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General Intelligence.

DREAFFUL EFFECTS OF MILLERISM.—A strong feeling seems to be gathering, among the advocates of Millerism, and is expressed in very decided terms, in many directions, in consequence of the madness which it brings upon many who embrace its doctrines. Among other cases, it is stated, by the Palmer (Mass.) Sentinel, that under its effects, Mr. Ebenezer Walker seriously disturbed the congregation of the Methodist Church at Bondville, on Sunday last, by his fanatical ravings and boisterous conduct, which he continued for the greater part of the night, and on the following morning he paraded through the village without any clothing, on his person but a shirt, raving all the time like a maniac. On Wednesday he died, a raving mad man, after vainly attempting to put an end to his own existence! Only last Saturday, says the Sentinel, he was in Palmer village, a sick, healthy and shrewd business man! We also learn that one of the sons of Noah Nelson, recently deceased, of Brimfield, leaped from his bed one night last week and passed through the streets with the cry that "the last trumpet was sounding," in a state of perfect mental insanity.

WHITNEY'S RAILROAD is making a stir in Europe. A correspondent of the Washington Union, writing from Bremen, says he has sent a copy of the gigantic scheme to a member of the German Diet, suggesting that it should be forwarded to the Emperor of Russia, through Count Nesselrode, with the view of inducing him to extend a Railroad from Moscow to the confines of China. A Railroad belting Europe and Asia, and another this continent, would be as good as a Congress of Nations for the preservation of peace, and the promotion of commerce, and the great human family. Corn laws and other restrictions on trade and intercourse would be trodden under foot of the world's great iron horse.

RHODE ISLAND VS. MASSACHUSETTS.—The long-pending law case between Rhode Island and Massachusetts, growing out of a claim set up by the former State against the latter, in 1833, for the possession of nearly one thousand acres of land, is now before the Supreme Court of the United States. The counsel for Massachusetts are Messrs. Chittick and Webster, and for Rhode Island Messrs. Richard S. Randolph and John Whipple. The suit has been in agitation for fourteen years. One of the counsel stated that he had survived half the court in being at its commencement, and all the counsel originally engaged in it.

MORE MURDERS IN THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.—The Cherokee Advocate of the 8th ult. says: The disposition attendant upon Christmas season, has been productive of its usual consequences, and resulted in two or three murders. One of the murders was committed at Mayville, a little place just across the Cherokee line, in the State of Arkansas, which abounds with those dens of degradation, crime and death—whisky shops. On the 24th ult., Charles Duncan killed John Ward, by cutting his throat with a knife—they were both drunk. John Ward killed a man several years ago, by the name of Jordan, near where Evansville now stands. Duncan has made his escape. They were mixed blood Cherokees, and agreed in their political sentiments, being in favor of the "treaty party," so called. On the 25th ult., on Spring Creek, Saline district, Henry Smith, a young man, was killed in a drunken brawl, by Oksqua-lah-ti, who has surrendered himself to the sheriff, and will undergo a trial this day.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—A special committee of the Alabama Legislature, reported a bill prohibiting, under severe penalties, the introduction of slaves by traders or non-residents. The committee complain that the slave population is becoming too numerous for the interest and security of the citizens of the State; and that non-resident planters send their slaves into it, and withdraw the proceeds of their labor to be expended in other States. They further express the fear that, as popular opinion is settling itself against the continuation of slavery in Kentucky, Virginia and other States, they may be overrun with this class of population.

MARRIED IN JAIL.—A professor of music was married in the jail of Locoming county last week. He was committed on a breach of promise, and married the lady for the purpose of getting out of jail; after which he absconded.

Valentine Martin, who killed his sister-in-law in Washington county, Ark., a short time since, has been tried, found guilty, and will be hung on the 28th inst. at Fayetteville. This will be the fourth person hung at that place since the 8th of November.—Memphis Appeal.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The fourth annual report of the births, deaths and marriages in Massachusetts (for 1845) has been published under the direction of the Secretary of State.

The whole number of births, as returned for the year ending May 1st, 1845, is 15,711; of marriages, 4,863; and of deaths, 8,844.

The births appear to be 7,798 males and 7,913 females. There were 241 cases of plural births. Of the marriages, 3,490 were between bachelors and maids, 113 between bachelors and widows, 490 between widowers and maids and 134 between widowers and widows. Among the curious marriages, was one of a young widow of 25 summers with a huxton widow of near 70 winters.

We knew an instance in the interior of Pennsylvania, where an aged maiden of 69 wedded herself to a lad of 20, and lived happily for a week. The parties then quarrelled about a saddle, and the bride died of a broken heart, or of having a master. Some other things occurred to produce discord which we cannot well tell here, but one is too good to keep. She remarked to her physician after the quarrel, that "she never thought men were any great things, and had now discovered she was right!"—Pennsylvaniaian.

Jackson, the American deer, who undertook to run eleven miles in an hour, at New Orleans, for \$20,000, lost the race by ten seconds.

OREGON TERRITORY.

From Mitchell's New Geography of Oregon, &c., 1846.

This important territory extends westward from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean, and from 42d to 54th 40m N. latitude. On the north and on the east, as far south as the 49d, it is bounded by British America, and southward of the 49d on the east by Missouri territory; south by Mexico, and west by the Pacific ocean; it is in length about 880 miles, with an average breadth of 550; area about 480,000 square miles, exceeding the whole of the Southern States in extent by about 30,000 square miles.

Oregon forms a part of the region usually called the North West coast. The latter is considered to include all the western shores of America, northward of lat. 40d N., from the Pacific island to the great dividing ridge of the Rocky Mountains, with the contiguous islands. The coast from Cape Flattery, in about 57d N. lat. southward to lat. 42d N., as well indeed as the entire range of coast, with of Upper and Lower California, is of the character that seamen call iron-bound. It is high and abrupt, being skirted a short distance inland by ranges of mountains, standing as ramparts between the sea and the interior country. The harbors are few and inefficient, and mostly difficult of access, except in the case of the Bay of San Francisco, in Upper California. From Cape Flattery northward, however, the coast assumes a different aspect; the Continent, as well as the larger islands, is indented with innumerable bays, sounds, inlets, and various narrow passages or canals, as they are chiefly called, run up into the interior of the country, forming numerous islands, and containing many fine harbors, that are destined doubtless, at no distant period, to be the seat of an active and busy commerce.

Much of the country is broken and mountainous; on its eastern boundary it is traversed by the Rocky Mountains, many of the peaks of which are estimated at from 10,000 to 16,000 feet in height. The vastness of these mountains the country is divided into three belts or sections, separated from each other by ranges of mountains running nearly parallel with the shores of the Pacific Ocean. The first range, which is about 250 miles westward of the Rocky Mountains, is the Blue Mountain range. The second, which is 200 miles farther west, and from 80 to 110 miles from the coast, is the Cascade or President Range; or the Far West Mountains: its highest peaks are Mount Jefferson, Mount Hood, Mount St. Helens, Mount Rainier, and Mount Baker; some of these are from 12,000 to 14,000 feet in height above the sea.

The region lying between the Rocky and the Blue Mountains is rocky, broken and barren; stupendous mountainous spurs traverse it in all directions, affording but little level ground, and in its most elevated parts snow lies nearly all the year. It rarely rains here, and no dew falls.—The second, or middle section consists, for the most part, of a light sandy soil, in the valleys, a rich alluvion, and barren on the hills. The third section, which lies along the coast, is well adapted for agriculture; most parts of it are well timbered with fir, pine, spruce, oak, poplar, maple, &c. Near the coast, the fir grows to an amazing size; trees from 200 to 280 feet in height, and from 20 to 40 feet in circumference, are not uncommon; and a tree 300 feet high, 216 feet from the ground to its lowest limbs, and 27 feet in diameter at its base, grows some years since near Astoria. This section of the territory is also well adapted for the raising of cattle; they subsist in good condition on the green and dried grass, which is abundant throughout the year.

The climate on the coast of the Pacific is believed to be milder than on the same parallels of latitude on the Atlantic. When Lewis and Clark left this country in March, the prairies were in blossom, and the forwardness of the season seems to have corresponded with that of North Carolina at the same period.

The chief rivers of Oregon are the Columbia and its branches. This noble stream has its head waters near those of the Missouri, and collects its tribute for an extent of ten degrees of latitude along the western dividing ridges of the Rocky Mountains; its course from the head of the north or main branch to the ocean, is about 1200 miles, and by the Sappin or Lewis river, not less than 1100 miles. The principal tributaries are Sappin or Lewis, Clark's or Flathead, Mt. Gilman's, Kootenai or Flathead, Okanagan, John Day's, Clutes or Falls, and Wallamet rivers; the valley of the last contains perhaps the best land in Oregon, and produces wheat of the first quality; it has, for some time past, attracted the notice of emigrants. The Columbia is navigable from the falls where it breaks through the Cascade range of mountains to the ocean, for vessels drawing 12 feet water, at its lowest stage, though it is obstructed by numerous sand-bars. The river increases in width in the last twenty miles of its course, and where it enters the ocean, is seven miles broad. A sand-bar extends from Point Adams to Cape Disappointment, which renders its entrance often dangerous. In the year 1841, the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, belonging to the exploring expedition, was wrecked here. The salmon of the Columbia and its tributaries, of which there are several varieties, are very fine; they constitute a large portion of the food of the natives.

The only river of any note is Frazer's, or Tatchee River, which flows from the Rocky Mountains into the Gulf of Georgia. It has a course of about 700 miles. Its chief tributaries are Thompson's and Stuart's rivers; on these streams the Hudson's Bay Company has several trading-houses or forts. South of the Columbia are the Umpqua and Klamnet rivers, which flow into the Pacific Ocean.

Of the lakes in Oregon, those connected with the Columbia river, and its branches, are the Flathead, Kullupelm, Flatbow, and Okanagan.—The principal of those which unite with Frazer's river are Stuart's, Quaw, St. Francois, Quesnell's, Kamloops, and Sushawp.

The principal islands are Vancouver's (called also Quadra and Vancouver's), and Washington, or Queen Charlotte's. The former is a large island, lying near 300 miles in length, and from 40 to 75 miles wide; it is separated on the south, by the Strait of Juan de Fuca; and on the west, by the Gulf of Georgia. From the straits before-mentioned to the northern extremity of the territory, the coast is indented with innumerable bays and inlets, which form a multitude of small islands.

Many parts of Oregon are well adapted for agricultural purposes. At some of the trading establishments of the Hudson's Bay Company, extensive farms are in successful operation. At Fort Vancouver, Colville, and Nisqually, wheat, barley, and potatoes of excellent quality, are raised in abundance. The farm at Vancouver is 9 miles square: there are here 3000 head of cattle, 2500 sheep, and 300 head mares; 100 cows are milked daily.

The coast of Oregon was first explored by the Spaniards who, however, did not penetrate into the interior. In 1792, Captain Gray of Boston, discovered and entered the Columbia, and named it after his ship. He was the first who established the fact of the existence of this great river;

and this gives to the United States the title to the regions drained by its waters, from right of discovery. In 1803-4, Messrs. Lewis and Clarke were sent out by the United States government for the purpose of exploring this country. They navigated the Missouri river to its source, and, crossing the Rocky Mountains, descended the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean. They spent the winter on its shores. In the following spring, they returned by the same river to the mountains, and thence, down the Missouri, home. This exploration of the chief river, the first ever made, constitutes another ground of claim of the American people to Oregon. They have also just claims by the Louisiana treaty of 1803 with France, and by the treaty of 1819, by which Spain relinquished all her rights on the Pacific, north of lat. 42m, and which is considered to have extended as far north as lat. 60d. In the year 1824, by a convention with Russia, it was agreed that the United States should make no establishments on the coast north of lat. 54d 40m, and that the Russians should make none south of the same line.—This constitutes the right by which the American government claims that particular boundary.

The territory of Oregon, therefore, the United States have acquired an undoubted title by the discovery of the principal river, and by interior exploration, as well as by treaties with foreign powers. It is, however, contested by Great Britain, who claims, not that the title is in her, but that the region is unappropriated and open to the first comer. She also contends that Mr. Mackenzie, a British subject in 1793, was the first white man who explored any portion of Oregon by land; that Isaac Menzies, a Scotch navigator, and not Captain Gray, discovered the Columbia river; that the exploration and surveys of Cook and Vancouver give a better title to those parts of the North West Coast in question, than the claim founded on Gray's discovery of the Columbia; that Spain in 1790, relinquished part of her rights on the N. W. coast to her; that Louisiana, as claimed by France, extended no farther westward than the Rocky Mountains; and that the arrangement with Russia in 1824, was neutralized by a convention in 1825, in which the same parallel of latitude (54d 40m) was agreed on as the boundary of the Russian and British possessions in that quarter.

By a convention concluded in 1818, to last twelve years, it was agreed between the United States and Great Britain, that neither government should take possession of it, or occupy it, to the exclusion of the other; during the period of the convention, which either party might renounce upon giving twelve months notice. In 1827 this convention was renewed indefinitely, or to cease at the option of the contracting parties.

Several attempts were made, by different individuals of the United States, to settle in this territory. In 1808, the Missouri Fur Company established a trading-house on Lewis's river, the first ever formed on any of the waters of the Columbia. In 1810, the Pacific Fur Company, under John J. Astor, of New York, was formed; and in 1811, Astoria was established at the mouth of Columbia river. In consequence of the exposure of this post, by the last war with Great Britain, it was sold to the Hudson Bay Company; but was restored to its original proprietors, by order of the British government, at the close of the war, agreeably to the first articles of the treaty of Ghent.—Within the last few years, many emigrants from the United States have taken up their residence in Oregon city, a town of 200 or 300 inhabitants, chiefly Americans, is laid out at the Falls of Willamette; it contains already several stores and mills, and it is proposed to construct a canal around the Falls.

The question of settling Oregon territory, and organizing a government for the security of the inhabitants, created intense interest in the United States, and has been more than once debated in Congress. Were such settlement authorized, and rendered secure by the regular military establishments, there would be no objection to immediately receive large accessions of settlers; and in the Session of 1844-5, a bill passed the House of Representatives for that purpose; but further action in the matter was deferred, until the twelve month's notice of an intention to take possession of the territory is given to Great Britain, according to the terms of the treaty. A provisional government and legislature has been recently organized, a court has been established, and a judge appointed, and the same measures adopted for the permanent settlement of the country, among other legislative acts passed in Oregon, is one declaring that slavery shall not exist there, and the owners of slaves who may bring them into the country, shall be allowed two years to remove them, and in default, the slaves to be free. The act also prohibits free negroes or mulattoes from settling or remaining in Oregon, and requires them to leave it in two years, and in default, to be hired out to the lowest bidder, who shall send himself to remove them from a secure port, at the expiration of service, and within six months after the expiration thereof. The object is, to prevent a colored population from settling in the country.

By late advices from Oregon, it appears that two political parties already exist among the emigrants, one of which is in favor of independence, and the other of adhering to the United States. Many of the Americans, besides a number of individuals in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, are in favor of the formation of an independent government, the occupation of the whole of the disputed territory, and to obtain, if possible, from the Hudson's Bay Company, the cession of all their forts and trading-houses; this measure they justify on the ground, that the settlers are occupying and improving a wilderness, in which the Company has been a mere hunter or temporary resident, and over which neither the government of the United States, or that of Great Britain, are entitled to exercise the rights of sovereignty, without their consent.

The greater number of the emigrants to Oregon are, however, sincerely attached to the United States, and its institutions, and anxious that the country shall form a part of the Union; and their views on that point, are fully shown in a memorial presented in the House of Representatives, at Washington, December, 1845. In that memorial, which was signed by all the members of the legislature, and by the chief justice, as well as by the members of the Executive Committee, the inhabitants pray Congress to establish a distinct Territorial Government, similar to the other territories of the Union, to embrace Oregon, and its adjacent sea coasts. That the lands of the Willamette valley, and other necessary portions, may be surveyed; and surveyors and land officers appointed and located at convenient points. That donations of lands may be made, according to the faith pledged by the passage of a law through the United States Senate, at the 2d session of the 27th Congress, entitled, "a bill to authorize the adoption of measures for the occupation and settlement of the territory of Oregon, for extending certain provisions of the laws of the United States over the same, and for other purposes. That navy yards and marine depots may be established upon the river Columbia, and upon Puget's Sound; and a naval force adequate to their protection to

be kept permanently in the adjacent seas. That a public mail be established, to arrive and depart monthly, between Oregon City and Independence, in Missouri; and also such other local mail routes, as are essential to the convenience and commerce of the Willamette country and other settlements. For the establishment of such commercial regulations, as may enable them to trade in their own territory, at least on an equality with non-resident foreigners. For adequate means of protection from the numerous Indian tribes which surround them; for the purchase of territories which they are willing to sell; and for agents with authority to regulate intercourse between whites and Indians, and between Indian tribes. That all overland routes may be thoroughly surveyed; and protection be given to emigrants. That the star-spangled banner may be planted in, and furled over the territory, and kept standing and floating over it, in a manner worthy the dignity and power of the nation.

Although the United States have an indubitable claim to the whole region of Oregon, from N. lat. 42d to 54d 40m, yet the government has several times proposed, from motives of accommodation, to adopt the forty-ninth parallel of latitude as the dividing line between the two nations. The Columbia river to the people of both nations, with the exception that in the last proposition (that was made by President Polk), the use of the Columbia river, south of the parallel of 49d to British subjects, is rescinded, and in lieu thereof, it is agreed that Great Britain shall have any port or ports, on the Cape of Quadra and Vancouver Island, south of lat. 49d, she may choose. By this arrangement, the United States would relinquish a territory of about 100,000 square miles, being nearly equal in extent to the whole of the New England and Middle States united. The British have, however, constantly refused to assent to any arrangement which should deprive them of the coast and territories north of the Columbia river. They propose in return the adoption of the 49th parallel of latitude westward from the Rocky Mountains, to the nearest waters of the Columbia (Mt. Gillivray's river) thence down stream to the ocean, the navigation to be free to the people of both nations. In addition they offer to cede a small district nearly equal in extent to the State of Connecticut, bounded by the Pacific, the straits of San Juan de Fuca, Hood's canal, and Bulfinch's or Gray's harbor, having Cape Flattery for its north-westernmost point. This scheme would divide Oregon into two very nearly equal districts; each power would receive about 220,000 or 225,000 square miles of territory.

The settlement of the Oregon question, between the United States and Great Britain, has become a matter of the highest importance, involving the national honor and interest, as well as the question of peace or war between two powerful and kindred States. The attention of all classes of our citizens, in every part of the Union, is drawn to the subject with intense interest; and it is evident that the time has arrived, when decisive measures on the part of the U. S. government are imperative. President Polk, in his annual message to Congress, Dec. 1845, speaking of Oregon, commends the termination of the treaty for its joint possession; and the extension of our laws and jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over our citizens in that territory. He also recommends the establishment of an Indian Agency, and sub-agencies, beyond the Rocky Mountains; the building of stockade and blockhouse forts along the route, and the raising of an adequate force of mounted riflemen to protect emigrants on their journey; likewise the establishment of an overland mail, at least once a month, from the Atlantic States to Oregon. He submits to Congress, whether any other measure would be advisable, prior to the expiration of the year's notice required by treaty. He adds, "at the end of the year's notice, should Congress think proper to make provision for giving that notice, we shall have reached a period when the national rights in Oregon must either be abandoned or firmly maintained. That they cannot be abandoned without a sacrifice of both national honor and interest, is a point to admit of no doubt."

On the coast of this territory, north of Columbia river, are the countries denominated by British navigators, New Georgia and New Hanover; and immediately north of the northern head waters of the Columbia, and west of the Rocky Mountains, is New Caledonia; the climate of which is severe in winter, and hot in summer. The soil is poor, but the fur-bearing animals are numerous.

On Frazer's river are the Tullu, or Tawlers, and also the Sushawp, the Clutes, the Clamnet, and its tributaries, are the Kootenais, Flatheads, Walla-Wallas, Nezperces, Shoshones or Snakes, and Bonnacks. Along the coast, and in its vicinity, are the Clalams, Chicklees, Nisquallys, Cowlitz, Chinook, Callapuya, Umpqua, Klamnet, and Shaste Indians. The rest of the population consists of American emigrants, about 8000 in number; Canadian and half-breeds 800 or 1000, besides the officers and servants of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Indians in the territory are estimated to be about 30,000, in number.

On Frazer's river, and its tributaries, are Forts Langley, Thompson, Alexandria, and George, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, and there are others in different parts of the country. At Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia, there is a village of 300 or 400 inhabitants; these comprise the laborers and servants attached to the fort, with their Indian wives and slaves. From this place a direct trade is carried on with Great Britain, and also with St. Louis, Idaho, and other employs several vessels. A small steamboat plies on the river and along the coast, between the different trading posts.

The first emigration from the Atlantic States, for the purpose of occupying any part of Oregon territory, was made in 1832; since that period, the number of annual emigrants has considerably increased. The exploration of the South Pass, by Captain Fremont, of the U. S. A., by making his character better known, has tended to stimulate the desire to emigrate to the region on the shores of the Pacific. This remarkable Pass is a wide gap, south of the Wind River chain of the Rocky Mountains, at the head of the Sweetwater, a tributary of the north fork of the Nebraska, or Platte river, in N. lat. 42d 25m, long. 32d 10m west of Washington, or 100d 10m west of Greenwich. The Pass is from 15 to 20 miles wide, and so gradual in ascent from the high plain on either side, that it is difficult to ascertain precisely its culminating point; and travelling vehicles of any kind may pass through with as much ease as along the most level road. The elevation of its highest point was estimated by Capt. Fremont, at about 7000 feet above tide-water. On its northern side the Wind River Mountains tower up nearly 7000 feet higher. The highest or Fremont's Peak was ascended Aug. 10th, 1842, by the enterprising officer whose name it bears, and was ascertained to be 13,870 feet in height above the level of the Gulf of Mexico.

Emigrants from the United States generally unite for the sake of mutual safety against the Indians, in considerable parties, with horses and light wagons; they proceed from Independence, or some other town in western Missouri, in a north-western direction, to the Platte or Nebraska river, ascending that stream by its north branch and the Sweet Water river. They cross the mountains by the South Pass, to Lewis's river; thence they

proceed to fort Walla Walla; then down the banks of the Columbia to the Willamette. The distance from Independence is upwards of 2000 miles, and may be accomplished, by moderate travelling, in about 18 or 20 weeks. In the year 1845, at least 3000 emigrants, with their wagons and several thousand head of cattle, left the western settlements for Oregon, and engagements are making for a farther removal, to an equal or greater amount, in the course of the year 1846.

Education.

The following very just and appropriate remarks upon the subject, are from Bishop Doane: We utterly repudiate as unworthy, not of freedom only, but of men, the narrow notion, that there is to be an education for the poor as such. Has God provided for the poor a coarser fare, a thinner air, a paler sky? Does not the glorious sun pour down its golden flood as cheerily upon the poor man's home, as upon the rich man's palace? Have not the cotters' children as keen a sense of all the freshness, verdure, fragrance, melody, and beauty of luxuriant nature, as the pale sons of kings? Or is it on the mind that the poor man's child knows, with an inborn certainty, that his lot is to crawl, not climb?

It is not so. God has not done it. Men cannot do it. Mind is imperial. It bears no mark of high or low, of rich or poor. It keeps no bounds of time or place, of rank or circumstance. It asks but freedom. It requires but light. It is heaven-born, and it aspires to heaven. Weakness does not unfit it. Poverty cannot oppress it. Difficulties do not stimulate its vigor. And the poor scholar's son, who sits up all night to read the book which an apprentice lends him, lest the master's eye should miss it in the morning, shall stand and treat with kings, shall add new provinces to the domain of science, shall bind the lightning with a hempen chord, and bring it harmless from the skies. The common school is common, not as inferior, not as the school for poor men's children, but as the light and air are common. It ought to be the last school, because it is the first school; and in all good works, the beginning is one half. Who does not know the value to a commonwealth of a plentiful supply of the pure element of water? And infinitely more than this is the instruction of the common school; for it is the fountain at which the mind drinks, and is refreshed and strengthened for its career of usefulness and glory.

Anecdote of General Jackson.

The Fredericksburg Recorder gives the following story of Gen. Jackson, which we do not recollect having previously seen:

In the year 1824 our informant met, at the table of Sir George Aithey, many distinguished Englishmen, then in Paris. The conversation turned on the then pending Presidential election, and fears were expressed that should General Jackson be elected, the amicable relations between the two countries might be endangered, in consequence of his high-spirited exercise of power, as evinced during his command at New Orleans. The necessity, on the part of our informant, of replying to these observations, was suspended by the prompt and generous outbreak of one of the guests, Col. Thornton, of the 86th, an officer well known for his gallant character, and whose regiment suffered severely in the attack on the 8th of January.

He alluded in the handsomest terms to the conduct of Gen. Jackson, as an amiable and faithful commander on that occasion, and declared that had he not used the power confided to him in the high-handed way alluded to, New Orleans would have been captured. As to the charge of implacable hostility, Col. Thornton declared that in all intercourse, by flag or otherwise, between the hostile commanders, Gen. Jackson had been peculiarly courteous and humane, and proceeded to state, that the day after the battle the British were permitted to bury their dead, and being given a certain line a hundred yards in advance of General Jackson's embankments—all within that line being buried by the Americans themselves.

As soon as the melancholy duty was performed, the British General was surprised at seeing a flag with swords, epauletts and watches of the officers who had fallen, and a note from Gen. Jackson, concluded in the most courteous language, saying that one pair of epauletts were missing, but that diligent search was making, and when found they would be sent in. These articles—always considered fair objects of plunder—were rescued by Gen. Jackson, and transmitted to the relatives of the gallant officers to whom they had belonged.

This anecdote, and the frank, soldier-like manner in which it was given, turned the whole current of feeling in favor of the general, and drew forth an expression of applause from all parts of the table. "For myself," said our informant, "I felt a flush on my cheek, and a thrill of pride through my bosom, and in my heart I thanked the old general for proving, by this chivalrous act, that the defenders of our country were above the sordid feelings of mercenary warfare."

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN WASHINGTON.

The new Presbyterian Church, on 8th street near the Patent Office, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Septimus M. Channing, of the United States Senate, is rapidly progressing towards its completion. A valuable lot having been given in May last by Gen. Van Ness, as a site for the edifice, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, in which several of the clergy of different denominations, participated, on the 2nd day of June, in the presence of a large and deeply interested assembly. Although nine months have not elapsed since its commencement, (during that time two months have been lost by unavoidable interruptions in procuring timber from a distance,) it is believed it will be ready for dedication early in the Spring. It is a handsome and spacious edifice, and stands as a monument of active enterprise and Christian liberality. It is proper to say that the citizens of Washington of all denominations, without exception, have beautifully illustrated the sublime principles of our Holy Religion by the generous aid which they have afforded to this infant enterprise.—Nat. Intelligencer.

THE STATE OF TEXAS.—Texas has been divided into thirty-five counties—Galveston is the largest city—Houston is next in population; Austin, the seat of government, has a population of 1,500, and Washington about the same number. Saint Antonio de Bexar, the oldest town in the State, has the largest church and monastery in the country.

TO MAKE HENS LAY PERPETUALLY.—Hens will lay eggs perpetually, if treated in the following manner: Keep no roosters; give the hens fresh meat, chopped up like sausage meat, once a day, a very small portion, say half an ounce a day, to each hen during the winter; or from time to time, in the fall till they appear again insects disappear in the nest for a few days. Never allow any eggs to remain in the nest for what is called nest eggs. When the rooster does not run with the hens and no nest eggs are left in the nest, the hens will not cease laying after the production of twelve or fifteen eggs, as they always do when roosters and nest eggs are allowed; but continue laying perpetually.

"Heavy pressure in the money market," as the mouse said when a keg of specie rolled over him.

THE CHILD TO ITS DEAD MOTHER.

Thy daughter speaks to thee,
My mother dear; unclose thine eyes and wake.
The em is up—the lark is on the trees.
The table's spread—thy place come down and take.

Hearst thou my voice? 'tis I!
That call on her, who many a time and oft
When I was dreaming of the Spirit's life;
Hath been heard breathing a blessing with thy kiss on my brow.
What! that thou shouldst murmur:
Oh! speak again; a word—a syllable
Is all the prayer of her who's loved.
Was it the echo of the solemn bell?
—Thou art not dead!

It cannot tell for thee;
'Tis thou as natural as life itself that's true!
The cheek—the lip—the brow of ivory
Is beautiful as ever with its parted hair.
Come just thy arms around
My neck and fold me by thy breast, then
Young dove. We'll speak by feeling, not by sound,
But, oh! this chill!—it is the dead's alone!
To this Angel thou art gone.
Perfection cannot bloom in mortal clime,
Rest calmly then! for I will follow soon,
Thy Cherub in the Realm unknown to Time.

Miscellaneous.

Durability of Life.

Men are loth to believe that life is hastening away. Although every day they live abstracts something from the sum total of their existence, and although those daily abstractions have been going on for years, it never occurs to them that their lives, in consequence, have diminished in length. They seem not to regard life as a sum of gold, which every purchase lessens, until at last it is all expended, but as a mine which no expenditure can diminish, and no prodigality exhaust.—They do not seem to regard life as a journey, which becomes shorter and shorter by prosecution, but as a road upon which a person may travel, and be always as far from the end as when he first set out. You may have observed that the schemes which men form at forty years of age, are not so far from being accomplished, as when they were first formed. Whatever point they may fear from other causes, and whatever precautions they may take to prevent failure, they never think of abridging their views because of the uncertainty of human life. They have attained an age which is an important deduction from the longest term allotted to man, and yet give no weight to that in their calculations.—Now when you consider that the average duration of human life is well ascertained, such conduct is like that of a man, who, having provision for seven days, without any possibility of procuring more, should persuade himself that he had sustenance for an indefinite period, and act accordingly.—U. S. Post.

Eloquent Extract.—"Generation after generation," says an eloquent writer, "have felt as we feel, and their fellows were as active in life as we are now. They have passed away as vapor, while nature wore the same aspect of beauty as when her Creator commanded her to be. The heavens shall be as bright over our graves as they now are around our paths. The world will have the same attraction for our offspring yet unborn, as she had once for ourselves, and that she has never desisted from for our children. Yet a little while and all this will have happened. The throbbing heart will be stilled, and we shall be at rest. Our funeral will wind on its way, and the prayers will be said, and our friends will return, and we shall be left behind to darkness and the worm. And it may be for some short time that we shall be spoken of, but the things of life will creep in and we shall soon be forgotten. Days will continue to move on, and laughter and song will be heard in the place in which we died; and the eyes that mourned for us will be dried, and gladden again with joy; and even our children will cease to think of us, and will not remember to list our names!"

Beauty.—The following pretty passage, we clip from an exchange, and think something of beauty, whether it dwells in the human face, or in the fragrance of a flower, or in the sparkling surface of a fountain, or the aspect which genius breathes over its statue, that makes us mourn its ruin. I should not envy that man his feelings, who could see a leaf wither, or a flower fall without some sentiment of regret. This tender interest in the beauty and frailty of things around us, is only a slight tribute of becoming grief and admiration; for nature in our admiration never deserts us. She even comes more nearly to us in our sorrows, and leading us away from the paths of disappointment and pain, into her soothing recesses, allays the anguish of our bleeding hearts; binds up the wounds that have been inflicted, whispers the meek pledges of a better hope, and in the harmony with the spirit of still holier birth, points to that home where decay and death can never come!

Quaint Truth.—Dow J., says,—"I believe and disbelieve a good many things which I don't think it necessary to mention, but I believe this: That if you don't grow any better as you grow older, the little stock of happiness you have on hand will gradually decrease, and finally it will be all used away like the fragrance of a flower. You will fall into bad habits, and become morally as mouldy as an old cheese that has lain in a damp cellar for a month of Sundays, and you will drop to the ground like a summer apple—rotten as soon as ripe."

Silence.—Silence is one of the great arts of conversation. To say nothing, is to say something in praise of a qualification so rare that its great merit speaks for itself; for when nothing is said, it is self-evident that there can be nothing to find fault with. The ancients unanimously agreed to erect a statue to Silence, for the reason it would appear that they could not have words about it—and the ancients were quite right.

I have No Time to Study.—The idea of the want of time is a mere phantom. Franklin found time in the midst of all his labors to dive into the hidden recesses of philosophy and to explore the untrodden

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN:

Friday Morning, February 13, 1846.

The Oregon Question.

To the exclusion of almost every thing else, we give the proceedings in Congress, the Message of the President, and the correspondence between Mr. Pakenham and Mr. Buchanan, relative to the Oregon. Of the refusal of the President to settle the matter by arbitration, we may say to the Richmond Enquirer, that we cordially approve of his course. At this time particularly we would look in vain for impartial umpires in the crowned heads of the Old or the New World. The course of the leading Powers of Europe towards this country utterly precludes the idea of finding among their rulers or people any one who could, with impartial justice, decide between a monarchy and our Republic. We are glad that the President has refused arbitration in this matter, having followed the precedent of President Tyler, who, through Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of State, on the 21st January, 1845, declined a similar proposition. The Washington Union presents some irresistible arguments in support of the action of the President—but we have no room for them to-day.

In the revelations of this correspondence, we can see no cause for apprehension of war. There are other modes of negotiation still left open, and the very act of proposing arbitration shows that England is willing to negotiate. We still look for an amicable adjustment of this delicate question—and we are still as deeply impressed with the importance of giving the "notice" in the Senate, as it has already been done in the House, and carrying into effect the other measures recommended by the President. The policy of peace requires that we should not recede from the ground already taken.

The House of Representatives.

Seldom is it that we can arrive at any fairer expression of public opinion, than by the united action of the U. S. House of Representatives. Particular representatives may err, and in casting their vote reflect not the wishes of their constituents, but their own peculiar notions. Yet the united voice of this body, the immediate exponents of the popular will, is in most cases a fair criterion to go by. And in the decisive vote on Monday, (163 to 54) for giving the notice for the joint occupancy, (or as Mr. Adams, in his admirable speech, denominated the treaty of 1827, as one providing for non-occupation,) to cease, and from one year thereafter to be void and of non-effect, the American people have spoken forth their opinion. Patriotism has risen above party. Our rights have been asserted in opposition to the idle and vaunting pretensions of England.

The Senate, we doubt not, will pursue the same course, and in a spirit of independence, yet with due deference to others, assert our rights, sustain the President in his patriotic course, and settle at once this long pending controversy.

The State of the Country.

The Baltimore Sun, always exhibiting a great deal of good sense in its comments on the present, and its speculations as to the future, thinks it may be safely affirmed, that the country is at this time in a condition of prosperity, sound, safe, and likely to continue. The material is abundant, and the lessons of the past have taught us how to use it aright. We had suffered from excess, and are on that account more disposed to moderation. Thousands who a few years since would have figured largely in the sphere of speculation, hungering and thirsting after wealth, are now content with a respectable competency; gambling in business with a view to the sudden and rapid acquirement of fortunes has given way to legitimate operations, and men generally are satisfied with a safe business and moderate acquisitions.

It is true, that previously to the commencement of the present session of Congress, there was a pretty general tendency to excessive speculation, but this has since found a check in it, is believed, the uncertainty of final disposition, which hangs around some of our public questions, thus showing that all the wisdom and prudence in reference above, has not been learned in the school of experience, though doubtless a large portion of it has. But be that as it may, it is gratifying to observe the prevalence of moderation and prudence in the world of business, even though it be in part owing to an unsettled, and therefore undesirable state of the political sphere. It may to some extent prevent individual pecuniary acquisition for a season; but it affords security against results more to be deprecated, and which it would not perhaps require a long period to bring about, under the stimulus of the speculative feeling referred to, if left to operate unchecked by apprehensions of difficulty, scarcity of means, or any other controlling consideration. Touching this point in the state of the matters under consideration, a distant contemporary remarks thus:

"In this aspect of the case, then, the effect upon our future prospects is favorable, inasmuch as a more permanent character is given to our present condition. We have a less inflated point from which to start, and the disposition of the community is much rather to make a little money and do it safely than to take hazardous risks for the sake of greater gain. We are therefore likely, while the unsettled state of our foreign relations continues, to move forward with moderation and safety. The community will not be disposed to become large debtors to the banks, nor will the banks be disposed to increase the circulation while these matters are a constant source of agitation and excitement."

Thus we perceive that gold may come out of evil; we hope, however, that our foreign relations will not long remain in an unsettled state, and that their final adjustment will not have the baneful effect of inducing business to turn aside from the path of moderation and safety, in which it is now happily making desirable progress.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—The result of the vote for Governor in this State, as far as ascertained, at the last accounts, stood:

JOHNSON, (Democratic),	11,233
DEBUYS, (Whig),	9,797
DERBING, (Native),	598

The Legislature will, it is thought, stand

Senate,	19 Dem.	13 Whig.
House,	54 "	41 "

The Convention—Its Rejection!

We feel pained to announce that a question so vital to the interest of our State, so closely identified with its future prosperity, as the call of a Convention to remodel the present imperfect and unequal Constitution, has been rejected! We have room to-day to refer but to the mere fact. The Enquirer of Wednesday, says:

"After an animated debate on yesterday, the House proceeded at a late hour to vote on Mr. Lettich's amendment, providing for the organization of the Convention on the white basis, which was lost, 54 to 77."

Mr. Flowers of Harrison, then moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, which provided for the organization of the Convention in the same proportion as the House of Delegates at present. Mr. F. and other gentlemen from the West argued, that the West would rather see nothing done, than have a bill of this character forced upon them. They, therefore, urged the members from the East to vote down the present bill. Mr. McPherson of Page and other gentlemen of the West advocated the passage of the present bill, which, though it did not give them all they asked, yet was calculated to produce some reforms important to the West. The bill was then indefinitely postponed by the decisive vote of 85 to 46. Many Western members voted in the negative."

We are gratified to see that the Delegates from Jefferson, Berkeley and Frederick, voted in favor of Mr. Lettich's amendment.

Analysis of the Oregon Notice Vote.

The Washington Times has made a complete analysis of the politics of the list of ayes and nays in the House of Representatives, on the vote to give notice to Great Britain for the cessation of the joint occupancy of Oregon, from which it appears that there was

For the Notice	Against.
120 Democrats.	16 Democrats.
38 Whigs.	37 Whigs.
5 Natives.	1 Native.
163	54

From Virginia, the vote was five for and nine against, being one-sixth of the entire opposition vote, notwithstanding four-fifths of the people of the State are clearly in favor of it!

Important from Mexico.

A letter from Pensacola, dated 31st ult., to the editors of the Mobile Herald and Tribune states that the U. S. brig Somers had just arrived at that port from Vera Cruz, bringing the important intelligence that Gen. Arista had declared against the Paredes Government and in favor of the restoration of Herrera—that throughout the country the people were organizing in opposition to the present Administration, assigning as a reason their dread of war and bloodshed, and regretting their having permitted Paredes to overthrow the Herrera Administration.

The New Orleans Times has a letter from Vera Cruz, dated Jan. 21, received by the Somers, which says:—

"Our latest dates from Mexico reach to the 17th inst. It was generally thought that the affairs pending between the United States and this government will not terminate amicably."

We understand that letters have been received from Mr. Slidell, at Mexico, under date of the 17th ult., on which day he intended to depart for Puebla.

Arista's letter to the Northern Departments concludes as follows, from which it will be seen that he is as bitterly opposed to the United States as Paredes can possibly be:

"Our eyes are permanently fixed upon the north, our sharpened bayonets pointed to the breasts of the perfidious North Americans, and we cannot follow the sham-faced cry of those who divide the country in which we are born, to make it weaker every day."

"The chief officers and troops of the First Brigade unanimously proclaim 'honor and country'; hatred to fictions, detestation of acts of pronouncements; immilitary and anti social implicit obedience to the legitimate authorities and war against the United States."

Railroad to Oregon.

The proposition of Mr. A. Whitney to make a railroad to Oregon, is of such a gigantic character, that it startles one by its magnitude, and prejudices the public mind against its feasibility. But when the project comes to be examined, and its importance considered, it gains in public estimation—its practicability ceases to be doubted, and the wonderful results which its completion would bring about, give to it the character of a truly national work, worthy of all the aid the government can bestow. Mr. Whitney's plan, which seems to be commensurate with the undertaking, has been for some time before the public, and need not be here noticed at length. We refer to it now for the purpose of copying the following article from the U. S. Journal, in which are stated the advantages to the civilized world, of a railroad from the head of steam navigation on the Atlantic side of our country, to the mouth of the Columbia river:—

1st. It will bring two oceans within two weeks of each other.

2d. It will open the interior of our country to a settlement, and make two great markets, embracing the world, for its products.

3d. It will be the channel of trade between Europe and the East Indies, with all intermediate and neighboring islands, countries, &c., and as such will be a bond of peace between those nations and the United States.

4th. It will increase the Eastern, and create a Western Commerce for our country, almost too vast and important to be conceived of.

5th. It will enable the United States to defend its shores with greater facility.

6th. It will encourage emigration, and diffuse a hardy race of people over the whole West.

7th. It will ameliorate the condition of the East, and cause emigration from Japan and other Eastern powers, who will reach the New World without sailing round it.

8th. It will enable the United States to collect a revenue for the support of government, by a toll upon the goods that pass over it from one foreign country to another.

9th. It will make republics of the inland mid-way of the Pacific, and revolutionize the despotism of China, Tartary and Japan.

10th. It will concentrate the Commerce of the World upon our shores, and pour the wealth of nations into the lap of our country.

11th. It will enable a Magnetic Telegraph to be safely extended along its line and make a chain of instantaneous communication between Boston and Oregon country.

NATIONAL ARMORIES.—The expenditures at the National Armories at Springfield and Harpers-Ferry, during the year ending 30th June, 1845, amounted to the sum of \$341,498. The arms manufactured were—muskets, 13,332; cadet arms, 272; model pistols, 12; screws, 574; wipers, 10,648; screw-drivers, 652; spring wiers, 1,147; leather cone pads, 2,379.

At Philadelphia, on Monday, there were sales of Upland and New Orleans cotton at 81 & 83 cents, on time. Flour was dull and inactive, and the nominal price of standard brands remained at \$5, with little or no inquiry, and no sales except for city use at that price. Pennsylvania corn meal was offered at \$3 1/2. There was no movement of importance in grain of any description, and prices were nominally without change. Red wheat was quoted at 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; Southern yellow corn, 60 cents. Provisions dull. Cloverseed was more freely offered; buyers would not give more than \$5 75 for strictly prime. Timothy seed was quoted at \$2 50 for ordinary. Whiskey in better demand—sales at 22 & 23 cents.

History of Oregon—Its Productions, &c.

At the present time, when the eyes of the whole Country are turned upon Oregon, we have thought we could not render to our readers a more acceptable service than by publishing a full, accurate, and correct account of its settlement, productions and present prospects. This will be found on the first page of to-day's paper, as furnished by Mr. MITCHELL, in his admirable Accompaniment to his new Map of Texas, Oregon, California, &c.

As there are many, we know, who have been able heretofore to get but little information in regard to this vast Territory, we hope the account given may receive that attention which its general correctness and satisfactory compilation, so justly entitle it to receive.

Martinsburg Gazette.

This old-established journal, under the control of JAMES E. STEWART, Esq., seems to have imbued new energies, and in a fair way of "going ahead." The last number comes to us in an entire new dress,—beautiful type, too, by the way,—and the paper otherwise improved in its appearance. We hope friend Stewart will continue in every way, save the progress of his political principles, which are too heterodox for us to sanction, though by his independence he may call forth the doubts of those who would be the exclusive guardians of the Whig fold.

Canal Navigation.

We learn from the Williamsport (Md.) Times, that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal navigation between that place, Georgetown and Alexandria, has been opened. The forwarding and commission merchants of Williamsport have commenced the transportation of flour, &c.

The boats of the Messrs. Moore, will make in a few days their regular trips between the Old Furnace and the District. Our farmers will then be able to send off the large amount of produce intended for the District, which has been suffered to accumulate during the winter.

By reference to Advertisement, it will be seen that Mr. Short has removed to his new Warehouse on the Potomac at Shepherdstown, and his boats will ply regularly hereafter between that place and the District.

Washington Times.

The U. S. Journal, formerly under the editorial control of Parson Fisk, has changed its name and its editor. It will be known hereafter as the "Times," to be published daily and weekly. H. H. ROSSIGNOL, Esq., formerly of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has become associated with Mr. Dow in its management. We doubt not this paper will be for the future, well worthy the support of the Democratic party, which we are frank to say, it could lay but little claim to under the control of Mr. Fisk. That it was conducted with ability, none will deny; but Mr. F. is so radical in his notions, so selfish in his principles, that any journal under his management must prove a loadstone on the party whose principles he espouses.

The editors of the Richmond Enquirer acknowledge the reception of a fine fresh Shad, "the first of the season."

The author of a series of essays in our paper, over the signature of H., requests us to say that he has been compelled, by other engagements, to defer the third number until next week.

We, as well as our readers, regret the interruption, as these articles have elicited very general interest, both from the attractive style in which they are written, and the interesting theme upon which they treat.

In the House of Delegates on Tuesday, Mr. Townner presented a memorial of the mayor and trustees of the town of Charlestown, in the county of Jefferson, for the passage of an act to authorize them to borrow money, for the purpose of introducing water into the town.

NINTH DISTRICT.—The 8th trial in the Ninth Congressional district in Mass., has resulted in no choice—lacking 576 votes of an election—Democratic gain in 27 towns 223 votes.

Thomas F. Marshall, the eloquent Kentuckian, whose reformation from intemperance by the Washingtonian, while a member of the 27th Congress, ran through the whole nation, and whose eloquent temperance speeches in the Eastern cities thrilled the heart of every friend to the cause, fell from his high estate and broke his solemn pledge at Lexington, week before last. Peculiar embarrassment, (for his library had been sold for debt, we understand,) combined with disappointed ambition, was doubtless the cause. Before drinking, however, to excess, reason returned to its throne and conscience resumed her balance. He went to the Executive Committee of the Society, acknowledged his fault, asked forgiveness, and renewed his pledge. The next evening he made two powerful speeches at a temperance meeting; the first acknowledging his dereliction, and the second an eloquent appeal to young men a large number of whom joined. Had he taken a few steps more on the downward road commencing by him, he would have been lost irrevocably. (Indiana Register.)

Advertisements crowded out this week shall have place in our next.

The Markets.

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

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Feb. 13, 1846.

DEAR SIR.—Since my last, our Flour market has been quiet—the demand at no time in the week has been large; at the same time the receipts were large. But the largest part of the receipts are going into store, on account of the Millers, to be held in short time. On Saturday last, sales of about 500 bbls., at \$4 81; on Monday 800 bbls. was sold at \$4 81, and some small sales yesterday at the same price—to-day I have not heard of a single sale. The current price is \$4 61. There is no sales of City Mills to report.

GRAIN.—Prime red wheat is worth \$1 to \$1 07—no white wheat in market. Corn, yellow 53 to 60 cents; white 56 to 58 cents; Oats 35 cents; white beans 61; Clover seed 75 to 86; Flaxseed 81 25.

Dried Peaches scarce and high—unpacked are worth \$2 per bushel. Dried Apples 87 1/2 cts to \$1 per bushel—scarce.

CATTLE.—The average sales on Monday, (the sale date) were \$2 50.

At Philadelphia, on 55 to 65, as in quality. Bacon, assorted, 61. Lard is dull and declining—sales at 7 cts.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

At New York, on Monday, the news from Washington completely unsettled the market. The cotton market was steady; the sales, however, did not exceed 300 bales.—Flour was dull, without any change in price. New Jersey corn meal sold at \$3 75; and North Carolina corn at 64 & 65 cents. Adhes steady at \$4 & \$4 25 for pots and pearls. Nothing was done in provisions of any account—prices were heavy.

WARRANTED.

On Tuesday evening the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. Barber, Mr. GEORGE W. B. is united to Miss MARY E. KILLEN, both of Snickerlyville, Loudon County, Va.

At the Globe Inn, Hagerstown, Md., on Thursday the 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Keller, Mr. GEORGE D. PIRZGER to Miss SARAH BENDER, daughter of Mr. Wm. Bender, both of Berkeley county.

On Tuesday morning the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Coffin, Mr. SAMUEL B. HARRISON to Miss ANN ELIZABETH HUNTER—all of Berkeley county.

On the evening of the 1st inst., by the Rev. D. S. Spencer, Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR to Miss MARY Y. WHITE, both of Frederick county.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning the 11th inst., in Middleway, Va., Miss ELIZA J. DAVENPORT, in the 30th year of her age—daughter of the late Col. Benjamin Davenport, of this county.

On Tuesday the 3rd inst., CHARLES FRANCIS, youngest son of the Hon. Judge Scott, of Fauquier county, aged about 18 years.

On the 25th day of May, 1845, near Waterloo, Clarke County, Missour, THOMAS HARRIS SUMMERS, infant son of Andrew and Susan Summers, formerly of this county, aged three years, four months and sixteen days.

On Wednesday last, at the residence of her son in Berkeley county, near Lees River, Mrs. JANE ROBINSON, consort of the late Capt. Israel Robinson, aged about 60 years.

On the same day, of Scarlet fever, ANTONIUS SOMMERVILLE, infant son of Israel and Catherine E. Robinson, of Berkeley county.

At Green Spring Valley Post, in Hampshire county, Va., January 25th, THOMAS BAYAN, in the 67th year of his age.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Oct. 25, 1845.

MR. SEYMOUR FOWLER.—Dear Sir,—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has been in the market some six or seven years. The universal celebrity which this medicine has gained over all others throughout the whole country is enough to convince the most incredulous of the great value of it, and encourage those who are sick to try it. I have long felt ill in my daily, and wished for an opportunity to express to you my gratitude for the benefit you have derived from it. I have been rescued from the grave, and saved from that terrible disease, consumption, by using it. Last winter after I took a bad cold, I was troubled for several weeks, so that my appetite and strength failed me. I was obliged to give up business, leave my bench and shop. I had all the alarming symptoms of Consumption, such as pain in the side, sweating at night, &c. I tried many kinds of medicine, but all in vain, until I secured a bottle of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which, by faith and perseverance, finally saved my life, and cured me entirely. I have not enjoyed as good health for twelve years past as I do now.

We are personally acquainted with Mr. Bennett—the public may rely upon the truth of his statement.

WHITALL STOKES, GEORGE PARKER, and for sale by JOHN H. BEARD, Charlestown.

Negro Woman for sale.

FOR sale, a valuable Negro Woman, 21 years of age, with two children, one a girl and the other a boy, the former about two years old, and the latter seven months, which is offered only because the owner has no use for them. They will not be sold to any one out of the county.

Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Feb. 13, 1846—14.

CHARLESTOWN REFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned begs leave to return his most grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, for the very liberal support extended towards his establishment, since its opening in this town. He will still continue to keep on hand at all times, a large and general assortment of

Candies, Fruits, Cakes, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., &c.,

which will be offered on the most reasonable terms. His candy is of his own manufacture, and is warranted to be equal, if not superior, to any ever offered in this market. On hand, a fresh supply of the very celebrated *Medicated Hourglass Candy*, which has received the recommendation of the Medical Faculty here, as elsewhere, as a simple and efficacious remedy for coughs and colds, so frequent at this season of the year.

Cakes will be furnished to families for parties, &c., at the strictest notice, and at prices but little above the first cost of the materials.

The ladies and gentlemen of the town are respectfully invited to call at my Establishment, cross corner from the Bank, taste, try and judge for themselves.

JOHN F. BLESSING.

Feb. 13, 1846.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership in the purchase of G. W. Ranson's and John J. Hammond's interest in the firm of Harris, Hammond & Co., where they intend continuing the Mercantile business, and trading under the name and firm of Gibson & Harris.

J. Harris, one of the firm of Harris, Hammond & Co., returns his sincere thanks to this community for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, whilst engaged in the late firm of H. H. & Co., and from his exertions to please, in the future he hopes to have a continuance of past favors.

JAMES D. GIBSON, J. HARRIS.

January 20, 1846—[Feb. 13, 1846.]

Spring Goods.

WE have received and have ready for sale—

Burlap Linens;

10 pieces Penitentiary Plaid Cotton;

15 do Twilled Osnaburgs, for Pants;

15 do Plain do for Shirts;

1 Bale 4-4 Brown Cottons, heavy;

Also, large stock of Bleached Cottons;

Knitting Cottons, and many other Goods, suitable to the season, which will be sold on liberal terms.

GIBSON & HARRIS.

Feb. 13.

Spring Goods.

JUST received, a large supply of Plaid Cottons; Twilled Osnaburgs; Lion-Headings; 4-4 & 3-4 Brown Cottons, which will be sold rather low for the comfort of some of my neighbors.

E. M. AISQUITH.

Feb. 13, 1846.

Knitting Cotton.

EVERY size, of unbleached, bleached, and blue-mixed Knitting Cotton, at

Feb. 13. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

OLD STOCK.—I am selling off my old Stock of Goods too.

Feb. 13. E. M. AISQUITH.

Cure for Rheumatism.

FRESH supply of Lambaugh's Celebrated Composition for Rheumatism, just prepared and for sale by

Feb. 13, 1846. J. H. BEARD.

UMBRELLAS.—Just received one Case, containing a large assortment of Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas, which will be sold very low.

Feb. 13, 1846. J. MILLER & WOODS.

FEATHERS for sale by

Feb. 13. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name of Harris, Hammond & Co., has this day been dissolved by said J. J. Hammond and G. W. Ranson making sale of all their interest in said firm to James D. Gibson and J. Harris. The bonds, notes and open accounts, and all claims that were due to Harris, Hammond & Co., are now due to Gibson & Harris.

HARRIS, HAMMOND & CO.

Feb. 13, 1846.

Tobacco and Snuff.

THE best Tobacco in town at 25 cents, also the most superior at 50, 75 and 100 cents. Tiddall's Mixture, Macacuba, Blappee, and Scotch Snuff,—with the finest Regalia and Spanish Segars, and Spanish Cuttings, for sale by

Feb. 13. J. MILLER & WOODS.

CLOVERSEED.—Prime Cloverseed received and for sale by

Feb. 13. CRANE & SADLER.

100 BUSHELS Potatoes, on hand and for sale by

Jan. 30. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

PUBLIC SALE.

INTENDING to remove to the West, I will offer at public sale, on **THURSDAY the 24th of February**, if fair, if not the next fair day, near the Union School House, on the road leading from Hallowton to Shepherdstown, my

Stock and Farming Implements, Consisting of Several Horses and Colts; Milk Cows and Stock Cattle; 27 good Stock Hogs; Brood Sows and Pigs; 13 Sheep, of good quality; 2 Barshare Ploughs and Double-trees; 3 Double Shovel Ploughs, nearly new; 3 Single Shovel Ploughs; 1 Two large Cutting Box; 1 Four-square Harrow, (new); 1 Fifth-Chain; Wagon and Plough Gears; With many other articles not here enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit until the first of September next, will be given on all sums above five dollars, by the purchaser giving bond and good security. All sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN STRIDER, Jr.

Feb. 13, 1846.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned as Trustee, to secure certain debts therein specified, on the 13th day of May, 1845, by Samuel Myers for the benefit of Samuel Ridenour, I shall proceed to sell on the premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on **SATURDAY the 7th day of March** next, at Kabletown, the following Personal Property:

One Sorrel Horse;

Two Milk Cows;

Four Feather Beds and Bedding;

Four Pair of Acre Bedsteads;

One Straw Bed and low post Bedstead;

Twenty yards figured Carpeting;

Sixteen do striped do;

One Walnut Bureau;

One Book Case;

One-half dozen Windsor Chairs;

Two large Walnut Dining Table Cases;

One Breakfast do;

One-half dozen Split-bottom Chairs;

One Sleigh, (new);

Two Ten-plate Stoves;

Four Stand of Bees;

One Wheelbarrow, &c.

CHAS. B. HARDING, Trustee.

Feb. 13, 1846.

All persons are hereby notified that the accounts due on the Books of Samuel Myers from the date of the above mentioned deed, are therein assigned to Samuel Ridenour, and settlement must be made with the undersigned as Trustee, at as early a day as possible.

G. B. H.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned as Trustee for George Risenour, and of record in the Clerk's Office of the County of Jefferson, by John Lannon, on the 17th day of June, 1843, to secure a certain sum of money therein specified, I shall proceed to sell before the Court-House door in Charlestown, on **Monday the 10th day of March** next, (Court-day),

The Tract of Land, now owned and in the occupancy of said Lannon, containing

230 Acres, 3 Rods, and 21 Perches.

This Land adjoins the Lands of Geo. W. Fairfax, James Walraven and others, and its metes and bounds are fully set forth in the Deed of Trust. The Terms of Sale will be Cash in early a day as possible.

JOHN W. McCURDY, Trustee.

Feb. 13, 1846.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, at my residence, near the Zoar Church, on **THURSDAY the 26th of this month, (February)** all my personal property, to wit:

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE,

Such as Sideboard, Bureaus; Chairs, Tables, Sofas; Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding; Mantle Glasses, Carpets, &c. &c.; One Carriage and Harness—one Sleigh. Also—My Farming Utensils, consisting of Three Wagons, with wagon-beds; Wagon and Plough Gears; Three pair Showings; Four Barshare Ploughs, Harrows; Shovel Ploughs, Single and Double; Grain Cradles and Scythes; Also, Mowing Scythes, Rakes, Forks; One good Cart.

ALSO—All my STOCK, consisting of Eleven Horses, one Colt, 3 years old; Fifteen head of Milk Cows, and some dry Cattle; About Forty Hogs; Two improved Rams and my stock of Sheep; A large quantity of Locust Posts, for Mortice; About 150 Bushels of Oats; About 2000 Pounds Bacon; 1500 Oak Shingles; Several Stoves, Ten-plate; One Rotary Cooking Stove, complete.

TERMS.—A credit of nine months will be given upon all sums of \$10, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security, to bear interest from date; but no interest claimed, if paid punctually when due. All sums under \$10, Cash. No property to be removed until the terms of sale be complied with.

It will also offer about 165 Acres of Wheat in the ground, on a credit till the first of September next, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

As I design removing West, every thing I have will positively be sold.

Sale to take place at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Feb. 13, 1846. JOHN J. ABEL.

Some Price or Other.

PROMISE OF PEACE.
Oh! who that has gazed in the stillness of even
On the fast fading hues of the west,
Has not seen afar off on the evening
Some bright light emanate from
And wept that the path of sorrow so far,
Should be strewn with roses and
That the night winds of sorrow and care,
Should sweep o'er the wide rolling waves of despair,
To darken this cold world of ours,
Yet who that has gazed has not wished for the hour,
When sorrow and sorrow should cease,
And hope, like the rainbow, display through the shower
Her bright vision promise of peace,
And when that bright vision promise shall shine
On the last scene of life's chequer'd gloom,
May it blaze at the moment of parting be thine,
I ask but one ray from a source so divine,
To light the dark vale to the tomb.

The Humorist.

Kicking a Yankee.
The Veteran Noah says: That there is no case on record of a Yankee having been kicked, nor until the history of the past year of the world's duration is written, will such a feat be recorded.

He remembers (says the "Veteran") a sharp fellow named Doolittle, a Connecticut "exotic," who was transplanted from the Harvard University to one of the Southern States, for the purpose of assuming the editorial control of a violent party paper, where no one had ever labored with advantage for the party, simply because an infinite quantity of pistols, and a multiplicity of bowie knives, prevented the strenuous advocacy of certain principles, and fettered the freedom of speech in an elegant style of efficiency. Doolittle was highly educated, was impetuous, brave; yet, with the characteristic cunning of his tribe, careful of his own interests. He took hold of the paper with the determination to make it serviceable "to the cause," and serviceable he did make it. The opposing candidate was a bad fellow—a deist, dram drinker, a lover of "poker," and a decided votary of Venus. Doolittle did what no other editor dared to do—he said so. The day on which the article appeared, the candidate entered the editorial chamber.

"You are Doolittle—the editor of this paper?" holding a copy of the sheet in his hand.
"I am."
"You have libelled and insulted me, and—drawing a large knife—"I have come for your ears."
"I beg your pardon," said Doolittle—"I am a stranger to your customs, and perhaps have taken a course which in the part of the country is inexcusable. Such is, I think, the case. Suppose we compromise the matter."
"Very well," said the bluff southerner; "I'll kick you, and you shall make a full retraction."
"You'll what," said Doolittle quietly.
"Kick you."
"You insist upon that little privilege?"
"I am unalterably fixed in my determination."
"So am I," said Doolittle, firing a pistol as big as a blunderbuss, and shattering the Southerner's right leg—"it is not to be kicked."

He fled his station six months—was stabbed twice, shot three times, belabored with a bludgeon once, thrown into a pond once, but never kicked. During his six months experience he killed two of his adversaries. An absolute fact.

A Lucky Escape.
We find the following in the Portage Sentinel, and we give it to the Sentinel's authority, as it is news to us—Some three weeks ago, a subject was brought in a bag to the Medical College at Cleveland during the darkness of the evening, and the Professor of Anatomy, perceiving by a hasty examination that it was a good subject, paid the usual price of thirty dollars, and directed it to be placed in the dissecting room, promising the students that it should be carved up for their edification within a day or two at farthest.

During the lecture on the next morning a tremendous noise was heard from the region of this dissecting room, and some of the more timid students grew pale with terror, imagining that the ghosts of the butchered subjects were appearing to take vengeance upon them, or else holding their direful orgies over the remains of their now comrade. The clamor still increasing, some of the boldest ventured to enter the room, when lo! the bag containing the purchase of the last evening was pitching and rolling about, and from it proceeded with true Irish brogue the cries of "Murder! murder! Holy Mother and Bless'd Mary, deliver me! Sure I am living, and am not dead! Murder! Murder!"

Seizing hold of the bag, they tore it open, and behold a genuine son of Erin, more frightened than themselves, who looked around in utter astonishment at the scene before him. After a while, Pat told them that the last he remembered of the preceding day, was that he was drinking very freely at one of the doggeries under the hill. When dead drunk he was undoubtedly lugged up and sold to the Professor. Such was his fright that Pat declared he never would again touch one blessed drop of the crathur, and the Professor and Students with hearty laughter over the ridiculous joke bade him take to his heels, and never again find himself brought so near to Purgatory by the devices of the rumrunner.

WELL ANSWERED.—Uncle Bill Tidd was a drover from Vermont. Being exposed to all weather, his complexion suffered some; but at the best was none of the whitest. Stopping at a public house near Brighton, a man rich in this world's goods, but poor in nobility, by character, thought as Uncle Bill came in, he would make him the butt of a joke. As the black face of the weather-beaten man appeared in the doorway, he exclaimed: "Mercy on us, how dark it grows!"

Uncle Bill surveying him from head to foot, coolly replied:
"Yes sir, your character and my complexion are enough to darken any room!"

SMALL DOX.—The inhabitants of the good city of Boston were thrown into a great excitement last week, by the startling announcement that a crier had been heard ringing his bell, and proclaiming "lots of small pox in Nashua street!" On examination, however, it was discovered that a slight error had been committed, the crier having said—"Lest, a small pox, in Nashua street." This altered the complexion of things materially.

A QUAKER WOMAN'S SPEECH.—Dear friends there are three things I very much wonder at; the first is that the children should be so foolish as to throw up stones, brick-bats, and other missiles, to knock down the fruit—if they would let it alone, it would fall itself. The second is that men should be so foolish, and even so wicked as to go to war and kill one another—if they would let one another alone, they would die themselves. And the last thing I wonder at most of all is, that of young women—if they would stay at home, the young men would come after them.

Kissing must be rather a sweet recreation in Maine, as we see that the girls there, on going to parties, powder their faces with white sugar.

I certainly blame no young lady who has been accustomed to the ordinary elegancies of life, for refusing to marry a poor man;—but must beg my sweet friends to recollect, though a man with money is poor, a man with nothing but money is still poorer.—Frazier.

An INSINUATION.—A printer's money, says the Alton Democratic Union, may conceivably be found secretly stowed away in his subscribers' pockets.

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

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

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

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

A CARD.
WM. LUCAS & BENJ. F. WASHINGTON
HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, will attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick, and Clarke.
Office the same as heretofore occupied by Lucas & Belinger.
Charlestown, Aug. 15, 1845—1f.

The Senior Partner in the above Card would say to his friends and to the public generally, that he has again resumed, with renewed zeal, the practice of his profession, which the duties of public life, for the last few years, have compelled him to neglect. To all, then, who would entrust their business to his charge, he deems it only necessary for him to say, that he is again prepared, as heretofore, with all his energy, to do battle in their cause, and to protect, with all his ability, the rights and interests of his clients. He can generally be found, when not elsewhere professionally engaged, at his office in Charlestown.
August 29, 1845—1f.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SHEPHERDSTOWN, VIRGINIA.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has leased and just newly fitted up the Brick House on main street, Shepherdstown, on the corner opposite Entler's Hotel, as one of public entertainment. From his friends in Jefferson and the neighboring counties, he would ask a call, as it shall be his constant aim to render his house in every respect comfortable and agreeable to visitors and boarders. Terms moderate, and made to suit the times.
The BAR shall at all times be supplied with the choicest liquors, for the accommodation of the public.
ELY CONLEY.
Shepherdstown, July 18, 1845—1f.

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

GARTER'S HOTEL,
WHITE-HOUSE.
THE very liberal encouragement which the public has extended to this Establishment induces the Proprietor to hope that he may continue to deserve and receive a continuation of that patronage, and pledges himself that neither exertion nor expense will be spared in his efforts to please.
A new and comfortable hack-and-horse kept for the accommodation of the public.
ISAAC N. CARTER, Proprietor.
CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA.,
April 11, 1845.

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

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

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

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

Hew's Liniment for Rheumatism.
ALL Rheumatic persons have very good reason for rejoicing, that they can obtain an article that will set all rheumatic complaints at defiance. We wonder that people will suffer a moment with this distressing and excruciating pain when they can find a certain cure in this preparation. The certificates that the proprietors have, would astonish the most incredulous. Patients who have been laid up for years, and who never expected again to be about, in health or without crutches, have been almost miraculously raised from their bed of pain, and restored to their friends, sound in their limbs and entirely free from pain of any kind. This is no fiction, but fact, and thousands who have used it can testify to its usefulness. Beware of counterfeits.
Sold wholesale by COMSTOCK & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.
Jan. 17, 1846.

Virginia, Jefferson County, set.
JANUARY TERM, 1846,
of the Court of the County.

It is ordered that an Election of the Overseers of the Poor of this county, be held on the first Saturday in March next, at the following named places, under the superintendance of the following named persons as Commissioners, viz:—
In District No. 1, at Daniel Entler's Tavern, in Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of Charles Harper and Dr. John Quigley, or either of them;
In District No. 2, in Charlestown, at the Court House, under the superintendance of John H. Plogg and Samuel Ridenour, or either of them;
In District No. 3, at Henry Smith's Tavern, Smithfield, under the superintendance of John H. Smith, Walter J. Burwell and Ambrose C. Timberlake, or either of them;
In District No. 4, at Walling's Tavern, Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John Miller, Gerard B. Wagner and George B. Stephenson, or either of them.

Three persons to be elected as Overseers of the Poor in each of said Districts.
A copy—Teste. T. A. MOORE, Ck.
Jan. 28, 1846—1e. [Free Press copy.]

Flour.
FOR sale 20 Barrels Extra Flour,
Jan. 9.
WM. S. LOCK

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

Carroll's Western Exchange
FOR the accommodation of the Passengers in the Cars, I have determined to have OYSTERS and other Delicacies of the season, where Ladies and Gentlemen will only have to pay for what they sit. I am prepared to dine fifty persons daily. My situation is the most eligible and convenient on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. I hope to receive a share of the public patronage.
E. H. CARROLL.
Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 9, 1846.
P. S.—The public generally are invited to give me a call. E. H. C.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
FOR the accommodation of the Passengers in the Cars, I have determined to have OYSTERS and other Delicacies of the season, where Ladies and Gentlemen will only have to pay for what they sit. I am prepared to dine fifty persons daily. My situation is the most eligible and convenient on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. I hope to receive a share of the public patronage.
E. H. CARROLL.
Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 9, 1846.
P. S.—The public generally are invited to give me a call. E. H. C.

Cash for Negroes.
THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and likely, for persons living in the States, and 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 STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THIS undersigned having purchased the Stock of Goods of WILLIAM R. SEEVERS, in Berryville, with the view of transacting the mercantile business, are now receiving a very extensive assortment of
New and Seasonable Goods, which we pledge ourselves to sell low for CASH, or on the usual credit to responsible buyers.—The following Goods comprise a part of our stock, namely:
Blue, black, black, brown, dala and invisible green, West of England, French and American BROAD CLOTHS; some very pretty black and blue Italian Crapes; 6-4 PILOTT, very superior; 6-4 Gold-mixed do; Canada Cloth, a new article. CASSIMERES—6-4 French Cassimeres, plain and figured; new style; 7-8 do, superior; 7-8 Gold-mixed do; 7-8 blue and black do; SATINETTS—A large assortment, all colors and prices; VESTINGS—A magnificent assortment of new and elegant styles; Silk, Satin, Cashmeres, black and figured Velvets, Medium and low priced Vestings. A large assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves; Hosiery.—Long and Half Hose of all descriptions; Gum Shoes, black and fig'd Satin and Bombazine STOCKS; also, black Grose de Rhine and Italian Cravats; Fancy Hdkes, Linen Cambric do; some very superior black Satin and fancy Scarfs; some very pretty black and blue Italian Crapes; SHAWLS, the richest and most splendid assortment of the season. Some new styles CASHMERE DE COSSE, among which will be found the celebrated and magnificent De Maignemon Pampadour, De Cardoville styles, now all the vogue; Crape De Laines, of a very rich style, shaded colors; Rep Cashmeres and Mouseline de Laines, being of the celebrated manufacture of Pature, Lupin, Seiber & Co., comprising all the latest styles of the super-fine Cloth; also, a general assortment of Ombra Mouseline de Laines; black and blue-black Silks; Bombazines; new style 6-4 Cloaking for Ladies; CALICOES, 250 pieces, from 61 cents up; RIBBONS.—A large assortment; Ladies Silk Tassels, Silk and Cotton Bindings; Oil Silk, Silk Sewings, Patent Thread; Spool Cotton, Cotton Ball, Laps; Pins, Needles, &c.; Edgings and Insertions; White Goods of all descriptions; Flannels of all colors; Linseys, &c. &c. Also, a general assortment of Domestic Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Stationery, Hardware, Queensware, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs.

Groceries.—All kinds of Groceries very cheap and no mistake, and indeed a great variety of other articles, making our stock very large and complete, all of which have been selected with great care. We pledge ourselves that no pains shall be spared to please all who may favor us with a call. We therefore respectfully invite you to examine our stock.
BOTEILER & JOHNSON.
Berryville, Va., Oct. 31, 1845—3m.

Lin's Balm of China.
AN infallible cure for all cuts, burns, sores, &c. The worst cut may be cured in a few hours by the use of this all-healing compound.—Its healing qualities are wonderful. One bottle of this is worth ten dollars worth of all other salves and remedies in existence. The most severe cut, which by delay might disable the patient for days, weeks, or months, can be cured without difficulty by this distressing complaint, declare that they would not without this preparation in their houses for the price of ten boxes. The public will recollect, that this is the only remedy offered them that is in reality of any value whatever. In places where it is known every family has it in their house.—Its price is not considered at all. It is above all price.
Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown.
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.
Jan. 30, 1846.

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

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, Satinets, of a superior quality and very cheap.
The Goods that I now offer, have been selected with the greatest possible care, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. They consist in part of Blue, Black and Invisible Cloths.—French, English and American; Beaver Tweeds—a prime article for Over-Coats, at a low price; Ribbed and Cross-barred Cassimeres; Very fine French Cassimeres; Plain Black Satin, plain and figured Velvet and Merino Vestings; A variety of Plaid Lining for Coats and Cloaks. In short, every 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.
JAMES CLOTHIER.
Oct. 10, 1845.

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

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

Importers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Silk Goods.
Alfred Edwards & Co., 122 Pearl street.
Importers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
Doremus & Nixon, 25 Nassau, corner Liberty st. Jobber of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Zenith Worsted, Canvas, Gloves, Ribbons, Embroidery Trimmings, and embroidery articles in general. D. S. Turner, No. 60 William, between Cedar and Pine streets.
Manufacturers and Dealers in Straw Goods, Palm Leaf Hats, Artificial Flowers, &c.
William B. Whiting & Co., 122 Pearl street.
Manufacturer and Importer of Saddlery, Harness, and Coach Hardware.
W. J. Buck, 209 Pearl street.
Saddlery Warehouse.
T. Smith & Co., 101 Maiden Lane, Manufacturers of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, &c. **Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers.**
Huntington & Savage, 210 Pearl street, Publishers of the "National School Geography, with a Globe Map on a new plan, by S. G. Goodrich." Samuel S. & William Wood, 261 Pearl st., opposite United States Hotel.
Alexander V. Blake, 77 Fulton street, corner of Gold.
Importer of French and English Staple Stationery, and Manufacturer of Account Books.
Wm. A. Wheeler, 84 Wall street.
Stationery Warehouse.
Francis & Loutrel, 77 Maiden Lane, Importers of English and French Stationery and Manufacturers of Account Books, Manifold Letter Writers, Cotton Ink, &c. &c. Lewis Francis—Cyrus H. Loutrel.
Commission Merchants and Dealers in Paper, Printing, Shoe, Thread, School and Blank Books, Staple Stationery and Paper Hangings.
Hinton & Travers, 84 Maiden Lane.
Gold Pen Manufacturer.
Albert G. Bagley, 189 Broadway, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by all the wholesale jewelers, Stationers, &c., warranted.
Manufacturer of the Celebrated Magic Razor Strip with Four Sides.
L. Chapman 102 William street. Sold at Manufacturer's prices by all the Hardware, Fancy Goods Importers and Wholesale Dealers, prices reduced 33 1/3 per cent.

Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings.
The Trade supplied at first prices.
M. A. Howell & Co., 307 Pearl street.
Christy & Constant, 61 Maiden Lane.
Manufacturer of Playing, Visiting and Business Cards, Quills, &c.
George Cook, No. 71 Fulton street.
Manufacturer of all kinds of Paper Boxes, Band Boxes, Hand Box papers, dealer in Binders and Box Boards, and Importers of Fancy Paper.
Charles Claudius, 58 John street, up stairs.
Importer and Manufacturer of Musical Instruments and Dealer in Strings for Violins, Piano Fortes, and Amplifier of Music.
G. G. Christian, 401 Pearl street.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments.
All kinds of Musical Merchandise constantly on hand.
Edward Bacon, No. 81 Fulton st., corner Gold.
Manufacturer and Importer of choice Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Extracts, Cosmetics, &c.
Eugene Roussé, 159 Broadway, between Liberty and Cornhill streets.
Manufacturing and Furnishing Establishment in Dugway-rotary Business.
E. White, 175 Broadway, Plates, Cases, Chemicals, Polishing apparatus, and every article used in the business.
Also the German, French and American Cameras.
Lamp Establishment, Solar, Camphene, Lard and Oil Lamps and Chandeliers, Bracket, Hanging Parlor, Hall, Church and Table Lamps, Grand-styles Glass Globes, Shades, Wicks, &c., Superior Camphene, Chemical Oil, Burning Fluid, &c.
W. H. Starr, Manufacturer, 67 Beekman street.
Importers and Manufacturers of Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plates, Picture Frames, &c.
Bull & Donaldson, 228 Pearl st., opposite Platt.
Georgie's Patent Insoluble India Rubber Goods, warranted to stand in every climate.
George Beecher sole agent, 100 Broadway.
Wood, Willow and Tin Ware, Mats, Brooms, Combs, Hair Brushes, Fancy Goods, Britannia Ware, &c.
Job Chandler, 81 Maiden Lane.
Manufacturers and Dealers in Brushes, Quills, Trunks, Steel Pens, Sealing Wax, Ink, Blacking, Razor Straps, &c., also Manufacturer's depot for Friction Matches.
Barnes & McClelland, 255 Pearl street.
William Steele's Patent Feather Brushes, Manufactured on hand, fitted by
Steele & Co., 305 Pearl street, from 40 to 50 sizes and all on hand.

New York Agricultural Warehouse.
A. B. Allen, 178 Water street, Farming, Implement, Field Seeds, Gunno, Lime, &c., Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c., Editor of the American Agriculturalist, a monthly publication of 32 pages with numerous engravings. Price \$1 a year.
Manufacturer and Dealer in Agricultural Machines and Implements, Portable Horse Powers, Threshers, Mills, &c., Ploughs, Plough Castings, Gin Gear, &c., Field Seeds, &c.
F. Platt, 5 Burling slip.
Fine Cut Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturers and Importers of choice Segars.
John Carter & Co., No. 21 Wall street, 213 and 215 Duane street, has the premium of the American Institute for 1843, '44, and '45.
Vinegar.—Leonard Brown, 80 Wall street, manufacturer and dealer in White Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Manufacturers of Crane's Patent Twelve Month Mantel Cloths and Time Pieces for Banks, Public Houses, Churches, &c., also Turret, Steeple and Clock Works.
J. R. Mills & Co., 109 Fulton street.
Importers and Dealers in French and Italian Window Shades.
J. C. Woodford, 2891 Broadway, received by each arrival, shades of every style, full landscapes, Corinthian, Roman, Gothic, Vignettes, Plain Scrolls, &c., also gilt cornices, gimpes, &c.
New Type Foundry and Printer's Furnishing Warehouse.
Cockcroft & Overend, No. 68 Ann street, corner of Gold street, furnish all kinds of Job and Fancy Type, Presses, and every thing necessary for a complete printing office.

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

Wilder's Genuine Patent Salamander Safes, warranted free from dampness.
Silas C. Herring, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Safes, 139 Water street, corner Depeyster street.
Double Salamander Safes.—C. J. Gayler, the original inventor and patentee of the Double Safe and improved Detector Lock, warranted fire and thief proof and dry. Single Salamander Safes warranted equal to any maker, for sale by Leonard Brown, 80 Wall street.
Bronze Pendants, Gold Paint, Gold, Silver and Ricket Leaf, Dutch Metal, &c.
J. H. Fickert, wholesale agent, 138 Maiden Lane.
Bronzes 50 per cent lower than any other house in the United States.
Marble Dealers.
Underhill & Ferris, 373 and 374 Greenwich st., near Beach, Ornamental Marble work of all kinds, richly carved statuary, and plain marble mantels and monuments. Dealers supplied with blocks and slabs.
Machine and Hand Cards.
John Whitmore & Co., Manufacturers of Cotton and Wool Hand and Machine Cards, and dealers in articles for manufacturers use. Office 246 Pearl street.
St. Nicholas, late Exchange Hotel, by Wemmel & Dumphy, No. 28 Courtland street.
A. A. Wemmel—J. S. Dumphy, late of Howards Hotel.
New York, January 30, 1846.

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

To the People of Jefferson County.
No Humbug—Great Attraction!
Bargains! Bargains! going off at MILLER & TATE'S.
IN order to make room for an early Spring Supply, we have determined to offer our extensive, well selected, and well-bought Stock of Goods, at unusually low prices. To all who want good Goods, at low prices, we would say give us a call. We are resolved, if possible, to reduce our stock, and to effect this, we will offer great inducements, by reduction in prices. Call and look through, by Jan. 23.
MILLER & TATE.

FALL AND WINTER WORK.
WE call the attention of our customers and the public to our large stock of COARSE BOOTS AND SHOES, now on hand. We are also prepared to furnish the following descriptions of work at the shortest notice, promptly: Men's and Boy's double and triple soled fine and extra quality Boots.
Do do do do do do Shoes; Ladies' Gaiters, Walking Shoes, Jeffersons, Slippers, &c.; Misses and Children's Shoes of every variety. We are offering the above work cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Corn, Hides and Skins, Pork, Beef, &c. We invite a call before purchasing elsewhere.
J. McDANIEL & CO.
Sept. 12, 1845—1f.

HEALTH! HEALTH! HEALTH!
Thompson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha.
The only certain remedy for the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis and Sore Throat, Asthma, Chronic Catarrh, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, Whooping Cough, Croup, Weak Nerves and Nervous Tremors, Palpitation of the Heart; also Liver Complaint and Affections of the Kidneys.
OF all the diseases incident to our climate there is none so universal and at the same time so insidious and fatal as Consumption. In this country especially Pulmonary Consumption is emphatically a scourge; and in its resistless career sweeps o'er the land as a destroying Angel, laying low with relentless hand the strongest and fairest of our race! Hitherto all efforts to arrest this dread disease have proved vain, and all that seemed within our power was at best the alleviation of suffering, rendering somewhat smoother the certain progress to the tomb!
The proprietor in offering this preparation to the public, would embrace the opportunity to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits, and the reasons upon which it finds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may repose full confidence in its curative powers. Since its first preparation he has had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; but he was determined not to offer it to the public until he had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. He now confidently offers it as a remedy without a parallel for the cure of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION and its kindred diseases.

CONSUMPTION of a 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. Almost every organic and inorganic substance, in an endless round of combination, has been used with the hope of checking this scourge of our race, many doubts believing that in the progress of medical knowledge, we should at last obtain the mastery over Consumption; and in the use of the Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha, this object is happily attained. The therapeutic agents employed in the composition of this remedy, are such as enable it to prevent the secretion of tuberculous matter in the lungs and to cause its resolution and absorption after deposit has commenced, an object achieved by no other medicine, and the importance of which the professional man will at once perceive, since it brings this form of disease, hitherto pronounced hopeless, entirely within control. The success which has attended the administration of this preparation is unparalleled in the records of medical science, in confirmation of which, the proprietor would ask a careful perusal of the statements of a few of those who have been restored to health by its powerful agency.

Let the following speak for itself:
"I have used Thompson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha for some time in my practice, and have found it the most efficient remedy I have ever used in Consumptive cases, chronic catarrh, &c., when great irritability, with weakness of the pulmonary organs, existed. The rapidity with which it acts is greatly in its favor where dyspnea or oppression exists, which is immediately relieved by it."
"In Pulmonary Consumption it can be used with confidence, being applicable to every form of that disease, and I consider it a medicine well worthy the attention of physicians, and exempt from the imputation of emphysemata."
M. CHAMBERS, M. D.
Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1844.

A fresh supply of the above celebrated Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha, received and for sale by
E. M. ASQUITH,
Dec. 12, 1845—csw6m. Charlestown.
STEVES.—Clover-seed, Cocks, Meal, Sand and Coal Slaves. Also, Wove Wire, for Screens or Fans, to be had cheap at
Dec. 19.
THOS. RAWLINS.

Tobacco, &c.
ON hand a full stock Cheving Tobacco from 12 1/2 to 75 cents per pound;
A large Assortment of Segars, for sale by A. S. Marvin, agent for the manufacturer, 138 1/2 Water street.
Dec. 26.
I. DUNNINGTON.

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