



Mr. Webster took up some omitted points in that part of the Washington treaty which related to the North Eastern Boundary. He held in his hand the opinions of Palmerston, Douglass and Napier, all condemning the Treaty for the concessions made to the United States. He did not intend to read these opinions to balance those of Peel and others. He was free to confess that overstatements had been made on both sides. All he claimed for the Washington Treaty was, that there had been no concession on our part, for which a full equivalent was not received. He complained that the concessions on our part were mentioned by gentlemen upon the other side, and not stated by gentlemen where the concessions were to us. The surrender of House's Point was regarded as an act of great importance to us; and the history of the last war, as well as the examinations of Captain Talcott and Commodore Morris, found that the site was of immense importance to us. In closing this branch of the subject, Mr. Webster said he feared that much of the prejudice which had arisen upon this subject, sprang from a desire not to award too much credit to those who had negotiated the Washington Treaty.

The Caroline and McLeod affair was then the subject of debate, and all that related to this subject, was given with the greatest minuteness and interest. Mr. Webster dwelt upon the fact that all this had occurred under Mr. Van Buren's Administration. The Caroline was destroyed in 1838, and Mr. McLeod was arrested in 1840. The burning of the Caroline was an act avowed by authority and justified. Gen. Harrison was for calling the British Government to account for this act, and for giving up McLeod, if it could be done, because the act was avowed. He was for holding the lion and not the lamb responsible for what was done.

Mr. Webster in a short time passed to the McLeod imprisonment and the allegations made by Charles Jared Ingersoll in his Oregon speech in the House of Representatives. These statements Mr. Webster pronounced an absolute, downright, and entire fabrication and falsehood. One little monosyllable which some men were base enough to deserve, but which gentlemen disliked to use, was eminently his. Hydrostatic pressure had no power in condensing steam equal to the author of this speech in condensing falsehoods. Mr. Webster remarked that he could conceive of no motive for such maliciousness. He did not know that the word was malice in the creature or thing. It was a moral obtuseness, a native want of perception, that will not enable him to distinguish between truth and falsehood. The man seemed to use a term of mechanics, to have a screw loose. The whole machine was crazy, rickety, and disjointed. And so Mr. Webster, with many more remarks of the same kind, left Mr. Ingersoll, closing with the remark that a more foul and blackened reputation was never ejected from any thing standing on two legs.

Mr. Dickinson's endorsement of this speech was spoken of with a most marked and emphatic rebuke. Mr. Dickinson was denounced for endorsing a miserable, contemptible and calumnious speech, dragged from the gutters, and drawn from the ditch. He had pronounced it to be false, and yet the Senator from New York had endorsed the falsehood, when told it was false. He complained of this, and the manner of complaint was most pointed and effective. The concluding points of the Treaty were rapidly reviewed by Mr. Webster.

Mr. Dickinson of New York closed in a few words, and gave notice that he would speak to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House, immediately after the reading of the Journal, resumed the consideration of the Cumberland bill, which it finally rejected. The House then again passed into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Senate bill to provide for one regiment of mounted riflemen, and for the establishment of military stations on the route to Oregon. A debate followed on the naturalization laws.

SENATE.—Mr. Dickinson of N. Y. offered a resolution calling upon the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate any complaints which may have reached him since the treaty of Washington, in reference to the Right of Search on the Coast of Africa.

Mr. Dickinson asked that the resolution should be adopted to-day, and no objections being heard, it was adopted.

Several adverse reports were then taken up and agreed to.

An interesting passage at arms then took place between Mr. Cass and Mr. Webster, touching certain details of international law involved in the McLeod case.

Then, Mr. Dickinson, in a speech of nearly three hours, repelled the assault of Mr. Webster yesterday. He said that the speech of Mr. Ingersoll had been made and published to the world three weeks before he, Mr. D., appended the extracts to his speech, which was published in pamphlet form. He, Mr. D., thought the charges made by Mr. Ingersoll most extraordinary, and his motive in appending them to his speech was, that if they were not true they might be contradicted. Having disposed of this branch of the subject, he proceeded to notice all the other allusions of Mr. W., and argued that the latter might have fully accomplished his object, in setting himself right before the country, without having lessened his dignity and abusing the courtesy of the Senate by gross personal abuse. He resorted to the fact that Mr. W. three days before he spoke, and without being in possession of the floor, announced that he would speak on such a day. This being the case, and Mr. W. having called the public together in the expectation of an entertainment, it was perhaps natural that the Senator should feel bound to render his "exhibition" as interesting as possible; and although it was rather mortifying to be held up to ridicule, yet he, Mr. D., was willing that so humble an individual as himself should contribute to the amusement of the public.

Mr. Dickinson addressed the Senate until five o'clock.

Mr. Webster rose and Mr. Mangum at the same time. The President gave the floor to Mr. Mangum, and the Senate adjourned.

SENATE.—The discussion on the resolution offered by Mr. J. Clayton was resumed. Messrs. Atchison, Clayton, Allen, and Calhoun took part in this discussion; and Mr. Allen was about to enter on a reply to some remarks of Mr. Calhoun, when he was interrupted by Mr. McDuffie, who suggested the propriety of taking up the special order. The subject was then again passed over informally, and Mr. Mangum addressed the Senate on the special order, taking occasion to terminate a general denunciation of the Administration. Mr. Bayly has the floor to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—As soon as the Journal was read, Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, introduced a series of resolutions, calling for the items of expenditure from the secret service fund since March 4, 1841, with copies of all correspondence, etc., which he said would show that Mr. Webster, when Secretary of State, had applied a portion of this fund for the purpose of procuring the release of Alexander McLeod, and adjusting the north-eastern boundary question. Also that Secretary Webster was guilty of malversation, corruption, delinquency, and misdemeanor, a conviction of which would require his removal from office.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

Mr. BROWN.—Many of the voters of Jefferson county would like to be informed why it is, that while the railroads, small turnpikes and navigable streams, have received so much attention and notice from some of the candidates for the Legislature, nothing has been said of a certain great mammoth road, running along our Northern border, having already penetrated our State some seventy or eighty miles, and still seeking to vend its way to the Ohio river? Why is the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad suffered to sleep in such unnoticed obscurity, as a matter no longer worthy of our attention, or having claims upon the consideration of the good people of Jefferson? Would it not have been as well for some of the candidates, while expatiating so largely upon other branches of improvements, both county and State, just to have dropped some hint as to their opinions upon the right of way? We know that the Winchester & Potomac Railroad has been most copiously denounced, not only for its own intrinsic uselessness, but for having road over and destroyed the interests of our magnificent and central improvement, the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike. We know that the last named improvement has been extolled, as not only valuable within itself and to the community at large, but sufficiently important to supersede all other improvements that may come in the slightest degree in competition with it, whether beneficial to other sections of the State or not; and we also know, that the rock-bound Shenandoah, with all its breakers and shallows, is to bear upon its bosom, the puffing steamer, carrying to market the rich harvests of the Valley of Virginia. All these things, we know, have been made perfectly manifest by the orators who have touched upon them. Even Smithfield is to become an inland town, of trade and importance, the radiating point, as it were, to a wholesome and well digested system of internal improvement. And yet, while all these things have been so extensively expatiated upon, illustrated and exemplified, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has been thrown completely in the back ground. I have not heard a candidate say, or heard of one saying, in any public manner, that he was in favor of our granting the right of way to that Company. We know there was a time when some of the candidates hesitated not to declare their approbation of it. Has circumstances and opinions so changed as no longer to render it necessary? I know it is said that the Company no longer seek the right of way—that they will never apply for it again; but believe me, sir, this is all a delusion. It is a cherished object with them, and will never be abandoned so long as there is the slightest probability of attaining their end. They are too sensible of their own interest, too sensible of the great advantages that would thereby result to them and the city of Baltimore, too sensible of the stream of wealth that would be attracted from the West, to flow through Virginia, and empty itself into their own State. These things, we say, are but too plainly seen and appreciated, ever to be abandoned while there is the slightest hope of securing them. And here the question occurs—Will Virginia grant their request? Will she cast her vote and transfer to another State these vast and inestimable advantages? Will she be so blind to her own interests—to the interests of her citizens at large, as to open this fountain of wealth, not for her own benefit, but to pour its tribute into the lap of another State?

It was not our purpose, Mr. Editor, to enter into any discussion of this question of the right of way. We think it must at once strike the minds of the people at large, at least of all who are interested in the welfare of their State, and feel a glow of love for it than for a foreign corporation and a foreign State, that we should not for moment entertain such a proposition. There are some things that strike our minds so forcibly as not to require a single argument to prove their truth. Grant them their request—permit this foreign corporation to pass, almost, I may say, through the centre of the State, and they seek to do, to the Ohio river, and we at once close the door to any extended system of improvement in Virginia. You offer up all its great natural advantages for trade and an extensive intercourse with other States, to the modest demands of a foreign corporation, who can have no possible sympathy, affinity, or interest with or in our affairs, further than they can be made to subservise its own selfish ends. You open the door to a vast trade with Ohio and the adjoining States, a golden harvest, I may say, not for the benefit of our own Virginia, but for that of another, and empty itself into an adjoining State. Why not secure this trade—this rich harvest for ourselves? Why permit it to pass by and accrue to the benefit of another State? Why sir, suppose a chain of central works, completed and in operation, from Richmond to the Ohio river, either by a completion of the James River & Kanawha works, or a Railroad connection with it, which would be more desirable, and a line of packets established from Boston to Norfolk, and in the natural requirements of trade, we doubt not it would be the case, does not the plainest mind at once perceive the advantages that would result from it? Do we not at once perceive that the great trade of the West, which Baltimore is now seeking to secure, through the instrumentality of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, would all flow to Richmond and Norfolk, and build up our own cities; and by increasing the wealth of the State and its taxable property, give us still further the means and facilities for more extensive improvements? Do we not see that such a work would be the great thoroughfare, the channel of communication between the West and South-west and the Atlantic cities; and that Richmond and Norfolk would be the points where the reciprocal exchange of the commodities of the West and East would naturally be attracted? Do we not see that this route would be the shortest, easiest, and most expeditious for the travel between New Orleans and the Eastern cities? Let Virginia awake to her interests—let her arouse herself, and throw off the lethargy which has so long smothered her energies—let her establish this one central work, and we hesitate not to say, for we do not deem it at all visionary prediction, that in a few short years, Richmond will be a Baltimore and Norfolk & Boston. We have all the elements of greatness, if we only avail ourselves of them. Our capacities for productively wealth, and commercial intercourse are unappreciated. It is true that we have only in a partial degree availed ourselves of these great natural advantages, but will we always be thus heedless of our interests. Will we forever close the door upon all possibility of future action, and tamely transfer these great interests and elements of wealth into the hands of a foreign corporation? Follow-citizens of Jefferson, will you be instrumental in doing this work? Are you willing to strike a blow at the very heart of our Virginia, whom we all so love and honor? Are you willing to cast your votes for any man, to represent you in the Legislature, until you first know what are his views in this respect? We all know the former opinions of some of the candidates—let us enquire what they are at present. On this question let there be no voting in the dark. Let the candidates speak out—let there be no shuffling. Great and important interests are at stake, and sectional, but belonging to the whole State, and God forbid that we should criminally and heedlessly pass them by.

A VIRGINIAN.

The above communication was written without any positive knowledge of the present views of any of the candidates, but was dictated by a thorough conviction of the importance of the subject and its claims upon the consideration of the people. We have not treated it as a sectional question, bearing upon particular portions of the State, but as one by which the whole commonwealth, as a State, is to be deeply and vitally affected. Since, however, writing the above, we learn that several of the candidates—three, I believe, on Saturday last, addressed the voters of the Shepherdstown precinct, and gave their views upon the question. We wish not, by what we have written, to influence the vote of any man in the county, but we do wish that a subject of so much importance, should at least receive a passing consideration at the hands of the people.

Convention Meeting in Berkeley.

On Monday last a very large meeting of the people of Berkeley was held, to take into consideration the most efficient means for procuring a revision of the Constitution. Lewis B. Willis, Esq., acted as President, assisted by four Vice Presidents, &c. Chas. J. Faulkner, Esq., explained the object of the meeting, and for more than an hour gave an eloquent and logical argument in favor of Reform.

Among the resolutions adopted by the meeting, was one recommending that a CONVENTION of the friends of Constitutional Reform should be held on the 1st day of September next, in the town of Staunton, and that one hundred delegates be appointed from the county of Berkeley to attend said Convention.

Procession of Sons of Temperance.

The Procession, &c. of St. Thomas Division, Sons of Temperance, at Harpers-Ferry, on Monday last, was of a most imposing character. From 280 to 300 Members of the Order, were in attendance. Wm. S. ELGIN, Esq., acted as Chief Marshal, and under his direction the Procession moved through the principal streets, accompanied by the new Amateur Band of H. F. We had not the pleasure of being present at the ceremonies in the Church, but learn that most interesting and eloquent Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Schneddy of Hagerstown, and Vanderford of Baltimore.

The Razor Strop Man.

SMITH, the celebrated Razor Strop man, was at Harpers-Ferry last week. He will be in Charlestown, we learn, on Monday next, and will have a "few more left," which the good citizens of our vicinity can buy.

We were somewhat in error in stating last week, that the man who was found dead in the Shenandoah river, near Mrs. Lewis' Mill, was a white man. After a rigid scrutiny by the Coroner's Jury, they found the following Verdict—"That the said man, unknown, came to his death by drowning. Clothing, drab linsey pants, vest, and sack coat—stripped linsey wrapper, leather suspenders, blue cotton leggings, and coarse shoes. Nothing in his pocket but a wooden comb. About 5 feet 6 inches in height, and the body in a state of putrefaction. Supposed to be black."

We learn from the Coroner, S. W. Lackland, Esq., that there is little doubt but the man found was a negro belonging to Judge Nichols of Richmond, who was in the employ of Mr. Wm. Castleman, of Clarke county.

At the late commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon 164 students, among whom we find the names of 41 from Virginia. J. Gregg Gibson, of Jefferson, and Martin P. Scott, of Fauquier, are among the graduates. The address to the students was delivered by Dr. Wm. Gibson, Professor of Surgery.

We are indebted to the Hon. Thos. H. Bayly, for his speech on the Harbor Bill, and in reply to the Hon. C. Hudson, of Mass., on the Corn Trade of England. This speech of Mr. Bayly's is a masterly production. He reviews the Tariff question in all its bearings, and shows, conclusively, the gross injustice done to the Agricultural interest by high Tariffs.

We perceive that Mr. Goddy has purchased the establishment of Arthur's Magazine, which will be united to the Lady's Book, and the subscribers of the former will be supplied with the latter after the April number. This is a change which we are sure will be received with satisfaction by every one of the present subscribers to Arthur's Magazine.

Senator Houston, of Texas, was to have spoken on the Oregon question on Wednesday, and Thursday was set apart for taking the vote. The House resolutions were to have come up first, and we hope they have been adopted.

We are authorized (says the Winchester Virginian) to announce Col. JOHN I. JOHNSON, as a candidate to represent the Counties of Clarke and Warren, in the next House of Delegates.

The Spring term of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and chancery for Berkeley County, will commence on Monday the 27th inst.

FIRE AT NEW YORK.—On Friday morning about half past 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the four-story building, in the rear of 4 and 6 Little Green street, occupied by David Melville as a manufacturing jeweller, and John P. Waters, ornamental engraver—the whole of which, with its contents, was destroyed. The front buildings on Green street were not much injured.

A DIFFERENCE IN OPINION.—The money article of the London Times, of the 4th of March says: "The rejection by the government of the United States, of the proposition to refer the Oregon question to arbitration, took the city completely by surprise."

The editorial article of the London Times of the same date, says: "The rejection of the renewed proposition for terminating the Oregon dispute by arbitration, has not taken any one by surprise."

It appears from an account kept by Mr. Noland (at the turnpike gate), that 14,644 beef cattle, 2683 sheep and hogs, and 124 drove horses, have passed this town within the year ending the first of this month. During the year 1845—29,961 beef cattle were weighed at the scales in Baltimore, so that very near one half of the beef consumed in that city passes through this place. As a large portion of the drives are two nights in this county, their expenses, in Jefferson, including toll, and the bills of their drivers going and coming, are little, if at all, less than \$3000 per annum, without counting the bridg tolls at Harpers-Ferry.—Free Press.

A SPLENDID PRESENT TO THE PRESIDENT.—We have been shown a splendid Duplex Gold Watch, manufactured entirely in this city—the first American made watch we have ever seen—intended as a present from the manufacturer, J. Y. Savage, Esq., of Fulton street, to James K. Polk, President of the United States. It is a beautiful specimen of American workmanship—the handwork of a good Democrat—and it will doubtless be received by the Chief Magistrate with the same feelings which have dictated the idea of presentation. Mr. Savage is a native of North Carolina, the State in which Mr. Polk was born.

SLANDER.—A bill has passed the Massachusetts Senate, to abolish the distinction between written and spoken defamation of character.—Every person who shall defame another by words, will be punished by fine, or imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. The truth of the matter charged as slanderous is allowed to be a sufficient justification for defamatory words.

The births in the United States yearly, are from 400,000 to 500,000. Of this number of children, one in fifteen, or more than 20,000 are still born, more than 30,000 inherit from their parents a diseased constitution, and a majority die young.

Alfay at Charlottesville, Va.

DEATH OF A STUDENT.—We learn by Tuesday's Richmond papers that a riot occurred in Messrs. Raymond & Co.'s Menagerie, exhibiting at Charlottesville, between the students and the keepers, which resulted in the death of one of the students. The following letter to the Enquirer seems to be an authentic account of the fatal affray:

"During the performance, and just as one of the managers had entered the cage with the lion, tiger, leopard and cougar, some of the audience approached near the cage, and were cautioned by one of the men attached to the Menagerie not to do so, as serious consequences might ensue to the person in the cage with the wild beasts.—Some words ensued between the keeper and one or more of them pressing on the cage, when one of the latter struck the keeper twice with a cane or stick, and he struck in return with a stick, and levelled two or three persons, one of whom never afterwards spoke a word, and died last night about 12 o'clock; his name is Glover, from Alabama. Two others were seriously injured, and are now at the Monticello House, Messrs. Johnson and Williamson, and another, Mr. Waring, less injured.

"While these things were taking place, the elephant entered the crowd, throwing his proboscis about, to drive the people from the ring. Cries of horror arose on all sides; some were paralysed with fear, and could not move, or be moved by their friends. Men, laying as it were, dead on the ground; the huge elephant driving out the people; the keeper in the lion's cage; men pale with fear; the women shrieking; children and servants crying out that the wild beasts had broken from their cages, and were upon them, and each person anxious to make his escape, presented a scene which few would desire to witness.—No damage was done to any person, except what resulted from a blow given by one of the keepers. The magistrates have committed to the jail three persons belonging to the menagerie, to undergo further examination."

The Enquirer states that the man who struck the fatal blow escaped and secreted himself until Monday morning, when he was recognized in the cars at the Junction, was instantly arrested, and brought down a prisoner to Richmond.—His name is said to be John J. Bailey.

Meeting at Pittsburg.

The question of the Right of Way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Pittsburg, and the resistance it meets with at Harrisburg, has produced a tremendous excitement in Western Pennsylvania. A meeting was held in Pittsburg on the 8th instant, which was numerously attended by citizens from fifteen counties, forming one of the greatest gatherings ever witnessed in that place. Nearly one hundred officers were appointed and resolutions passed, severely censuring Philadelphia for her suicidal selfishness in opposing the measure, and authorizing efficient steps to be taken to effect the passage of the bill. One of the resolutions makes arrangements for obtaining from owners of lands releases in favor of the Right of Way, to be tendered to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Numerous addresses were delivered, and the meeting adjourned to assemble again on the 4th of July, giving three hearty cheers for the Right of Way.

SANTA ANA.—The Washington Union of Friday last, says:—"A member of Congress has addressed us a note, this evening, stating that he was satisfied that Santa Ana is, before this time, in Vera Cruz, and either victorious, or that he has suffered the penalty of his boldness; and also that the Mexico-Texan army will never reach the Rio Grande, and if they do, will not fight our army."

THE POTOMAC FISHERIES.—The Port Tobacco Times of Thursday, says:—"We learn that the fisheries on the Potomac are doing well, considering the earliness of the season. They are catching from 30 to 40 thousand herrings at a dip; and also are doing well in the shad line. Herrings are selling at from 3 to \$4 a thousand; and shad at from 6 cents to \$650 a hundred."

THE RESULT IN CONNECTICUT.—The Hartford Times, of Saturday evening, gives us the result of the election in Connecticut. In the House, Democrats 98, Whigs 78. Democratic majority 20. There are 44 members to be elected. The electors to take place on Monday.

PITTSBURGH.—Burnt District.—Last Friday was the anniversary of the great fire in Pittsburg. The Post of that city, commenting on the same, speaks of the numerous warehouses, founderies, stores, dwellings, &c., numbering some seven or eight hundred, which has gone up since that dreadful day, when ruin stalked wildly abroad, desolating nearly one half of the fair city." It occurred on the 10th April, 1845.

Pauline, the slave of New Orleans, who was guilty of such cruel treatment to her mistress and her little daughter, some twelve months since, was on the 28th ult. hung according to sentence.

TAX ON COAL.—The Pennsylvania Legislature proposes to tax coal. The colliers are quite indignant at this, and protest in strong language against it. They ask why on the same principle the Legislature does not tax iron ore, limestone, marble, wheat, rye, and all other products?

MR. SIDDELL.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 2d inst., says:—"The impression has been produced by letters received yesterday from Vera Cruz, that St. Mary's will bring Mr. SiddeLL immediately to the Balize, instead of Pensacola. His arrival will, therefore, be anxiously expected until St. Mary's makes her appearance."

CHESTERAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—From the Georgetown Advocate we perceive that the business done upon the Canal is quite extensive.—Indeed, upon the whole line the business is increasing in a most flattering manner, and there is a want of boats to do the required amount of transportation. We learn from a gentleman from Hancock that immediately after the signing of the guaranty bonds for transportation last year, some fears were entertained at that place that the amount there guaranteed would not be come up to; but those fears have vanished, and the merchants of Hancock are satisfied that that place will "put in" more than its proportion; or, in other words, they could with safety have signed guaranties to a heavier amount. This year, we think, the Canal will be able to make apparent its prospective usefulness and value as a profitable public work.—Hagerstown News.

JACKSON THE PEDESTRIAN.—This great runner says he will give any man that can be produced a half mile in twelve, or three quarters in twenty, for any amount above \$500. Or if any gentleman will bet him \$1000 to \$700, against his running eleven miles in one hour, he will remain and close the match, and run it about the middle of May, either at Philadelphia or Baltimore.

FRAUDS IN FLOUR.—The annual report of the New York Inspector states that 26,008 barrels of flour were weighed in the city of New York, and found short 159,836 pounds, equal to eight hundred and fifteen barrels! Of the flour inspected in Albany, there were 98 barrels "light weight" and 50 barrels with "false tare."

INDUSTRY AND GOOD HUMOR.—An hour's industry will do more to begood cheerfulness, support your duties, and retrieve your affairs, than a whole month of moaning.

Foreign News.

The Foreign news by the Pilot Boat Romer, is five days later than that which was brought by the Northumberland. "Cotton had improved one eighth of a penny owing to advices from the U. States. Wheat was from one to two pence a bushel higher. Flour a shilling better, and a large demand." This will be grateful news to our Farmers.

The Romer brings intelligence of a fatal collision between the Military and populace of ill-fated Ireland—some four or five persons killed and some 100 seriously wounded in the fray. There is news also of a revolution in Poland—40,000 Poles were under arms, determined upon Liberty or Death.

Nothing from the Government of England touching the Oregon difficulty, and the effect which it is to produce upon the relations between the two countries. The English press maintains its usual tone of insolence, but as that will neither spill any blood nor break any bones, it will not be productive of much uneasiness in any quarter.

Congress—Mr. Webster.

The last week has been principally devoted to personal, violent, and vindictive accusations, against men who enjoy high eminences in their respective stations. On the course of Mr. Webster, his speech, &c., the Washington Union very justly remarks:—

Mr. Webster devoted a large portion of his speech to a criticism on Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, of the House, and Mr. Dickenson, of the Senate.—We leave it to our reporter to catch the spirit and form of his expressions. He was not content with defending himself; but he carried the war into Africa. It was the severest, bitterest, and scathing attack we have heard in the Senate.—But it did not exactly suit the dignity of that grave and distinguished body. The invective was violent and impassioned; but it wanted the splendida bitis of the classic poet. It was rather the hacking of the handsaw than the piercing incision of the scalpel. The orator descended freely to employ such choice epithets as "thing," "creature," "caricature of mind," &c., which would much better grace any other lips, and any other place, than the lips of a Senator of the United States.

We are sorry indeed to perceive that there was no dignity in the passion of the honorable Senator, and that his vehement indignation was not relieved by a single burst of magnanimity. It appeared as if the whole urn of Xantippe were emptied at once on the floor of the Senate chamber. The lessons of Hamlet to the players seemed entirely forgotten by the orator. "In his very torrent, temper, and whirlwind of (his) passion," he never acquired and begat a particle of temperance that might give it smoothness. The attack was severe, and striking, and caustic enough; but upon the whole, it was not worthy of Mr. Webster's acknowledged abilities. Place it alongside of Lord Chatham's indignant and dignified reply to Walpole, and every reader of taste must be struck at once with the contrast.

Mr. Webster peremptorily contradicted the charges which had been made against him, and boldly defied the production of any evidence to sustain them. But he did not altogether remove the impression which he combatted, and which his own exhibits were calculated to produce—that, under his ministry, the federal government had interfered with the State jurisdiction in the case of McLeod—by the employment of additional counsel to assist in the defence, &c., &c.

A Difficulty in the M. E. Church.

Pursuant to a notice read from the pulpit of the M. E. Church, in Warrenton, Va., on Sunday morning, 5th of March, the members of that society met at the church on Tuesday evening, the 7th instant, when J. G. Kirby was requested to preside and W. B. Carr to act as secretary. After prayer by the Rev. B. H. Berry, the object of the meeting was briefly stated and a series of resolutions adopted, in which the decision of the Baltimore Conference on the division of the church, is unanimously protested against.

We have been requested to copy the proceedings in full, but can only find room to-day for the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That inasmuch as the larger portion of the territory of the Baltimore Conference lies in slaveholding States, that Conference in our opinion, acted unwisely in deciding to remain under the jurisdiction of the Northern Church; believing as we do, that this branch of the M. E. Church in the United States, will first repeal the "Plan" which provides for our peaceable separation and then pursue such measures as will disturb and agitate said Conference, and finally force it to a cessation or abandonment of its principles.

Resolved, That we are unshaken in our determination of adhering South, that we believe our future peace and prosperity requires it, that in order to avoid all agitation we deem it best to act now and dispose of the question immediately; and that we are in favor of transferring this Circuit to the Virginia Conference in accordance with the plan of separation.

Resolved, That a convention of delegates from all the circuits and stations in the Baltimore Conference, disposed to adhere South is desirable, in order to secure concert of action, that we recommend Frederickburg as a suitable place and the first of May as a proper time for said convention to assemble, and do hereby request our circuit convention to appoint delegates to attend said convention in case it should be held.

Col. W. R. JOHNSON, the Napoleon of the Turf, and JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq., editor of the Farmer's Library, are both at New Orleans, and share the notices and compliments of the press.

A live Sloath is now to be seen at the American Museum, New York.

Green Peas and Asparagus appeared in the Charleston and Savannah markets last week.—Last week, and this too, we had frost, and that is more than our Southern neighbors can boast of.

WARLIKE.—We observed on Saturday a quantity of stocks for muskets, just sawed out in the rough, in process of transfer from the Baltimore and Susquehanna depot to that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and learned by inquiry, that they were from York county, (Pa.) on their way to Harpers Ferry, (Va.) We merely mention this as a hint to Queen Victoria, to "keep shady."—Baltimore Sun.

RACES.—The Cumberland, (Md.) Races will commence on the 26th of May, on the course of Joseph Sprigg, Esq., about three miles from that town.

RIGHT OF WAY.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill was taken up in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and discussed on Friday and Saturday, the pending question being the amendment to the first section as amended, which provides that in case three millions of dollars be subscribed to the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and ten per cent of the same be actually paid in, and thirty miles of the road be placed under contract for construction before the 30th of July, 1847, the provisions of this bill shall be null and void. The yeas and nays being demanded upon the adoption of this amendment, it resulted as follows:—Yeas 50, nays 43.

The adoption of this amendment appears to give great satisfaction to the Philadelphians, and the North American hails it as equivalent to a defeat of the measure, asserting that Philadelphia must and shall comply with the requisition of the Legislature within the time specified.



CHARLESTOWN

Friday Morning, April 17, 1846.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Election Day—Thursday, 23d of April.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—(WHIG CANDIDATES.) WM. B. THOMPSON, ANTHONY KENNEDY, ANDREW HUNTER, WM. CHAMBERS, JAS. A. FITZSIMMONS, L. B. WASHINGTON.

FREDERICK.—(DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.) WILLIAM WOOD, JAMES H. CARSON.

CLARKE & WARREN.—(DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.) JAMES CASTLEMAN.

MORGAN COUNTY. J. C. BARNEY, (D.) J. W. BREATHED, (W.)

PAGE.—(DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.) Col. JOHN McPHERSON, Capt. A. F. GRAYSON.

LOUDOUN.—(DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.) Col. JOHN LESLIE, EDWARD HAMMATT, Capt. JNO. MATTHEWS.

We are authorized to announce ALFRED NOSS, Esq., (D.) as a candidate to represent the Senatorial District composed of Loudoun and Fairfax Counties, in the next Senate of Virginia.

We are authorized to announce SANFORD I. RAMEY, (W.) as a candidate to represent the District composed of Loudoun and Fairfax counties, in the next Senate of Virginia.

The Election.

On Thursday next, 23d inst., the election for Delegates, and in some of the counties for State Senators, will be held. The election is one of importance in every aspect in which we may view it. A U. S. Senator, to fill the place now so unworthily occupied by Wm. S. Archer, will be chosen next winter. The Convention question will be again before the Legislature—a revision of the Criminal Code will come up—the Education question will be again broached, and divers other matters of interest to the people, and of momentous importance to the western division of the State, will have to be acted upon. As to the political complexion of the Legislature, we cannot for a moment doubt but it will be thoroughly Democratic. Virginia has nobly sustained herself when the signs were less auspicious than the present. Can she do less now? A President of her own choice is at the Federal head, slowly, but effectually, introducing those reforms in the administration of the Government which she so much desires. And will she not record her voice in approval of those great principles of which she has long been the firm and unwavering advocate?

In this county there is no opposition. All the candidates, (six in number), are Whigs. Between them, politically, so far as we know, there is no difference. Who are to be the successful candidates, is a matter of much speculation, and produces no little crimination among our Whig friends. The Democratic party will not interfere in this family quarrel. Those who may vote at all, will be governed by personal considerations, having indeed but little interest in the result, whatever way it may terminate. We wish all the candidates, and their respective friends, a safe deliverance from the toils, difficulties and disappointments, that will beset their path until the election is come and gone.

The Education Bill.

We regret, exceedingly, that some should attempt to

tion of which would remove him from the Senate and disqualify him altogether from holding any office under the United States.

Amidst great uproar and excitement, Mr. Vinson suggested that the resolution had better lie over, in conformity with the usual course in calls for information of this character.

After some brief remarks from Messrs. McKay and Ingersoll, relative to a point of order, the previous question was moved by Mr. Brinkerhoff, but by a vote of 58 to 75, the House refused to second the motion.

Mr. Dromgool in substance exonerated the Whig party from the charges involved, on the responsibility of the conduct of Mr. Webster in the particulars alluded to. In the course of his remarks he denounced the Administration of John Tyler as the most corrupt of any since the formation of the government.

Mr. Bailey of Va. defended Mr. Tyler, and reminded the party to which Mr. Dromgool belongs, that had it not been for Mr. Tyler, the U. S. Bank bill would have passed, and then Mr. D. could not have brought forward his Sub-Treasury bill. He then gave his reasons why he thought the information called for by the resolution could not be obtained.

Mr. Hilliard, without pretending to say that Mr. Webster was without his faults, made an eloquent appeal in his favor, and of his high standing as a statesman.

Mr. Winthrop was very severe upon Mr. Ingersoll, and asked if the charges were true, why they had not been brought forward before.

Mr. Ingersoll said he never heard of the charges until yesterday.

Mr. Winthrop resumed and made some remarks relative to the injustice of applying to Mr. Buchanan, a political opponent of Mr. Webster, for the information.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, eloquently and forcibly opposed the resolutions upon principle. He argued that a precedent of this kind on the established, exposing the secret movement of the government, would be attended by the most disastrous consequences.

Mr. Adams contended that Mr. Webster was not now responsible to the House for what he had done when Secretary of State. The secret service money was always at the disposal of the President, and if any body was to be impeached, it was John Tyler and not Mr. Webster.

Mr. Yancy was very severe upon Mr. Webster. He compared him to a mulatto, and said that he had disgraced himself by his recent abusive exhibition in the Senate. In the course of his remarks he alluded warmly to Mr. Hilliard, as one who had undertaken to defend Mr. Webster.

Mr. Hilliard rejoined, and in the course of his remarks he said that abroad in Europe, the name of Webster stood next to that of Washington himself. (This statement was received by loud hisses.) Mr. H. said that there was no index in the House to that endorser to suppress the free expression of opinion, could not succeed.

After further discussion of an explanatory character, the previous question was moved and seconded. Some amendments having been rejected, the question recurred on the adoption of the resolutions of Mr. Ingersoll, and they were, with a slight modification, agreed to by a vote—yeas 136, nays 28.

A resolution was adopted granting the use of the Hall to-morrow evening, after the adjournment of the House, for an exhibition by the Deaf and Dumb.

Several other matters having been disposed of, the House adjourned.

December, but which was, on his motion, subsequently re-committed with a view to alterations. On the 18th of February, Mr. J. Thompson, from the same committee, reported the present amendment.

The first section provides that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the laws of Iowa, so far as the same may be applicable, are hereby extended over all that portion of the territory of the U. States, which lies west of the Rocky Mountains; and also over all that portion of the intermediate country west of the Missouri river, and between the 40th and 43d parallels of latitude. Provided, that this act shall not be so construed, nor executed in such a manner as to deprive the subjects of Great Britain of any of the rights and privileges secured by the 3d article of the treaty signed October 20, 1818, and continued in force by the treaty of April, 1837, until said treaty stipulation shall cease by virtue of the notice provided for in the second article of said last mentioned treaty.

Sec. 2d, provides for a district court, and the appointment of a Judge, under the same regulations as those of Iowa.

Sec. 3d, provides for the appointment of justices of the peace, and other ministerial officers, for the due execution of the laws, provided that any subject of Great Britain who shall be arrested under the provision of this act, for crime alleged to have been committed within the Territory of the United States, west of the Rocky Mountains, while the same remains free and open to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the United States, and of Great Britain, pursuant to stipulations between the two powers, shall be delivered up for trial, on proof of his being such British subject, to the nearest and most convenient authorities, having cognizance of such offence by the laws of Great Britain.

Sec. 4th, provides that provision shall hereafter be made by law to grant to every white person, male or female, over 18 years of age, 80 acres of land, and to every white person under that age 160 acres, who shall have resided in the territory five consecutive years, to commence within three years from the passage of this act.

Sec. 5th, provides for the appointment of Indian agents, for the regulation of trade and intercourse with the Indians, etc.

Sec. 6th, authorizes the President to cause to be granted such block houses, stockades, etc., as shall be necessary for the protection of emigrants, settlers and traders.

Sec. 7th, authorizes the President to raise two regiments of mounted men for the protection of settlers, etc.

Sec. 8, provides for a mail route from Missouri to the Columbia River.

Sec. 9th, appropriates \$300,000 to carry the provisions of the bill into effect.

Mr. Martin moved a long amendment to the first section of the bill, but it was subsequently rejected.

After some brief remarks from Messrs. Wentworth and Rockwell, the floor was taken by Mr. Adams. He expressed his regret that so great a portion of members in both branches should now be in favor of relinquishing our rightful territory down to 49. For his part, however unpalatable and imprudent it might be for him to say it, he must state that his views had not changed in the least. He was still for insisting upon our claim to 54 degrees of latitude, and he then went into an able examination of the whole subject from the beginning, and showed conclusively that by the treaties of 1818 and 1827, Great Britain by omitting to insert as she had previously, the word "settlement" had clearly abandoned and forfeited all right to a settlement in the disputed territory.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Burt, Thompson, Houston and others, until the committee rose.

Several executive communications, in answer to resolutions, were received and ordered to be printed. The expected answer to the resolution relative to Mr. Webster was not among them. It will probably be received to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1846.

SENATE.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the Oregon notice resolutions.

Mr. Westcott having the floor, spoke at some length in favor of the notice, and of our title to the whole of the territory up to 54°.

After a few explanatory remarks from Mr. McDuffie, the remainder of the day was devoted to Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—On motion of Mr. Boyd, a resolution was adopted, which provides that all debate in committee of the whole on the bill for the protection of American settlers in Oregon, shall cease at 2 o'clock on Thursday.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the above bill.

Mr. McKay, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill reducing the duties on imports and for other purposes—the "Tariff bill."

Mr. Stewart moved the rejection of the bill.—After considerable tumult the motion was rejected by a great majority. The bill was then read twice and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. McKay gave notice that he will move to fix a day on which the bill shall be made special order.

After the rejection of various other reports, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 13th, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Allen made some remarks, to the effect that it would be very convenient to Senators to have some day fixed for taking the vote on the Oregon notice resolution. He suggested that Thursday of the present week. He also gave notice that when the Senate should come to a vote, he would move to lay on the table the resolutions of the Senate Committee on Oregon relations, in order that the House resolutions might be first acted upon.

After some discussion of a conversational character, between Messrs. Johnson, Webster, Hane-gan and others, the matter was dropped, with the understanding that the voting shall commence on Thursday.

General Houston gave notice that he will give his views on the Oregon question on Wednesday.

Mr. Huntington then took the floor on the Oregon resolutions. He was in favor of the notice if accompanied by an expression of a desire for an honorable compromise.

The remainder of the day was devoted to Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Some important matters having been disposed of, the House went into committee of the whole, and took up the bill to protect the right of American citizens in Oregon, until the termination of the joint occupancy of the same.

This is the bill which Mr. Douglas, from the committee on territories, reported to the House in

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### The Markets.

**BAITMORE MARKET.**  
Reported weekly for the "Spirits of Jefferson," by WILLIAM RAYLIE, Flour and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 15, 1846.

DEAR SIR.—Our Flour market for the last week has been very uniform. Sales of several thousand barrels on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at \$4 75—on Sunday, we received the New York papers, with a few days' later accounts from Europe, which was thought by some to be favorable, and on Monday holders generally asked a higher price, but yesterday there were sales again at \$4 75. Super flour from Stores is quoted at \$4 75, and from Cais at \$4 64.

GRAIN.—Red Wheat is worth \$1 05 to 1 10; Corn 63 cents, yellow Corn 65; Oats 40; Rye 80; Flaxseed \$1 20; Cloverseed \$5 to \$5 50; White Beans \$1 to \$1 25.

Potatoes worth \$1 to \$1 25; Dried Apples \$1 12 1/2; Dried Peaches \$2 75.

CATTLE.—The offerings were small on Monday last; the average sales were at about \$3 40—Hogs are dull, sales at \$4 25 to \$5; the demand is light.

Western Bacon is rather firm—sales of assorted at \$5 25; Lard, in kegs, at 12 cents in bills 61 to 70; Whiskey, in the 23 cents, in bills 24.

### TRADE AND BUSINESS.

At New York, on Monday, the cotton market was dull, the sales amounting to only 400 bales at steady prices.—There was only a moderate business done in flour; the principal sales of Western Canal were at 5 43 1/2; a few lots at \$5 37 1/2, and several parcels for home use at \$5 25; Alexandria, Petersburg, Baltimore, Georgetown, &c., was quoted \$5 13 1/2 to 5 25; New Orleans Corn sold at 67 cents; no sales of Rye or Wheat, the market was very quiet, with but little Whisky sold at 23 cents.

At Philadelphia, on Monday, there was but little export enquiry for flour, and no sales were made public; holders uniformly asked \$4 81 1/2 for standard shipping brands, and the Corn market sold at \$3 25, Pennsylvania firm at \$3. No sales of Wheat. Corn sold at 62 1/2 to 63 cents for Southern yellow, and 61 for white.—Oats scarce. But little doing in whiskey; bills, 22, and 23, 21 cents.

### MARRIED.

On the 5th inst, by the Rev. James Sanks, Mr. JOHN E. CHAPMAN to Miss MARY JANE KUHLMAN, all of Harpers-Ferry, Va.

In this place, on the 9th inst, by the Rev. Thomas Wheeler, Mr. MILES to Miss ANANDA DILLON—both of Jefferson.

On Tuesday, the 31st ult, by the Rev. Thomas Birkby, Mr. JOHN G. PHILLIPS to Miss ELIZABETH J. OXLEY, all of London, Wm.

On Thursday the 21st inst, by the Rev. A. H. B. Boyd, Mr. GEORGE GLAZIER to Miss HARRIET RINKER, daughter of Mr. Casper Rinker, all of Frederick county.

### DIED.

On Saturday last, at the advanced age of 91 years, Mr. PETER SIKKERS, for the last fifty or sixty years a resident of Martinsburg.

Sometimes in October last, at Floydburg, Kentucky, Mrs. MARTHA ELLIOTT GRIFFITH, wife of Mr. George W. Griffith, and daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Howard of Jefferson county, in the 30th year of her age.

On the 13th instant, after a painful illness of several weeks, Mrs. JANE AMANDA GALLIHER, wife of Mr. Sidney S. Gallaher of Charlestown, in the 29th year of her age. The deceased was sensible to the last moment, and gave grateful thanks to her Heavenly Father for the great sacrifice made by the Saviour for the redemption of an erring world. An anxiety for the welfare of her three infant daughters was uppermost in her thoughts, proving that a mother's love can only be extinguished with life itself.

[Four of the family of the deceased—the mother and three sisters, having been taken off by the hand of Death, in less than 16 months.]

On Saturday night last, HETTY, daughter of Edward and Charlotte Hooper, of Martinsburg, aged 16 months.

### Miscellaneous Notices.

The Candidates for the Legislature will address the Voters of the Smithfield Precinct, on Saturday the 18th inst, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The First Quarterly Meeting for Jefferson Circuit, will be held in Charlestown, commencing on Saturday the 30th of May.

Elder Thomas C. Braxton will preach, God willing, on the 14th inst, at 10 o'clock, (P. M.) at the Zion Church, for the last time, when and where he wishes to make a full explanation why the building of a house of worship in Charlestown, as contemplated, will be abandoned.

The Rev. J. J. Sumner will hold a Protracted Meeting in Smithfield, on Friday (to-morrow) evening, at 7 o'clock, A. M. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered on the Monday following.

By Divine permission, the Rev. JOSEPH T. MACEY will preach at Kabetown, on Sunday the 19th of April, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

If you are afflicted with a mild Cough, a sticking pain in the chest, or occasional starting pains through the chest in the night, or a hoarse voice, and wish some relief for lunging—say if that be your wish, doctor yourself with candid, simple and mixed, prepared by quick and recommended by forged certificates, and you will soon be gratified. But also you become tired of this PASTIME, use Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and the bloom of health will again shine upon your countenance on Friday (to-morrow) evening.

This Balsam is devoid of all quackery—being prepared by a skilful chemist; and its efficacy is proved by the numerous testimonials of cures in cases deemed incurable. We publish no certificates, and the name of our proprietor, TRICE, R. Dunlap & Son, merchants, Charley Valley, N. Y., relate a cure of Asthma that had withstood medical treatment for years. Dr. Freilicht, of Saugerties, N. Y., says he cured Liver Complaint, of four years standing, that would not yield to the usual remedies. Abraham Skilman, M. D., of Boundbrook, N. J., says it is the best medicine for Consumption, in every stage, that he has ever known. We might refer you to hundreds of cases, had we room, that would convince all of its great virtue.

A fresh supply of the Genuine Balsam, received and for sale by JOHN H. BEARD, Charlestown.

### Attention, Artillery!

YOU are hereby ordered to parade, on Saturday next, 18th instant, fully armed, equipped, &c., for inspection. As it is a legal parade, a full attendance of the members will be expected.

By order, J. W. ROWAN, Capt.

April 17, 1846.

### REMOVAL.

**JOHN T. COWLEY, TAILOR,**  
RESPECTFULLY makes known to his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his tailor shop to the room lately in the occupancy of Mr. James Clothier, opposite the Valley Bank, where he will be pleased to receive calls from his old customers and as many new ones as may have garments to make. He pledges himself to render general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom—and to work upon such terms as cannot fail to please.

He thanks the public for the near and strong patronage heretofore extended to him, and assures them that he will not be unmindful of their kindness.

April 17, 1846.

### REMOVAL.

**THE LATEST FASHIONS.**  
THE undersigned, Merchant Tailor, has removed his establishment to a neat room, a part of the late store occupied by Mr. E. M. Ainsworth, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he has on hand a handsome and varied assortment of GOODS, suitable for all seasons, and is prepared to make up garments in the best and most fashionable style.

Let the public continue their patronage, and see whether he cannot prove worthy his name, and always be ready to make his friends feel neat and comfortable.

JAMES CLOTHIER.  
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### LEGAL DECISION.

The St. Louis Circuit Court has decided that where a bankrupt subsequent to his discharge in bankruptcy, promises orally or otherwise, to pay a debt, the moral obligation resting upon him is sufficient consideration to support his promise.

### A COMMON CASE.

Mr. Bryant, late one of the editors of the Louisville Courier, says he has "scuffled with poverty from his youth up, and were he now relieved from it, it would be a sort of deprivation." His case is not a singular one.

### THE BLADENBURG DUEL.

At the Prince George's County Court, on Tuesday last, Thos. F. Jones, Esq., of North Carolina, appeared to answer the charge of killing Mr. Johnson, of the same State, in a duel at Bladenburg, that winter. The recognizance was respited, on application of Mr. Jones' counsel, to the next term of the Court.—The bail is for \$5000. The principal in the sum of \$2000.

### THE LONDON CONVENTION.

The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at their late session, appointed the Rev. Robert Emory, President of the Dickinson College, a delegate to the convention to be held in London, in August next, and as one, to represent the American Methodist Episcopal Church.

### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The fine weather we have had for the last three weeks has been auspicious. The German notes (Pa.) Telegraph says, the grain crops were a very promising appearance. They have stood the winter admirably. Accounts from other quarters also speak encouragingly of the wheat fields.

### FREDERICK, MD.

This place, situated in the vicinity of the Mining Companies of Allegheny, is rapidly going ahead. The Civilian says, "buildings are going up—and stores being opened, and all is life, bustle, and activity."

### THE CHEROKEES.

The editor of the Cherokee Advocate asserts that in proportion to population, there are fewer men among the Cherokees who cannot read and write either Cherokee or English, than are to be found in any State of the Union.

### SINGULAR CASE.

The Cincinnati Times says that an individual named Nathan Vansicker, living in Covington, Ky., while shaving, on Thursday last, had his throat cut by his little girl, who, in suddenly and violently opening the door, drew the razor through and through the jugular vein.

### DUFF GREEN.

Gen. Duff Green is again in New York, with the intention, it is said, of starting a new daily paper.

### THE CROPS.

Very favorable accounts are given of the wheat crops in the Western counties of Maryland.

### NOTICE.

HAVING learned that there is a report in circulation, that I have, on an about leaving this country for the West, I take this method of contradicting said report, and of informing the Farmers and public generally, that I am at all times prepared to attend to their calls in my branch of business.

JAS. BEARD.  
Berkeley County, April 17, 1846.—St.

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