

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.

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 discussion 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.

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 he 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.

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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.

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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 this proposed amendment. 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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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 act at residence, amidst seas of blood and carnage. This was the quarter from which our danger was to come, if ever it 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,

The Humorist.

OUR TRAGEDY. The Rev. E. Percy Howe, D. D., editor of the Dollar Democrat, has lately arrived 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 my 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, rest and ink.

Pray don't hesitate, ye signers, Send, O send, the silver shiners! Quickly, cast ye, or we sink!

EXTRAORDINARY WILL. A short time since, the will of John Hedges, Esq., was proved in Doctors' Commons. The following is a verbatim copy of this extraordinary, and, we believe, unparalleled document.—LONDON FATHER.

The fifth day of May, Being any day, And to hyp not inclined, But of vigorous mind, And my body in health,

And I think my brother, Because I foresaw That my brethren in Law, If I did not take care, Would come in for their share,

And I do so intend, Till my manners are mended, And of that God knows, there's no sign, I do therefore enjoin,

And do strictly command, On which witness my hand, That should I have any, Be brought into hot pot; And I give and devise,

As much as I may, To the son of my mother, My own dear brother, To have and to hold, All my right and good, As the affectionate pledges Of his brother—John Hedges.

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 the city of New York, was a dear lover of cider, when he can get nothing stronger, got up one morning as dry as dust, and no cider.

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

JOHN BLAIR HOGE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MARTINSBURG, Berkeley County, Virginia. WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan, &c.

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

A. J. O'BANNON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. HAVING settled permanently in Charlestown, in 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.

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 other Hotels.

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.

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.

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

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.

Negro Boots and Shoes. ON hand, a large lot of extra large size and heavy Negro Boots, double soled, of the best leather at the low price of \$2.50. Also, good heavy Boots for \$1.50, with a good assortment of strong Shoes, for sale by E. M. AISQUITH.

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

New and Sensible Goods, which we pledge ourselves to sell low for CASH, or on the usual credit to responsible buyers.—The following Goods comprise a part of our stock, namely: Blue, blue-black, black, brown, dalia and invisible green, West of England, French and American BROAD CLOTHS;

6-4 plain and figured BEAVER CLOTHS of all colors; 6-4 PILOT, very superior; 6-4 Gold-mixed do.; Cambric Cloth, a new article. CASIMERE—4-4 French Casimere, plain and figured, new style; 7-8 do., superior; 7-8 Gold-mixed do.; 7-8 blue and black do.; SATINETTS—A large assortment, all colors and prices;

VESTINGS.—A magnificent assortment of new and elegant styles Silk, Satin, Cashmere, black and figured Velvets, Medium and low priced Vestings. A large assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves.

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

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

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.

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

"In Pulmonary Consumption it can be used with confidence, being applicable to every form of that disease, and I consider it a medicine well worthy the attention of physicians, and exempt from the imputation of empiricism."

Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1844. M. D. A fresh supply of the above celebrated Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha, received and for sale by E. M. AISQUITH, Dec. 12, 1845—2066m. Charlestown.

Cash for Negroes. THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and likely. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give him a call before selling, as he will pay the very highest cash prices.

He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charlestown. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to. WILLIAM CROW, Charlestown, Dec. 5, 1845.

New Goods and Great Bargains! THE undersigned has just received from the Eastern markets, an additional supply of NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS in his line, which, with his previous stock on hand, makes his assortment full and complete.

Among his assortment may be found—Dress Cloths, from \$3 to \$12 per yard; Vestings, from 75 cts to \$4 per yard; Sattinets, from 60 cts to \$1.50 per yard; Also, Scarfs, Cravats, Pocket Hdks., Gloves, Bosoms, Suspensers, Socks, &c.

Ready-made Clothing, such as Dress Coats, Frock Coats, Coatees, Sack Coats, Over Coats, Cloaks, Pants, Vests, Shirts and Drawers. Coats from \$3 to \$30; Pants from \$1.50 to \$10; Vests from \$1.50 to \$5; Shirts from 50 cts to \$2.50; and in short, nearly every thing usually kept in a Merchant Tailor and Ready-made Clothing Establishment.

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

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS! AT JAMES CLOTHING'S MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, Gentlemen of all tastes may be pleased. He has a Choice Assortment of Cloths, Casimeres and Vestings, Also, Sattinets, of a superior quality and very cheap.

The Goods that I now offer, have been selected with the greatest possible care, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. They consist in part of Blue, Black and Invisible Cloths—French, English and American; Beaver Tweeds—a prime article for Over-Coats, at a low price;

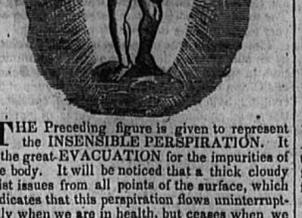
Plain Black, Ribbed and Cross-barred Casimeres; Very fine French Casimeres; Plain Black Satin, plain and figured Velvet and Merino Vestings; A variety of Plaid Lining for Coats and Cloaks.

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

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. They are all fresh, and have been selected with great care. A call from those in want is respectfully solicited.

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

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.



Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes, by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It never requires any internal medicine to cleanse it, as it ALWAYS purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending humors through the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal medicine. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance, steams, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitesimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses, with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION, we will state, that the learned Dr. Leuwenhoek, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuated five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virtuous matter that nature demands should leave the body; and even when this is the case, the blood is so active a principle, that it determines those particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots.

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

It is a REMEDY which sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions. It is a REMEDY that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach. It is a REMEDY that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines.

CONSUMPTION. It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But we say once for all, that this Ointment will reach the lungs quicker than any medicine that can be given internally. Thus, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the system.

I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly. HEAD-ACHE. The Salve has cured persons of the Head-Ache of 12 years' standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

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.

The house has undergone a thorough repair, and no pains nor expense will be spared to render it a desirable abode, to all who may favor us with their support. A. M. HOPKINS, WM. FIELD, Late of Sanderson's, WM. FIELD, Late of Bucks County, Pa. Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—1y.

JOHN WELLS & BENJAMIN F. SHOPE, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 20, Water st., Opposite Chesapeake. RESPECTFULLY inform their old friends in R. Jefferson and the adjoining counties, that they have opened a shop as above, and solicit a call from them. They have now on hand a new and fashionable stock of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. Orders from the Country will be promptly attended to, and their friends in the Valley of Virginia, can have their Cans sent on regularly every morning by the Rail-Road. Terms low. Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—\$5.

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

Articles for Coach-Makers. AN assortment of handsome Coach Laces, Damask, Rattinet, Patent Leather, Patent Canvas, Indian Rubber Cloth, Draw Cloths, Top Leather, Lamps, Bands, Moss, Elastic Springs, Turned Axles, Malleable Iron Castings, Oil Cloth Carpets, Boots, 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. Dealers from the country are invited to call and examine his Stock. Orders promptly attended to. All kinds of PLATING done at the shortest notice. Baltimore, Oct. 17, 1845—4f.

TO PRINTERS. Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Ware-House. THE subscribers have opened a new TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job or Fancy Type, Ink, Cases, Galley, Brass Rule, Steel Column Rule, Composing Sticks, Cases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office. The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of matrices, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. All the Type furnished by us is "hand cast." Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns. N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work. Composition Rollers cast for Printers. COCKCROFT & QVEREND, New York, Sept. 5, 1845—6m. 68 Ann st. Liquors. JUST received, pure and unadulterated 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.