

Journal of Commerce

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

VOLUME 2.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, APRIL 24, 1846.

NUMBER 41.

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. HELLER,
 (Office on Main Street, First Door above the Valley Tavern.)

At \$3 00 in advance—\$3 50 if paid within the year—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until arrears are paid. Subscriptions for less than a year, must in all cases be paid in advance.

Instant subscriptions and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guarantee the settlement of the same.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 50 cents for each continuation. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

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 Collier, 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 very liberal 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 now occupied by Mr. E. M. Aisquith, near 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 be proud worthy his name, and be enabled to make up garments in a neat and comfortable manner. **JAMES CLOTHIER,**
 Charlestown, April 17, 1846.

REMOVAL.

All ye who want Carriages, prepare to Purchase Now!
 I HAVE on hand a large supply of CARRIAGES, of the latest and most approved patterns—Coaches, Charioteers, for 4 or 6 persons, Double Rockers and Single Rockers, Phantoms, Barouches, Buggies and Carriages, which I will sell very low for Cash, or on a credit of six or twelve months, to suit purchasers. These Carriages are finished in the best manner, and of the best materials. Some of them are upon the Palmer's Patent Axle, which prevents the possibility of the wheels "rattling."

All work warranted, and repairing done at the shortest notice. **W. J. HAWKS,**
 Charlestown, April 3, 1846.

ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN!

HAVING assumed the business formerly conducted under the name of T. J. W. Sullivan & J. R. White, and having just returned from the East, with a beautiful and complete assortment of

Gentlemen's Spring & Summer Wear,
 I would be glad, respectfully, (without entering into detail,) to inform my friends and the public generally, that I am fully prepared to supply their wants with every thing pertaining to their use, (leaving out Boots and Shoes of course,) in the most durable, neatest, richest, and cheapest manner. Gentlemen will find it much to their advantage, I am sure, to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am satisfied that I have the ability, as well as the disposition to please, in every particular belonging to the Merchant Tailoring Business. Come and see.

T. J. W. SULLIVAN,
 Harpers-Ferry, March 27, 1846.

N. B.—I would ask attention especially, to my very handsome, low and well assorted stock of Ready-made Spring and Summer Clothing, of a fine variety.

T. J. W. S.

Tin and Sheet Iron Establishment.

THE undersigned, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended towards him for many years past, again solicits the custom of the citizens of Charlestown and adjacent country. His arrangements are now in the most ample, and he will be enabled to conduct his business for the future in a manner that he hopes will be entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

In order to compete, and that successfully, with work manufactured in the Eastern Cities, he has determined to reduce the price 20 per cent. for cash. And as he uses none but the best materials, he can surely expect the support of the few citizens in preference to sending their orders abroad. If his work does not bear a favorable comparison with any other of a similar kind, he will not ask for more than one trial.

Country Merchants will do well to give him a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as he has now on hand, and will continue to keep, a very large and general assortment of TIN-WARE, which will be offered on the most accommodating terms.

ROOFING, with Zinc, Tin, and Lead Plate, on the latest and most improved plan, will be put on at the shortest notice. In this branch, he feels authorized to say, that no other establishment in the State can surpass him. He has done many roofs during the last year, and he is yet to hear of the first complaint. For the truth of this, as well as the cheapness, durability, &c., of this description of roofing, refer to Hon. J. B. Douglas, H. E. Keyes, H. L. Eby, T. C. Bradley, and Wm. F. Lock, Charlestown.

HOUSE SPOUTING done at the shortest notice, as usual, and at reduced prices.

Old Copper, Brass or Pewter taken in exchange for work. **F. RAWLINS,**
 Charlestown, March 27, 1846—H.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the firm of D. & S. Staley, by note or open account, will do well by calling at the Store of Solomon Staley, in Shepherdstown, and paying their accounts and notes, either in Cash or Country Produce, as it is necessary that the business of the firm shall be closed as soon as possible. All who disregard this notice, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

SOLOMON STALEY,
 Surviving Partner of Daniel Staley, dec'd.,
 Shepherdstown, March 20, 1846—9m.

Fresh Candy.

I HAVE opened a new supply of Fresh Candy, April 10, **F. DUNNINGTON.**

REMOVAL.

WE have removed our shop to the Store Room heretofore occupied by Mr. E. M. Aisquith, on the Main street, where we offer our customers and the public generally, a large stock of

Best Call, Morocco, & Kid Boots.
 Also—Ladies' Walking, Morocco, and Kid Shoes, Slippers and Turnabouts; misses and children's of every variety.

Our cash prices are made to suit the times.

J. Mc DANIEL,
S. RIDENOUR.

April 10, 1846.

EDWARD V. LECHEVAL,
Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public generally, that he has located himself at Dufiled's Jefferson County, Va., where he intends carrying on the

Tailoring Business,
 in the most fashionable style. He has made arrangements with G. C. Scott, of New York, to receive regularly, his Report of Fashions, which will enable him to do up work in the most approved style. The public are respectfully solicited to give him a call, as he feels assured he can give entire satisfaction.

Dufiled's, Jefferson Co., Va.,
 April 10, 1846—3m.

THOMAS D. WEBSTER,
Fashionable Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop to the room in the rear of Sappington's Hotel, (in the Shop lately occupied by Mr. J. T. Cowley,) where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING BUSINESS**, in all its different branches. He will be in possession of the **Latest Fashions** in a few days. He solicits a call from the public, as he feels sure he can give entire satisfaction. He pledges himself to execute all orders in the most fashionable style, and his prices shall be fixed to suit his customers—therefore gentlemen do not forget to look up Sappington's Alley, and there you will see something stuck upon a post with shabby letters or it.

Thankful for favors heretofore extended to him, he hopes by strict attention to his business, and a determination to please, to receive a share of patronage.

Country Produce taken in exchange for work, at cash prices.

April 10, 1846—3l.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Smithfield, and the county adjacent, that he has opened a Shop in this town for the manufacture of every article in the

Boot and Shoe Making Line.
 He has just received a lot of the very best materials, which will be made up in the most substantial and fashionable manner. Servants' Shoes will be made, at the shortest notice, and on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Gentlemen wishing a fashionable and superior article in the Boot line, are invited to give him a call, as he feels confident from his long experience at the business, that he can please the most fastidious.

LADIES' SHOES, on hand, or made to order, at the shortest notice.

A call from the public generally is respectfully invited, as the undersigned will use every effort to render entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

CHARLES JACKSON,
 Smithfield, April 10, 1846.

Disolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Boot and Shoe Making Business, was dissolved on the 1st inst. All persons indebted to the firm, are requested to call at the old stand and settle their accounts to this date.

JOHN AVIS, Sr.,
JOHN AVIS, Jr.
 April 3, 1846.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE undersigned has again taken charge, exclusively, of the shop for many years under his control. He cannot but return to the many warm friends who have stood by him, through all the changes and vicissitudes of trade, his most grateful acknowledgments. At the future, he is determined that the experience of past years shall be brought in requisition, and that every effort shall be made to render satisfaction to his customers.

He will keep on hand at all times, or manufacture to order at the shortest notice, every description of

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

which will be made up in the best manner, and of the best materials, and offered at merely a living price.

A call from old friends, and the public generally, is most respectfully solicited.

JOHN AVIS, Sr.,
 Charlestown, April 3, 1846.

TAILORING.

THE undersigned have removed their Shop on the St. leading to the Methodist Church, in No. 2 Miller's Row, where they are prepared to execute all orders in their line in the best and most fashionable style. And as their rent is reduced, they will make up all kinds of work in their line as cheap as any other Tailor in Charlestown. A strong game having been played on the undersigned, by other Tailors in this place under working them, is the reason why they removed their Shop, so that they could compete with all. No gentleman shall ever take another Job from us, if saying he can get it made cheaper elsewhere. If any Tailor will make a Job and find the cloth for one dollar, we can be found at No. 2 Miller's Row, to do the same.

KINNINGHAM & HARRIS,
 April 3, 1846.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends, customers, and the public generally, that his Shop is removed from his old stand, to the Shop, first door from corner, on the cross street leading from Main st. to the Methodist Meeting House, lately occupied by Mr. E. M. Aisquith, where he solicits and hopes by unremitting attention, care and industry, to merit a share of public patronage. He pledges himself, his work shall be done with neatness, durability, and despatch. His prices shall be moderate, and he would inform the public that he is in the regular receipt of the New York Fashions. The public's humble servant,

JOHN REED,
 Charlestown, April 3, 1846.

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JOHN REED,
 Charlestown, April 3, 1846.

A CARD.

DOCTOR JOSEPH D. HUMPHREYS, having located himself at "Sylvan Retreat," (the residence of his father), offers his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood. In all cases requiring consultation, the services of Dr. G. F. Mason will be obtained, without additional charge. April 17, 1846.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpeting, &c., &c.

A. S. STEPHENS, a few doors west of the Pay Office, (opposite side,) Harpers-Ferry, offers for sale 100 packages and cases of the above goods, direct from the manufacturers, comprising a complete assortment of men's, boys' and youth's kip, seal, calf and Morocco Boots. Do, do, Morocco, do, do, thick brogans. Women's calf, seal and Morocco walking shoes and runarounds. Gaiters and half gaiters, black and light colors, of Philadelphia manufacture. Also, misses and children's gaiters, boots, walking shoes, slippers, &c., in every variety.

WANTS—My assortment of gentlemen's elegant and fashionable hats is complete, viz: extra Russia, Silk, Cassimere and Pearl, together with men's, boys', and children's Leghorn, Binette and palm leaf hats of every variety.

Corsets, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c.

A complete assortment of elegant carpeting of beautiful patterns from the celebrated Kidminster manufacture. Also, leather and hair traveling trunks, carpet bags and all other articles usually found in a shoe and hat store; all of which will be disposed of wholesale or retail, at prices to suit the times. I respectfully ask the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and the public generally to call and examine. **ARNOLD S. STEPHENS,**
 Harpers-Ferry, April 17, 1846.

New Goods in South Bolivar.

THE subscriber most respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he is receiving his spring supply of

New Goods,
 which is composed of a great variety, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices. I intend as my motto, small profits and quick returns. I will sell goods as cheap as they can be purchased in Harpers-Ferry, and the country, for Cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

I respectfully invite all persons to want of great bargains, and desirable goods, to call. I deem it unnecessary to particularize my stock, but assure my friends that it is large and well assorted.

W. F. WILSON,
 South Bolivar, April 17, 1846—6t.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM STEPHENS, of Harpers-Ferry, Va., having associated in his business, Mr. JOHN WELLS, late of Baltimore City, takes this method to make known to the public the foregoing fact. The business of the establishment will be conducted under the name and firm of **STEPHENS & WELLS.** The senior partner makes use of this opportunity to express his thanks to a liberal public for past favors, and solicits for the future, a continuance of the same, flattering themselves, as we do, from our experience in business, to be able to please all who may favor us with a call.

STEPHENS & WELLS,
 Harpers-Ferry, April 17, 1846.

Merchant Tailor and Ready-Made Clothing Establishment.

THE undersigned would make known to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, and the public in general, that they have just returned from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a new and splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable Goods, which have been selected with great care, and comprise, in fact, the taste and fashion of the three great cities of the Union. Their Stock now consists in part, as follows:

CLOTHS—50 pieces of French, English and American Dress Cloths, various colors, and prices, as follows, viz: \$9 75, 3, 2 25, 3 75, 4, 4 25, 4 50, 5, 5 50, 6, 6 50, 7, 7 50, 8, 8 50, 9, 10, and 12 per yard.

CASSIMERES—110 pieces of French, English and American Cassimeres, almost every variety of pattern and quality, and prices as follows, viz: 75, 87 1/2, \$1, 1 12 1/2, 1 25, 1 37 1/2, 1 50, 1 62 1/2, 1 75, 1 87 1/2, 2, 2 25, 2 50, 2 75, 3, 3 25, 3 50, 4, 4 25, 4 50, 5, 5 50, 6, 6 50, 7, 7 50, 8, 8 50, 9, 10, and 12 per yard.

VESTINGS—140 patterns of French, English and American Vestings, of almost every variety of style—prices as follows, viz: 25, 37 1/2, 50, 62 1/2, 75, 87 1/2, \$1, 1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2, 2 25, 2 50, 2 75, 3, 3 25, 3 50, 4, 4 25, 4 50, 5, 5 50, 6, 6 50, 7, 7 50, 8, 8 50, 9, 10, and 12 per yard.

TWEEDS AND SUMMER CLOTHS—20 pieces of French, English, and American Tweeds and Summer Cloths, various colors and qualities, prices as follows, viz: 37 1/2, 50, 62 1/2, 75, 87 1/2, \$1, 1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2, 2 25, 2 50, 3, 3 50 and 4 per yard.

LINENS AND DRILLINGS—20 pieces of Irish, French and American Linens and Drillings, plain, striped and plain—prices as follows, viz: 13 1/2, 15, 18 1/2, 21, 23 1/2, 25, 27 1/2, 30, 32 1/2, 35, 37 1/2, 40, 42 1/2, 45, 47 1/2, 50, 52 1/2, 55, 57 1/2, 60, 62 1/2, 65, 67 1/2, 70, 72 1/2, 75, 77 1/2, 80, 82 1/2, 85, 87 1/2, 90, 92 1/2, 95, 97 1/2, 1 00, 1 05, 1 10, 1 15, 1 20, 1 25, 1 30, 1 35, 1 40, 1 45, 1 50 per yard.

Boots, Shoes and Hats.
 A good assortment of gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Hats, quality good and prices low. Also, a good assortment of ladies' and children's Shoes, good and cheap.

Ready-made Clothing.
 A large and general assortment, consisting of Cloth, Cassimere, Sattinet, Tweed and Linen Coats, from 2 to \$30; Cloth, Cassimere, Sattinet, Drilling and Linen Pants, from 1 to \$10; Vests, a great variety, both in pattern and price; Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats; Pocket Handkerchiefs, extra quality; Suspender, do. Shirts, Shirt-collars, Bosoms, Drawers, Socks, and a general variety of such articles as are generally found in a Gentlemen's Furnishing Store; and as we are determined to sell bargains, and to be best by no man, we respectfully ask a call from the public, and feel satisfied that their most sanguine expectations will be more than realized.

We have also received the latest French, English, and American FASHIONS, and are prepared to make up to order, the most Fashionable Garments at the shortest notice. Good Fits warranted.

STEPHENS & WELLS,
 Harpers-Ferry, April 17, 1846.

Journeyman Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ immediately a journeyman Cabinet-maker and a Chair-maker, to whom he will give constant employment, and liberal wages. None but good workmen need apply.

SAMUEL SNOOK,
 Mill Creek, Berkeley Co., Va.,
 April 3, 1846—3t.

Spring Style of Hats.

ONE case of the very best Beaver, just received and for sale by

CRANE & SADLER,
 March 27,

General Intelligence.

MARRIED WOMEN.—A law recently passed by the Ohio Legislature, having in view the protection of the rights of married women, contains the following among other provisions:

1. The real estate of the wife, whether inherited, given, or devised by deed or in trust, is protected in all forms against the creditors of the husband—not for the wife only, but for the heirs of her body.
 2. The personal property, such as Stocks, Money, &c., (which the husband has not actually converted to his own use) is protected against his creditors.
 3. The Furniture and Household goods, bought with the money of the wife, or devised to her use, cannot be taken for debts contracted by the husband.
 4. The interest of the husband in the estate of his wife cannot be conveyed, except by deed, properly acknowledged, &c.
- This Act, however, does not take effect against the debts contracted during the marriage of the wife, and before the passage of this Act.

Farming and its Results.

A late number of the Farmer's Cabinet, contains a highly interesting article from the pen of James Gowen, Esq., who lives near Philadelphia, in relation to Improved Farming. After replying at length to some remarks by another correspondent, Mr. Gowen gives the following as the result of last season's operations on a farm of 100 acres, assuming the yearly wages at \$1000.

Raised less than one hundred and twenty tons of hay at eighteen dollars per ton, is \$3,600
 400 bushels wheat, at \$1 00 400 00
 300 do rye 80 240 00
 100 do oats 40 40 00
 50 do corn 25 125 00
 500 do potatoes 75 375 00
 900 do carrots 40 360 00
 600 do run-hedge 25 150 00
 400 do sugar-pars. 40 160 00
 1500 do turnips 12 180 00
 15 hogs slaughtered, weighing 45 C, at \$5 225 00
 Cattle, calves and pigs sold 617 50
 Actual net sales of milk and butter over 1,400 00
 \$5,724 50

independent of milk and butter, meat and vegetables, poultry and fruit for family consumption. While producing this I maintained upon the farm upwards of fifty head of cattle, seven horses, and several head of swine, and some fine poultry, and carried for feed during the year 1845, about three hundred dollars for ship stuff or middlings, which was principally fed to the horse with finely cut timothy hay; and part made into slop for the swine. The horses had no other feed—they get neither corn nor oats, and the hogs when fattening, had little else but imperfect ears of corn, a little slop made up, and occasionally small potatoes cooked for them.

Now can it be said of any of his brother farmers of the old and easy going school, make a better exhibit in proportion to their outlay and the number of acres they hold? If they can, I should be pleased to see it, and to be permitted an opportunity of examining into their practice, the condition of their land, the character of their stock, &c. While I here invite him to visit Mount Airy, and judge for himself. The stock now consists of 51 head of cows, heifers and calves, principally thorough-bred Durhams—5 brood sows and 20 shoats, to be fed for next winter's slaughtering.

GEORGIA WHEAT.—The Millidgeville Recorder of the 24th ult., says:—"The crop of wheat seems to be very promising in our State, from all the accounts we receive. Should the crop be matured as it promises, will be a source of great relief to our people, as they do from the short crop of corn last year."

UNLEAVENED BREAD.—The New York Sun says:—"We said yesterday that four hundred and fifty pounds of flour had been baked for the Fifty Passover, but four hundred and fifty thousand pounds of flour were actually baked. Three baking establishments have been constantly employed preparing this bread." The Passover commences to-day.

Another terrible railroad accident has happened in France, on the line between St. Etienne and Lyons. A consultation some time afterwards locomotives, which met by a mistake in the departure. There were twelve wagons attached to one locomotive; six were smashed to pieces in an instant as well as both the locomotives. Eight persons were killed on the spot, among whom were two women and a child. Ten were wounded fatally, and twenty badly. This catastrophe caused great excitement throughout the country, equaling almost the famous Versailles disaster.

ANOTHER WONDER.—The Newark Daily Advertiser furnishes an account of a young woman living in Middletown, Monmouth County, N. J., seventeen years of age, who is said to exhibit in her magnetic phenomena of a very singular nature. The account is derived from two clergymen of Middletown, who have visited the patient: "For four years past she has been afflicted with some mysterious nervous disorder which has confined her to her bed for nearly that whole period. At first it assumed the form of St. Vitus's dance, and allowed some times to inhabit the surface of the body, that made the slightest touch very painful, until recently it has taken on its present marvellous character. She eats on an average not more than half a cracker in 24 hours, and her bowels operate only once in forty days—yet her face and entire body remain full and plump, while the skin preserves the fairness and freshness of health.

This may be considered as belonging to the preternatural, and the physical; what follows has relation to the supernatural, and the spiritual. She falls into a sort of trances or catalepsy, in which condition her soul passes into the other world. Heaven is opened to her and she is able to see and converse with the blessed inhabitants of this world. Deceased persons become the guardian angels of those in whom they felt a special interest while living. She told one of the clergymen present at this interview, who lived in the neighborhood, and had lost a child a short time before, that she saw the child's spirit looking over his shoulder while he was engaged in prayer at a certain time in his study.

The proofs given that she actually had intercourse with the unseen world, are as follows:—Blood without any wound appeared suddenly on the forehead, and each of the hands and feet; and subsequently on the posts and lintel of the door of her bed chamber, the marks of which remain to this day. These things are touched for by her mother, who is a respectable member of the Methodist Church, and others. The gentlemen referred to, say, that she herself talks very rationally on religious subjects, and they came away favorably impressed so far as her sincerity was concerned."

SONG OF AN AMERICAN GIRL.

Our hearts are with our native land,
 Our song is for her glory and her fame,
 Her warrior's wreath is in our hand,
 Our lips breathe out her story,
 Her lofty hills and valleys green,
 Her shining bright horizon,
 And like a rainbow sign is seen
 Her proud flag waving o'er us.

And there are smiles upon our lips,
 For those who smile of freedom,
 For glory's star knows no eclipse,
 When smitten upon by woman,
 For those who brave the mighty deep,
 And scorn the threat of danger,
 We've smiles to cheer and tears to weep
 For every ocean ranger.

Our hearts are with our Native Land,
 Our song is for her freedom;
 Our prayers for her patriot dead,
 Who strike where honor leads them,
 We love the rainless air we breathe—
 'Tis freedom's endless bowyer,
 We'll twine for him an endless wreath,
 Who scorns a tyrant's power.

They tell of France's beauties rare,
 Of Italy's proud daughters,
 Of Scotland's ladies, England's fair,
 And nymphs of Shannon's waters,
 We need not boast their haughty charms,
 Though Lords around them hover;
 Our glory lies in Freedom's arms—
 A freeman for a LOVER!

Miscellaneous.

Incident of the American Revolution.

On the morning of our national birthday, the fourth of July, 1776, when the declaration of the American Independence was made—when the Committee, previously appointed to draft that instrument, made their report through their Chairman, Thomas Jefferson—and by whom it was read, the house paused—hesitated. That instrument, they saw, cut them off even from the mercy of Great Britain. They saw with prophetic vision all the horrors of a sanguinary war—carriage and desolation passed in swift review before them. They saw the prospect of having riveted still more closely upon their already chafed and bleeding limbs the chains of slavery. The house seemed to waver—silence, deep and solid silence, reigned throughout the hall of the spacious capitol. Every countenance indicated that deep meditation was at work; and the solemn despondency were calling for double energy. At this fearful crisis, when the very destiny of the country seemed to be suspended upon the action of a moment, the silence, the painful silence was broken. An aged patriarch arose—a venerable and stately form, his head white with the frosts of many years. He cast on the assembly a look of inexpressible interest and unconquerable determination; while on his visage his eyes were lost as if burning with patriotic fire that fired his cheek. "There is a power in the hands of men, a nick of time. We perceive it now before us. That noble instrument upon your table, which ensures immortality to its author, should be subscribed this very morning by every pen in the house. He who will not respond to its accents and strain every nerve to carry into effect its provisions, is unworthy the name of a freeman. Although those grey hairs must descend into the sepulchre, I would infinitely rather they should descend thither by the hand of the public executioner, than desert at this crisis the sacred cause of my country." The patriarch sat down, and forthwith the declaration was signed by every member present. Who was that venerable old man? I answer, it was John Witherspoon, of New Jersey, whose name is found among the signers of the

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-Ninth Congress—First Session.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 16, 1846.

SENATE.—It being understood that the vote on the Oregon notice resolutions would be taken to-day, the galleries were crowded to excess soon after ten o'clock.

At eleven o'clock the Vice President took the chair, an hour earlier than usual, and the floor of the Senate commenced filling with Foreign Ministers, officers of the army and navy, and other distinguished personages.

Several of the principal orders having been postponed, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Oregon notice resolutions.

Mr. Crittenden having the floor, addressed the Senate at some length in behalf of the amendments heretofore offered by him. After a brief statement of the ground of controversy between the two nations, he said it was to be regretted that this subject should be agitated at this time. The better policy would have been to have allowed the territory to remain under the joint jurisdiction of the two nations, and it would have been scarcely worth the while of any foreign power to molest them.

The people there would in a few years have been able to defend themselves. He then went on to argue that the present dominant party, at the Baltimore convention, first brought this subject prematurely forward, for political purposes, and upon them must rest the responsibility. Under all the circumstances, therefore, as the agitation of the subject could not be stopped, the only plan was to go on and give the notice.

No nothing was to be gained by delay, every day added to the difficulty. If the notice were given in proper and amicable manner, he had no idea that war would be the result. It was far better to run the risk of unsuccessful negotiation than to trust to a settlement of the question by accidental causes, arising from conflict between the settlers from the two countries, in Oregon. After further remarks, he said he was therefore in favor of the notice, although he would have been very glad if circumstances had not made the giving of it absolutely necessary.

He argued that the whole course of the Administration, since the commencement of the difficulty, has shown that on its part there was no apprehension of war from giving of the notice, because, no recommendations for meeting such an emergency had been made. After discoursing most eloquently upon other branches of the subject, he expressed himself in favor of a reference of the difficulty to wise and good men without title. He next made a long explanation relative to the course of the administration of General Harrison relative to the McLeod affair, and in vindication of it. In conclusion, he answered the argument which had been adduced against his amendment to the Oregon notice resolutions. In the course of his remarks he noticed a statement made by one of the 5140 Senators, to the effect that in the U. S. 418 young men annually arrive at the age of 18 years. If these said men should be all killed off, what would it amount to? "We should leave off where we began, and besides, the men that would be left would be very rich, and it would be manifestly unjust to expect them to keep up the population." (Roars of laughter.)

After some brief remarks, Mr. Allen, in accordance with his promise, moved to lay on the table the resolutions reported from the Senate committee on foreign relations, so that the notice resolutions might be voted upon first. The motion prevailed.

The Senate then took up the House resolutions. Mr. Reverdy Johnson moved to amend the house resolutions, by striking out after the word "Resolved," and inserting a preamble and resolution authorizing the President of the U. S. States, at his discretion, to give the notice (This was the identical preamble and resolution of Mr. Crittenden, minus the proviso.)

Mr. Allen moved to strike out the preamble, and to insert an extract from the President's message: "all attempts at compromise having failed, etc., it becomes the duty of Congress to consider the best means of providing for the protection of settlers in that Territory," etc.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Allen to strike out the preamble to Mr. Johnson's resolution, and to substitute the extract from the President's message. The vote was yeas 22, nays 30. So it was rejected.

The question then recurred upon the amendment of Mr. R. Johnson. Mr. Breeze moved to amend by striking out the words "at his discretion." It was rejected—yeas 22; nays 30.

The question was then taken upon the amendment of Mr. Johnson. The result was—yeas 30; nays 24. So the amendment was agreed to, and was then reported as from committee of the whole to the Senate.

Mr. Allen then took the floor, and spoke against the preamble to the resolution. In his opinion it was utterly uncalled for. It was an attempt to speak to Great Britain behind the President, around the President, in behalf of this notice; for the preamble was intended as directions to the President, it ought to have the Constitutional vote of two thirds of the Senate in their executive character—adhering to it not being binding upon the President. If the Senate undertook to advise the President, it had a right to do so, but it ought to be done in its executive and not in its legislative character. The Senate by this resolution, hinted to the President what ought to be done, but left the whole responsibility upon him. After the President had referred the whole matter to Congress, this was ungenerous. It was a proposition which humiliated the Senate in the eyes of the world, because they related to take the responsibility. Therefore, he, if he stood alone, would vote against it.

Such a resolution arrayed one branch of Congress against the other, and both against the President. What will be the nature of the next despatches from the British Minister to England? And what hope would there be of a favorable adjustment of the matter?

Mr. Crittenden replied. He asked "Upon what most does our Great foe?" that he should come here and thus lecture the Senate? How could he take upon himself to say that the Senate of the United States had humiliated itself. The gentleman did not know himself, as was evident by his language. In this severe style he replied to the whole of the remarks of Mr. A., styling them as arrogant and supercilious.

Mr. Allen rejoined with considerable spirit, and said he was not here to know the reason why whenever he spoke, the Senator invariably jumped up and attacked him with personal abuse.—Some of the reports of Mr. A. were keen as a razor, and caused great laughter.

Mr. Crittenden rejoined with great severity.—He said he had an instinctive aversion to a blackguard, and an instinctive desire always to trample upon and to put down impudence and arrogance. Mr. Allen explained that his remarks referred to an act of the Senate as a body, and that they had no personal application.

The question was then taken on concurring in the amendment of the committee of the whole, by which Mr. Johnson's preamble and resolution were substituted for the House resolutions. It was agreed to.

The joint resolution as amended was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a vote of yeas 40, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Ashby, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmers, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarragin, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of La., Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Speight, Upham, Webster, Westcott, Woodbridge and Yule—40.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atchinson, Breeze, Cass, Thomas Clayton, Dickinson, Evans, Fairfield, Hanes, James, Jenness, Semple, Sturgeon, Westcott—40.

The following is the form in which the preamble and joint resolution passed the Senate.

After recapitulating the terms of the Convention, the Preamble goes on to say, "That whereas it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the U. S. States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said Territory may no longer than need be, remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of the American and British populations, and of the contention and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries, and therefore that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said Convention of August 8, 1827, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the governments of both countries may be the more earnestly and immediately directed to renewed efforts for the settlement of their differences and disputes in respect to said Territory."

Be it resolved, etc., That the President of the U. S. be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the British government the notice required by its said second article of the abrogation of the said Convention of the 6th of August, 1827.

The resolution was then read a third time and passed by acclamation. It will of course be returned to the House for its concurrence in the amendment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The whole day was occupied in committee, upon the bill to protect American settlers in Oregon. But few members were present.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 18, 1846.

SENATE.—A message was received from the House to the effect that it had insisted in its amendment to the Oregon resolutions.

Mr. Allen moved that the Senate recede from its amendment.

After some discussion as to the proper mode of proceeding, the question on Mr. Allen's motion was put, and it was negatived, by a vote of yeas 20, nays 31.

On motion of Mr. Haywood, it was ordered that a committee of conference should be appointed.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for the committee, and Messrs. Berrien, Corwin, and Haywood having received a majority of the votes, a committee of conference was duly elected. The Senate then held a long executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House resumed the consideration of the motion pending last evening when the House adjourned, viz: to appoint a committee of conference on the disagreeing vote relative to the Oregon notice resolutions, and it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, Mr. Owen, and Mr. Hilliard, were appointed as managers at said conference on the part of the House.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes in Oregon, and to preserve peace and ultimate friendship with and among the said Indians.

The House then proceeded to ballot for the committee, and Messrs. Berrien, Corwin, and Haywood having received a majority of the votes, a committee of conference was duly elected. The Senate then held a long executive session.

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Mr. Butler King replied, and went into a long, elaborate speech in support of the amendments of Mr. Webster. He said that he would expend a single dollar of the fund without the sanction of the President, and that Mr. W. had not given a single dollar of the money to a personal or political friend. He concluded by giving his opinion that Mr. Ingersoll has not produced a single particle of proof to sustain the charges.

By the aid of the previous question the debate terminated, and the motion to lay on the table and print, being renewed, was carried.

The House then took up the Oregon notice resolutions as returned from the Senate, that body having refused to concur in the amendment of the House.

After some noisy proceedings as to the particular form in which the amendments should be put on, the House finally passed the following resolution: "Will the House recede from its amendment?" and it was decided in the negative, yeas 87, nays 95.

The question was then put, "Will the House insist?" It was carried, yeas 93, nays 83. So the House insisted.

A motion was then made and carried, that a committee of conference be appointed; but some members having voted under a mistaken idea of the question, the vote was reconsidered.

The question then recurring, "Shall a committee of conference be appointed?" pending it the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 21.

SENATE.—A message was received from the House to the effect that it had insisted in its amendment to the Oregon resolutions.

Mr. Allen moved that the Senate recede from its amendment.

After some discussion as to the proper mode of proceeding, the question on Mr. Allen's motion was put, and it was negatived, by a vote of yeas 20, nays 31.

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PHILIP COVY, GEORGE MAUZY, JEROME B. YOUNG, ELI H. CARRELL, BENJAMIN WENZELL, P. S.—An Oration will be delivered, April 24, 1846.

THE Fire Company will meet at the Engine House, on Saturday the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. This meeting will be a legal one. By order of the COMMANDANT.

WE have a Cow and Calf for sale. They may be seen at Mr. John Keyes' April 24.

I HAVE put in operation my Soda Fountain, and invite a call from the ladies and gentlemen of the town and country. I am supplied with Syrups of all kinds, and am therefore prepared to suit the tastes of all. April 24.

THE undersigned has taken up his residence again in Charleston, (near the Presbyterian Church) and is fully prepared to execute every description of work, belonging to the Stone and Brick laying business. He will contract for buildings, in any part of the country, upon the most reasonable terms, to furnish the materials, or otherwise. From his experience in business, and the satisfaction he has heretofore given, all who are in want of any thing in his line of business are invited to give him a call. April 24, 1846—2m. JOHN HEAFER, jr.

I HAVE but time to say this week, that I am now receiving and opening at my new Store-House, cross corner to the Bank, the most fashionable, cheap and well selected Stock of Goods, I have ever brought to this market. All are invited to call and examine. There is something to please all tastes, and at prices that must be satisfactory. E. M. AISQUITTH. April 24, 1846.

WE are now receiving a large supply of Seasonable Goods. April 24.

WILLIAM S. LOCK invites the attention of his friends and the public, to his new Stock of Spring and Summer Goods. April 24, 1846.

CRANE & SADLER have just received their supply of Spring and Summer Goods, which is unusually large and well selected, and will sell them on the most favorable terms, and hope their friends and the public generally, will give them an early call. April 24, 1846.

WE have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening the most beautiful and elegant assortment of goods we have ever had the pleasure of offering. The greatest care has been taken to select the newest and most elegant styles of the season. We most respectfully ask our friends and the public generally, to call and examine our stock, as it will afford us pleasure to show them whether they wish to purchase or not. MILLER & TATE. April 24, 1846.

THE undersigned having just returned from the Eastern Markets, would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public to their Stock of Goods, which is now being received and opened. We flatter ourselves that they have been selected with care, and bought on accommodating terms, which will enable us to sell them as cheap, and we think a fraction cheaper, than any other establishment in the town. As our motto is small profits and long indulgence, we hope to merit a share of public patronage. Call, see, and examine our stock. April 24.

I AM now receiving and opening a very large and general assortment of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c. which will be offered on the most accommodating terms. My supplies have been purchased almost exclusively for cash, and will be offered at such prices as cannot fail to please. Give me a call, before purchasing elsewhere. THOMAS RAWLINS. April 24, 1846.

THE subscribers are now receiving a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Quincery, which they offer to sell at small profits. They respectfully invite their friends and the public generally, to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. April 24, 1846. GIBSON & HARRIS.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE, SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, ON HAND and for sale low either for Money or on long Indulgence. April 24, 1846. JNO. J. LOCK & CO.

I HAVE the pleasure of informing the Ladies of Charleston and vicinity, that I am now receiving from Philadelphia a large and splendid assortment of New, Elegant, and Splendid Goods, among which are the latest styles and fresh silks. I do not deem it necessary to enumerate at present, suffice to say that no pains have been spared to render my Stock in style and elegance, equal not only to any in the County, but to any Retail House in Baltimore, and I pledge myself to offer them as low.

I want a call from every lady whether she wants to buy or not; she will at least learn what is most fashionable by giving me a call. April 24. J. J. MILLER.

IN the room in the rear of my store I have just opened a splendid Stock of French Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings of every description, and of the latest styles and most splendid quality.—Also, Paris Hats, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Stocks, Hdk's, and in fact, every article a gentleman may want for comfort or fashion. I invite a call from all. April 24, 1846. J. J. MILLER.

THE subscribers heretofore inform the Farmers of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick, Clarke, Warren, Fauquier, Loudoun and Fairfax counties, that they are now prepared to furnish those who desire to use that Machine in the approaching harvest, and as none will be sent from the shop without passing through the hands of a first-rate workman, we can confidently recommend them; and to prove what we can do when fairly tried, we refer to the Hon. C. Howell, J. B. Dalmy and Wm. Denton & Sons of Loudoun; Messrs. Jas. L. Bason, Robt & William Lucas, and James W. Brown, of Jefferson; and Messrs. J. & S. E. Tabb, A. W. McCleary and D. B. Morrison of Berkeley; S. Spangler, of Warren; and Messrs. P. N. Meade and G. and Wm. Keatford, of Clarke. J. M. HITE & SON. White Post, Clarke Co., Va. April 24, 1846—5t.

SIX cases of New Style Black and Summer Hats—Also any quantity of Pantaloon Hats. April 24. GIBSON & HARRIS.

PREPARED to execute all orders in hat line in the latest and most fashionable style. Having obtained a Patent Pressing Machine, she can, at the shortest notice, repair all kinds of Straw, Brail, and Neapolitan Bonnets, in a style which cannot be surpassed.

She returns her thanks to the Ladies of Charleston and its vicinity, for their former patronage, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a continuance of the same. April 24, 1846—3t.

MISS ANN R. CRAIG, having received the SPRING and SUMMER FASHIONS, is prepared to serve the Ladies to order. All work entrusted to her care, will be done in the neatest and most fashionable style. Grateful for patronage heretofore received, she respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. Bleaching done in the most improved and durable style. Charleston, April 24, 1846—3t.

A Fresh Supply at the sign of the Golden Hat. I HAVE just received a new and most beautiful assortment of SUMMER HATS, embracing in part, White Summer Cassimeres, a beautiful article; Pearl do. (Cheap) French Molain (black) All qualities of Black Hats, suitable for summer or winter wear. Also, Guyaquil, Leghorn, and Chip and Straw, from 25 cents up.

Gentlemen are requested to give me a call, as they may rest assured that I can now offer the most beautiful assortment of Hats ever brought to this market. Of the terms, there will be room for none to complain. JOHN DONAVIN. April 24, 1846—3t.

FOR RENT, FOR the present year, expiring on the 1st of April, 1847, the two tenements near the Methodist Church, in Charleston, Jefferson County, Va., belonging to Philip Reimort. Apply to BLAXTON DAYENPORT. April 24, 1846—3t.

FOR the Ladies. THE subscriber still continues to manufacture, at his shop in No. 6, Miller's Row, every description of LADIES' SHOES. His stock has been devoted to this branch of the business, and he feels confident that his work cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the country. Children's Shoes will also be made at the shortest notice. He has now on hand a large and well selected stock of Morocco, Kid and other materials, expressly suited for Ladies' and Children's Shoes, and he solicits a call from all who are in want.

He will also keep on hand a very general assortment of Shoes, among others, a good article of Ladies' Shoes for 75 cents per pair. His terms are low, indeed lower than the same quality of work can be purchased for in the county. LORAIN MORSE. Charleston, April 24, 1846.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. AT Charles G. Stewart's Store, in Charleston, you will find a large and well selected stock of Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, all which are from the best manufacturers of England and America, and of the latest styles. April 24, 1846.

NEW GOODS. F. DUNNINGTON is now receiving, both at Leetown and his new store at Walper's Roads, a large and beautiful assortment of Goods, which have been purchased with great care, and very low, and will be sold unusually low for cash. April 24, 1846.

GROCERIES. JUST received, a large and fresh stock of Groceries, consisting in part of N. O. Molasses, 37 1/2 a gallon; Strong Rice at 95; Long Sugar at 12 1/2; N. O. Light color at 85; and all other goods will be sold in proportion. F. DUNNINGTON. April 24.

DESIRABLE Dress Goods. THE subscribers would invite the attention of the Ladies to their assortment of French Fancy Goods, (most of which were purchased in Philadelphia,) embracing Silks of the newest styles; Rich French Plaid Ombre Berazee; Do do Ombre M. d'Alaines; Do do Berge Robe; Gingham and Gingham Lawns; Barege Scarfs and Shawls; A good assortment of Mourning Goods. April 24. CRANE & SADLER.

BONNETS, RIBBONS AND FLOWERS. NEW style Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers and Cap Ribbons, for sale by April 24. CRANE & SAD

