brought down a number of passengers, and landed them at various points on the river, the names of none of them are recollected. Mr. John P. Nesale came as far as this city. The mate, Mr. Monroe, David Horn, the engineer, and the carpenter, whose name is not stated, it is said exerted themselves most energetically in saving the passengers, and at the risk of their own lives. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The cargo consisted of 250 bbls. flour, the property of Mr. Bowen; 300 empty barrels, marked C. B. & Co.; 300 sacks corn, shipped by D. Watson at New Madrid; 236 sacks oats; 43 barrels beans, and 55 barrels potatoes, consigned to Fellows, Johnson & Co. The U. S. Mail from Louisville, Memphis and the mouth of the Ohio, was also lost.

The latest accounts of this melancholy disaster lead us to suppose that the number of persons who were drowned or died from exposure, is from 16 to 20.

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Speech of the Hon. Henry Bedinger.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, 30th ult., as to the reference of certain resolutions from the Legislature of Massachusetts, proposing alterations and amendments in our Naturalization laws, the Hon. HENRY BEDINGER, Representative from this Congressional District, spoke in substance as follows:—

Mr. Bedinger said that it had been with great diffidence, and not without some reluctance, that he had prevailed on himself to take part in the present discussion; and he should have avoided doing so could he have believed it to be in strict accordance with his duty. But, after what he had heard, and after the turn which this debate had taken, and especially after the enunciation of some of the doctrines which had been avowed by the advocates of the resolutions, and particularly after the eloquent and beautiful remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Levin,) whose absence he less regretted as he meant to speak in his praise, he was compelled to contribute his little mite of opposition, not so much to the motion itself for a select committee, as to the sentiments embodied in the resolutions, and to the doctrines avowed by their advocates. He said that the remarks of the gentleman from Philadelphia, (Mr. Levin,) were beautiful and eloquent. John Randolph had once said on that floor that whoever could hold that body in silent and respectful attention was an orator. Certainly, in John Randolph's acceptance of the term, the gentleman from Pennsylvania was an orator; for rarely no man had listened to with more profound attention than he; and while Mr. B. was listening to the streams of eloquence which he had poured upon the House, he felt that his spirit abroad in all the hills and valleys of this broad land which would laugh down all opposition to it, Mr. B. would venture his own poor prophecy, and if he possessed any reputation, would venture it all on the result, that when a few more summers come and gone, the cause would have gone down quietly to the tomb of the Capulets—would have sunk into oblivion, to be heard of no more. It must go down. And why? Not because it had not giant arms reared in its defence, and not because hundreds of worthy and excellent men had not devoted themselves to it heart and soul. No; but because it wanted the spirit of vitality which alone could render it immortal; because it was not based on any one principle by which the condition of the human race might be improved; because it was selfish in its origin; because the voice of humanity came out against it; and because it was without justice or right to sustain it.

What did the gentleman who advocated this cause desire? They wished so to modify our naturalization laws as to extend the period of probation, and deprive foreigners coming among us of rights which they now possessed, and thus to check emigration. Their cry from one end of the land to the other was that the institutions of the country were in danger from the presence of the foreigner. He, Mr. B., believed that there was not a single break in our title to the whole of Oregon from the 40d up to 54d 40m.

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From the N. O. Bulletin, Dec. 24.

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The steamer Diamond, Capt. McConnell, which arrived in port last evening, reports that at about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst., the steamer Belle Zane, Capt. Brazier, from Pittsburg, bound to this port, struck a snag, twelve miles below the mouth of White river, and immediately sunk, the cabin separating from the hull. The Diamond took on board, at two points on the Arkansas side, sixteen of the persons who had been on the Belle Zane, and carried them to Napoleon, where the remainder of those saved, who landed on the Arkansas side, assembled. They represented that the passengers and crew numbered ninety persons, and that over fifty of them were saved. The greater number of the passengers were asleep at the time the accident occurred, and unable to secure even their clothes, and had only such covering as they could draw from the cabin after it had separated from the hull.

The night being very cold, many who reached the shore died after having been landed, from the effects of their exposure.

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considered as trifling with a solemn subject, if he declared that it reminded him of the case of a respectable old maid, who, after having all her life been glad to borrow a washing-tub from her neighbor, had at length that useful article of domestic industry presented to her, and in the fulness of her joy exclaimed, "Well, well, I have been borrowing all my life, but from this time forth, with the blessing of God, I'll neither borrow nor lend." Could gentlemen perceive no analogy between the cases? We had all been foreigners once, unless indeed, like Randolph of Roanoke, we had derived our descent from the aborigines, and throughout all our national existence had been well pleased to borrow aid from abroad; and now that we had become strong and able to stand alone, now that we had procured a tub of our own, were we going, Dogenes like, and swear we would never borrow nor lend? No, the danger of our institutions did not spring from this class of persons; but might there might be men among ourselves—God grant they might be few—who, in the hope of personal advantage, and to advance the schemes of personal ambition, would not refuse to plunge their daggers into the Constitution. There were political Goths among us who would destroy our Government and tear down the fairest fabric ever reared by human hands, for the sake of the fragments of *disjecta membra* of brass and of iron of which it was composed; like those Romans, who could rejoice that a body was cast on the funeral pile, because they were to inherit the wretched garments it had worn. Yes, there might be such men amongst us; but, credit him, they were not to be found among the naturalized Americans. Let gentlemen look for them in other quarters, and throw in their safeguard elsewhere; our rank, our most threatening dangers, proceed from a party on whom foreign influence worked wonders; who looked with eager anxiety to all that passed on the other side of the water; who listened for the growlings of the British lion, and trembled at his every snarl; who gathered their motives of action from abroad, and who looked to a foreign land for all they desired or hoped—a party who could justify foreign interference in American affairs, who could see nothing wrong, nothing to deprecate, nothing to resent when Great Britain and other European Powers stretched out their hands to meddle with negotiations between sovereign States, and set limits to our acquisition of territory; a party who could look quietly on or smile and applaud when the Government of Great Britain, with armed hand, could cram a poisoned drug down the throats of a weak and unoffending people, and when the injustice was resisted, could, at residence, amidst seas of blood and carnage. This was the quarter from which our danger was to come, if it ever should.

Notwithstanding the confident prediction which they had heard, that the course of this cause was still onward, and that there was a spirit abroad in all the hills and valleys of this broad land which would laugh down all opposition to it, Mr. B. would venture his own poor prophecy, and if he possessed any reputation, would venture it all on the result, that when a few more summers come and gone, the cause would have gone down quietly to the tomb of the Capulets—would have sunk into oblivion, to be heard of no more. It must go down. And why? Not because it had not giant arms reared in its defence, and not because hundreds of worthy and excellent men had not devoted themselves to it heart and soul. No; but because it wanted the spirit of vitality which alone could render it immortal; because it was not based on any one principle by which the condition of the human race might be improved; because it was selfish in its origin; because the voice of humanity came out against it; and because it was without justice or right to sustain it.

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MONDAY, Jan. 6th, 1846.

SENATE.—The Senate re-assembled to-day. A quorum being present, the bills from the House of Delegates, to the number of 46, together with several resolutions, were read and committed to their appropriate Committees.

The resolution for the election of Councillor on Wednesday, the 7th instant, was laid on the table on the motion of Mr. THOMPSON of Kanawha.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—The following resolutions were presented and adopted: By Mr. FLOOD. That the Committee for Courts of Justice enquire into the expediency of so modifying the laws of this Commonwealth, as to allow owners and occupiers of mills to serve on grand juries.

By Mr. BRAUNER. That the Committee for Courts of Justice enquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill to give single justices of peace the jurisdiction in cases of damages, when the amount claimed does not exceed ten dollars.

On motion of Mr. LONG, the resolution submitted by him on the 24th ult. was taken up and agreed to as follows: Resolved, That the Second Auditor furnish this House the amount of money that has been expended in the different sections of this Commonwealth for objects of internal improvements; 1st, below tide-water; 2d, from tide-water to the Blue Ridge; 3d, from the Blue Ridge to the Alleghany; and 4th, beyond the Alleghany Mountains.

Petitions, &c., were presented and referred: By Mr. WALL, of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company, asking legislative relief. By Mr. TOWNER, of the Charity Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at Harper's Ferry, for an act to authorize them to hold a limited amount of real and personal estate.

By Mr. CATHER, of citizens of Frederick county, on the subject of Education.

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN.

Friday Morning, January 9, 1846.

Speech of the Hon. Henry Bedinger. We invite attention to the substance of Mr. Bedinger's remarks, on the resolutions from the Legislature of Massachusetts, proposing certain alterations in our Naturalization laws. We had hoped to receive the Speech in full, either as furnished by the gentleman himself, or through the columns of the "Congressional Globe," but have been disappointed as yet, and therefore give our readers the mere outlines, as reported in the "Intelligencer." The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, thus refers to the "first Congressional effort" of our young, yet able and talented Representative:

"Mr. Bedinger's speech, (his first Congressional effort) was admirable, as was testified by the earnest attention he received from the House.—The members crowded around his seat during its delivery, and after he concluded, many stepped forward to congratulate him. He has made a better and more lasting impression than any other new member has managed to make, as yet. The resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature were fully referred to the committee on the Judiciary, without division."

Measures in Progress. The Charleston Courier thinks, "indications are apparent that the vexed question of the Tariff will also be settled during the present session of Congress in such a manner as to meet the reasonable demands of the Southern section of the Union."

Its Washington correspondent gives the following gratifying sketch of what the country may look for from a Republican Administration. Had Mr. Clay been elected, what would Texas now be? A foreign State. Could we have hoped for the least modification of the Tariff? The Republican party should feel a deep sense of gratitude for the salutary effects of Republican measures, conducted by honest and able men.

"A treaty is on foot here between Prussia and the United States, which promises mutually great commercial advantages."

"The next packet from England will bring the intelligence that India corn from the United States is made duty free. This is but the beginning of a system that promises great advantages to the people of the U. S."

"There is now scarcely a doubt that Congress will, at this session, reduce and essentially modify the Tariff of 1843. There is a majority of twenty-five in favor of the measure in the House, independently of the Pennsylvania members."

"Really, it would seem that the time of 'free trade and low duties, and an economical administration of the government' is about to come a result hitherto more desired than expected."

"The Oregon Question. Our Congressional Reports, will be found to give an interesting detail as to the proceedings in regard to the Oregon Question. The views of Mr. Adams, so frankly expressed, have produced considerable sensation, and will cause a fluttering among the anti-Oregon Whigs, particularly at the North."

"Our subscribers at Middletown in this County, have failed to receive the package of papers intended for that place last week, as well as the one previous, until Monday, though forwarded from here by the mail of Friday. Their complaints have much annoyed us, and as there is gross negligence somewhere, we hope a remedy may be applied."

The Texas Question. The London Chronicle, thus compliments the sagacity displayed by Mr. Polk, in the management of the Annexation question:—"That immense question, the annexation of Texas, which seemed so difficult to solve that it frightened the boldest men and parties, has been achieved by Mr. Polk in a trice. The activity of English envoys, the suppleuess of the French, the efforts of the most able and most eloquent partisans at home, all pointing at and working against annexation! All these obstacles have

Military Promotion. "Atalak Adah," the Washington correspondent...

KEEP YOUR EYES ON TEXAS.—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Texas...

FROM MEXICO.—Letters have been received in New Orleans, via the Delta, from Mexico...

GREAT FIRE IN TURKEY.—We learn by the last English papers, that a fire broke out in the town of the Dardanelles...

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A train of cars on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad run off on Saturday...

NEW YORK MYSTERIES.—The mysteries of New York increase. In the papers of Monday, it is announced that the arm of a female was picked up in the street...

TRIBUTE TO THE REFORM.—This individual, says the N. O. Jeffersonian of the 13th ult., has elucidated the pursuit of justice...

Sabbath School Exhibition. Mr. Enron.—Believing that you are interested in the various benevolent institutions...

At the residence of his father, in Berkeley county, on the 27th ult. of Mr. SAMUEL MORGAN HEDGES...

At the residence of Mrs. ANNA H. STUART, on the 29th ult. of her son, GEORGE H. STUART...

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50,000 WANTED. THE advertiser wishes to get on loan, for three or five years, \$5,000. Security will be given by mortgage or deed of trust...

LOST. BETWEEN Harpers-Ferry and Charlestown, December 20th, a black SILK VELVET RETICULE...

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NEGROES FOR SALE. WILL be offered for sale, before the door of the Court-house of Jefferson County...

Winchester Female Academy. THE TENTH ANNUAL TERM of this Seminary will commence the first Monday in January, 1846.

For Board and lodging per session of five months: Tuition in the English branches \$25 00

ESTRAY SHEEP. STRAYED from the farm of Mrs. Ranson, near Charlestown, about the 1st of October last,

SIX CENTS REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th November last, an indebted apprentice to the Cabinet-Making Business, named PETER RINGER,

PUBLIC SALE. I WILL sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at my Tan-yard, near Snickers-Ferry, in Clarke county,

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE. Consisting of a Mahogany Sideboard; Bureau, Secretary, Tables, Chairs;

A Valuable Jefferson Farm. BY virtue of the provisions of the last will and testament of the late William Worthington, deceased,

TO OUR LITERARY READERS. Our Book Table is now furnished with Periodicals, Albums, Annals, Papers, &c.,

A Caution to the Public. CERTAIN man, named Bails M'Coin, stole my Iron-gray Mare, Saddle and Bridle,

SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS. No. 8, Light St., Baltimore.

DR. STRAITH. HAS been appointed by Madame Bertrix, of Philadelphia, sole agent for the sale of her Uterine Supporters, for the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Loudoun, Clarke and Frederick.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Mrs. Mary Timberlake, are requested to come forward and settle up.

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COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC FOR 1846. Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday

January table with days of the week and numbers.

February table with days of the week and numbers.

March table with days of the week and numbers.

April table with days of the week and numbers.

May table with days of the week and numbers.

June table with days of the week and numbers.

July table with days of the week and numbers.

August table with days of the week and numbers.

September table with days of the week and numbers.

October table with days of the week and numbers.

November table with days of the week and numbers.

December table with days of the week and numbers.

January table with days of the week and numbers.

February table with days of the week and numbers.

Table with columns and numbers.

Table with columns and numbers.

Table with columns and numbers.

Table with columns and numbers.

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The Humorist.

OUR TRAGEDY. The Rev. E. Percy Howe, D. D., editor of the Dollar Democrat, has been arrested at home from New Orleans and has perpetrated the following outrage upon the feelings of his subscribers:

Come ye signers, proud and lowly, Rich and ragged, lean and fat, Come and form of what you owe me For the Dollar Democrat.

The Parson's anxious to receive it, Ah! he sadly needs the drink; Every dollar bright, believe it, Due for paper, rent and ink. Pray don't hesitate, ye signers, Send, O send, the silver shiners!

EXTRAORDINARY WILL. A short time since, the will of John Hedger, Esq., was proved in District Court.

THE LOST PIE.—It was many years ago that a middle aged matron and her maiden sister, on the approach of Thanksgiving were in the midst of preparation for that annual festival.

THE WAY TO RAISE THE CIDER.—We are told that not long since, a man living on Petticoat Hill, in ... and who, by the way, is a dear lover of cider, when he can get nothing stronger, got up one morning as dry as dust, and no cider.

THE BAR shall at all times be supplied with the choicest liquors, for the accommodation of the public.

HEADACHE REMEDY, FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE. THIS distressing complaint may be cured by using one bottle of Soph's Sick Headache Remedy, which has cured thousands of the worst cases.

MOTHER WIT.—A stingy husband threw the blame of the lawlessness of his children in company by saying his wife always "gives them her own way."

A certain preacher was leading forth to a somewhat wearied congregation, when he "lifted up his eyes" to the gallery, and beheld a youngster pelting the people below with chestnuts.

THE best cure for hard times is, to cheat the doctor by being temperate, the lawyer by keeping out of debt, the demagogue by voting for honest men, and poverty by being industrious.

GOOD company and good conversation are the very signs of virtue.

MORE ANNEXATION.—The Mexican Society for uniting the North American Republics, met in the city of Mexico, last month, and passed the following resolution:

A sensible writer observes that those who pay compliments, seldom pay any thing else.

"Rock the cradle," is now rendered, "agitate the responsibility."

"Shad."—They had Shad in Savannah on the 20th ult.

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

JOHN BLAIR HOGE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Martindale, Berkeley County, Virginia.

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, in Jefferson county, Va., will continue to practice in the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke counties.

W. M. 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.

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.

W. M. 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.

CARTER'S HOTEL. WHITE-MOUSE. 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.

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.

THE BAR shall at all times be supplied with the choicest liquors, for the accommodation of the public.

HEADACHE REMEDY, FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE. THIS distressing complaint may be cured by using one bottle of Soph's Sick Headache Remedy, which has cured thousands of the worst cases.

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.

Pink Syrup for Coughs or Colds, INFLUENZA, Sore Throats and Weak Lungs. This preparation, which has been so celebrated years back, for the cure of this distressing complaint, is now offered to the public for the low price of fifty cents a bottle.

Black 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.

NEW STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THE undersigned having purchased the Stock of Goods of Wm. A. Snavels, 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 low for CASH, or on the usual credit to responsible buyers.

BROAD CLOTHS: 6-4 plain and figured BEAVER CLOTHS of all colors; 6-4 PILOT, very superior; 6-4 Gold-mixed do.; Cambric Cloth, a new article.

History.—Long and Half Hose of all descriptions; Gun Brass, black and fig'd Satin and Bombazine STOCKS, also, black Gros'd 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.

Robbons.—A large assortment; Ladies Silk Tassels, Silk and Cotton Bindings; Old Silk, Silk Sewings, Patent Thread; Spool Cotton, Cotton Ball, Laps; Pins, Needles, &c.;

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.

DIAMOND POINTED PENS. A FEW of these splendid Diamond pointed Pens, entirely a new article, at

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 have been selected with care, and can be sold as low as same qualities can be had elsewhere.

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 Tremors, Palpitation of the Heart; also Liver Complaint and Affections of the Kidneys.

CONSUMPTION of a tuberculous 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.

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

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

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

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

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

East India Hair Dye, FOR COLORING THE HAIR PERFECTLY BLACK OR BROWN. THIS preparation will color the coarsest red or gray hair the most beautiful black or brown.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER, of the best quality, for sale at JOHN H. BEARD'S, Dec. 5, 1845.

Heavy Coarse Boots, for sale by F. DUNNINGTON, Dec. 20.

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, Coats, Sack Coats, Over Coats, Cloaks, Pants, Vests, Shirts and Drawers.

This Way for Bargains! A 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.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Dyestuffs. THE undersigned is now receiving and opening one of the best selected assortments of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, &c. ever offered in this market.

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 Eye.

COFFEE, 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.

Ladies' Stockings. LAMB'S Wool, Alpaca, Merino, Worsted, and Cotton, black and white, of various qualities—also a few pairs real English Silk, very heavy and good, for sale very low.

HEAD-ACHE. THE Salve has cured persons of the Head-Ache of 12 years' standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

CONSUMPTION. I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

Consumption, Liver Complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling of the hair, or the other ailments always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

SORE EYES. The inflammation and disease always lies back of the ball of the eye, in the socket. Hence, the virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of the inflammation, or it will do little good.

WORMS. There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

RHEUMATISM. It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

CAUTION. As the All-Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co. are written with a pen upon every label.

Now, we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

A supply of the Ointment received and for sale by JOHN P. BROWN, Charlestown. H. S. FORNEY, Shepherdstown. J. W. & B. R. BOYD, Martinsburg. Oct. 3, 1845—cowlly.



INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body.

Insensible Perspiration. This means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the life."

TO give some idea of the amount of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION, we will state, that the learned Dr. Levermore, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach passed off by this means.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwheals mankind with coughs, colds and consumptions.—Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

McAlister's All-Healing Ointment, or the World's Salve has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether distressed slightly or severely.

It has POWER to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heals them.

It is a REMEDY which sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a REMEDY that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But we say once for all, that this Ointment will reach the lungs quicker than any medicine that can be given internally.

It is a REMEDY that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines.

Consumption, Liver Complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling of the hair, or the other ailments always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

It is equally efficacious—for Burns, it has not its equal in the world—also Excessiveness of every kind; such as Warts, Tumours, Pimples, &c.; it makes clean work of them all.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

As the All-Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co. are written with a pen upon every label.

Now, we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

Baltimore Advertisements.

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

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

COULSON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO WILLIAM EWACK.) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 4, S. Liberty st., Baltimore.

JOHN WELLS & BENJAMIN F. SHOPE, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 20, Water st., Opposite Chesapeake.

JOSEPH SIMMS & SONS, BALTIMORE STOVE & SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY, Wholesale and Retail, S. E. CORNER OF LUMBARD AND LIGHT STREETS.

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., 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.

SEND ON YOUR ORDERS! SPANGLER & CO., at No. 3 Light st., Baltimore, (Adams' Old Stand) attends to the picking and spicing of OYSTERS in Cans to suit purchasers.

ALLEN PAINE, No. 310 Baltimore street, Baltimore, HAS on hand a large and very general assortment of

Articles for Coach-Makers. AN assortment of handsome Coach Laces, Damask, Raincoat, Patent Leather, Patent Canvass, Indian Rubber Cloth, Draw Cloths, Top Leather, Lamps, Hands, Moss, Elliptic Springs, Turned Axles, Malleable Iron Castings, Oil Cloth Carpets, Boats, Bent Fellows, and a very superior article of

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

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

Just received, pure and undiluted Old Rye Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Pale F. Brandy, Holland Gin, and Wines of every kind. Oct. 31. CRANE & SADLER.

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