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General Intelligence.

Important From Yucatan.

MORE ANNEKTATION.—The New Orleans Delta has two letters, dated the 4th of February, from Yucatan. It states that they are both from reliable sources. They furnish news full of interest, and we copy below as much of them as is published in the Delta, as follows:—

"We are all here perfectly convinced that the annexation of Texas is one of those events which rarely occur, and which tend to make happy an unfortunate nation. Happy, very happy are the Texans, in having secured a solid and true protection from the United States, and liberated themselves from the unworthy and ambitious government of Mexico. Yucatan needs now of this same protection.

The Yucatecos are anxious to get it from the United States, and we have determined to send a committee to Washington, so as to propose to the Government of the United States, to protect us and give us aid, in case that Mexico should once more attempt to impose upon us—for we are now determined to spill our last drop of blood in defence of our liberty and independence, and would rather die in the battle than on the scaffold, than submit again to the Mexican Government, by which we have not been treated as brothers, but worse than slaves.

"Our own banner with the five stars is now waving all over the peninsula, and we have sworn to keep it up as long as we have an arm to defend ourselves with, and never to allow the Mexican flag to show its colors again in our free and independent nation. Yucatan will not, and cannot agree with the Government of Mexico, because a man of good morals and honorable sentiments can nor will never agree with a rogue and scoundrel.

"Mexico does not deserve to hold in its possession such a state as this—and if we can only obtain protection and aid from the United States we will consider ourselves happy, and free from the tyrannical proceedings of that government.

"Our people are disposed to enter into arrangements with the United States which will be of some advantage to them. There is no contrary feeling—there are no divisions of parties—we are all joined, and our wish and determination is one throughout the country. We were born to be free and independent.

"At Vera Cruz they have approved of our determination in separating from the Mexican Republic, but we must now wait until April next, when the Chambers will meet at Mexico, and we hope that by that time we may have entered into some arrangements with the United States Government."

We also have before as several printed circulars which confirm the sentiments and opinions expressed in the above extracts.—*Bull. Sun.*

"BREACH OF PROMISE."—We find in a London paper a report of a "Breach of Promise" case in which the circumstances are slightly different from those usually cited in trials of this kind.—The plaintiff, a female, sues her quondam lover for refusal to comply with a contract in which he engaged to marry her in a reasonable time, after she should have requested him to do so. But in the meantime he had married another lady, and she sued for damages—but the case was considered by the Court as in banc.

The defence was, that the lady never did ask him to marry her; therefore he had violated no contract, and was liable to pay no damages.

But the Court (Lord Denman) held, that the marriage of the man was a self-imposed disability, and that he had no right to take advantage of his own wrong, by which he had rendered it impossible for him to comply with the request, if it had been made. The marriage itself was, in fact, a breach of the original contract, and clearly entitled the plaintiff to maintain the action without alleging any request.

Justice Coleridge remarked that there had been no attempt to show that more than a reasonable time for making the request had transpired, and so all the Judges concurred, and the lady will recover damages.

TEXAS NAVY.—The Texas navy, which a bill now before Congress proposes to attach to that of the United States, consists of the following vessels: the ship *Austin*, of 20 guns; brig *Archer*, of 18 guns; and schr. *San Bernard*, of 7 guns.—Also, one brig, the *Shark*, of little value. She has also, in her navy, 2 captains, (one appointed by President Jones, on the 12th July last, after the convention had agreed to annexation, and not yet confirmed), 1 commodore, 8 lieutenants, 3 masters, 9 midshipmen, 1 surgeon, and 3 pursers.

GEORGE LOWERY, the acting chief of the Cherokee Nation, has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of the "Nation" to observe Friday, the 6th inst., as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

CONSUMPTION.—The deaths by consumption in New York for the year 1845, amounted to 1600. A writer alluding to the subject, expresses the opinion that nearly one half of all cases of consumption are produced by unnecessary exposure, by breathing the impure air of badly or imperfectly ventilated and crowded public buildings, or by sleeping in overheated or overcool apartments, and badly ventilated. This is no doubt true.—He should also have added two more causes in this country—wearing tight corsets and thin shoes. Warning after warning has been given. Admonitions have been uttered from the pulpit, through the press, and by medical men; but all in vain.—Corsets and thin shoes still rank among the fashionable requisites of the day, and as a consequence coughs, colds and consumptions abound.—*Phil. Inq.*

CORN AND CORN MEAL FOR EUROPE.—The ship *Liberty*, Capt. Norton, left New York on Wednesday, laden with 3500 barrels of Italian Meal, 24000 bushels of corn. She sailed for Cork and a market. The freight was at the rate of 6d. sterling per bushel, to Cork.

MAMMOTH HOG.—The Richmond, Va., Star, says that Mr. Heckler, near that place, has killed a hog which weighed 1400 lbs.

A HOT CLIMATE, INDEED.—Advices from New Holland state that intelligence had been received from the expedition under Capt. Sturt, which left Port Adelaide a year and a half ago, to proceed northward. We learn from the *Edinburgh Journal* that he had advanced about 6000 miles, to long. 141, 30 East, and lat. 29, 40 South. He had met with great difficulties on reaching the above position—there being no means of subsistence in the tracts through which he had travelled, and but little water—the general feature of the country being that of extreme sterility—added to which, the weather was oppressively hot, thermometer being frequently for hours 130 degrees in the shade, and 90 under ground. At the last advice he was at a "water hole," where, owing to the barrenness of the country and the absence of water, he had remained from the 7th of January to the 5th of June. He had reduced the numbers of his party, and was in hopes, after receiving a supply of provisions, to press onward, with a view to discover the location of a great inland sea, which, from the representations of the natives, it was believed was some where in the region. Captain Sturt's description of the heat at the highest northern point he had attained, is really awful. To give some idea of its intensity, he writes: "I found the thermometer, which was fixed in the shade of a large tree, four feet from the ground, stationary at 150 degrees of Fahrenheit at half past two P. M., and in the direct rays of the sun it rose to 157 degrees. It had, on a former occasion, stood at 132 degrees in the shade, and 163 degrees in the sun!"

THREE COMETS.—Lieut. Maury, of the Observatory at Washington, recently discovered the extraordinary phenomenon of two comets, apparently near each other in the heavens at the same time, and now he has reported to the Secretary of the Navy an account of the appearance of the third, on the night of the 13th ult. He says it is a beautiful concentration of whitish light—seen through a common spy glass, it has the appearance of a star when the glass is not in good focus. All three comets are visible at the west, and are not far from each other.

CANAL NAVIGATION BY STEAM.—The Alexandria *Gazette*, states that last week the steambark *S. S. Coleman*, went up from the river, the Alexandria canal to Georgetown, making the trip in excellent time, and consuming very little or no abrasion to the banks of the canal. It was a fine sight to see a steambark crossing the splendid aqueduct over the Potomac. This suggests again the idea of steam packets, or iron boats, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. It has always been a fond hope with us to see these packet boats regularly running on the canal.

GOUGH IN VIRGINIA.—A letter of Tuesday last from Gen. Cocke, formerly Governor of Virginia, mentions that Mr. Gough and his wife are his guests, and speaks of his speeches in that vicinity (Fluvanna Co.) as in the highest degree effective. He addressed Gen. C.'s colored people in his domestic chapel—an assemblage of teetotallers—with excellent effect on Sunday.

ANOTHER FAMILY POISONED.—We regret to learn, says the New York Sun, that a member of Mr. Shepherd's family has died of poison administered in buckwheat, apparently with the intention of destroying the whole family. Other members of the family are quite ill.

THE HAZLETON RAIL ROAD.—The number of passengers transported upon this road last year, exceeded one-half of the whole population of the State of New York. It would have required 42 Omnibuses, or 126 Hackes making twelve trips a day, to have carried the same number of passengers in the same time.

A COWARDLY VILLAIN.—A scoundrel named Little, lately stabbed a pretty young girl in New Bedford with a penknife and nearly killed her.—He tried to kiss her; she slapped his face—and he stabbed her.

MURDER OF SLAVES.—The last Abbeville (S. C.) Banner states that two slaves belonging to Mr. McHaffie, were killed on the 13th ult., by two other negroes who were acting in the capacity of drivers.

FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamship *Alabama*, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 18th instant, exclusive. The United States Revenue Laws went into operation at Galveston on the 17th. The steamship *Alabama* was the first vessel that entered under the new laws.

We understood, says the Galveston Gazette of the 18th inst., that the United States Commissioners, Governor Butler and Major Lewis, were to hold a grand council with the different tribes of Indians in Texas, at the Camanche Peak, on the 11th of this month and following days. Major Neighbors, with the chief of the Lipans and Tonkawas, starts from Austin for that place in three or four days to attend the council.

REMARKABLE.—A Jewish lady in New York, recently deceased, has given birth to twins on six different occasions, and was near to her seventh confinement also with twins.

A leaf of the *Rhubarb* plant was recently exhibited in a market in England, measuring 6 feet 4 inches in length, 4 feet across, and weighing 6 lbs 4 oz.

SONG OF THE SHIRT.—A Yankee at Cambridge, Mass., has invented a sewing machine which will render the pathos of this song more appropriate than ever. It is very compact, not occupying a space of more than six inches each way. It runs with so much ease that we should suppose one person might easily operate twenty or thirty of them, and the work is done in a most thorough and perfect manner. Both sides of a seam look alike, appearing to be beautifully stitched, and the seam is closer and more uniform than when sewed by hand. It will sew straight or curved seams with equal facility, and so rapidly that it takes but two minutes to sew the whole length of the outside seam of a pair of men's pantaloons. It sets 400 stitches a minute with perfect ease, and the proprietor thinks there is no difficulty in setting 700 a minute. The thread is less worn by this process, than by hand sewing, and consequently retains more of its strength. The simplicity of the construction of this machine, and the accuracy, rapidity and perfection of its operation, will place it in the same rank with the card machine, the straw braider, the pin machine, and the coach lace loom—machines which never fail to command the admiration of every intelligent beholder.

On Monday evening, about 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in the mansion of Mr. Lewis Baily, about 7 miles from Washington, in the county of Fairfax, Va., which destroyed the entire building, a large portion of his valuable furniture, all his provisions, most of his vegetables, including about 600 bushels of first quality potatoes. The flames were so rapid that the family were compelled to leave the apartment, with none of their clothes but such as they had on. The entire loss will be from \$5,000 to 6,000, and it is said, without any insurance.

Selected for the Spirit of Jefferson.

OUR COUNTRY.
Our Country! 'Tis a glorious land,
With broad arms stretched from shore to shore;
The proud Pacific leaves her strand,
She hears the dark Atlantic roar.
And nurtured on her ample breast,
How many a gallant prospect lies,
In Nature's wildest grandeur dressed,
Enamelled with her loveliest dyes.
Rich prairies deck'd with flowers of gold,
Like sunlit oceans, roll space;
Broad lakes for azure heavens behold,
Reflecting clear each trembling star,
And mighty rivers mountain borne,
Go sweeping onward dark and deep,
Through forests where the bounding lawn
Beneath their sheltering branches leap.
And cradled 'mid her clustering hills,
Sweet vales in dream-like beauty hide,
Where loves the air with music fill,
And many a constant peasant dwells,
For plenty here her fulness pours,
In rich profusion of the land,
And sent to seize her generous stores,
Their brows no tyrant furling land,
Great God! we thank thee for this home;
'Tis our own birth-right of the free;
Where wanders from afar may come,
And breathe the air of liberty.
Such majesty flows untrammelled spring—
Her harvest waves—her cities rise;
And yet all Time shall fold her wing,
Remain earth's loveliest paradise.

Miscellaneous.

From the New York True Sun.

A Narrow Escape of a Young Lady from being Shot.

A few months since one of the travelling agents for a large house in the city, whose route brought him into the small town of New York, Indiana, as was his usual custom "put up" at the best inn which the town afforded. It so happened that on the afternoon on which the agent arrived at the inn, the landlord's daughter, Nelly, a blooming country lass of seventeen, on the invitation of one of the neighbors, Mrs. Dolbear, living a couple of miles distant, had gone to a "quitting," and on leaving home she told her parents that if she was not home by 11 o'clock that night, she should stay with her friend Susy Dolbear until the next morning. Accordingly, at that hour was passed, Nelly's parents concluded that she would stay all night with her friend Susy, as she had promised. So, without any hesitation, the agent was put in possession of Nelly's room, (her bed included) which adjoined that occupied by the "old folks," and he, after looking in vain for some instrument to fasten the door, and seeing himself taking care, however, to lock the door, and to lock the key in the lock, he went to bed, and fell fast asleep. The girl, who belonged to his employer, in the pocket of his pantaloons and put them under his pillow for safety; and, also, as a protection against robbers, he put a loaded "revolver," ready capped for service, under his pillow. After these arrangements were completed, with the strongest assurances of safety he retired, little dreaming that he should be disturbed that night.

The quitting, at which Nelly was a guest, did not break up until considerably past midnight, when, somewhat to her disappointment, she found many young ladies, who had come a much greater distance than she had, and who, owing to the lateness of the hour, were desirous of staying at Mrs. Dolbear's till morning. Nelly, with true nobleness of heart, forbore to press her claim to her friend's hospitality for the night, lest some of her future business should be hindered by her going home. So she arranged with Susy, who was one of her most intimate friends, that she should go home with her for company, and that she should stay at Nelly's all night. Under this arrangement they started in the direction of Nelly's home, which they reached after a walk of about an hour, bringing the time up to about two o'clock in the morning. Without making the least noise they effected their entrance by the back door of the house, and Nelly leading the way, followed themselves up the back stairs to Nelly's room, without having disturbed the "old folks," and without the least suspicion of finding an intruder. And, as they had arranged between themselves, to keep from the "old folks" the lateness of the hour at which they arrived home, their conversation while descending themselves to retire, was carried on in a whisper. The agents, after long habit and practice, possessed nice properties of hearing, and the whispering and light tread upon the floor which they heard and saw, and which he had occasioned by robbers, he listened to the conversation, holding his breath lest he should give notice of his being awake. The girls themselves were a little alarmed at the lateness of the hour, and being extremely anxious that it should be kept from Nelly's parents, their conversation was wholly upon the best method of concealing it from them, etc.; the agent caught a part of it—and a part too, excited as his imagination as that time, not a little startling. Susy said to Nelly, "It is much later than we should have been," to which she replied, "yes, it is, but we got in without disturbing any body; so far, all's right; and we must be quick or we shall be discovered, and all will go wrong with us." The agent was now convinced they were robbers; and in the dark as he was, he saw nothing before him but murder and robbery. He grasped his pistol mechanically and firmly, and cautiously cooking it, he prepared for his assailants; directly he had his hand on the bed-clothes passing along in the direction of his pillow, under which his pantaloons and money were stowed; he held his breath, and put himself in a position to reduce the liability of injuring himself on discharging his pistol, and to ensure its effect upon his assailants, supposing that it was aimed at a vital part; the hand continued to pass around the upper part of the bed but did not seem to hit the particular pillow.

This gave the agent time for reflection.—"Shall I," thought he, "shed blood in protecting this trifling of my employer's, or shall I permit it to be stolen, and bear the brunt of his unjust (as they would be) suspicions against myself." This was well—it was noble—for had he fired, endless would have been his remorse, though the act would have been legally justifiable. But, imagine his surprise, when he heard a soft sweet voice which appeared to be his, not more than two feet from him, say, "Shue, I can't find my night-cap." The truth now flashed upon him. He had been put in Nelly's bed during her absence, and the night-cap for which she was searching in the dark, had been removed by her mother.—The pistol dropped from his hand as instinctively as it had been grasped before, and it appeared that there was a bit of fun for him, instead of robbery and murder, after his hard day's travel. So, with a little noise as possible, he drew himself toward that part of the bed usually denominated the "back side," where he lay quietly awaiting the result.—Susy was soon disrobed and ready for bed; but in getting in she accidentally put her hand upon the agent's head. "Why, Nelly!" she exclaimed, "there's somebody in the bed, as sure as I'm alive." Our hero (for such he ought, by this time, to be called) was almost convulsed with laughter.—"It's only little Sis," replied Nelly, "she always sleeps with me." This answer satisfied Susy; and Nelly, without the least fear, got into bed too.

The two girls were soon snugly "ensconced" under the quilt, which had been made the season before, with (as they supposed) "little sis" on the back side, Susy Dolbear in the middle, and Nelly on the front side, but in truth, "little sis" having been taken into bed with her parents as usual, Nelly was absent.

Susy Dolbear was as affectionate a girl as Indiana can boast of, and as a proof of this assertion, we have the fact that she could not go to sleep without having first given "little sis" a kiss—so she turned over to perform this pleasurable act, when she put her hand upon our hero's face, and feeling his huge whiskers, she was made aware of their mistake. In less time than it takes to tell of it, she gathered up the bed clothes, and with an effort almost superhuman, she sprang into the middle of the room, screaming, "it's a man! it's a man! Nelly!" Nelly of course partaking of Susan's alarm, rushed into her father's room followed by Susy, leaving our hero in perfect fits of laughter, for which he has not recovered to this day, as he laughs immediately every time he remembers a pistol, or the occurrence comes to his mind.

Nelly's father was up in a twinkling, and a light being obtained by the aid of a lococoque match, the whole affair was explained to the girls, who, afterwards passed through the room of which our hero had full possession, with a light in hand, gathering up their personal clothing as they passed through—to another room in the attic story of the house—where they retired, and soon fell asleep.

Susy Dolbear, of the two girls, having played the most conspicuous part in this affair, did not wait for her breakfast, but made her escape from the house as soon as the daylight dawned; but Nelly, conscious of her innocence, boldly met our hero, face to face, at the breakfast table, where she learned of the narrow escape she had made, of being shot for a robber. Our hero, from the conviction that a pistol was not a fit instrument to be used in the dark, in a country inn, has laid it aside, with a resolution that he will never again carry it, but trust himself to the mercy of robbers (should he ever by chance meet any, which, by the by, in the course of seven or eight years travelling he has never yet done), and the Providence of God.

CHARITIES THAT SWEETEN LIFE.
PLEASANT WORDS! Do you know, reader, how potent a spell lies in a pleasant word? Have you not often thought of its power to soothe—to delight when all things else fail? As you have passed on through the journey of life, have you not seen it smoothing many a ruffled brow, and calming many an aching bosom? Have you not felt a resolution that he will never again carry it, but trust himself to the mercy of robbers (should he ever by chance meet any, which, by the by, in the course of seven or eight years travelling he has never yet done), and the Providence of God.

When you come from the counting room or workshop careworn and weary—when your brow has been furrowed and your thoughts perplexed—when troubles of the present and anxieties for the future have crowded every peaceful feeling from your heart, and when you always dread to return to your own fireside, lest the sight of dear ones there should increase your distress—tell us what has been the influence of a pleasant word at such a time. Tell us how that, ere you opened your door, the sound of glad voices reached your ear, and, as you entered, how the troubles of your soul were laid at rest, and care, for the present and for the future, fled before the pleasant words of your smiling children and the gentle greeting of your wife.

Or, when the ire of your spirit has been roused, and indignant feelings have reigned supreme in your breast—when the angry threat was just rising to your lips, or the malignant wish about to burst from your heart—what mightiest spell caused the storm so suddenly to subside, and spoke the turbulent waves so quietly to rest? Was it the whisper of a pleasant word that restored calmness to your agitated soul? Did the soft answer turn away your wrath?

Reader we might write a volume on this delightful theme. Go where we will, abide where we may, we feel its power. In every place we find some, who have but to speak and gloom, unbidden, unwelcome guest, departs in haste and the raging waves of passion are hushed as by his voice who once said—"Peace, be still." But they are few. Among the multitudes of the earth, how small the number who habitually and from principle speak pleasantly. You have met them, now and then they have crossed your path, and I doubt not your whole soul has blessed them, as it ought, for the words which were balm to your wounded spirit. And did you not wish you were like them? Did you not feel that earth would be a paradise indeed, if all the tones of that matchless instrument, the human voice, were in harmony with the kind words of a thoroughly good heart? But while you thus wished did you resolve to add one to their number? Did you determine to imitate their example? Would that I could persuade you that it is your duty so to do—that henceforth you should make it a study. You think it a small matter requiring little effort. But I assure you it might cost you many a struggle ere you could learn to speak in pleasantness to all whom you might chance to meet even in one short day; and it is an accomplishment which perhaps it would be better to day's work than ever you did, and you might lay your head on the pillow of rest at night with feelings akin to those of spirits around the throne.

Oh, learn, ye this art yourselves, all ye who have felt its kindly influence from others. Speak pleasant words to all around, and your path shall ever be lighted by the smiles of those who welcome your coming and mourn your departing footsteps.

Mothers, speak pleasantly to the little ones who cluster around you—speak ever pleasantly, and be assured that answering tones of joy and dispositions formed to constant kindness shall be your reward.

Sister, brother, friend—would you render life one sunny day, would you gather around you those who will cheer you in the darkest hour?—Let the law of kindness, rule your tongue and your words be pleasant as the "Dew of Hermon," and as pleasant as the "dew that descended on the mountains of Zion."—*Sears' Magazine.*

LOVE FOR THE DEAD.—The love that survives the tomb, says Irving, is one of the noblest affections of the soul. If it has its roots in the bosom, it is delicate; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmed into the gentle tear of reconciliation, then the sudden anguish and convulsive agony over the present ruins of all that was most loved are softened away into pensive meditations on all that was in the day of its loveliness. Who would root such a sorrow from the heart, though it may sometimes, throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gaiety, or spread a deeper sadness over the hour of gloom, yet who would exchange it even for the song of pleasure or the burst of revelry? No, there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song; there is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn even from the charm of the living.

At Pittsburg on Wednesday, there were four feet water in the Ohio river.

The Rose.

Not long since I was introduced to a young lady of pleasing manners, quite graceful in conversation, and apparently of no ordinary accomplishments. Her friend, by whom she was introduced, appeared to appreciate the worth of so valued a friend, and beguiled the moments with many endearing expressions; and my short interview with the two friends, passed very pleasantly. A short time after, I received a beautiful rose from the young lady with whom I had this brief interview, as a token of her kind remembrance of our short acquaintance. This I carefully laid aside as an emblem of the loveliness of youth.

I have since learned that this lovely creature had formed an acquaintance with a gay and fashionable dandy, whose beauty and pleasing address furnished a ready passport into parties of pleasure; and many a heart has caused to bleed in consequence of his sordid and licentious principles.

Her father, on hearing the character of her associate, and fearing the consequences of farther intimacy, dismissed this libertine, without ceremony, from his house. The daughter, unused to parental control, sought clandestine opportunities to meet her gay deceiver, and thus, not only staid her own character with infamy for ever, but brought down the grey hairs of her parents with sorrow to the grave.

While contemplating these afflicting occurrences, I sought the rose that I might again reflect upon youth, beauty, and innocence; but, what a contrast here met my view! The leaves and stem of the rose were encircled in a spider's web, while a huge black spider had apparently consumed the leaves of the blossom, and was partly imbedded in the pulp of the flower which he had so wondrously deprived of all its loveliness. Here indeed was an emblem—not of loveliness and beauty; but of the destroyer of innocence, virtue, and happiness. Poor girl! thought I, the loathsome reptile who has encircled you in a shroud of infamy, destroyed your loveliness, and fixed his deadly fangs deep in your heart, is still the more unsatisfied, still going on from conquest to conquest. The lovely, the inspecting, and the beautiful, may well tremble at his approach, for, it is their destruction in which he takes a fenshish delight.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—On a fine summer's day, a clergyman was called to preach in a town in Indiana, to a young Episcopal congregation.—At the close of his discourse, he addressed his young hearers in some such words as these:

"Learn that the present life is a preparation for and has a tendency to, eternity. The present is linked to the future throughout creation, in the vegetable, in the animal, and in a moral world. The seed, the caterpillar, the egg, the worm, the fowl; as in the body, so in the mind; as in the rational being in this world, so will he be in the next; Dives estranged from God here, is Dives estranged from God there; and Enoch walking with God here, is Enoch walking with God in a calm and a better world. I beseech you then, live for blessed eternity. Go to the worm that you tread upon, and learn a lesson of wisdom.—The very caterpillar seeks the food that fosters it for another and similar state; and more wisely than man, builds its own sepulchre from whence in time, by a kind of resurrection, it comes forth a new creature in almost an angelic form. And now, that which was hideous is beautiful, and that which crawled, flies, and that which fed on comparatively grass food, sips the dews and revels in the rich pastures an emblem of that paradise where flows the river of life, and grows the tree of life. Could the caterpillar have been directed from its proper element and mode of life, if it had never attained the butterfly's splendid form and hue, it had perished a worthless worm. Consider her ways and be wise. Let it not be said that ye are more negligent than worms, and your reason is less available than their instinct. As often as the butterfly flits across your path remember that it whippers in its flight—"Live for the Future."

What, this, the preacher, closed his discourse, but to deepen the impression, a butterfly directed by the hand which guides alone the Sun, and an atom in its course fluttered through the church, as if commissioned by Heaven to repeat the exhortation. There was neither speech nor language, but its voice was heard saying to the gazing audience—"Live for the future."

Albany Spectator.

THE BLACKSMITH'S BOY AND HIS HAMMER.—Some years ago we were travelling through the interior of Pennsylvania, and had occasion to stop for the night in a small town. During the evening we went into a store for the purpose of purchasing some articles of which we stood in need. The very caterpillar seeks the food that fosters it for another and similar state; and more wisely than man, builds its own sepulchre from whence in time, by a kind of resurrection, it comes forth a new creature in almost an angelic form. And now, that which was hideous is beautiful, and that which crawled, flies, and that which fed on comparatively grass food, sips the dews and revels in the rich pastures an emblem of that paradise where flows the river of life, and grows the tree of life. Could the caterpillar have been directed from its proper element and mode of life, if it had never attained the butterfly's splendid form and hue, it had perished a worthless worm. Consider her ways and be wise. Let it not be said that ye are more negligent than worms, and your reason is less available than their instinct. As often as the butterfly flits across your path remember that it whippers in its flight—"Live for the Future."

What, this, the preacher, closed his discourse, but to deepen the impression, a butterfly directed by the hand which guides alone the Sun, and an atom in its course fluttered through the church, as if commissioned by Heaven to repeat the exhortation. There was neither speech nor language, but its voice was heard saying to the gazing audience—"Live for the future."

"Ah," said the little French captain, shrugging up his shoulders, and bowing down his head—"ah, excusez-moi, monsieur—pardonne. I did not know you, one of our nobleman's; but now I get you dinner, *oune suete*," and in due time the dinner was brought—to which, with the addition of a bottle of sparkling buck, the young Kentuckian did ample justice. He says he has never known so agreeable an instance of the respect which the American name inspires abroad, as that occasion afforded him.—*N. O. Delta.*

A VERY MEAN BREACH OF PROMISE.—Miss Fanny McAluay recently recovered five hundred dollars damages against one Rodric C. Phillip, of Crown Point, as some compensation for a breach of promise on his part to commit matrimony with the aforesaid Fanny. If the circumstances of the case are correctly stated, the verdict ought to have paid more, if he had it to pay, or been sold to hard labor till he had earned enough in the first place he had courted her for three tedious years, and left her at last in the situation in which Byron says a lady "loves to be who loves her lord;" and secondly, Mr. Phillip borrowed a dollar of the expected bride's own brother to pay the wedding fee, and went off the same night and married another woman, paying the clergyman's perquisite, for aught we know, with that very dollar! Now, we insist upon it, that this is the most atrocious trifling with woman's love that is any, ever recorded, and the fellow who was guilty of it, ought—by all means to pay back that dollar.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

A Yankee paper thus pathetically describes the fainting of a lady.

Down fell the lovely maiden,
Just like a slaughtered lamb;
Her hair hung round her pallid cheeks,
Like sea weeds round a clam!

"Burnt offerings and sacrifices," as the auctioneer said when he sold the goods damaged at a confiscation.

The Humorist.

"Deacon Pickle Pickle's" Letter.
The following letter is worth the price of a year's subscription to any newspaper. It relates to the career of a young man, born in Litchfield, Ct., who emigrated to the far West, peddaged there awhile, became a lawyer next, was subsequently joined in the holy bands of wedlock with Miss Fawn Greenbrier, and a plantation and seventeen negroes, afterward's served two seasons in the legislature, and finally made a long stride into Congress. When old Deacon Pickle Pickleby was advised of this last good fortune of his hopeful son, he devoted an entire day in writing the following letter:

To the Hon. Jabez Pickleby:
DUTY DONE.—By the blessing of Providence you do be deeply prospered in this world. You poor old daddie when he was a boy, had but little skulkin, but good moral instruction was meted out to him. I was taught to train up a child in the way he should go, and I did it, but I never expected to see him in the Federal congress. Jabez, my son, don't be proud and lifted up, for there is no knowing what you may cum tu. You have heard tell of Arron Burr and Benedict Arnold.—Your mother's rummily pains are better and I have put new flannel wheels into the mill. See Phelps has married Nabby Dobs; he had to do it in avoid costs. There has been a fine crop of garden peas and buck wheat this year.

I must admonish you again temptation in the Federal city. They dew tell me that it is a Babylon of a place, and that kongress men never mind pains and penalties, and drink nigh on ten gallons of blackstrap, or something stronger every day of their lives, and go to these and other carnalities. Dew for marcy's sake, Jabez, aschew evil company. I bought a new cal skin quic as soon as I heard you was married and going to kongress, for I kalkulated you would bring your rich maum bun to see our folks. Your mother has put up bran new curtains to the spare bed in the parlor, and squirmed ribbons all around em. She has got new strings of blue and white bird's egg hanging under the loking glass, and the brass handiwork is rowered up so that you can see your face in um.

When you git to the Federal city, dew try to give sumthin to the widlers and orfins of soldiers and sailors, that fout again the Britons. I have got your granddier's three cornered scraper, blue coat and buff facins, his taw edged sword, and you ken have em to wear in congress. Your mother has darned up all the moth-holes in the coat, so that she thinks it looks just as new as it did when lieutenant Pickleby wore it to the battle of White Plains.

I shall send you by male, a new pair of blue-mixed stockings, and a pair of knit suspenders that are kinder easy for a pollytishun to squirm about in. Your mother would send you a pot of pickles and a cheese, but the stage-driver says its agin the law.

Read your bible, Jabez, study the laws of Moses, and don't repeat any one em's; mind the ten commandments, and the seventh likewise, and don't sell the birthright of the yankee nation for a mess of potash; and the day may cum when you will be a minister of a penitentiary, or a secretary of legation.

I am your dutiful father,
PICKLE PICKLEBY.

PRECEDENCE.—A Kentuckian claiming Precedence of a Count.—We were yesterday shown a letter from a young gentleman—a native of Kentucky, who is now in Rome—the Eternal City—to his friends in this State. He gives a graphic description of his journey from Paris thither, and recites one amusing incident of travel, which is worth transcribing. He states that in the boat in which he travelled on the Rhone, from Lyons to Avignon, he had half finished with cold, and nearly wholly starved with hunger. He tried a bribe to the cook, and entreaty with the captain but neither availed him in obtaining dinner. After pacing the dock for some time, mentally calling anathemas on the heads of all Frenchmen in general, and the surely boat-captain in particular, whose passenger he was, he hurried down to the cabin for the purpose of getting a segar and puffing it, instead of blowing up the captain. There, to his astonishment, and not without exciting his envy, he found a tallow-faced Russian Count—Count Orlof—discussing a very fine dinner, the obsequious captain standing behind his chair, apparently honored with being permitted to act as his waiter.

"I thought," said the young Kentuckian, casting a

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN.
Friday Morning, March 13, 1846.

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

The Mail from Baltimore failed again yesterday. There must "be a screw loose" somewhere on this hitherto so well conducted road.—The failures have been more frequent for the last month or two, than for the same number of years previous.

Candidates for the Legislature.

In the last "Free Press," the following gentlemen, (all Whigs,) are nominated as candidates to represent Jefferson County in the next Legislature of Virginia: Andrew Hunter, Wm. B. Thompson, James A. Fitzsimmons, Wm. McMurran, Henry Boteler, Esq., and Dr. Richard S. Blackburn.

P. S. Since the above was in type, the "Free Press" and "Spirit of Jefferson" have been requested to announce Mr. JACOB P. A. ENTZER, of Shepherdstown, as a candidate to represent Jefferson County in the next Legislature.

Capt. Geo. R. Loxe and John F. Wall, Esq., have been nominated as the Whig Candidates for the Legislature from Frederick. As we announced last week, Gen. James H. Carson and William Wood, Esq., are the nominees of the Democratic party.

In Berkeley County, the Whig Convention of Monday last, presented the names of Wm. L. Boak and Adam Small, Esq., Charles J. Faulkner, Esq., we learn has announced himself as an independent candidate. The Democrats have made no nomination as yet.

The General Assembly.

The General Assembly of Virginia adjourned on Friday last, after a session of ninety-six days, and the passage of 219 acts and a number of resolutions. When the final adjournment took place, both Houses had become very thin, and the Richmond Compiler says, to a degree unrivaled in Legislative history.

Baltimore Conference.

The annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced on Wednesday, in the Rutaw street church, Baltimore. After organization a resolution was adopted to conduct the conference throughout with closed doors.

The Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, commenced its sittings in Washington on the same day.

Petersburg Republican.

This old and respectable journal appears this week in a new and beautiful dress, and considerably enlarged in its size. We are gratified to see such cheering evidences of its prosperity.

We are under special obligations to our friends in Loudoun for the interest manifested in the success of our paper, and the kind reception extended towards us, during a brief visit to that county, the present week. We had the pleasure of meeting with many good and true Democrats even in that old Federal county, and it will be a source of no ordinary pleasure to hold weekly converse with them. We are permitted to say that Westwood T. Masox, Esq., or Mr. SAUNDERS, Post Master, Leesburg, will receive the names of any who may wish to subscribe to our paper.

The Hon. John W. Jones, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been nominated as a candidate for a seat in the House of Delegates from the county of Chesterfield, and accepted, as says the Richmond Enquirer, the nomination.

The Bill for the retrocession of Alexandria excites a good deal of interest with the members of Congress, and the letter writers say:—"Will not pass without a good deal of debate, and probably not all. The friends of cession, however, are very active in behalf of the measure."

RUMORED RESTORATION OF SANTA ANNA.—The Washington Union says:—"We have received a communication from Tallahassee, February 20th, from 'An American Citizen,' who professes to have just arrived from a tour in Mexico. The object is to state to us upon the information of a Mexican, in whom Santa Anna had reposed the utmost confidence for five years, the conclusion of a new treaty which, within the last three months, has been ratified between the British government, Santa Anna, and the French king, which is intended to restore Santa Anna, and make him the 'king of Mexico.' The equivalents to be made by him is to assist the allied powers in certain purposes they may have formed towards the United States." The Union does not place much confidence in the statement.

We are indebted to the attention of our Representative, the Hon. Henry Bedinger, for several important Documents received during the last week.

The Senate of Louisiana has designated Baton Rouge, as the future Capitol of the State. The lower House has made no decision yet.

OMO RIVER.—At Pittsburg, on Thursday, there were four feet of water in the channel. At Wheeling, on the same day, the River had three and a half feet of water in the channel.

A correspondent of the New York Herald states that Major Donnan's name has been sent into the Senate as Minister to Austria, in place of Mr. Wheaton, recalled.

The Washington papers mention the death of Gen. John P. Van Ness, in the 77th year of his age, one of the oldest and most distinguished citizens of the District. He died on Saturday afternoon.

ERASMUS STRIBLING, Esq., has been appointed Clerk of the Federal Court for the Western District of Virginia, in the place of Mr. Moore removed.

REMOVAL.—We see it stated that Dr. Miller, brother-in-law of Mr. Tyler, has been superseded as Assistant P. M. General.

The Oregon Question.

The aspect which this question has assumed, has created a great and intense excitement throughout the entire country, as much so perhaps, as any other, which has agitated the public mind since the foundation of our republican institutions—and yet, if the question were asked a stranger, an uninterested observer of passing events, the cause of so great excitement and to do, about a question, apparently plain and simple within itself, we can readily conceive the difficulties of its receiving a satisfactory answer. Why is this? In order perfectly to understand it, let the question be first stripped of the extraneous matter that Whig croakers and panic makers have thrown around it, and then we are certain, the simplest mind, if not blinded and warped by party prejudice, can at once perceive how it becomes the dignity and duty of the American Congress to act. How then stands the case? Our Government, reflecting the conviction of the American mind, have always assumed the position that we have rights in the soil of the whole of the Oregon Territory—that our title is the best in the world, being established by "irrefragable facts and arguments," no other nation pretending to have any rights in the soil—that our title as against England, is not only good by pride of discovery, by possession and occupancy, but is confirmed and strengthened by the superior title of Spain. That we have a right to be considered as the party in possession, when treating of the question of boundary, by the express admissions of England herself—and our rights in the soil have also been recognized by the restoration of Astoria, under the Treaty of Ghent. England, however, persisted in her rights, under the Nootka Convention, to a joint use of the territory, we at the same time denying her that right. All attempts at negotiation by abortive, in 1818, we entered into a treaty, to continue in force for ten years, recognizing the right of the two countries to a joint use of the territory, for the purposes of commerce and trade; which treaty was again renewed in 1827, to continue, however, in force for an indefinite length of time, and reserving the right, to either nation, at any time, by giving the other, twelve months notice of its intention of so doing, to revoke and annul said treaty; thus throwing one another back upon their original claims, unimpaired or affected by the existence of the treaties. Thus matters now stand. All attempts at negotiation have proved barren and fruitless, and the people of our country, in tones too intelligible to be misunderstood, demand an adjustment of this vexed question. Our people in Oregon call for our protection—they claim that the agis of American law be extended over their heads, and justice to that adventurous spirit, which has caused the fair valley of Willamette "to blossom as the rose," and which has planted the principles of American freedom in that remote, but at no distant day, important country, forbids us to pass the call unheeded.

For the double purpose then, of protecting our citizens in Oregon, and finally adjusting this question, the President of the United States has recommended to Congress, to give notice to Great Britain, that at the expiration of twelve months after said notice shall be received, the United States will abrogate the Convention of 1827.—The sole question before the country then is, "Shall the notice be given?" What then is the difficulty? Why this miserable out-cry about War! Why the reasonable attempt on the part of the National Intelligencer, backed by a certain portion of the Whig party, to frighten us from our duty? Has it come to pass that an American Congress is to be driven from the exercise of an undoubted right of American legislation, through fear of giving offence to England? Will this looking across the waters to watch the brow of royalty, and shape our course by its frowns or its smiles, never be banished from the Halls of our Legislature?

Those people are calling upon our Legislators for prompt, ready and efficient action. Nine-tenths of the American citizens say the notice must be given—there seems to be little doubt that a large majority of the Senate are in favor of giving the notice, and yet the question is still open. Why is this? Again we ask where is the difficulty? Not as we understand, to giving the notice, but as to the manner, or rather the phraseology in which our intention of so doing, is to be clothed. The Committee on Foreign Affairs have reported a resolution, in language calm and dignified, such as a great nation should use towards another, simply expressive of our intentions in the matter. But no, this will not answer—England will take offence. She will let loose upon us the demons of War, to sack our cities and plunder our commerce, while we poor helpless creatures, for want of money and Navy to defend ourselves, (vide Intel. passim) must grin and bear it all. This will never do. The notice must be accompanied by an apology. Mr. Polk must go, cap in hand, to her British Majesty, humbly apologizing for interrupting her overshadowing highness, pray that she will give ear to what he has to say, and then, as preliminary, assure her that under no circumstances would the people of the United States do ought to offend her royal peerlessness. After this is accomplished, then we will be ready to give the notice. Gain her approbation, her royal smile, and then we can act with impunity.

We believe that the more prompt, the more firm and unhesitating the action on our part, in the same degree will the probabilities of war be lessened. We believe that the peaceful adjustment of the question, depends altogether upon the spirit we manifest in maintaining our rights. Give us then the notice, without honied words or sugared phraseology. Let us show the world that we know how to speak independently when our rights are at stake; and above all, let England know, that although we are willing to sacrifice much for the sake of peace and national fellowship, yet we cannot, at all times permit her to dictate to us her own terms, or to fix the boundaries of our country to suit her own selfish ends.

THE MORMONS EMIGRATING.—Some twelve hundred of the Mormons, including the Twelve, the High Council, and all the principal men of the church, and about one hundred females, have already crossed the river, and are on the way to their new homes in the distant West. The plan of emigration is as follows:—"The present company is designed as a pioneer corps. It will progress about five hundred miles westward, where it will halt, build up a village, and put in spring crops. Here it will remain until the emigrants who start in the spring come up, when another pioneer company will start for a point about five hundred further west, where another village will be built up, and a full crop put in. In the spring the company remaining behind will move on to this second station and the pioneers march on five hundred miles further and repeat the same operations as before."

THE MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—The Boston Advertiser publishes the following extract from a letter received in that city:—"Things begin to look badly again. Our minister has not been received as such, and is now in Jalapa, 80 miles from this, where he will remain until he hears from home. The movements of Mexico, you may be assured, will be governed by the solution of the Oregon question with England. If that is settled without a war, Mexico will be glad to sue for peace; but if war with England grows out of the question, Mexico will surely be her ally."

FAMINE ON THE CONTINENT.—It is a mistake in supposing that England, in reducing her duty on breadstuffs, looks to the continent of Europe for a supply. They have fared this season as bad as England. Accounts from Stockholm of the 30th December state that Sweden is suffering severely from the effects of scarcity of provisions. The greatest alarm, lest a complete famine might ensue, was felt in many parts, particularly in Uppland. The government had made large purchases of corn from Russia, and had likewise offered pecuniary relief to the suffering peasantry. So urgent had been the distress, that troops had been employed to break the ice, for the sake of facilitating the approach of corn laden ships.

TERRITORIAL LIMITS.—This country is considered at home and abroad, as containing at least the elements of vast power. We have a frontier line of more than 10,000 miles. We have a line of sea coast of nearly 4,000 miles, and a lake coast of 1200 miles. One of our rivers is twice the size and length of the Danube, the largest river in Europe. The Ohio is 600 miles longer than the Rhine, and the Hudson has a navigation 120 miles longer than the Thames. Virginia is one third larger than England. Ohio contains 8000 square miles more than Scotland; from Maine to Ohio is farther than from London to Constantinople, and so we might go on and fill pages, enumerating distances, rivers, lakes, capes, and bays, with comparative estimates of size, power and population.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.—A bill has passed the lower House of the Legislature of Maryland providing for biennial sessions.

Overseers of the Poor.

An election was held on Saturday last for twelve Overseers of the Poor for Jefferson County, to remain in office, three years from the 1st April next. The office is one of considerable importance to the county, and at the recent election, seemed to have excited far more interest than usual. The following gentlemen were elected: From Charleston—George W. Sappington, Joseph Stary, and John Kable. Smithfield—Wm. O. McCougtry, John F. Smith, and John Gruber. Shepherdstown—Charles Harper, Thos. Hessey, and William McMurran. Harpers-Ferry—Not heard from.

FROM TEXAS.

Last evening's southern mail brings us the first intelligence of the opening of the new Legislature of the State of Texas, assembled at Austin on Friday the 20th of February. Gen. Burleson was chosen president of the Senate. Mr. Crump of Austin county, was elected speaker of the House of Representatives. On counting the vote for governor, it appeared that Gen. Henderson received 8,910 votes and Dr. Miller 1,672. The "Telegraph," learns through a correspondent, that Gen. Darnell received a majority of 48 votes of the official returns; but no official returns were received from the counties of Bastrop, San Patricio, Jackson, Jefferson, Brazos, and Lamar. In these counties Col. Horton received a majority of about 600 votes. The friends of Gen. Darnell think he will not accept the office under the circumstances. The Pleycyuen says that the valetudinary of President Jones is written with dignity, much feeling, and in a patriotic spirit. He congratulates the country upon the peaceful consummation of an annexation—"an event the most extraordinary in the annals of the world." He pronounces the dissolution of the "Republic," to be derived from merging into the American Union, and then cheerfully surrenders the great trusts committed to him.

Gov. Henderson's inaugural address is conceived in a pure spirit of patriotism. The author is impressed with a profound sense of the responsibilities of Texas, as a new member of the Union, and of himself, as her first executive officer. In due time he will recommend measures for the action of the Legislature, he is required by the constitution, to be considered each year. "We have this day fully entered the Union of the North American States: let us give our friends who so boldly and so nobly advocated our cause, and the friends of American liberty, no reason to regret their efforts on our behalf. Henceforth the prosperity of our sister States will be our prosperity, their happiness our happiness, their quarrels will be our quarrels, and in their wars we will freely participate."

THE SMITHSONIAN BILL reported to the House is, in some respects, different from any of the bills previously reported. It provides that the interest now due and amounting to \$240,000, shall be expended in the erection of suitable public buildings, upon any of the unoccupied grounds of the city. It provides also, for two Professorships—one of Normal School, and one of Agriculture, and that ten thousand dollars a year shall be devoted to each of these objects. The bill also provides for other professorships, but they are not named in the Bill.

The Institution, it is also provided, shall be incorporated by Congress, and the money shall be loaned to the Government of the United States paying an interest of six per centum. The interest also is to be repaid each year. "We have this day fully entered the Union of the North American States: let us give our friends who so boldly and so nobly advocated our cause, and the friends of American liberty, no reason to regret their efforts on our behalf. Henceforth the prosperity of our sister States will be our prosperity, their happiness our happiness, their quarrels will be our quarrels, and in their wars we will freely participate."

On Monday last, Benj. Comegys, Esq., was sworn in as High Sheriff of this County, Jacob Van Doren, Jr. and Cornelius Comegys as deputies—and Wm. H. Hayden as Jailor.

TRENDING EXPLOSION.—The Philadelphia Ledger has the following telegraphic sketch from Harrisburg, under date of March 9th, 3 o'clock, P. M.

About an hour since, the boiler attached to the steam press in the Democratic Union office burst with a tremendous explosion. The boiler was in the basement, under the editor's room. The head of the boiler passed through the floors of the first, second and third stories, which are occupied by the Union, and destroying a large amount of property. The north wall of the building was bulged out two or three feet, and great alarm was created lest it should fall with a crash.

The building took fire, but was saved by the timely efforts of Captain Hays, Hon. Harmer Denny and others. The State printer, Mr. Lescurer, was in the editor's office, and was slightly injured. All of the windows were blown out of their frames. A lad, named Mish, an apprentice, was scalded, but not dangerously. A young lady, working in the press room, and Mr. Adams were slightly hurt. The most of the hands were luckily gone to dinner, or many lives might have been lost. I cannot form any estimate of the damage to paper, type, &c. [Several forms and cases were knocked into pi.] The injury to the building, which is a large five-story, will probably amount to \$2,000.

ANOTHER STAR.—A letter from Wisconsin states that the question is to be submitted to the people in April next, whether that Territory shall ask or not for admission into the Union, and that it will come in by full nine-tenths of the whole vote.

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DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN LOUDOUN.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Loudoun, held at Col. Osburn's Hotel, on Monday the 9th of March, 1846; CHARLES DOUGLAS, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Dr. SAMUEL TURNER, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, by the Chair, viz: to nominate Candidates for the next House of Delegates of the General Assembly—on motion of Westwood T. Masox, Esq., a committee of three were appointed by the Chair to nominate suitable persons as the Democratic candidates; the committee appointed by the Chair consisted of Messrs. W. De Mason, Samuel Price, and Wm. Thomas, who after having retired for a short time, introduced the names of Col. J. LESLIE, EDWARD HANNETT, and JOHN MATTHEWS, to the meeting, as the Democratic Candidates for the next Legislature, whereupon the meeting unanimously concurred in the names suggested by the Committee.

On motion of W. T. Masox, Esq., Resolved, That this meeting will use all honorable means to secure the election of Alfred Moss, Esq., to the Senate of Virginia, from the Loudoun District.

On motion of N. Carroll Mason, Esq., of Clarke County, Resolved, That the Democrats of Loudoun, being unable to establish a Democratic paper in their own County, do hereby pledge themselves, so far as they can, to support the "Spirit of Jefferson," a paper published in Charleston, by Mr. James W. Butler, and recommend the said paper to the Democratic party of Loudoun generally, as worthy of their patronage.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Leesburg papers, the "Spirit of Jefferson," Charleston, Fairfax Chronicle and Richmond Enquirer.

The meeting then adjourned.

CHARLES DOUGLAS, Ch'n. SAMUEL TURNER, Sec'y.

For the Spirit of Jefferson. MR. EDITOR.—A writer in the last "Spirit of Jefferson," over the signature of O. P. Q., has written some high and noble words in relation to the Democratic party, called for next Monday (Court-day), and also upon other matters touching our duty in the ensuing Spring Elections. I cannot forbear to express my approbation of the writer's views in the main, and also with him, the hope that they will elicit from all at least a passing consideration. I do not pretend to say what was the object of those who suggested the call of that meeting, for I do not know at whose suggestion it was made. They may have been prompted by a real desire to ascertain the wishes of the party, and if necessary, to nominate candidates; but this I do know, without pretending to account for it, that it is perfectly understood by the Whigs generally, that our object in meeting is to give them a pledge, yes, that is the word, a pledge, that we will not support Democratic candidates. And I not only know that such are their expectations, but I also know that certain members of our own party both expect and are ready to vote for a resolution giving a pledge to abstain from supporting Democratic candidates, in their zeal for the success of certain Whig candidates, declare that under no circumstances would they vote for Democratic candidates, whether nominated by the party or not.

Now, sir, every man has a right to act, individually, in such matters according as he may think proper: but let me enquire of our Party, whether they are willing and ready to make any such pledge? Let me ask whether it be seriously intended to advance such a resolution, making such a pledge, can possibly pass a Democratic meeting, fairly representing the wishes of the Democratic party of this County? I answer emphatically, in the name of our party, never! I care not what may have been done by former meetings, professing to speak the will of the Democratic party; but I do say that the large majority of the politically honest portion of our party never did, and never will sanction any such proceedings. I can endure the idea of a party defying I can even endure the thoughts of a hopeless mission, but I cannot endure the idea of our party letting themselves down to bargain and intrigue with our political opponents. I never can consent to prostitute a cause, which I believe to be the cause of the country, and the country's prosperity, to the unhallored purposes of men, who, having no community of feeling with us, are seeking our aid, merely to advance their own selfish aspirations.—If Democracy cannot triumph by its own invincible weapons of Truth—if it have not, in its own intrinsic worth, sufficient claims upon us to overcome opposition, then, we say, let it go; for indeed must be the cause that can alone be sustained by the differences and dissensions of its opponents.

We already see "Six Richmonds in the field," and from present appearances six more; with burning for money, and for the ranks. Does it not prove that what I said above is true, that these noble knights have been assured that they are to receive the pledge of fealty from us? For myself, Mr. Editor, I care not, if the Whigs have forty candidates in the field, panting in the embryo bud of statesmanship, for the theatre of honorable distinction. I have perfect confidence that the party, which can put forward so many rising sons of genius, will make a judicious choice in selecting among its ranks. Any interference on the part of the Democrats would serve to disturb the balance of equilibrium which so happily exists between the perception of greatness on the one part, and its real existence on the other. Let Democrats then stand off—let them not interfere in these small family difficulties, in one way or another; but above all, let us make no pledges derogatory to our dignity. Let the conquerors have it to say, when they stand and contemplate the Waters of glory, "Here have we triumphed, not over our enemies, but by the superior worth of our cause, but we have triumphed over our own co-laborers in the same cause, by our transcendent abilities and pre-eminence worth."

I call, then, in the name of our party, upon every member of the party, who has any just appreciation of himself and of the cause with which he is identified, to come forward, if possible, on Monday next, and stamp with indignation any attempt to fix upon our party the disgraceful imputation of "bargain and intrigue." For one of the Democrats, I will never say that under no circumstances will I support a Democratic candidate. I do not recognize any right on the part of any meeting to deprive me of that privilege. Men who do not feel disposed to vote for their own candidates, have a perfect right to act accordingly, but I deny them the right, by any action they may think proper to take, to deny the right to others of acting as they may think proper.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The packet ship Toronto arrived at New York on Wednesday, from London and Portsmouth, bringing advices four days later than those received by the steamer Cambria, being from London to the 7th, and Liverpool to the 6th February.

Public opinion in England on the Oregon Question, is still a matter of course, against the giving of notice to quit by the United States Government, and in favor of negotiation. The London Morning Chronicle of the 4th ult., has a long article on the subject.

From India, the intelligence is received that the "annexation," of the Punjab, so long meditated and prepared for, has been put in train of execution; annexation, not by the consent of both parties, but by means of superior force on the part of one and at the cost of dreadful bloodshed and suffering to the other. The result can hardly be doubtful, though the struggle may not be brief. The failure of the potato crop continued to be the subject of general interest and remark.

The announcement of Sir Robert Peel's intended change in the Corn Laws, has produced no change in the Corn Market. Wheat, instead of falling in price, had slightly risen.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Remusat had brought forward an amendment on the sixth paragraph of the King's address, relative to the friendly connection subsisting between France and England.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-Ninth Congress—First Session. Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. WASHINGTON, March 5, 1846. SENATE.—After the disposal of the morning business, the consideration of the Oregon question was again resumed.

Mr. Haywood having the floor, concluded his speech. He defended the course of the President and said it now lay with Congress to decide whether we should fight or compromise.

Mr. Evans next obtained the floor, but it being late, the Senate adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Reid moved a reconsideration of the vote by which, on yesterday, the resolution declaring that Mr. Rank was not entitled to his seat was negatived.

After a call of the House, the motion was for the present withdrawn.

The committees were then called upon for reports. Notice was given of a bill to provide for a military asylum for invalid soldiers of the U. S.

Mr. McKay reported the Post-office appropriation bill. Mr. Holmes, from the naval committee, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy to report upon the means of carrying out his recommendation for retrenchment, and also relative to securing a greater accountability of disbursing officers. It was adopted.

A joint resolution was reported from the same committee, providing for the testing of a plan for harbor defence, by S. W. Taylor. It was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Dromgoole reported sundry amendments to the Sub-Treasury bill. Mr. Rockwell, from the standing committee, reported a bill providing that nothing contained in the general bankrupt law, passed August, 1841, shall be so construed as to prevent the assignment of any bankrupt, from maintaining any suit at law during the period in which the same might have been maintained by the bankrupt if the decree of bankruptcy had not been made against him. It was read twice and committed.

Mr. Ramsay, from the standing committee, reported a bill providing for military defenses at the mouth of the Genesee river, New York. A great number of private and local bills having been disposed of, a resolution was offered fixing Tuesday next as the day for terminating all debate in committee of the whole upon the harbor bill, but it was laid on the table by a large vote. Some members think they may as well pass the time away upon that as upon any other subject.

The House then went into committee of the whole. Mr. McKay moved to take up the bill supplying deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year, but Mr. Hudson being entitled to the floor upon the Harbor bill, refused to yield, so the latter bill was taken up, and Mr. Hudson resumed and concluded a speech about the tariff and the breadstuffs of England.

Mr. Peit followed and spoke until the committee rose. The fate of the bill, without doubt, be decided on Tuesday next.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1846. NO SESSION OF THE SENATE TO-DAY. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Dromgoole introduced Mr. J. McDowell, recently elected to Congress from Virginia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Dobbin submitted a resolution to pay Mr. Farlee (who contested the seat of Mr. Runk, of N. J.) mileage and per diem of a member from the first Monday of December, 1845, to the 5th of March, 1846.

Mr. Schenck proposed to include a proposition in paying J. Minor Botts, of Va., for the time he lost in contesting the seat of Mr. J. W. Jones in the last Congress.

The Speaker decided that this amendment was out of order. The resolution to pay Mr. Farlee was finally passed. On motion of Mr. Holmes, of S. C., it was agreed that when the House adjourn, it adjourn over to Monday next.

THE RICHMOND DUEL.

None have more deeply regretted the sad end which befel Mr. Pleasants in his rencounter with Mr. Ritchie, than we. And, so far as we can judge, this feeling has been universal with the Democratic party. Yet, the Whig press, generally, and a portion of the party, seem disposed to make political capital out of the sad occurrence, and fix upon the head of Mr. Ritchie all the blame attending the transaction. Now, so far from this being just, the whole train of facts will go to prove, that Mr. R. was acting from beginning to end, entirely on the defensive.

The action of the Coroner's Jury, (embracing eleven Whigs and one Democrat) in finding a bill of indictment against Mr. Ritchie very justly excited surprise. A friend at Richmond, conscious of the gross injustice done towards Mr. Ritchie by the finding of this bill, has furnished us for publication all the evidence elicited before the Coroner's Jury. It has not before appeared in print, and we call upon the Democratic press of the country to render to Mr. Ritchie that justice which he has the right to ask at their hands, by copying such portions of the evidence as will serve to exculpate him from the charge which has been so ungenerously preferred against him.

For a proper understanding of some portions of the evidence, we give first the letter of Mr. Ritchie, remonstrating against the terms proposed by Mr. Pleasants.

To the Editor of the Richmond Compiler: In common with the whole community, I deeply regret the unfortunate meeting in the neighborhood of this city. Of the circumstances attending it, I have nothing to say, but as various and conflicting statements and reports concerning it are in circulation; and especially as some of them refer to a letter written by Mr. Thomas Ritchie and delivered to the gentleman who bore the message to Mr. Pleasants, referred to in the enclosed letter—I think it cannot be amiss in me to send you a copy of the letter itself, and to request its publication in your paper. The note was appended by the gentleman who bore the letter.

RICHMOND, Feb. 24th, 1846. Dear Sir: The message delivered to me by you this morning from J. H. Pleasants, was nearly in these words: "I am requested by Mr. Pleasants to inform you that he will be on the Chesterfield side of James River to-morrow morning at sun rise, armed with side-arms, without rifle, shot gun or musket, and accompanied by two friends similarly armed."

This disguised challenge I protest against—first, because it is not in the form which is justified by men of honor, and to a great extent upheld by public opinion.

Second, Because it prevents that certainty of equal advantage recognised by all gentlemen as an essential of the duel or fair and chivalrous combat.

Third, Because it gives to the challenging party the privilege of selecting time, place and weapons; a right which, according to all usage, belongs to the challenged.

Fourth, Because both the time and place are so selected as to occasion great inconvenience and danger to all parties concerned, from legal prosecution.

Fifth, Because the terms proposed are savage, sanguinary and revolting, to the taste and judgment, not only of all honorable men, but of every man in the community, and calculated to cast odium on any one who may be governed by them.

I am ready to receive a proper challenge from Mr. Pleasants, but for the reasons above given, I solemnly protest against the terms he has proposed. On his head, then, must rest all the blame and reproach which should be incurred from acting in defiance of these considerations.

Notwithstanding these objections, I shall be on the ground mentioned at sunrise. Do not consider me as casting upon yourself the slightest reflection. I do not consider you in any way responsible for the message delivered this morning. I am your obedient servant. (Signed) THOMAS RITCHIE, Jr.

[NOTE.—The message referred to in the above letter was delivered to Mr. Ritchie about 3 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, (the 24th Feb.) One portion of the message was inadvertently omitted in the above letter: that portion specified "two hundred yards above the cotton-factory" as the precise place at which Mr. Pleasants would be at sunrise. The letter was delivered to the gentleman who bore Mr. Pleasants' message at 9 o'clock, P. M., of the same day. His reply was that he was not authorized to take any other action in the matter than that already performed in the delivery of Mr. Pleasants' message, and that he believed it hopeless for Mr. Ritchie to expect any other reply.]

Reported for the Spirit of Jefferson. An exact copy of all the Testimony before the Coroner's Jury summoned to inquire into the cause of the death of John H. Pleasants—taken from the Coroner's return on record, in the Clerk's Office of the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond.—Inquest held 21th February, 1846.

William H. McFarland being duly sworn, testified, that he was with the deceased just before his death—heard the conversation in conversation with Dr. Warner.—Dr. Warner inquired of the deceased if he understood him to have drawn the ball from one of the pistols, the deceased replied, yes; yes! Dr. Warner inquired when? To this there was no reply.—Dr. Warner inquired how? His impression was he said, with a screw. Dr. Warner inquired, was it your purpose to give your opponent every advantage? Pleasants said no, and shortly after corrected this and said yes! Witness had met the deceased coming down the street a day or two before the occurrence with Mr. Drow, and remarked to him that no duel should come out of the controversy with him and Ritchie. The deceased said seriously, he would not engage in a duel. When the conversation was held with Dr. Warner, the deceased was in great danger—the deceased said he was in extremities.

Dr. Warner being sworn, testified, that on the night previous to the meeting, he was spoken to by Mr. Thos. J. Deane, to attend next morning professionally. He went and saw Pleasants, and stated to him that he had come to understand the circumstances of the case. Pleasants said he had sent Ritchie a verbal message. Witness saw a written communication from Ritchie, could not say it was signed by Ritchie. The note was merely replying to the verbal message stating terms that they should meet with side arms, but not with muskets, rifles and guns; complained of the terms being barbarous. Pleasants said if he had seen him (Ritchie) yesterday he would have attacked him. The next morning, which was Wednesday the 25th day of the present month, went over Mayors Bridge to a place near the Cotton Factory, in Manchester, in Chesterfield County. Pleasants and Mr. Peter Jefferson Archer were walking together to the spot, and the witness and Mr. Deane followed on to the field. When they arrived there, they saw Greenhow, Ritchie, and a person whom he was told was Wm. Scott. Mr. Deane left him to speak with Mr. Archer. Archer was a friend of Pleasants. Pleasants insisted upon changing the

...fifteen minutes past the time, and if he was not...
...assaulted in fifteen minutes more, he would move...
...him from the field. Mr. Archer addressed himself...
...to Pleasants, and said: "I am not here to fight...
...yourself. Pleasants then unlocked his case, took...
...out a revolving pistol, which he put into his coat...
...pocket, took a Bowie-knife and put it into his...
...pocket, put his sword cane under his arm, and took...
...two duelling pistols, one in each hand, and advanced...
...towards where Ritchie was standing—Ritchie had...
...four pistols in a belt around him, and a cut-throat...
...and a revolving pistol. Greenhow had...
...two pistols in his belt. His impression was that...
...the pistols Ritchie had were duelling pistols—Ritchie...
...took his position in the middle of the ground between...
...the canal and river, left of a large oak. William...
...Scott took his position behind the tree, opposite...
...Ritchie. Greenhow stood off, and said something to...
...Greenhow—Pleasants then advanced, and had reached...
...20 or 25 yards of Ritchie, when Greenhow and Archer...
...called out "stop." Pleasants still approached, and...
...Ritchie fired twice. A ball from Ritchie's pistol...
...struck Pleasants near the shoulder, which threw him...
...around, and he seemed about falling. But Pleasants...
...still pressed on towards Ritchie, and then there...
...succeeded a succession of shots very rapidly, with...
...success of nine. Witness then saw Pleasants in close...
...quarters with Ritchie—Ritchie in the act of thrusting...
...with his cut-throat, and the hand of Pleasants...
...raised, seeming to strike. Immediately Pleasants...
...seemed to stagger, and witness thought Ritchie...
...had shot him. Archer and Deane ran and called out...
...to stop. Pleasants walked off supported to the toll...
...house of Mayo's Bridge by Deane and Archer. Ritchie...
...was helped to his carriage, and from the toll-house...
...Pleasants was brought to his residence in this city...
...Before the rencontre, Deane said to Greenhow, could...
...not the matter be adjusted? To which Greenhow said...
...that he had brought his friend there, and he had...
...waited fifteen minutes, and if he was not assaulted in...
...fifteen minutes more, he would take him off the...
...field. At the toll-house witness thought Pleasants...
...was mortally wounded. The sword-cane which...
...Pleasants had, had a long blade, 2 or 3 feet long...
...with a curved handle. Before the deceased died...
...he was asked by the witness, why he did not stop...
...when called upon? He replied, "it was too late."
...Asked if he had heard any one giving directions? He...
...replied, he heard Scott tell Ritchie when to shoot...
...to shoot low, to shoot high, to draw his sword...
...cane. Asked why he did not wish to use his sword...
...cane? He replied, he did not wish to use it. Asked...
...why he did not shoot Ritchie? He replied, he was...
...not out to kill him, but to draw the load from one...
...of his pistols. Asked why he did this? He replied...
...he did not wish to kill him; that he intended to...
...rely on his sword cane. Asked how he got the load...
...out of his pistol? He replied, in the usual way...
...Asked if he said anything to Ritchie? He replied...
...that he said "You see I am no coward." Pleasants...
...said he recollected seeing Ritchie over the head...
...of the boat; he thought he saw him through twice...
...He said Ritchie was a brave fellow. On Sunday...
...evening Pleasants stated to witness that he was...
...determined to drive him to it or hold him up as a...
...coward; and he was determined the thing should go...
...no farther; it must be settled; and he should have...
...his (Ritchie's) life or Ritchie should have his. No...
...one aided Pleasants in arming himself. Witness...
...thinks Archer handed him the Bowie-knife. Deane...
...did not aid him in any way. The witness testified...
...one wound was upon the left side of the chest, just...
...in front of the shoulder; another wound was through...
...the left arm just above the elbow, making two...
...wounds; another wound passed through the left hand...
...fracturing some of the metacarpal bones; another...
...wound entered the scrotum, passing out at the...
...anus; and another wound in the nates of the left...
...side, where the ball passed out. In regard to this...
...there was no appearance of blood where it entered...
...There was no stab in the body. Dr. John Callen, being...
...duly sworn, testified, that he attended a short time...
...on the deceased before he died. The deceased frequently...
...said he would not recover. The deceased said his...
...object was not to kill Ritchie, but to prove that he...
...was no coward. The deceased said he had drawn...
...the load of one of his pistols the preceding night...
...that a Mr. Scott was behind a tree and told him...
...Ritchie was to shoot, and he told him to draw his...
...sword, and he thought he saw him when he had...
...drawn his sword from his cane. He replied, he could...
...not say, but thought he did not. The deceased...
...inferred some one drew it, as it was bent. The...
...deceased referred to Mr. Ritchie without saying...
...what Ritchie. The deceased was asked if he heard...
...Greenhow call him back, as he was advancing...
...towards Ritchie. He replied, he did not attend to it...
...but, advanced, as it was then too late. This...
...conversation witness said occurred about 7 or 8...
...last evening. Thomas Tyrer, Gunsmith, being...
...duly sworn, testified, that he prepared some pistols...
...for Mr. Archer; that Pleasants and Archer were both...
...present; that he prepared five—two pair of...
...duelling pistols and a revolving pistol; that he...
...loaded them; that both Pleasants and Archer...
...informed him that they were to be used in a...
...recontre with Ritchie; that it was not for a duel, but...
...a rencontre; that he furnished also, a Bowie-knife;...
...that the arms were given to Pleasants, and that...
...Calvin Redford being sworn, testified, that he was...
...coming from Manchester, where he resided, to his...
...work at Mr. James Boshers', in Richmond; heard...
...that a fight was going on near the Factory; that...
...he heard the firing; that a ball from Pleasants'...
...pistol came down and struck a stable not far from...
...him; that Pleasants kept walking towards Ritchie...
...that there was a young man present named Allen...
...Burnett who works where he is. Being sworn, he...
...testified, that the evening before the affair, Greenhow...
...called at his office and told him Mr. Ritchie wanted...
...him to attend a patient in the morning, and to bring...
...his surgical instruments; that he was not told what...
...for; that he was told to be ready in time; that he...
...went in a carriage to a place near the Cotton...
...Factory where Ritchie, Greenhow and Scott got out;...
...that soon after he heard a report of pistols; that...
...he looked and saw persons run together, but he...
...could not distinguish the persons; and he saw...
...Ritchie come running towards the carriage, when...
...witness got out and saw Ritchie bleeding; then...
...Ritchie asked him to examine him to see if he was...
...hurt. Ritchie had an injury on the upper lip; that...
...he proposed to go and assist the other parties...
...Ritchie told him there was no need of that...
...as Doctor Warner was there. They got into the...
...carriage and came over to Richmond.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.
Correspondence of the Free Press.
RICHMOND, March 7, 1846.
The week just ended has been a real business period; more than 100 bills were passed, and most of them with very little opposition. I cannot undertake to enumerate them; and I will only refer to a few of general and local interest:
An act incorporating the Martinsburg Manufacturing Company;
An act incorporating the Berkeley Agricultural Society;
An act authorizing the Valley Bank, or one of the other Banks to establish a Branch at Martinsburg;
An act authorizing the County Court of Clarke to lay a tax on Dogs, if a majority of the voters shall so decide;
An act revising and amending the act of 1839, extending the Berryville Turnpike to Winchester;
An act concerning David S. Danner of Winchester—re-fund him a part of his license tax;
An act concerning George W. Sappington, late sheriff of Jefferson County, returning him the amount of some taxes improperly assessed;
An act incorporating the Hardy and Winchester Turnpike Company;
An act incorporating the Millville Manufacturing Company;
An act to incorporate the Great Falls Manufacturing Company;
An act to enlarge the powers of the Trustees of the town of Charlottesville, for the purpose of supplying the town with water;
An act to render more efficient the present Primary School System;
And an act establishing a system of District Free Schools.
These two last acts were thrown so far back in the session as to prevent a careful review of them by the Senate; and they are both declared to be imperfect; but the friends of Education preferred to take them in that condition, as a beginning, rather than adjourn without action upon a subject deemed so important by a large portion of the State. The principle of the latter can be discussed before the people, and defects be remedied from the result of experience. Both bills will be published at an early day, for public consideration.
The bill to incorporate the Little's Falls Railroad Company, so as to connect with the Winchester Railroad, at or near Harpers-Ferry, was defeated in the Senate by a tie vote. Strong remonstrances were put in from the Shenandoah Navigation Company, and two of the Senators representing that region, Messrs. Crawford and Moore, opposed the bill, on the ground that the notice had not been published in Harrisonburg and Staunton, and that the River Company would be injured seriously by the construction of the Road, notwithstanding the clause which authorized them to take through tolls at Little's Falls.
Messrs. McMullen and Woolfolk also opposed the bill, alleging that the notice was insufficient, and that the delay of a year would give all parties a fair chance.
The bill was supported by Messrs. Gallaher and Witcher, on the ground that the public interests of the great wheat growing region, petitioning for the Road, was of more consequence than the interest of a Company that kept up only an imperfect navigation; and that the denial of the charter would not benefit the River concern, because the farmers of Jefferson and Clarke did not now, and would not hereafter, use the River. They also insisted upon the propriety of giving the agricultural community the advantage of both the canal and the Railroad at Harpers-Ferry. But all would not do—the vote was 10 to 10.
Mr. Woods moved a reconsideration, but the motion failed by one vote—two of our friends bolting on this vote.
It may seem strange to those who know not of the conflicting interests that frequently spring up, that such a bill should be denied, but this is the third application of the sort, and has been failed.
The "Baltimore" law left the two houses the poorest set of skeletons at the adjournment on Friday—12 members in the lower House and 6 in the Senate, who remained to close up, and see the bills correctly enrolled.
The whole number of bills passed was 219, and most of these during the last two weeks of the session. It is important that the next Legislature should have cool-headed and able men; to revise the Civil and Criminal Codes, portions of which are antiquated; and to amend the laws at the commencement of the session. Able jurists have these matters in hand, and are expected to report in whole or in part.

DEATHS.
On Thursday, 12th inst., by Rev. Alex. Jones, Mr. ALBERT THOMAS to Miss MARY ELLER BLEWETT—all of this County.
On Tuesday the 24th inst., by Elder C. Sims, Mr. S. J. POOR to Miss BARBARA ANN EATON, all of Hampshire Co., Va.
On the same day, by the same, Mr. JOHN EATON, to Miss MARY JANE ARNOLD, all of Hampshire Co., Va.
On the 25th inst., by the Rev. George Bethune, D. D., Mr. HARVEY L. SELLERS, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANNE E., only daughter of the late Chas. W. Lister, of Frederick Co., Va.
By the Rev. John Ogletree, Dr. ENOCH MOSS, of Fairfax, to Miss MILDRED J. HURROFF, of Fauquier.
On the 24th of February, by the Rev. John E. Massey, Mr. HENRY A. BOWFIELD to Miss REBECCA R. ARNOLD, both of Washington county.
On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. J. T. Massey, Mr. BURN BROWN to Miss MARY ELEANOR, daughter of John Nichols, Esq., all of Loudoun.
On the 31st inst., by the name, Mr. ROBERT BOND, of Frederick, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN FAULKNER, of Loudoun.
On Thursday last, by the Rev. Richard T. Brown, Mr. GEORGE SHUART to Miss MARY E. SWIMLEY—both of Berkeley County.
On the 9th inst., by the Rev. James Sanks, Mr. JAMES STRATTON to Miss MARY E. MATTHEWS—all of Harpers-Ferry.
DIED.
In Leesburg, on Sunday morning last, after an illness of several months. Dr. P. H. W. BRONAUER, in the 38th year of his age.
On Thursday morning, the 5th inst., in Leesburg, Mr. WILSON MCKIM, in the 29th year of his age.
At Mt. Ida, near Alexandria, D. C., on Monday 24 inst., Mrs. MARY B. SELDEN, widow of Dr. Wilson Cary Selden, in the 73rd year of her age.
On Friday morning, in Alexandria, Mrs. ANN BRANT, in the 73rd year of her age.

LAWSON BOTTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia,
March 18, 1846—2m.
EDWARD V. MERCHANT, TAILOR,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public generally, that he has located himself at Duffield's, Jefferson County, Va., where he intends carrying on the
Tailoring Business,
in the most fashionable style. He has made arrangements with G. C. Scott, of New York, to receive regularly, his report of Fashions, which will enable him to do up work in the most approved style. The public are solicited to give him a call, as he feels assured he can give entire satisfaction.
Duffield's, Jefferson Co., Va.,
March 13, 1846—3t.

For Hire,
FOR this time until Christmas next, a young NEGRO WOMAN, without insurance, She is a good cook, washer, &c.
W. F. DREW.
Kabetown, March 6, 1846.
Fai Sheep for Sale.
THE subscriber has for sale a lot of CORN FED SHEEP, to which the attention of dealers in meat is invited.
JOHN R. BEALL
Leetown, March 6, 1846—3t.
I have still a Few Left.
SASH of every size, Venetian Blinds, Pannel Doors, Door Frames, Window Frames, &c., and will make to order every thing in that line, as well as every species of wood work wanted in the building of a house; or will contract for building in whole or in part as may be desired. All of which will be attended to with promptness and executed with despatch.
March 6, 1846—3t. B. TOMLINSON.
GEORGE W. BRADFIELD, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Snickersville, Loudoun County, Virginia,
WILL practice in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Loudoun, Clarke, Jefferson, &c. March 6, 1846.
A CARD.
MISS CAROLINE W. TRUMBULL
HAS opened a FEMALE SCHOOL in the dwelling house of Mrs. Dr. Griggs. In conducting her School, she will make it her first object to teach her scholars Spelling, Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic and English Grammar. When any of them become sufficiently acquainted with these things—which are the foundation of useful knowledge—she will then endeavor by degrees, to build up, and enrich, and polish their minds by directing them to the study of History, Philosophy, Rhetoric, Algebra, Latin, and some other things of a kindred character. And while she thus aims to improve the mind of her pupils, she will at the same time consider it to be both her duty and her privilege, to aid in forming their habits, and manners as ladies; and to teach them out of the Bible, those principles of true religion, which will make them most useful here, and most happy hereafter.
Her terms are such as have been customary in this place.
She hopes by experiment to prove that her school is worthy of a share of public patronage.
Mr. Dr. Griggs, in whose family she boards, is willing in addition, to receive as boarders, a limited number of young ladies who may desire to attend her School.
Charlestown, March 6, 1846.
FOR RENT,
THE dwelling part of my Large Brick House, opposite the Arsenal Yard, Harpers-Ferry. It contains 15 Rooms, all well finished, and is admirably suited for a private Boarding House. If it is rented for such, I will furnish three boarders; and will offer the House on the most reasonable terms to a good tenant.
JOHN G. WILSON.
Harpers-Ferry, March 6, 1846.
FOR RENT,
THE VIRGINIA HOTEL, at Harpers-Ferry, Va.; possession given the first of April—Application must be made before the 20th March. Persons desiring to rent, will make application to the subscriber by the title above named.
WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.
Harpers-Ferry, March 6, 1846.
Store House in Garardstown FOR RENT.
THE Store House, in Garardstown, belonging to the estate of William Wilson, dec'd, so long occupied by him as a Mercantile Stand—afterwards for some years by Wm. Long & Co., and others, and for the last 18 or 19 years, so successfully by Mr. John W. Starnes, is now for rent, and possession to be given on the 1st day of April next. The advantages of this stand as a place of mercantile business are too well known to require specification.
For Terms apply to Dr. Ebenezer Coe, in Garardstown, or to the subscriber, who expects soon to be in the county of Berkeley.
JOHN P. WILSON, Esq.
of Wm. Wilson, dec'd.
March 6, 1846—3t.
Grocery, Liquor and Produce STORE.
B. F. WILLIS,
3 doors North of Mr. John Lawson, Alex. D. C., BEGS leave to inform the public generally, that he has taken the above Store and Warehouse, where may be found a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Groceries, Wines, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c. &c., which he will sell on as favorable terms as can be had elsewhere. He will also give particular attention to selling County Produce; pledging his best efforts to obtain, in every case, the highest market price for all articles entrusted to his care.
March 6, 1846—3t.

Valuable Property in Market.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned as Trustee for George Hissler, 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,) now owned and in the occupancy of said Lannon, containing
230 Acres, 3 Woods, 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 inalienable) will be made to the purchaser.
JOHN W. McCURDY, Trustee.
Feb. 13, 1846.
DESIRABLE FARM IN MARKET.
On Monday, the 16th day of March, being the first day of March Court,
I WILL expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, before the door of Carter's Hotel, in Charlestown,
THE FARM
Belonging to Joseph T. Daugherty, late of Jefferson county, dec'd.
This very desirable little Farm contains all
About 140 Acres,
First quality Limestone land, lying upon the Smithfield turnpike road, about 3 miles from Charlestown. Of this land two-thirds are held in fee, embracing all the buildings, consisting of
A Large Stone Dwelling,
Kitchen, Quarter, and good Stabling, Corn-house, Ice-house, &c.; the other third is held for a life—of which those in this neighborhood are apprised, and will be explained to strangers before the sale.
A good well of water is near the house, and a never-failing stream running through the land and near to the back yard. The property is so well known that further description is unnecessary.
Those wishing to bid, will of course examine the premises. The title is inalienable.
Terms of Sale.—One-third in hand on the 1st day of April next, when possession will be given; the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, from 1st April, 1846, to be secured by bond and security, and a deed of trust on the premises.
The sale to commence at noon.
AND KENNEDY,
Adm'r with the will, &c. of J. T. Daugherty, dec'd.
Feb. 27, 1846.
Sale of Valuable Bolivar Property.
WILL be sold, on SATURDAY the 28th day of MARCH, 1846, at Public Auction, on the premises, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the Valuable Property known as
Graham's Tavern Stand,
in North Bolivar. The same has been divided into three Lots, a plot of which can be seen in the meantime by calling on the undersigned, and will be exhibited on the day of sale. The lots will be sold in the following order:
1st. Lot No. 1, Fronting on Charlestown Road, 49 feet 10 inches, and running back to the U. S. Line, where width is 94 feet 10 inches. This Lot has on it a LARGE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 40 x 35.
2nd. Lot No. 2, Fronting on same road, 77 feet 2 inches, and running back to U. S. Line, where width is 67 feet 8 inches. This Lot has on it a one-story STONE HOUSE, 32 x 18, and wing—The same being a convenient and comfortable dwelling. A stone Stable in the centre of the lot 40 x 30 and a good well.
3rd. Lot No. 3, Fronting on same road, 61 feet, and running back to the U. S. Line, where its width is 23 feet 3 inches. This Lot has on it a LARGE STONE BUILDING, about 40 x 33, one and one half story high, now occupied as a workshop, which could readily be converted into a dwelling.
Terms of Sale.—One-third Cash, and the balance in one, two, and three years, with interest, secured by deed of trust, or otherwise.
JAMES H. GRAHAM.
March 6, 1846.
"WOODLAWN" FOR SALE.
THE undersigned wishing to dispose of their farm, (on which they now reside, near Duffield's Depot, six miles west of Harpers-Ferry,) offer it at private sale. A rare opportunity is 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—4t.

THE MARKETS.
BALTIMORE MARKET.
From the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday.
CATTLE.—There were only 300 head offered at the scales yesterday, 200 head of which were sold to city butchers at prices ranging from \$5 to \$7 75 per 100 lbs., according to quality. The quality of the cattle was very fine, and sales were made at prices above the quotations of last week.
HOGS.—There is a good demand for live hogs, and sales are making at \$5 24 a \$6 per 100 lbs., according to quality.
FLOUR.—There was limited transaction in Howard Street Flour, and holders have slightly advanced their prices—Sales of good mixed brands yesterday at \$4 23, No. 1 extra at \$4 25, and No. 2 at \$4 20. There were a few others sold at 75¢—Receipt prices from Jan. 1st to 15th—No. 1 extra at \$4 75—No. 2 at \$4 50—No. 3 at \$4 25—No. 4 at \$4 00—No. 5 at \$3 75—No. 6 at \$3 50—No. 7 at \$3 25—No. 8 at \$3 00—No. 9 at \$2 75—No. 10 at \$2 50—No. 11 at \$2 25—No. 12 at \$2 00—No. 13 at \$1 75—No. 14 at \$1 50—No. 15 at \$1 25—No. 16 at \$1 00—No. 17 at \$75—No. 18 at \$50—No. 19 at \$25—No. 20 at \$10.
WHEAT.—Sales of bbls. at 24 cents, and of hds. at 23 cents per gallon.
TRADE AND BUSINESS.
At New York, on Monday, holders of Cotton advanced their rates so much that none but bold speculators could make purchases. The sales were limited to a few hundred bales. Flour was firm, and \$5 50 generally asked for Western Canal, at which a few lots were sold—Southern flour was steady, with a limited demand. Corn was steady, sales of 120 bales, principally of Ulans, at 81c on time. Flour—the market has softened, a few hundred bbls common brands, sold at \$4 75, and this price has since been refused by some holders. Corn Meal—small sale of No. 1 at \$3 25; and No. 2 at \$3 00. Grain—No arrivals, we notice some sales of Southern Corn at 60c for white, and 62c for yellow. Seeds dull, a small lot of strictly prime clover seed sold at \$5. Flaxseed—Domestic sold at 130 cents.

Dr. J. G. HAYS
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, Bolivar, Virginia, and the surrounding country. He may generally be found at his Drug Store when not professionally engaged.
Harpers-Ferry, March 13, 1846.
Horses for Sale.
HAVING just returned from the West, we will sell, on MONDAY the 16th instant, in front of the Court-house, Charlestown, a number of HORSES, to the highest bidder, on a credit of three months; the purchaser giving note with approved security.
GEO. & J. KOONCE.
March 13, 1846.
New Drug and Medicine Store.
DR. HAYS has opened a New DRUG and MEDICINE Store, adjoining the Stores of Mr. Philip Coons and John G. Wilson, Esq., and directly opposite the U. S. Arsenal, where he is now opening a well selected stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Garden Seeds, &c., all of which he will sell low for Cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.
Harpers-Ferry, March 13, 1846.
ALVANIA, Electric and Magnetic Rings,
for the cure of Cough, Rheumatism, and Nervous complaints, just received and for sale by Harpers-Ferry, March 6. J. G. HAYS.
HAYS' Bone and Nerve Liment, just received and for sale by J. G. HAYS.
March 13, 1846.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.
A meeting of the Democratic party, of the Smithfield precinct, will be held at the School-room, at 2 o'clock, on Saturday next, (TO-MORROW) at 2 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.
JOHN LEEDS.
MANY VOTERS.
A Sermon on "WAR AND CHRISTIANITY CONTRASTED" postponed in consequence of inclement weather, will be preached by the Rev. F. FLETCHER, in E.K. Branch Church, on Sabbath the 15th day of March, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
March 13, 1846.
The Ladies of the German Reformed Church in Shepherdstown, proposing to hold a FAIR on the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, to which they are invited, to send articles both useful and ornamental. The proceeds to be applied to the purchase of a LIBRARY FOR THE SABBATH SCHOOL attached to the said Church.—They invite the public to give them a call.
Shepherdstown, March 13, 1846.
"FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND TRUTH."
The Brethren of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, who are in regular standing, are notified that I shall open "SAMARITAN LODGE" No. 29, I. O. F. in the town of Middleway, Jefferson county, on TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 2 o'clock, to which they are invited. The installation of Officers will take place in the order prescribed in the W. B.
A session of the Lodge will also be held in the evening.
JOHN KELLEY, D. Grand Master.
March 13, 1846.
STILL ANOTHER TRIUMPH OVER DISEASE IN MAINE!
Warren, Lincoln Co. July 15, 1845.
Dear Sir:
I take pleasure in complying with your request to bear testimony in favor of your valuable medicine, having had a daughter, 15 years old, very dangerously sick the last year, restored to health by your medicine. A violent cold in Sept. 1843, which settled on her lungs. She was troubled with a bad cough all winter. I tried various kinds of medicine, but none of them had the desired effect. The cough continued until March, when we became alarmed at her condition, and applied to a physician, who attended her some time, but did her no good. We then consulted another, but all to no purpose. Having exhausted the whole catalogue of medicines now in the land—two distinguished physicians having given their best to restore her—we then obtained a bottle of your medicine, which she used immediately. After taking four bottles she was completely restored, and now enjoys good health.
A fresh supply of the Genuine Balsam, received and for sale by JOHN H. BEARD, Charlestown.

FOR RENT.
THE Dwelling House at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Woody, near the Presbyterian Lecture Room, is for rent for the ensuing year. Possession given on the first day of April next.
MARTHA WILSON.
March 13, 1846.
A Cook Wanted.
THE subscriber wishes to hire for the remainder of the year, a good Cook, for which he will give a liberal price.
R. H. BUTCHER.
March 13, 1846—3t.
Fresh Groceries.
SUGAR, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Pepper, Soap, Candles, &c., all of which were ordered "just before the rise." Persons in want of Groceries of any kind will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell at reduced prices for the cash.
THOMAS RAWLINS.
March 13, 1846.
PUBLIC NOTICE.
FRANCIS DUNNINGTON having leased for a number of years, the Brick House at the junction of the Martinsburg Road and Shepherdstown Turnpike, known as Walper's Cross Roads, gives notice to his friends and customers generally, that he will
Remove his Store
from the old stand at Kerneysville Depot, one mile further down the Turnpike, to the aforesaid Brick House, on the 1st of April next.
He will be happy to greet his friends at the New Store, where he assures them that he will do all in his power to sell them goods cheaper than he has ever done.
His facilities are greater than they ever were, and his yearly expenses being very materially reduced, make it unnecessary to add large profits to cover expenses.
F. D. is glad of this opportunity of returning his thanks to his many friends for the patronage and kindness bestowed upon one, who came so lately among them an entire stranger, and he promises to put forth all his energies to merit a continuance of their custom, which has heretofore been so liberal.
Kerneysville, March 13, 1846—4t.
PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold, at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, two miles West of Shepherdstown, near the road leading to Martinsburg,
On MONDAY the 30th day of March, 1846,
All my Personal Property,
Consisting of
Three Barshare Ploughs, two Harrows;
Five Double Shovel Ploughs;
Three Wagons and one Cart;
Seven head of Horses;
Seven head of Cattle;
One Wheat Fan;
Six sets of Harness;
Twenty-two head of Hogs, four Brood Sows;
About 3,000 Pounds Bacon;
About 150 Pounds Lard;
Three Barrels of Vinegar.
ALSO, ALL MY Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Consisting as follows:—
Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding;
Six Lin. Bottomed Chairs, 12 common do.;
Two Tables, one Desk;
One Safe, one Eight-day Clock;
One large Iron Kettle, 1 large Dinner Pot;
Several Buckets, and a great number of other articles, too tedious to mention.
Terms—Six months credit on all sums of Five Dollars and upwards, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security. For all sums under Five Dollars the Cash will be required.
Sale to commence early in the day.
JAMES ORNDORFF.
March 13, 1846.

LAWSON BOTTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia,
March 18, 1846—2m.
EDWARD V. MERCHANT, TAILOR,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public generally, that he has located himself at Duffield's, Jefferson County, Va., where he intends carrying on the
Tailoring Business,
in the most fashionable style. He has made arrangements with G. C. Scott, of New York, to receive regularly, his report of Fashions, which will enable him to do up work in the most approved style. The public are solicited to give him a call, as he feels assured he can give entire satisfaction.
Duffield's, Jefferson Co., Va.,
March 13, 1846—3t.

FOR RENT,
THE VIRGINIA HOTEL, at Harpers-Ferry, Va.; possession given the first of April—Application must be made before the 20th March. Persons desiring to rent, will make application to the subscriber by the title above named.
WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.
Harpers-Ferry, March 6, 1846.
Store House in Garardstown FOR RENT.
THE Store House, in Garardstown, belonging to the estate of William Wilson, dec'd, so long occupied by him as a Mercantile Stand—afterwards for some years by Wm. Long & Co., and others, and for the last 18 or 19 years, so successfully by Mr. John W. Starnes, is now for rent, and possession to be given on the 1st day of April next. The advantages of this stand as a place of mercantile business are too well known to require specification.
For Terms apply to Dr. Ebenezer Coe, in Garardstown, or to the subscriber, who expects soon to be in the county of Berkeley.
JOHN P. WILSON, Esq.
of Wm. Wilson, dec'd.
March 6, 1846—3t.
Grocery, Liquor and Produce STORE.
B. F. WILLIS,
3 doors North of Mr. John Lawson, Alex. D. C., BEGS leave to inform the public generally, that he has taken the above Store and Warehouse, where may be found a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Groceries, Wines, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c. &c., which he will sell on as favorable terms as can be had elsewhere. He will also give particular attention to selling County Produce; pledging his best efforts to obtain, in every case, the highest market price for all articles entrusted to his care.
March 6, 1846—3t.
TAKE NOTICE,
THAT I warn all and every person from cutting one stick of Timber, from a Hoop-bole 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.
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—4t.
Virginia, to wit:
In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the County of Jefferson, January 9th, 1846,
Wilhelm Junggeart Sprenger, and Carl Wilhelm Sprenger, Pl'ts.,
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 53, requiring all persons who may have claims against the decedent Sprenger, to exhibit the same to the 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 E. Cooke, Commissioner of the Court, or to the Administrator of the said Sprenger.
G. B. WAGER, Adm'r.
Feb. 27, 1846—3t.
Codfish and Mackerel.
FOR sale, by
KEYES & KEARSELEY.
March 6, 1846.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY AT 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, 99, 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 lots, 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.
OLD STOCK.—I am selling off my old Stock of Goods too.
E. M. AISQUITH,
Feb. 13, 1846.

