

# Journal

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

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## SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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## General Intelligence.

**From Mexico and the Pacific.**  
**EUROPEAN INTERFERENCE.**—The N. Y. Sun has received private letters from Vera Cruz to the 16th ult., with advices from Mazatlan on Jan. 14th, and from the Sandwich Islands to Dec. 1st.  
Our forces off Vera Cruz, consisted of the John Adams, the Falmouth, the Porpoise, and 25 cents for each continuation. Those not marked on the manuscript as a special time, will be inserted until filled, and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

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**STRANGE VISITORS.**—The Norfolk Beacon says, the good people of the County of York, Va., were thrown into a pensive state on Tuesday last, by ascertaining that some 30 or 34 whales had taken refuge from the lowering and impending gale of the sea in the less turbulent waters of the York. Having satiated their curiosity to the full, by a thorough examination of these Leviathans of the deep, they beheld them of the utility and value of these unexpected guests, and were accordingly, at the last advices, making preparations to extract the oil which was thus so suddenly and unexpectedly cast on their shores. Thirty two of these little monsters, varying from 15 to 30 feet in length, were cast on the shore of Mr. R. W. Pettit. These gentlemen reside, we learn about one mile from Yorktown.

**A MACHINE TO TEACH THE BLIND TO WRITE.**—A machine by which the blind may be taught to write with the same facility as those who can see, has been invented. The instrument is said to be, in appearance, precisely like a small piano, or parlor organ. Each key is marked, raised letters, if necessary, for the blind. The keys are struck by the fingers precisely as in playing on the piano forte, and a small pen with common ink makes a letter at each touch of a note with the finger, on a sheet of paper fixed up in front of the instrument. The inventor is Charles Thurbur, Esq., of Norwich, Connecticut, a graduate of Brown University.

**FEBRUARY PASSAGES OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS.**—The Boston Courier says, that for four successive years, the February passages of the steamers from Liverpool to Boston, have not varied twenty-four hours in duration. In 1843, the Acadia sailed from Liverpool, February 5th, and arrived at East Boston on the 19th, at 10 A. M., making the passage in 13 days and 21 hours. She arrived below at 10 P. M., on the 18th, but did not come up on account of the weather. The Hibernia sailing on the 4th, in 1842 and 1844, and arrived at 7 and 7 1/2 A. M., February 19th, of each year, averaging about 14 days and 18 hours, and the Cambria this year, sailing on the 4th, arrived at 10 P. M., on the 18th, making the passage in 14 days and less than 8 hours.

**SMOKING SEED CORN.**—I wish to remind your readers that if they would save their young corn next spring from the depredations of squirrels, mice, birds, &c., to prepare by smoking them, according to the following recipe: Leave a few hours on the seed ears, so that they can be hung up in the smoking house and smoked with the hams; or hang them up in any dry place, and before planting dip the end of a stick in tar, set fire to it, and holding it under the corn, give it a thorough smoking. I have tried this for three years, and have saved many times my subscription to the paper by it.—*Pratt's Farmer.*

**MORSE'S TELEGRAPH ADOPTED BY AUSTRIA.**—We learn from the New York Journal of Commerce, that a letter from C. Fleischmann, Esq., United States Acting Secretary of Legation at the Court of Austria, dated Vienna, January 14, 1846, says: "I am officially acquainted with the fact, that the Austrian Government has decided to adopt Morse's system of Magnetic Telegraphy, and will extend from here (Vienna) to Prague, a distance of nearly 320 English miles. Morse's apparatus will be used for the important communications at the principal stations, and Bain's (of Scotland) for the use of the Rail Roads."

**A SON OLDER THAN HIS FATHER.**—It is stated that a numerous lady, living near Berlin, in Prussia, who has only attained the age of 103 years, has just contracted a fourth marriage with a youth of 70. But the cream of the joke is, that among the children which the bride brought to her new husband, was a boy of 89.

**SUCCESS TO HER.**—The Hickman (Ky.) Standard says:—A lady residing within fifty miles of this place has recently given birth to four sons within an hour. They have been named Polk, Dallas, Texas and Oregon, and all in a thriving condition.

## OUR COUNTRY.

**For the Spirit of Jefferson.**  
NUMBER V.  
Mr. Editor:—I lay it down as a broad proposition, sir, that the diffusion of knowledge is essentially requisite to all that relates to progress, happiness and perpetuity in a nation. I presume no one will doubt this proposition. It requires no argument to sustain it, or to convince you of its correctness. If it did, our evidence is clear and ready to the mind of every one who has reflected on the subject. And what sir, would it be?—Would I point you to the primitive or savage man, surrounded by all the rude circumstances of his condition? The Indian of South America, or Asiatic Tartar, as he flies across the boundless savannas of his country, on steeds fleet as the viewless winds, devoted only to the pleasure of the chase, or moved only to great exertions in the tumult of warfare alone—has comparatively little to evoke his intellectual powers? But, sir, among a people who have attained the blessings of civilization, the various inducements which contribute to awaken their latent faculties, are multiplied beyond all conception, and act with redoubled force in stimulating to thoughts and actions. There the soul soars on the wings of glory to the ethereal regions of fancy. There luxury and opulence spread a thousand temptations before the eye of taste and invention, and tax the resources of man's mind to the utmost for the supply of innumerable complicated wants, unknown to the rugged, untaught savage. I would refer you to the warning voice that now reaches us at this distant age, proceeding from the ruins of the past—from the tombs of ancient glory. The far-famed glories of Greece and Rome have vanished like the morning clouds before the storm. Their schools of learning, their temples, and their gods have been laid in one general gulf of ruin. And why? About this period there was a wide spread and deep seated intellectual and moral torpor. The perception and energy of true religion and virtue were dim and weak—lost in the thick gloom of ignorance, and fettered in their free impulses, by an all despotic power. The living principle of genius was without an oracle upon earth. The home of wisdom was in the past. Her shrines were in the tombs of the mighty dead, and her records the chronicles of ancient glory. I do not mean to be understood that all was darkness; here and there were orbs of light, burning solitary and far apart in the vast and lonely firmament. The page of history (this faithful mirror of nations) declares that study was neglected, science contemned, art corrupted, and a general indifference towards the cultivation of letters. Upon this weakness and intrinsic decay rushed the barbarian like a dark torrent, sweeping down the pride of the ancient times—its landmarks and laws—its statues and shrines—its columns and trophies. From this thick darkness and long night, (in the 11th century) there broke forth at length a glorious radiance. It was the rising up of mind from the long sleep of ages. The orbs of Dante and Petrarch still more dispelled the night; sparkling with golden lustre in the clear horizon, and singing and heralding like morning stars, the beams of the rising sun. From this broke forth a living spirit of enthusiasm, and learning found every where an asylum among the great. Old manuscripts were plucked from their dusty hiding places, and obsolete volumes opened to the eager hand of the student. Genius revolved once more in the creations of the past, and strains of wisdom flowed out in the measure of the Attic tongue. Once more was Greece a watchword for intellectual energy, and her temples and her hill sides, her mountains and her valleys, were hallowed by classic reminiscences. Once more did inspiration catch its breathings at Pindus, and dreams of the Past were fashioned after Pompey.

Medhinks I see Virginia awaking from her long night—rising from her bed of despair and gloom, by the gleam of hope, which her sons have kindled in her bosom, and stretching forth the hand of a tender parent to her destitute sons and daughters. Can we look calmly on the tens of thousands of her destitute youth in vice and ignorance? Can we see our kindred humanity bedeviled with the pall of grief—attired with the drapery of woe—lung with the weeds of indignation, wretchedness and crime—and not behold one tear nor make one kindly effort for their redemption? Spirit of philanthropy whither hast thou fled?—unfired thy fond propinquities and most speedily—we need thy hallowing inspirations. The spirit of virtue and the genius of liberty invokes the favorable attention and co-operation of every citizen of Virginia. In the midst of civilization like ours, and above all, in a liberty and government like ours—in a region the freest and once the fairest—that region is overhung with an almost unbroken cloud of darkness—as cloud as heavy and as deep as creation's night. Sir, this humbling spectacle, which should crimson the cheek with the blush of shame, calls for redress with a power of entreaty to which words can add nothing. As a political measure, it is equally the interest, as it is the high and sacred duty of our Legislature, to lay its hand upon this mighty evil, and to apply all convenient political medicaments to this social and political deformity. Let the fostering hand of the government present the alphabet of knowledge to all, and rescue at once from the destiny of unlettered ignorance, the helpless and neglected youths of our land. How long, sir, will this patriotic duty be declined or evaded by our Legislature, and the great body of the people left to struggle as they have done before? Has not public sentiment on this subject, been fully expressed in our meetings and conventions? Why, sir, disregard their voice? The people of Virginia are not easily aroused; but when they are it belongs not to their character to be stopped and deterred. Let us be aroused, and they will attain it, as quietly and as tranquilly as the great ocean, when it is unruddied by a storm,—that ocean whose awful sublimity the people in their sovereign power and grandeur so much resemble.

Philosophy and literature, sir, are employed in a glorious work, when they quit their exalted seats, from which they have spell-bound the world, and walk hand and hand with childhood and youth in the paths of intellectual and moral instruction. Genius may break forth in gleams of light that have the power of dazzling by their brilliancy and beauty, but when to intellectual knowledge it adds moral instruction—when it touches the cords of the heart until they vibrate to pure and virtuous influences, then do we hail it as one of the richest gifts committed to man. And there is no sphere that it may more effectually exert this influence, than in that of the education of the youthful mind. These lisping tongues that repeat the wisdom

which the learned and skillful have gathered from the star-written scroll of heaven, or from the lessons of the legible and eloquent earth, or from the revelations—where inspiration flows forth untroubled in its purity, and reflecting images of heavenly beauty; these lisping tongues may one day be as trumpets, thrilling with their moral and intellectual power, and deducing mighty reasonings from principles which their teachers gave them. And in the most minute and greater existences, they will find truths which may be imparted with benefit and power. In every rustling leaf there will be uttered a maxim of morality—in every dew drop that mirrors the morning sun there will be found inspiration—in every pebble and plant—in the splendors of the morrow—in the softness of the evening sky—the bloom—the beauty—the verdure of earth—the music of the air and the waters—and all the grand associations which the gorgeous universe of God re-opens to the finer avenues of sense. He may gaze with ineffable delight upon the beauties of nature, and draw from her exhaustless fountains rich food for the chaste and classic mind. It has, sir, been eloquently said, that God has made the world not only useful but beautiful. He has not only given us the means of the softest, fairest, colors of the prism. He has not only hung the stars there, but He has made them to sparkle all across that high blue dome, like gems in the crowns of angels. He not only condenses the mists and vapors into clouds, but they brighten in gorgeous hues around the sun, or darken in grandeur beneath the storm. He has not only given the springs to run among the hills, but He sprinkles these water-drops, on high and abroad until they throw an arc across the dark arches, and glitter before the eye in the unutterable beauty of the rainbow. And what is there in man adapted to all this? The finer avenues of sense—a mind gifted with moral and intellectual treasures—that monument of mind, reared by the Almighty, and by the time and skill and labor of man, "so noble in reason—so infinite in faculty—in action, like an angel—in apprehension, like a God."

Virginia, sir, was once as fair a portion of the earth as any under the sun. There was a time, sir, when the sun in his course shone on none so fair. But it has been well said, (and may not be inappropiate in this place) "that the tropics might indeed spread out their ever varying hues—the breath of Ceylon's Isle may be wafted never so sweetly—the skies of Ionia may smile with bewitching loveliness, and the countries of Italy and Peloponnesus, once the haunts of the classic muse, may still bloom in one perpetual Spring; and yet a moral wilderness may exist, indeed, in the very midst of a very paradise of external loveliness. This subject, sir, appeals to the feelings of the Philanthropist, the Statesman and the Christian, for aid and support. Will you, sir, in the return of that glorious day? Ah! in the fulness of prophetic vision, methinks I see the angel of the future proudly mounting the beams of the morning—the eager herald of your benevolence and decisive promptitude. Let your trumpet voices thrill in tones of thunder, urging your legislature to discharge this sacred—this patriotic duty. Is it not a subject of congratulation, sir, that we have lived to see the dawn, or rather the return of that patriotism, which looks to the permanent good of the State more than the momentary triumph of a party—which prefers the chaplet that a grateful posterity weaves around their benefactor's shrine, to the brightest garland that withers with the wearer's cheek, and is buried in the wearer's grave.

There is, however, another class of society, sir, whose influence we need, and to whom we address our appeal in urging our representatives to the discharge of their duty. I mean the fair daughters of Virginia. They have an influence which power and riches cannot resist. The hand of nature has touched their very image with the eloquence of a feeling silence, to which the deepest and purest sensibilities of man's heart responds in the freshness of affection. It is the most sacred province of woman to inspire the noblest sentiments, and to direct the various impulses of the expanding mind, and to consecrate to truth, intelligence and virtue, the best affections of our nature. "The ministrations of woman are like those of the quiet and radiant night, when in holy stillness, the stars look out, and the dew falls upon the drooping leaves and flowers, and angels watch the tired and slumbering earth and all nature is hushed and calmed, as if the breathing of sweet music were passing over it." Their influence is quiet and secret—it reaches deep and operates upon the hidden springs of human action; and hence we need their influence in this cause. It is a cause of which they need not be ashamed. Oh, no! true dignity surrounds her—the diadem of honor sparkles on her brow, and the flowing robes of virtue encircle and adorn her classic and graceful form. It is the cause of virtue, patriotism and intelligence, which will survive unchanged and beautiful when time shall have withered the garland of youth, and crushed the strings of the lute—when thrones of power and monuments of art shall have crumbled into ashes. There is no portion of the world from which a blessed influence upon its prosperity, can more appropriately arise, than in this. Here were the kindlings of liberty first fanned into a flame, and hence should go forth that which will constitute its prosperity, and the lustre of its immortality. Monuments of glory and honor are here: graves that hallow the soil, and that distant nations speak with reverence, are here. Here also, amid the tombs of departed intellect, may you and all succeeding generations rear up rich trophies of moral greatness, and erect the columns of your country's strength, and deepen its imperishable foundations.

Sir, I thank you for your kindness and indulgence, and in conclusion of this series of essays, permit me to express the wish, that this subject may embody, as its advocates, not only the intelligent and virtuous citizens of our State, but her giant and master spirits. It needs such spirits as these, who can lay bare all the sinews of a subject, and show its full force and importance. It has, certainly, meritorious claims upon the justice, patriotism and humanity of our country. Respectfully yours, H\*\*\*\*\*

## THE INDIAN'S PRAYER.

Let me go to my home in the far distant West,  
To the scenes of my childhood, in innocence blest;  
Where the tall cedars wave, and the bright waters flow,  
Where my fathers passed—let me go, let me go.  
Let me go to the spot where the catenar plays,  
Where old I have sported in my boyhood's bright days,  
And greet my poor mother, whose heart will be sorrow  
At the sight of her child—let me go, let me go.  
Let me go to my sire, by whose hands—scar'd side  
I have sported with the height of my pride,  
And exulted to conquer the insolent foe—  
To my father, the chief, let me go, let me go.  
And, oh! let me go to my fishing-boat maid,  
Who taught me to love "neath the green willow's shade,"  
Whose heart, like the fawn's leaps as pure as the snow,  
To the bosom it loves—let me go, let me go.  
And, oh! let me go to my wild forest home,  
No more from its life-breathing presence to roam;  
"Neath the grove of the hemlock, let my ashes lie low—  
To my home in the woods, let me go, let me go.

## Miscellaneous.

**From the New York Evening Mirror.**  
**ENTERPRISE AND PERSEVERANCE.**  
BY JOHN NEAL.

There are people who, having begun life, by setting their boat against wind and tide, are always complaining of their bad luck, and are always ready to give up, and are ready to give up their reason are always helpless in the road for nothing; and yet if they would persevere, hard as it may be to work up stream all your life long, they would have their reward at last. Good voyages are made, both ways!

A certain amount of opposition is a great help to a man. Kites rise against, not with the wind. Even a head wind is better than nothing. No man ever worked his voyage any where in a dead calm. The long run—did he?—whatever it might be, is a tide wind. If it blows right aft, how is he to get back?

Let no man wax pale therefor, because of opposition. Opposition is what we wants and must have, to be good for anything. Hardship is the native soil of manhood and self-reliance. He that can abide the storm without flinching or quailing—strips himself in the sunshine, and lies down by the wayside to be overlooked and forgotten when the winds blow in his face, and he who but braces himself to the struggle when the wind blows against him, they have done, and falls asleep in the stillness that follows.

Did you ever know any body stick to any kind of business, no matter how unpromising, ten years at most, who did not prosper? Not one! no matter how bad it might be at the beginning—if he stuck to it earnestly and faithfully, and tried nothing else; no matter how hard he may have found it sometimes to keep his head above water; still, if he persevered, he always came out bright in the long run—did he?—whatever it might be at the beginning, by the end of ten years, he has made a business for himself.

The mischief is that although beginners always get along well enough at first, being always wary and watchful, and saving at first, they are never satisfied with doing well—they must always be doing better. "I was well, I wanted to be better, and here I am," is their epithet.

And how better? By toiling harder in their chosen path, by getting up earlier and going to bed later—in their pre-appointed work, by eating the bread of carelessness? No indeed—nothing of the sort. What they call it—enlarging it, and trebling their expenses—or leaving it altogether to the wretched plodders, who lack enterprise and spirit, and are satisfied with doing well, though every body about them is doing better.

And what are the consequences? Unwillingness on the part of the old to help the young—a dread of what they call "enterprises"—the protest of a young man's first notes, and a protest on all that have more than a twelve month to run.

Stick to your business! whatever your business may be, stick to it, and you are safe! Do so for ten years, and no mortal man can take it from you. No matter how bad it may be at the beginning, if you are fool enough to enter upon it, be wise enough to persevere. If the tide is against you—flee, for that very reason it will be with you to-morrow. They who cross your path will soon die off, or give up, if they find you are in earnest. Better stick to a bad business, than to always changing, even from good to better. Better have a bad reason than none at all for moving your place, if you ever hope to be a player.

"Be sure you're right, then go ahead," said Davy Crockett. That's the motto for a business man, whether young or old, in other words for a useful man; but for the young it is a mine of wisdom. Show your enterprise by striking out a new path for yourself, in the beginning; and your perseverance in that, heedless of its jibes and sneers, until all that seem to be going ahead faster than you are. Wait and see. The end is not yet. Do this, and if you live ten years, you cannot die a poor man, nor live undistinguished. Keep changing and you are lost. A bad business, well followed up, is worth half a dozen better kinds not followed up.

"Three moves are as bad as a fire," said Franklin. So are three changes, whether of business, or partners, or names or places. What we like most in this country, is old firms, old places of business, men who have stuck to something, no matter what, long enough to be known. Those are the true enterprises, because they are the only persevering of our earth.

Be of good cheer, young man, though it may not rain gold into thy porringer!—though the plough share thou drivest, may not turn up as they were fire in thy path, at the very beginning—a cup of cold water and a crust were better for thee in the beginning than either, better than both, take our word for it. Stick to thy business! and good will come, and fire too, long before they are wanted. J. N.

**INDUSTRY AND INTEGRITY.**—There is nothing possible to man, which industry and integrity will not accomplish. The poor boy of yesterday, so poor that a dollar was a miracle in his vision; homeless, shoeless, breadless—compelled to wander on foot from village to village, with his bundle on his back in order to procure labor and means of subsistence, has become the talented and honorable young man to-day, by the power of his good right arm, and the potent influence of his pure principles, firmly held and perpetually maintained. When poverty and what the world calls disgrace, stared him in the face, he sludged not, but pressed onward, and exulted most in high and great exertion in the midst of accumulated disasters and calamities. Let this young man be cherished, for he honors his country and dignifies his race. High blood—what matters it if his courses not in his veins—he is a free-born American, and therefore a sovereign and a prince. Wealth—what cares he for that, so long as his heart is pure, and his walk upright. He knows, and his country knows, that the little finger of an honest and upright man, is worth more than the whole body of an effeminate and dishonest man. These are the men who make the country—whom bring to it whatever of iron sinew and unflinching spirit it possesses or desires—who are rapidly rendering it the mightiest land beneath the sun.

## Capture and Marriage of the Princess Pocahontas.

It was in this year (1612) that the marriage of Pocahontas took place; and it was the accidental result of an act of treachery. A scarcity prevailed in Jamestown. Captain Argel was dispatched to the Potomac for a cargo of corn. Here he learned that Pocahontas was living at no great distance from him. Hoping that Powhatan, in order to ransom his daughter, would offer provisions, he enticed her on board his vessel and sailed to Jamestown, where she was kept in a state of honorable captivity. Powhatan, more indignant at such treachery than overcome by misfortune, rejected the demand of ransom; but promised, if his daughter were restored, to forget the injury, and supply the wants of the colonists. During her residence in the settlement, Pocahontas made such an impression on Mr. Rolfe, a young man of rank among the settlers, that he offered his hand, and solicited the consent of Powhatan to their marriage. This was granted; and the ceremony was performed with great pomp. The old king was ever after the firm friend of the colony; and this event had a very favorable effect on the neighboring Indians. A treaty was concluded with the Chickachomnies, who to be called Englishmen consented to assist the colonists with their arms in war, and in peace with their provisions.

## Muscular Strength.

The power exerted by the action of the muscles in the human body is immense. Borrellus first demonstrated that the force exerted within the body greatly exceeds the weight to be moved, and that nature, in fact, employs an astonishing, we might almost say superfluous, power to move a small weight. It has been calculated that the deltoid muscle, alone, which is situated near the top of the shoulder, when employed in supporting a weight of fifty pounds, exerts a force equal to two hundred and four hundred and sixty-eight pounds. An idea of the force exerted by the human body when in progressive motion, may be formed from the violence of the shock received when the foot unexpectedly strikes an object in running. The strongest bones are sometimes fractured by the action of the muscles.

The muscular power of the human body is indeed wonderful. A Turkish porter will trot at a rapid pace, carrying a weight of six hundred pounds. Milo, a celebrated athlete of Crotona in Italy, early accustomed himself to carry the greatest burthens, and by degrees became a monster in strength. It is said he carried on his shoulder an ox four years old, weighing upwards of one thousand pounds, for above forty yards, and afterwards killed it with one blow with his fist. He was seven times crowned at the Pythian games, and six at the Olympian. He presented himself the seventh time, but no one had the courage to enter the list against him. He was one of the disciples of Pythagoras, and his strength was derived from the learned preceptor and his pupils owed their lives. The pillar which supported the roof of the school suddenly gave way, but Milo supported the whole weight of the building, and gave the philosopher time to escape. In his old age, Milo attempted to pull up a tree by its roots and break it. He partly effected it, but his strength being gradually exhausted, the tree, when half cleft, re-joined, and his hands remained pinched in the body of it. He was, then, unable being unable to disentangle himself, died in that position.

Halier mentions that he saw a man whose finger, being caught in a chain at the bottom of a mine, by keeping it forcibly bent, supported by that means the weight of his whole body, one hundred and fifty pounds, until he was drawn up to the surface, a height of six hundred feet.

Augustus II. King of Poland, could roll up a silver plate like a sheet of paper, and twist the strongest horse-shoe asunder.

A Frenchman, who was attached to Rockwell & Stone's Circus, said spring was unable to resist the united strength of four horses, as was witnessed by hundreds in New York and other places.—A lion is said to have left the impression of his teeth upon a piece of solid iron.

The most prodigious power of muscle is exhibited by fish. The whale moves with a velocity through the dense medium of water that would carry him, continued at the same rate, round the world in little less than a fortnight, and a sword fish has been known to strike his weapon quite through the oak plank of a ship.

**WELL SAID.**—We find the following touching allusion to the drunkard's wife in a well written article on winter, in a late Bangor paper: "But there is one on whose sinking heart the thoughts of dreary winter, beat with more than ocean surge. The drunkard's wife! Alas! the realities of summer have lost the power to cheer back into life the broken and wasted energies. The deep fountains of her bursting heart have long since been broken up, and floods of grief have swept away, and buried in one common grave all the bright anticipations of bliss that shone on her early life. With what deep and dark foreboding does the gathering pall of winter envelope her desponding soul? What is there of earthly good that she can call her own? Of what avail them, from Hucker's Row to Chay Cove, and they are perfectly independent in their way, and have as little conscience in refusing to pay a bill, as they would in turning a thief from their doors. All poor men are not of this description. An honest man, when he gets trusted and cannot pay, feels under some obligation to his creditor, and when he tells his real circumstances, is not troubled.—*Portland Tribune.*

**THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS** has made his annual report to Congress. The whole number of applications for patents, during the year 1845 is 1246; the whole number of patents filed, 452.—The number of patents issued in 1845 is 609, including re-issues, additional improvements and designs. Patents that have expired during the same year is 470. The receipts of the office amount to \$87,076 14; of which sum, \$8,233 33 have been repaid on account of applications withdrawn, &c. The expenses of the office, in all, \$31,173 33; leaving a net balance of \$11,680 49 to be credited to the Patent Fund. The whole number of patents issued by the United States for inventions, up to January, 1846, is 14,626. The general business of the office, as well as its receipts, during the past year, has greatly increased over that of any former year.

The Fakir of Ava, who died last week, left \$2,000 in gold, but owned, we are informed, about \$30,000 worth of property, all of which will go to his wife in Cincinnati, whom he had abandoned, and not lived with for twenty years.

## Gambling Scene.

"See!" observed my chatty friend, "there is one of the handsomest, noble spirited young fellows now in Baden. He is losing, and mark the power of the horrid vice in deforming the finest features of his face. Nay, I have seen it, and it can make the most beautiful woman's face look absolutely ugly." This last observation seemed to attract the attention of the young party near us, for one of the young ladies being again solicited to join a new set, exclaimed, with a peculiar energy, "Not for the world! I detest cards, and I will detest them as long as I live, though I had very nearly become fond of them," and, as she spoke, she bestowed a particularly complaisant look upon my little neighbor. The case of the young man alluded to was evidently becoming desperate. With trembling hand, and looks of mingling rage and terror, he was seeking for his last piece, if he had one.—"There is more than shame and remorse in that look, his honor is lost too; he is paying his last part what he owes. Were I that winning neighbor of his I should not like him to see me home to night. I saw an expression that I know from a long observation here. It is even worse than despair, for it augurs danger to others; he will not die though a struggle—perhaps a fearful crime. That unhappy man had married a rich and fashionable woman, already initiated in the fatal vice. She had married for what is called love, but it had not banished the stronger passion. To the woman who then loved him he owed his present ruin, and she, too, was there to witness it. A splendid beauty and reigning toast not long ago, she was still an object of pursuit to the most active and abandoned of his class; a gay Leithartie of sixty, who, long scorned his roasting form, and his conquests were, was indignantly inviting the ruined man's wife to play. She has nothing—See, he offers her gold. Her eye is directed towards him she has ruined; shall she venture; shall she save him at any price; him whom she loves; then, perhaps more fondly, distracted than ever? What a moment! and a decision on which hung impending ruin and death, or disaster. Could she have seen that the card table would have brought her to such a moment, would her soul have abhorred the thought of play; that mere speck which had slowly and gradually assumed the dimensions of a giant. Ah! she rejects the golden bribe; but she puts down a crown piece. It is her last! and she wins—With a forced laugh, not the happy ringing laugh we have just heard, she handed to her husband what she had just won. He arose, approached, and having placed it in her reticule, hurried from the spot. Her eye followed him, she recalled him, and I was so near that I could hear a deep drawn but suppressed sigh that shook her whole frame, as if it came from the inmost recesses of her soul. A small heap of shilling gold lay where she stood; her eye rested on it, there was a large prize to be thrown for in a lottery. With her last gains she bought a ticket. It was soon over. The croupier announced the happy number; it was she that held it in her hand. One unfolded, one gentle folding of the hands towards heaven, and with a look of ecstasy I can never forget, she stretched them forth to receive the prize, and she was gone. A laugh of scorn followed her retreating steps, while a gleam of disappointed rage and malice shot across the features of the wily seducer, whose long pursued prey was thus snatched out of his grasp. *Ainsworth's Magazine.*

## Spring.

We know not who is the author of the following, but it is exquisitely beautiful. "In all climates spring is beautiful. In the South, it is intoxicating, and sets a poet beside himself. The birds begin to sing; they utter a few rapturous notes, and then wait for an answer in the silent woods. Those green coated musicians, the frogs, make a holiday in the neighboring marshes. They, too, belong to the orchestra of Nature, whose vast theatre, is again opened, though the doors have been so long bolted with icicles, and scenery hung with snow and frost-like cobwebs. This is the prelude which announces the rising of the broad green curtain. Already the grass shoots forth. The waters leap with thrilling pulse through the veins of the earth, the sap through the veins of the plants and trees, and the blood through the veins of man. What a thrill of delight in the inverted bowl of some blue flower, sprinkled with golden dust, and breathing fragrance. Or if the heavens are overcast, it is no wild storm of wind and rain, but clouds that melt and fall in showers. One does not wish to sleep, but lies awake to hear the pleasant sound of the dropping rain.

**DIPLOMS.**—You cannot trust some men—they lie so like Sam Slick. Can you trust a dollar for one day only, and you are lucky if you get it in a month. Trust them with goods, and you may never get your pay. One such character, full of words and brass, called on a merchant to purchase a barrel of flour, and begged the favor of a few days credit. It was readily granted to him. In the course of a few weeks the bill was presented; but the man was short and could not pay.

In a few days more he would settle it. The bill was again presented, but with no better success. Month after month passed by, and not a cent was collected. The merchant himself called on the individual. "I can't pay it now," said he. He remonstrated with him—referred to his promise, &c.—but the debtor said he had no conscience. "Well," said the creditor, "I have had trouble enough with this bill—I now present it to you."

"I am very much obliged to you," said the other, as he folded up the bill and placed it in his vest. In this way certain characters sponge their living on others. They owe every body who will trust them, from Hucker's Row to Chay Cove, and they are perfectly independent in their way, and have as little conscience in refusing to pay a bill, as they would in turning a thief from their doors. All poor men are not of this description. An honest man, when he gets trusted and cannot pay, feels under some obligation to his creditor, and when he tells his real circumstances, is not troubled.—*Portland Tribune.*

A fellow out West, who keeps a grocery store closes his shutters in the day-time and burns (and oil) being, as he says, cheaper than daylight.

# Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN  
Friday Morning, March 20, 1846.

## The Mails.

Owing to the present arrangement of the Mails leaving Winchester, our papers intended for Clarke, Loudoun, Fauquier, Hampshire and Page counties, do not reach their destination until early in the ensuing week. To avoid this provoking delay for the future, and to enable us to furnish our friends in those counties with the very earliest intelligence, we have determined to issue our papers in time to be forwarded from here by the mails of Thursday evening, consequently our papers will reach most of the counties above named on Friday morning. Advertisers will confer a favor by sending in their notices on Wednesday evening or Thursday morning.

## Democratic Meeting.

A very large meeting of the Democratic party of Jefferson, convened at the Court-House on Monday last. The object of the meeting was to consider the expediency of presenting candidates for the Legislature. A diversity of opinion seemed to exist as to what course of policy was most proper to pursue, in view of the present harmonious condition of the Whig party. Propositions were offered for the consideration of the meeting by Messrs. O'Bannon, Butcher, Wager, Beller, Washington, Opie and Baylor, but finally the meeting adjourned, without committing itself as to any future action.

## The Canvass in Jefferson.

Though the Democrats as yet, have presented no candidates for the Legislature, the canvass in this County promises to be one of no little interest. The Whig party, notwithstanding their professed abhorrence for office, never fail, when an occasion offers, to find a host who are willing and anxious to serve the people. Of this, however, we do not complain. It may serve to illustrate the fable of the frog—Sport for the Democrats, but death to the Whigs.

In hopes of stilling the troubled waters, a meeting of the Whig party convened at the Court-House on Monday. The Democrats having held their meeting previously, and made no nomination, it was pretty evident that, however much some might desire it, the mass of the Whig party were opposed to a Caucus nomination. And, after considerable debate, in which some feeling was manifested, the following preamble and resolution, offered by Dr. R. S. Blackburn, were adopted:

WHEREAS, from present indications, it appears that the Democratic Party will have no Candidate in the field this spring, and, whereas, there are a number of Whigs who have been brought forward by their several friends, and, whereas, the Whig Party do not wish to stifle the People of Jefferson County in the choice of individuals to represent her true sentiments, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting do forbear making any nomination of Candidates for the present, but in the event of the appearance hereafter of Democratic Candidates in the field during the Canvass, that the Chairman of this meeting be empowered to convene the Whigs of the County, for the purpose of concentrating the votes of the Whig Party on two fit persons as representatives of their views.

So, the course being clear, the following names are now before the people, as Whig candidates for the Legislature from the County of Jefferson:

- WM. B. THOMPSON, ANTHONY KENNEDY,
- ANDREW HUSTON, WM. CHAMBERS,
- J. A. FITZSIMMONS, L. B. WASHINGTON,
- ELIAS S. BLACKBURN.

How many more Candidates will be presented, it is yet too early in the Canvass to conjecture. Those already named, are gentlemen of high standing in the County, for their moral worth and intellectual powers. Who are to be the successful ones, is a subject of much conjecture. So far as we are concerned, equal and exact justice shall be rendered to all.

On Monday, Messrs. Hunter, Fitzsimmons, and Thompson were severally called out by their friends. Mr. Hunter spoke for near an hour, in explanation of certain rumors which had been circulated through the county last spring, when his name was spoken of in connection with the Delegate election.

It was requested to withdraw the name of Mr. JACOB P. A. ENTLER, announced in our last paper as a candidate for the Legislature. We think, however, those who have charged him with being a Democrat, are rather too sensitive. Before the election is over, there are some we wot of, who would have no objection to be considered the "Democratic Candidate" if they could thereby secure Democratic votes.

The result of the New Hampshire elections show that the Whigs and Hale Abolitionists have made a violent struggle to carry the State. They may have succeeded in preventing the choice of Governor by the people—but the election of a Republican Legislature seems probable, which will fill all vacancies with true men. The desperate game of the conspirators was to elect the anti-Texas traitor Hale to the United States Senate. The returns, which are imperfect, however, indicate that they have failed.

WM. MAXWELL, Esq., a distinguished lawyer, and for many years a member of the Senate of Virginia, has taken charge of the Richmond Star, formerly edited by Mr. Pleasant. The name of the paper is changed to the Richmond Republican, and is to be issued daily and semi-weekly.

The Lieutenant Governor of Virginia has appointed Mr. Talliferro P. Shaffner, of Louisville, Kentucky, Commissioner to take depositions, acknowledgments of deeds, &c.

A new Medical College, the Franklin, is announced in Philadelphia, to open next October, with Drs. Goddard, Van Wyck, Clymer, J. B. Biddle, D. H. Tucker, (formerly of this county), Joyes, J. B. Rogers and J. Lerdy, as the Faculty—Dr. Biddle to be Dean.

Wm. M. Blackford, Esq., formerly editor of the Fredericksburg Arena, and more recently, Charge d'Affaires to New Grenada, has purchased an interest in the Lynchburg Virginian, and will assume the editorial duties in a few days.

## The Tariff Sold for Oregon.

One of the weak onslaughts of the Whig press upon the Administration, is the charge, that the Tariff—American industry—protection against pauper labor of Europe, &c.—has been bargained off for Oregon. This was first started in the manufacturing districts, and without reflecting upon the ridiculousness of it, the entire federal press of the country is echoing the complaint. We will let the Brattleboro (Vt.) Democrat dispose of it, which it does with happy grace:

It is with very bad grace, we think, that the opponents of the Administration represent Mr. Polk as buying off England on the Oregon question, by a sacrifice of our manufacturing interests, in the contemplated modifications of the Tariff. With a bad grace, we think, since "the whole of Oregon" is advocated by a large majority of the people; and a majority in Congress which shows to all the world that it is no longer a party measure, but a measure advocated by the wisdom, as well as the greatest number of all parties. With a bad grace too, when it is remembered that said opponents have from the beginning held up the Baltimore Convention as requiring, and Mr. Polk as pledging himself to take a stand for these two measures—Oregon and "an equal tariff"—do these opponents now turn round in the moment their party splits upon the former question, and to cover their discomfiture, charge upon Mr. Polk collusion with Great Britain to sacrifice the interests of the country in the provisions of the tariff. We ask, gentlemen,—if as you have all along represented—motives existed sufficient to move the Baltimore Convention and Mr. Polk to a reduction of duties on imports of foreign manufactures; how can you convict the present administration of carrying out its preconceived plans under any other superadded motive? A whole cannot be lost from its original responsibility by any coincident motive of subsequent occurrence. With a bad grace we think does the opposition seek to represent an administration the enemies of the rights of the country as reckless of its home interests. No man can be patriotic in the one and unpatriotic in the other. Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams—names most venerable and honored in the opposition annals, are with Mr. P. in one or both measures; and whatever may be the result, our opponents, as well as our own party, should have the most implicit confidence in the patriotic feelings and motives of the administration.

## Education Bills.

There was so much miserable tinkering on the subject of Education in our last Legislature, without perfecting any feasible scheme, that we scarce know what was done on this vital and important subject. The Richmond Whig gives the following as the result of the labors of the Legislature: Two school bills were passed—one to amend the present Primary School system, and adding a fund, to be received from the general Government, of from \$50,000 to \$80,000—the other establishing a system of District Free Schools. The latter is to be submitted to the voters at the polls in 1847, upon a demand of one-third of the qualified voters, and to be adopted upon a vote of two-thirds. So that each county will now have a choice of continuing the present Primary School System, (improved,) or of trying that which has been successful in other States.

## Jefferson's Notes on Virginia.

We are glad to observe that the enterprising Editors of that excellent paper in Baltimore, the "Western Continent," intend shortly to put to press a new and fine edition of this valuable book, which is now so rarely to be found. To Virginians, this able exposition, in much improved form, of the natural beauties and advantages of their native State, will prove of great interest—and to citizens of other States it will furnish a rich fund of very agreeable and useful information. The Editors say:

"Our edition will be an exact transcript of the copy kept by its illustrious author, with the emendations and copious additions made by him, from time to time, until his death. It would seem that Mr. Jefferson anticipated the public desire for a new edition, and was thus careful in leaving the materials for a reprint, that would not discredit his high reputation. The copy to which we refer, was presented by T. Jefferson Randolph, Esq., grandson of Mr. Jefferson, to our fellow townsman, J. Spear Smith, President of the Maryland Historical Society, who has undertaken to be its editor. There will be prefixed to it an introduction, by the editor, containing chief notices of the leading points in the life of Mr. Jefferson, & those also in the career of M. Barbé-Marbois, the gentleman for whom the notes were written. It shall have full justice to our hands, and as Baltimore will enjoy the honor of the publication, we will take pride in issuing a volume that shall not deprive her of any portion of it."

## "Pennsylvania News."

We have received a neatly printed paper entitled the PENNSYLVANIA NEWS, published at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, under the editorial direction of G. S. DORLE, Esq., the object of which is, to ferret out the lurking places of runaway slaves in that State and to give information thereof to their owners.

It was the editors design to publish his paper at Harrisburg, Pa., but such was the danger to which his property was exposed on account of the character of the paper, which he was about to publish, that he determined to establish it at Carlisle. This paper will be very useful to Southerners and we commend it earnestly to their notice. It is published at \$1 50, payable in advance.

We extract the following paragraph from the editors prospectus:

"The community here has been under a false impression, regarding the institutions at the South. Many persons at the North obtain a comfortable subsistence by manufacturing scandal. Almost every day, a mere anatomy, a moving mass of bones, gushing from town to town, begging the last penny from the hand of poverty, pretending it is to be appropriated for the benefit of those in bondage; and the more readily to obtain donations they fabricate the most absurd stories about the cruelty inflicted upon southern servants. The slanderous imputations of these pious pilgrims, are exactly the frosty North to become uncomfortably hot upon a question which has not the most remote connection with their affairs. It is not our intention to debate the merits or demerits of Slavery in its present form, however it must be apparent to the dullest capacity, that a negro cannot exist as well without a master as he does when he is provided with one. The relation of master and servant must exist in some form. If the system at the North is best, northern masters enjoy the difference, and those who are employed are not more humanely treated. Our endeavor will be to give information to southern masters concerning their fugitive servants. For this purpose we have made arrangements with four hundred men who live along the Pennsylvania line, and in towns most inhabited by negroes, to furnish us with information regarding those who are thought to be runaways. When any such are seen, they will be described in the columns of our paper. If the master knows his servant by the description, he can communicate the same to us, and we will make an effort to have his servant secured.

We think it will be well for masters to read our paper to their servants, perhaps it would induce them to stay at home. They will certainly be taken back to their masters if they come here.

The fare between Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the Rail Road, is reduced to \$3.

## High Waters.

Considerable damage has been done throughout the country by the recent freshet. On Saturday and Sunday last fears were entertained lest the Rail Road Bridge at Harpers-Ferry should be washed away, but the massive structure proved equal to withstand the raging billows. The Potomac and Shenandoah have both been falling since Monday, and no fears are now entertained of disastrous consequences.

The Georgetown Advocate makes the following remark on Tuesday, as to the rise in the Potomac: There has been a heavy freshet in the Potomac during the last few days, and we hear of some injury done to the canal above, but not sufficient to check a very large arrival of boats, at this town, during and since Saturday.

## Virginia Hotel, Harpers-Ferry.

By reference to advertisement, it will be seen that Mr. JAMES WALLING has again rented the Virginia Hotel, Harpers-Ferry. To those who have heretofore patronized this House whilst under the control of Mr. Walling, it may be needless to say any thing in commendation. We have always found him to be most obliging to his guests, and anxious to minister to their wants. His table is always supplied with the choicest delicacies, and those who are fond of good accommodations, cannot go amiss in giving him a call.

## Smarritan Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F.

This Lodge was opened in Smithfield, on Saturday last, by Grand Master, J. HARRISON KELLY, assisted by members of the Order from Widely Lodge, Caledonia Lodge, Winchester Lodge, and Maffit Lodge.

The following members were duly elected officers of the Lodge, and regularly installed: The Rev. J. J. SUMAN, N. G.; GEORGE LEE STEWART, V. G.; THOMAS LOCK, Treasurer, and BEN. B. WELSH, Secretary.

## New Hat Establishment.

By reference to advertisement, it will be seen Mr. JOHN DONAVIN has removed his Hat Establishment to the building adjoining the store of Mr. J. H. Beard. He has now on hand a fashionable and beautiful assortment of Hats, which he is offering at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mr. D. is one among the most worthy and deserving of our fellow-townsmen, and our citizens should extend towards him that support which he so justly deserves. Let us have then, a practical illustration, of "Encouraging Home Industry."

On our first page will be found No. 5, and the last of a series of essays on Education, &c., by "H." We hope the author of these essays, C. B. HARDING, Esq., will be induced to take up the subject again, as we are assured that they have proved of interest to our readers, and reflected great credit upon the author. In point of style, a gentleman of considerable discernment remarked to us, a day or two ago, that they compared favorably with any productions which have appeared in the public prints, and were he the author, he should be proud of the honor thus conferred.

SHERIFF OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.—On Monday last, Capt. JOHN MOORE was sworn in as Sheriff of Jefferson County, and the following gentlemen as Deputies:—John W. Moore, Benjamin Lucas, Robert Lucas, and Daniel G. Henkle. Wm. H. Griggs was also sworn in as Deputy Sheriff and Jailor.

A Mr. Buddington, Teller in the Canal Bank at New Orleans lately married a negro wife. To comply with the law, he had to swear that he had negro blood in his veins, so he opened his arm and put some of his Dulcinea's blood into it. He received with his wife \$60,000, she being the daughter of one of the wealthiest merchants in the city.

SMALL POX.—The number of deaths from this disease in New York, last week, was 7, in Philadelphia 10, and in Baltimore only 3.

MR. CAMPBELL, M. C., from New York, has offered a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of making the deputy postmasters elective by the people where the office is located. The resolution was adopted.

A NEGRO WOMAN in Kentucky has been delivered of a child with two perfect heads.

INTENTIONS TO MARRY.—Some of the Boston papers are publishing lists of persons intending to marry, under a law of the State, requiring persons about to enter this solemn contract to publish before hand their names and intentions. The Boston Times has a remonstrance against this custom from some of the fair sex, who are quite indignant at the liberties of the law in such a delicate matter.

MARYLAND RAILROAD.—During the present year, thirty miles of the railroad track between Baltimore and Harpers-Ferry, are to be renewed with heavy iron rails of the bridge or T pattern, weighing 51 lbs. to the yard, and corresponding pretty much in other respects with the very substantial rails on the division of the road from Harpers-Ferry to Cumberland. We are gratified to be able to add that the rails about to be laid down, making an aggregate of between 2000 and 3000 tons, will be of Maryland iron, to be furnished in about equal quantities by the Covington Manufacturing Company, (Messrs. Ellicott's works), and the Maryland and New York Iron and Coal Company, whose works are at Mount Savage, near Cumberland.

FROM MEXICO.—Interesting.—The Washington Union of Monday evening last, says:—"News from Vera Cruz dated the 23d ultimo, state that Almonte had resigned the office of minister of war, and Tornell had been appointed his successor."—Lucas Alamán, the editor of the new royalist journal at Mexico, (the Tiempo,) had been compelled by public indignation to fly from the city, his life being in danger, and his paper had been pronounced seditious. Since the royalist party had taken open ground in favor of monarchy, the Mexican people have become much better inclined towards the United States. Upon the whole, our affairs with Mexico were assuming a more hopeful aspect."

FROM TEXAS.—By the steamship Alabama, Capt. Windle, at New Orleans, we have Galveston dates as late as the 4th inst. The election of U. S. Senators took place on the 20th. Only one balloting was had, and the following was the result:—Gen. Rusk received 70 votes, Gen. Houston 69, and 4 were scattered votes. Expresses were immediately dispatched to them with their commissions, and they will doubtless repair to the city of Washington without delay.

J. S. Snyder has been elected Mayor of Galveston by a small majority. His opponents were J. M. Allen, A. Crane, and R. P. Jones.

The Hon. J. Hemphill has been appointed and confirmed as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, and Hon. Abner S. Lipscomb and R. T. Wheeler as Associate Judges.

THE LATE STORM.—The storm of the 2d inst. was most terrific at Old Point Comfort, and did great damage. The government suffered to the amount of \$7,000, and private citizens to \$3,000. A large gun, weighing 7 tons, was dismounted, and the carriage which cost \$600, swept away by the sea.

## Mississippi.

N. G. NORRIS, Esq., formerly of this town, is at present Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives of his adopted State. He was elected by a very decided majority, though his political opinions are at variance with a majority of the House, thus receiving a high compliment to his superior qualifications for the difficult and laborious duties of his office. Mr. N. has prepared a tabular statement showing the residence, occupation, age, &c., of the members of the Legislature, which has received the highest commendation from the papers of Mississippi. The Vicksburg Whig thus refers to his publication:

"The last Jackson Reformer contains a very full tabular view of the legislature of 1846—embracing names, post offices, occupations, native State, politics and age of each Senator and Representative. Also a statement of the taxes and white population of each county in 1846, prepared by N. G. Norris, Esq., Reading Clerk of the House, &c. We take the responsibility of saying, one of the best readers and most efficient and industrious clerks ever engaged in the service of the House; and we congratulate the House upon their selection of such clerks as Messrs. North and Chiles."

## Charges against Members of the U. S. Senate.

Some days since the Editor of the Washington Daily Times made through his paper, the serious charge against several of the members of the Senate, that they had been secretly intriguing with Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister, at his own table, for the purpose of effecting a compromise on the Oregon question, which would be disgraceful to the Senate and the Country.

In the Senate on Thursday last, Mr. Jarnagin brought the matter to the notice of the Senate and on his motion, a resolution was adopted unanimously, to appoint a committee of five to investigate the charges, and Messrs. Jarnagin, Benton, Dickinson, J. M. Clayton and Turney were named by the chair.

The Committee brought in their report on Monday, and acquitted the members of the Senate from the charge preferred against them by the "Times." They state that there was no evidence produced that sustained, in the least degree, the charges preferred. Thereupon, it was recommended that the editors and reporters for the "Times," be expelled from the privileged seats in the Senate.

## Virginia—Her Finances.

The Richmond Enquirer thus refers to the present financial prospect of Virginia: "We should, on Friday last, have called attention to the notice of the State Treasurer, that he was prepared to redeem \$45,676 66 of the public debt. This is a most gratifying evidence of the sound financial condition of Virginia, and is the more to be commended, as some of our sister States have failed to provide any means for the payment of even the interest on their debt. It is with patriotic pride that every Virginian turns to the moral courage to increase the subjects of taxation, and secure the threatened honor and credit of the State. The people sustained the wise and gallant acts of the representatives, and the fair name of Virginia was at once stripped of every cloud of doubt. It was a noble victory, and one whose fruits will exert a salutary influence upon the prosperity of the Old Dominion. May she ever remain in her present sound financial condition, and may she never launch forth into a wild system of expenditure, unequal and unjust in its operation, and which, sooner or later, would bring her credit to the brink of ruin! While there are a few enterprises of general and extended interest, which the State might properly cherish, it is a safe and wise principle, that it should be left to individual exertions and judgment to carry out those works, which the necessities of each section of the State may demand. The honor and faith of Virginia should never be clouded by enterprises of doubtful success."

## GREAT FRESHET—Detention of the Mails.

The first train of cars from the East, under the new arrangement, due at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, did not reach this city until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, having been detained by a great freshet and breaking-up of the ice in the Susquehanna, preventing the passage of the boat at Havre de Grace. The cars that left this city on Sunday evening were also similarly detained on this side of the river. We annex such accounts of the freshet, as have reached us, both in the Schuylkill and Susquehanna:

We received no Harrisburg papers last evening, consequently have but little direct information relative to the damage in that vicinity, which is represented to be very great. The York cars which arrived yesterday afternoon, state that the freshet at Harrisburg was higher than ever before known at that place. The Harrisburg stage bridge and the railroad bridge, which were under repair, are both swept away. The damage done on both sides of the river must be very great.

Tide Water Canal.—The Deer Creek bridge, eight miles from Havre de Grace, has been swept away. A letter from the Supervisor of the Canal, writing to the President in this city, states that it will require several thousand dollars to repair the damages.—Balt. Sun Monday.

RETROCESSION.—The correspondent of the Baltimore American gives the annexed synopsis of the bill reported in the House of Representatives for retroceding Alexandria and that portion of the District south of the Potomac to the State of Virginia:

"The provisions of the bill in brief are, that, with the assent of the people of the town and county of Alexandria, all that portion of the District ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia, shall be ceded back and forever relinquished to the State of Virginia, full and absolute right and jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside therein.

"The laws of the District are to continue over the citizens as heretofore, until Virginia shall provide by law for the extension of her jurisdiction and judicial system over the ceded territory.

"The assent of the people shall be given by vote to the act of cession, and the deed shall be done when a majority of the people vote in favor of it.

"The Government retains its ownership to the Custom House and Post Office in Alexandria, and gives to Virginia the public squares, on which stand the Jail and Court-house."

FROM YUCATAN.—Progress and Confirmation of her Independence.—By the arrival of the barkentine, Walter, Capt. Rankin, from Matanzas, the New York Sun has received files of papers from that place to the 23d ultimo, and from Havana to the 20th. There is, however, nothing of importance in the current news of the Island. By way of Havana, we have received advices from Merida, the capital of Yucatan, to the 8th of February. On the 2d of January, the Department Assembly determined to convocate an extraordinary Congress, at the same time, recalling the members sent by the Department of Mexico. The Manifesto calling this Congress declares that there shall be one representative for every 25,000 inhabitants. The election takes place immediately, and the members to assemble on the 16th of April. The power of this Congress will be to deliberate upon the new situation of Yucatan, and to form such an Administration as they may think most advisable.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At New York, on Tuesday morning, Mrs. Helena Newton, aged 60 years, a resident of the neighboring city of Newark, arrived in that city for the purpose of obtaining medical advice in relation to a disease of the heart with which she was afflicted, and whilst in consultation with the physician she called upon, fell dead at his feet.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF SHIP SUNBEAM AT BOSTON.—The ship Sunbeam arrived at Boston on the morning of Thursday, bringing later intelligence from England than that received by the Liverpool. The intelligence is interesting, as exhibiting the desire in England for peace with the United States, and the earnest hope expressed by nearly all parties for a quiet and peaceful settlement of the Oregon question. It is thought in England that the influence of Mr. Calhoun, and a few others on this side of the Atlantic, is sufficient to preserve friendly relations between the two nations. No later intelligence from the United States than that carried out by the Yorkshire, had been received in England, and the tone of the public mind in that country continued, therefore, in pretty much the same state that it was in when the Cambria and Toronto sailed.

THE FOREIGN CORN MARKETS.—The monthly circular of Messrs. Bode & Co., just published, gives some data with respect to the present state of the foreign corn markets. The French ports are now open at the lowest duty of 7 per cent; and it is anticipated that, with the scarcity of grain in the country, France must buy largely in a few months, and probably outbid all other countries in the markets from which her supplies are to be drawn. In Norway and Sweden serious wants exist. Common barley, for the consumption of these countries, is shipping in the Danish Islands, at 30s. per qr. In the Baltic barley is selling at 25s. 6d. rye at 36s and oats at 20s. per quarter, which is their full value, duty paid in England.—In Holland prices were run up 3s. per quarter on receipt of intelligence of Sir Robert Peel's propositions; and grain of all kinds is high in price, and very firmly held. In Odessa the finest wheats were quoted on the 4th January at 35s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. free on board, and would have brought higher rates but for a scarcity of shipping. Secondary qualities were worth about 34s. Prices, however, have since advanced considerably, and as the stocks, which are not large, are eagerly taken up for the north of Europe, there seems little chance of any great quantity finding its way to Great Britain.

The parsonage of the Methodist Protestant Church at Chestertown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday last. It was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Roby.

The Washington Union of Saturday evening says that the rumor of changes in the Cabinet of President Polk are without the slightest foundation. The Whig press can certainly find something more worthy their attention, than these ridiculous speculations as to changes in the Cabinet.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—As the Western train of cars were coming into Rochester, N. Y., on Saturday last, a farmer, greatly intoxicated, was driving his team along the rails, which he had mistaken for the highway, when the cars drew near; but he having never before seen a locomotive, refused to get out of the way, and both horses, as well as the wagon, were instantly dashed to pieces—the driver miraculously escaping.

HORRIBLE EVENT AND REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—The dreadful occurrence in this city last week—(say the Baltimore Sun.) by which an infant lost its life in the hands of its mother, it will be remembered took place on Thursday afternoon. A similar event also occurred at Louisville Kentucky—as we learn from the papers of that city, at the precise time, a coincidence tragical indeed but truly remarkable. The Louisville Journal, of Friday morning, has the following notice of the occurrence:

"Yesterday afternoon, a German named Joseph Jockel, who resides on Lafayette street, in a fit of insanity and during the absence of his wife, killed his own little son, about three years old, by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor, and then put the body in a tub and hid it under the bed. Jockel attempted to cut his own throat; but was prevented by the neighbors. He cut himself so much, however, as to make him speechless. He was taken to jail. We understand that he has shown symptoms of insanity for several days, and was under the treatment of a physician."

THE CROPS.—The Alexandria (D. C.) Gazette says:—"The growing grain in all this section of country, looks at this time in a very promising condition. We wish for the farmers fine harvests and good prices."

THE PITTSBURGH FIRE STILL BURNING.—A Pittsburg paper of Friday last, states that, strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that the great fire of the 10th of April, 1845, is yet unextinguished, after a lapse of eleven months. In passing by the cellar, west of Mr. Beelin's warehouse, our attention was attracted by smoke passing from the ruins, being the remains of coal, which was in the cellar at the time of the great conflagration. We have lighted our cigar by that fire, nearly every month since April 10.

The Alexandria Gazette announces extensive preparation for the fishing season there. The Alexandrians expect to make a great haul.

The collections at the Custom House during the week were about \$800,000, an amount almost beyond precedent. The arrivals were 209, of which 81 were foreign.—N. Y. Tribune.

A bill to prohibit horse-racing has passed both houses of the New Jersey Legislature. Racing for money, or where there are twenty or more people assembled, is declared to be an offence, and all persons concerned, directly or indirectly, giving notice of it, advertising, &c., to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by \$1000 fine or imprisonment not exceeding a year. The bill waits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

N. P. Willis and daughter have arrived at New York in the ship Prince Albert.

STEAMBOAT CATASTROPHES.—Almost every mail from the South and West, bring accounts of the sinking and burning of steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi.

The Pride of the West, a new boat, on her return to St. Louis from her first trip to New Orleans, struck a snag on the night of the 1st instant, about 12 o'clock, at the mouth of Hat Island, and sank. She struck on the starboard bow, and broke timbers and plank from forty to sixty feet in extent. She was run on a bar, where she now lies in four feet water at her bow, and seven feet at the stern. Her cargo consisted of sugar, coffee, &c., amounting to about two hundred tons.—She was insured for 16,500, and her freight mostly insured also.

At New Orleans, on the 8th inst. a fire broke out in the hull of the steamer Benjamin Franklin. She was up for Cincinnati with a full freight, which was mainly lost, with some of the baggage of the passengers. The boat was scuttled and sunk, and the engine and part of the cargo will be recovered.

The New Orleans Times states that the steamer Lacon, Captain Wallace, coming down the Yazoo river to that city, with a cargo of 1100 bales cotton, struck a snag on the 23th ult., 110 miles below Yazoo City, and immediately sank. The boat will be a total loss, she was insured to the amount of \$2500. 150 bales of the cotton were also lost. The remainder of the cargo will be brought down by the steamer St. Landry.

A foot-race was run at Savannah on Wednesday last by Jackson and Gilderleeve. The latter after running seven miles in forty-two minutes, gave up the contest to Jackson, who continued the race and won the purse, \$300, with great ease, accomplishing the ten miles in fifty-eight minutes and nine seconds.

An idea of the value of some business locations in St. Louis may be inferred from the fact that a lot in that city was leased a few days since for a term of years at \$33 per foot per annum. Several other lots in the same square are under lease for \$21 per foot per annum.

## TO THE VOTERS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Through the partiality of friends, I am before you as a candidate for a seat in the next House of Delegates. I am at present suffering with severe Bronchitis, which so affects my throat as to prevent me from making myself and my cause as well known to you, through the medium of a stump speech, as I should be glad to do. Nevertheless, I shall endeavor to do a little at speech-making, if it be required. In the mean time I avail myself of the aid of my pen and the Printer's art, to bring my cause before the bar of the People's Court.

First, then fellow-citizens, to declare the causes which have induced me to become a candidate, and let me premise by saying that I have never aspired of my own accord, to become a Legislator. I was brought before the people of Harpers-Ferry last Spring by warm friends, who assured me that my fellow-citizens were desirous to give public proof of their approval of the manner in which I had discharged my duties as their Post Master, from which office I had been removed. It was warmly urged to permit my name to come before the precinct meeting—I consented, and was the choice of that meeting on the first ballot, by a considerable majority over all others. Six Delegates were then appointed to attend the County Convention, and were unanimously instructed to vote for me, and to use all honorable efforts to secure my nomination. The Convention met and my name was not brought before it, on the ground that there was a flaw in my pedigree—this may have been true, but I was not sure of it—I however submitted, and purchased another freedom, in regard to which there could be no question, and as the "Pipe Laying" and "Wire-working" machinery has been already set to work, and personal abuse and slander, heaped upon me for the avowed purpose of driving me off the course, I have determined to come before the people in person, and, fellow-citizens, I shall be ready to submit to any decision which you may think proper to make. It is urged against me that I am "too small a man" to go to the Legislature. True, fellow-citizens, it takes but a small piece of cloth to furnish me a Coat, and when you select your Delegates by weight, I shall not be a candidate, rest assured; and now for my opinions:

I am a straight out City Whig; I am an advocate for a Convention on the White basis, to amend the Constitution;

For the extension of the blessings of Education, so that the light of Knowledge may illumine the poor man's cottage as well as the rich man's palace;

For the abolition of imprisonment for debt;

For the extension of the Right of Suffrage; For the election of the Governor and other public officers by the people, instead of the Legislature;

I go for the best interests of the people of Western Virginia, and particularly of our own county; And I am utterly opposed to every species of "Pipe Laying," "Wire-Working" and "Scheming," and will have nothing to do with any thing of that sort. I come openly before you, fellow-citizens, and openly solicit your support. I am connected with no other Candidate, or "Citizens" but am a Harpers-Ferry man as regards precinct feeling. I stand alone and on my own merit.

It may be, fellow citizens, that I shall not have the pleasure of seeing and shaking hands with all of you, but believe me, I have as much real regard for my fellow-citizens as those who do shake hands, be it ever so pressing or smothering! I shall say nothing against any other candidate, the course of my declining, though much has been already said against me, and more no doubt, will be, by one particular aspirant, who has come out, as he himself proclaims, for the express purpose of "hanging Jimmy Fitzsimmons' hide on the fence;" but fellow-citizens, you are the Tanners in this case, and not this new and "dignified" hand at the skin-dressing business, and when you want my "hide" for your embellishment, you may have it cheerfully, I shall not reply to personal slanders from what quarter they may nor will I indulge in it myself. Fair sailing is all I ask of the other candidates, and whatever be the result, I shall be content.

In conclusion, Harpers-Ferry is fully entitled to one of the Delegates this Spring; but you, fellow-citizens, have the right, beyond question, to make your own choice—to vote for whom you please; and if you cannot conscientiously vote for me, I shall not be displeased or "fall out" with you; but if you can vote for me, of course it will be more agreeable to



I'VE BEEN THINKING.  
I've been thinking, I've been thinking,  
When a curious world was in  
Men are sleeping, eating, drinking,  
Just as they always have done—  
Beams are shining, and rain is raining,  
Muses are writing night and day—  
Boys are sporting, girls are frizzling,  
Grandmas are fidgeting away.  
Tom is crying, Mary is singing;  
John is laughing merrily;  
Dust is flying, and bells are ringing,  
These have music sure for me;  
Peasants toiling, rich men riding,  
Staring with a look of surprise,  
Rogues through every crowd are gliding,  
Zounds, what a queer world is this!  
Marrying, some in marriage given!  
Others like the world of old;  
All but me, are feasting, living—  
Would that wives were to be sold!  
Others have their dears in plenty,  
And their bosoms heave with love,  
"I've had chances, minutes, twenty—  
But I dared not do improve."  
Brokers shaving, Sheriff's dunning,  
Politicians pulling your sleeve,  
Priests scolding, wives are punning—  
I'm trying to keep my feet;  
Preachers warning, Misses ranting,  
Barcoths too, have doctors ranting,  
You'd a winking, and a lovely galling,  
What a deuced fool I am!  
Lawyers putting, clients listening,  
Doctors prating of their skill,  
Patients groaning, school-boys whistling,  
Serving all one's will,  
Fellows of science telling,  
Millions of pretty things,  
Doctors stroll with boom swelling,  
Meaning what the nation thinks.  
Clouds are lowering, tempests howling,  
Friends are flying, nations are glad,  
Children screaming, mistresses scolding,  
Merry bosoms now are sad.  
Frogs! they are croaking,  
All is gay as it has been,  
Subsides shine, the girls—O never,  
What a curious world we're in!

**Variety.**  
DEATH OF A SPORTING CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. Hardy M. Cryer, of Sumner county, Tenn., died on the 8th ult. He was buried with full Masonic honor. The deceased was a good man, but very eccentric. He is well known in the West for his connection with blooded horses, about which he wrote much and well. In England he would have been a keen sporting parson, fond of fox-hunting and race horses. He enjoyed a reputation for benevolence and uprightness, and possessed a vast variety of curious information, professional and miscellaneous. A friend tells a characteristic anecdote of the parson, which is worthy of mention. He owned a fine race horse in conjunction with a celebrated and successful turfman and trainer, and when the fact was made known to his parishioners, they made inquiry as to its truth, and the charge was brought home to him. At a meeting of the elders, the reverend gentleman was called before them to exculpate himself from the heinous offence of running a horse in a race. Feeling that it would be idle to put his defence upon the rational ground of the morality and utility of racing—a defence which he was very competent to make with ingenuity and force—he made up his mind to "confess and avoid," as the lawyer says. Accordingly he addressed them thus: "It's true, gentlemen, Tom Watson and I do own *Jack Creach* together—and he's not a bad horse either—when she starts he wins.—Old man Watson trains and runs him at his own expense—I get half his winnings, because I allow my half of the horse to run when Col. Tom's half goes. If you will provide a way for my half to remain in the stable during the race, I am perfectly willing to retire from the turf." Whether the elders were convinced by this logic, or were mollified by his having named the horse after Rev. Jacob Creach, a celebrated preacher, we know not, but he was dismissed from the charge.  
QUALIFICATIONS OF AN EDITOR.—A recent convention of the editors and printing craft of Wisconsin, met for the purpose of general information connected with the craft, a committee was appointed to enquire into the best qualifications of an editor. We think they are not entirely original; nevertheless, after making an extended report upon matters and things in general, they sum up their report in the following eloquent strain: "He must possess the constitution of a saw-mill, obstinacy of a mule, the independence of a wood-sawer, endurance of a standing anaconda, impudence of a beggar, spunk of a chicken-cock, pertinacity of a hog, he must be as imperious as a crocodile, have the pluck of a starving hyena, must light upon his opponents like a hawk upon a chicken, must always pray for folks to die, so he can get some news for old women, must hope for the cars of every railroad to meet or run off the track, and kill some hundreds every day, be in favor of war, and tell every body it is just at hand, multiply every accident by 10 in his paper, and if he be a partisan he must be on one side, like a grist mill, swear roundly that every thing he says is true, contend at all hazards, that his party is perfect, and make the world believe it is in the fullness of sanctification; must move straight forward like an eel bound upstream, must be able to make the crooked straight and the straight crooked, and to go either way himself if need be, must vex every body at the same time—in fine he must be a regular wolfer in a screamer, the Devil and all; like horse half alligator, and the balance snapping turtle.

A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator gives the following remedy for preventing the ravages of red ants, which are troublesome insects when domesticated:  
"He made a thick mark, with Chalk, about an inch wide around the article or vessel to be protected from the ants at any convenient distance from the bottom of the vessel, and he found they would not attempt to pass over it. I watched their motions for some time. They crawled as busily as ever up as far as the chalk, where they seemed to get very much excited, but not one of them attempted to pass over. I had tried the above remedy for over a month without a single failure.

A New Device.—The Sangamon Journal, published at Springfield, Ill., states on authority of a letter from Oregon, that the Clerks of the Hudson's Bay Company at Forts Hall and Boise, are engaged in deterring the American emigrants who reach those places, from proceeding on to Oregon; and in persuading them to change their route to California, by representation of the dangers of the journey and poverty of the soil in the former country, and the advantages in roads, climate and fertility of the latter.

DR. WHITE, the sub-agent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, while in Washington last week, was made an Odd Fellow, and has received all the degrees. He says that he intends to erect the standard of "Friendship, Love and Truth" at the Willametta.

MODEST PETITIONS.—Recently in the Massachusetts Legislature, Mr. Wilson presented a petition signed by Francis Jackson, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and upwards of 200 others, setting forth that, in consequence of the admission of Texas to the Union, and the consequent of the danger to the Massachusetts members of Congress ought to return home immediately, and that the people of Massachusetts ought to retire from the Union, and form an independent government for themselves, or in connection with such other States as may join them.  
FROST BITTEN.—A correspondent has sent us the following recipe for frost-bitten feet. "Dissolve half a pound of alum in a gallon of water, and soak the hands or feet before going to bed for ten or fifteen minutes. I had one of my hands frost-bitten, and tried various remedies, expending five or six dollars trying to obtain a cure; but all to no purpose until I tried the above. In my case I dissolved about three ounces of alum in a quart of warm water, (keeping it pretty warm) soaked my hands three or four nights, when a cure was effected. The expense was two or three cents."

**PROFESSIONAL.**  
**LAWSON BOTS,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
Charleston, Jefferson County, Virginia,  
March 13, 1846—2m.  
**GEORGE W. BRADFIELD,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
Staithersville, Loudoun County, Virginia,  
Will practice in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Loudoun, Clarke, Jefferson, &c. March 6, 1846.

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

**A CARD.**  
**WM. LUCAS & BENJ. F. WASHINGTON**  
HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, will attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick, and Clarke.  
Office the same as heretofore occupied by Lucas & Bedinger.  
Charleston, Aug. 15, 1845—4f.

The Senior Partner in the above Card would say to his friends and to the public generally, that he has again resumed, with renewed zeal, the practice of his profession, which the duties of public life, for the last few years, have compelled him to neglect. To all, then, who would entrust their business to his charge, he deems it only necessary for him to say, that he is again prepared, as heretofore, with all his energy, to do battle in their cause, and to protect, with all his ability, the rights and interests of his clients. He can generally be found, when not elsewhere professionally engaged, at his office in Charleston.  
August 29, 1845—4f.

**A CARD.**  
**MISS CAROLINE W. TRUMBULL**  
HAS opened a FEMALE SCHOOL in the day 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 minds 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.  
Mrs. 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.  
Charleston, March 6, 1846.

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

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

**UNITED STATES HOTEL,**  
SHEPHERDSTOWN, VIRGINIA.  
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has leased and just newly fitted up the Brick House on main street, Shepherdstown, on the corner opposite Entier's Hotel, as one of public entertainment. From his friends in Jefferson and the neighboring counties, he would ask a call, as it shall be his constant aim to render his house in every respect comfortable and agreeable to visitors and boarders. Terms moderate, and made to suit the times.  
The BAR shall at all times be supplied with the choicest liquors, for the accommodation of the public.  
ELY CONLEY.  
Shepherdstown, July 18, 1845—4f.

**MARBLE.**  
THERE is now in the care of George W. Sappington, Esq., in Charleston, Va., a finished assortment of  
**White Marble Tomb-Stones.**  
(Letting neatly executed at short notice.) Persons desirous of purchasing those last emblems of affection, will do well to examine these before they buy elsewhere. Mr. Sappington, who has consented to act as Agent, will take pleasure in showing these Tomb-Stones to persons desiring to see them, whether they wish to buy or not, call as it may be. Monuments, Columns and Plain Tomb Slabs, or any work in the Stone Cutting line furnished at short notice.  
WM. LOUGHRIDGE,  
Leitersburg, Washington County, Md.,  
March 6, 1846—4f.

**FALL AND WINTER WORK.**  
WE call the attention of our customers and the public to our large stock of **COARSE BOOTS AND SHOES**, now on hand. We are also prepared to furnish the following descriptions of work at the shortest notice, promptly:  
Men's and Boy's double and treble soled fine and coarse Boots;  
Do do do do do do Shoes;  
Ladies' Gaiters, Walking Shoes, Jeffersons, Slippers, &c.;  
Misses and Children's Shoes of every variety.  
We are offering the above work cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Corn, Hides and Skins, Pork, Beef, &c. We invite a call before purchasing elsewhere.  
J. M. DANIEL & CO.  
Sept. 13, 1845—4f.

**Headache Remedy,**  
**FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE.**  
THIS distressing complaint may be cured by using one bottle of **Simpson's Sick Headache Remedy**, which has cured thousands of the worst cases. Persons after suffering weeks with this deathlike sickness, will buy a bottle of this remedy, and be cured, and then complain of their folly in not buying it before. People are expected to use the whole bottle, not use it two or three times and then complain that they are not cured. A bottle will cure them.  
Sold wholesale and retail by **CONSTOCK CO.**, 21 Cortland street, New York, and by **J. H. BEARD & Co.**, Charleston, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.  
Jan. 17, 1846.  
**Some Price or Other.**  
THE undersigned offer a large quantity of their Winter Stock of Goods—they will be sold at some price or other. We deem it unnecessary to enumerate the articles, but will say that bargains can and will be sold.  
Feb. 13. GIBSON & HARRIS.

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

**Cash for Negroes.**  
THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and likely. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give him a call before selling, as he will pay the very highest cash prices.  
He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charleston.  
All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to.  
WILLIAM CROW.  
Charleston, Dec. 5, 1845.

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

**"The Whole of Oregon or None!"**  
WHILE some of my neighbors would pursue a temporizing policy, either as regards the rights of the Union, the claims of their Customers, or the wants of the Farmer, I am for a bold strike, and a "masterly" activity in discharging my duty to all who have, or may patronize me for the future. Yet, whilst others may beat plowshares into swords and spears, my *bellos* blows its pipe of peace, and will be content, give us aid in the manufacture of the more peaceful implements of the husbandman, so necessary in his tilling the soil.  
Therefore, all who may wish any article in the BLACKSMITHING LINE, may rest assured that it will be done in the very best manner, and on merely living terms. As to HORSE-SHOEING, I am willing to turn a hand with any son of Vulcan, here or elsewhere. And from my experience in this branch of business, I hope to be able to give the liberal encouragement heretofore extended.  
Thankful to all my customers for the support of past years, I hope by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a continuance of their favors.  
HIRAM O'BANNON.  
Feb. 20, 1846—4f. [E. P. copy.]

**The Farmer's Friend.**  
THE undersigned begs leave to return his thanks to those old and tried friends who have so long patronized the shop at present under his management, and would say to them, that for the future, it shall have more claims than ever for their support. As to his work, it has stood the test heretofore, and it cannot now fall in the future, be beat, for durability, price or neatness.—Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Ploughs, Harrows, and in short, every thing belonging to his line, shall be made or repaired, to order, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.  
Timber, and all kinds of Country Produce, will be taken in exchange for work at cash prices.  
ALFRED O'BANNON.  
Feb. 20, 1846—4f. [E. P. copy.]

**Virginia, to wit:**  
At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, for the month of March, in the year 1846:  
Annulla Davis, Garland M. Davis, Administrator of Leonard Y. Davis, deceased, John Humphreys, Executor of Joseph W. Davis, deceased, and Sarah M. Davis, Administrator of William R. Davis, deceased, and the said Garland M. Davis, as Administrator of Thomas W. Davis, deceased, and the said Garland M. Davis as Administrator of Samuel Y. Davis, deceased, and the said Garland M. Davis, as Administrator of Clementine H. Davis, deceased, and the said Garland M. Davis as Administrator of Nancy Y. Buckmaster, deceased.  
P. R. TRES, AGAINST  
Zachariah H. Worthington, Executor of William Worthington, deceased, John Humphreys and Mary his wife, Achsah Davis, widow of Leonard Y. Davis, deceased, Nancy W. Davis, Mary Ann Davis, Eleanor Davis, Susan W. Davis, Achsah C. Davis, William W. Davis, Joseph W. Davis, Henry G. Davis, and James Davis, Garland M. Davis, Minor Heirs, and Sarah his wife, Samuel A. Buckmaster, James H. Dutton and Elizabeth his wife, Daniel Warner and Juliet his wife, Lucy Worthington, Nicholas A. Randall and Mary his wife, Clotworthy Burney and Harriet his wife, Catherine L. Davis, wife of said William W. Davis, Henry A. Cox and Susan his wife, Julia A. Worthington, Eliza A. Worthington, Eliza Galtier, widow of Henry A. Worthington, Robert G. Russell and Stephen his wife, Joshua Oving and Ellen his wife, Joseph, Charles, Reuben and Thomas Worthington, Tighman Hillary and Ann his wife, the said Zachariah H. Worthington in his own right, and Edward Colston, Sheriff of Berkeley County, Committee Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Joseph Wilson, deceased.  
DEFEASANTS,  
IN CHANCERY.  
THE Defendants, Zachariah H. Worthington, William W. Davis and Catherine L. his wife, Samuel A. Buckmaster, James H. Dutton and Elizabeth his wife, Daniel Warner and Juliet his wife, Lucy Worthington, Nicholas A. Randall and Mary his wife, Clotworthy Burney and Harriet his wife, Henry A. Cox and Susan his wife, Julia A. Worthington, Eliza A. Worthington, Eliza Galtier, widow of Henry A. Worthington, Robert G. Russell and Stephen his wife, Joshua Oving and Ellen his wife, Joseph, Charles, Reuben and Thomas Worthington, Tighman Hillary and Ann his wife, the said Zachariah H. Worthington in his own right, and Edward Colston, Sheriff of Berkeley County, Committee Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Joseph Wilson, deceased, DEFEASANTS,  
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