

# THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON

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

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## SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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## Banks in the United States.

The following is a statement of the circulation and deposits, or of the whole of the current credits of the banks from 1830 to 1845:

Year	Circulation	Deposits	Total
1830	61,323,896	55,559,928	116,883,824
1831	94,839,570	75,666,966	170,506,536
1832	133,029,455	103,081,365	236,110,820
1833	140,201,083	115,104,410	255,305,493
1834	149,185,890	127,397,185	276,583,075
1835	116,132,910	84,961,184	201,094,094
1836	133,170,925	90,840,141	224,011,066
1837	116,570,790	76,573,538	193,144,328
1838	107,930,314	61,890,101	169,820,415
1839	83,734,011	62,408,870	146,142,881
1840	53,562,638	56,163,633	109,726,271
1841	75,167,616	84,550,785	159,718,401
1842	89,508,711	89,020,646	178,529,357

## OUR COUNTRY.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.  
NUMBER IV.  
Mr. Editor:—In presenting myself again before you, I must claim your indulgence, whilst I point to a few of the defects of our primary school system. I am under a deep and solemn conviction, that the failure of our system of education has its origin, in many instances, in the want of suitable instructors, and unless this evil be removed, all our efforts will be vain. It is in vain for us to shut our eyes to the fact, that (with some honorable exceptions) those to whom the formation of the intellectual and moral character of the youth of our country are committed, are utterly incompetent to the duties required by their engagements. The bounty of the State has been unprofitably expended in the primary schools, because the school commissioner, however disposed to do his duty to the poor, was compelled to patronize the nearest schools, without reference to their merits; and thus, too often, more ignorant and immoral men, whose opinions and advice would be deemed utterly worthless about any of the ordinary concerns of life, are permitted to have the first and most lasting influence on the youth of our land—our jewels and our hopes. We should educate teachers, who, born and brought up amongst us, have our feelings, admire our institutions, and whose love to their father-land will stimulate them to vigorous efforts to improve its condition, and to beautify the land of their nativity. We must open to the middle classes the door to distinction, by education and mental development; and infuse the sentiment, that though an humble workman in the vestibule of the temple, by vigorous efforts, they may obtain high places in the sanctuary. And this will inspire every one who enjoys the blessings of education, to press forward with unblanching eye to the height which blazes on "The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar."

all its infirmities, has been cheerful and useful—drawing from the mind pleasures which the withering hand of time has not blighted, and whose sun goes down amid the varied and immutable tints which those impressions have given to its atmosphere. If, sir, there be any being under heaven, who demands our sympathy, it is he who, with the evidence upon him of the destructive power of time—a living emblem of decay—feels that he has no intellectual stores; but his inactive mind, stupified and tenanted by ignorance, affords no alleviation to the infirmities incident to such a condition. The mind of such a man—waste, uncultivated and barren, compared with a mind richly stored with the fruits of literature and reflection, is as the homely piece of unsightly canvass, compared with the same material, glowing with magic tints and touching beauties, and embodying the immortal conceptions of the painter. A glance at but the outlines of such a life, cannot fail to enkindle the most glowing desires. It is a moral landscape, presenting successive ranges of the most enchanting scenery. Its darkest aspects are rich in fascination, when compared with the barren wastes, which neglected and uncultivated lives exhibit. Then when the bright hues which float in the atmosphere of life's morning, have faded away, and given place to the gray of its twilight, will the mild tints of intellectual attainments beam with a mild and delightful radiance. Then can the cultivated mind look in upon itself and find in its ample stores a solace for that heartless sympathy with which the world are wont to regard his infirmities. The life of the unlettered man has been beautifully compared to the mariner, who will dash to the rude encounter of the elements without rudder, chart, or compass—the land soon recedes from his view, leaving visible but the hollow heavens and the sea's trackless surface—soon the bright skies are shrouded in the aspect of the storm, and the heaving of the waters, and the lashing of the waves, announce the approach of the tempest. What then—the storm subsides, and the shattered fragments of a wreck, floating on the water's now peaceful bosom, presents to the eye of the passing mariner, the evidences of a fearful ruin.

## THE DEATH SONG.

Are the roses all faded, that thus you should wear  
A wreath from the dark yew-tree in your hair?  
Are the violets withered, that funeral green  
Should thus 'mid your long golden tresses be seen?  
Come, maiden, the evening's last crimson has dyed,  
With the hues of its blushes, the pearls at your side;  
And wreath'd flowers like summer's are bright in each fold  
Of the white robe whose border is leav'd with gold.  
Oh father, my father, now urge me no more;  
No nosegay of mine will be light on the floor.  
The shroud, cold and white, is the robe I shall wear—  
Now look on my face, is not death within there?  
It came in the night wind, it came in the hour,  
When the planet shined forth and the spirit has power:  
I wish I had seen 'till that funeral torch were lit,  
I knew 'twas the death song, I knew 'twas my own.  
I am weeping, but not for this summons; my tears  
They fall for your lonely, your desolate years:  
I see the old hearth, but its gladness is gone;  
I see the green forest, you walk there alone.  
By the side of my sister they'll hang up the lute,  
And unless the wind be soft, I shall be mute.  
Our vault will be open'd with torch-light and song;  
We must part there, my father, we part not for long.

## Woman and Dancing.

The following humorous dialogue is taken we believe, from one of the novels of Dr. Lever, the author of "Tom Burke of Ours."  
"I believe a woman would do a great deal for a dance," said Dr. Grouling, "they are immensely fond of all that sort of thing. I remember once in my life, I used to get up with one who used to be a great favorite in the provincial town where I lived, and she was invited to a ball there, and confided to me she had no stockings to appear in, and without them, her presence at the ball was out of the question."  
"That was a hint for you to buy the stockings," said Dick.  
"No you're out," said Grouling, "she knew that I was as poor as herself, but though she could not rely on my purse, she had every confidence in my taste and judgment, and consulted me on the plan she had adopted for going to the ball in proper twigs—now what do you think it was?"  
"To go there in cotton, I suppose," returned Dick.  
"Out again sir; you'd never guess it, and only a woman could have hit on the expedient. It was the fashion in those days for ladies in full dress to wear pink stockings, and she proposed painting her legs."  
"Faint, sir, and she relied on me for telling her if the cheat was successful."  
"And what was it?" asked Durly.  
"Don't be in a hurry, Tom," said the doctor. "I complied on one condition, viz: that I should be the painter."  
"Oh you old rascal," said Dick.  
"A capital bargain," said Tom.  
"But not a safe covenant," added the old attorney.  
"Don't interrupt me gentlemen," said the doctor. "I got some rose pink accordingly, and I dyed all the hosiery in Nottingham to make a tighter fit than I did on little Jenny, and a prettier pair of stockings I never saw."  
"And she went to the ball," said Dick.  
"She did."  
"And the trick succeeded," answered Tom Durly.  
"So completely, that several ladies asked her to recommend her dye to them. So you see what a woman will do to go to a dance. Poor little Jenny—she was a merry minx. By the by, she boxed my ears that night for a joke I made about the stockings. Jenny, said I, for fear your stockings should fall down when you are dancing had'n't you better let me paint a pair of garters on them?"

## General Intelligence.

**THE "ORIGINAL ETHIOPIANS."**—We perceive by an advertisement in the London News of the 21st ult., that Messrs. Gernon, Stanwood, Harrington, Pellham and White, the celebrated band of Ethiopian Serenaders, who have so often appeared in Baltimore, were to give their first concert in London on the 21st ult., at Hanover Square Rooms. Admittance 2s.—Reserva seats 1s.—Their advertisement is addressed to the "nobility, gentry, and the public," and they state they have had the honor of appearing, by special invitation, at the private mansion of the President of the United States, in presence of his Cabinet, Foreign Ministers, &c.—*Balt. Sun.*

**FINE WEATHER SOUTH.**—The Wilmington (N. C.) Chronicle of Wednesday, says: "Spring is fast opening upon us. The trees are putting out their foliage, flowers in gardens (several kinds) are in bloom, and every thing betokens that the reign of winter is closing rapidly."

**GAMBLERS.**—It is estimated by the Delta that there are now in New Orleans, at least 300 professional blacklegs, the chief portion of whom board at the fashionable hotels.

**SENATORS.**—The Indiana Editorial convention have resolved to exclude personalities and avoid offensive language.

**BEARER OF DESPATCHES.**—Among the passengers in the Cambria, were Mr. Bache, bearer of despatches from Mr. McLane to Mr. Buchanan; Mr. Crampton, son of Sir Phillip Crampton, the Secretary of Legation to Washington, bearer of despatches from the English Government to Mr. Pakenham.

**A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.**—James R. Snowden, Esq., State treasurer of Pennsylvania, announces the receipt from an anonymous source of two hundred and fifty dollars, which the writer states to be due to the State for taxes on certain property which descended many years ago to collateral heirs.

The President has transmitted to Congress a report from Mr. Patterson, the director of the mine, which states that the transaction for the year, at the three mines in operation, amounted to \$5,668,593, comprising \$3,756,447 in gold, \$1,873,200 in silver, and \$830,446 in copper coins.

**SHOT.**—We learn from the Boonsboro' Odd Fellow that, on Thursday last, the 19th inst., a son of Mr. Samuel Claggett, of Pleasant Valley, Washington county, Md., aged about nineteen years, was handling a gun, when it was accidentally discharged, lodging a part of the shot in his side, hand and arm, injuring him severely.

MARYLAND has expended, according to the report of the State Treasurer, the sum of \$147,950 in transporting free people of color to Liberia.

The Norfolk Beacon contains an account of the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Pioneer, bound up the Roanoke River, on Monday last.—The boat was wrecked, and the boiler burst into fragments. The engineers, firemen and one deck hand thrown into the woods from 75 to 100 feet. No lives lost, but all hands badly burnt.

**JOHN JACOB ASTOR.**—The following is given as the estimate of Mr. Astor's immense wealth, in a book of the "Rich Men of New York." It says, "that those knowing his affairs best, place it at \$30,000,000, and some as high even as \$50,000,000. His income, on a moderate estimate, must be \$3,000,000 a year, or 166,000 a month, which is about \$41,500 a week, \$5,760 a day, \$240 an hour, and \$4 a minute. Mr. Astor has made a donation of \$350,000 for a library in New York, the interest of which is to purchase books, and in erection of a building."

**SINGULAR.**—The late Lieut. Henry of the U. S. Navy, whose death we have announced had, three weeks prior to his death, a presentiment that he would be called hence on his birth day, and on that made it known to his mother, who, tried in vain to drive the idea from his mind. On Wednesday morning last she said to him, "Well, John, this is your birth day, and you are still in the land of the living." "Yes," he replied, "but before it is over I shall be numbered with the dead."—This remark proved to be prophetic, for during the evening of the same day, he calmly breathed his last while seated on a chair before the fire in his chamber.

**EARLY POTATOES.**—One word on a mode of planting potatoes. For very early crops I cut off the crown of the potato; these I put in boxes at this time of year, with earth about as deep as we commonly plant them. I eat the other parts of my potatoes. These crowns put out roots, begin to vegetate, and as soon as I can set them out in open air, I do so, and have potatoes from them for my table by the middle of June, nearly one month earlier than common.—*Farmer of Mechanics.*

**A PETRIED FOREST.**—A writer in the Bombay Times describes a petrified forest in Egypt, which must be one of the greatest curiosities of the day, both in a geological and picturesque point of view. It is near Cairo, and as the traveller passes out of the city and by the tomb of the Caliph, he proceeds on a sandy, across the road leading to the desert of Suez, and after having gone on ten miles up a low, barren valley, covered with sand, gravel and sea shells, fresh as if they had been left by the tide of yesterday, he finds himself surrounded by the fragments of a prostrate forest of trees, from a half a foot to three feet in thickness, lying scattered through the valley as far as the eye can reach, all converted into stone, and which, when struck by the hoofs of horses, ring like cast-iron. The scene is described as peculiarly singular, but retaining all its peculiarities, the roots and rudiments of the branches being in many cases perfect, with the worm holes under the bark, and the delicate sap vessels entire, and clearly observable. The masses are so thickly strewed that it is difficult to tread way through them, and all so thoroughly solidified as to be susceptible of a high polish.

If thou hast wit and learning, get modesty added.

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It is, that greatness and distinction are the results of moral and mental efforts, and the determination to be great, that it requires but the sustained exercise of the will, the concentration of the moral energy of man to elevate him, to any point which he may choose to attain.

We must elevate the standing and qualifications of our teachers, and remove the opprobrium under which school teaching has labored for many years. Sir, the profession of school teaching has been, unfortunately for us regarded as rather a low and obscure calling; and once fix this stigma upon it, and with so many fields in which talent is rewarded in our country, distinction would be sought in one in which the aspirant felt conscious that he, of necessity, encountered such a difficulty at the start. Many men have thus been driven into avocations to them utterly unprofitable, rather than be recognized as a school-master, forgetting that to instruct youth, and enlighten ignorance, has been, in all ages, the favorite employment of the philosopher and the sage. This, sir, should be altered. The Academies, both military and those incorporated over the State, should receive a portion of the public bounty, which should be raised by taxing her citizens, and they should educate young men free of expense, who shall teach in our schools and academies. We should establish in each county, with the consent of a majority of its tax payers, free schools for common education; and rely for the support of these schools upon the quota of the present school fund, and upon such additional contributions as may be necessary, to be made up of county and State taxes united in given proportions. By supporting these schools by a general fund—making them free from any charge for tuition, you at once destroy those designations of indigence and charity which prevent many poor persons from sending their children, and which have kept so many thousands in ignorance. You single out the poor as alone entitled to aid, thus putting an odious mark upon them, calculated to mortify and humble them—telling them that the literary fund is an exclusive pauper fund.—Some of the poor disdain to be considered paupers and refuse the aid tendered them. By the free school system, you bring the rich and the poor of our people into a more intimate connexion with each other—diffuse a kinder and healthier sympathy throughout the whole of society, and discourage, in the very embryo, all youthful tendencies to exclusiveness and caste.

I have, sir, with some pains and labor, consulted the best authors, both living and dead; and the testimony of all is, that the country which has made no effort, to educate teachers, has done nothing for popular education. And sir, I would urge upon the people of our State this important truth, by every consideration drawn from our patriotism and philanthropy, as we regard the happiness of the children of our State, or desire the glory of our country, and as we would dispel ignorance and banish crime. The entire want of moral qualifications, among many of our teachers, is an appalling evil. If their intellectual attainments were ever so great, it would afford no compensation for this deficiency. Knowledge, without morality, never improved the condition of any society. Virtue and morality might as well rear its edifice upon the uncared-for of Vesuvius, as to seek an enduring habitation among a people ignorant or depraved. In order to prevent this, we must see that the infusion of knowledge is accompanied by the infusion of sound principles. Without this, Mr. Editor, how can any system succeed? Your Apothecary shops may be stored with infallible remedies for disease, and yet the pestilence may walk abroad, and slay all before it, if the physician be wanting to make the application. All the wealth, sir, of the Indies, lavished on the primary schools, would be utterly wasted, if the qualified instructor is wanting; and a moral and intellectual darkness would curtain the fairest and most brilliant prospects in darkness, deep and tangible as that of Egypt. A high sense of moral principle and political integrity is the palladium of our republic. It is the centre of our confederative system, the source of heat and gravitation in our political creation. Morality as in a free government, what the principle of eternal justice is in the government of God. Remove this first law of heaven—

## The Elevation of the Working Classes.

It is hardly necessary to state that by 'working classes,' we mean those who are engaged in some of the various kinds of manual labor. Mental labor is as arduous as any species of manual exertion, and those thus employed, often envy the farmer his keen appetite, his sound and refreshing sleep, his freedom of disease, and exemption from harassing cares. But he generally tries to solace himself with the reflection that he is one round higher upon the ladder of life. But our countrymen, who depend not upon the kind of labor by which they obtain a support. The 'sweat of his brow,' by which a man earns his bread may be produced at the anvil or at the bar, at the plough or in the pulpit, or the judges' bench, or the bench of the shoemaker; in physicking the sick, or shaving and shearing the well—with us it makes no difference. The fact that a man is engaged in one employment rather than another, neither raises or lowers him in our estimation.—Neither do we care a straw whether he is worth a million of dollars, or only a Waterbury cent; whether he rides in a coach or warbles behind a wheelbarrow, whether his coat is made of ten dollar broadcloth, or his back has never known the company of a coat at all. If he lives in a splendid palace, he at that account is no better or worse than the man who lives for a shilling a week, in a room in that part of some rickety building "nearest the sky."

But virtue and intelligence command our highest respect and esteem, wherever we find them.—We love and prize, and instinctively pay homage to virtue and genius. What is it that raises man above the brutes? It is evidently his superior mental endowments. If there is any natural aristocracy, it is the aristocracy of mind. This is the distinction made by the God of nature. But the 'cod fish aristocracy' of birth, wealth, caste, employment—is a contemptible invention of men who are made after a very small pattern. This peacock aristocracy we detest and despise. It is one of the two elements of greatness, let those who are engaged in manual labor appropriate to themselves a large share. Let them cultivate with assiduity the head and the heart. In virtue we think we can safely say they are second to none; and their intelligence is far greater than that of men similarly employed in any part of the world. The time has been when in England the fact that a man could read was evidence in a court of justice that he was a clergyman! There is a case recorded in one of the early reports, where a man claiming exemption from the penalties of a crime on the ground of his being a clergyman, (in accordance with the custom of those early times) was handed the New Testament to read, and being able, by spelling out some of the hard words, to hobble through a few verses, the proof of his clerical profession was considered as established.

The progress of education has been rapid in the old world since then, but no where is intelligence diffused through the masses of society as in our happy republic. But much still remains undone. Many hours are wasted in idleness, in unnecessary sleep, and in unprofitable pursuits, that ought to be devoted to storing the mind with useful knowledge. Intellectual food of the best quality can be obtained for a trifle. The golden fruit of knowledge is within the reach of all. Rich stores from the deep mines of thought are freely proffered to the workmen of America. Let them, therefore, improve diligently each leisure moment, cultivate the dormant energies of the deathly mind, and they will thereby possess themselves, and greatly increase the strength and glory of their country.—*New Haven Democrat.*

"Earth would unbalanced from her orbit fly,  
Planets and suns run lawless through the sky,  
And ruling angels from their seats be huried,  
Being on being wrecked—and world on world."  
Oh, sir, what a benefactor to his race is the man who has taught those around him to seek and to value intellectual pleasures—to draw from the resources of literature those pure and elevated enjoyments which leave no sense of weariness or satiety—who has directed them to the inexhaustible stores of classic literature, liberal science, and Christian philosophy—where the heart, throbbing with pain, has found relief—and the soul, oppressed with care, has felt its sorrows soothed—the darkness of despondency has been lightened with the beams of hope—where old age, with

## Miscellaneous.

**A Strange yet True Story.**  
A young and beautiful girl, says the Boston Bee, of good character and bright prospects, some years ago, while she was yet but of sixteen years, became attached to a young sailor boy of her acquaintance, which attachment growing into earnest devotion, resulted in a matrimonial engagement. This circumstance being made known to the parents of the fair innamorata, they remonstrated first, but finding all remonstrances to be useless, they resolved that a separation of the parties should be effected. Such, however, was the strength of affection of the lovers, that it became proper in the opinion of the parents to cut off all communication between the devoted couple, and finally to shut up the fair one. By dint of determined perseverance however, an escape was effected, and the young lady eloped, assumed the guise of a sailor boy herself, and slipped on board the same vessel with the Leander, in the capacity of a cabin boy. Having performed one voyage, she landed in New York, and, not being known by her father, and preparations were there made for their marriage. After a few days' residence in New York, her lover suddenly disappeared, and as she could not for a moment doubt of his fidelity she supposed he must have been murdered.—Not to be consoled in her bereavement, after fruitless endeavors to gain some information respecting him, she resumed her sailor apparel, and again shipped as a sailor boy, and performed another sea voyage. During this second voyage she became acquainted with another rover of the deep, and a strong feeling of attachment growing between them, she disclosed her sex to him, and an agreement was entered into that on their arrival in port they would be married. But here again she was doomed to disappointment. Before the consummation of the voyage, death robbed her of her partner, and again she was thrown upon the world. With a resolution which never deserted her, she again returned to her sea service, and performed several voyages, we believe, to the East Indies. In the whole of this time the secret of her sex was undiscovered by those with whom she associated. Her uniform kindness to all, and her readiness to perform the duties assigned her, won for her the good will of all with whom she was associated.

At the expiration of her last voyage, about three weeks ago, she arrived in this city, undecided whether to return to her parents, or continue her romantic wanderings. In this state she came inadvertently to the notice of her first lover, who, to her surprise, called her by name.

The meeting was past description. It was the first time for four years that she had been recognized and called by her right name. He gave her the incidents of his life since his supposed death in New York. Suffice it to say, that their mutual explanations were satisfactory. The result of the matter is a renewal of former friendships, and the parties are to be married next week. The lady is at present 20 years of age, and though she has lost something of her former delicate beauty, after four years' hardship, and exposure to almost every climate, is described to us as being very prepossessing, and retaining all her former ardor and affection towards the person for whom she forsook father, mother, and home.

We understand it is the intention of the couple, after the matrimonial knot is tied, to return to their parents who are as yet ignorant of her whereabouts, and have since her disappearance, from her home, supposed that she had committed suicide.—*N. Y. Paper.*

## The Bright Side of Humanity.

There are good men every where. There are men who are good for goodness' sake. In obscurity, in retirement, beneath the shadow of ten thousand dwellings, scarcely known to the world, and never asked to be known, there are good men. In adversity, in poverty and temptations, amid all the sorrows of earthly trials, there are good men, whose lives shed brightness upon the dark cloud that surrounds them. Be it true—if we must admit the sad truth—that many are wrong, and persist in being wrong; that many are false to every holy trust, and faithless to every holy affection; that many are coldly selfish and meanly sensual; yet, cold and dead to every thing that is not wrapped up in their own little earthly interest, or more darkly wrapped up in the veil of fleshy appetites. Be it so; but I thank God that there are all that I have said to believe. No, there are true hearts amid the throng of the false and faithless. There are warm and generous hearts which cold selfishness never chills; and eyes unused to weep for personal sorrow, which often overflow with sympathy for the sorrows of others. Yes, there are good men and true men: I thank, I bless them for what they are. God from on high doth bless them, and giveth his angels charge to keep them; and nowhere in the holy record are these words more precious or strong than those in which it is written that God loveth the righteous ones. Such men are there. Let not their precious virtues be distrusted. As surely and as evidently as some men have obeyed the calls of ambition and pleasure, so surely and so evidently have other men obeyed the voice of conscience, and chosen rather to suffer with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. Why, every meek man suffers in conflict, keener far than the contest for honor and applause. And there are such men who, amid injury, and ignominy, and the pointed finger, and the scornful lip of pride, stand firm in their integrity and allegiance to a loftier principle, and still their throbbing hearts in prayer and hush bow to the gentle motion of kindness and pity. Such witnesses there are even in this bad world; signs that a redeeming work is going forward amid its delinquencies; proofs that it is not a world forsaken of heaven; pledges that it will not be forsaken; tokens that cheer and touch every good and thoughtful mind, beyond all other power of earth to penetrate and enkindle it.

Happiness is like a snail, it is never found from home.

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# Speech of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN:  
Friday Morning, March 6, 1846.

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

**The English Tariff.**  
Our Agricultural interest will receive a new impetus if the policy recommended by Sir Robert Peel shall be put into operation. Under the most disadvantageous circumstances, our exports of agricultural products has increased to a wonderful extent. Notwithstanding a tax has been levied at home and abroad, the hardy and enterprising sons of the West, have been able to compete in the markets of the Old World, with those who are favored with much closer proximity. When, therefore, the restrictive policy of England, shall give place to a more liberal and just state of things, a market will be opened that we can at all times embrace, and compete with the most favored of European nations.

The following article from the New York Globe, glances only at the advantages to be derived by us in finding a market for our Indian Corn. This, of itself, will be a matter of great importance, but, when we recollect that nearly the same advantages will accrue from the sale of nearly all the farmers' products, there is just reason to rejoice at the bright prospects of the future. The American agriculturist is no longer to be taxed by his own government to support those pampered manufacturing monopolies, or proscribed by the protective policy of England from entering the market with her own favored land-holders.

## Indian Corn—Free Trade—Sir Robert Peel's New Tariff.

The great change proposed by Sir Robert Peel, in the English Tariff, if adopted by Parliament, as we have no doubt it will be in its essential features, will inevitably produce important results in favor of the corn growing States. The duty to be paid on Indian Corn imported into Great Britain, was, in October last, eight shillings per quarter, or about twenty-two cents per bushel. Sir Robert Peel proposes to reduce the duty to one shilling per quarter, or to two and three quarters cents per bushel—making a difference of nineteen and a quarter cents per bushel. The immense benefits of such a change in the duty upon this one article, will be appreciated by all who are conscious of the enormous surplus of it produced in the United States. The last census shows that, in the year it was taken, these States produced 377,631,875 bushels of Indian corn.

States	Produced.
Tennessee	44,986,188
Kentucky	39,847,120
Ohio	33,608,144
Virginia	34,577,593
Indiana	28,155,887
North Carolina	23,893,763
Illinois	23,634,211
Georgia	20,905,132
Alabama	20,947,004
Missouri	17,332,634
South Carolina	14,723,225
Pennsylvania	14,249,028
Mississippi	13,161,237
New York	10,972,386

14 States produced 340,043,904

Hence it appears that the ten States first named produced, in that year, 286,947,554 bushels of corn, or nearly three hundred millions. This quantity was raised when there was no stimulus to a large production, springing from a reasonable certainty of finding a remunerating market for the large surplus that above the means of home consumption. The heavy duty imposed by the laws of Great Britain, amounted to a virtual prohibition of exports to that country. The onerous duty on pork prevented the export of that article with any profit to the producer. Sir Robert Peel's new system admits free trade of duty, with the exception of hams.

If the United States could produce a surplus of only fifty million bushels of corn, and could find a market for that surplus in England, to be returned to the producers, would be immense. But they can produce much more than that.

The question then arises, will Great Britain furnish a market for this surplus? Is not her present movement dictated solely by the apprehension of an extraordinary scarcity of food for both man and beast, when that apprehension is removed by abundant crops, will she not change her policy, or if she does not change it, will it not be true that she will have no occasion for this surplus?

We state one fact, which may not be generally known in this country. Indian corn has been used as an article of food in Great Britain.—She has never used it for the purpose of feeding or fattening cattle. She has not even used it in her distilleries for the production of spirits. She annually makes large importations of beans from Egypt to feed her cattle. The same money would produce much more value in feed for cattle, expended in the purchase of Indian corn. By a repeal of the duty on Indian corn, the money that has gone heretofore to Egypt, will henceforth be sent to the United States. When the English people have learned the value of this article, both for man's consumption and for feed for cattle, there will be a radical change in their views of its uses and importance, and the result will be an entire abolition of duty, instead of an increase of it.

**AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.**—A Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser states, as a current rumor, "that Mr. Cramp-ton has brought out instructions to Mr. Pakenham to re-open negotiations by an offer of the 49th parallel, the whole of Vancouver's island, and the navigation of the Columbia river for twenty years. It is said that Mr. Polk will not take the responsibility of accepting the offer, but will submit it to the Senate for advice." The Union says:—"We will not undertake to say positively that such dispatches have not been received here, but certainly we have heard nothing to confirm this rumor."

**DEATH OF GOVERNOR STOCKTON, OF DELAWARE.**—Major Thomas Stockton, Governor of the State of Delaware, died suddenly on Monday evening at New Castle, while sitting in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, conversing on business.—A rupture of some of the large blood vessels in the vicinity of the heart is supposed, by the physicians, to have been the cause of his death. His general health and spirits, for some time previous, had been remarkably good. He was elected to the gubernatorial chair in the fall of 1844, and would, had he survived, have continued in office until January, 1849. According to the Constitution, the Speaker of the Senate, Dr. Joseph Maul, is ex-officio Governor of Delaware.

**Gov. McDowell.**  
Since the election of this gentleman to Congress from the "Tenth Legion," some of the Whigs claim that he has deserted his own party, and was advocating good Whig doctrine. Of what this doctrine consists, it is hard to tell. But if they advocate a protective Tariff, a National Bank, Distribution, or the British claim to the Oregon, Mr. McDowell is not one of them. He spoke in his letter of acceptance, of the nomination conferred upon him by the Democratic convention at Harrisonburg, fully and freely upon all these old party issues, and is out and out a supporter of the Democratic creed. On the subject of the Tariff, he says in this same letter:—

"In relation to the Tariff, I have never advocated one except for revenue, and only for such amount of revenue as was sufficient for the wants of a Government economically administered."

Within this revenue limit I would encourage and protect domestic manufactures, discriminating in favor of those most necessary to national security."

**The Meeting on Monday Week.**  
A correspondent in to-day's paper, seems dissatisfied with the call of a meeting on Monday, 16th, to deliberate as to the expediency of presenting Democratic candidates for the next Legislature from this County. That meeting was called in pursuance of what was believed to be the wish of a large majority of our party. As to the "mode" of getting up the meeting, we do not think there can be the least doubt of a hearty acquiescence on the part of the precincts as to any action this meeting may think proper to take. It was called on a Court-day, with special view of obtaining the wishes of the different parts of the county, and we hope that every precinct may be fully and fairly represented.

**The Snow of Saturday.**  
Though we experienced a very heavy fall of snow in this region on Saturday, our friends at the East, from all accounts we have received, had rather a better share. The following is from the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday, and will furnish some idea as to the amount of snow in that region:—

**THE DETENTION OF THE MAILS.**—It has been many years since we have had a storm in this section of the country which has cut off communication with Philadelphia and the northern cities for two days and a half, which is the case at present. The last train of cars which has reached this city from Philadelphia, up to the time we go to press, left there at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. All communication by railroad with Annapolis has also been suspended since Saturday evening.—The cars from the west arrived last evening at their regular hour, bringing all the missing mails from that section. The Washington train also arrived at its regular hour, but brought no papers south of Washington—indeed we have received no mail south of Richmond since last Friday evening. To-day, however, we presume that the masses of snow which have blocked the roads will be made to yield to the combined operation of warm weather and the exertions of the "iron horse," a consummation most devoutly to be wished for.

**Wheat.**  
The Galena (Ill.) Gazette of the 13th ult., says:—"There is great reason to fear that the wheat crop has suffered severely from the effect of the late winter and little snow. In passing through the country a few days since we saw several large fields that appeared to be entirely destroyed."

This has certainly not been the case in this region. And, if the crop in the West should fail from not being sheltered by the snow during winter, we should have a pretty fair prospect of an abundant crop.

**The Legislature.**  
We have received no paper from Richmond during the present week, and are consequently without, in a great measure, our usual Legislative summary. It was generally believed, at last accounts, that the Legislature would adjourn on Wednesday.

**The Richmond Duel.**  
The "Times" of Saturday last gives the following as the substance of the Coroner's Jury, upon an investigation of the facts attending the death of Mr. Pleasants:—

"The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was that Thomas Ritchie, jr., was guilty of the murder of Pleasants in a mutual combat, had between them on the 25th inst., and that Peter J. Archer, Washington Greenhow and William Scott were present aiding and abetting in said combat and said murder."

The Coroner has issued his warrant to arrest said parties found guilty by the inquisition. Mr. Ritchie, it is reported, has taken passage for England; not however, from any dread of consequences, but merely to avoid the disagreeable necessity of having to undergo a trial.

Mr. H. K. Gregg, has been associated with James E. Stewart, Esq., in the publication of the Martinsburg Gazette. The "Gazette" has now reached its 47th volume.

Wm. WEBER, Esq., former editor of the Cumberlandian Mail, has taken charge of the Cumberlandian. Mr. W. is a good writer, and has had considerable experience as a newspaper editor.

A RESPITE.—Hunter Hill, sentenced to be hung, has been respited by the Governor of Virginia till the 7th of February 1847. Public justice, the Governor believes, demands that Hill should be punished, but that punishment should be tempered with kindness and humanity.

**THE CARRIER PIGEON.**—The London Spectator, says a pigeon, which was despatched from Southampton at ten o'clock, arrived at its home in Drury Lane at twenty-five minutes past eleven; upwards of seventy miles in eighty-five minutes.

**FROM HAYTI.—Proposed Massacre of the Whites.**—The following letter, dated St. Domingo, Jan. 25, appears in the New York Sun:—

"There is much anxiety in consequence of the threatened invasion by the Haytiens, under President Pierrot. His instructions to the army have been made public, by which it appears that the dreadful scenes of the old massacre are to be re-enacted. He is to save only the most beautiful white women, for his officers. All our women, over forty years of age, captured by his army are to be taken to his palace, chained back to back.—Our young women under that age, down to girls of five years of age, are to be delivered over to his officers and soldiers! He is now only waiting for a steam propeller, which the abolitionists or anti-slavery societies of Boston are to send him, to carry out his horrible designs upon this little handful of white people! Pierrot has become the Virginus of Hayti, and at last he has ascended to the Presidential Chair. He has vowed that every white male shall be exterminated, with the female children under five years of age."

**A LARGE FORTUNE.**—In the two or three years (1848) a man by the name of Thelluson, who will then be 28 years of age, will come into possession in England, of 13 millions sterling, or about sixty millions of dollars! About 50 years ago an ancestor died, directing that his property should accumulate until 1848, and then fall to the heir.—Parliament attempted to set aside the will but failed—they however passed an act that no such will should be legal thenceforward.—Worcester Spy.

**The Berryville Turnpike.**  
We are sorry, indeed, that we should have excited the "surprise" of our neighbor of the Winchester Virginian, by calling the attention of the citizens of Clarke county to the advantages of their projected turnpike. The positions we assumed are susceptible of the clearest demonstration, and we only regret that absence from our post during most of the week, compels us to defer for the present some additional facts which we have at hand.

We have no disposition to "distract" what the Virginian designates as "a favorite scheme," but surely it would not ask the citizens of Clarke to make a turnpike to Winchester for the mere purpose of benefiting the latter place while they are doing, as it can be so clearly demonstrated, gross injustice to themselves. As to the cultivation of that "agreeable taste and association, which used to bind so pleasantly" the two counties, we do not recollect of having seen in the days of yore, any desire on the part of Frederick to produce this happy state of things. Now, the parental affection of other days may be awakened—but it is a sordid one, and the young daughter, with a true and noble courage, will spurn, we hope, the alliance.

We did not expect that all the produce of Clarke would seek out the proposed channel, but with what would be added from the neighboring counties of Warren, &c. we hold that our estimate is rather under than above. The trade on the river, to which the Virginian refers, would be greatly diminished, for a more safe, speedy and cheaper route would be presented, if there was a turnpike connecting Charlestown and Berryville.

As to the comparison which the Virginian institutes between the two places as a market for the farmer's produce, we hold that Charlestown has greatly the advantage. For we know, at any season of the year, flour, wheat, corn, bacon, and marketing of all kinds, can be purchased in Winchester and sold again here at a profit. Our millers too, and we can boast of some of the largest dealers in the Valley, frequently take advantage of the low price of wheat offered in Winchester, and turn over a few hundred dollars at the expense of the honest farmer of Clarke, and others similarly situated. We are loth to say or do anything in disparagement of the beautiful and enterprising town of Winchester. Yet, it should not desire to rise to greatness over the ruins of its more modest, yet equally deserving neighbors.—And, if we are so fortunate as to secure the terminus of this turnpike at Charlestown, the editor of the Virginian can have ocular demonstration that much of the trade which now centres in Winchester will be "driven" here, with advantage to the consumer, and a fair profit to the seller.—And, when here, a choice of markets is presented, which is not the case at Winchester. The farmer may take his produce to Harpers-Ferry, or the Old Furnace, and at either place sell on better terms, and buy his groceries, salt, plaster, &c., to more advantage than he can possibly do in Winchester. And it would be superlatively ridiculous on the part of the Virginian to contend that such is not the case, when, at either of these points, near one-half of the cost of transportation from the East would be saved.

We had hoped better things of the Virginian, than it should have called in question the "justice" "liberality" or intelligence of the Legislature, because they failed to renew a charter for a turnpike from Berryville to Winchester, when by the indifference, if not "illiberality" on the part of Frederick, one charter had already been suffered to expire by its own limitation. Taking the past as a precedent, they considered it, possibly, as useless legislation.

The editor of the Virginian need not, as yet, be alarmed. We do not know that Clarke county will acquiesce in our project, but if she does, then we promise that the rights of our citizens shall be fully and fairly set forth.

See "Advertisement in another column for the new publications received by Mr. James A. Fitzsimmons, at his Literary Depot, Harpers-Ferry. We are indebted to his liberality for a large and valuable collection of the latest publications; and in return, can but hope our literary friends will call and examine his choice assortment, and derive the same pleasure from an examination of his Books that we have done."

An election for Overseers of the Poor for Jefferson County, will take place on to-morrow (Saturday). The names of the several Commissioners who are appointed to conduct the election, will be found by reference to advertisement on fourth page of to-day's paper.

The nomination of Henry F. Baker, Esq., as Postmaster at Winchester, has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate.

We acknowledge ourselves indebted to "G. C. N." for his very interesting letter from Van Buren, Arkansas, under date of Feb. 10. We shall take occasion, when we have more room at our command, to give some extracts from the letter, which will doubtless prove of interest to our readers.

Romulus M. Saunders, of N. C., has been confirmed by the Senate, as Minister to Spain, in the place of Washington Irving, who desires to return home.

Gen. JAMES H. CARSON and Wm. Wood, Esq., were nominated by a Democratic meeting in Winchester on Monday last, as candidates for the next Legislature from the county of Frederick. With two such able and faithful champions in the field, our party can have but little doubt of entire success.

**PASSAGE OF THE "RIGHT OF WAY" BILL.**—On Friday the Senate of Pennsylvania passed the bill granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Road through Pennsylvania to the Ohio at Pittsburg, by a vote of ayes 17, nays 13. There seems to be little or no doubt but that it will receive the sanction of the House of Representatives before its adjournment on Wednesday next, and as Gov. Shunk is a Pittsburg man, there is no doubt but that he will cheerfully sign the bill.

**THE MISSING PACKETS.**—Besides the steamer Massachusetts there are now about a dozen packet ships on the ocean, which have been due at New York nearly a month. The packet ship Havre, which arrived at New York on Saturday, after a passage of 51 days from Havre, reports the most tempestuous weather ever recorded. The vessel was covered with ice, and they had to lay to five days under close reefed topsails. For two weeks thereafter the gale continued, and they only made 20 miles in 11 days. They passed boats, spars, barrels, and various vestiges of wrecks, and on the 8th of February saw a ship just below the water's edge. There has evidently been a fearful time on the ocean.—Ball. Sun.

## THE RICHMOND TRAGEDY.

We are indebted to a friend at Richmond, for the following full and satisfactory account of the circumstances attending the death of JOHN HASTEN PLEASANTS. From the source whence this letter comes, we can take upon ourselves to vouch for its accuracy in the main. We sincerely regret the unhappy end which has befallen Mr. Pleasants. In intellect, he was truly a giant, and we doubt if our State contains within her wide borders a man who can fill his place. But, from all the facts which we can learn, he surely brought upon himself the sad consequences which have resulted, and it would be unjust to the living to allow our sympathies to get the better of our judgment.

Mr. Pleasants, as it is probably known to all, has been, until very recently, editor of the Richmond Whig. In years, there was a great proportion between him and his antagonist. Mr. Ritchie is about 25, whereas Mr. P. would have been 49 had he lived a few days longer. He has left an aged mother and two children to mourn his loss. We pray that He who is a father to the fatherless, may take them under His guidance and protection, and that they may never be "cast upon a bleak and cheerless world, without a protector."

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 27, 1846.

My Dear Friend:

Before this reaches you, you will probably have heard of the death of John H. Pleasants, Esq., which occurred last night at 2 o'clock, in consequence of wounds received in a fight on Wednesday morning with Thomas Ritchie, jr., Esq.—As it may not be uninteresting to you to know the main particulars of this deplorable event, I will attempt to relate them as briefly as the chief facts of the case will allow. You are perhaps familiar with the origin and progress of the quarrel which preceded and led eventually to the hostile meeting. You will remember that about a month since, the regular Washington correspondent of the Enquirer, stated in one of his communications for this paper, that he understood it was the intention of Mr. Pleasants (who was at the time on a visit to the North) to publish an abolition paper. This statement Mr. Pleasants pronounced in the "Star" of this City, as false; and added that Mr. Ritchie published it, knowing it to be false; and by his admitting it into his columns without comment, virtually adopted the lie as his own. Mr. Ritchie in reply stated in his next paper, that he did not endorse, as Mr. Pleasants alleged, all that he admitted into his columns from correspondents. But this did not satisfy Mr. Pleasants, who in his next paper characterized the apology, if apology it could be termed, as shabby and altogether insufficient, and repeated the harsh language towards Mr. Ritchie for admitting the charge into his columns—being evidently under the impression that Mr. Ritchie should have gone further and stated that he knew he (Mr. P.) was not an abolitionist. To this, Mr. Ritchie replied (on the 27th January) as follows:—

"We notice in the Star of yesterday an article professedly in reply to a brief comment made by us on a former piece in that paper signed 'J. H. Pleasants.' We doubt whether he knows the predicament in which we are placed, and we ought to know that they are false. We know what some of his past opinions have been, and we are not prepared to believe that his sentiments may hereafter be. We have not the power of clairvoyance—and consequently cannot tell in advance what principles he may be disposed to advocate. We doubt whether he knows himself. His most intimate friends are sometimes puzzled to understand his opinions."

The article referred to is, in reality, a somewhat violent, though rather inconsistent, attack upon us and our correspondent "Macon." We do not care to engage in a controversy of this kind; enough has occurred in the past to show that the publication of such articles is the utility of any attempt to bring them to a final decision. If our correspondent "Macon" wishes, he will of course have the use of our columns, but if "Macon" will take our advice, he will let Mr. J. H. P. alone. To use an old proverb, "give the gentleman rope enough, and he will hang himself."

To this Mr. Pleasants replied in substance, that Mr. Ritchie seemed anxious to establish a reputation for courage, but that it should be remembered that he had an opportunity to do so, in the case of Edward Johnson and himself, and he failed to acquire such a reputation. And indulged in many other offensive remarks towards Mr. Ritchie.

To this Mr. Ritchie, in the Enquirer of Saturday last, replied as follows:—

"We (the Junior Editor) returned to this city on Thursday night. We have seen a letter addressed by J. H. Pleasants to Chas. Maurice Smith, Esq., dated at Philadelphia, Feb. 25, and published Feb. 16th, in answer to an article which appeared in the Enquirer on the 27th of January. This letter affords strong corroborative evidence of our opinion expressed in our article of the 27th duty and it has been done by every Secretary of the Treasury. The correspondent of the Sentinel reminds the Secretary of the Treasury that the vote of Pennsylvania was secured to President Polk by his declaration of being favorable to the present Tariff, and that some of the heaviest reductions have been levelled by the Secretary against the interests of that State with a knowledge of that fact. The President in the celebrated Kane Letter, frankly declared: 'I had always been against a high protective Tariff, and had uniformly voted against that measure, but he would support a Tariff for revenue with incidental protection.'"

The duty on iron of all kinds is reduced to thirty per cent. We have abundant ore in this country, and Pennsylvania is rich with iron mines.—The article can be manufactured in every variety of shape for almost every article in common use. Thirty per cent on such appears to us to be sufficient protection, and that duty on railroad iron ought to give us the monopoly. Thirty per cent in the advanced state of our manufactures would seem to be sufficient protection on every article. Coal is set down at thirty per cent. The Pennsylvania anthracite will always command a market, and the little bituminous coal imported will soon be less from the quantity arriving from the Cumberland mines. The duty on cotton goods is reduced to twenty per cent. This it is contended will throw thousands of our employes out of work. We grow our own cotton. We have all the labor saving machines required in spinning and weaving; and twenty per cent protection to our own manufactures ought to afford good dividends and fair profit. If not, then we are in favor of increasing it to thirty per cent. Under the present law they make thirty or forty per cent. profit, and that taken out of the pockets of the consumer is a very heavy tax. What would the manufacturing interest center fair protection? We do not, as is alleged, reduce our Tariff to benefit the foreign manufacturer. We do so to benefit ourselves, to relieve ourselves of a tax which enriches the manufacturer without benefitting the operative or the farmer."

**LETTERS FOR TEXAS.**—We have seen a statement, taken from some of the New Orleans papers, which gave out the idea that letters for Texas were required to be postpaid to and from New Orleans. This is a mistake. We learn from the Patriot that the Postmaster of Baltimore has received instructions from the Postmaster General, informing him that letters for Texas—now since its admission into the Union—may be sent to any other part of the United States, and that the postage regulations are the same.—Ball. Sun.

**TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING.**—By a report from the Register of the Treasury it appears that the amount of notes outstanding on the 1st of March was \$946,014 38.

he deliberately walked up to a wooden case, close by, unlocked it, took out a six-barrel pistol and put it in his coat pocket.—A large Bowie-knife and stuck it in his bosom.—A third man placed it under his left arm—then took two large duelling pistols, one in each hand—adjusted his clothes for the onset, and immediately advanced with a pretty quick and determined step towards Mr. Ritchie, who, when Mr. P. had gotten within about 15 yards of him, fired a common duelling pistol at him, and immediately followed it by another single barrel pistol which he held in his left hand until he fired the first—he (Mr. R.) then drew from his pocket a six-barrel revolver, and continued firing in quick succession until Mr. P. came within three feet of him—when he (Mr. R.) drew a large Bowie-knife, and warded off a thrust which Mr. P. was making at him with a sword which he had drawn from his cane. At this juncture, Mr. P. fell back in an exhausted and fainting condition, while Mr. Ritchie and his Bowie-knife raised over him and in the very act of dealing a blow with it, which Mr. Pleasants admitted on his death bed would have terminated his existence at once, but for the forbearance and magnanimity of Mr. R. in withholding it, as soon as he discovered Mr. P. falling. Mr. Pleasants fired but two balls—the first, when within about 20 feet, and the second when within about 6 or 8 feet of Mr. R. both of which missed Mr. R. who remained in the same position all the time Mr. P. was rushing upon him. Mr. R. reserved his fires until very near Mr. R. evidently with the view of making his first shots tell with decided effect upon Mr. R. But, five of Mr. R.'s shots took effect as he (Mr. P.) was advancing; which rendered him incapable of any efficient action by the time he reached Mr. Ritchie. After Mr. P. fell, Mr. R. and his friends retired to their carriage and returned to the City about half past seven o'clock. Mr. P. was taken to the Toll-House midway of the Bridge, where his wounds were examined by Physicians, when it was discovered that he was wounded in five places; one ball having entered his left breast, one through the upper part of the left arm, one at the first joint of the thumb of his left hand and coming out at the first joint of the left finger, mutilating his hand very severely—two in the lower part of the abdomen, which passed entirely through—and one other, at what point I cannot at this moment call to mind. Mr. P. was soon after removed to his residence in this City near the Governor's house, where he breathed his last at 2 o'clock last night. His funeral takes place at one o'clock to-morrow—his remains to be deposited in the city burial ground on 2d Street, Shock Hill. This melancholy event, as you may readily imagine, has created a great excitement, much feeling, and some partial excitement in this community. But, who is to blame but Mr. Pleasants himself? Instead of holding "Macon," the correspondent of the Enquirer, a respectable lawyer at Washington, responsible for the charge of which he (Mr. P.) complained, he passed him by—charged Mr. Ritchie with lying next charged him with cowardice in the case of Johnson—and then declared that he had determined that he would kill Ritchie or Ritchie should kill him—a declaration he solemnly made as late as last Sunday night. He sent the challenge—insisted on that savage and deadly mode of warfare—declared he would fight in no other way—selected the time and place of meeting—had his own choice of weapons—made the attack—Mr. R. standing on the defensive alone from first to last. And yet, strange to say, even in this enlightened community, where all these facts are familiar to every body, occasionally may be heard, from those blinded and warped by party prejudice, notes of censure against Mr. Ritchie. Censure, for what? Why, because he either did not "back out," prove himself a coward, or stand like an idiot and let Pleasants rush upon him armed to the teeth with pistols, dirks, Bowie-knives, &c. with the avowed purpose of taking his life, and make no effort to defend himself from such a savage and murderous attack. Nothing else. J. G. M.

**Fire at Vicksburg.**  
A fire recently occurred at Vicksburg, which destroyed some 20 buildings. It broke out in a frame building belonging to Judge Bodley, in which some slaves were temporarily placed to be sent up the river—by the fire accidentally communicating to the floor. Among the stores destroyed by the fire, we are sorry to notice that of Mr. James Gwin's, formerly of this town. His store-house was a very large one, and as there was no insurance, his loss must be very heavy.

**"The Odd Fellow."**  
We have received some two or three copies of a paper bearing the above title, published by Messrs. Cochran, Cole & Co., of Boston, at \$2.00 a year, in advance. It is beautifully printed, of large size, and would prove of great interest to members of the Order to whose principles it is devoted. A large portion of the paper is filled with literary and scientific subjects, and, in this department alone, is worth more than the subscription price.

MIDDLEWAY, Feb. 28, 1846.

MR. BELLER.—Dear Sir—I notice in your paper of yesterday, that some of the party partial friends at this precinct, have thought proper to present my name as a candidate for the next Legislature from the county of Jefferson. Now, sir, as I have no desire to forestall any action of the Democratic party, I must beg leave to say that that nomination was made without my knowledge or consent. You will therefore please withdraw it.

If, at any time, the Democratic party of Jefferson, in their usual mode of concentrating public opinion, should deem my humble name worthy of consideration, I do not at present know that I should feel authorized in withholding it; but, for the present, be assured, that my aspirations shall in no wise interfere with any action the party may think proper to pursue.

Respectfully, Yours, &c.,  
GEORGE MURPHY.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

MR. EDITOR:—I observe in the "Spirit" of the 27th, you have called, by request, a meeting of the Democratic party of Jefferson, at Charlestown, on the 1st day of March Court, to decide whether it be expedient to present candidates for the next Legislature of Virginia. Now, sir, waiving for the present the manner by which that object is to be effected, supposing it to be the desire of the Democratic party to have some one nominated, I would respectfully enquire, is that the real object of the meeting? Is it the wish of those who have suggested that call, that we should nominate? Do the large majority of the Democratic party of the county desire to have candidates?—and if so, do they wish them nominated at so early a day as that suggested by the notice? Certainly, in regard to nominating, I believe it generally understood among us, that in the present aspect of affairs, we will not have candidates; but are we convinced that, as affairs may not be so modified by circumstances, before the day of election, as to render it expedient that we should? Would it not be better for us to wait awhile, and determine our course by future contingencies, rather than tie our hands in advance, and thereby destroy our power of future action? It has heretofore, I think, been customary with us to await the action of the other party, particularly as they have somewhat managed for some years to be the party in the ascendency; and I can see no good reason why we should now act hastily and precipitately.

But sir, I spoke of the object of that call. Let me here repeat the question, and again ask what is its real object? From all I can learn, and from the manner in which the call in your paper suggests the decision of the question of nominating, the real object it has in view, is not to nominate candidates, nor is it with the hope of doing so, but to subvert the ends of certain Whig gentlemen, intriguers, may I say, who, deeply impressed with the magnitude of their claims upon their party, and the importance of services rendered, and conscious that in this respect, there is a manifest want of mutuality of opinion between themselves and the great mass of their party, yet are seeking by your assistance, to foist themselves upon them, whether they will or not. This is the game that is to be played, and I ask, are we to lend ourselves to any such scheme? Are we willing to play into the hands of Whig aspirants and broken-down politicians? Are we willing to degrade the dignity of our cause, and so far forget our proper self-respect, as to permit ourselves to be used for any such purpose? For the sake of the party, for the sake of the cause, for the sake of the men who constitute that party, I sincerely hope not.

If the real object of that call had been to nominate candidates, or to decide the question of the propriety of nominating, why was there not a suggestion for precinct meetings? That is surely the established and only proper mode of determining the wish of the party. Suppose we have a meeting on the day suggested, why the probability is, that some dozen from the Charlestown precinct, will perhaps half as many from all the other precincts, will meet in caucus, and in contravention of established custom, and the rights of the precincts, deny the great mass of the party the privilege of expressing their wishes in the matter at all. We already see it intimated by "Many Voters" of the Smithfield precinct, that our worthy fellow-citizen, George Murphy, would meet their approbation, as a candidate; and how do we know that other precincts may not entertain a similar desire, of casting their votes for a Democratic candidate? We should at least let them have an opportunity to be heard. It is not democratic to organize meetings composed of self-appointed members, to express the will of those whom they never consulted, and of whose wishes and opinions they have never been apprised.

If we are convinced that we are in a minority in the county, and that it will be useless for us to nominate candidates, then let us stand aloof, and have nothing to do with the movements of our opponents. Let us fold our hands before us, and leave them in quiet possession of the field.—Let them determine for themselves, which one of those numerous self-sacrificing gentlemen, who are willing to neglect their private fortunes, all for the sake of the good people, are to represent them in the next General Assembly.

My object then, sir, is to oppose the call of that meeting, as so early a day to defer it awhile, or to any rate until the precincts have spoken; or if it be the evident wish of our party to have no candidates, then let us manifest that determination, not irregularly, by passing resolutions for the benefit of Whig intriguers, but by silently passing the matter over, without the intervention of a formal meeting. These suggestions I have thrown out under the belief that they will meet the approbation of the discreet and thinking men of the party, and with the hope that they will solicit from all a passing consideration. They may be erroneous, but in a good cause it is better to be over zealous than to err on the side of indifference.

O. P. Q.

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A fire recently occurred at Vicksburg, which destroyed some 20 buildings. It broke out in a frame building belonging to Judge Bodley, in which some slaves were temporarily placed to be sent up the river—by the fire accidentally communicating to the floor. Among the stores destroyed by the fire, we are sorry to notice that of Mr. James Gwin's, formerly of this town. His store-house was a very large one, and as there was no insurance, his loss must be very heavy.

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CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-Ninth Congress—First Session.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. WASHINGTON, FEB. 23, 1846. The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A great number of private bills were reported from committees, and referred to a committee of the whole, which means that they must take their chance among hundreds of others, which may probably be acted upon sometime between now and the year 1899.

Mr. Simpson, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill providing for the warehousing of imports. It was read twice and committed.

Mr. Owen gave the House a scolding relative to the eight years' delay of the Smithsonian bequest. On his motion, the bill was made the special order for the second Tuesday in April.

Several unimportant matters having been disposed of, the House went into committee of the whole, and spent the remainder of the day in the consideration of the bills on the private calendar.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1846. SENATE.—The morning hour was as usual occupied by the presentation of petitions, and the disposal of other miscellaneous matters.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Dayton, calling on the President to state, whether in his opinion, our Oregon relations do not require an increase of the army and navy.

Mr. Atchison, from the committee on militia, reported a bill for organizing and arming the militia of Oregon.

Among the other bills reported, was one providing for the establishment of a post route, from Independence, in Missouri, to the Pacific ocean, and the number of private bills from the House was taken up, read twice and referred.

The consideration of the Oregon notice resolutions was then resumed. Mr. Breeze having the floor, alluded to the great importance of the subject, and said that the eyes of the whole people were turned towards the Senate, awaiting its action.

He then gave his reasons at length in favor of the notice. Alluding to the resolution of the Legislature of that State in favor of the notice, he said there is but one feeling among all classes in Illinois upon this subject. They are all against "masterly inactivity."

They want the Government to exert a masterly activity, and to go ahead in the assertion of our rights. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House took up the New Jersey contested election case, between Mossa, Runk and Farlee.

The former is the sitting member and the latter the contestant. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the respective claims. The controversy was utterly devoid of interest.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1846. SENATE.—Mr. Clayton offered a resolution, calling on the President for copies of all correspondence which may have taken place since Feb'y 4th, relative to Oregon.

The resolution of Mr. Dayton, calling on the President to state whether in his opinion our Oregon relations do not warrant an increase in the army and navy, coming up in its order, was at the suggestion of Mr. Sevier, laid over for a few days.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Oregon notice resolutions. Mr. Dayton having the floor, made a long speech in favor of conciliation and compromise.

He dissented from many of the positions taken by Mr. Breeze yesterday, and prophesied that should this Administration precipitate us into a war by insisting upon the 4th degree, it would bring it with all its aiders and abettors to the block.

Mr. Haywood next took the floor, but he gave way to a motion of adjournment. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House resumed the consideration of the New Jersey contested election case. The discussion was continued until the adjournment without any definite action.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1846. SENATE.—During the morning hour there was as usual a great number of memorials on various subjects. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Oregon question.

Mr. Haywood having the floor, defended the course of the President, and contended that Mr. Polk stands now where he stood in August last, viz: upon the 49th degree, and that the door is still open for negotiation.

He (Mr. H.) was in favor of settling the question upon the 40th, and gave some of the pretensions of the Administration some hard knocks for the littleness they had displayed since the commencement of the agitation of this subject.

He argued that we might accept the 49th degree without any loss of national honor or interest. In the course of his remarks, he and Mr. Allen exchanged some shots, which considerably relieved the tedium of the proceedings.

Without concluding, Mr. H. yielded the floor for an adjournment. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—After the reading of the journals, a few bills being present, a call of the House was ordered, and proceeded until a sufficient number for business arrived.

The House then resumed the consideration of the New Jersey contested election case, and after a tedious debate of some hours, a resolution declaring that Mr. Runk, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, was negatived by the casting vote of the Speaker. The vote was 96 to 96. So Mr. Runk retains the seat.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. WEDNESDAY, February 25, 1846. SENATE.—Messages were received from the House informing the Senate that the House had passed the bills, "Amending the primary school system," and "Concerning the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company."

reference to the assessment of the revenue, so as to impose a penalty upon the commissioner for failing to administer the oath required by law. Declaring it expedient to pass a law more clearly defining the powers of the County Courts in granting license to keepers of ordinaries.

Report of the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures: Adverse to petition of citizens of Frederick county, praying legislative action to prevent the ravages of sheep-killing dogs.

On motion of Mr. Yerby, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. FRIDAY, Feb'y 27, 1846. In the Senate on Friday, 27th February the day was spent in debating the Richmond and York Town Rail Road bill.

They were discussing this bill at a late hour last evening. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—The Tax-Bill was taken up, and consumed near the whole day, without coming to any definite action.

BILLS PASSED.—A bill providing more effectually for the protection of sheep in the County of Loudoun. A bill to incorporate the Oak Grove Academy in the County of Clarke.

On motion of Mr. McPherson, the House adjourned. General Intelligence. AWFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—Forty Lives Lost.—We learn that the steamer Congress which left this city a few days since bound up, came in contact near Princeton, Miss. with the steamer Saladin, a new boat on her first trip down.

The explosion was tremendous, blowing off the entire cabin, and destroying about forty lives.—The concussion between the two boats took place in the night.

We have been given no details, further than is stated above, of this awful catastrophe. [N. O. Jeffersonian, February 18.] SENATOR COLQUITT'S NOTICE.—The following is the form of the joint resolution offered by Mr. Colquitt on Wednesday in the Senate:

"That notice be given, in terms of the treaty, for abrogating the convention made between Great Britain and the United States on the 20th of October, 1818, and continued by the convention of 1827, immediately after the close of the present session of Congress, unless the President, in his discretion, shall consider it expedient to defer it to a later period.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That it is earnestly desired that the long standing controversy respecting limits in the Oregon Territory, be speedily settled by negotiation and compromise, in order to tranquilize the public mind, and to preserve the friendly relations of the two countries.

To this Mr. Crittenden has signified his assent, with some qualification to the second section.—Mr. Webster has asserted that he will vote for both sections, and expressed the opinion that a majority of the Senate would assent to them.—Mr. Calhoun is favorable to them, as he considers the point in controversy to have narrowed down to the question whether the Oregon difficulties should be settled by war or by negotiation and compromise.

LONG PASSAGES.—Mr. N. P. Willis is on board the Prince Albert, which has been out now nearly sixty days. There are also something like a dozen other vessels that have been from fifty to sixty days on the passage from Liverpool, all with large numbers of passengers on board, and great anxiety is consequently felt by their friends.

CORN AND CORN MEAL FOR EUROPE.—The ship Liberty, Capt. Norton, left New York on Wednesday, laden with 3500 barrels of Indian meal, 20,000 bushels of corn. She cleared for Cork and a market. The freight was at the rate of 9d. sterling, per bushel to Cork.

Crittell, Mintzer & Co. have purchased an immense quantity of Indian corn in the Western country, which it remains on storage, waiting the opening of navigation, for shipment to the seaboard, for exportation to Cork, Ireland, whence it will be distributed to the different ports. It is stated that the purchases of grain by this house, the past season, amount to nearly a million of dollars.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITS.—It appears by the weekly statement of the United States Treasurer that on Monday, Feb. 23, the following amounts of the public moneys were on deposit in the banks of this city and the District of Columbia: Chesapeake Bank, Baltimore, Md., \$155,652 11; Bank of Washington, Washington, D. C., \$13,655 19; Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, D. C., \$17,734 81; Pacific Bank, Washington, D. C., \$14,760 78; Corcoran & Riggs, Washington, D. C., \$457,206 14; Bank of Potomac, Alexandria, D. C., \$9,492 67. The aggregate amount deposited in all of the banks of the Union, subject to draft, was \$8,662,660 64.—Ball. Sun.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—We are pained to learn that an amiable and sprightly son of Mr. Runk, of Maryland, of this county, came to an untimely and unexpected death on Tuesday last.—The deceased was playing near a colt, and going too close to its heels, the animal kicked him on the head, causing instant death.—Augusta Democrat.

HORSES KILLED BY SALTPETRE.—Three team horses belonging to Mr. Patrick Kneeland, laborer, were found dead in his stable, at Boston, on Friday morning. He had administered to each of them, the evening before, what he had purchased of a neighboring apothecary as glauber salts, but which it has been since ascertained was saltpetre.

THE SMALL POX.—The number of deaths in New York last week from this disease was 5—the number in Philadelphia 11,—and the number in Baltimore 9.

The Markets. BALTIMORE MARKET.—From the Baltimore Sun, of Wednesday. CATTLE.—There were only 400 head offered at the scales yesterday, 300 head of which were sold to city butchers, ranging from 84 to 87 cts per 100 lbs, according to quality. The demand was brisk. The quality of the cattle was very fine.

HOGS.—There is a good demand for live hogs, and sales are making at 50 cts a 100 lbs, according to quality. FLOUR.—There was less activity in the market for Howard street flour, without any special change in price. Sales were made from store this morning, at \$4 68.—Some holders are willing to take this price, while others ask \$4 75. The receipt price is unsettled. No transactions in City Mills; holders in some instances contending for \$5, without finding purchasers. The last sales of By-fur flour at 37 1/2 cts, and Corn meal \$3 11 per bushel. No sales of Saussehanna flour.

GRAIN.—There have been no receipts of any kind of grain for several past. Prime and Wheat will bring \$1 04. White Corn is worth 60 a 62 cents, and yellow 64 a 65 cents per bushel; and Oats 36 a 37 cents. Clover seed ranges from 55 to 60, according to quality. No hay selling.

WHEATY.—Sales of bbls. at 24 cents, and of hds. at 23 cents per gallon. TRADE AND BUSINESS. At New York, on Tuesday, the flour market was very quiet. Genesee was dull at \$5 50; shippers offered 5 25 a 5 37 1/2; New Orleans Flat loaf 5 12 1/2; round loaf 5 14. Southern was dull.—Baltimore Howard street and Georgetown \$5 12 1/2. Bye flour 3 75 a 4.—Corn meal 3 37 1/2 a 35 50. Sales of 1,500 bushels good yellow corn at 55 cents, and 2,800 bushels Southern yellow at 62 cents. Northern oats dull at 44 a 45 cents; Jersey 40. Barley 65 a 68 cents. No rye in market; last sales at 85 cents.

At Philadelphia, there has been but little inquiry for any description of Bread stuffs since the close of last week, and the market for flour had become quite dull; holders were firm at \$4 75 for ordinary shipping brands, but no sales of any moment were made public; for city use and for export, generally ranged from 4 75 to 4 85 for common and good brands. Rye flour and corn meal continued steady at \$3 50 a 4. The present obstructed state of navigation prevented arrivals of grain, and the only sale of wheat was a lot of prime red at \$1 95 from store. Corn was held at an advanced price, owing to a rise in the Eastern markets. Holders asked 63 a 65 cents for Southern and yellow, and 60 for white. Oats nominal at 38 a 40 cents.

MARRIED.

In Martinsburg on the 21 inst, by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Mr. ROBERT P. BYARLY, of merchant, to Miss SALLY ABELL, daughter of Capt. Charles Boardman, of the U. S. Navy.

On Thursday evening, 19th ult, by the Rev. J. Few Smith, Mr. CHARLES ALMON, of lawyer, to Miss LUCAS, of CATARAUGUS, daughter of Mr. James Enders, all of Winchester.

On Tuesday, 24th ult, by the Rev. Wm. Gilmore, Mr. HARRISON BRIDGES to Miss MARGARET ANN LEON, daughter of Alexander D. Lee, Esq., all of Loudoun.

At Harpers-Ferry on Thursday evening the 22nd ult, by the Rev. James Sanko, Mr. WILLIAM MERRICK to Miss MARY E. McCLURE, second daughter of Mr. William McClure—all of the above places.

DIED. In Fayette county, Ohio, Mrs. DENORAH REED, daughter of William McBoe, formerly of Harpers-Ferry, in the 32d year of her age.

At his residence in Hampshire County, Va., on the 22nd ult, a severe confinement of several weeks, which drew off, Mr. JOEL ELLIS, in about the 75th year of his age.

Miscellaneous Notices. A meeting of the Democratic party of the Smithfield precinct, will be held at the School-room, its usual meeting place, on Saturday next, (TO-MORROW) at 2 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

Democracy Meeting. The usual services in the Episcopal Church, Charlestown, will be omitted on Sunday next, on the succeeding Sunday (the 15th) the Communion of the Lord's Supper will be administered, Providence 1846. March 6th, 1846.

AGENCY. V. B. PALMER, whose offices are S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, BALTIMORE; N. W. corner Third and Chesnut streets, PHILADELPHIA; Tribune Buildings, New York, and No. 12 State street, Boston, is the agent to take cities for the "STRAIGHT OF JEFFERSON." He will receive and forward promptly, Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., and is fully authorized to receive payment for the same.

WHO DISPUTES IT! Nobody.—It has now become an established fact that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the best remedy ever known for preventing consumption and speedily curing every disease that leads to this fatal malady—Coughs, Colds, Bleeding at the Lungs, Asthma, Liver Complaint, &c., &c., at once yield to its marvellous power—and scores of cases of supposed consumption, which have been cured, after the best physicians have declared that death was inevitable. Mr. James Sage, of Waterville, N. Y., was restored to perfect health by the Balsam after the best doctors in Onondaga county had pronounced him a hopeless consumption. So of Thos. Cozens, of Hadfield N. J., after he had been given up to die. See the published statements of each case—so attested that all must believe.

MARBLE. There is now in the care of George W. Sappington, Esq., in Charlestown, 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.

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.

For Hire. FROM this time until Christmas next, a young NEGRO WOMAN, without incumbrance. She is a good cook, washer, &c. W. F. DREW. Kabetown, March 6, 1846.

Fat Sheep for Sale. THE subscriber has for sale a lot of CORN FED SHEEP, to which the attention of dealers in meat is invited. JOHN R. BEALL. Leetown, March 6, 1846.—3t.

I have Still a Few Left. SAH of every size, Venetian Blinds, Panel Doors, Door Frames, Window Frames, &c., and will make to order every thing in that line, as well as every species of wood work wanted in the building of a house; or, will contract for building in whole or in part as may be desired. All of which will be attended to with promptness and executed with despatch. B. TOMLINSON. March 6, 1846.—3t.

Sale of Valuable Bolivar Property. WILL be sold, on SATURDAY the 28th day of MARCH, 1846, at Public Auction, on the premises, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the Valuable Property known as Graham's Tavern Stand,

in North Bolivar. The same has been divided into three Lots, a plat of which can be seen in the morning by calling on the undersigned, and will be exhibited on the day of sale.—The lots will be sold in the following order: 1st. Lot No. 1, Fronting on Charlestown Road, 49 feet 10 inches, and running back to the U. S. Line, where width is 94 feet 10 inches. This Lot has on it a LARGE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 40 x 32.

2nd. Lot No. 2, Fronting on same road, 77 feet 2 inches, and running back to T. S. Line, where width is 97 feet 8 inches. This Lot has on it a one-story STONE HOUSE, 32 x 18 1/2, and wing.—The same being a convenient and comfortable dwelling. A stone stable in the centre of the lot 40 x 30 and a good well.

3rd. Lot No. 3, Fronting on same road, 61 feet, and running back to the U. S. Line, where its width is 32 feet 3 inches. This Lot has on it a LARGE STONE BUILDING, about 40 x 32, one and one half story high, now occupied as a workshop, which could readily be converted into a dwelling.

Terms of Sale.—One-third Cash, and the balance in one, two, and three years, with interest, secured by deed of trust, or otherwise. JAMES H. GRAHAM. March 6, 1846.

Weekly Bulletin of New Books AND Cheap Publications received at Jas. A. Fitzsimmons's Cheap Publication Depot: I HAVE this week as follows, viz: NOVELS AND LIGHT READING, Hoboken, by Fay; Naval Officer; Love Match; Rival Chiefs; West Point Cadet; Theatrical of Sol Smith; do. of Jo Cowell; Roderick Random; Joseph Andrews; Crook of Gold; Roger Dutton; by James; The Fountain; James' Last in two numbers; The Step-Mother; St. Patrick's Eve; The Dead Box; The Philosopher's Stone; Westward Ho! Jonathan Wild; Ancient Egypt; All of Miss Pickering's Novels; Mr. Gore's do. Do. James' do.; Howitt's do.; Arthur's do. The Visionary; Paul Redding; The Expectant; Graves of Barney; Robber of the Rhine; Charity Sister; Minstrel Love; Collegians; The Prince and Pedlar; The Quiet Husband; Marriage; Viola; Magic Goblet; Cottagers of Glenbroue, &c. &c.

BOUND BOOKS.—I have History, Chemistry, Botany, Mechanical Works, Religious Books of all Churches, and sorts of School Books, Bibles, Large Dictionaries, Pocket do., a large variety of Song Books, Toy Books, the March number of the Magazine, No. 9, of the Western Continent, the Iris, the Flag of Our Union, &c.

P. S. Mooney's History of Ireland, just received. Harpers-Ferry, March 6, 1846. Codish and Mackerel, FOR sale by KEYES & KEARSELY, March 6, 1846.

GEORGE W. BRADFIELD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Snickersville, Loudoun County, Virginia, WILL practice in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Loudoun, Clarke, Jefferson, &c. March 6, 1846.

A CARD. MISS CAROLINE W. TRUMBULL HAS opened a FEMALE SCHOOL in the dwelling house of Mrs. Dr. Griggs. In conducting her School, she will make it her first object to teach her scholars Spelling, Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic and English Grammar. When any of them become sufficiently acquainted with these things—which are the foundation of useful knowledge—she will then endeavor by degrees, to build up, and enrich, and polish their minds, by directing them to the study of History, Philosophy, Rhetoric, Algebra, Latin, and some other things of a kindred character. And while she 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. Mr. Dr. Griggs, in whose family she boards, is willing in addition, to receive as boarders, a limited number of young ladies who may desire to attend her School. Charlestown, March 6, 1846.

FOR RENT. THE dwelling part of my Large Brick House, opposite the Arsenal Yard, Harpers-Ferry. It contains 16 Rooms, all well finished, and is admirably suited for a private Boarding House. If it is rented for such, I will furnish three boarders; and will offer the House on the most reasonable terms to a good tenant. JOHN G. WILSON. Harpers-Ferry, March 6, 1846.

FOR RENT. THE VIRGINIA HOTEL, at Harpers-Ferry, Va.; possession given the first of April.—Application must be made before the 20th March. Persons desiring to rent, will make application to the subscriber by the time above named. WILLIAM J. STEPHENS. Harpers-Ferry, March 6, 1846.

Store House in Garardtown FOR RENT. THE Store House, in Garardtown, belonging to the estate of William Wilson, dec'd., so long occupied by him as a Mercantile Stand—afterwards for some years by Wm. Long & Co., and others, and for the last 18 or 19 years, so successfully, by Mr. John W. Stewart, is now for rent, and possession to be given the 1st day of April next. The advantages of this stand as a place of mercantile business are too well known to require specification.

For Terms apply to Dr. Ebenezer Coe, in Garardtown, or to the subscriber, who expects soon to be in the county of Berkeley. JOHN P. WILSON, Esq. of Wm. Wilson, dec'd. March 6, 1846.—3t.

Grocery, Liquor and Produce STORE. B. F. WILSON, 3 doors North of Mr. John Lassus, Alex. D. C., BEGS leave to inform the public generally, that he has taken the above Store and Warehouse, where he may be had a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c. &c., which he will sell on as favorable terms as can be had elsewhere. He will also give particular attention to selling Country Produce, pledging his best efforts to obtain, in every case, the highest market price for all articles entrusted to his care. March 6, 1846.—3t.

Cheap Publications and Popular Music Mart. No. 209 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. LADIES and Gentlemen residing out of the city of Philadelphia, are informed that all orders sent to the above place, directed to E. B. G. KINSLOE, and post-paid, will be promptly attended to.—Where the money, to the amount of one dollar or upwards, accompanies the order, 25 cent publications will be sold at TWENTY cents, and the 12 cent works at TEN cents. So also with the Music—the 25 cent pieces will be put up at TWENTY cents, the 12 cent pieces at Ten cents, and the 6 cent pieces at Five cents. As the postage on any of these works, under the new law, amounts to a mere trifle, persons in the country, if disposed, may have a work or piece of Music almost as soon as it is published. Where those sending money give to us the privilege of selecting for them, we shall endeavor to give the most perfect satisfaction.

We expect the files of a few of the publications on hand, with the publishers' prices annexed, as a guide to those ordering. Publications as soon as issued can always be had at 209 Chestnut street. CHEAP PUBLICATIONS. TWENTY-FIVE CENT WORKS.—The Dead Boxer; French without a Master; Master of Langford; The Bastard; or the Brother's Revenge; Nick Biglow; Annie; Ellen Grafton; The Mysterious Monk; History of Pirates; Village Belles; The Collegians; Ascanio; The Step-Mother; Mary Morris; Capt. Fremont's Expedition; Ellen Templeton; The Barbary; John A. Lee; The Orange Girl; The Robber; Westward Ho! The Elvish; Physic and Physicians; Sketches of Imposture; Credulity and Deception; Texas and the Gulf of Mexico; History of Oregon Territory; Ireland and the Irish; The Two Husbands, &c. &c. TWELVE AND A HALF CENT WORKS.—The Lady of Lyons; Kerkon; On Soundings and Off; A Winter Gift; Keep Warm; The Ladies' Guide to Embroidery, &c.; Etiquette for Ladies; Frank Rivers; Santa Claus; Maria the Favorite; Mark Rivers; The Mysterious of Boston; Anna; The Spy; The Beautiful Sugar Vender; Arabella Stuart; The Unloved One; Woman as Virgin; Wife and Mother; The Twins; St. Patrick's Purgatory; Raffle for a Wife; Love Watch; Lady in Black; Adventures of Julia, &c. &c.

MUSIC. TWENTY-FIVE CENT PIECES.—Music from the Opera of the Bohemian Girl; Gems from ditto; Beauties of ditto; Music from Massanello; Ju-liens' Chimes Quadrilles; Ditto from Cinderella; Ditto from the Enchantress; Ditto of the Ethiopian Serenaders; Melodies of Ireland; Ditto of Scotland; Julien's Original Mazurka; Mazurkas; Music from Fra Diavolo; 12 celebrated Marches; Queen Victoria's Dances, &c. &c. TWELVE AND A HALF CENT PIECES.—Songs.—A new set of Quadrilles; Kathleen Mavourneen; Some Love to Rom; La Cracoviense; Thou Art Lovelier; Rose Atherton, &c. &c. SONGS FOR SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS.—Love Not; Love Now; Little Nell; There was a Time; Aileen Mavourneen; Outward Bound; Meet me in the Willow Glen, &c. &c.

All of the above music is every way correct, and many of the pieces and songs have the most beautiful title pages. Remember, by ordering from E. B. G. Kinsloe you will get a discount of 20 per cent. on the publishers' prices. Any lady or gentleman, by addressing us, post-paid, for that purpose, will have a full catalogue of all our publications sent them. Responsible Agents for several valuable medicinal preparations, and Dr. Mitchell's Galvanic Bands and Bracelets, &c. &c., are wanted in every village and town in the U. S. E. B. G. KINSLOE, No. 209 Chestnut Street, 3d door below 7th. March 6, 1846.—3t.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at Private Sale, a portion of the Real Estate of the late John Baker, of Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Va. The said Real Estate consists of Lots designated as Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52, 99, 113, 114, and situated on High and New streets in said town. The five first mentioned, are in a good state of cultivation, and eligibly and conveniently situated for building purposes. The improvements on Nos. 113 and 114 consist of a

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

BRICK OFFICE. The out-buildings are numerous, embracing a substantial Smoke-house, Stable, Granary, Carriage-house, Cow-house, &c. The Dwelling is on an eminence, commanding a fine view of the town, and of the country, for many miles around. The undersigned would say to non-residents of the county, that the society in Shepherdstown is equal, if not superior, to any in the Valley of Virginia; and, taking that fact into consideration, and the abundance and cheapness of the market, that those wishing to remove to the county, could not purchase a more desirable property.

In addition to the above, the undersigned will dispose of Twenty Acres of Lots, lying and being about a quarter of a mile beyond the limits of the corporation of said town. The latter, if desired, will be sold in parcels of five acres, to suit purchasers. The Terms of Sale (which will be accommodating) made known, by application (post-paid) to Messrs. Webb & Markell, and John K. White, in Shepherdstown, or to the undersigned, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia. WM. LISLE BAKER. Feb. 27, 1846.—2m.

Hagerstown "Torchlight" copy to amount of \$5. "WOODLAWN" FOR SALE. THE undersigned wishing to dispose of their farm, (on which they now reside, near Dufrail's Depot, six miles west of Harpers-Ferry), offer it at private sale. A rare opportunity is here presented to those desirous of investing their money in lands. The farm contains A little upwards of 200 Acres, and is in every point of view equal to any in the Valley of Virginia. A detailed description is deemed unnecessary. Suffice it to say, a bargain will be given, and the terms will be liberal. Immediate possession can be had by the purchaser, if desired. Apply to the undersigned on the premises, or by letter addressed to

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

Virginia, to wit: IN the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the County of Jefferson, January 9th, 1846, Wilhelmina Jungfer Sprenger, and Carl Wilhelm Sprenger, AGAINST Gerard B. Wager, Adm'r of Frederick W. Sprenger, dec'd. IN CHANCERY. Extract from Decree made on the 9th day of January, 1846.

The Court doth order, that notice be given, agreeably to the Act of Assembly of the 13th March, 1840, chapter 29, requiring all persons who may have claims against the decedent Sprenger, to exhibit the same for settlement, before the 1st day of May next, to await the further action and order of the Court. A Copy—Teste, ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

DESIRED FARM IN MARKET. On Monday, the 16th day of March, being the first day of March Court, I WILL expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, before the door of Carter's Hotel, in Charlestown, THE FARM Belonging to Joseph T. Daugherty, late of Jefferson county, dec'd.

This very desirable little Farm contains in all 230 Acres, 3 Woods, and 21 Perches. This Land adjoins the Lands of Geo. W. Fairfax, Jonas Walraven and others, and its metes and boundaries are fully set forth in the Deed of Trust. The Terms of Sale will be Cash in hand.—Such title as is vested in the Trustee, (which is believed to be indisputable) will be made to the purchaser. JOHN W. McCURDY, Trustee. Feb. 13, 1846.

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THE WORLD—AS IT IS.

This world is not so good as it seems... This world is not so good as it seems... This world is not so good as it seems...

Items of News.

From the Flag of Our Union. Mr. John Hough, of Cincinnati, was muled in the sum of \$1700 for seducing Miss Roberts...

THE BAR shall at all times be supplied with the choicest liquors, for the accommodation of the public.

Silver Plate Powders, for Re-Plating. It will put a beautiful plate on Brass or Copper...

Bargains, Bargains. I HAVE on hand a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, such as Dress Coats, Frock Coats...

Prepare for Spring. WE are now receiving in part, our supply of Domestic Goods for Spring, and would especially call the attention of the Farmers and others...

Virginia, Jefferson County, etc.

It is ordered that an Election of the Overseers of the Poor of this county, be held on the first Saturday in March next...

Bargains, Bargains! I NOW offer, without reserve, to my old customers and the public generally, my large and beautiful STOCK OF GOODS...

Cheap Coffee. PERSONS wishing to get a bargain in Coffee, had better call early as we have only a few bags left...

Cheap Cloths. WE are now offering great bargains in our Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c.

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.

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...

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the public.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SHEPHERDSTOWN, VIRGINIA. THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public...

SHEPHERDSTOWN, VIRGINIA. THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public...

THREE-STORY BRICK HOTEL, WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

GARTER'S HOTEL, WHITE-ROUSE. THE very liberal encouragement which the public has extended to this Establishment...

ISAAC N. CARTER, Proprietor. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA. April 11, 1845.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

Silver Plate Powders, for Re-Plating. It will put a beautiful plate on Brass or Copper...

Bargains, Bargains. I HAVE on hand a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, such as Dress Coats, Frock Coats...

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Cheap Cloths. WE are now offering great bargains in our Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c.

Carroll's Western Exchange

FOR the accommodation of the Passengers in the Cars, I have determined to have OYSTERS and other DELICACIES of the season, where Ladies and Gentlemen will only have to pay for what they eat.

Cash for Negroes. THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and likely.

U. States, Oregon & Great Britain. WHILE it is the duty of our Government to prepare and keep in order the sword and spear...

THE undersigned has moved from the Warehouse lately rented from Mr. Shepherd's Heirs, into his own large new Stone Ware-House...

Catalogue of Fresh Garden Seeds. JUST received and for sale at my Store. All Seeds warranted—if not good, the money to be returned.

THE undersigned having leased the WAREHOUSE, at Shepherdstown, recently occupied by Mr. William Short, is now prepared to forward Grain and Flour to the District Market...

THE undersigned has moved from the Warehouse lately rented from Mr. Shepherd's Heirs, into his own large new Stone Ware-House...

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Handkerchiefs, etc.

FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE. THIS distressing complaint may be cured by using one bottle of Sophia's Sick Headache Remedy...

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a New and Splendid Stock of JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS...

ALLEN'S SIX-BARREL REVOLVERS. A FEW more left of Allen's celebrated Six-Barrel Revolver Pistols...

THE LATEST CUT. GENTLEMEN'S Gold, Silver, Steel, Iron and Gilt Vest Chains, and Gold Shirt Buttons...

CHEAP GROCERIES. PRIME new sugar only 8 cents; Rio Coffee 8, 9 and 10 cents; Java, Leguira and Padang Coffee...

LOOK HERE, FARMERS. WANTED, 10,000 lbs. New Bacon; 3,000 do Lard; 500 bushels Beans...

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

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. A FRESH supply of Lambough's Celebrated Composition for Rheumatism, just prepared and for sale by J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

FEATHERS for sale by J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

CHARLESTOWN REFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned begs leave to return his most grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity...

TO FARMERS AND MILLERS. THE undersigned has moved from the Warehouse lately rented from Mr. Shepherd's Heirs...

GRAIN AND FLOUR. TO THE District Markets, or to purchase, or make liberal advances when received.

TO THE FARMERS AND MILLERS. THE undersigned having leased the WAREHOUSE, at Shepherdstown, recently occupied by Mr. William Short...

Catalogue of Fresh Garden Seeds. JUST received and for sale at my Store. All Seeds warranted—if not good, the money to be returned.

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FEATHERS for sale by J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name of Harris, Hammond & Co., has this day been dissolved by said J. J. Hammond and G. W. Ransom...

NEW FIRM. THE undersigned has this day formed a Partnership in the purchase of G. W. Ransom and John J. Hammond's interest in the firm of Harris, Hammond & Co.

Unrivalled Bargains at Halltown. THE subscriber being desirous to reduce his STOCK OF GOODS before laying in his supply for the Spring...

TO THE PEOPLE OF JEFFERSON COUNTY. No Humbug—Great Attraction! Bargains! Bargains! going off at MILLER & TATE'S.

FALL AND WINTER WORK. WE call the attention of our customers and the public to our large stock of COARSE BOOTS AND SHOES...

THE SMALL POX. IS NOT IN OUR NEIGHBORHOOD, BUT PHILIP McBRIDE Is, and has just opened a New Mechanic's Store.

PHILIP McBRIDE. IN Bolivar, at Wm. McCoy's Old Stand, and having entrenched himself in the highlands, behind a very large number of bales and boxes of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware...

FOR THE LADIES. Every variety of Silks, plain and figured Cashmere, De L'Esse, Mouslin de Laines and Clouting...

TOBACCO AND SEGARS. ONE Box Winchester Tobacco, at 16 cents per lb., a prime article for chewing...

CONFECTIONERY. 50 LBS. Rock Candy; 100 lbs. assorted do; 1 Flake Almonds...

Balm of Columbin—For the Hair.

PERSONS who have thin hair, or whose hair is falling out, have here an article that will keep it from falling out, and increase the growth of it to a remarkable degree.

NEW SUGAR. One Hoghead New Crop New Orleans Sugar, and one Hoghead Molasses, received and for sale by J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

KNITTING COTTON. EVERY size of unbleached, bleached, and blue-mixed Knitting Cotton, at Feb. 13.

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE Preceding figure is given to represent the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface...



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TO give some idea of the amount of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION, we will state, that the learned Dr. Leuwenhoek, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach passed off by this means...

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develop itself.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

It is a REMEDY which sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a REMEDY that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines. It can hardly be credited that a salve can have its effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system.

CONSUMPTION.

It can hardly be credited that a salve can have its effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But we say once for all, that this medicine will reach the lungs quicker than any medicine that can be given internally.

THE SALVE has been discovered in the Head-Ache of 13 years' standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

CONSUMPTION, Liver Complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling of the hair, one or the other always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

THE SALVE will restore the Insensible Perspiration, and thus cure every case. Scrophulous, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum, no remedy that has been discovered is so good as this same true in case of Dermatitis, Quinsey, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal diseases, and Broken or Sore Breast...

It is equally efficacious for Burns, it has not its equal in the world—also Excessiveness of every kind, such as Warts, Tumours, Pimples, &c.; it makes clean work of them all.

As the All-Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that no Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are written with every every label. The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on the face.