

The Spirit of Jefferson

Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, The Sciences, Mechanic Arts, Literature, Miscellaneous Reading, General Intelligence and Commercial Summaries.

VOLUME 2.

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SPiRiT OF JEFFERSON.

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 and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made
 to those who advertise by the year.

General Intelligence.

MORE FACTORIES.—A correspondent of the Boston
 Atlas says that two individuals have purchased
 the site at the Falls of the Potomac, in the county
 of Fairfax, Va., fifteen miles from Washington
 City, and near the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio
 canal, for \$110,000. The water power to be had
 there is estimated to be capable of driving 800
 factories.

GROWTH AND PROSPERITY OF THE WEST.—An
 interesting article in the National Magazine con-
 tains some striking facts concerning the growth
 and prospects of that wonderful region. The pro-
 ductive industry of the nine States bordering on
 the Western waters is thus set forth:—Agriculture,
 \$194,984,895; manufactures, 38,227,785;
 commerce, 28,323,413; the forest, 3,076,704;
 mines, 6,008,378; fisheries, 11,717—total, \$270,
 581,933. And yet the entire population according
 to the last census, of these nine States is less than
 five and a half millions of people. A single indi-
 vidual in Cincinnati has negotiated drafts through
 the banks to the annual amount of from \$20,000
 to 25,000, for the proceeds of eggs shipped from
 that city to New Orleans.

THE STEAMSHIPS.—There will be two steamers
 from England next month, although the semi-
 monthly passages do not commence until April.
 The Unicorn will leave Liverpool for Halifax and
 Boston, on the 4th of March.

LIBERALITY AND JUSTICE.—The State of Ala-
 bama has, by a special enactment, emancipated
 Horace King, a slave. His owner refused the pas-
 sage of the act, stating that he had refused \$15,
 000 for him. King built the bridge over the Wet-
 umпка river.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—We learn
 from the Georgetown Advocate that navigation
 both by the river and canal being now fully and
 no doubt permanently open to that town, the
 Spring trade will soon be in the flood tide. A
 great many arrivals have already commenced on
 the canal.

KEEPING POULTRY.—Profitable Business.—A
 correspondent of the Boston Atlas, near Port
 Richmond, Staten Island, has sent the New York
 Sun the following copy of an account with his
 poultry yard for the year 1845, viz:

Dr. Seventy-one hens	Cr.
To grain,	\$7 00
To repair of coop,	1 25
To pieces of meat	
and charcoal do,	3 10
ring the year,	
To profit and loss,	93 65
\$105 00	\$105 00

The male birds, numbering six, are of course
 not counted as "hens," although the expense of
 keeping them is included in the items on the Dr.
 side of the above. He had on hand, at the end of
 the year, 58 chickens, 71 hens and 6 cocks, valued
 in all at \$21—the amount he entered them at in
 his stock account. The profits of the year,
 amounting to \$93 65, form a respectable item in
 domestic economy.

SOMETHING LIKE A NEWSPAPER. The London
 Times, the most influential newspaper in England
 was commenced by a joint stock company. On
 its first appearance it was a small, dingy looking
 sheet; but as it possessed talents which forced it
 into notice, it soon attracted public attention and
 gradually increased in size, power and influence.
 The property is, at the present time, divided into
 twenty four shares, of which sixteen belong to
 Mr. John Walter. The political opinions of the
 Journal are directed by the majority of votes of
 the shareholders; and thus, as Mr. Walter pos-
 sesses two thirds of the entire property, his voice
 alone controls the bias of the journal. The value
 of the Times, in a purely commercial point of
 view, is \$312,000—each share being worth \$213-
 00. The annual profit of the Times is about
 \$45,000, of which Mr. Walter receives, as his
 portion, \$30,000. It goes on the cash system
 and never grants credit to any one. Every no-
 tice of a death or marriage is charged for—the
 simplest announcement not being inserted for
 less than seven shillings and sixpence, nearly two
 dollars. It is said that Mr. Walter gave his
 daughter, as her wedding portion, the profits of
 the first column of advertisements in the first page
 of the journal—a splendid fortune.

ICE.—Upwards of 200,000 tons of ice were
 exported from Boston during the eight months
 ending January.

DARING ROBBERY!—One of the stages running
 between Harrisonburg and Winchester, was rifled
 on its way up, of a part of its contents, somewhere
 on the road between this and Woodstock, last Sat-
 urday night or Sunday morning before day. The
 bootstraps were cut and several boxes, a trunk,
 and one of the mail bags taken.

HARRISONBURG REGISTER.
SHOWING WORMS.—The following statement is
 contributed to the Congressional Journal of Gon-
 dor, N. H., by the Rev. I. S. Davis, brother of the
 late Mayor of Boston. It details a marvellous
 circumstance, if indeed the whole matter be not a
 case of optical delusion:

"As I was returning from Piermont on Monday,
 the 1st of December, I saw on the snow which
 had fallen during the night, what I supposed to
 be cats, spread broad cast; not seeing any track
 in the snow, for I was the first that travelled the
 road after the snow fell, my curiosity led me to de-
 scend from my carriage and examine; when to my
 great surprise, I found that the objects I saw were
 living worms, about an inch long, lying on the
 top of the snow by hundreds; and these were scat-
 tered along the road I travelled for a distance of
 not less than five miles. I would say farther, that
 there were no trees near, from which the worms
 might have been shaken, and if there had been,
 and the worms had been on them, they would all
 have been frozen, for it had been very cold, and
 the ground was frozen hard before the snow fell.
 The worms were alive, for they immediately coiled
 up when I took them in my hand. They were of
 a brown color with about 12 or 16 legs."
 I. S. DAVIS.
 Wentworth, Jan. 20, 1846.

MY COUNTRY'S NATIVE GLORY.

BY COLUMBUS DREW.
 They tell of the wave and waterfall
 In foreign clime and story;
 But give—oh! give to me, O'er all,
 My country's native glory!
 My heart is where the waters leap,
 From proud Niagara's dizzy steep,
 And where the foam discolours,
 'Tis written in that misty dell,
 Illusive shades of snowy shell,
 Or beds of milky roses.

They tell of vales, and mount, and tree,
 Of caverns deep and hoary;
 But give—oh! give to me, O'er all, my
 My country's native glory!
 My country's native glory!
 Kennebec's home nor bloody grave—
 Nor Cyclops' home nor bloody grave—
 And heclic steals from beauty's cheek,
 Where runs a dark meandering stream,
 Till whorled lend their turd gleam,
 Whose waters chant a solemn song
 Like Eden's, as they roll'd along.

They tell of rivers wild and free,
 With tales of feudal feury;
 But they have not—no—not for me,
 And I've stood beside the "Mansion" old,
 To view Potomac's breast of gold,
 In summer's sunset weather,
 And traced his course, its windings all,
 From rock to rock, from fall to fall,
 'Till madly rush together,
 They represent the nation's might,
 Like freedom in the strife for right;
 I've turned my gaze aloft to see
 The pendant crags and lowry,
 And from my soul exclaim, for me—
 O'er all the world beside—for me—
 My country's native glory!" (Union.)

Miscellaneous.

A Fragment.
 Written for the Boston Olive Branch.
 If a man would prosper in the world he must
 have firm and unwavering friends, or bitter
 implacable enemies. Friendship, indeed, can
 smooth the pillow of sickness—can assuage the
 sorrows of a wounded heart, and aid one in any
 pecuniary embarrassments in which he may be
 involved; yet how many a noble spirit has slum-
 bered in the dust, unconscious of its own greatness,
 till pride, reared by the bitterness of enmity, has
 closed it on its just and noble action, and lifted it
 from the vale of obscurity, to a station far superi-
 or to those who once endeavored to crush it to the
 earth. How often do we see the bitterest enmity
 work out the good of him whom it was designed
 to injure? How often, too, do we see an act, that
 was designed to injure another, bring shame and
 disgrace upon its author?

It matters but the temple of its own disgrace,
 And its own unimpaired grave.
 He builds but very little how many enemies
 a man may have, if he can go forth into the world
 with an unscathed conscience—a heart that re-
 proaches not itself. To him shall the earth yield
 its richest treasure—a consciousness that he has
 done nothing but what is just and honorable—no-
 thing but what he can answer for, to Him who
 shall judge all men according to their deeds, with
 an unshaken brow.

Long Faced People.
 We find the following remarks in Willis's Mir-
 ror. If they serve to shorten the length of some
 lugubrious visage, or impart a bright and cheer-
 ful air to some sad and sallow face, they will
 fill the space they occupy:

"Why are we Americans (as a nation) so grave
 a people? Walk the streets and a large majority
 of the persons you meet are alike solemn and
 slow. They look as if they had just risen from
 the pulpit of "Blair's Grave," or the "Elegy." In
 vain nature smiles upon them. They return it
 not—their eyes coddle the ground—their faces
 are filled with untimely wrinkles—their gait is
 rapid and awkward—their features gaunt and
 spectral—their voices husky and uncomfortable,
 and their conversation unembroidered with wit
 or humor. Follow these people to their homes—still
 all is as murky—they bend frowningly over the
 newspapers—they neither dance, nor sing, nor
 frolic—they drive all gaiety from their wives or
 children, and make their domestic life as dull and
 senseless as one of Lillo's tragedies. Why is this?
 Is life a heavier burden, a more desperate
 struggle here than elsewhere? Are we cursed
 with a dismal climate or sterile soil? Have we no
 business to do, or is our labor without reward?
 Gratitude forbids that we should say so. Nature
 has been most bounteous to us; she has given us
 a land as full of beauty and grandeur, as it is of all
 kinds of wealth. Fairer skies never carpeted
 mortals. Our lakes are seas; our rivers run
 thousand leagues unweary; our waterfalls sing
 their ceaseless song in the forest; our mountains
 are worthy of the valley they protect; the rain-
 bow hues of autumn are our peculiar boon; the
 earth yields us a hundred fold; we blush when
 we gather in returns so disproportionate to our
 labors. Our ancestors, too, have been most liberal
 to us. They have given us a good government
 and a good name. We are also blessed with
 a mind naturally active, inventive, and kept in
 perpetual play by the freedom of our institutions.
 No other nation has such a mass of intellect in
 constant employment.

Why, then, are we so unhappy, thus surround-
 ed by all the materials of happiness? Is not the
 simple truth this; we pervert our powers and
 abuse our privileges; we place our affections upon
 the wrong object—we utterly mistake the true
 prizes of life—we pass by nature, art, love, friend-
 ship, faith, and love the knee to mammon; we
 idolize it; we erect costly temples to his honor,
 and on its altars we sacrifice health, character,
 our wives, our children. To be rich, or to be
 thought rich, is, with too many of us, the sole,
 exclusive, all-engrossing object of our lives. Thus
 the heart contracts; the affections droop and
 wither; no tears water them, no smiles warm
 them. Home becomes a dreary place; it loses
 its Sabbath and its holidays. Its songs and its
 festivities, its hymns and its prayers depart from
 it. Love and faith flee; and from its thresh-
 hold, Sullenness, frowns, taunts, reproaches,
 these are its inmates. Its fire-sides become one
 constant scene of jealousy, conspiracy, and strife,
 till at last we almost long for death, to break up
 and destroy a place so depraved and perverted.

We will not dwell upon so gloomy a picture,
 but simply ask is wealth worth such fearful sacri-
 fices? What honest heart can hesitate in its
 reply?

"A Dog Story" is going the rounds of the pa-
 pers to this effect: A man bought a large dog
 recommended as possessing all the good qualities
 of the canine species, but especially as being a
 first rate wolf dog. The purchaser was much
 troubled with these animals, and setting out one
 morning, after a light snow had fallen, he soon
 struck a trail, when the dog bounded off in the
 woods. Following for a mile or two through the
 style, he came to a Cuffie cutting down a tree,
 when the following colloquy ensued:—
 "Hallo, buck, did you see a wolf and a dog pass
 by here?"
 "Well, massa, I did dat."
 "How long ago?"
 "Bout half an hour."
 "How was it with 'em?"
 "Why, Massa, it was nip and tuck—hoss and
 hoss, as the sayin' is—but de dog had de vantage,
 for he was a leetle ahead!"

YOUNG LADIES' GARLAND.

OBSERVATIONS ON MENTAL IMPROVEMENT.
 "The form alone has others prize,
 The features of the fair!
 I look for spirit in her eyes,
 And meaning in her air."

The human mind has been handsomely com-
 pared to marble in the quarry, which shows none
 of its inherent beauties, until the skill of the ar-
 tist smooths and polishes the surface, and discov-
 ers every ornamental spot, cloud and vein. The
 mind uneducated, has inherent qualities and pow-
 ers, which often would pass unknown were it not
 for the developing influence of education. The
 mental powers are not brought to light by educa-
 tion but they are improved and strengthened, just
 as any of the locomotive organs are by exercise.
 And as mental strength and energy are prefer-
 able to corporeal so will be the inducements to cul-
 tivate and practice those means calculated to pro-
 duce that effect.

Science, as well as knowledge of men and the
 world contributes to divest us of many unreason-
 able prejudices; it liberates us from errors, which,
 through ignorance, blind the intellectual eyes of
 many, and enable us to view things and principles
 in their proper light. Nothing can be more un-
 favorable to the character of a female, than those
 little ideas which result from ignorance, and
 which represent objects of the mind with erro-
 neous impressions, and poison it with extrava-
 gant superstitions.

The knowledge derived from a good education,
 affords a constant food for conversation, without
 descending to those trivial discourses, to which
 the uneducated necessarily are obliged to resort.
 Not only does it thereby elevate its possessor
 above the ignorant, but it gives animation to the
 countenance and air, without which none
 can be really beautiful; for what signifies ele-
 gance of form, and softness of expression, with-
 out the sacred inspiration which the mind alone
 can give?

"A damask cheek and ivory arm,
 Shall ne'er my wishes win;
 Give me an animated form,
 That speaks a mind within."

Dear females, let not the season of youth be
 barren of improvements, so essential to your fu-
 ture youth and felicity. In youth, the character
 of every one, and especially of females, is in our
 own power, to give it in some degree whatever
 complexion they will, hence, in some measure,
 they have the direction of their own fate. Youth
 is the proper season likewise, for elevating the
 humane and benevolent affections, and for subju-
 gating and taming the passions for whatever im-
 pressions are most permanent in subsequent life. And,
 whatever may be the situation in life, nothing can
 be more necessary to peace and happiness, than
 the acquirements of virtuous dispositions and
 habits. These in part may be acquired by read-
 ing biography; "for by observation and reflection
 on others, we begin an early acquaintance with
 human nature, extend our views of the moral
 world, and are enabled to acquire such a habit of
 discernment, and corrected judgment as others
 obtained by experience."

A frequent association with good company is
 essential to give an elegance of manners, and
 thereby add to mental excellence. But company
 without mental improvement cannot give the value
 and interest to individuals, which is so desira-
 ble; it alone cannot render them good compan-
 ions, good parents, and good citizens. The one
 is useful to us only in the higher walks of
 life; the other will be a treasure to us, even
 if our lot should place us in the earth-built cot-
 tage of the forest.

"But oh! where both their charms unite,
 How perfect is the view,
 With every image of delight,
 And grace and beauty new."

When females have it in their power thus to
 adorn themselves, and increase their own worth
 and happiness, how careful should they be to im-
 prove each opportunity to the best advantage, and
 how justly in after life may they curse them-
 selves if they suffer the golden hours of youth to
 pass unimproved. No remark can be more true,
 than the only way to *charm long* is to secure men-
 tal improvement. Mere personal beauty may fasci-
 nate the inconsiderate for a day, but like the
 ephemeral flower, it fades, and leaves none of its
 former delights, while beauty of mind increases
 with age, and will be bright in the evening of
 life, when all transient beauties have passed away.

Making Auger Holes with a Gimlet.
 "My boy, what are you doing there with that
 gimlet?" said the other morning to a flax-haired
 youth, who was laboring away with all his
 might at a piece of board before him.
 "Trying to make an auger hole!" was his
 reply, without raising his eyes or suspending
 operations.
 "Precisely the business of at least two-thirds
 of the world, in this blessed year of our Lord, 1846,
 is this making auger holes with a gimlet," I said
 to myself as I walked musingly onward.

Here is young A., who has just escaped from
 the clerk's desk behind the counter. He sports
 his mustache, wears a top hat, and has acquired
 the power of being shaved, carries a rattler,
 drinks champagne when he can command an X
 to purchase a bottle, and treat a friend to a dinner,
 talks largely of the price current, fall of western
 stocks and profits of banking, stands in his boots
 two inches taller than Astor or Appleton, and
 speaks of foreign exchanges as would Rothschild
 or Biddle. He thinks he is a great man, when all
 others know he is only making auger holes with
 a gimlet.

Mr. B. is a rabid politician. He has labored
 hard at caucuses, at ward and town meetings,
 has talked of the dear people till the words flow
 parrot-like from his lips, and has done a full share
 of the dirty work of the party, for years. Office
 has been the lure held out to lead him onward,
 and which has made him neglect his business,
 spend his time in hunting up recruits, drilling the
 refractory, and qualifying himself for bar-room
 argument and stump oratory. He can settle the
 affairs of the nation in a trice, diplomacy has no
 intricacies for him, he has shaken hands with the
 President, and is a great man. He will soon be
 used up and cast aside, and will sell, as so
 others now do, that he is chasing a jack o' lantern,
 that he is making auger holes with a gimlet.

There is Miss C. who is really a very pretty girl,
 and who might become a woman a man of sense
 would be proud of. Now, she spies the ton in all
 things, reads exciting novels, goes to the opera,
 admires Calceola's dancing, has nearly ceased to
 blush at the most indecent nudities, lounges on sofas,
 glories in her idleness, keeps her bed till noon,
 coquettes with male animals as feminine as her-
 self, imagines that she is a belle, and forgets that
 her father was a cooper; is full of high life, and
 plebeian presumption, and is in a fair way to ruin
 herself. All this comes of her belief that an au-
 ger hole can be made with a gimlet.

Mr. D. whom I have just passed, may be put
 down as a distinguished professor of the gimlet. He
 has fathered a fine farm from an incubator, so
 that speculation became rife, fortunes were made
 by unskilful, and D. fancied "so his thing could
 be done as well as another." So he sold his farm,
 and bought wild lands in the prairies, and corner

lots in lithographed cities, and began to dream of
 a "gold mine." Work he might not, it has sud-
 denly become degrading. Who could think of
 filling or being contented with an hundred acres
 of land, when thousands of acres in the broad west
 were waiting for occupants or owners. D. was
 not the man to do it, and he operated to the extent
 of his means. At last the land bubble broke—
 lithographed cities were discovered to be mere
 bogs, and prairie farms, though the basis of ex-
 traordinary wealth, worthless, unless rendered pro-
 ductive by labor. But D.'s beautiful farm is gone,
 and he is now preparing on compulsion to become
 a pioneer of the West. He feels that it is diffi-
 cult making auger holes with a gimlet.

Mr. E. is the representative of quite a class.—
 He had his attention awakened to the subject of
 religion, and obtained new views of its importance
 and its obligations. Believing what cannot be
 disputed, that love to God and good will to man
 is the only source of true happiness—and feeling,
 as every true heart must, a desire for the wel-
 fare of his race, he found himself called to
 declare those truths to the world; and forsaking
 his avocations, he became a missionary, and
 spent his life in trying to make auger holes
 with a gimlet.

Amusing.
 A new work has just been published in Eng-
 land, entitled, "Rambles in the United States and
 Canada during the year 1845, with a short ac-
 count of Oregon," which is one of the richest pro-
 ductions we have yet had. The low bred vulgarity
 of the writer, which this work exhibits, disgust-
 ingly apparent as it is throughout its pages, may,
 perhaps, be overlooked for the sake of the amuse-
 ment which the book will not fail to afford. An
 American can afford to treat this production as a
 joke of the most amusing kind. A few specimens
 may excite a desire for more. Of the American
 people he says:

"The men are sallow, and the women tallow;
 the women are wanting in all that makes feminine
 character beautiful, and their efforts to supply such
 deficiencies by art, are totally wanting in the great
 artistic qualification, *coloris artem*, in which the
 French excel. The men are merely long lanky
 Yankees, lathy and uncouth, with narrow noses
 to their necks like women. They never have any
 boyhood, and never live to grow old. They are
 sour and gloomy, not from constitution, but from
 habit; have no faith in the power of street music
 to lull the senses and open the pocket, their whole
 souls being wrapped up in the pursuit of 'another
 dollar'; they have neither imagination, nor fancy,
 nor taste."
 "They are truly a vulgar, ignorant, bragging,
 spiteful, selfish, melancholy people. Passing their
 lives in a state of mental excitement, some kill
 themselves with drink and some with tobacco;
 some are hurried to the ever-yawning gates of
 their cemeteries by excesses in religion or ex-
 cesses in politics; or tribulations of mind indu-
 ced by a complication of these causes. But calami-
 ty is not of long life in America, for the men
 are soon dead and soon forgotten. Duels and
 assassinations also help to thin their ranks; for,
 strange as it may appear, it can be proved that,
 famous as Italy, Sicily and Spain are for the
 stiletto, there are many more assassinations and
 stabbings in the slave States of America, than in
 all those countries put together. This is a melan-
 choly truth; but as the minds of the masters in
 the Southern States insensibly become degraded
 by the more contact, not to say association, with
 beings so degenerated as their slaves, the moral
 sense becomes blunted, they care little for
 assassination or murder, and nothing for stabbing
 and maiming."

"Americans are generally vulgar; but why
 should they be hypocrites in the Northern States,
 rogues in the middle and ruffians in the South?"
 Governor Marcy, Secretary of War, says this
 writer, with a horror which is exceedingly illu-
 strative of the "infernal umbrella." Edward
 Everett calls it "Unitarian mistery." Presi-
 dent Polk is a "village lawyer," but to cap the
 climax, President Tyler, or "His Excellency,"
 was seen "combing his hair with a filthy comb
 by a piece of string in a steamboat, and washing
 himself with a jack-towel used in common
 with fifty dirty passengers."—N. Y. M. News.

A Sign in the Paper.
 "Neighbor Shoemaker! I see you have a fine
 lot of boots, bottoes, and shoes on hand; all sorts,
 sizes and qualities, cowhide, calfskin, superfine
 and extra superfine—for gentlemen, ladies, mis-
 ses, and children. You wish to sell them I sup-
 pose?"
 "Yes."
 "I perceive you have got a shingle over the
 door with the words, 'Boot and Shoe Store,'
 inscribed thereon. That I presume, is to inform
 the public of your occupation, and to invite them
 to give you a call?"
 "Yes."
 "Well, some few of those who pass along this
 street will, I think, notice your sign, and the
 people in and trade with you. But a great many
 people will traverse the other streets of the town,
 who will not see your sign, and they may be in
 want of shoes, too. You need another sign Mr.
 Shoemaker."

"That's fact, I did not think of it before."
 "Go, the first thing and get an advertisement
 in your newspaper. Tell the people where you
 are, and what you are about, and what varieties
 of boots and shoes you keep for sale, and that you
 would be glad to see them. Thus instead of bare-
 ly notifying those who pass along your shop, you
 will inform the people all around—not only those
 who pass along the street, but the farmers and their
 families away back on the hills—the ladies, me-
 chanics and workmen of other towns—and hun-
 dreds of others; and my word for it, one such sign
 in the newspaper, will be worth a dozen over your
 door."

"Faith, I'll try it before I am a day older."
 And you, Messrs. Hatters, Cabinet-Makers,
 Tailors, Finners, and Saddlers &c., you've all
 got hingles over your doors, as though that would
 notify every body in creation. Had you not better
 try a sign in a newspaper, as well as neighbor
 Shoemaker?"

Youth.—Youth is the time of enterprise and
 hope; having yet no occasion of comparing our
 force with any opposing power, we naturally form
 presumptions in our favour, and imagine that ob-
 struction and impediment will give way before us.
 The first repulse rather inflames vehemence than
 teach prudence. A brave and generous mind is
 long before it respects its own weakness, or sub-
 mits to step the difficulties which it expected to en-
 counter. Before disappointments have en-
 dured the dictates of philosophy, we believe in
 our power to shorten the interval between the first
 cause and the last effect; we laugh at the timor-
 ous delays of brooding industry, and fancy that
 by increasing the fire we can, at pleasure, accel-
 erate the projection.

Foreign Intelligence.

Arrival of the Steamship Cambria.

THIRTY-ONE DAYS LATER.

**Great Change in the Commercial Policy of Great
 Britain.**—Sir Robert Peel in favor of a total
 repeal of the Corn Laws—Great Excitement
 in England—Meeting of Parliament—Pacific
 feeling excited towards the United States—Mr.
 Guizot's reply to the President's charge of an
 interference in the affairs of Texas—Mr. Pa-
 kenham's Refusal of the 49th degree not approved
 by his Government—Queen's Speech—The Cot-
 ton, Corn, and Money Markets, &c.

The Steamship Cambria arrived on Thursday
 morning last. She was out 16 days, and brings
 news one month later and of the most important
 and gratifying kind.

Parliament had assembled, and the Queen's
 speech, as well as the tone of the Press, with re-
 gard to the United States is of the most pacific
 character.

Expressions of regret are made on all hands
 that the difficulties between that country and the
 United States, about Oregon, are yet unsettled.

[From Wilmor & Smith's European Times, Feb. 4.]

The steamship Cambria, commanded by our ex-
 cellent and esteemed friend, Captain Judkins,
 takes out to day the most important and gratifying
 intelligence that ever left the shores of Great
 Britain. Sir Robert Peel—England's powerful
 and brilliant Minister—has developed his future
 commercial policy. It is at once simple and com-
 prehensive; and under its operation the exchange
 of commodities between this country (England)
 and the United States will be carried to an extent,
 and will be mutually productive of advantages,
 greater, to quote not irreverently, the words of the
 sacred volume—"than the eye hath yet seen, or
 the heart hath yet conceived." The new scheme
 embraces, with a full sense of their importance,
 the principles of free trade—repudiates all protection
 for commerce, manufactures and agriculture;
 admits corn, duty free, at the end of three years,
 with a scale, in the interim, which will probably
 oscillate between four and six shillings per quarter
 and at once admits Indian corn and buckwheat
 free of all duty whatever.

To the details of this great measure we ear-
 nestly entreat the attention of our commercial
 readers. We beg to refer them to the speech it-
 self, and to our remarks upon it. Great Britain
 at the present moment is in a blaze of excitement;
 men talk and think of nothing else; they have set
 their hearts upon securing the great fiscal scheme,
 for the regeneration of the country, which the Pre-
 mier has laid before Parliament, and they desire
 to curtail the period fixed for the total extinction
 of the corn laws. The friends of peace and pro-
 gression, on this side of the water, hope—earnest-
 ly and sincerely hope—that the new policy will
 bind America to us by the ties of amity, brother-
 hood and interest, and that the miserable squab-
 ling about a barren waste will give way to more
 liberal, civilized, and comprehensive views.

The immediate effects of the new tariff on the
 most prominent articles of American exports we
 have noticed elsewhere. Altogether the subject
 in its various phases, is the most important that
 ever crossed the Atlantic since the introduction
 of ocean navigation; and all that is now wanting
 is for the Government and people of the United
 States to meet us in a kindred spirit, and in the
 true spirit of commerce and of friendship, forget
 the past, and run a generous race of mutual hap-
 piness and prosperity for the future.

**ALTERATION OF DUTIES ON AMERICAN
 PRODUCE.**
 Our American readers will find, on a reference
 to another column, that the British Ministry pro-
 pose to make important reductions on many of the
 articles exported from America to England. We
 hope to see a similar spirit manifested by the Cab-
 inet at Washington. The alterations comprise:

	PREVIOUS DUTY.	REDUCED TO
Bacon	14s per cwt.	Free
Beef, fresh,	8s do	Free

language used by the President in his message, and he had considered it his duty to claim in reply for France an entire independence of action. He next examined the commercial reasons which had induced France to recognize the independence of Texas in 1838, and rendered her anxious to maintain it in 1845. The political considerations had been of a still greater weight. There were at present, he said, three powerful nations intent on aggrandizing beyond measure their territories—England, Russia and the United States.

France was not extending her dominions. In Africa she had made a conquest it was her honor and interest to preserve, but the bounds of which she would not overstep. It was of the highest importance to France that these three nations should balance each other's power, and that none of them should obtain a preponderant influence. She was consequently interested in protecting the independence of the American States.

Disaster to the French in Algeria.—The French papers give an account of a horrid disaster which overtook a detachment of the French army in the province of Constantine. The column was overtaken by a heavy fall of snow, which continued two days, in which the poor fellows were obliged to bivouac. Some of them not having tasted food for two days fell victims to the severity of the weather. By the calamity more than 100 lives, it was said, had been lost.

IRELAND.—Circumstances of a most important character have occurred in Ireland since the sailing of the Medway, on the 16th ult. The state of that distracted country remains, in several parts, in anarchy and confusion—the laws set at defiance, life and property insecure, and assassinations and agrarian outrages the order of the day. The Executive, feeling the imperative necessity of putting an end to such insubordination, have been obliged to proclaim several barieties in the county of Limerick—and it is not improbable that the same course will be followed in other parts of the country. Mr. Russell proposed some important interrogatories to Sir Robert Peel as to the Oregon question. On this subject, he entirely participated in the feelings of the Right Hon. Mr. Hunt, both that peace with the United States was most desirable, and that we ought to do nothing that was inconsistent with the honor of this country. But certain statements had been put forth in America, and had been reported to have been made to the Congress of the United States, which made it desirable that some explanation should be given on the subject. He had thought that the President of the United States had last year made declarations to Congress on this subject which were not conformable to the usages of civilized countries, or to the friendly relations of the two States; but it would appear, however, that a proposition for a compromise had been made from the President to the Majesty's Government, and he (Lord John Russell) conceived that that proposition had changed the state of the question.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.
House of Commons—Jan. 23.—In the House of Commons on this day, the state of affairs between the U. S. and England was freely discussed. Mr. Hunt as well as Lord John Russell propounded some important interrogatories to Sir Robert Peel as to the Oregon question. On this subject, he entirely participated in the feelings of the Right Hon. Mr. Hunt, both that peace with the United States was most desirable, and that we ought to do nothing that was inconsistent with the honor of this country. But certain statements had been put forth in America, and had been reported to have been made to the Congress of the United States, which made it desirable that some explanation should be given on the subject. He had thought that the President of the United States had last year made declarations to Congress on this subject which were not conformable to the usages of civilized countries, or to the friendly relations of the two States; but it would appear, however, that a proposition for a compromise had been made from the President to the Majesty's Government, and he (Lord John Russell) conceived that that proposition had changed the state of the question.

Sir Robert Peel in reply stated that he was not exactly prepared for the questions, not expecting them; but he would state, on the subject of Oregon, that a proposition was made by Mr. Buchanan, with the authority of the President of the United States, to Mr. Pakenham, and the proposal so made was to divide the Territory. Whether or not that proposal ought to have been accepted, I cannot say. Mr. Pakenham thought that the terms proposed were so little likely to be acceptable, that he did not feel himself warranted in transmitting the proposal to the Government at home; and on signifying this to Mr. Buchanan, the latter immediately stated that the proposal was withdrawn.

This is the state of the negotiation at present, so far as I am informed, respecting the proposal submitted by Mr. Buchanan. I have the highest opinion of Mr. Pakenham: I have the greatest respect for his talents and the greatest confidence in his judgment, yet I must say that it would have been better had he transmitted that proposal to the home Government for their consideration, and if found in itself unsatisfactory it might possibly have formed the basis for a better proposal. Since that period this country has again repeated to the United States their offer of referring the matter to arbitration, but no answer has yet been received to the proposal so made.

GERMANY.—Berlin, January 23.—Matters are pretty much as usual, and nothing particular is stirring. The old tale is again being repeated, that the King of this country will certainly, some fine morning, establish us with a constitution. It is not to be drawn up, and only to await the royal signature. But for that I fear it will have to wait a very long time. It seems rather strange, if the King has the slightest intention of giving the long promised constitution, that he should demand of the government of Frankfurt the abolition of the liberty of the press, as he has done—for a constitution without liberty of the press, would be like a boat without a rudder. It is, in my opinion, in opposition to all that has been said, and may be said, that Frederick William has no more intention of acceding to a constitution to his people than he has of selling off his crown and sceptre, and setting up in business as a shoemaker.

The accounts we received from our emigrants to the United States excite great indignation.—Hundreds and thousands of them, it seems, are suffering the same distress from the prospect of being expelled from the country, and it is now publicly on the lying promises of emigration agents. The American government really ought to take some measure for the welfare of the poor creatures who flock to their country, principally on account of the representations of people who state themselves to be authorized agents. Our government is warmly opposed to emigration.—The King himself some time ago wrote a letter to the authorities directing them to advise persons, in his name, not to quit the country; and it is now said that effective measures for producing that result are about to be taken.

THE MARKETS.
From Wilmer & Smith's European Times, February 4.
CORN.—This is the article which has engrossed and justly, too, the large proportion of public attention and interest during the past month. The uncertainty which prevails as to what the Government might do, or would be able to do, also tended to depress any extensive demand; and we waited anxiously for the declaration of Sir Robert Peel on the meeting of Parliament.

On the 27th ult., in a speech lasting nearly four hours, he brought forward a series of proposed changes in our duties, bearing principally on those most conducive to the comfort and happiness of the people at large. Food appeared to have his first attention, and on referring to the list of proposed changes annexed, you will find that while wheat is to be at a duty of 4s. per quarter, (for we look on the reduced sliding scale merely as a sop to the landed interest, being persuaded that the duty will not be higher between the present time and the first of February, 1849, when the duty is to be settled as permanent at 1s.) Indian Corn, and all other cheap feeding stuffs, are to be admitted duty free. Of course, it is almost impossible to foresee the results or advantages of this important measure, but there can be no doubt that it will tend to increase, to an immense extent, the already extended trade between this country and the United States, and decrease the chances of war or disagreement on any grounds short of national dishonor.

COTTON.—As a general remark, we may say, in commencement, that all goods suffer in price from the increased value of money, and the positive difficulty solvent and even wealthy houses experience in meeting their engagements, it to a large extent, and no article more than cotton, which showed some tendency to advance, but which, for ten years past, has been depressed with a demand only equal to the current demand of the manufacturers.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-Ninth Congress—First Session.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1846.

The debate on "the notice" was continued today in the Senate. Mr. Dix closed his elaborate argument in favor of the title of the United States to the whole territory of Oregon.

Mr. Benton followed, and spoke for nearly an hour in defence of the notice. He drew a vivid picture of the evil results of the joint occupancy, as it was called; but which, he showed, like the reciprocity of a certain Hibernian, "all on one side"—that of the British. He would vote for the notice, because it would terminate the present unfavorable state of things in Oregon, accelerate the negotiations, and lead, there was good reason to hope, to an honorable peace. Mr. Benton took occasion to signify his entire and hearty concurrence in all that the Executive had done, and offered to do, in the whole business.

The Senate, after a short time spent in executive session, adjourned till Monday.

The House, in the early stage of its session, got deep into the discussion of a subject which never fails to excite considerable feeling—the mileage of members—and especially that branch known as constructive mileage. The bill which gave rise to the discussion was not finally acted upon, as it could not be except under a suspension of the rules.

The House then resumed, in committee, the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, which before the adjournment, went through all the forms of legislation, and was passed. The House is marching manfully up to its business.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1846.

The Senate was not in session today. House of Representatives.—During the morning hour a large number of reports of a private nature were made from committees.

Mr. Harrison moved to go into committee of the whole on the bill providing for the erection of military posts on the route to Oregon, but without success.

After the reference of a number of private bills to the Senate, the House went into committee and held a long talk upon the bill for the relief of Col. Grayson. At three o'clock the committee rose, and the House, on account of Monday being the anniversary of the birth of our glorious Washington, adjourned to Tuesday next.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1846.

SENATE.—Numerous petitions on various subjects having been presented, Mr. Pearce moved to postpone the consideration of the special order, for the purpose of considering a joint resolution providing for an exchange of books received through the hands of foreign ministers, &c. It appears that our Supreme Court has received a present from the French government of numerous law books, but it has no power by law to return the compliment. Mr. Pennybacker moved to take up the bill for the relief of Amos Kendall, and Mr. Viles wanted to take up some other bill, but without success, the Senate not appearing disposed to travel out of the record.

After the reference of sundry House bills, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Oregon notice resolution.

Mr. Dickenson having the floor, began at the beginning and went into the whole question of title, leaving out not a "title" of the whole matter. As the question of title has been gone into a hundred times already, the speech of the learned Senator did not appear to excite much interest.—Mr. D. was in favor of settling all our Oregon difficulties by negotiation, provided it could be done honorably. When about half through, he yielded the floor, when on motion of Mr. Hanegan, the Senate went into an executive session.

House of Representatives.—A motion was made to reconsider the vote, which, on Saturday, the bill for the relief of C. Page, of the Patent Office, was laid on the table. By general consent, the consideration of the motion was, for the present, postponed.

After the disposal of some unimportant matters, the House, by a vote of 106 to 67, went into committee of the whole, and took up the harbor bill, by a vote of 84 to 60.

At a late hour, without any definitive action, the committee rose, and after the reception of the annual report of the commissioner on patents, and other Executive communications, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 25, 1846.

SENATE.—After the disposal of petitions and some unimportant reports from committees, the Senate resolved on authorizing the Supreme Court to reciprocate the present of law books from the Ministers of Justice in France, and appropriating \$500 therefor, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Dayton moved a postponement of the Oregon question until next Tuesday fortnight, on the ground that other matters of importance were pressing, and that the recent foreign news was of a pacific character.

This motion was discussed by Messrs. Allen, Calhoun, Cass, Berrien, Colburn, and finally the resolution was rejected, and the Senate went into executive session.

House of Representatives.—During the morning hour, a great number of reports were made from committees. They were chiefly of a private character.

Mr. Hunter, from the District committee, reported a bill providing for the retrocession of Alabama to Virginia. It was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole. The bill was accompanied by a long and ably written report by Mr. Hunter. Both were ordered to be printed.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

RICHMOND, Thursday Feb. 19.

In the Senate yesterday, the Tax Bill was amended, as reported by their Committee, so as to raise the tax on lands from nine to ten cents. The vote was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Sutton, J. Thompson, Jr., Moore, Crawford, Willey, Bondurant, Woodfolk, Gallaher, Piper, Caperton, Stanard, Denese, McMullen, Rogers, McCauley, and Robert A. Thompson—16.

NOES.—Messrs. Scott, (Speaker), Cox, Woods, Wallace, Sparks, Baptist, Gerritt, Dennis, Newman, Smith, Crump, Taylor, Guerrant, and Newman—14.

The Senate is still acting upon other amendments to the Tax Bill, reported by their Committee.

The afternoon session of the House of Delegates was taken up in the discussion of Mr. Yerby's bill, to appropriate \$50,000 to the education of poor children. It was warmly opposed by Messrs. Gordon, Tunstall, W. H. B. Cullins, of Strother, and sustained by Messrs. Vary, McPerson. A motion to postpone it indefinitely was lost, 63 to 67. Mr. Edmunds then moved to amend, so as to distribute the sum among the different counties, according to the taxes they pay into the Treasury. This motion was sustained by Messrs. Edmunds and Tunstall, and opposed by Messrs. Yerby and West. At 7 P. M., the House adjourned, without taking the question.

We have seen nothing to check our opinion of the propriety of this movement. It will operate most unjustly and unequally upon the State, and is calculated to interfere with the establishment of a general District School System, authorizing each county to tax itself for the education of its own children. We wish to see this important principle fixed—and we can perceive no shadow of objection to its adoption.

MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1846.
In the Senate on Saturday, Mr. Piper's Resolutions in favor of the Oregon Notice, adopted by the House of Representatives, being the order of the day, Mr. Witcher moved a substitute, taking ground against the notice, and in favor of negotiation, compromise, and, if necessary, arbitration.

After a protracted debate, they were laid upon the table, by a vote of 18 to 10.

The Senators, who sustained the motion to lay on the table, contended that this subject would lead to a long discussion at this very late period of the session, when so much important business was to be transacted by the Legislature—and, moreover, that it was unnecessary to act upon the subject, as it was well known that Mr. Pennybacker would vote for the notice, and Mr. Archer would not be influenced at all by any action of the Legislature. Some of the speakers on this side avowed themselves to be warm friends of the notice, and expressed their decided conviction, that the State of Virginia, and a majority of both branches of the Legislature, were in favor of the notice. They contended that the voting to lay on the table would be no test of opposition to the notice.

The Senate passed, with amendments, the bill concerning trials in criminal cases. We have already referred to this bill, as providing important changes in summoning jurors.

The House of Delegates on Saturday disagreed, 61 to 50, to the Senate's amendment to the tax bill, restoring the taxes to the rates of last year.

The bill to increase the capital stock of the Roanoke Navigation Company, was rejected, 33 to 68. A long debate took place on an engrossed bill, extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace. It was sustained by Messrs. Cowan, Stovall, Flowers and Wade, and opposed by Messrs. Broadus, Pendleton and Scott. The discussion was continued in the evening session—and the bill was defeated by a decided vote.

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN.

Friday Morning, February 27, 1846.

We have been requested to call a Meeting of the Democratic party of Jefferson County, at the Court-House in Charlestown, on Monday, 16th day of March, (To-day) for the purpose of deciding whether it is expedient or not to present candidates for the next Legislature of Virginia.

Arrival of the Cambria.
Though the news by the Cambria may have met the eye of most of our readers by this time, we have deemed it proper to give a full and satisfactory abstract of the most important intelligence.

On the prospect of an overthrow of the restrictive policy of England, through her odious and oppressive Corn Laws, there is much to gladden the heart of our own agriculturalist, and to the poor and oppressed of England, it will be severing the chord which has so long bound them to the earth. On the subject of Oregon, the news is pacific, and there is every prospect that the matter can be settled honorably to both nations, without a resort to war. The "Union" thus refers to the news by the Cambria, as respects the Oregon question:

"The tone of the British press and some of the leading men in Parliament in relation to the Oregon question, seems to be pacific. The tenor of the journals by the last arrival led us to expect that it would be pacific. England has been made to feel, by the stand taken by the President on that question, and so triumphantly sustained by Congress, that we are fully in earnest. This is the great point. This has never been felt in the Oregon negotiation before. Conscious that we are fully in the right, and that we have demonstrated ourselves to be so, and that the country is coming to feel as one man on the subject, the tone of England may well be pacific. It may seem to some men a rash prediction; yet we venture to say that when it is known in England that our government declines to submit the Oregon question to arbitration, and is fully and cordially sustained by the country and by Congress in that decision, the tone of the press and of public men in England will not be less pacific than it now is. If this effect shall fail to be produced by that intelligence, we have no hesitation in saying that the failure will be wholly attributable to the efforts made by the more reckless portion of the whig press, to create the impression on the English mind that the public sentiment of this country is divided on the rejection of the offer of arbitration. If we stand firm and united on this point—and there is no reasonable doubt that we shall do so—we shall hear little more of threats of war from England. The statesmen of England will be the first to perceive that the offer of arbitration could not be withdrawn with propriety by this government. They will not fail to perceive that this fact may easily be made apparent to the world. The firm stand of the administration on this point will be in the eyes of England the test question of its firmness in the whole controversy. And the doubt which has heretofore prevailed in England—a doubt growing out of the whole history of the Oregon question, and mightily increased by the negotiations of 1842—this doubt of England as to the firmness of this government in the maintenance of its rights in Oregon, is the true reason why the question is still unsettled.—How could it be otherwise, when a government like that of England, saw administration after administration put away the evil day of awakening the question, and Congress after Congress sit and rise in vain efforts to give our citizens in Oregon a government? What was there in all this to cause England to take a pacific tone? But now England has begun to see the result of the change in the things that come to us over the sea. Wait a little, and that result will be yet more apparent.—This intelligence only confirms the policy of carrying out the measures of the message. Let us urge this because of our anxiety to retain all conciliatory relations with Great Britain, and to preserve an honorable peace."

There is an effort making to form a new Rifle Company in our place, and from the perseverance of those who are prominent in getting it up, we think there is every prospect of success.—There are material sufficient in our town and neighborhood to organize a new company, without interfering with the Artillery Company already in existence, and which has so long weathered the storm of adversity, and basked in the sunshine of prosperity.

James McDowell, Esq., has been elected to Congress from this District, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Wm. Taylor. The vote was very small, as there was no opposition. We have received but very partial returns and think it unnecessary to publish them.—Augusta Democrat.

The Flag of our Union.
This is the title of a new literary paper which has just been commenced in Baltimore. It is very beautifully gotten up, and in its literary contents, does credit to the spirited editors, as well as the City in which it is printed. The Prospect of the "Flag" will be found in another column.

We see it announced in the Richmond papers, that Mr. Southall declines being a candidate for the Legislature at the next spring election in Albemarle.

BERRYVILLE TURNPIKE.

Some years since, a charter was granted by the Legislature of Virginia, for the construction of a Maasandroad from Berryville to Winchester. The county of Frederick obligated herself to double the subscription of Clarke, which, with the State's subscription, was the means relied upon for its construction. Frederick county failing to make up her proportion, the charter expired by its own limitation, and the State is consequently released from the payment of her subscription.—An effort, however, has been made during the present session to get a new charter, but it has as yet failed, and those best informed on the subject, think it will not be granted this winter.

We wish, therefore, to call the attention of the citizens of Clarke, to a new terminus for their road, which, we doubt not, upon investigation, will be found more practicable, and altogether more profitable to them, than Winchester. It is, that the road shall be constructed to Charlestown, thereby connecting with the Winchester & Potomac Railroad 20 miles nearer Baltimore than Winchester. Here, too, they would have the choice of either depositing their produce at our Depot on the Railroad, or connecting with the H. F. & S. Turnpike, go on to Harpers-Ferry, and there again have choice between the Baltimore Railroad and the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. The distance from Berryville to Charlestown is something less than from the former place to Winchester.—A better grade can be had, and the road constructed for less money. Now, if our Clarke friends can reach Charlestown in the same distance they do Winchester, (and they can, do it in less,) we think we can show them that it is decidedly their interest to prefer this place as the terminus for their road.

Assuming that the cost of transporting a barrel of flour, or any other produce, from Winchester to Harpers-Ferry is just double, (and it is rather more than under,) that it would be from Charlestown to Harpers-Ferry, a saving of some importance can be effected, as the following figures will show:—

The amount of Wheat raised in Clarke in 1840, was 253,000 bushels, or 51,600 barrels of flour. The cost of transporting this from Winchester to Harpers-Ferry, would be at 20 cents per bushel, \$10,320 00
From Charlestown to Harpers-Ferry at 10 cents per bushel, 5,160 00—\$5,160 00
Again, the amount of Corn raised in 1840, was 227,000 bushels, or 33,400 barrels. To convey this from Winchester to Harpers-Ferry, by means of Railroad, would cost \$10,680 00
From Charlestown to Harpers-Ferry, it would cost, 5,310 00—\$5,310 00
Amount saved on transportation of Flour and Corn, \$10,500 00

Now, on Flour and Corn alone, there may be an annual saving to the county of Clarke, of no inconsiderable sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars. It is true, some may answer, that Clarke does not send abroad all the Wheat or Corn she may raise. But the above was the product of 1840, and her increase in the production of Wheat and Corn now, over that period, warrants the above as a correct data to base our estimate upon. Besides, she raised that year, 17,000 bushels of Rye, 91,000 bushels of Oats, &c., some of which, could she find a market for abroad, could be spared. In her return trade, too, she would find a great saving; for, instead of her merchandise, Plaster, &c. going to Winchester, she could intercept it here, 20 miles short, or at Harpers-Ferry, saving the whole cost of the Winchester Railroad.

Charlestown can already offer as many inducements for the trade of Clarke to centre in, as any other town short of Baltimore. Among the Wheat buyers, she can boast of some of the most liberal and extensive dealers in the Valley of Virginia. She has 12 or 15 Dry Goods Stores, not surpassed, if indeed equalled, by the same number in Winchester. In one month after the completion of this road, Plaster, Salt, Groceries, and every thing needed by the Farmer in exchange for his products, could be procured here as cheap, if not cheaper, than in Winchester, for we have the same advantage over that town in transportation from the East, that we have in the trade from the West.

The estimated cost of the road from Berryville to Winchester is, we have heard stated, \$20,000. If the State subscribe her share, we doubt not, if our Clarke friends enter into the scheme, the amount of stock can be taken. In coming from Berryville here, the road would pass the farms of some of the wealthiest, most liberal and enterprising landholders that either county can boast of. Besides, there is every assurance, a fair proportion of the stock can be taken in our own town, and by those in other sections of the county, who feel an interest in its future prosperity.

We shall recur to this subject again, and must, for the present, content ourselves, by merely asking of our friends in Clarke to take the above hasty and imperfect suggestions into consideration, and give to them that attention which they may think they deserve.

Charlestown Academy.
This building has become much dilapidated, and we are glad to hear of an effort being made on the part of our citizens to rebuild another, that will not only be more of an ornament to our town, but combine comfort and convenience for the teachers and scholars. It is proposed, if a sufficient sum of money can be subscribed, to tear down the old building, and use the materials in the erection of a plain, neat, one story building, sufficiently large to accommodate from 150 to 200 scholars. It is proposed that there shall be two apartments on the lower floor, one for the higher and one for the lower branches of learning,—to be under the control of one or two teachers, as circumstances may require.

This is a matter in which the citizens of our town should feel a lively interest. The gentleman who now has charge of the Academy, is equal in every requisite for a useful and successful teacher, to any other gentleman similarly engaged in the State. Yet, notwithstanding the high qualifications of Mr. Sanborn, and his untiring assiduity in the labors of his profession, the school has been suffered to languish for want of adequate support. And, we verily believe, this has mainly resulted from the unseemly and uncomfortable appearance of our Academy, together with the indifference manifested on the part of our citizens as to its success. This should not be. All are interested in preserving an institution that may be of such inestimable value to the rising generation.—And, we believe, the erection of a new edifice—a re-organization of the Board of Trustees—would give a new impulse to the school, and our town could soon boast of an institution equal to that of the most favored towns, both as to numbers and its management.

We are indebted to the Hon. I. S. Pennybacker for the able and voluminous Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Taylor of London.

No man in the Legislature has been more persevering in his efforts to introduce reform, and require on the part of our representatives a strict performance of their duty, than Mr. Taylor of London. It is true, some of the members have endeavored to cast ridicule upon his efforts, but the people cordially sanction his course. The Frederickburg Recorder thus notices an incident in the House a few days ago:—

"Mr. Taylor of London has signaled himself by a well directed zeal in favor of general retrenchment, but he has been poorly sustained. A few days ago, he moved that the House adjourn at 2 1/2 P. M. to meet at 4 o'clock, with a view to expedite the business of the session. Thereupon Mr. Wallace of King George moved that the member from London have leave of absence, "in consideration of his great concern for the time and money of the Legislature." Mr. Taylor replied that when he desired that he would ask for it; and he took the occasion to assure the gentleman from King George that he would never go without leave, and afterwards receive full pay.

Whether Mr. Wallace felt sore, we cannot say; but we'll be bound the shot told somewhere."

Railroad Accident.

The accident on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which was noticed in our paper of last week, is thus referred to by the Baltimore Patriot:—

"We learn that the upper span of the bridge upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Elysville, about eighteen miles from Baltimore, gave way on Thursday morning, during the transit of one of the tonnage trains, precipitating the engine and eight cars into the river. No life was lost, and but one of the men upon the train, named Buzard, we believe, was injured. He had his arm badly crushed, so as to render amputation necessary."

The breakage, it is more than likely, is repaired by this time, and the detention of the burdened trains will no longer occur. The passenger cars have made their regular trips, the Company having an engine on either side of the bridge, and the passengers crossing on a temporary platform.

The Oregon Territory.

We frequently hear it asserted that Oregon is but a barren waste, and of no earthly importance in any point of view. To answer this, it may not be uninteresting to give the eloquent description of the late Senator Linn, from Missouri, who was among the earliest and most steadfast advocates of asserting the American claim to the Oregon. In discussing the subject in the U. S. Senate he said:—

"I do not dilate upon the value and extent of this great country. A word suffices to display both. In extent, it is larger than the Atlantic portion of the old thirteen United States; in climate, softer; in fertility greater; in salubrity, superior; in position, better; because fronting Asia, and washed by a tranquil sea. In all these particulars, the western slope of our continent is far more happy than the eastern. In configuration, it is impressively fine and grand—a vast oblong square with natural boundaries, and a single gateway into the sea. The snow capped Rocky mountains enclose it to the east; an iron bound coast on the west; a frozen desert on the north; and sandy plains on the south. All its rivers, rising on the segment of a vast circumference, run to meet each other in the centre, and then flow together into the ocean, through a gap in the mountain, where the heats of summer and the colds of winter are never felt, and where southern and northern diseases are equally unknown. This is the valley of the Columbia—a country whose every advantage is crowned by the advantages of position and configuration; by the unity of all its parts—the inaccessibility of its borders—and its single introduction to the sea. Such a country is formed for union, wealth and strength. It can have but one capital, and that will be a Thebes; but one commercial emporium, and that will be Tyre, queen of cities. Such a country can have but one people, one interest, one government; and that people should be American, that interest ours, and that government republican. Accursed and infamous be the man that divides or alienates it!"

Found Dead.
Solomon Williams, a free colored man, long known to our citizens as "black Sol," was found dead in the kitchen of Mr. Carroll at Harpers-Ferry, on Thursday night week. The verdict of the Jury of Inquest was, that he came to his death by the visitation of God.

A negro man, the property of Lorenzo Lewis, Esq., of Clarke County, was found dead in one of Mr. L.'s fields on Sunday morning last. From circumstances attending the death of the negro man, suspicion was created that he had been poisoned, but evidence sufficient could not be brought before the Jury of Inquest to establish the fact.

A court of inquiry has been instituted to investigate the charges against Major Ripley, superintendent of the Springfield Armory, preferred by citizens of Springfield. The specifications are thirteen, and charge him with neglect of duty in various ways, with a wanton discharge of able mechanics, and the employment of incompetent men in their places, with suffering the work of the Armory to become deteriorated, and with conducting himself in an oppressive and tyrannical manner towards those under his authority.

AN ERRONEOUS STATEMENT.—It has been stated since the receipt of the news by the Cambria, that Secretary Walker had sent his report to England, before it was sent to Congress—meaning we presume the tariff report, now before the committee of ways and means of the House of Representatives—when the fact is, that the report alluded to in the English Parliament debates, is the annual report made by Secretary Walker at the commencement of the present session of Congress, and which was not sent to England until after its passing.

BILL PASSED.—The Senate of Pennsylvania, by a vote of 26 yeas to 23 nays, passed a bill chartering the proposed railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburg.

THE RAZOR STROP MAN is now in Staunton, and, we learn from the Democrat, he has yet a few more left of the same sort. As he is visiting most of the towns in the Valley, we think it likely he will give us a call soon, and dispose of a few of his celebrated strops.

It is proposed to light Broadway, N. Y., from the American Museum to Eighth street, by a single Drummond light, to be kept burning all night on top of the Museum.

A young man named Benjamin Young, was dangerously stabbed in Walker's Oyster Cellar, Washington City, on Monday last.

JAMES A. FITZSIMMONS, Esq., is recommended in the Free Press by "Many Friends," as a candidate for the next Legislature of Virginia.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.—Several dark spots are now visible on the disc of the sun. The area of one of them is greater than that of the American continent. Two of them may be seen distinctly through the smallest telescopes; but the eye should be carefully protected while observing them by means of colored or smoked glass.

The Legislature.

But little of interest to our readers has been transacted in the Legislature during the last week. The Tax Bill, and Bills of a local and private nature, have occupied the whole week. It is thought an adjournment will take place on Saturday or Monday next.

To the Editor of the Spirit of Jefferson:—

Dear Sir.—The time has arrived when there should be some action in reference to selecting some suitable person to represent us in the next General Assembly of Virginia; therefore we, the voters of the untierred precinct of Democracy, propose the name of GEORGE MURPHY, Esq., as a suitable person, and will promise the warm support of
MANY VOTERS.
Smithfield, Feb. 26, 1846.

From the Baltimore Sun.

THE LOST STEAMSHIP SUNDAY.—We have been shown a copy of the Cork (Ireland) Examiner, of January 3rd, which states that the Madrid Gazette asserts that the Minister of the Interior had received a communication from the Political Chief of Galapagos, announcing that a bottle had been found floating in the water near Motrico, Spain, containing a paper, of the contents of which the following words only could be deciphered:

"Ship President. We are blocked up in ice, and we can't live much time * * * Kind friends will acquaint * * * We are dying of hunger * * * I am fainting * * * If,

if a bottle was found by some fishermen, and handed to the Alcalde of Motrico, a few leagues from St. Sebastian. A copy of the paper has been communicated to the British Minister.

The London Literary Gazette, in alluding to this account, says:

"The probability is that the unfortunate steamer went down nearly where last seen, and owing to the weight of her machinery, is floating now, unbroken and without fragments sent to the surface, at a sad mid depth of coast, as the strong current of these seas wash her hull to and fro. At some future time, when the perishing wreck is separated from the heavy iron, and the latter sinks, the last vestiges of the President may be met with on the Atlantic wave. This opinion is much strengthened by the following notice from the Pacific Ocean:—On the 30th of December, a part of the hull of the Hambro, or Cleopatra's Barge, wrecked some fifteen or twenty years ago, started up from its watery bed and washed upon the shore. Many of the oak timbers are in quite a sound state, except so far as perished by the ship-worm."

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.—By the packet ship Norma, Captain Berton, arrived at New York, on Saturday, the N. Y. Herald has received the Faro Industrial to the 10th inst. It contains intelligence from the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz to the 31st of January, ten days later than our previous advices.

According to these accounts, Paredes remains in the undisturbed enjoyment of the power which his military force acquired for him.

All accounts of a rebellion, or subversive of his authority, which date prior

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.

The 23d of February coming this year on Sunday, Saturday last was duly observed by the Military of our town, in commemoration of the Birth-day of the great, the good, and the illustrious Washington.

After parading the streets, the Military, and many of our citizens, adjourned to Capt. Seppington's Hotel, where the Farewell Address of Washington was read by A. J. O'BANNON Esq., prefaced by a few eloquent and patriotic remarks, pertinent to the occasion, and creditable to the speaker.

At night, the Artillery again paraded, and had a very beautiful torch-light procession.

The remarks of Mr. O'BANNON, though they were, as he says, necessarily extempore, have been solicited for publication, and he has yielded to the wishes of those who heard them, and endeavored to write out from memory what he said upon the occasion.

CHARLESTOWN, Feb. 23, 1846. A. J. O'BANNON, Esq.

Sir:—The undersigned were instructed by the members of the Charlestown Artillery, and citizens present, to ask a copy of the very appropriate remarks made by you, on Saturday last, previous to reading the "Farewell Address" of the Illustrious Washington, for publication.

Believing that your remarks, on that occasion, will be read with pleasure by the citizens generally, we join in the hope that your consent will be given to the publication of the same.

With sentiments of high regard, we subscribe ourselves, H. N. GALLAHER, JNO. REED, J. H. BEARD.

CHARLESTOWN, Feb. 24th, 1846. GENTLEMEN:—Yours of the 23rd inst., asking a copy of my remarks, on the 31st, previous to reading the "Farewell Address" of the Illustrious Washington, was received on the day of its date. My remarks on the occasion referred to, were entirely extempore. But I have hastily, and in a very imperfect manner, written out what, from my recollection, I conceive to be the substance of them, endeavoring to condense them as much as possible, and herewith send you the manuscript, claiming your indulgence for what may have been, through the fault of memory, added or omitted. I can hardly flatter myself, however, that under the circumstances, they will be read with either interest or pleasure by any portion of my fellow-citizens.

With high esteem, I am Respectfully, Your ob't servant, A. J. O'BANNON.

Messrs. H. N. GALLAHER, JNO. REED and J. H. BEARD.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:—It is indeed grateful to the feelings of every true American to turn aside from the business scenes of life, and to assemble together with his countrymen, in order to commemorate an occasion like the present. The birth-day of our own illustrious Washington:—The most distinguished personage that any country or age has given birth to. The man whose character is held up by the just and good of every nation or clime, as the only model of true greatness and patriotism that the world has ever afforded. We might avail ourselves of the opportunity which well presents itself here, to dwell for a few moments upon some of the remarkable incidents of his truly eventful and glorious career, but it is deemed useless, because it can hardly be supposed that an American citizen is ignorant of the history of one, to whose instrumentality he is so largely indebted for the freedom which he now enjoys. The mentioning of the name of Washington, however, brings to our minds some circumstances and reflections to which it may not be improper for me, briefly, to allude. On such an occasion as this, we are naturally led to compare the present condition of our common country, with its condition when Washington surrendered the reins of government into the hands of another. And in doing so, how forcibly are we struck with our rapid growth, with the perfection of our civil and religious liberty, towards the attainment of that eminence amongst the civilized nations of the earth, which indeed is, perhaps, less a matter of wonder to ourselves, than a source of anxious concern to the monarchies of the European continent. This thought of itself causes our hearts to swell with emotions of pride, and us to exult in the name—"American."

At the close of Washington's administration, the original number of thirteen States composing the confederacy at the time of the adoption of the federal constitution, had not been increased. That portion of our territory which was under organized governments, was still chiefly confined to the Atlantic coast. But behold what a change has been effected in the short space of fifty years! State after State has been added to our federal Union until now the number is more than double: While our population, spreading far and far to the West, has been quadrupled since the year 1793. But above all, when we contrast the condition of more than twenty millions of souls in the full enjoyment of that civil and religious liberty, that estimable blessing resulting directly from the republican form of our government, and which cannot be too highly prized, with the oppressed and wretched condition of some of those who are still the subjects of that monarchy whose tyranny and oppression we so successfully resisted far and far to the West, has been quadrupled since the year 1793. But above all, when we contrast the condition of more than twenty millions of souls in the full enjoyment of that civil and religious liberty, that estimable blessing resulting directly from the republican form of our government, and which cannot be too highly prized, with the oppressed and wretched condition of some of those who are still the subjects of that monarchy whose tyranny and oppression we so successfully resisted far and far to the West, has been quadrupled since the year 1793.

But let us turn again to the contemplation of our country at the close of his public career. We were then suffering under the unredressed wrongs which we had sustained at the hands of a foreign power. And although we were in a state of extreme infancy as a nation, yet there were "voices for war." And many supposed that such was the critical condition of our foreign relations, that war would inevitably ensue. In this I think I see a striking similarity to our present situation. The unsettled condition of our relations with England is the theme of much speculation with both parties. The whispers about war may be heard from every quarter of the Union. The spirit of resistance to British aggression is already aroused. And it requires but the first hostile demonstration to put every Volunteer Company in the Union, in motion to meet the enemy at the very threshold. But it is hoped that this calamity may be averted. We go for peace; but it must be an honorable peace. And should we be unable to accomplish this, then let us follow the advice of the Father of our Country, bequeathed to us in his "Farewell Address," which I shall now read in your hearing, and adopt as our motto, "unity of sentiment, unity of course, and unity of action."

"The 23d was celebrated on the birth-day of Washington, because the 23d came on the Sabbath."

General Intelligence.

MISSISSIPPI BANKS.—The High Court of Errors and Appeals in Mississippi has just decided a most important question, touching Bank charters. The famous "Briscoe Bill" authorizing a summary remedy, to ascertain whether the Banks had transcended their powers as corporations, and in that case, the Court were authorized to declare their privileges forfeited. The bill was afterwards amended, so as to authorize the Courts to appoint assignees in cases of forfeiture, to collect the assets of the Bank for the benefit of creditors. In a certain case, the assignees moved to revive a suit in their name, which had been instituted by the Bank, prior to its forfeiture. The defendant contended, that the amendment was unconstitutional, and gave no power to the assignees to proceed with the collection of debts due the Bank. In other words, that when a Bank forfeits its charter, no debts can be recovered of its debtors.

But the highest judicial tribunal of the State decided that both the bill and amendment were constitutional—and that if a corporation violates its charter, it may be at once stripped of its corporate privileges, and the assets, upon this "civil death," may be legally administered for the benefit of creditors. This seems to us equitable and fair.—Richmond Enquirer.

FOR OREGON, Ho!—The brig Henry, at Newburyport, was expected to sail on Friday for Columbia River direct, to carry out a reinforcement for the settlement in the valley of the Willamette. A second cabin has been fitted on the brig, and her accommodations are equal to those usually found in a ship of three times her tonnage. She takes out eighteen passengers, twelve males and six females; and her cargo, consisting of every conceivable yankee notion, is valued at \$13,000.

MOUNTAIN SIGHT.—On Saturday the bodies of the unfortunate passengers and sailors who were drowned by the wreck of the Minerva, were brought to the "West Turn out," on the Camden and Amboy railroad, to await the cars from New York. There were three dead men of them, and their friends had collected to accompany them from Squam Beach, were with them. It was truly a melancholy sight.

THE STORM.—The Northern papers describe the snow storm of Thursday as having been unusually extensive and severe. The railroads were generally obstructed. No damage was done to the shipping at Boston.

MORE INFAMY.—About three weeks since, a person of genteel address took board at a respectable boarding house in Canal street, New York, for himself and lady, a fair young creature of seventeen, where they remained apparently quite happy till Monday last, when he left the house after dinner and has not since returned. On Saturday night the deserted lady sent a servant for a shilling's worth of laudanum, to relieve a pretended toothache, half of which she swallowed during the evening, and but for the fortunate discovery, by her landlady, of the act, it would have proved a fatal draught. Medical aid restored her to consciousness, and she has since avowed that she was persuaded to elope from Hartford by this man, under promise of marriage upon their arrival in New York—which he failed to accomplish, and now he has deserted her.

THE NEW YORK COURIER and Enquirer of the 17th inst. says:—The fire on Saturday morning, on the corner of Bowery and Pearl street, destroyed a building which has connected with it, many extraordinary, if not romantic incidents. Among them we may mention, it was in this cottage, the ill-fated Charlotte Tottle Tottle breathed her last. She was turned out of doors from the old Walton House in Pearl street, and took refuge in this cottage, which was at the time "out of town," and there her sufferings were terminated by death. For many years this building has been kept up by boys, and now we presume it will give way to something more modern.

THREATENED RIOT IN NEW YORK.—At the time of the departure of the pilot line from New York at 5 o'clock on Monday morning, there was every indication of a riot in preparation in that city. The New York Ledger states that on Monday morning the city was found to be freely placarded with hand-bills calling a meeting for 12 o'clock, at the foot of Cortland street, to "wait upon Mr. Restell the abolitionist, and demand that he leave the City." The house was closed and locked at an early hour, and in the course of the afternoon a large number of persons had assembled at the place indicated, but the police were not in full force, and no violence had as yet been attempted. Several harangues were made to the mob, and one or two movements made as if they were about to proceed to the house.

BRITISH HUMANITY.—An old man, named Terrence Duncan, recently died in Pennsylvania, in the 86th year of his age, who was born in Kings county, Ireland, in 1760, and received a liberal education.

HE WAS AN ACTIVE Patriot in the Irish Rebellion in 1798, for which he was apprehended and condemned to be hung; but being a man of considerable interest, was pardoned on condition of being deprived of his eye sight which to the lasting injury of his country, (already disgraced by innumerable and infamous cruelties) was accordingly done.

The bloody history of our North American savages, in their most sanguinary times, might be challenged to match this act in inhuman cruelty. Washington Times.

STORM AT BOSTON.—There was a terrible storm of snow and rain at Boston, on Friday last. Considerable anxiety was felt for the vessels in the Bay; but thus far, we have heard of only one serious disaster; the barque Franklin, Capt. Gibbs, from Trinidad, for this port, went ashore yesterday afternoon, on Chelsea Beach. Her masts were gone; she had not bilged. She is high up on the beach. Her cargo consisted of 460 bbls, 92 tons and 10 bbls molasses, consigned to B. Burgess & Sons. Vessel and cargo insured at three offices in State street, for \$23,000.

A DREADFUL EPIDEMIC.—Henry Wilder, of Greenville, in this county, died yesterday evening, in an illness of only a few hours. Several have already died of a disease the most fearful and appalling. Physicians have no knowledge of the disease, and stand horror-stricken, to witness their patients struck down in a moment and hurried to the tomb. History gives no account of so terrible and fatal a malady. In all cases persons attacked have died. Some twelve deaths have already occurred. The first symptoms are chilliness, severe vomiting, prostration, congestion of the brain, followed immediately by death. [New Albany (Ind.) Dem.]

SLAVE REVOLT and LOSS OF LIFE.—There was considerable of a revolt on the 13th inst. among the slaves on the plantation of Messrs. Hewett, Heran & Co., about ten miles from New Orleans, during which two of them were shot dead and a number dangerously wounded. One of the slaves was being whipped for some offence, when the remainder, seventy in number, stopped working, and rushed on their overseers, with the cry of "Now let's kill them all—liberty or death!" A number of the white persons were wounded with their hoes. The slaves from an adjoining plantation came to the assistance of their masters, and done efficient service in protecting their lives.—A number of them fled to the woods, but the remainder were secured and placed in confinement. The fugitives will doubtless be soon overtaken, as a party were in pursuit of them.

OHIO RIVER.—The Pittsburg Gazette of Saturday says:—"The rivers are slowly declining under the influence of the weather, and last evening there was but 4 1/2 feet water in the channel, enough however for the boats running." At Wheeling, on Saturday, there were 5 feet 3 inches water, and falling.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at Private Sale, a portion of the Real Estate of the late John Baker, of Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Va. The said Real Estate consists of Lots designated as Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52, 90, 113, 114, and situated on High and New streets in said town. The five first mentioned, are in a good state of cultivation, and eligible and conveniently situated for building purposes. The improvements on Nos. 113 and 114 consist of a

LARGE Two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, containing seven well finished Chambers, a Parlor, Dining-room, Kitchen, and three Sleeping apartments for servants. Adjoining the Dwelling is a comfortable

BRICK OFFICE. The out-buildings are numerous, embracing a substantial Smoke-house, Stable, Granary, Carriage-house, Cow-house, &c. The Dwelling is on an eminence, commanding a fine view of the town, and of the country for many miles around.

The undersigned would say to non-residents of the county, that the society in Shepherdstown is equal, if not superior, to any in the Valley of Virginia; and taking that fact into consideration, and the abundance and cheapness of the market, that those wishing to remove to the county, could not purchase a more desirable property.

In addition to the above, the undersigned will dispose of Twenty Acres of Lots, lying and being about a quarter of a mile beyond the limits of the corporation of said town. The latter, if desired, will be sold in parcels of five acres, to suit purchasers.

The Terms of Sale (which will be accommodating) made known, by application (post-paid) to Messrs. Webb & Markell, and John K. White, in Shepherdstown, or to the undersigned, Charlestown, Jefferson county Virginia.

WM. LISLE BAKER. Feb. 27, 1846—2m. Hagerstown "Torchlight" copy to amount of \$5.

"WOODLAW" FOR SALE. THE undersigned wishing to dispose of their farm, (on which they now reside, near Duffield's Depot, six miles west of Harper's Ferry) offer it for private sale. A rare opportunity is here presented to those desirous of investing their money in lands. The farm contains

A little upwards of 200 Acres, and is in every point of view equal to any in the Valley of Virginia. A detailed description is deemed unnecessary. Suffice it to say, a bargain will be given, and the terms will be liberal. Immediate possession can be had by the purchaser, if desired. Apply to the undersigned on the premises, or by letter addressed to

N. W. MANNING, J. M. MANNING, Duffield's Depot, Jefferson Co., Va. Feb. 27, 1846—1f.

Virginia, to wit: IN the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the County of Jefferson, January 8th, 1846, Wilhelm Jungert Sprenger, and Carl Wilhelm Sprenger, Plaintiffs, AGAINST Gerard B. Wager, Adm'r of Frederick W. Sprenger, dec'd. IN CHANCERY.

Extract from Decree made on the 9th day of January, 1846. "The Court doth order, that notice be given, agreeably to the Act of Assembly of the 13th March, 1840, chapter 62, requiring all persons who may have claims against the decedent Sprenger, to exhibit the same for settlement, before the 1st day of May next, to await the further action and order of the Court.

A Copy—Teste, ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

IN accordance with the above order of the Court, notice is hereby given, that all persons who may have claims against the said decedent, Frederick W. Sprenger, are required to exhibit the same for settlement, on or before the 1st day of May next.

Such claims may be exhibited, properly authenticated, either to Edward P. Cooke, Commissioner of the Court, or to the Administrator of the said Sprenger. G. B. WAGER, Adm'r. Feb. 27, 1846—5w.

TAKE NOTICE, THAT I warn all and every person from cutting one stick of Timber, from a Hoop-pole, to a Saw-log, or hunting, on any of my lands, either in Jefferson or Clarke Counties, during my life. I have had a great deal of large timber cut down, and several persons have been cutting and hauling away by the wagon load, and cutting saw-logs and hauling off. Any one so offending hereafter, I will prosecute to the last extremity of the law, without respect to persons. THOMAS CAMPBELL. Feb. 27, 1846—3t.

Paints, &c. THE subscribers have just received, and will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of Paints, white lead, flaxseed oil, putty, and window glass, of every size. CRANE & SADLER. Feb. 27, 1846—3t.

Bacon and Flour. 500 POUNDS prime old Bacon, Hams and Shoulders. Also, Five Barrels Extra Flour—the best in town, for sale by WM. S. LOCK. Feb. 27, 1846—3t.

More New Books. A FURTHER supply of New Books. We do not deem it necessary to enumerate, but we would here remark, that we have made arrangements with two of the largest houses in Philadelphia, to forward us every week, all new Publications, as they come out. We invite a call from all who take any interest in Books, to give us a call. Feb. 20, J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Spring Goods. WE have received and have ready for sale—Burlaps Linens; 10 pieces Penitentiary Plaid Cotton; 12 do Twilled Onaburges, for Pants; 16 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. Feb. 13, GIBSON & HARRIS.

Spring Goods. JUST received, a large supply of Plaid Cottons; Twilled Onaburges; Linen Burlaps; 4-4 and 3 Brown Cottons, which will be sold rather low for the comfort of some of my neighbors. E. M. AISQUITTH. Feb. 13, 1846.

Selling off Cheap. OUR Stock of Woolen Goods is unusually large for this season of the year, and we are anxious to reduce it as much as possible, and will therefore sell them without a profit. Feb. 6, CRANE & SADLER.

Fresh Garden Seeds. JUST received, a large and general assortment of Garden Seeds, including the growth of 1845. Among them a large assortment of Peas, and Beans of the rarest and earliest kinds. We deem it unnecessary to enumerate, as our stock is as large as any ever offered in this place. We have catalogues printed with directions as to time and manner of sowing all seeds. This will be given gratis. Feb. 20, J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

100 BUSHELS PRIME SEED OATS, on hand and for sale by Feb. 20, S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

WHITELEY, McCONKEY & CO., BALTIMORE.

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS visiting the Baltimore market, to call and examine their EXTENSIVE and GENERAL stock of Staple, American, and Foreign Dry Goods.

Gentlemen may save themselves both time and expense in making their purchases in this city, instead of visiting cities East of us. We pledge ourselves not to be undersold, in fair trade, with any house.

Call and examine our GOODS & PRICES. We will charge nothing for posting you up. Baltimore, Feb. 20, 1846—4t.

DENTISTRY. D. S. ALLEN, of Winchester, is now in Shepherdstown, where he will remain a few days. Those requiring any operations in Dentistry, would do well to give him a call. Feb. 20, 1846.*

ROCK COTTAGE FOR SALE. DESIROUS of moving West, I will sell my FARM, containing

111 Acres of Land. It lays two and a half miles South of Charlestown, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood. The land is inferior to none in the State of Virginia, and has advantages over many other small Farms—there being

A Good Saw Mill on it, and full sufficient for a Flouring Mill or Woolen Factory.

To any one wishing to invest capital in a small Landed Estate a favorable opportunity is offered. The farm is divided into Lots, of convenient size, and is watered by running streams throughout each. It is thought unnecessary to describe it more minutely, as those wishing to buy will doubtless view it.

Letters addressed to either of my sons, William or B. F. Clark, Charlestown, (postage paid) will receive attention. SARAH CLARK. Feb. 20, 1846—1f. [F. P. copy.]

U. States, Oregon & Great Britain. WHILEST it is the duty of our Government to prepare and keep in order the sword and spear, it is my business also to prepare and keep in order the plough share and pruning hook; I would therefore inform my friends and foes—if any of the latter I have—that I am prepared to furnish them with every thing in my line of business, on terms to suit the times—War or Peace. All work taken from my shop may be returned if not done in the best manner. I expect in a few days to negotiate with our Wagon-makers. I shall then be enabled to furnish my customers with any kind of wood work, ironed in the best manner. G. S. GARDNER. Charlestown, Feb. 20, 1846.

"The Whole of Oregon or None" WHILEST some of my neighbors would pursue a temporizing policy, either as regards the rights of the Union, the claims of their Customers, or the wants of the Farmer, I am for a bold strike, and a "masterly" activity in discharging my duty to all who have, or may patronize me for the future. Yet, what others may beat "ploughshares into swords and spears," my bellows blows its pipe for peace, and will be content to give its aid in the manufacture of the more peaceful implements of the husbandman, so necessary in his tilling the soil.

Therefore, all who may wish any article in the BLACKSMITHING LINE, may rest assured that it will be done in the very best manner, and on most liberal terms. As to HORSE-SHOEING, I am willing to turn a hand with any smith of Vulcan, here or elsewhere. And from my experience in this branch of the business, I hope I may continue to receive the liberal encouragement heretofore extended.

Thankful to all my customers for the support of past years, I hope by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a continuance of their favors. HIRAM O'BANNON. Feb. 20, 1846—1f. [F. P. copy.]

The Farmer's Friend. THE undersigned begs leave to return his thanks to those old and tried friends who have so long patronized the shop at present under his management, and would say to them, that for the future, it shall have more claims than ever for their support. As to his work, it has stood the test heretofore, and it cannot nor shall not in the future, be beat, for durability, price or neatness—Wagons, Caris, Wheelbarrows, Ploughs, Harrows, and in short, every thing belonging to his line, shall be made or repaired, to order, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Timber, and all kinds of Country Produce, will be taken in exchange for work at cash prices. ALFRED O'BANNON. Feb. 20, 1846—1f. [F. P. copy.]

New Goods. THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a New and Splendid Stock of JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS, comprising every thing generally kept in a retail Jewelry Store; all of which will be sold at small advances. Feb. 20, CHAS. G. STEWART.

Allen's Six-Barrel Revolvers. A FEW more left of Allen's celebrated Six-Barrel Revolving Pistols, at C. G. STEWART'S. Feb. 20.

The Latest Cut. GENTLEMEN'S Gold, Silver, Steel, Iron and Gilt Vest Chains. Also, Gold Shirt Buttons, with or without Sets, for sale at C. G. STEWART'S. Feb. 20.

Cheap Groceries. PRIME new crop Sugar only 8 cents; Rio Coffee 8, 9 and 10 cents; Java, Laguira, and Padang Coffee; G. Powder, Imperial, and Black Teas, superior; Young Hyson Tea, only 37 1/2 cents; G. Molasses; Sugar House Syrup, very superior; Prime Cheese and Crackers; Loaf and Lump Sugars; Mould, Dipped, and Sperm Candles; with almost every article in the Grocery line. Also, Mackerel and Herring; G. A. and Fine Salt, Vinegar, &c.

All of which will be sold for Cash, as low as they can be had in the county, or at retail prices on credit. We invite all to call and examine them. Feb. 20, J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

POTATOES—Of superior quality, for table use, for sale for Cash by Feb. 20, J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

OREGON.—Mitchell's Map of Oregon, Texas and California, just received and for sale by Feb. 20, 1846, J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Cure for Rheumatism. A FRESH supply of Lambaugh's Celebrated Composition for Rheumatism, just prepared and for sale by J. H. BEARD. Feb. 13, 1846.

UMBRELLAS.—Just received one Case, containing a large assortment of Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas, which will be sold very low. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Feb. 13, 1846.

Tobacco and Snuff. THE best Tobacco in town at 25 cents, also most superior at 50, 75 and 100 cents. Tidball's Mixture, Macauba, Happer, and Scotch Snuff—with the finest Regalia and Spanish Segars, and Spanish Cuttings, for sale by Feb. 13, J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

CLOVERSEED.—Prime Cloverseed received and for sale by Feb. 13, CRANE & SADLER.

FOR SALE.

125 BBLs. of CORN, for Cash, or at six months for approved Paper, bearing interest. Apply to Mr. Thomas B. Beall, near Leetown. GEO. B. BEALL. Feb. 20, 1846—3t.

PUBLIC SALE. HAVING gone into the Mercantile business, the undersigned will sell, at public sale, at his residence, one and a half miles north of Charlestown, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of March next, all his

Stock and Farming Implements, Consisting as follows: 25 head of Cattle, assorted; 35 "Hogs; 1 improved Dished Ram, 29 other Sheep; 1 new Wagon, 1 old do.; 1 Horse Cart, new; 2 Barshar Ploughs; Single and Double Shovel do.; 1 Harrow; Cradling and Mowing Scythes; 1 Wheat Fan; 1 Sleigh and Harness; Wagon and Plough Gears; 70 Barrels CORN; About 75 acres of Wheat in the ground.

The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months for all sums above five dollars; that sum and under, the cash will be required. The above terms to be complied with before the property is removed. JAS. D. GIBSON. Feb. 20, 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 Milch Cows; Four Feather Beds and Bedding; Four Pair of Acorn 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 Tables; 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.

I am authorized by Samuel Ridenour, to say, that as it regards the sums of money due upon the Books of Samuel Myers, that from a confidence which he has in his honesty, that any settlements made with him will be sanctioned by the undersigned. C. B. HARDING, Trustee. Feb. 20, 1846.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned as Trustee for George Bissler, 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 16th 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, Jonas Walraven and others, and its metes and boundaries are fully set forth in the Deed of Trust. The Terms of Sale will be Cash in hand.—Such title as is vested in the Trustee, (which is believed to be indisputable) will be made to the purchaser. JOHN W. McCURDY, Trustee. Feb. 13, 1846.

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—1f.

Catalogue of Fresh Garden Seeds. JUST received and for sale at my Store. All Seeds warranted—if not good, the money to be returned: BEANS—Royal White, Early China, Early Half Moon. BEET—White French Sugar, Mangel Wurzel or Field, Large Red, Long Blood, Blood Turnep PROCOCCA. CABBAGE—Large Drum-head, Red Dutch, Green Savoy, Early York, Early Sugarloaf. CAULIFLOWER—Fine Early. CARROT—Large White or Field, Long Orange, Altringham. CUCUMBERS—Early Short, Stone's Long Green, Early Frame, Early Cluster. CORN—Sweet or Sugar. CHERY—White Solid. CORYLANDER. CRESS or Peppergrass; do. Garden or Broad-leaf. LETTUCE—Brown Silesia, Green Ice-head, London Head, Imperial do, Early Silesia, Wilson's Early Cabbage, Large Green. MELON—Water, Long-Island; Musk, Fine Yellow; do. Pine Apple; do. Nutmeg. MUSTARD—White or English, Black French. ONION—Large Red, Yellow Dutch, White. PARSLEY—Double Curled, Single or Common. PARSNIP—Large Dutch. PEAS—Large Marrowfat, Early Washington, Early May, Early Green Dwarf Marrowfat, Early Frame. PEPPER—Large Red, Squash, Round Cayenne. PUMPKIN—Sweet Golden. RADISH—Early Scarlet Short-top, do. Frame, Long White Nipples, White Turnep, Long Salmon. RHUBARB or Pie Plant. SAFFRON. SAGE—Green or Common. SALSIFY or Vegetable Oyster. SQUASH—Dutch Summer, White Winter Cushaw. SUMMER SAVORY. TOMATO—Large Red. TURNIP—Ruta Baga, Winter Crook-neck, White Norfolk, Yellow Maltese, White French. Feb. 20, J. H. BEARD.

Some Price or Other. THE undersigned offer a large quantity of their Winter Stock of Goods—they will be sold at a low price or other. We deem it unnecessary to enumerate the articles, but will say that bargains can and will be sold. Feb. 13, GIBSON & HARRIS.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the undersigned on a bill account, will please come forward and settle the same by cash or otherwise. I find it imperative necessary, from the indulgence heretofore given, that the accounts of the past and former years should be closed. Those who owe me on note are requested to make payment in part, if not the whole amount. WILLIAM J. STEPHENS. Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 6, 1846.

FEATHERS for sale by Feb. 13, J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

The Humorist.

The Dance of Life. Human life is a mere dance—the nursery the ball-room! Old maids and bachelors, for want of partners, are compelled to exhibit in a pas-sal. Knavery practices the shuffle, while pride, prudence, and experience are professors in the art of cutting. Courage teachers the "en avant," and discretion the "retrograde."

These are the "ups and downs" of the dance.—The "lords of the creation," (with few exceptions) are very awkward, and ungainly; while "lovely women" are most generally perfect in the "figure."

Love is generally "master of ceremonies," but being rather pudibund, makes the most ridiculous mistakes in introducing "partners." And though Arrado (who officiates in the higher circles) is lynx-eyed, he commits as many errors in "coupling" the company as his coadjutors.

Hope illuminates the "festive scene," and away they bound on the "light fantastic toe,"—hands across—the middle—up again—till Time steps in and throws a damp upon their merriment, the piper stops for "want of breath," and—the dance ends!

"Acknowledge the Corn."—How did this phrase originate? said a friend to us yesterday. We will tell the story as it was told to us. Some years ago, a raw customer, from the upper country, determined to try his fortune at New Orleans. Accordingly he provided himself with two flatboats, one laden with corn, and the other with potatoes, and down the river he went, with his cargo, until safely moored at the wharf, of the "Crescent City."

The night after his arrival, he went up town to see the sights, and among other spectacles he saw a tiger in the arena. He tested him, as "Faro Bank," as the unlearned have it. Of course "Jonny Raw" commenced boting, and his luck proving unfortunate, he lost. When his money was gone, he bet his "truck," and the corn and potatoes followed the money. At last when completely cleaned out, he returned to his boats, at the wharf, when the evidences of a new misfortune presented themselves. Through some accident or other, the flat boat, containing the corn, was sunk, and a total loss. Consoled himself as well as he could, he went to sleep, dreaming of gambles, potatoes and corn.

It was scarcely sunrise, however, when he was disturbed by the "child of chance," that arrived to take possession of the two boats as his winnings. Slowly awakening from his sleep, our hero, rubbing his eyes, and looking the man in the face, replied:

"Stranger, I acknowledge the corn—take 'em—but the potatoes you can't have by thunder." This, we believe, is the true origin of "acknowledging the corn."—Pittsburg Journal.

SEARCH—Unbustled ladies, pure and undefiled Christians, disinterested friends, common honesty, sound potatoes, first rate butter, and rich printers.

"Ma, aint Joe Smashey a courtn our Meley?" "No; what makes you think so?" "Why, always when he comes near her she sorter leans up to him, like a kitten to a hot brick."

APPEAL TO A JURY.—Gentlemen of the jury, I quote from Shakespeare when I say to you, "To be or not to be—LORD—that's the question." My client is a national stump machine—he flings his wrath in pallid; and it is dangerous to run a snag against his interest. Let me foder for a fool, and chowder for a powder mill if he is guilty, notwithstanding the criminal absurdities imaged against him in this indictment. Do you believe that my client is so destitute of the common principle of humanity—so full of the fog of human nature, so wrapped up in the moral insensibility of his being, as deliberately, to pick up a tater and throw it at the usual proboscence of the prosecutor? No! not while you can discern a star in the northern sky—while the waters of the Ohio roll—and the race of buffaloes nestle on the Rocky Mountains, this immutable principle will remain—that my client is a GENTLEMAN, later or no later.

TPOGRAPHICAL CURIOSITY.—A Boston paper says that a printer in that city was seen with a pocket full of change. He was arrested to go by the museum, lest he should be carried in and shown as a curiosity.

Thrilling Incident in Russia. The following melancholy anecdote is much talked of; it shows the effects of the terrible decision of character exhibited by the Russian Czar: It is well known that there are many sailors in the Russian fleet who are Israelites. At a review of the fleet, who stood by the emperor, two sailors particularly excited his attention, both by the precision with which they performed several difficult manœuvres, and by the agility and daring which they displayed. The emperor was so much pleased that he immediately promoted one to be a Captain; the other he appointed a Lieutenant on the spot. There is however, an ukase forbidding Jews to wear an epaulette, and the Admiral of the fleet, who stood by the emperor, knowing that they were Jews, stated the difficulty to his imperial Majesty. "Pelaw!" cried the emperor, "that does not signify the least, they shall immediately embrace the Greek religion, of course." When this determination was communicated to the two young men, sorrow and despair seized upon them at the thought of receiving honor and promotion on such inexorable terms.—Knowing that remonstrance or refusal would be vain, they requested of the emperor permission to exhibit still more of their manœuvres, as he had not seen all they could do. This being granted they ascended the topmast, embraced each other, and locked in one another's arms, threw themselves into the sea and disappeared forever. What effect this self-sacrifice produced upon the Czar is not related.

HUMILITY.—If thy vessel be small in the ocean of this world; if meanness of possession be thy allotment upon earth, forget not those virtues which the great Disposer of all bids thee entertain for thy quality and condition,—that is, submission, humility, content of mind, and industry. Content may dwell in all stations. To be low, but above contempt, may be high enough to be happy. But many of low degree may be higher than computed, and some cubits above the common mensuration; for, in all states, virtue gives qualifications and allowances which mark out defects. Rough diamonds are sometimes mistaken for pebbles, and meanness may be rich in accomplishments which riches in vanity desire. If our merit be above our station,—if our intrinsic value be greater than we go for, or our value than our valuation,—and if we stand higher in God's than in the emperor's book, it may make some equitable balance in the inequalities of this world, and there may be no such vast chasm or gulf between disparities as common measures determine. The divine eye looks upon high and low differently from that of men. They will ascend to stand upon Olympus, and high mounted unto their eyes, may be but in the valleys and low grounds unto his; for he looks upon those as highest who nearest to his approach his divinity, and upon those as lowest who are furthest from it.—Oregon.

Fire creath all things and destroyeth all things. A little is life, a great deal is death. Life is like a diamond with a flaw in it. It is precious but imperfect. Poetry is like mirage. It magnifies small things, and gives to common things singular forms.

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 & Bedinger. Charlestown, Aug. 15, 1846—4f.

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 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—4f.

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.

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—4f.

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

CARTER'S HOTEL, WHITE HOUSE. THE very liberal accommodations which the public has extended to this Establishment induce 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 horses kept for the accommodation of the public. ISAAC N. CARTER, Proprietor. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, Va., April 11, 1845.

A NEW DISCOVERY. Silver Plate Powders, for Re-Painting. It will put a beautiful gloss on Brass or Copper. It or where the plate has been worn off, it will restore it so as to make it look as well as new.—It is easily applied. This article stands unrivalled by any thing of the kind in the country.—Price 25 cents a paper, or \$3 75 per dozen. For sale by CHAS. G. STEWART. Jan. 30, 1846.

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

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

Virginia, Jefferson County, set. JANUARY TERM, 1846. of the County Court. 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 R. Pledge 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 Moler, Gerard B. Wager 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—Tento. T. A. MOORE, Ck. Jan. 23, 1846—4f. [Free Press copy.]

Bargains, Bargains! I NOW offer, without reserve, to my old customers and the public generally, my large and beautiful STOCK OF GOODS, at very reduced prices, for cash, for good paper; or in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce, at fair cash prices, or to punctual customers on a credit of twelve months. Any articles that may have depreciated since their purchase, will be sold for whatever they will bring, without regard to cost. The stock is principally new and fashionable; three-fourths of it having been purchased in October last, and since that time. I deem an enumeration of articles unnecessary. Suffice it to say, the stock embraces almost every article in the Staple and Fancy Dry Goods line—a large stock of Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c. I respectfully invite all persons in want of Cheap Goods, to call, opposite the Bank, where they will not only find the Cheapest Goods in town, but easily find the place where they can get the money to pay for them. Jan. 23. WM. S. LOCK.

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

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

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 get. I am prepared to dine fifty persons daily. My situation is the most eligible and convenient on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, 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. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give him a call before selling, as he will pay the very highest cash prices. He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charlestown. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to. WILLIAM CROW. Charlestown, Dec. 5, 1845.

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

New and Seasonable Goods, which we pledge ourselves to sell low for CASH; on the usual credit to responsible buyers.—The following Goods comprise a part of our stock, namely: Blue, blue-black, black, brown, dalia and invisible green, West of England, French and American BROAD CLOTHS; 6-4 plain and figured BEAVER CLOTHS of all colors; 6-4 PILOT, very superior; 6-4 Gold-mixed do.; Canada Cloth, a new article. CASSIMERES—6-4 French Cassimeres, plain and figured, new style; 7-8 do., superior; 7-8 Cloth-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, Sattin, Cashmere, black and figured Velvets, Medium and low priced Vestings. A large assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Goggles; Hosiery—Long and Half Hose of all descriptions; in Blue, black and fig'd Satin and Bombazine STOCKS; black Grose de Rhine and Italian Cravats; Fancy Hdk's, Linen Cambric do.; some very superior black Satin and fancy Scarfs; some very pretty black and blue-black Italian Crapes; SHAWLS, the richest and most splendid assortment of the season. Some new styles CASHMERE DE COSE, among which will be found the celebrated and magnificent De Maintenance Pampadour, De Carville styles, now all the vogue; Craps De Laines, of a very rich style, shaded colors; Rep Cashmeres and Mousseline de Laines, being of the celebrated manufacture of Patule, Lupin, Seiber & Co., comprising new and costly styles on extra superior Cloths; also, a general assortment of Ombré Mouseline de Laines; black and blue-black Silks; Bombazines; new style 6-4 Cloaking for Ladies; Calicoes, 200 pieces, from 6¢ to 12¢.

RIBBONS—A large assortment of 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; Linseye, &c. &c. Also, a general assortment of Domestic Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Stationery, Hardware, Queensware, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs.

Groceries.—All kinds of Groceries very cheap and of the best quality, and 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. BOTELER & JOHNSON. Berryville, Va., Oct. 31, 1845—3m.

This Way for Bargains! AT JAMES CLOTHIER'S MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, Gentlemen of all tastes may be pleased. He has a Choice Assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Also, Sattinets, of a superior quality, and very cheap.

The Goods that I now offer, have been selected with the greatest possible care, and will be sold prices, far below the market. They consist in part, of Blue, Black and Invisible Cloths,—French, English and American; Deaver Tweeds—A prime article for Over-Coats, at a low price; Plain Black, Ribbed and Cross-barred Cassimeres; Very fine French Cassimeres; Plain Black Satin, plain and figured Velvet and Merino Vestings.

A variety of Ribbons for Coats and Cloaks. Any very judiciously will be given those who are in want of Cloths, to buy of me, if they can be induced by low prices and Fashionable Goods. JAMES CLOTHIER. Oct. 10, 1845.

DOMESTICS.—The subscribers have just received a good assortment of heavy Twilled and plain Onaburgs, and Penitentiary Plaids, of very desirable patterns, which they will sell at a small advance. CRANE & SADLER. Feb. 6, 1846.

WANDERING JEW.—Superbly Illustrated by an artist in France, just received and for sale by J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Feb. 6, 1846.

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. Sold wholesale by Cosgrove & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 17, 1846.

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

CHARLESTOWN REFECTION.

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 Hoarhound Candy, which has received the recommendation of the Medical Faculty here, as elsewhere, as a simple and most 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 shortest 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.

To Farmers and Millers. THE undersigned has moved from the Warehouse lately rented from Mr. Shepherd's Heirs, into his own large new Stone Ware-House, and is still prepared to forward

GRAN AND FLOUR, to the District Markets, or to purchase, or make liberal advances when received. WM. SHORTT. Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1846—4f.

To the Farmers and Millers. THE undersigned having leased the WAREHOUSE, at Shepherdstown, recently occupied by Mr. William Short, is now prepared to forward Grain and Flour to the District Market, or to purchase, or make liberal advances, when received. THOMAS G. HARRIS. Jan. 23, 1846—4f.

East India Hair Dye, FOR COLORING THE HAIR PERFECTLY BLACK OR BROWN. THIS preparation will color the coarsest red or grey hair the most beautiful black or brown. There is no mistake about the article at all, if used according to directions; it will do what is said of it. Out of ten thousand bottles that have been sent out, not one has been brought back or any fault found with it. Sold wholesale by Cosgrove & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 17, 1846.

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.

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

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

Let the following speak for itself: "I have used Thompson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha for some time in my practice, and have found it the most efficient remedy I have ever used in Consumption, 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 consider it a medicine well worthy the attention of physicians, and exempt from the imputation of empiricism. M. CHAMBERS, M. D. Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1844."

A fresh supply of the above celebrated Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha, received and for sale by E. M. AISQUITH, Charlestown. Dec. 12, 1845—6ow6m.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles. PILES effectually cured by this certain remedy. The sale of this article is steadily increasing, notwithstanding the many counterfeits got up in imitation of it. Persons troubled with this distressing complaint, declare that they would not be without the 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 Cosgrove & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 30, 1846.

OLD STOCK.—I am selling off my old Stock of goods too. E. M. AISQUITH. Feb. 13.

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.

NEW FIRM. THE undersigned has 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.]

Unrivalled Bargains at Halltown. 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 unprecedentedly low prices. He invites all to examine, as he is determined to sell 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 an extensive, well selected, and well bought Stock of Goods, at unusually low prices.—To all who want good Goods, at low prices, we would say give us a call. We are resolved, if possible, to reduce our stock, and, to effect this, we will offer great inducements, by reduction in prices. Call and look through. Jan. 23. MILLER & TATE.

FALL AND WINTER WORK. WE call the attention of our customers and the public to our large stock of COARSE BOOTS AND SHOES, now on hand. We are also prepared to furnish the following descriptions of work at the shortest notice, promptly: Men's and Boy's double and treble soled fine and coarse Boots; Do do do do do Shoes; Ladies' Gaiters, Walking Shoes, Jeffersons, Slippers, &c. Misses and Children's Shoes of every variety. We are offering the above work cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Corn, Hides and Skins, Pork, Beef, &c. We invite a call before purchasing elsewhere. J. McDANIEL & CO. Sept. 12, 1845—4f.

The Small Pox IS NOT IN OUR NEIGHBORHOOD, BUT PHILIP McBRIDE is, and has just opened a New Mechanic's Store

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

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

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

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

He most respectfully invites the public generally to give him a call and examine them for themselves. PHILIP McBRIDE. Bolivar, Jan. 30, 1846.

N. B. Country Produce will, at all times, be received for Goods at Cash prices. P. McB.

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

NEW SUGAR.—One Hoghead New Crop of New Orleans Sugar, and one Hoghead Molasses, received and for sale by Jan. 30. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

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

Balm of Columbia.—For the Hair. PERSONS who have thin hair, or whose hair is falling out, have here an article that will keep it from falling out, and increase the growth of it to a remarkable degree. The preparation was discovered some 18 or 20 years ago, since which time the sale of it has been on the increase. Thousands of bottles are sold weekly in the city of New York. It will keep the hair perfectly free from dandruff, and smooth and glossy. Its greatest virtue is in restoring the hair on the heads of those partially bald. It has been known to restore the hair on the heads of those who have been bald for years.

Sold wholesale and retail by Cosgrove & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, and A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 17, 1846—6owly.

Knitting Cotton. EVERY size, of unbleached, bleached, and blue-mixed Knitting Cotton, at the shortest notice. E. M. AISQUITH'S. Feb. 13.

Baltimore Advertisements.

CHARLES C. REINHARDT & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS, No. 8, Light St., Baltimore.

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

For the sale of their very celebrated Patent Glass Flat Trusses, (which was patented on the 24th September, 1844), in the Valley counties of Virginia, they have appointed Mr. JOHN H. BEARD, Charlestown, as Agent: It is admitted by all scientific men, who have given these Trusses a trial, that nothing yet invented, approximates to them in point of utility.

Mr. Beard will forward orders for any article in our line. A catalogue may be found at his Store, containing the great variety of instruments manufactured at their establishment, and the prices of the same. C. C. REINHARDT & CO. Baltimore, December 26, 1845—6m.

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

The house has undergone a thorough repair, and no pains nor expense will be spared to render it a desirable abode, to all who may favor us with their support. A. M. HOPKINS, Late of Sanderson's. WM. FIELD, Late of Bucks County, Pa. Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—4y.

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

KEEP constantly on hand a large and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c., which they offer upon accommodating terms for cash, or the usual credit to punctual customers. Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—6m.

JOSEPH SIMS & SONS' BALTIMORE STOVE & SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, S. E. CORNER OF LUMBARD AND LIGHT STREETS, Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—6f.

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

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Druggists, Country Merchants and Physicians, to their stock of Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c., laid in principally for Cash, which they offer at a very small advance, warranting every article.—Both partners being regularly educated to the business, pay special attention to the selection and forwarding of their articles. Baltimore, Oct. 8, 1845—6f.

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

ALL the GREAT PUBLICATIONS regularly received.—Magazy Looking Glass and Picture Frames, of all sizes and patterns, manufactured to order. Baltimore Oct. 3, 1845—6f.

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

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

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