

Frederick

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

VOLUME 2

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, MAY 1, 1846.

NUMBER 42

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
JAMES W. BELLER,
 (OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.)

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Distant 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 25 cents for each subsequent. Those not marked on the manuscript for a special 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 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 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 occupied by Mr. E. M. Aisquith, 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,
 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, Chariots, for 2, 4 or 6 persons, Double Rockaways, and Single Rockaways, Phansies, 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 Dalmer's Patent Axle, which prevents the possibility of the wheels rattling.

All work warranted, and repairing done at the shortest notice.

T. J. W. HAWKINS,
 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 beg leave, 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—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 now are 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 complete, 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 his fellow-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 Leaden 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 his. 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 his description of roofing, refer to Hon. L. R. Doniphan, H. Keyes, H. L. Eby, T. C. Bradley, and Wm. F. Locke, Charlestown.

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

Old Copper, Brass or Pewter taken in exchange for work.

E. W. RAWLINS,
 Charlestown, March 27, 1846—4f.

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 the collector.

SOLOMON STALEY,
 Surviving Partner of Daniel Staley, dec'd.
 Shepherdstown, March 30, 1846—2m.

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

MILLINERY.

MRS. E. M. PENNINGTON has opened her Spring and Summer supply, **MILLINERY,** and having the latest Fashions, she is prepared to execute all orders in her 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, Braid, and Neapolitan Bonnets, in a style which cannot be surpassed.

She returns her thanks to the Ladies of Charlestown 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.

MILLINERY.

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.

Charlestown, April 24, 1846—3t.

SUMMER HATS.

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 Cassimere, a beautiful article; Pearl do. (cheap);
 French Molestin, (black);
 All qualities of Black Hats, suitable for summer or winter wear.

Also, Gyaquil, 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, they will be room for none to complain.

JOHN DONAVIN,
 April 24, 1846—3t.

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

Bot. Calb, Morocco, & Kip Boots.
 Also—Ladies' Walking, Morocco, and Kid Shoes, Slippers and Turarounds; 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. KERCHEVAL,

Tailor,
 RESPECTFULLY informs the public generally, that he has located himself at Dufiled's Jefferson Court, 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 Ct., Va.,
 April 10, 1846—3m.

REMOVAL.

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 all my letters on 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—3t.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Smithfield, and the country adjacent, that he has opened a Shop in that 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.

TAILORING.

THE undersigned has removed their Shop from 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 time, is the reason why they removed their Shop, so that they would compete with all.—No gentleman shall ever take another Job from us, by 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.

N. B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for work.

K. & H.

REMOVAL.

PADES, Rakes, Hoes & Shovels, just received by

THOS. RAWLINS,
 March 27, 1846.

MATTING—G-4 and 4-4 Matting, just rec'd.
 April 24, S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

To the Ladies.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture, at his shop in No. 6 Miller's Row, every description of **LADIES' SHOES.** His whole attention 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 county. 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,
 Charlestown, April 24, 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 kips, seal, ball and morocco Boots. Do. do. morocco, do. thick brogue. 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, bootees, walking shoes, slippers, &c., in every variety.

HATS—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, Sinette and palm leaf hats of every variety.

Carpets, 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, or in the county, for Cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

I respectfully invite all persons in 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 selected.

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, taking 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 firm, a continuance of the same, flattering ourselves, 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.

STEPHENS & WELLS'

Merchant Tailor and Ready-Made CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
 CORNER OF POTOMAC AND SHEPARD STREETS, HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

THE undersigned would make known to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, and the public in general, that they have just returned from the city 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, viz:

CLOTHS—50 pieces of French, English and American Dress Cloths, in various colors, and prices as follows, viz:—\$2 75, 3, 3 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, and 4 dollars per yard.

VESTS—140 patterns of French, English and American Vestings, of almost every variety of style—prices as follows, viz: 25, 27 1/2, 30, 32 1/2, 35, 37 1/2, \$1, 1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2, 2 25, 2 50, 2 75, 3, 3 50, 4, 5, and 6 per yard.

TWEEDS AND SUMMER CLOTHS—200 pieces of French, English, and American Tweeds and Summer Cloths, various colors and qualities, prices as follows, viz: 37 1/2, 50, 63, 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: 12 1/2, 15, 18, 25, 31, 37 1/2, 44, 50, 63, 75, 87 1/2, \$1, 1 25 and 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, Suiting, Tweed and Linen Coats, from 2 to \$30; Cloth, Cassimere, Suiting, Drilling and Linen Pants, from 1 to \$10; Vests, a great variety, both in pattern and price; Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats; Pocket Handkerchiefs, extra quality; Suspenders, do.; Shirts, Shirt-collars, Bosoms, Drawers, Socks, and a general variety of such articles as are generally found in a Gentleman's Furnishing Store; and as we are determined to sell bargains, and to be beat 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.

MATTING—G-4 and 4-4 Matting, just rec'd.
 April 24, S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

General Intelligence.

GREAT FLOOD AT NEW ORLEANS.—The N. Orleans Delta of the 7th inst., states that a great flood had been occasioned in that vicinity by heavy rains and a strong Northerly wind. On the 6th at 12 o'clock, the water was within three inches of the greatest height of the flood of 1831, and still rising. The houses, yards and stables at the end of the new canal or shell road, were inundated, and for two miles towards the city, the canal had overflowed its banks; leaving the houses in the distance to appear as if they were floating on the sea. The whole of St. Mary's and Hevia streets down to Phillipa, including the House of Refuge and Workhouse, were inundated.—so were the streets between Hevia and Canal streets. Other canals had overflowed their banks, and the water had got back to Rampart street.—Faubourg Tremé was under water. The railroad, wharves, &c., at Lake Pontchartrain, were covered, and the cars would have to stop running. At all these points, the inhabitants were using boats. The losses must be great. The Charity Hospital and Infirmary generally were inundated. At a late hour of the 7th the rain had ceased, but the wind continued; and about 11 o'clock it chop round to the Northwest, the destruction of property would be immense.

TAKING THE VEIL.—The Georgetown Advocate says, the ceremony of conferring "the veil," according to the usages of the Catholic Church, was performed at the Convent of the Visitation, in that city, on Tuesday morning. The ceremony was performed by the Most Reverend Archbishop Eccleston, of Baltimore, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Curley, of Georgetown College, and the candidates for the novitiate were Miss Martha Brien, of Georgetown, and Mrs. Annie Maria Fulton, the former receiving the religious appellation of Sister Mary Paul, and the latter that of Sister Olympian. The black veil of the professed nuns was assumed at the same time by Lay Sisters Mary Susanna Mulbrany and Simeon Roback.

SMITHSONIAN FUND.—In the last number of the Farmer's Library is a paper by Mr. J. W. Hardy, of Randolph Macon College, Va., urging upon Congress the expediency and decency of making some disposition of the Smithsonian Fund, in consonance with the designs of the testator.—Upon this point all are agreed. Mr. Hardy then discusses at length the claims of agriculture to a prominent place in any institution to be established from the fund. These claims are founded mainly upon the fact that our nation is pre-eminently an agricultural people, and must for a long while remain so. His next point is to show how the money assigned to this department of agriculture should be appropriated. And, first, he would have a well appointed chemical hall or laboratory.—He illustrates this by various analyses of grains, plants, manures, &c., which show such a laboratory to be indispensable. The details are exceedingly curious and interesting. Secondly, he would have this department of the institution devoted with a professorship of chemistry, to teach the elements of the science; another for agricultural chemistry strictly; another for mineralogy and geology; another for botany and vegetable physiology; and another for animal nature.

There are other details which we need not enter into; but such are the marked objects of the carefully digested plan for making available to the nation the benevolence of an enlightened foreigner—enlightened in all save in making congress the executor of his designs. There is a great deal of force in some of the grounds upon which Mr. Hardy claims for the diffusion of sound agricultural instruction a large share of the fruits of the fund in question, and if the reader is not convinced by his views, he will find instruction in the details with which they are illustrated.

[N. O. Picayune.]

COST OF MONARCHY.—The budget of the Spanish Minister of Finance exhibits sixty-two millions of dollars expense of the State for 1846. Royal household nearly three millions; sixteen millions for the army; nearly six millions for secular clergy and religious congregations; marine, commerce, and colonies, some 4 millions.

LOCK JAW.—A child ten years of age, died at Portsmouth, Va., a few days since of Lock jaw, produced from a slight rupture of the skin in the palm of the hand. The Editor of the New Era says:—"A life of Indian moccasins with a little leucodermis or spritis of turpentine, had been applied early, it would in all probability have saved the child." Parents will remember this.

CORN BROOMS.—It is stated that Temple & Ross of Marietta (Ohio) manufacture about 100,000 corn brooms during the year. They employ completely from 15 to 20 hands in the shop, besides those engaged in the field in raising the corn.

LARGE FAILURE.—It was reported in New York, on Monday, that a large manufacturing establishment in Connecticut had suspended payment.—The liabilities are stated at \$300,000.

TO CURE THE TOOTH ACH PLUNGE YOUR FEET IN COLD WATER.—Strange, but true, says an exchange paper. It is easily tried at least.

REMINISCENCE OF THE PAST.—We take the following from the American Museum of 1783: "The constitution of the United States was made and proposed by Ratified in Pennsylvania by delegates from 12 counties, 12 o'clock, 12th day, 12th month, 12th year of the American Independence."

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE OF A FOX.—The following occurrence, which happened a short time ago in the neighborhood of Imber, England, is, perhaps, as singular as the annals of hunting can record. A fox, being hard run, took shelter under cover of a well, and by the endeavors used to extricate him from thence, was precipitated to the bottom, a depth of a hundred feet. The bucket was let down, he laid hold of it, and was drawn some way, when he fell again. The bucket being let down a second time, he secured his situation in it, and was drawn up safe, after which he was turned off, and fairly beat the hounds.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.—The Governor of Pennsylvania has given his signature to the bill granting the right way to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad through Pennsylvania to Pittsburg.

CORRECT SENTIMENT.—As a general rule, it may with safety be laid down that the more school-houses there are, the less prisons there will be needed.

When Cicero was charged with inconsistency for making friends with several of the Roman tyrants, with whom he had been on terms of amity for years, he nobly replied:—"I desire that my enemies should be temperary, my friendship eternal."

"MEMENTO MORI."

It is written, it is written,
 On the sun and falling leaves—
 It is written, it is written,
 Upon every passing breeze;
 And we read it in the hours,
 As they swiftly pass us by,
 And we read it on the flowers,
 Which are blooming but to die.

It is written, it is written,
 On the bright and beaded bow,
 It is written, it is written,
 In the sunlight on the snow;
 And on every brow we read it,
 And in every flashing eye,
 Though so few they are who hear it,
 All must know what 't is to die.

It is written, it is written,
 In the heart of every heart,
 It is written, it is written,
 On each joy with which we part,
 Ye who weep for earthly glory,
 Look on all that round us lie,
 When this "memento mori"
 Teaches us that we must die.

*Remember that thou must die.

Miscellaneous.

The Way to get a Vote.
 The election for the borough of W. was close at hand; there was two candidates in the field, whose influence was so nearly balanced that a neck-and-neck contest was expected. Under these circumstances every vote was of consequence, and the most exertions were used by the friends of both candidates, to draw strangers out of their opponents' ranks. Amongst the staunch supporters of Sir John B., the Tory candidate, was an irritable old captain, who had threatened to set the house dog upon any one who might come to ask him for his vote for a liberal. The morning before the election, the old captain was working in his little garden, when he perceived a strange gentleman whistling along the walk.

"Ah! how d'ye do, Captain? Nice growing morning—peas coming up nicely, I see," said the stranger as he approached.

"I beg your pardon sir, but I really don't remember having the honor of your acquaintance?" replied the captain, drawing himself up.

"Oh! I've come! I'm canvassing for Sir John B., and I've come to talk with you about your vote."

"I think Sir John might have chosen a more civil mode of requesting my interest."

"That's got nothing to do with the matter, sir. I'm here to ask you distinctly, do you mean to give him your vote and interest?"—said the stranger, pulling from his pocket a memorandum book.

"Sir," said the Captain, getting evidently angry, "my political opinions are well known. I have ever supported the British constitution in church and state."

"I cannot allow you to shirk the question, captain," interrupted the stranger.

"Shirk, sir!—what do you mean, sir!" said the captain, reddening like a turkey cock.

"I mean," replied the other with the utmost coolness, "to ask you again, will you give your vote to Sir John?"

"What! I suppose you're come here to bully me—to intimidate me—?"

"By no means, captain: but I must repeat my question, will you give your vote to Sir John? Yes, or no?" said the canvasser, waiting pencil in hand, to write down the old fellow's reply.

"Sir," said the captain, who was now in a towering passion, "I consider this a most ungentlemanly, insulting, and altogether unwarrantable!"

"Will you vote for Sir John, captain?"

"Sir, you may tell Sir John."

"That you will vote for him?"

"No, sir!—I'll see him d—d first. I'll vote for that Radical scoundrel, D., whom I hate, just to show Sir John that I'm not to be bullied into supporting a puppy like him. Good morning, sir! Good morning!"

"Good morning, captain. Pray don't get angry; it is a matter of no consequence whatever," said the stranger, as he retired, whistling carelessly.

The old captain kept his word. He was one of the first who tendered his vote at the election of the following day.

"Who do you vote for?" asked the clerk.

"For Mr. D.—" replied the piped captain with a look of defiance towards the Tory candidate.

"Thank you, captain—thank you!" cried a gentleman, who wore the liberal colors at his breast grasping his hand cordially. It was the very person who the day before canvassed him on behalf of Sir John.

The captain perceived in an instant how he had been hoaxed; but it was too late to remedy his mistake; and, to complete his mortification, the Radical candidate to whom he had given his vote, was returned by a majority of one.

[London Sunday Times.]

GETTING THE BLUES.—You have the blues, and you say you cannot help it! You are mistaken my young friend. Look misfortune resolutely in the face, and like a ghost summoned up by a disordered fancy, it will soon disappear. You are frightened too quickly. You are a stranger, without a relative in this wide city; work is scarce, and you dread that you will not be able to get any and may starve. You disgrace yourself and insult Providence by your fears. Do you think God, who suffers not a sparrow to fall without his consent, will see you famishing? He fed Elijah by ravens. He will feed you. A firm trust in him is all He asks. You deserve to starve for calling in question His all-seeing providence, and believing, even for a moment, that He will not take care of you. Besides you are not, as you suppose, wholly friendless. No man can be in misfortune without awakening sympathy in some heart. Perhaps one you little think of is now striving to assist you, all looking out a place for you while you sit whining. But there is no use in seeking employment, you say,—others have tried it and failed. Shame on your faint heart! Would Napoleon have conquered Europe if he had not stood still and said the work was too great for one man. Lord Eldon was as poor as you, and it may be as ascertained, but he rose to be Lord Chancellor, with an income of ninety thousand dollars a year. Franklin came here with scarcely a dollar; he lived to visit Versailles and be worshipped almost as a God. Suppose he had despaired in the outset; would he would he been spayed? Up and do the thing! If failed, try again. Ay, try forever! Better go down with colors flying than give up before the battle is begun.

GOOD ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.—Trust not to uncertain riches; but prepare yourselves for every emergency of life. Learn to work; be not dependent on servants to make you bread; sweep your floors and darn your own stockings. Above all do not esteem too lightly those honorable young men who sustain themselves and their aged parents by the work of their own hands, while you crowd and receive late your company those idle, idle peoplinjes, who never lift their fingers to help themselves, as long as they can keep body and soul together, and get funds sufficient enough to live in fashion. If you are wise you will look at this subject as we do; and when you are old enough to become wives, you will prefer the honest mechanics with not a cent to commence life, to the fashionable idler with a capital of ten thousand dollars. Whenever we hear remarked, such a young lady has married a fortune, we always tremble for her future prosperity. Riches left to children by wealthy parents turns out to be a curse instead of a blessing. Young women remember this, and instead of sounding the pures of your lovers and examining the cut of their coats, look into their habits and their hearts. Mark if they have trades, and can depend upon themselves—so that they have minds which lead them to look above brutefly existence. Talk not of the beautiful white skin and the soft delicate hand, the splendid form and appearance of the young gentlemen. Let not these foolish considerations engross your thoughts.

LOVE OF TRUTH.—Sincere love of truth never yet ignited the fagot, or reared to stake of persecution. Men, who scrupulously endeavor the advancement of this invaluable principle, are actuated by a sensitiveness of feeling and reverence for its beauties which operate as salutary checks upon those morose and disorderly passions of our common nature, the gratification of which, though ostensibly consecrated by the most holy pretenses of virtue, and of meditated usefulness, would inevitably effect its harm.

What was the conduct of Luther? His persecution of Servetus stamped the lie upon all his pretensions, and made a mockery, even of the cause he espoused. The pleading of passions, not sanctified by the divinity of truth; the desire for worldly aggrandisement, itself at variance with all the more honorable and ennobling instincts of the human heart, these too often wrap the right and give impulse to the wrong. Yet let not the sincere disciple of truth despair. In the language of Bryant:

"Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again,
 The eternal years of God are hers;
 While error, wounded, writhes in pain,
 And dies among its worshippers."

ADVICE TO MEN IN DEBT.—Ascertain the whole state of your affairs. Learn exactly how much you owe. Be not guilty of deceiving yourself.—You may thus awaken suspicions of dishonesty, when your intentions were otherwise.

Deliberately and fully make up your mind, that come what will, you will practice no concealment or trick, which might have the appearance of fraud. Openness and candor command the respect of all good men.

Remember that no man is completely ruined among men, until his character is gone.

Never consent to hold as your own, one farthing which rightfully belongs to others.

As you are at present in circumstances of great trial, and as many eyes are upon you, do nothing rashly. If you need advice, consult only a few. Let them be disinterested persons of the most established reputation.

Beware of feelings of despondency. Give not place for an hour to useless and enervating melancholy. Be a man.

Reduce your expenditures to the lowest amount. Care not to figure as others around you.

Industriously pursue such lawful and honest arts of industry as are left to you. An hour's industry will do more to begot cheerfulness, suppress evil humors, and retrieve your affairs, than a month's moaning.

If you must stop business, do it soon enough to avoid the just charge of an attempt to involve your unsuspecting friends.

Learn from your present difficulties the utter vanity of earthly things.

JOHN RANDOLPH.—One or two characteristic anecdotes of Randolph, hitherto unpublished

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN Friday Morning, May 1, 1846.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

Thursday last was the day of election for members of the Legislature, and in some few of the counties for members of the State Senate...

In this county, there was quite a warm and exciting contest. Though the candidates were all Whigs, the canvass produced no little bickering...

The vote on the School Bill is, to us at least, a subject of congratulation. This "unfriendly" precinct appears to have done her utmost to defeat the Bill...

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Table with columns for candidates and votes in Jefferson County. Includes names like Andrew Hunter, Wm. B. Thompson, and others.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Table with columns for candidates and votes in Frederick County. Includes names like Winchester, Newtoun, and others.

Wall (Whig) and Carson (Democrat) elected. The vote on the School Bill in Frederick was 1099 in favor to 244 against it.

Clarke & Warren—James Castleman, Dem., elected over Johnston, Dem., and Briggs, Whig, by a majority of 170.

Fairfax.—SENATE—Rogers, Whig, 234; Ramey, Whig, 96; Moss, Dem., 346.

House—Love, Whig, 373; Powell, Dem., 293.

Love's majority 80.

Loudoun.—SENATE—Rogers, 723; Ramey, 368; Moss, 372.

Recapitulation.—Senate: Rogers, Ramey, Moss. Loudoun, 723, 368, 372. Fairfax, 234, 96, 346.

House of Delegates: Harrison, 923; McIntyre, 663; Schooly, 663; Shreve, 480; Francis, 409; Benton, 463; Leslie, 425; Mathews, 39.

Harrison, Schooly, and McIntyre Whigs, are the Delegates elect. Col. Mathews was not a candidate.

Berkeley.—Messrs. Boak and Small, Whigs, elected. No opposition.

Rockingham.—Bare 783, Brown 501, Keeble 431, Harper 276, Shands 208, Brightwell 141.—Bare and Brown, Democrats, are elected.

Azusa.—Messrs. Shelley and Johnson, both Whigs, are elected, over Baldwin and Massie, the late delegates, also Whigs.

Shenandoah.—Messrs. Stickley and Miller, Democrats, are elected.

Richmond City.—Mayo Whig, elected. Henrico.—Lancaster, Whig, elected.

Hanover.—Darracott, Whig, elected. Chesterfield.—Jones, Democrat, elected.

Caroline.—Dickinson, Democrat, elected. Loudoun.—Messrs. Shelley and Johnson, both Whigs, are elected, over Baldwin and Massie, the late delegates, also Whigs.

Stafford.—Pitthugh, Democrat, elected. Spotsylvania.—Holladay, Democrat, elected.

Petersburg.—J. W. Sime, Whig, elected. Powhatan.—Cocke, Whig, elected.

King William.—Robinson, Democrat, elected. City of Norfolk.—Newton, Whig, elected.

Norfolk County.—Watts and Harper, Whigs, elected. Prince George.—Daniel, Democrat, elected.

Botetourt.—Searate—McCauley, Dem., elected. No opposition. Henry, Whig, elected.

Albemarle.—Brown and Hart, Whigs, elected. Hampshire.—Hiett and Thompson, Democrats, re-elected.

Fauquier.—Smith, Democrat, and Scott, Whig, elected. A gain of one to the Democrats.

Page.—McPherson, 265, Grayson, 244—both Democrats.

Morgan.—Brethed, Whig, reported to be elected by a majority of ten.

Calverton.—Slater, Whig, re-elected. Ohio.—Edgington, Whig, re-elected.

Brooke.—Banbrick, Democrat, elected. Marshall.—Oldham, Whig, elected.

Charlotte.—Caldwell, Whig, elected.—A gain. Nansemond.—Kelly, Democrat, elected.—A gain.

Goodland.—Leake, Democrat, re-elected. Madison.—Banks, Democrat, re-elected.

is elected, though he was run by both parties solely as an advocate of Western interests. Loss. In Harrison, Duncan, Whig, slips in between four Democrats. Loss.

In Tyler, Horner, W., slips in between two Democrats. Loss.

Nett loss six members, equivalent to twelve votes. If the rest of the counties vote as they did last year, we shall have fourteen majority in the lower House.

The account current stands thus: Last Winter we had twenty-six majority in the House.

We have lost Hanover, Charlotte, Williamsburg, Fairfax, Monongalia, Marion, Harrison, Wood and Ritchie, and Tyler—9.

We have gained Nansemond, Fauquier (1) and Appomattox, (new county)—3.

At the last session there was a Democratic majority of 10 in the Senate.

Of the nine members now elected, we hear of the election of two Democrats and three Whigs, (of whom Col. Parriott, in the Wheeling district, makes a Whig gain.)

Three others will certainly be Democrats and one doubtful, (Kanawha.) If this last should send a Whig, our majority in the Senate will be six—otherwise eight.

We yet think that we have carried the State.

Passage of the Oregon Notice Resolution. The joint committee of conference reported, on Thursday last, to both houses of Congress the preamble and resolution authorizing the President to give to Great Britain the notice for a cessation of the joint occupancy of the Oregon Territory.

It will be a matter of universal gratification in all sections of the country that the question is finally disposed of, so that other important matters may now receive the attention of Congress, and that there may be some hope of a final adjournment before the close of the year.

The following is the form of the notice resolutions as they were sent to the President for his signature.

The preamble, after reciting at length the terms of the convention, goes on to say: "With a view therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the governments of both countries may be the more earnestly devoted to the adoption of all proper measures for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the differences and disputes in regard to the said territory."

"Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the Government of Great Britain the notice required by the second article of the said convention of the 6th August, 1827, for the abrogation of the same."

It is confidently affirmed that Mr. Polk will give the notice forthwith.

OPINION OF THE UNION AND THE INTELLIGENCER. The passage of the joint resolution authorizing the President to give to Great Britain the notice required for a cessation of the joint occupancy of Oregon, seems to be quite well received by the Washington Union, as well as the National Intelligencer.

The Union has an article of great length, from which we select the following extracts: "The stone which the President's message, by a fling, cast on the top of the Rocky mountains, which Congressional procession suffered to roll almost to the bottom, is once more raised to the top. There on a rock stands the Chief Magistrate, a man of peace and slow to anger. The American people, in glorious nationality, surround him. His representatives, by solemn enactment, authorize him, at his discretion, to solemnly inform Great Britain that Oregon can no longer remain the subject of disputed jurisdiction, exposed to the collision of conflicting interests, and the danger of a border feud, ready to kindle into a general war."

"We have now reached an important crisis in our public affairs. We desire an honorable peace with England. We wish to settle our differences about Oregon—the 'only intervening cloud,' as the Secretary of State remarks in his letter of August last, 'which intercepts the prospect of a long career of mutual friendship and beneficial commerce between the two nations; and this cloud' the President of the United States still 'desires to remove.' There are no two nations on the face of the earth which contribute to each other's prosperity so much in a state of peace, or can injure each other so much in a state of war. At this time especially, when both nations are relaxing their own commercial laws, and are about to extend the benefits of free trade to each other, a war would be still more unfortunate. It is impossible for us not to feel a strong desire to adjust our differences with a ministry whose policy in regard to the corn laws is so much entitled to our sympathy and admiration. We have no doubt the President will, in his own good time, repeat his 'hope' that this long-pending controversy may be finally adjusted, in such a manner as not to disturb the peace or interrupt the harmony now so happily subsisting between the two nations." He cherishes this hope, although he is not afraid of any consequence which the firm maintenance of the rights and honor of the country may demand. The same hope is cherished by every American citizen. Under this deep impression, we are determined on our part, at this important crisis, to throw no difficulty in the way of an amicable accommodation.

"—to say as little as possible to 'embitter and irritate' the feelings of the English people, we shall in our humble sphere, study to be as forbearing and conciliatory as the tone of the English prints will permit us to be. We would, in fact, almost propose an armistice to them, if we thought they would be willing to accept it. We would propose to them to wait for the action of the respective governments, and we would make a similar suggestion to the Whig presses so far as relates to the Oregon question. For our own part, we would cheerfully leave the question now at this crisis of the notice in the hands of the administration—in whose judgement, integrity, equanimity, moderation, firmness, and anxious disposition to preserve an honorable peace, we have every confidence."

The Intelligencer has a brief article accompanying the resolution, from which we extract the following: "Congress has at length made a final disposition of the Oregon subject, and in a manner which, next to having refrained from any action at all, will receive, we doubt not, the general approbation of the country."

The two houses yesterday settled their differences in regard to the form of authorizing notice, by adopting (with two unimportant changes in the phraseology, recommended by the conference) the preamble and Resolution of the Senate. These changes consisted simply in substituting the words 'all proper measures' for 'renewed efforts,' and the word 'adjustment' for the word 'settlement.' These changes, if they effect the sense of the resolution at all, strengthen rather than impair the force of the Senate's original proposition.

This resolution may be considered as an emphatic expression of the sense of the two Houses of Congress in favor of compromising the Oregon boundary dispute; and the adoption of 'all proper measures' includes, as the reader will perceive, arbitration, as well as all other modes of settlement.

The resolution, having thus happily passed both Houses in a shape as unexceptionable as it could well have taken, requires (being a joint resolution) to be placed before the President of the United States for his approbation and signature; which will, of course, be done without delay."

At the Clay birth-day dinner in New York, the President, Joseph L. White, said, "He cared not what case might arise—he cared not what local claims other candidates might present; if Henry Clay should be alive in '48, he would know no locality but Ashland; he would know no man but Henry Clay!"

But the next speaker is still more emphatic.—We quote him, says the Richmond Enquirer, with the expressive coup de theatre at the conclusion. It is said, that this demonstration in behalf of Mr. Clay has excited not the most pleasurable emotions at Washington with the friends of the other prominent Whig candidates—General Scott, Judge McLean, Mr. Corwin, &c. They are bold enough to think that the Kentucky statesman has already had too many heats on the political race-course, and that a fresh horse might win the plate:

Mr. M. L. Davis said, that for half a century he had mingled in political struggles, and he had never found a politician, governed by expediency, who could be depended on in the time of trial. We must not bend to circumstances, if we would maintain the integrity of the party. We must not be governed by the chances of success; that were unworthy of our chief and of us. He concurred in opinion with the President. He believed it would be impossible to unite the party upon any other than human being on God's footstool than Henry Clay. He would abide by his principles. Let others do as they pleased; he never would support any one else while CLAY should be alive. [Nine tremendous cheers and long applause.]

The Debt of Texas. A resolution has been introduced into the House of Representatives of Texas, and passed, "that a committee of five be appointed to inquire into the expediency of ceding to the Government of the United States the public lands of Texas for a just equivalent, for the purpose of providing means to liquidate the public debt; and that they also be instructed to take into consideration the propriety of classifying and defining the public debt; and of appointing a board to ascertain and allot the same, and that said committee report to this House by bill or otherwise."

The following article in the Austin New Era shows that a bill to the same effect has been reported to the Senate:

"It is with pleasure that we perceive there has been introduced into the Senate, by Col. H. L. KINNEY, from Corpus Christi, a bill for the liquidation and adjustment of the public debt. The State of Texas has abundant resources, if well managed, to discharge all her liabilities, and we trust that the stain of repudiation, or even carelessness will not be suffered to rest upon her escutcheon any longer. The creditors of Texas who have so long hoped and endured all things, cannot help feeling grateful to that Senator, for the prompt and sensible plan recommended to ascertain and secure their rights. The bill proposes the appointment, by the Governor and Senate, of three commissioners to set upon the claims, at Austin, commencing on the 1st June next, and thereafter on the first of every alternate month, with the powers of a Court of Law and Equity; and whose decision is to have the effect of a judgment. The right of appeal is also to be allowed from their decision. We will in our next publish the entire bill, for the satisfaction of all interested."

"We already begin to see the beneficial influence of the proposed relaxation of the British restrictive system, both upon the comfort of the poor classes of England, and upon the profits of our farmers. No one can doubt that the free admission of Indian corn into British ports will essentially benefit the Virginia corn-growers, and, at the same time, fill the hungry mouths of thousands of British paupers. In the last intelligence we see the following item:

"INDIAN CORN.—This article continues to arrive in great quantities in the principal ports of this country, and is already becoming one of great consumption. In Liverpool we have several flour dealers and bakers, who put forth Indian corn, Indian flour, and bread made of Indian flour, as the prominent article of sale; and amongst the higher classes of society it is used with English flour in making bread. At a meeting of the Horticultural Society, held in London last week, there were distributed to the members a large quantity of pickets of seeds of the early sort of Indian corn, the earliest and most prolific variety, and the most suitable for cultivation in this country, which had been sent over from New York to ascertain whether its growth would not introduce a fresh article of food here."

"On the 28th February, the Paris Journal des Debats, published the following prediction, which will doubtless be verified. The notice, it is undeniable, will be given; and already the London News speak of the very small importance to England of the Oregon Territory. The grand conclusion, 'the peace of the world,' is yet to come, and we feel sanguine of such a result."

"The convention of 1827 will be dissolved by the United States; but, instead of a war signal, this measure will be the preamble of a solution which will satisfy the United States as completely as the sensible citizens of the republic can desire; and at the same time, leave unscathed the honor of England, for whom it is a question of pride, dignity, and all serious interests, and which will conserve what all nations should endeavor to maintain, because it is the first gift of civilization, and the chief guarantee of liberty—the peace of the world!"

The following extract from a London letter in the New York Courier and Enquirer, uproots some of the views of the Tariffites, who contend against the possibility of American wheat competing with wheat from the Continent in the British markets:

"There is a very erroneous idea prevalent in the U. States, that the Wheat brought from the South of Europe, through the Mediterranean, costs less than the wheat grown in America. This is a fallacy. The fact is that this wheat is low in price, is owing, not to the cost of production, but to inferiority of quality, and the deterioration which it undergoes, during its transit from the Mediterranean ports to this country. It is found that the farther North Wheat is grown, the better is its condition when it arrives in the 'Planes'; as the sea voyage from warm latitudes almost invariably injures it."

IMPROVEMENTS AND BUSINESS IN THE COAL AND IRON REGIONS.—We are really gratified to learn from a friend, that Mount Savage is improving very rapidly at present—not less than ninety houses have been put up within the last four months, and there are now, as far as can be ascertained, about thirty under course of erection—including dwellings, stores, shops, &c. The population numbers from 4500 to 5000. There will be more business done at these works this season, than was ever done at any previous one, and it can very justly be styled the greatest works of the kind in this country. The new President, J. Marry Howe, Esq., (formerly of Boston) is a gentleman eminently calculated for the important station which he has been appointed to fill. He has already made some important improvements.

A DESERVING MAN.—Mr. A. H. Mickle, the newly elected Mayor of New York, was a poor orphan boy, who at an early age, was bound an apprentice to a tobacconist. He served out his apprenticeship faithfully, and is now the ruler of the greatest commercial city of the western world.

Spring Goods.

Our Merchants are now offering the most beautiful stock of Goods ever brought to this Market. By reference to Advertisements, our Country friends can see where their numerous wants may be supplied, and on the most reasonable terms.—As a general rule, always call first on those who Advertise, as they give by this, some evidence at least, of a desire to sell their Goods.

The Eclipse. On Saturday last, at the hour designated by the Almanac, the eclipse came off in fine style.—All eyes were turned upwards, and most of our citizens had an observation of this phenomenon. For a portion of the time, the sun was somewhat obscured by the clouds, and after the eclipse had passed off, a most copious and delightful rain fell, refreshing and invigorating vegetation of all kinds. The rain seems to have been general throughout all this section of country, and in many places, the clouds were so dense as to prevent any observation at all of the eclipse.

Edward P. King. In the case of the U. S. v. Edward P. King, Esq., indicted for forgery, &c., in the U. S. Court of Maryland, the jury rendered a verdict on Friday last, acquitting the accused of the charge of forgery, but finding him guilty of forwarding the papers to the Department at Washington, knowing them to have been forged. The same verdict as given in the former trial. This verdict lays him liable to be confined in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than ten years, in the discretion of the Court.

Town Officers. The election for Mayor, Recorder, and Seven Trustees, for the Corporation of Charlestown, on Monday next, seems to be a source of some little excitement at the present time, in the absence of any thing more important. We have been furnished with the following Tickets for publication in our paper:—

Mr. Editor.—The following tickets will be appointed on Monday next by MANY VOTERS, For Mayor.—G. W. Sappington. For Recorder.—John Reed. Trustees.—S. Ridenour, Thos. Rawlins, T. C. Bradley, N. S. White, G. S. Gardner, Wm. F. Alexander, and W. S. Lock.

Mayor.—Geo. W. Ranson. Recorder.—Wm. S. Lock. Trustees.—Samuel Ridenour, Adam Whip, N. S. White, W. J. Hawks, Jas. Clothier, S. H. Alcom, G. S. Gardner.

Trustees.—T. C. Bradley, C. R. Starry, Thos. A. Moore, James Clodder, W. J. Hawks, John W. Rowan and Adam Whip.

Congressional. By reference to our Congressional head, it will be seen that the House of Representatives has again been the theatre of most angry personalities. These scenes of turmoil are fast tending to lessen the dignity of the House at home and abroad.

Mr. HERTZ LEA, the celebrated Optician from Norwegian, made a short visit to our town during the past week. He never failed in adapting his glasses to the eyes of both old and young, and of course gave general satisfaction to all who patronized him.

From the long experience he has had in this important art, he can, by a single glance or observation of the eye, select, at the first trial, from his general assortment of Glasses, a pair precisely suited to the falling vision. Such was his success and accuracy, that a gentleman of our town, after observing him one day, imbibed so much confidence in the skill of Mr. Lea, that he made and won a large wager, that Mr. L. would, at the first trial, select a pair of glasses that would suit the eyes of a certain gentleman present, better than those he was then using. ***

The account of the late celebration by the Sons of Temperance, at Harpers-Ferry, shall appear in our next.

At Charlottesville on Friday last, George Nutter, the wild beast keeper, charged with the "murder" of the Student Glover, was brought before an examining court. The Commonwealth's evidence being gone through, the prisoner's counsel declined examining any witnesses for the defence, and the prisoner was committed and sent on for trial at the May Superior Court on the 15th May next. Keck, another keeper, who had been arrested on the same charge, was discharged after the examination of testimony in Nutter's case—nothing appearing to criminate Keck.

Manufactures. We are glad to find that active efforts are in progress to organize the Harpers-Ferry and Shenandoah Manufacturing Company, under the act of the last session. The Island of Virginia, the spot selected for the Factory, is one which presents peculiar advantages. The water power is abundant, and already developed so that very little expense need be encountered in putting into operation an establishment with three thousand spindles, for making either Cotton Yarn, Sheetting or Shirting.

We are glad to hear that some of our enterprising citizens have taken hold of this project with a proper spirit, and that there is a fair prospect of a speedy organization, if others will unite even in a small way. Pamphlets, setting forth the plan and prospects of the Company, may be seen at this office. [Free Press.]

SINGULAR CASE OF LOVE AND DESPERATION.—Some time in February, we gave an account of an attempt by Mary Ann Welch, to shoot a Mr. Levi Gray, formerly of Albion, Orleans county, at Lafayette, (la.) whom she charged with being the father of her child. We have since learned that the woman was formerly a resident of this city, and boarded for a time on Mortimer street. She had previously made a similar attempt upon his life at Ashfield, Ohio, and after his incarceration in prison at Lafayette, she exhibited herself and child about the streets, relating the story of her wrongs with eloquence of tears, and exacting the sympathy of the people. She declared her determination to get set, leave her child with her friends, and use the balance of an "ill spent life" in vengeance upon her seducer.

The last Dayton Transcript says that she was in that city a few days ago, dressed in men's clothes, on her way to the place where her seducer resided. She was armed to the teeth, and her determined manner left no doubt upon his mind that she was fully resolved to put her threat into execution. She had left her child at home and assumed this disguise in order to be able more effectually to accomplish her purpose. [Roch. Daily Advertiser.]

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS.—The Frederick Herald states that the mountains here were fired in all directions, during the dry spell of the last week. The sweep of destruction to timber, rails, &c., has been very extensive. From 800 to 1000 persons were collected to assist in extinguishing the fire near town.

The Williamsport Times of Saturday also says: "Throughout almost the whole extent of the range of the Blue Ridge mountains, every here and there, at least in this county, the fire has been raging havoc among the timber, rails and wood."

Arrival of the Great Western.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. From the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday. The Great Western has arrived, but at the time of going to press no detailed account of the news by her had been received.

By special messenger from Philadelphia, in the 11 o'clock boat, we have the following telegraphic despatches from New York, up to the time of the boat's leaving Philadelphia yesterday afternoon.

They show in some measure, the character of the news, and as it will either arrive by express for the "Sun," or by the regular train in the morning, it should prove of sufficient importance, we shall issue an extra containing full details at an early hour. [Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

PHILADELPHIA, 3 o'clock, P. M. We have just received, by Magnetic Telegraph, the following despatch from New York, which I forward in great haste, by special messenger, for the Baltimore Sun:—

In England, commercial affairs improving, Parliament adjourned till after Easter. All great measures before Parliament postponed. On its re-assembling, Sir Robert Peel will bring forward the Irish bill and press it to a first reading. The corn bill will then be pressed and disposed of.

The reduction of the tariff will in all probability pass. Extensive failures in Liverpool. Cotton market has improved one-eighth per cent. No change in provisions unless a shade lower. Gen. Narva's administration in Spain is at an end. No late arrival from the United States. No change in public feeling upon the Oregon question. Sales of Cotton for the week ending April 11, 37,000 bales.

In the House of Representatives, at the final vote upon the Oregon notice resolutions, we find the Virginia delegation to stand as follows: In the affirmative, Messrs. Atkinson, Bayly, Bedinger, Chapman, Hopkins, Hubbard, Hunter, Johnson, Leake, McDowell, Pendleton and Seddon; in the negative, Mr. W. G. Brown.

A large majority of those who voted against the resolutions, both in the Senate and House are known to be zealous for the notice, but were opposed to the present form of the resolutions.—Sancioning the notice, and we have a state of things almost amounting to unanimity on this great measure. As the Union says, "we desired to see that object attained. And now the resolution goes forth to England with all the moral force which this immense majority can impart to it.—The Executive goes to England with nearly a unanimous nation to back him!"—Rich. Enq.

THE NOTICE RESOLUTION SIGNED.—The President, on Tuesday, sent a message to the House of Representatives informing that body that he had approved and signed the joint resolution authorizing the giving of the notice to Great Britain for a cessation of the joint occupancy of the Oregon Territory.

The express which left Boston for New York with the Caledonia's news, ran the distance to Worcester, fifty-four miles and a half, in fifty four minutes—the shortest time ever made on the road.

A MESSAGE OF PEACE.—The most interesting item to the American reader, by the Caledonia, we find in the Liverpool Mercury of the 3d instant, which affects to speak by authority when it gives place to the following paragraph:—

"Looking at more recent events on both sides the Atlantic, and availing ourselves of intelligence from the best sources, we have now the satisfaction of intimating to merchants, manufacturers, and all whom it may concern, that we have now no apprehension whatever of war between this country and the States. Persons interested may, we implicitly believe, act as if the whole question lately in dispute were settled, and proclaimed by the respective Governments as being finally disposed of. We cannot with propriety go into particulars, any more than on the former occasion alluded to; but we have the same reliance now that we had then, on the entire authenticity of what we are saying. Peace is secured."

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—The New York Commercial states that Elisha Fitzgerald, a mechanic of that city, has invented a machine called the "Tuscan Straw Braider." It is so small and beautiful that it would be an ornament to a parlor, and so simple in its management, that a child could attend a dozen or twenty of them with ease. Having a quantity of the short-straws which are imported from Tuscany put into a receptacle, it selects one at a time, and adds it to the braid, at the same time cutting off the refuse end of the one whose place it supplies, and forms the braid, with its iron fingers, much better than could ever be done by the most experienced braider in Tuscany, and with such speed that one machine would do more work in a day than fifteen or twenty operatives. If a straw is too large, the machine rejects it, and if by any accident a straw is missed, it stops, of itself.

THE RIOTS AT BROOKLYN.—The New York papers are teeming with exaggerated accounts of the riots among the workmen at the Atlantic Dock in Brooklyn, some of them announcing several Germans to have been killed, and others that about thirty were missing.—The New York Commercial of Saturday afternoon, however, contradicts all these stories, and says:—

"We visited the neighborhood at an early hour this morning. There was no further disturbance last evening. Yesterday morning the Germans returned to work with the exception of the thirty who, hearing a fight was on hand, wisely concluded to remain on the New York side of the river."

About eleven o'clock, A. M. Sheriff Swartwout and officer Clayton, saw two Germans going down Columbia street towards the dock, followed by two Irishmen. Suspecting trouble, the officers followed, and shortly after the Irishmen attacked the Germans and were arrested on the spot. Their names are Michael Egan and Thomas Lee.

Several other arrests were made in the course of yesterday. The following persons are in Brooklyn jail: Bernard Spaulding, Thos. Downing, Timothy Gleason and Patrick Sullivan.—These make seven who are now in custody.

The grand jury were in session all yesterday, and proceeded to try a number of petty offenders. The military were under arms, to be used in case of need, but they were not called out—except by mistake, they taking the sound of the fire bell for the tocsin."

The Commercial adds in a postscript: "A rumor prevails, as we go to press, that disturbances at Brooklyn have broken out afresh, and that last night two Germans were killed.—We doubt the truth of this, as we heard of no such outbreak this morning when crossing the ferry."

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.—A new counterfeit, not described in the Detectors, on the Exchange Bank of Virginia; of the denomination of five dollars, was attempted to be passed at Cumberland, Md., a day or two since. They may easily be detected, says the Civilian, by observing the vignette, that but one vessel is represented, whilst in the genuine there are several.—The heads of Washington and Marshall on the ends of the note in the genuine, are close to the figures 5, but in the counterfeit a considerable blank space intervenes. The signature of the President, W. W. Sharp, appears to be engraved. The filling up is in blue ink. On the whole, the counterfeit is well executed, and is calculated to deceive.

A CARD.

Mr. Eboron.—The political battle is fought, which has perplexed the minds of the candidates, and disturbed the quietude of the good people of this county. The key of the victory has had time to abate, and the defeated have had time to recover from their mortification.

I will make a brief statement necessary to my character. It is known in the several precincts, that I stated I would get the largest number of votes cast at this precinct, but the return of the polls came different. It is necessary for me to state the cause, which I shall do in a few words. Some time in the afternoon of the day of election, a report reached this place, (or was gotten up here without any foundation whatever,) greatly to the mortification of my friends, "that I had withdrawn," and the consequence was that forty or fifty of my best friends voted for their next choice, which threw me behind something like eighty or a hundred votes. Had it not been for this report, and some of the democratic votes across the river, that was expected to vote for me, having by arrangement voted for the successful candidates, my vote would have been even larger than I had contemplated.

Of the candidates in the field I have not sought against. They have all, as far as I know, conducted themselves in a gentlemanly manner towards me during the recent contest. But I cannot say so of all the friends of one of the successful candidates. I mean those, or some of those residing in this place. There was every kind of report and misrepresentation, theorized to, to defeat me.—Had those gentlemen known my prospects, they could have spared my feelings and saved themselves much trouble. What could my prospect be—a stranger in the greater part of the county—without a guide, only here and there a solitary friend to introduce me to the voters—my name appearing after all the candidates save one, and the people having pledged themselves, a defeat was certain. But for my trouble and mortification, I have made, in different parts of the county, some warm friends, for which I shall ever be grateful—whose names and kindness I shall never forget.—Certainly the candidate whose cause these gentlemen so ardently espoused is under some obligation to them. They have gained a victory, and as far as I am concerned, it is small, and the reward according.—I shall now let the matter sleep forever. WM. CHAMBERS.

Harpers-Ferry, April 27, 1846. Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1846. The Baltimore Presbytery met at 9 o'clock this morning, and was opened with prayer by the Moderator. Nothing of special interest engaged the body—several committees were appointed for the organization of new churches in various portions of the State of Maryland. The Rev. Mr. Harrison, the Rev. Mr. Berry, and Mr. David English, were appointed a committee to organize the new central church in this city, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Tutin. This interesting service will take place on next Monday week in the 2d Presbyterian Church, New York avenue. From the lively interest manifested in this enterprise by our citizens generally, it is expected that a large congregation will be in attendance. I understand the public are invited to attend. The Rev. Mr. Bannatyne, the Rev. Mr. Tutin, and the Rev. M. H. Smith, were appointed to perform the various services connected with the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Baird, as pastor of the church at Bladenburg. Presbytery adjourned to meet in Georgetown on the second Tuesday in June.

THE MORMONS.—We learn from the Nauvoo Eagle, that all the Mormon publications have been discontinued. The archives and trappings of the church have been removed to the city on the way to California. The church (as the Eagle has ceased to exist, the "Twelve," have gone, and with them the acting spirit of Mormonism.)

Camp of Israel is the name which the advance company of Mormons have assumed. The latest accounts from them state that they had crossed the headwaters of the Chariton. They were travelling very slow, and their stock was much reduced for want of food.

The trustees of the temple offer to lease it to any religious society or literary institutions. A wealthy gentleman from the South, a bachelor far advanced in life, has gone to Nauvoo to purchase the temple, if it can be bought for a reasonable price, and convert it into an asylum for destitute widows and females, and to purchase lands and town lots, and endow it out of the results of them.

FIRE.—We understand, says the Cumberland Civilian, that the dwelling house of Mrs. French, in Springfield, Hampshire county, Va., was totally destroyed by fire on

THE OLD BACHELORS D T.
Come listen to my D T, all those that love D T,
Admire your heart, P T, and read my L E G;
A bachelor of A T, my brain is rack'd with L R;
Of love you'll find the same, if you've ever seen D T.
When twenty summers I had C N, with Kate in love I
fall;
A C T wench with black hair, my K T heart did sell,
For ten long years I courted her; 'twas K T D R,
and D R E;
And when she frown'd my heart it bump'd, my eyes grow
wet and T R E;
I never once had kiss'd the maid, she was so shy and coy;
Nor ever grasped her R M or waist, to snatch the blissful
joy;
One day, without much R R or form, my Ds filled with
love,
I slip into her room, and saw what made H passion move.
A favorite bean, in T F dress, was kissing her white feet;
"To love her adores this," says L, "a great fool I must be."
To X M than her love I tried, and found it all a whim;
To like her then I tried my best, and not to N V him.
Her P G, in paper cut, I tore and threw away,
Resolved some way to find C Q R, at least make one S A;
Of absence then, the F I K Q I tried, but all in vain,
My M T head and too full heart, left hand the acting pain.
My thinking heart will not be E Z, or to be herel and R;
Till D Z I did get myself with drinking punch and R;
From love's fever and A Q forts, five times, I've ever B;
Nor an I placed with white curls, unless, for what I bring
T D M.
Should N E one wish love to shun, "tis plain as A B C,
That he must mind his E and Q, or he's fitted to a T.
Then live a jolly bachelor, but ending in love,
"Y A U R, Y A U B, I C U R Y S for me."

The Humorist.

THE PRINTER'S SIX COMMANDMENTS.—1. Thou shalt love thy printer—for he is the standard of thy country.
2. Thou shalt subscribe to his paper—for he seeketh much to obtain the news, of which you may not remain ignorant.
3. Thou shalt pay him for his paper—for he laboreth hard to give the news in due season.
4. Thou shalt advertise—that he may be able to give ye the paper.
5. Thou shalt not visit him regardless of his office hours, denouncing the papers.
6. Thou shalt touch nothing that will give the printer trouble—that he may not hold thee guilty.
August 29, 1845—4f.

SCENE IN A SCHOOL ROOM.—First class in philosophy come up. Leibniz, what are the properties of heat?
"The properties of heat is to bake bread, bile water, cook eggs, and—"
"Stop! Next. What are the properties of heat?"
"The properties of heat is to warm your toes when they get cold, by holding 'em to the fire, and so forth."
"Next. What are the properties of heat, Solon?"
"The chief properties of heat, is that it expands bodies, while cold contracts them."
"Very good, Solon. Can you give an example?"
"Yes, sir. In summer, when it is hot, the day is long; in winter, when it is cold, it gets to be very short."
"Go to the head, Solon; boys, take your seats;" and the learned pedagogue was lost in wondering that so familiar an instance of illustration would have escaped his philosophic mind.

Here is what some rusty crusty old bachelor says of ladies. What shall be done with the incorrigible old sinner?—The Brooklyn Advertiser says:
"Dip the Atlantic ocean dry with a tea spoon—step this journal from going ahead—twist your heel into the toe of your boot—make postmasters perform their promises and sub-scribers pay the printer—send up fishing hooks with balloons and fish for stars—get astride of a gossamer and chase a comet—when a rainstorm is coming down like the catarrh of Niagara, remember where you left your umbrella—choke an omnibus with a brickbat—in short prove things hitherto considered impossible to be possible—but never attempt to coax a woman to say she will, when she has made up her mind not to say she won't."

THE BELLE AND THE STUDENT.—At a certain splendid evening party, a naughty young beauty turned to a student who stood near her, and said, "Cousin John, I understand your eccentric friend L— is here. I have a great curiosity to see him. Do bring him here and introduce him to me."
The student went in search of his friend and at length found him lounging on a sofa.
"Come, L—," said L—, "my beautiful cousin Catherine wishes to be introduced to you."
"Well, trot her out, John," drawled L—, with an affected yawn.
John returned to his cousin and advised her to defer her introduction to a more favorable time, repeating the answer he had received— "The beauty bit her lips, but the next moment said, 'Well, never fear, I shall insist on being introduced.'"
After some delay, L— was led up and the ceremony of introduction duly performed. Agreeably surprised by the beauty and commanding appearance of Catherine, L— made a profound bow; but instead of returning it, she stepped backward, and raising her eye-glass, surveyed him deliberately from head to foot; then waving the back of her hand towards him, drawled out, "Trot him off, John! trot him off! that is enough!"

THE SCHOOLMASTER AT FAULT.—A good man was lately attempting the conversion of a convict, in one of our prisons, who had shown some signs which were considered hopeful. After a suitable opening, the instructor, wishing to make his teachings appropriate, said—
"What brought you here, my friend?"
"Two sheriffs," said the catchment.
"How? yes—two sheriffs—had no temperance any thing to do with your misfortune?"
"Yes," said the convict, meekly, "they were both drunk."
The examiner passed on the next hopeful subject.

A LOVER'S ERRAND.—Do you not find my eyes expressive of my feelings? said a sentimental lover to the lady he adored, to please.
"Oh, yes, I presume so," said the lady, "they make me think of a codfish dying with the tooth-ache."
"THE BEST PLACE."—Dutchman, and his wife were travelling, and they sat down by the road exceedingly fatigued. The wife sighed—"I wish I was in Heaven!" The husband replied—"I wish I was at the tavern!" "Oh, you old rogue," said she, "you always want to get the best place."
"I'll pay you for this!" cried a man to a roughish little boy, who had stuck up a ludicrous hand-bill on his door. "Oh, no, sir, I don't charge no thing said the lad very innocently.
"Y, yer' enner," said a jockey, trying to disprove of a horse, "he ar' the most beautiful of beestees yer' ever clapped yer' handsome eyes upon; y, he'll talk to yer, if ye only speak to 'im in his own language."
POLITE PREACHING.—A certain preacher, when treating of the subject of repentance, said—"My dear hearers, you must repent."
I enjoin it upon you again to repent; if you do not, you will go to a place which it would be improper to mention in this polite assembly."
"O gits! O gits! O gits!"—Cried an Irishman on the street, a few days since, ringing a bell, "Lost, betwene twilve o'clock and Mr. McKinsters store, on Market street, a large brass key. I'll not be after telling ye what key it was; but it was the key of the Bank, sure."

If a lady were lame in the arm, and in the left leg; if she was blind in one eye, and could see with the other; if she had no teeth, and her gums worn off; if she had a bump behind, and to make amends, was perfectly flat before; and if she was club-footed and had a cancer on her nose; and if she had a "split-fire" temper, and forty-nine negroes with seventy-five thousand dollars cash—how many suitors would she have? Don't all speak at once!

PROFESSIONAL.
LAWSON BOTTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlottesville, Jefferson County, Virginia.
March 13, 1846—2m.

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

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

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

DR. J. G. HAYS
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, Bolivar, Virginia, and the surrounding country. He may generally be found at his Drug Store when not professionally engaged.
Harpers-Ferry, March 13, 1846.

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

Masonic Procession & Dedication.
THE members of Charity Lodge, No. 3, of Free and Accepted Masons, will hold a Procession on next St. John's Anniversary, 24th June, at Harpers-Ferry, on which occasion the new Hall, on Sherman's Street, will be dedicated to Masonic rites. All brethren in regular standing are cordially invited to unite with us in the proceedings of the day.
PHILIP COONS,
GEORGE MAUZY,
JEROME B. YOUNG,
ELI H. CARRELL,
BENJAMIN WENZELL,
P. S.—An Oration will be delivered.
April 24, 1846.

FOR RENT.
THE undersigned, intending to remove to the new Office on the Market-house Square, late the property of Dr. Stuart, will rent for the ensuing year, the Room now in their occupancy. Possession given in a few days.
LUCAS & WASHINGTON.
April 3, 1846.

To Delinquents.
NOTICE is hereby given, to all those who have not as yet settled their Taxes, that the Delinquent List will be made out and published in a few weeks, and persons who dislike seeing their names so published, are now informed that they must settle up immediately, to prevent its appearance.
Persons in my district are informed that I shall remain in Charlottesville every Friday, hereafter, in order that persons who want to settle may have an opportunity of doing so.
April 10, 1846. JOHN W. MOORE.

NOTICE.
HAVING learned that there is a report in circulation that I have, or am 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—3t.

MARBLE.
THERE is now in the care of George W. Sappington, Esq., in Charlottesville, Va., a finished assortment of
White Marble Tomb-Stones.
(Lettering neatly executed at short notice.) Persons desiring to purchase these beautiful monuments, are well advised to examine these before they buy elsewhere. Mr. Sappington, who has consented to act as Agent, will take pleasure in showing these Tomb-Stones to persons desiring to see them, whether they wish to buy or not.
Monuments, Columns and Plain Tomb Slabs, or any work in the Stone Cutting line furnished at short notice.
WM. LOUGHRIDGE,
Leitersburg, Washington County, Md.)
March 6, 1846—4f.

New Drug and Medicine Store.
DR. HAYS has opened a New DRUG and MEDICINE Store, adjoining the Stores of Mr. Philip Coons and John G. Wilson, Esq., and directly opposite the U. S. Arsenal, where he is now opening a well selected stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Garden Seeds, &c., all of which he will sell low for Cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.
Harpers-Ferry, March 13, 1846.

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
CONSUMPTION,
Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Disorders of the Lungs, and Lungs, Broken Constitution, &c., &c.

THIS Celebrated Remedy has now, by its intrinsic virtues, acquired a celebrity which can never be shaken by the many quack nostrums, with which the country is deluged. The public are fast learning that this is the only remedy that can be relied upon for the speedy and permanent cure of all Disorders of the Lungs. It is literally, sweeping Consumption, from the land; it divides into insignificance. The public have been "lulled" long enough, and now resort to a medicine which the testimony of the most eminent physicians in the land has placed beyond the reach of criticism. It requires no bolstering up, by publishing columns of forged certificates—but it is enough to let the public know where it can be obtained, and the trial will convince all of its great efficiency in curing these distressing diseases above named, which have hitherto been the most loathed practitioners for ages heretofore.
DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY was the first preparation from that valuable tree which was ever introduced to the public, and simple proof is afforded of its success by the country being freed from "Balsam," "Candies," and "Mistures," Wild Cherry, not one of which is prepared by a regular physician, although they have assumed the names of respectable physicians to give currency to their "Nostrums." Therefore the public should be on their guard, and not have a worthless mixture palmed upon them for the original and genuine preparation, which is only to be obtained, and the trial will convince all of its great efficiency in curing these distressing diseases above named, which have hitherto been the most loathed practitioners for ages heretofore.
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IRON, IRON!
I HAVE just received another supply of Hughes' JUSTLY celebrated Iron, such as Pough Iron 5-8, 1-2, and 3-4 inch round; 1 1/2, 1 3/4 inch square, for Lewis' (Vash, &c.) Horse shoe and nail rod ditto, which, together with the stock on hand before, make the assortment complete. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can supply them with any kind of Iron they may wish.
BENJAMIN L. THOMAS.
Hallowell, March 27, 1846.

Groceries, Groceries!
JUST received, a superior lot of N. O. Sugars, which will be sold at reduced prices, 8, 9, & 10 cents; also, a fresh lot Rio Lagayra, and St. Domingo Coffee, 6, 8, 10 & 12 1/2 cents; 6 barrels New Orleans Molasses; 1 chest Gunpowder Tea, very superior; and all other articles in the Grocery line, on hand and for sale cheap.
JOHN J. LOCK & CO.
March 20.

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

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

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

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

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

IN CHANCERY.
THE Defendants, Zachariah H. Worthington, William W. Davis and Catherine L. his wife, Samuel A. Buckmaster, James H. Dutton and Elizabeth his wife, Nicholas A. Randall and Mary his wife, Clotworthy Burney and Harriet his wife, Henry A. Cox and Susan his wife, Julia A. Worthington, Eliza Gaither, widow of Henry Gaither, deceased, Robert G. Russell and Susan his wife, Joshua Oving and Ellen his wife, Joseph Charles, Reuben and Thomas Worthington, and Tilghman Hillary and Ann his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act in that behalf made by the Legislature, and in consequence of their non-appearance, and in consequence of their not being inhabitants of this country: It is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next Term, and answer the amended and supplemental Bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlottesville, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-House in the said town of Charlottesville.
ROBERT T. BROWN, Ck.
March 13, 1846—2m.

Great Attraction!
THE subscribers are now receiving their Spring supply of NEW GOODS, which is composed of a great variety, and will be sold at unheard of low prices. They respectfully invite all persons in want of great bargains and desirable Goods, to call. We deem it unnecessary to particularize our Stock, but assure our friends that it is large and well selected.
D. & J. KOONCE.
April 10, 1846.

To Farmers and Millers.
THE undersigned has moved from the Warehouse lately rented from Mr. Shepherd's Heirs, into his own large new Stone Ware-House, and is still prepared to forward
GRAIN AND FLOUR,
to the District Markets, or to purchase, or make liberal advances when received.
WM. SHORTT.
Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1846—4f.

To the Farmers and Millers.
THE undersigned having leased the WAREHOUSE at Shepherdstown, recently occupied by Mr. William Shortt, is now prepared to forward Grain and Flour to the District Market, or to purchase, or make liberal advances when received.
THOMAS G. HARRIS.
Jan. 23, 1846—4f.

Cloths, Cassimere and Cassinets.
WE have on hand a large stock of Cloths, Cassimere and Cassinets, which we will sell low to make room for spring goods.
ROTELER & JOHNSON.
Berryville, March 20, 1846.

HEW'S Bone and Nerve Liment. Just received and for sale by J. G. HAYS, March 13, 1846.

New Spring Goods,
Just Opened and Ready for Examination, in North Bolivar.

THE undersigned has just returned from the Eastern cities with a cheap and well selected Stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-Ware, Glass and Queens-Ware, Tin and Wood Ware, all of which have been purchased at reduced prices for Cash, and he flatters himself that he can sell at prices lower than heretofore known in this County. All who will call and examine his Stock cannot help but give him credit for keeping Cheap Goods. All are respectfully requested to call and see for themselves. His Stock is assorted, and as complete as any in the County. Country dealers will do well to call before purchasing, as they will find bargains that they will not meet with at all times. His stock consists in part as follows:
Blue, black and irish-green Cloths;
Extra black and fancy Cassimere, assorted;
Plain and figured Sattin, Silk, Scotch Plaid and Merino Vestings;
English Tweeds, Black Summer Cloths;
Striped and plain Gambroons, bl'k Bombazines;
Bl'k Alpaca, Gloves and Hosiery of every description; Swiss, Book, Mull, Jaconet, Cambric, plaid and striped Muslins; figured and plain Bobbinet and Swiss Muslins;
A beautiful assortment of Bobinette, Thread and Cambric Edgings and Insertings;
Balzarines, French Berages, Lawns, Calicoes; Silk Hairs, Linen do, Ladies' Silk Points;
Artificial and Bonnet Ribbons;
Collars, Stocks and Scarfs;
York Gambroons, Blue Drills, Nankeen, Fancy Linen Drill, Brown do, Brown Linen, Checks, Bed Tickings, Sheetings, brown and bleached Mullins, do, do Drillings, Osnaburgs, 3-4 and 4-4 wide; Bagging, a splendid article.

Groceries.
Best N. O. Sugar and Molasses, Baltimore Sugar House Molasses;
A beautiful assortment of Coffees, Y. H. and Imperial Tea; Rice, Cheese;
A variety of Bacon;
Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, great variety; a handsome assortment of Hardware, Tin-ware, Wood-ware, Glass and Queens-ware, &c., &c.—all of which will be sold upon the most accommodating terms.
WARNER MILLER, Agent.
North Bolivar, April 17, 1846.
P. S.—Country Produce of all kinds, taken in exchange for Goods.

Just Arrived!
THE undersigned having just returned from the Eastern Cities with their Spring and Summer Supply of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, take this opportunity of offering to the public a better and cheaper Stock of Goods than have ever before been offered in this market.— Their stock consists in part of
Blue, Black, Olive, and Brown Mackintosh and Coddington Cloths, Silk and Wool Mixtures Summer Tweeds, and black and fancy Cassimere, Sattinets, Jeans, Drillings, &c., Russia Sheetings, Linens, a great variety, bleached and brown Cottons, bagging, and 5-4, 6-4, and 1-2-4 bleached Sheetings, Checks, Tickings 8-4, table Diaper, Crash, Gingham, brown Holland, select silk serge, plaid, black, green, and brown Cambricks and Gingham, and Girap Lawns, coat Gingham, and 4 dozen graduated lawn Rubes, 4 dozen pieces French Gingham, 4 doz pieces French Lawn, Alpaca, black eye and fancy Silks, 3 pieces linen Cambric, bird eye Diaper, and braze Scarfs, 20-ply shawls, shades, parasols, parasolists, &c., Ribbands, Gause, satin and plain linen cambric handkerchiefs, Chinillets, and silk crape Alpaca, shirred Plaid, Swiss Muslins, fancy Bedsteads, and shirred, Jaconet, lace Muslin and lisse Thread, bobbin Edgings, Tapes, Galloons, and buttons, trimmings, silk fringes, prints of every variety, patent thread, linen cambric handkerchiefs for 12 1/2 cents, Florence braid, neapolitan, straw, gipsy and other bonnets.

HARDWARE.
A general assortment, 20 kogs nails just received.
QUEENSWARE.
4 tea sets lustré China,
A large supply of Glassware, Stoneware, &c.
GROceries.
1 hhd. N. O. Sugar,
1 do "Portorico do,
1 do "N. O. Molasses,
1 do Boston Syrup do,
1 do "damazone, sperm, mould, and dipped candles,
Fruit, Confectionary,
1 box oranges, 1 do lemons,
200 lbs. candies, assorted,
Figs, prunes, raisins, almonds, cocoanuts,
Cedarware, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
Stationery, &c., all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.
S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.
April 17, 1846.

To my Customers and the Public generally.
THE subscriber most respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has associated with him in his Mercantile business, his brother Jacob Koonce, and the business will hereafter be conducted in the name and firm of David & Jacob Koonce. They intend, as their motto, small profits and quick returns. They will sell Goods as cheap as they can be purchased at Harpers-Ferry or in the County, for Cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. Feeling thankful for the liberal patronage already received, I hope my friends and the public will patronize me in my new connexion.
DAVID KOONCE.
Harpers-Ferry, April 10, 1846.

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

"WOODLAWN" FOR SALE.
THE undersigned wishing to dispose of their farm, (on which they now reside, near Duffield's Depot, six miles west of Harpers-Ferry), offer it at private sale. A rare opportunity is here presented to those desirous of investing their money in lands. The farm contains
A little upwards of 200 Acres,
and is in every point of view equal to any in the Valley of Virginia. A detailed description is deemed unnecessary. Suffice it to say, a bargain will be given, and the terms will be liberal. Immediate possession can be had by the purchaser, if desired. Apply to the undersigned on the premises, or by letter addressed to
N. W. MANNING,
J. M. MANNING,
Duffield's Depot, Jefferson Co., Va.
Feb. 27, 1846—4f.

Spring Goods.
I HAVE just received
5 pieces Burials Linen, No. 1, 2, & 3,
10 " heavy twilled Cotton,
10 " 3-4 7-8 & 4-4 Osnaburg, do.,
10 " best striped and plaid do.,
1 bale fine brown do.,
For sale at very low prices by
WM. S. LOCK,
March 20.

For Sale,
FOURDS unwashed Wool, in good order, cheap for Cash, or in exchange for good paper, if application be made immediately to
WILLIAM S. LOCK,
March 27, 1846.

150 Bushels of Oats,
WHICH will answer for seed, or sale by
JNO. J. LOCK & CO.
Groceries.
ON hand a complete assortment of good groceries for sale low by
F. DUNNINGTON,
April 10, 1846.

Plastering Laths, by
S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.
April 17, 1846.

**ON hand a complete assortment of good groceries for sale low by
F. DUNNINGTON,
April 10, 1846.**

Plastering Laths, by
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April 17, 1846.

BARGAINS!

Spring and Summer Goods.

The First of the Season, and Cheaper than before Offered.
THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening at "The People's Cheap Store," a fresh and very extensive supply of excellent and SEASONABLE GOODS, and from the cheapness of Goods in the Eastern markets, is prepared to sell on the most pleasing terms, and would earnestly solicit his friends to call and examine for themselves. His Stock consists in part—
Blue, black, brown, and invisible green Broad Cloths;
Fancy, Victoria, and Buckskin Cassimere;
Twilled and plain Summer Cloths, Veivet Cord; Nankeen, Desklin and Granville Stripes;
Brown and bleached Linens, and a variety of other Pantaloon stuffs;
Satin, plain and fancy Silk and Marseilles Vesting of all kinds;
Dress Shawls, Cotton and Linen Cambric;
Gingham, Cotton and Silk Hdkns, of various qualities;
Bl'k Italian Cravats, Gentlemen's Stocks and Scarfs;
A general assortment of Cap and Bonnet Ribbons; Plain and figured Swiss, Cross Bard' Jacketts, Book and Mull Muslins;
Indian and Bishop Lawn, Mouselin de Laine; Thread and Cotton Edgings, Footings, Bobbins and Laces;
A fine assortment of English, French and Domestic Prints, from 6 cents per yard and upwards;
A fine stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Gloves and Hosiery;
Bleached and Brown Cottons at low prices;
Plain and Twilled Osnaburgs and Burlap Linens; Colored Cambrics, Checks, Bed Tickings; Umbrellas, Cotton Yarn of every kind.
Together with a large assortment of
Groceries, Hardware, Glass, China, Crockery and Earthen-ware, Drugs and Medicines, Tin-ware, and Cedar Ware of all kinds.
ALSO—Fur and Russia Hats, Palm Leaf do. A large assortment of Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.
In a word, he will be able to accommodate his customers with almost every article in his line of business. He respectfully requests persons who are disposed to purchase bargains to call and look through his stock, feeling confident that none will go away dissatisfied. He must also reiterate his proffer of acknowledgments for the very liberal encouragement he has received from a generous public, since he has commenced the Mercantile business, and he hopes by keeping always on hand a general supply of Cheap Goods, together with strict attention to business, he will not only be entitled to a continuance of the support already bestowed upon him by his former customers, but ensure to him additional support from the public generally.
BENJAMIN L. THOMAS.
Hallowell, March 27, 1846.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
KEPLINGER & LITTLE have just returned from Baltimore, and are now opening a splendid assortment of Goods, which they offer to their friends and the public generally, upon the most reasonable terms. It is not necessary to say that they will sell lower than any body else. Come and examine for yourselves, and if you are not pleased, don't buy. No. 1, Hammond's Row, Shepherdstown, March 27, 1846—1m.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.
THE undersigned will sell at Private Sale, a portion of the Real Estate of the late John Baker, of Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Va. The said Real Estate consists of Lots designated as Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52, 99, 113, 114, and situated on High and New streets in said town. The first mentioned are in a good state of cultivation, and eligibly and conveniently situated for building purposes. The improvements on Nos. 113 and 114 consist of
Large Two-Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,
Containing seven well finished Chambers, a Parlor, Dining-room, Kitchen, and three Sleeping apartments for servants. Adjoining the Dwelling is a comfortable
BRICK OFFICE.
The out-buildings are numerous, embracing a substantial Smoke-house, Stable, Granary, Carriage-house, Cow-house, &c.
The Dwelling is on an eminence, commanding a fine view of the town, and of the country for many miles around.
The undersigned would say to non-residents of the County, that the society in Shepherdstown is equal, if not superior, to any in the Valley of Virginia, and, taking that fact into consideration, and the abundance and cheapness of the market, that those wishing to remove to the County, could not purchase a more desirable property.
In addition to the above, the undersigned will dispose of
Twenty Acres of Lots,
lying and being about a quarter of a mile beyond the limits of the corporation of said town. The latter, if desired, will be sold in parcels of five acres, to suit purchasers.
The Terms of Sale, which will be accommodating made known, by application (post-paid) to Messrs. Webb & Markell, and John K. White, in Shepherdstown, or to the undersigned, Charlottesville, Jefferson county Virginia.
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INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

