

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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SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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General Intelligence.

Mormon Intelligence.

The Warsaw Signal of the 7th inst., says—For the last two or three weeks, we have heard various rumors of growing dissatisfaction amongst the great body of the Saints, towards the magnates of the Holy City. It has now become apparent that a large and powerful party is organizing in Nauvoo, composed of all the various factions which have from time to time been cut off from the church in opposition to the Holy Twelve. This party is daily gaining adherents.

The cause of the disaffection are various. Some are opposed to the Oregon expedition and favor Bill Smith's plan of scattering throughout the country, others desire to remain—others are weary of the tyranny and grasping proceedings of the Twelve, who have stripped them of their property, under pretext that it was needed for the use of the church, and others are incensed because of the late abrogation of the marriage contract, and the free scope given by authority of the church, to the sensual propensities of the people.

Last week we stated that the Saints were receiving the endorsement, which constituted in a total abrogation of the marriage contract. Later information confirms to the fullest extent, this statement. The doctrine is that to those who have received their endowment, all old things are done away and every thing has become new. This is taken literally, and applied to marriages and all other contracts.

A new Prophet has arisen in Wisconsin, who it is said, is making considerable inroads into the church at Nauvoo. He has found a new set of plates, which he is translating, and which, according to his own showing, prove incontrovertibly, that he is the rightful successor to the Prophet Joe. Many of the Nauvoo Saints seem to believe in his mission. This new Prophet opposes the emigration to Oregon.

Bill Smith and Elder Adams, were in Cincinnati, at the last dates, lecturing on the corruptions and practices of the Mormon church.

Several thefts have been committed by the Mormons lately, in the neighborhood of Nauvoo. A Mormon meat merchant, i. e. what they call, was apprehended last week, says the Warsaw Signal of the 31st ult., at Appanoose, and is now safely quartered in the Stone House at Carthage. He had stolen several loads before being detected.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
Henry W. Ellsworth, of Indiana, to be chargé d'affaires at the court of Sweden, in the place of George W. Lay, recalled.

RAILROAD ENGINES.—The London papers contain reports of experimental trips on different railroads for forty-three miles, with fifty tons drawn by the engine. The average rate was forty-seven and a half miles an hour. The maximum was nearly sixty miles an hour. On the same route, another engine, of the kind called a gauge, took eighty tons forty-three miles in fifty-eight minutes thirty seconds, making about forty-four miles an hour.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.—A Mr. Phillips of London has lately invented a "Fire annihilator for instantaneous extinguishing fire by ejected vapour." The principles, says a foreign journal, are chemical and they proceed on facts deduced from considerations of the source of all power—chemical action. Fire, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, is a phenomenon which results from the union of oxygen, the supporter of combustion, hydrogen, the element of flame, and carbon, the element of light. If the oxygen be withdrawn, the fire ceases. This the fire-annihilator accomplishes. A jet of peculiar gaseous vapor, which possesses a greater affinity for the oxygen of the air than the oxygen has for the hydrogen and the carbon with which it is combined, is instantaneously generated by the machine, and thrown with extraordinary rapidity on the fire, which, being instantaneously deprived of the "supporter of combustion," at once ceases. The extinguisher is so sudden, that in the case of a strong fire, which Mr. Phillips "put out" on board a vessel in the Thames, the operation did not occupy "one second" and it was compared by the spectators to a "flash of lightning."

A MANSLAUGHTER MURDER.—The Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer of the 19th inst., says: "We understand that Dr. Jenifer was shot and killed by Dr. Grant in Helena, Ark., on Tuesday last in a street near town. We have not heard any particulars. The deceased was a son of Hon. Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland. Dr. Grant has recently settled in Helena, having removed there from the neighborhood of Vicksburg."

TO TAKE SCORCH MARKS OUT OF LINEN.—Linen is sometimes scorched or browned in the getting up—when this is the case, such marks may be removed by the following process:—To a pint of vinegar add the juice of three onions, half an ounce of soap rasped down, two ounces of fuller earth, half an ounce of lime, and half an ounce of pearlash; boil the whole until it is pretty thick, and lay some of it on the scorched part, suffering it to dry; on repeating this process for one or two washings the mark will be removed, and the linen remain without any additional damage.

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR RAISING WATER.—We learn from the Baltimore Argus, that Mr. Benjamin S. Benson, who resides at Jerusalem Mills, Harford co., Maryland, has invented a machine for raising spring water to any given height, according to circumstances, and which is said to be superior to anything of the kind now in use.—We are told that in one instance, by the use of this machine, a gentleman having a spring of water 1000 feet from his house, and 100 feet perpendicular depth below it, has 2000 gallons per day delivered into a reservoir in his kitchen. Persons wishing to know the particulars of this machine, can obtain them by writing to the inventor.

WOODSTOCK SENTINEL.

OUR COUNTRY.

When we contemplate our present proud position, as it regards the rapid growth and symmetry of our political and civil institutions—when we mark the rapid strides which she has made in civilization and refinement, the boundlessness of her internal improvements, and above all, when we look upon her numberless institutions for benevolent enterprise, carried forward on a scale of moral and religious grandeur, unprecedented in the annals of any country, we feel proud to be called Americans; and can say, in the words of the Poet, with all the warmth, and all the enthusiasm, and with all the thrilling, burning pathos of the most devoted patriots

"Dulce est decorum est pro patria mori."

And how must our nature swell with pride and gratitude at the consciousness of being members of a community, by the fundamental principles of which, every soul belonging to it, is born to the inheritance of freedom? Born with rights which he may forfeit by his own wrong, but which should otherwise be inaccessible to human power, even in the meanest individual of the breed of man that crawls on the face of the earth.

And where, let me ask, on the face of the globe, can the citizen participate as fully and as freely as in this country, in the control of government? As boundless as is the freedom of thought and action in this country, and great as is the power exercised by its citizens, the area of freedom and liberty is yet to be extended—that power is to be increased till every citizen on this wide continent, without distinction or qualification, shall be embraced within its pale, and fully participate in its blessings.

And can we wonder, that with all these advantages, natural, civil and moral, and the incitements afforded to industry, that a spirit of enterprise, nay, of American enterprise, has been awakened, and is stirring mightily in our country—its workings and its elements are all around us. It has conquered in realms that the Roman never shadowed with his eagles, and left where it has been, trophies more glorious, and more durable, than the hoary monuments of Egypt. It has opened channels of intercourse through the bosom of the river rock, connecting our lakes and rivers by canals, every wave of which bears upon its bosom to our cities a tribute which would lend verdure to sterility, and which serves to develop the native productive resources of our country.

Its surface is white with the merchantman's canvases, and each breeze wafts some portion of the productions of the mighty West to the first marts of our commerce.

This spirit of enterprise has enacted scenes more beautiful than the dreams of the ancient times, or than ever before gilded the glistening eye of the Poet. Distant regions, a little more than a half a century ago, the abode of the prowling wild fox and his red hunter, now smile with pleasant towns and hamlets—their streams now reflect the insignia of commerce, and their hills sides echo to the sounds of the reaper. The forests of a thousand years have passed away before his magic wand like a vision, while glittering marts, sacred fanes and shining spires have risen in their stead. We have erected the stately edifice on the spot where but yesterday stood the wigwag; and the Hall of Legislation rises on the almost warm and smouldering ashes of the council fires. And then, oh! then, to see our plucky harvests nodding and brightening on our hills—the towering masts bristling in all our ports—the hum of universal business in all our towns—the cheering sound of toil—its clangor and roar of machinery—and all its tumult, and all its triumph, evidence our growing prosperity and future eminence. Amid all these operations, it moves, as it were, the life-blood; preserving and animating, and quickening the beatings of the mighty heart. Such are the glorious influences of a free government—of a government that fosters and cherishes her citizens as children—whose boundless domain invites the oppressed of every clime, and whose constitutional law tenders to him civil and religious freedom—the protection of life and property, and the profits of his enterprise and adventures—a government which is shedding its radiant influences over the most remote corners of our country, as soon as they are in a state to be brought under the benign effects of our laws and constitution.

And why have we not, in the education of our people, kept pace with these improvements? Why has this subject been left in its embryo, whilst all else has sprung up under the wand of an enchanter? Has it not been purely from neglect, that there are sixty thousand in ignorance within our own borders? We have within our country the elements of a high and glorious literature. The boundless extent of our domain—our mountains, roads, lakes, cataraets, extended valleys, boundless prairies—our every variety of soil and climate and productions—its fact, all external objects are so many, so diversified and so magnificent beyond an equal; and, beside the freeness and nobleness of our institutions, are all calculated to give that masculine energy to thought—that boldness of expression—which constitute the very sublimity of writing and thought. Nor are we of a sickly and puny growth; we have not been fostered in sloth, or cherished in affluence or voluptuous ease. No! we have been cradled in oppression—we have been rocked by whirlwinds—we have been taught to battle with the elements—our covert has been the storm and the tempest—our nurse and our nurse's milk has been gathered from the snow. American minds needs to be aroused: The infant Hercules is in very truth cradled in our midst, and needs but to be awakened to put forth the strength of the giant.

We concluded the first part of this essay, with the assertion, that knowledge in this country is the very essence of power. We go farther, and say that it is the very noblest trait of a nation's character. We think it needs not proof to show, that in this our country, it is deficient. It is, so, in a desultory way, that which constitutes her brightest ornament—that alone which can elevate her to her proper rank among the nations of the earth—that alone which can render her name perpetual—her glory undying.

It is said that there are souls that tower as landmarks to mankind; and there are nations too, which tower as landmarks to a gazing world. What but her literature rendered the name of Greece imperishable? Why is it, that whilst the glory of our nation has been quenched, that of this little republic is mellowed, but not tarnished by the lapse of ages? Why is it, that whilst the records of the achievements of other people have

been swept into oblivion, by the impetuous torrent of years, this nation's renown remains unabated by the succession of twenty revolving centuries? It has been left almost alone by the indiscriminating hand of time, rearing itself amid the wreck of nations, and the ruins of matter.

"Greece! thou saddest, loveliest land,
Who'er hath seen her loves thee, and but weeps
To think that anguish still thy coronet steeps."

And why this sympathy for a people now degraded and ignoble? Why does the full heart labor at the mention of the degradation of that land? It is the recollection of what it once was; and this sympathy paid for imperishable greatness, is involuntary, for who

"'E'en in its bondage, who could tread the plains
Of glorious Greece, nor feel his spirit rise,
Kindling within him; who with heart and eyes
Could walk where science self had been, nor see
The shining foot-prints of her deity:
Nor feel those God-like breathings within the air,
Which mutely tell her spirit had been there."

Take away from her this magnificent trait of national character, and like Nineveh, and Babylon, and the mighty empire of the Medes, her glory would depart, and a mere title would tell that once she was—Now, how different! Ages have rolled on, and yet genius still pours its noblest tribute to the *Zephyrus* shores. The sage loves in spirit to linger and reason with the manes of Socrates and Aristotle. The philosopher, to drink in draughts of almost divine inspiration from the lips of Plato. The Poet of the nineteenth century still turns his ardent eyes towards its sacred fanes; and as the native Hindoo matches up the volcano the burning lava which kindles up the fire upon his sacred altar, so do the poets of our day snatch from the undying altar, the fire, the inspiration, which kindles up immortal song. Would that the same tribute may one day be paid to this our native land!

America then presents an extensive field to the Patriot, Statesman, Christian and Philanthropist, who would gather laurels in this noblest pursuit, the general diffusion of knowledge, among all classes of society. It is the conservative principle, the vestal fire, which daily and nightly we should keep alive. Oh! that every one, who is aspiring after eminence, may press nobly forward in this cause, exclaiming in the beautiful language of another "Oh, My Country! thou richest gift of God to man! pre-eminently in thy institutions, which honor heaven, and bless mankind—light and hope of nations!"

May thy renown
Burn in my heart, and give thee thought and word,
The aspiring and the radiant line of fire." *****

GOLD DOLLAR.—Judge Douglas has made a movement in Congress to mingle the gold dollar with our currency. The Washington Union says: "This coin has been long known in the hard money countries of the west. We have seen it in Turkey about the size of a dime, yet much thinner; and have considered it the very best representation of value in existence. It is there put into rouleaux of fifty pieces, occupying the space of a small cigar, and packed in little perfumed purses for the ladies and the higher orders of society. Such a coin could be remitted under a seal from one end of the country to the other, and would be a vast improvement upon the present currency. We trust the Committee of Ways and Means will see to this matter. When a vast amount of these valuable coins shall be thrown into circulation, they will drive out the small bills that serve to banish specie from the every day currency of the country. Such a dollar would not be hoarded up in banks or private depositories; but would for ages circulate without loss by abrasion, a coin for the people."

RECTOR CONTRADICTION.—A rumor has been going the rounds of the press, to the effect that Senators Allen and Cass had purchased the United States Journal at Washington. That paper of Monday, says: "We have only to say, that we (J. E. Dow) own the United States Journal, and that we have never seen General Cass to speak to him, in our lives, and that Senator Allen has as much to do with us as Mr. Polk, and no more."

ON MONDAY LAST, a fire at Smithland, Ky., destroyed Dr. Singleton's drug store, Ross' grocery, Union Hall, and three or four other buildings. The contents of the houses were mostly saved, except those of Dr. Singleton and Mr. Lyons, who owned the property. Loss from \$150,000.

FATAL DUEL AT NEW ORLEANS.—A personal difficulty between Mr. Hyman, wine merchant, and Mr. Thomas M. Kane, a member of the New Orleans bar, was settled according to the code of honor, on the Metairie Course, on the 21st inst. The weapons used were pistols, and distance five paces; at the second fire, Mr. Kane received the ball of his antagonist in the neck, and fell mortally wounded, the jugular vein having been severed. Some reports of half drunk ruffians said to have been the origin of the difficulty.

BALLOONING.—Some months ago we gave the public a sort of profile of Professor Pennington's Steam Balloon. From that day, we never heard of the thing until yesterday; and really, we were not altogether without apprehension that the propulsive power of the machine had proved too strong for gravitation; and that the Professor had gone off, and taken a regular orbit among the planets, to his own annoyance, and not less so, to early the world. We are happy to know that nothing of the kind has occurred, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter in the Norfolk New Era—*Fredericksburg Recorder*.

"I am now about to negotiate with this Government, through the Executive branch, not only for putting into operation the Aerial Steamer, but a newly invented war missile, which I have designated the Fury, and the Government have acknowledged by letters both from the Ordnance and Construction Bureaus. These negotiations may be continued until the first of May, 1846."

"This overture (*de novo*) may be frustrated by the parsimony of some of our Government officers, whose business it may become to treat of these matters. Respectfully yours,
J. H. PENNINGTON.

Joshua K. Hitecock, a poor mechanic in Baltimore county had added to his family the other morning, three daughters, whom he named Mary Florida, Martha Texas, and Jane Polk. He has now 17 children—all teetotallers at that!

TO ASCERTAIN THE WEIGHT OF CATTLE BY MEASUREMENT.—"Colman's Agricultural Tour" gives the following method:—"The girth of an ox, (for it does not apply to cows as to oxen, as their shape is much less regular,) is to be taken directly behind the shoulder; and the length is to be measured from the front of the shoulder bone to the end of the bone on the rump where a line dropping down at right angles with the line on the back would just clear the high or buttock. Then, according to a rule given by Lord Spencer, "reduce the feet to inches; multiply the girth by the length, and that product by the fraction 001944, which will give the weight in pounds."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The 15th Presidential term of four years, since the establishment of the government of the United States, under the Constitution began on the 4th of March, 1815; and it will expire on the 3d of March, 1819.
JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, President, \$25,000
GEO. M. DALLAS, of Penna., Vice President, 5,000

THE CABINET.

The following are the principal officers in the Executive Department of the Government, who form the Cabinet, and who hold their offices at the will of the President—
James Buchanan, Penna., Secy of State, \$5,000
John C. Calhoun, S. C., Secy of Treasury, 5,000
Wm. L. Marcy, New York, Secy of War, 5,000
George Bancroft, Massachusetts, Secy of Navy, 5,000
Cave Johnson, Tennessee, Postmaster Gen., 5,000
John Y. Mason, Virginia, Attorney Gen., 4,500

JUDICIARY—SUPREME COURT.

Residence Salary.
Roger B. Taney, Baltimore, Md., Chief Justice, \$5,000
John McLean, Cincinnati, O., Associate Just., 4,500
James M. Wayne, Savannah, Ga., do., 4,500
John McKinley, Florida, Ala., do., 4,500
John Catron, Nashville, Tenn., do., 4,500
Peter V. Daniel, Richmond, Va., do., 4,500
Samuel Nelson, Cooperstown, N. Y., do., 4,500
Levi Woodbury, Portsmouth, N. H., do., 4,500
(One vacancy.)
Benj. C. Howard, Baltimore, Md., Reporter, 1,000
H. N. Carroll, Washington, D. C., Clerk, 500

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The United States are divided into nine Judicial Circuits, in each of which a Circuit is held twice every year. The Supreme Court is held in the City of Washington, and has one session annually, commencing on the 1st Monday in December.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

GEO. M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, Vice President.
MAINE: John McP. Berrien, W. Walter F. Colquhoun, D.
NEW YORK: Dixon H. Lewis, D. Arthur P. Bagby, D.
VIRGINIA: Alex. H. Rives, D. Jessé Spaight, D.
LOUISIANA: Jos. W. Chalmers, D. Alex. H. Rives, D.
MISSISSIPPI: Henry Johnson, W. Spencer Jarman, W. H. L. Thayer, D.
KENTUCKY: James T. Morehead, W. John J. Crittenden, W.
INDIANA: Wm. Allen, D. Thos. Corwin, W.
ILLINOIS: E. A. Bland, D. Jesse D. Bright, D.
MISSOURI: Sidney Smith, D. James D. Coles, D.
IOWA: David L. Atchison, D. Thomas H. Benton, D.
ARKANSAS: Chester Ashley, D. Ambrose H. Sevier, D.
LOUISIANA: Wm. Woodbridge, D. Lewis Cass, D.
MISSISSIPPI: David Calhoun, D. James D. Yulee, D.
FLORIDA: James D. Westcott, D.
CALIFORNIA: (There is in all 31 Democratic and 18 Whig—being a Democratic majority of 8.)

WORTH OF THE MEXICAN CHURCHES.

Major North in the New York Times, speaking of the immense treasures the Mexican Churches contain, says: "The cathedral of Puebla de los Angeles hangs a grand chandelier of massive gold and silver, not of ounce verduptois, but whole tons of weight, collected under the viceroys from the various tributary mines. On the right of the altar stands a carved figure of the Virgin, dressed in beautiful embossed satin—executed by the nuns of the place. Around her neck is suspended a row of pearls of precious value, a coronet of pure gold encircles her brow, and her waist is bound with a zone of diamonds and enormous brilliants. The cathedral of Mexico is a mass of silver and gold, to be raised even by the strongest hand; and the Host is one mass of splendid jewels of the richest kind. In the Mexican cathedral there is a railing of exquisite workmanship, five feet in height and two hundred feet in length, of gold and silver, on which stands a figure of the Virgin of Remedios, with three pendants—one of emeralds, and one of diamonds; the figure alone is valued at three millions of dollars. In the church of Guadalupe there are still richer and more splendid articles, and in that of Loreto they have figures representing the Last Supper, before whom are placed piles of gold and silver plate to represent the simplicity of that event. It is the same in all the churches and cathedrals in Mexico. The starving *Lepra* kneels before a figure of the Virgin worth three millions, and yet would die of want before he would allow himself to touch one of the brilliants of her robes worth to him a fortune. 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CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-Ninth Congress—First Session.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1846.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—During the

morning hour a number of communications were

received from the Departments in answer to resolu-

tions. Among them was a large package giv-

ing the names and salaries of all clerks in the

Treasury Department, together with the States

from whence they came. This information was

called for preparatory to action upon the bill, pro-

viding for a limitation of the term of service, and

the appointment of all clerks in accordance with

the ratio of representation of the various States.

A long communication was also received from

the Postmaster General, giving the particulars of

the expenditure of his Department, and showing the

retrenchment he has effected.

A letter was likewise received from the War

Department; from which it appears that nearly

4,000 muskets have been manufactured during

the last year.

The bill recently reported from the committee

on commerce, fixing the compensation of custom

house officers, was considered in committee of the

whole, reported, and ordered to be engrossed.

The House then went once more into committee

of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the

Oregon notice resolution.

Messrs. Yancy, Hoop, Bailey and others, made

some personal explanations, very interesting to

themselves no doubt, but of no great consequence

to the public.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, then spoke for an

hour relative to the Oregon difficulties.

Mr. Wood followed, after which Mr. Thompson

of Mississippi, obtained the floor. The commit-

tee then rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Atherton presented petitions

from New Hampshire, asking that the difficulties

between us and Great Britain may be settled by ne-

gotiation or arbitration.

Memorials were presented from New York, ask-

ing that adequate protection may be given to the

commerce of the lakes, and the towns adjoining

the lakes.

Resolutions were presented from the Legisla-

ture of Rhode Island, relative to the tariff and the

present postage act.

The bill appropriating \$50,000 for the payment

of a claim by Texas for certain goods stolen from

her custom house; also, for a number of arms taken

from a number of her volunteers, was taken up,

debated, and then laid over till to-morrow.

Mr. Bagby gave notice of a bill to incorporate

the Texan navy into that of the United States.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the

consideration of executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Winthrop

by leave, presented a memorial from Martha Gray,

of Boston, widow of Capt. Robert Gray, the discov-

er of the Columbia River, praying for a pension.

It was referred to the committee on pensions.

About an hour was occupied by personal expla-

nations between Messrs. Bailey and A. Johnson,

of Tennessee, explanatory of other personal expla-

nations made on Saturday last.

After the presentation of some resolutions of in-

quiry, a resolution was again offered providing

that the Oregon debate shall terminate a week

from to-day, but it was laid on the table by a vote

of 99 to 85.

The House then went into committee of the

whole, and resumed the consideration of the joint

resolution authorizing the President to give the

notice forthwith.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, having the floor,

went into a history of the whole case. He argued

that action of some description is now imperatively

demanded of us.

When he concluded, the committee rose for the

want of a quorum.

A call of the House was moved, but without

success. A motion to adjourn was then made

and carried.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1846.

SENATE.—Memorials were presented from New

York, asking that all differences of a national

character may be referred to arbitrators.

Mr. Calhoun presented the memorial and resolu-

tions of the Memphis convention. On his mot-

ion, the matter was referred to a select commit-

tee, consisting of himself as chairman, and Messrs.

Atchison, Seale, Barrow and Chalmers.

The bill providing for the construction of ten

miles of steamers, next came up for consideration,

but Mr. Westcott, who was entitled to the floor,

not being ready, it was laid over.

The bill providing for a settlement of certain

claims of Texas was then taken up, briefly debated

and then laid over.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the

consideration of Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Ashman

offered the following resolution, which has cover-

ed: Resolved, That the President be requested to

communicate to the House any information in his

possession, not heretofore communicated, which

affects the relation existing between the United

States and Mexico, and particularly, whether the

Army and Navy of the United States, or any part

of either, has been ordered to move towards that

Republic; and that all occurrences have come to

the knowledge of the President to require such a

movement, provided the information can, in his

opinion, be communicated without detriment to the

Spirit of Jefferson.

Mr. Yule on leave introduced a bill to repeal

part of an act relative to the Territorial Council

of Florida. It was twice read and referred.

After a short time spent in Executive session,

the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The first busi-

ness was the motion of Mr. Holmes to refer to

the committee on commerce the proceedings of the

Memphis convention, but the House refused to

suspend the rules by a vote of 72 to 78.

The resolution to terminate the Oregon debate

on Monday next, at 2 o'clock, was renewed, and

the previous question demanded, but without

success.

After an ineffectual motion for a call of the

House, a motion was made to lay the resolu-

tion on the table. The motion was carried—

yeas 93, nays 91.

Mr. McKay, from the committee on ways and

means, reported two bills, one authorizing the

President to receive certain public property in Texas,

and the other to supply certain deficiencies of ap-

propriations for the fiscal year ending June 30th,

1846. They were read twice and referred to a

committee of the whole.

The House then went into committee of the

whole and resumed the consideration of the joint

resolution authorizing the President to give the

Oregon notice.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Free Press.

RICHMOND, January 31.

Here is the end of 63 days of the session. The

week just passed has been one of some importance

to the South Western portion of the State. Their

hopes have at length been consummated, so far as

a beginning may be said to be an accomplishment.

On Monday, in the Senate, the bill to incorporate

the South Western Turnpike Company, was fur-

ther considered—amendments were proposed by

Mr. Wood, and discussed by Messrs. Stringer

and Wallace in favor, and by Messrs. Caperton,

Bondurant, McMullen, and Gallaher, against them,

but before there was any decision, it was agreed

to lay the bill on the table.

A bill divorcing Watkins Harper from his wife

Martha, was passed.

The bill concerning Sheriff's commissions, was

postponed indefinitely, but the vote has since been

reconsidered, and the bill is again on the table

of the Senate.

On Tuesday, the South Western Road bill was

further discussed, and a vote taken to recommit

it, but it was finally agreed to lay it on the table,

and let Mr. Thompson of A. propose his amend-

ments in the Senate.

On Wednesday, amendments were proposed to

the South Western Road bill by Mr. Thompson,

Mr. Wood, and discussed by Messrs. Wallace and

Witcher, and opposed by Messrs. McMullen, Bon-

durant, Stringer, Gallaher, Stanard and Caperton.

All the amendments were rejected—and the bill

passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Woods, Sutton, Thompson of

Amherst, Moore, Crawford, Wiley, Bondurant,

Gallaher, Piper, Caperton, Stanard, Denale,

Stringer, McMullen, Cameron, Rogers, Newman,

McCautley and Thompson of K.—10.

Nays—Messrs. Scott, (Speaker), Cox, Wallace,

Spark, Baptist, Garret, Dennis, Witcher, Smith,

Slone and Taylor—11.

On Thursday, the Senate disposed of the

contested election from the Northern Neck district,

and declared Jas. M. Smith entitled to his seat.

The bill incorporating the Richmond and Ohio

Rail Road Company was discussed, and an amend-

ment offered by Mr. Moore, to strike out the

restriction to keep the Road on the South side of

James River, was negatived. Mr. Moore moved

further to amend, so as to make the Company to

begin at the Western terminus. This was also

rejected. The bill was then laid over.

On Friday, the subject was resumed, but not

finished, and the bill was made the order of the

day for Monday next.

The Senate agreed to a resolution of the House,

for the election of State officers on Tuesday.

A bill to incorporate the Virginia Eclectic Medi-

cal Institute was debated and laid on the table.—

This is a Thomsonian Institute. The debate

elicited some amusement.

On Saturday, the Senate passed a few unimpor-

tant bills, and then adjourned.

The joint committee on the application of

Alabama to be reunited to Virginia, reported

favorably—both committees being unanimous.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Funston moved a

resolution, proposing to repeal a part of the 12th

section of an act relating to the duties of Banks in

relation to discounts.

A bill proposing to divide the County of Pan-

quier and create a new County, was discussed at

length by Mr. Scott against it, and by Mr.

Hall in its favor. The bill was finally ordered to

be engrossed by a vote of 66 to 50.

On Tuesday, a bill amending an act to incorpo-

rate a Rail Road Company to construct a Road

from the City of Richmond to Yorktown, was de-

bated by Mr. Lacy and Mr. Lyons, and laid on

the table.

Mr. Toler presented a substitute for the bill

to provide for the extension of the James River

Canal to Buchanan, and for its completion to

Thomasville.

On Wednesday, among the bills reported, was

one authorizing the Old Fellows Lodge at Wheel-

ing to hold a limited amount of property.

Spirit of Jefferson.

Mr. Yule on leave introduced a bill to repeal

part of an act relative to the Territorial Council

of Florida. It was twice read and referred.

After a short time spent in Executive session,

the Senate adjourned.

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committee of the whole.

The House then went into committee of the

whole and resumed the consideration of the joint

resolution authorizing the President to give the

Oregon notice.

CHARLESTOWN.

Friday Morning, February 6, 1846.

Mexico.

The intelligence from Mexico is of a warlike

character. Our Ministry has not been recognized

nor treated even with the ordinary civilities.—

General Almonte, formerly Minister to this coun-

try, is Secretary of War, and the President, Pa-

redes, seems completely under his influence. Gen-

eral Almonte's feelings towards this country are

those of bitter hostility and avowed vengeance,

and the first opportunity to offer national insult

has not been lost. Mr. Slidell has been refused

a passport and even an escort, the government al-

most asserting publicly its desire that he should

not be safe in his journey—and as he is but the

personation of our country, as the insult to him,

is intended to be, an indignity to the United

States, we hope for prompt action on the part of

Congress to rebuke these insolent blusters.—

Whether this is part of Great Britain's game, or

whether Mexico has persuaded herself to go on

her own hook, we can only conjecture; certain

it is that pay-day is coming, and coming fast.

THOSE FOND VOWS.
When I think of those fond vows all broken,
And the hopes of which I have no gleam,
I ask, were such words ever spoken?
Or was my love only a dream?
DID I DREAM, that when kneeling before me
You said your life centered in mine?
And that when you could cease to adore me,
The stars would forget how to shine?
DID I DREAM, that when crowds were assembled,
Of all that was lovely and fair,
You whispered—and then your voice trembled—
That I was the loveliest there?
DID I DREAM, that no change could sever
Even make in a flower or gem,
But some frail or some link you would sever,
As memories of me, and of them?
Now, alas! I may weep what I list,
Unheeded my smiles or my tears;
If absent, I never am missed;
So vainly I strive to cheer and to cheer.
If the rest was a dream: let me sleep,
The slumber that knows no awaking;
Since to wake some but one will weep,
The slowness the heart hath in breaking!

Variety.
THE BIRTH DAY.—The sympathy to serious reflection evinced by the generality of mankind, is such, that nothing but the occurrence of calamity, or the anniversary of some period marked by sorrow, which we cannot forget, or joy which we cannot recall, is capable of turning the mind to a sober and useful meditation. The giddy round of life goes on, we engage in new projects, indulge in new hopes, undismayed by the failure of old ones, and are incessantly occupied with the effort to banish the retrospection of the past; by indulging in the visions of the future.—As has been observed, however, there are times when their efforts fail. And one of these is the recurrence of the birth-day—that subject of joy in childhood, and of seriousness, if not of gloom, in maturer age. In the former, it is hurrying us on to the wished for period, when we expect to act with independence, and to enjoy without restraint. In the latter, it is sweeping us headlong to the close of life, embittered to many by disappointment, and drawing to an end, for which all feel they are unprepared. Reader, do not be alarmed! We are not going to write a sermon, nor are we one whose mind is hurried by disappointment, or racked by remorse. On the contrary, we have attained the *nil admirari* sort of tranquillity inspired by experience, and becoming our age, and have learned to live on the philosophic principle, that "all that is truly delightful in life, is what all, if they please, may enjoy."
[Raleigh Register.]

KEEP YOUR ACCOUNTS STRAIGHT.—Many a man has lost a fortune by carelessness. The little time and trouble it takes day by day, to keep debit and credit and file away bills that have been paid, is nothing to be compared to the future benefits. No man is perfect, and the most honest may forget that you have adjusted your account and present a bill the second time. If you feel sure you have recalled the debt, you may not convince your creditor of the fact. But if you have preserved his bill, he will not be so mistaken about it. Never say, "Mr. so and so, is an honest man and I will not be particular." He may die, or even be forgotten. Have a correct system and follow it up. Keep a similar account with an honest man as with a rogue, and you will be safe. No after class will vex and annoy you, and through his life will reap the benefit of this only wise and safe course.

A FEW HINTS TO KEEP AWAY HARD TIMES.—Rise early in the morning, and be diligent during the day in attending to our business, and not worry ourselves by our neighbor's concerns. Instead of following the fashions of Europe, let us cultivate a spirit of independence, and decide for ourselves, how our coats, hats and boots shall be made. Keep out of the streets, unless business calls us to transact that which we cannot do in our stores, shops, or dwellings. By all means keep away from drinking and gambling houses. When we buy an article of clothing, study com- modable economy; at the same time get a good article, and when made take particular care of it, and wear it out regardless of any change of fashion. Fashion is a great tyrant, and men are fools to be slaves to it. Stay home at nights, improve our studies by reading, writing, or instructive conversation, and retire to our beds at an early hour. Be kind to relatives, obliging to our friends, and charitable to all.

THE PEOPLE.—The greatest scholars, poets, orators, philosophers, warriors, statesmen, inventors, and improvers of the arts, arose from the lowest of the people. If we had waited till courtiers had invented the art of printing, clock-making, navigation, and a thousand others, we should probably have continued in darkness to this hour. They had something else to do than to add to the comfort and conveniences of ordinary life. They had to worship an idol with the increase of flattery who was often much more stupid than themselves, and who sometimes had no more care or knowledge of the people under him, or their wants, than he had of arts or literature.

CONSUAL.—"My dear, did John black them boots?"
"How should I know—I ha'n't got nothin' to do with your boots. It's washing day."
"But my love, you needn't speak so cross."
"Speak so cross! I didn't speak so cross."
"Did you say that?"
"I say you did."
"I say I did not."
"By gracious! I won't stand this. It's too bad to be treated in this way! I'll leave you, madam. We'll have a separation."
"Oh Mr. Slob—was ever a woman so abused. Here I've been working and washing and scrubbing all day long, as hard as ever I could, and then you come and abuse me—just as if I didn't know nuth' 'bout my boots—Oh—it is too—bad, it is—too—bad, it is—too—bad."
"Hem! Well Nancy, I didn't mean to make you cry. Never mind—I reckon John has blacked my boots. Is them sassingers to be fied for supper?"
"Ye-es—my dear—I got 'em for you purtick-learly."

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable; it smooths distinctions, sweetens conversation, produces good nature and benevolence, and makes every one in the company pleased with himself.

Where a house is well furnished with books and newspapers, the children are usually intelligent and well informed; but if there are no newspapers or books the children are ignorant and not profitable.

"When it freezes and blows, take care of your nose, that it doesn't get frozen, and wrap up your toes in warm woolen shoes."
The above we suppose, was written in prose, by some one who knows, the effect of cold snows.

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

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

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

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

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

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

EAGLE HOTEL—WINCHESTER,
Loudoun street, about the Centre of the Town.
THIS long established House the Proprietor is determined shall be inferior to none, and being the entire owner of the establishment, and having the means of supplying his table from his Garden, he can afford to set his prices for board well as arranged accordingly, and lower in comparison with the other Hotels.
This Hotel has recently been fitted up with every thing necessary to render the travelling public comfortable. I have engaged Mr. Jacob Renner, formerly of Taylor's Hotel, as superintendent, and who, from his long experience, will be a good house, and one which will recommend itself.
ISAIAH MASSIE, Proprietor.
Winchester, Dec. 19, 1845—3f.

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 Enter'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.
If THE BAR shall at all times be supplied with the choicest liquors, for the accommodation of the public.
ELY CONLEY, Proprietor.
Shepherdstown, July 18, 1845—1f.

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

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

J. ATWOOD,
Artist, from Philadelphia,
HAS taken Rooms over Crane & Sadler's Store for a short time. Those who are desirous of having their Portraits taken, will please make early application.
Dec. 12, 1845.

JOHN F. BLESSING,
From Baltimore,
PRESENTS his compliments to the appetites of the citizens of Charlottesville, and wishing them long continued and oft renewed appetites, announces his readiness to minister to their craving for the various Confections and other delicacies of the season, as they "in gradation roll." He may be found located in the Store-room formerly occupied by the late C. W. Aisquith, where he will, in the very nick of time, furnish all necessities required for parties, weddings, &c., prepared so conformable to every palate, that he who has tasted their excellence, will desire to taste them again, and he who tastes them oftentimes will relish them best.
Charlottesville, Dec. 12, 1845.

Night Lights.
THAT burn in boxes to last one year, that will not burn more than a table spoonful of oil each night.
E. M. AISQUITH.
Dec. 19, 1845.

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. This preparation was discovered some 18 or 20 years ago, since which time the sale of it has been in 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 great virtue is in restoring the hair on the heads of those who are 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 CONSTOCK & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlottesville, and A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.
Jan. 17, 1846—cowly.

NEW CALICOES.—20 pieces New Calico, prices from 6 cents up, just received by
S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.
and for sale by
L. INSEED OIL.—1 barrel Lined Oil, rec'd and for sale by
S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.
Jan. 30.

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

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

Cash for Negroes.
THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and likely. 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 Charlottesville.
All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to.
WILLIAM CROW.
Charlottesville, 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, or on any liberal credit to respectable buyers.
The following Goods comprise a part of our stock, to-wit:
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-colored do.; Canada Cloth, a new article. CASSIMERES—6-4 French Cassimeres, plain and figured, new style; 7-8 do., superior; 7-8 Gold-colored do.; 7-8 blue and black do.; SATINETS—A large assortment, all colors and prices;
VESTINGS—A magnificent assortment of new and elegant styles Silk, Satin, Cashmere, black and figured Velvets, Medium and low priced Vestings. A large assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Goggles;
Hosiery.—Long and Half Hose of all descriptions; Gum Braces, black and fig'd Satin and Boulangie STOCKS; also black Gaiters de Rhine and Italian Cravats; Fancy Hdkfs., 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 CASSIMERE DE CORSE—among which will be found the celebrated and magnificent De Maitremanne Pampadour, De Cardoville styles, now all the vogue; Crapes De Laines, of a very rich style, shaded colors; Rep Cassimeres and Mouseline de Laines, being of the celebrated manufacture of Patralle, Lupin, Seiber & Co., comprising new and costly styles on extra superfine Cloths; also, a general assortment of Ombra Mouseline de Laines; black and blue-black Silks; Bombazines; new style 6-4 Cloaking for Ladies; Calicoes, 250 pieces, from 6 cents up.
RIBBONS—A large assortment;
Ladies Silk Tassels, Silk and Cotton Bindings; Oil Silk, Silk Sewings, Patent Thread; Spool Cotton, Cotton Ball, Laps;
Pins, Needles, &c.;
Edgings and Insertions;
White Goods of all descriptions;
Flannels of all colors; Linseys, &c. &c.
Also, a general assortment of Domesticities.
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Stationery, Hardware, Queensware, Paints, Oils and Dye-Staffs.
Groceries.—All kinds of Groceries very cheap and no mistake, and indeed a great variety of other articles, making our stock very large and complete, all of which have been selected with great care. No pledge has been given that no pair shall be spared to please all who may favor us with a call. We therefore respectfully invite you to examine our stock.
BOTTLE & JOHNSON.
Berryville, Va., Oct. 31, 1845—3m.

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

Lard Lamps.
MY Stock of Lard Lamps is now complete—I have them from 50 cents to \$10. Also, extra Globes, Chimneys, Wicks and Paper Shades.
Nov. 14. C. G. STEWART.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.
THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a new and splendid stock of Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, all of which have been selected with care, and can be sold as low as same qualities can be had elsewhere.
Nov. 7, 1845. C. G. STEWART.

DR. STRAITH
HAS been appointed by Madame Bertr's, of Philadelphia, sole agent for the sale of her Uterine Supporters, for the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Loudoun, Clarke and Frederick. Certificates of the benefit derived from this instrument, and the opinions of Professors Jackson, Mutter, Wm. Harris and others, will be shown on application at my office. Members of the Profession, practicing in this, will be supplied at once.
Charlottesville, Dec. 12, 1845.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Byestuffs.
THE undersigned is now receiving and opening one of the best selected assortments of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Drestuffs, &c. &c. ever offered in this market. They are all fresh, and have been selected with great care. A call from those in want is respectfully solicited.
J. Physicians Prescriptions put up as usual, with accuracy and attention.
Oct. 3, 1845. JOHN H. BEARD.

East India Hair Dye,
FOR COLORING THE HAIR PERFECTLY BLACK OR BROWN.
THIS preparation will color the coarsest red hair, or gray 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 used, not one has been brought back or any fault found with it.
Sold wholesale by CONSTOCK & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlottesville, and A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.
Jan. 17, 1846.

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

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.
WE respectfully ask your attention to the following reasons why you should make your purchases of goods in the New York market, very frankly confessing it is our desire you should do so.
It must be admitted that from 50 to 60 per cent. of all the foreign merchandise which is imported into this country is received into the port of New York. Of course there is here the opportunity for the widest selection. The stock of goods on hand in this city, is at all times larger than the united stocks of all the other Eastern cities. It is equally certain that New York is the chief and great depot for the manufacturers of the Eastern and Middle States, and of the products of the Western. The prices of goods in New York, by reason of its immense supplies, and the consequent competition, are necessarily lower, and credits are extended on as liberal a scale as at any other point.
The Merchants, Manufacturers, and Importers whose addresses are appended, are prepared to prove the truth of these positions, and will be happy to dispose of their goods on terms which will verify all that is asserted here.
Importers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Silk Goods.
Alfred Edwards & Co., 122 Pearl street.
Importers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
Doremus & Nixon, 39 Nassau, corner Liberty st.
Jobber of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Zephyr Worsted, Cambrics, Gloves, Ribbons, Embroidered Trimmings, and embroidery articles in general.
D. S. Turner, No. 50 William, between Cedar and Pine streets.
Manufacturers and Dealers in Straw Goods, Palm Leaf Hats, Artificial Flowers, &c.
William E. Whiting & Co., 122 Pearl street.
Manufacturer and Importer of Saddlery, Harness, and Coach Hardware.
W. J. Buck, 200 Pearl street.
Saddlery Warehouse.
T. Smith & Co., 101 Maiden Lane, Manufacturers of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, &c.
Publishers, Bookellers and Stationers.
Huntington & Savage, 216 Pearl street, Publishers of the "National School Geography, with a Globe Map on a new plan, by S. G. Goodrich." Samuel S. & William Wood, 261 Pearl st., opposite United States Hotel.
Alexander V. Blake, 77 Fulton street, corner of Gold.
Importer of French and English Staple Stationery, and Manufacturers of Account Books.
Wm. A. Wheeler, 81 Wall street.
Stationery Warehouse.
Francis & Loutrel, 75 Maiden Lane, Importers of English and French Stationery and Manufacturers of Account Books, Manifold Letter Writers, Croton Ink, &c. &c. Lewis Francis—Cyrus H. Loutrel.
Commission Merchants and Dealers in Paper, Twine, Shoe Thread, School and Blank Books, Staple Stationery and Paper Hangings.
Hinton & Travers, 34 Maiden Lane.
Gold Pen Manufacturer.
Albert G. Bagley, 129 Broadway, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by all the wholesale jewelers, Stationers, &c., warranted.
Manufacturer of the Celebrated Magic Razor Straps, with Patent Slides.
L. Chapman 102 William street. Sold at Manufacturer's prices by all the Hardware, Fancy Goods Importers and Wholesale Dealers, prices reduced 25 per cent.
Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings.
The Trade supplied at first prices.
M. A. Howell & Co., 367 Pearl street.
Christy & Constant, 61 Maiden Lane.
Manufacturer of Playing, Visiting and Business Cards, Quills, &c.
George Cook, No. 71 Fulton street.
Manufacturer of all kinds of Paper Boxes, Band Boxes, Band Box papers, dealer in Binders and Box Boards, and Importers of Fancy Paper.
Charles Claudius, 53 John street, up stairs.
Importer and Manufacturer of Musical Instruments and Dealer in Strings for Violins, Piano Fortes, and Publisher of Music.
G. G. Christian, 404 Pearl street.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments. All kinds of Musical Merchandise constantly on hand.
Edward Baack, No. 81 Fulton st., corner Gold.
Manufacturer and Importer of choice Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Extracts, Colognes, &c.
Eugene Rommel, 159 Broadway, between Liberty and Courtland streets.
Manufacturing and Furnishing Establishment in the Daguerotype Business.
E. White, 175 Broadway, Plates, Cases, Chemicals, Polishing apparatus, and every article used in the business.
Also the German, French and American Cameras.
Lamp Establishment, Solar, Camphene, Lard and Oil lamps and Chandeliers, Bracket, Hanging Lamps, Hall, Chamber and Table Lamps, Gasolines, Glass Globes, Shades, Wicks, &c. Superior Camphene, Chemical Oil, Burning Fluid, &c.
W. H. Starr, Manufacturer, 67 Beekman street.
Importers and Manufacturers of Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plates, Picture Frames, &c.
Bull & Donaldson, 228 Pearl st., opposite Platt.
Goodyear's Patent Insoluble India Rubber Goods, warranted to stand in every climate.
George Beecher sole agent, 100 Broadway.
Wood, Willow and Tin Ware, Mats, Brooms, Combs, Hair Brushes, Fancy Goods, Britannia Ware, &c.
Job Chandler, 81 Maiden Lane.
Manufacturers and Dealers in Brushes, Quills, Trunks, Steel Pens, Sealing Wax, Ink, Blacking, Razor Straps, &c., also Manufacturer's depot for Friction Matches.
James & McKenchie, 255 Pearl street.
Steel & Co., 305 Pearl street, from 40 to 50 sizes always on hand.
New York Agricultural Warehouse.
A. B. Allen, 187 Water street, Farming Implement, Field Seeds, Guano, Lime, &c., Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c., Editor of the American Agriculturist, a monthly publication of 32 pages with numerous engravings. Price \$1 a year.
Manufacturer and Dealer in Agricultural Machines and Implements, Portable Horse Powers, Thrashers, Mills, &c., Ploughs, Plough Castings, Gin Cuts, &c., Field Seeds, &c.
J. Plant, 5 Burling slip.
Fine Cut Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturers and Importers of choice Segars.
John Anderson & Co., No. 2 Wall street, 213 and 215 Duane street, has the premium of the American Institute for 1843, '44, and '45.
Vinegar.—Leonard Brown, 89 Wall street, manufacturer and dealer in White Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Manufacturers of Crane's Patent Twelve Month Mailed Clocks and Time Pieces for Banks, Public Houses, Churches, &c., also Torrel, Steeple Towers, Clocks, &c., &c.
J. R. Mills & Co., 109 Fulton street.
Importers and Dealers in French and Italian Window Shades.
C. Woodford, 2891 Broadway, received by each arrival, shades of every style, full landscapes, Corinthian, Roman, Gothic, Vignettes, Plain Scrolls, &c., also gilt cornices, gimpes, &c.
New Type, Foundry and Printer's Furnishing Warehouse.
Cookcroft & Overend, No. 68 Ann street, corner of Gold street, furnish all kinds of Job and Fancy Type, Presses, and every thing necessary for a complete printing office.
Rich's Improved Patent Salamander Safes. Warranted free from dampness as well as fire proof, on improved plan, on Wilder's Patent, for sale by A. S. Marvin, agent for the manufacturer, 138 1/2 Water street.

Wilder's Genuine Patent Salamander Safes, warranted free from dampness.
Silas C. Herring, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Safes, 139 Water street, corner Depeyster street.
Double Salamander Safes.—C. J. Gayler, the original inventor and patentee of the Double Safe and improved Detector Lock, warranted fire and thief proof and dry. Single Salamander Safes warranted equal to any maker, for sale by Leonard Brown, 80 Wall street.
Bronze Powders, Gold Paint, Gold, Silver and Florence Leaf, Dutch Metal, &c.
J. J. Rickett, wholesale agent, 138 Maiden Lane. Bronzes 50 per cent lower than any other house in the United States.
Marble Dealers.
Underhill & Ferris, 372 and 374 Greenwich st., near Beach, Ornamental Marble work of all kinds, richly carved statuary, and plain marble mantels and monuments. Dealers supplied with blocks and slabs.
Machine and Hand Cards.
John Whittemore & Co., Manufacturers of Cotton and Wool Hand and Machine Cards, and dealers in articles for manufacturers use. Office 216 Pearl street.
St. Nicholas, late Exchange Hotel, by Wemmel & Dumphy, No. 28 Courtland street.
A. A. Wemmel—J. S. Dumphy, late of Howards Hotel.
New York, January 30, 1846.

Unrivaled 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 unprecedented low prices. The invitation is to examine, as he is determined to sell to all who wish to buy, on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction.
JAN. 23. BENJ. L. THOMAS.

To the People of Jefferson County.
No Humbug—Great Attraction!
Bargains! Bargains! going off at MILLER & TATE'S.

In order to make room for an early Spring Supply, we have determined to offer our extensive, well selected, and well bought Stock of Goods, at unusually low prices. To all who want good Goods, at low prices, we would say give us a call. We are resolved, if possible, to reduce our stock, and to effect this, we will offer great inducements, by reduction in prices. Call and look through.
JAN. 23. MILLER & TATE.

Glover Seed.
FOR sale 20 Bushels Glover Seed, for all kinds of felts.
WM. S. LOCK.
January 9, 1846.

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

Groceries.
JAVA, Rio and St. Domingo Coffee; Loaf and Brown Sugar; Philadelphia Sugar-house Syrup; New Orleans and Sugar-house Molasses, &c.—Constantly on hand and for sale cheap by
NOV. 21. THOS. RAWLINS.

This Way for Bargains!
AT JAMES CLOTHIERS 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 at prices to suit the times. They consist in part, of Blue, Black and Invisible Cloths,—French, English and American;
Beaver Tweeds—a prime article for Over-Coats, at a low price;
Plain Black, Ribbed and Cross-barred Cassimeres; Very fine French Cassimeres;
Plain Black Satin, plain and figured Velvet and Merino Vestings;
A variety of Plaid Lining for Coats, and Cloaks.
In short, every inducement will be given those who are in want of Clothes, to buy of me, if they can be induced by low prices and Fashionable Goods.
Oct. 10, 1845. JAMES CLOTHIER.

Headache Remedy,
FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE.
THIS distressing complaint may be cured by using one bottle of Soph's Sick Headache Remedy, which has cured thousands of the worst cases. Persons after suffering weeks with this deathlike sickness, will buy a bottle of this remedy, and be cured, and then complain of their folly in not buying it before. People are expected to use the whole bottle, not use it two or three times and then complain that they are not cured. A bottle will cure them.
Retail wholesale and retail by CONSTOCK CO., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlottesville, and A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.
Jan. 17, 1846.

Oil of Tamin for Leather.
MONEY TO BE SAVED! The proprietors of this preparation say without any hesitation, that it is the best article in use. It will not only keep harness bright and soft, but will restore old harness that has been taken poor care of, taking off the crust, and making it perfectly soft and pliable. It adds to the wear of harness or leather at least 50 per cent. It is an article that comes cheap, and is worth its weight in silver.
Retail wholesale by CONSTOCK & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlottesville, and A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.
Jan. 17, 1846.

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.
JUSTO SAWS, Principe, Regalia, Spanish and Half-Spanish Segars;
Scotch, Rappee and Macabach Snuffs;
Honey-Dew; superior Peach Leaf, and other Tobacco, just received and for sale by
B. L. THOMAS.
Halltown, Oct. 31, 1845.

Sieves.—Clover-seed, Cockle, Meal, Sand and Coal Sieves. Also, Wave Wire, for Screens or Fans, to be had cheap at
Dec. 19. THOS. RAWLINS.

Tobacco, &c.
ON hand a full stock Cheving Tobacco from 12 1/2 to 75 cents per pound;
A large Assortment of Segars;
Spanish Cuttings for smoking, and for sale by
Dec. 26. F. DUNNINGTON.

Bargains for the Ladies.
WE will now offer the remainder of our stock of Cashmires, Mouslins, Shawls, Scarfs, Mitts, and many rich and beautiful Prints, at cost, for Cash. Ladies can now buy many desirable Goods at cost. We invite all to call and see, as we will with pleasure show them, whether they wish to buy or not.
Jan. 50. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.
THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposed, by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It never requires any internal medicine to cleanse it, as it ALWAYS purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending humors through the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus it is the only remedy of taking so much internal medicine. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration; but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance, steams, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitesimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.
To give some idea of the amount of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION, we will state, that the learned Dr. Leuwenhoek, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuated five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.
This is none other than the need up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the vitiated matter that nature demands should leave the body; and even when this is the case, the blood is so active a principle, that it determines those particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots.
By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.
It is by stopping the pores, that overwreath mankind with coughs, colds and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.
McAlister's All-Healing Ointment, or the World's Salve has POWER to restore perspiration on the foot, on the head, round old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.
It has POWER to cure all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heals them.
It is a REMEDY which sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.
It is a REMEDY that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.
It is a REMEDY that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines.
CONSUMPTION.
It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But we say once for all, that this Ointment will reach the lungs quicker than any medicine that can be given internally. Thus, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the system.
We need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.
HEAD-ACHE.
The Salve has cured persons of the Head-Ache of 12 years' standing, and who had it regularly every week; so that vomiting often took place.
COLD FEET.
Consumption, Liver Complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling of the hair, one or the other always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.
The Salve will cure the Insensible Perspiration, and thus cure every case.
In Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum, no remedy that has been discovered is so good. The same is true in case of Bronchitis, Quincy, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal diseases, and Broken or Sore Breast—and as for Chest diseases, such as Asthma Pain, Oppression and the like, it is the most wonderful antidote in the world—for Liver Complaint it is equally efficacious—for Burns, it has not its equal in the world—also Excessiveness of every kind, such as Warts, Tumours, Pimples, &c.; it makes clean work of them all.
SORE EYES.
The inflammation and disease always lies back of the ball of the eye, in the socket. Hence, the virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of the inflammation, or it will do little good. This Salve, if rubbed on the temples, will penetrate directly into the socket. The pores will be opened, a proper perspiration will be created, and the disease will soon pass off to the surface.
WORMS.
There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.
It would be cruel, nay WICKED, to give internal, doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless, external one could be had.
RHEUMATISM.
It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling when the pain of course ceases. Coars.—People never better troubled with them if they will use it.
JAMES McALISTER & CO.,
168 South street, New York,
Sole proprietors of the above medicine, to whom all communications must be addressed, (post paid.) Price 25 cents and 50 cents.
CAUTION.
As the All-Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that "no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are written with a pen upon every label." The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on the face. Now, we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.
A supply of the Ointment received and for sale by
JOHN P. BROWN, Charlottesville,
I. W. & B. R. BOYD, Martinsburg,
Oct. 5, 1846—cowly.



THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices