

WEEKLY REGISTER

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

VOLUME 2

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, MAY 15, 1846.

NUMBER 44

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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

At \$3 00 in advance—\$2 50 if paid within the year—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

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REMOVAL.

The Latest Fashions.

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

As let the public continue their patronage, and as whether he cannot prove worthy his name, and whether he is ready to make his friends feel neat and comfortable. **JAMES CLOTHIER,**
 Charlestown, April 17, 1846.

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 4 or 6 persons, Double Rockaways and Single Rockaways, Phaetons, Barouches, Buggies and Carryalls, which I will sell very low for Cash, or on a credit of six or twelve months, to suit purchasers. The Carriages are finished in the best manner, and of the best materials. Some of them are upon the Palmer's Patent Axle, which prevents the possibility of the wheels "rattling."

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

ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN!

HAVING assumed the business formerly conducted under the name of T. J. W. Sullivan & Co., 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 details) to invite 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 enabled to please, 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.**

LAST NOTICE.

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

SOLOMON STALEY,
 Surviving Partner of Daniel Staley, dec'd,
 Shepherdstown, March 20, 1846—3m.

Fresh Candy.

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

Desirable Dress Goods.

THE undersigned would invite the attention of the Ladies to their assortment of rich Fancy Goods, (most of which were purchased in Philadelphia,) embracing

Silks of the newest styles;
 Rich French Plain Ombre Dresses;
 Do do Ombre de Peines;
 Do do Robes;
 Gingham and Gingham Lawns;
 Gingham Scarfs and Shawls;
 A good assortment of Mourning Goods.

April 24. **CRANE & SADLER.**

To the Ladies.

WE have ready for sale, Berages, Balzarines, white and colored Robes, Lawns, Lawn Gingham, Calicoes at all prices, Kid Gloves, Laces, Lisle and Thread, Cotton and Silk Hosiery, Ribbons, Flannels, Bonnets, Berage Scarfs and Shawls, Cravats, Parasols and Sun-shades, Linen Cambric Hdkts., barred, striped and plain Cambrics, Swiss and Book Madras, Cap Stuffs, Green Cambric, white and tuck Combs, Colons, Buttons for trimming Dresses, with a general stock of Goods of every description. We invite a call from all.

April 24, 1846. **GIBSON & HARRIS.**

MATTING—6-4 and 4-4 Matting, just rec'd. April 24. **S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.**

Female Seminary in Charlestown.

ON Monday, 2d May, Miss S. F. HELM, proposes taking charge of a SCHOOL, in Charlestown, for the instruction of young Ladies. She brings to the undertaking, the experience of several years, united to a warm interest, and the attainments in an English education, made by the diligent at our best Female Seminaries,—improved after study and reflection. As she thinks of filling the vacancy made by the retirement of Mrs. Merrill, she will adopt as far as may be reasonable to her own judgment, the Text-books, and system of instruction, so successfully employed by that Lady. She will give Musical instruction on the Guitar and Piano. The rate of charging will remain the same as has existed in the School she takes, and as is usual in Schools where the English languages are exclusively taught. Charlestown, May 1, 1846—3t.

DENTISTRY.

D. R. MCCORMICK respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson that he will visit Charlestown (professionally) on the 1st of June, and remain three weeks. Those requiring his services will please make early application. May 1, 1846—5t.

COLLECTING, &c.

THE undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of Jefferson, a Constable for the Harpers-Ferry District. He will give his exclusive attention to the collection of all claims that may be placed in his hands, and he promises in paying over, to deserve a share of the public's business in this way. He may be found, when not otherwise engaged, at the Store of D. & J. Koonce, on Shenandoah street.

G. KOONCE,
 Harpers-Ferry, May 1, 1846.

Machinist.

GEORGE FAUGHNDER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of machinery, such as Thrashing Machines, &c. He tenders his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and trusts that by punctuality to business, and a desire to please, a continuance of custom will be received. May 1, 1846—3t.

EDWARD V. KERCHEVAL,

Tailor.

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

Tailoring Business, in the most fashionable style. He has made arrangements with G. C. Scott, of New York, to receive regularly, his Report of Fashions, which will enable him to do up work in the most approved styles. The public are respectfully solicited to give him a call, as he feels assured he can give entire satisfaction. Duffield's, Jefferson Co., Va. }
 April 10, 1846—3m.

TAILORING.

THE undersigned have removed their Shop on the St. leading to the Methodist Church, in No. 2 Miller's Row, where they are prepared to execute all orders in their line in the best and most fashionable style. And as their rent is reduced, they will make up all kinds of work in their line as cheap as any other Tailor in Charlestown. A strong game having been played on the undersigned, by other Tailors in this place under working them, is the reason why they removed their Shop, so that they could compete with all. No gentleman shall ever take another Job from us, 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.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed their Shop on the St. leading to the Methodist Church, in No. 2 Miller's Row, where they are prepared to execute all orders in their line in the best and most fashionable style. And as their rent is reduced, they will make up all kinds of work in their line as cheap as any other Tailor in Charlestown. A strong game having been played on the undersigned, by other Tailors in this place under working them, is the reason why they removed their Shop, so that they could compete with all. No gentleman shall ever take another Job from us, 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,
 N. B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for work. **K. & H.**

Goods Positively at Cost!

THE undersigned being about to make a change in his business, will sell his present Stock of Goods, at COST! The stock is extensive, consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets, of every color, pattern and price;
 Velvet, Satin, Morino, Valencia, Merisettes and other Vestings;
 Merinos, Cashmeres, Carducias and Alpaca; Lawns, Gingham and Muslins, beautiful patterns;

A large assortment of Prints, handsome patterns; A large assortment of Hosiery;
 Cambric, Swiss and Book Muslins, figured and plain;

FANCY NETS, LACES and Edgings.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

A good assortment of Summer Goods for gentlemen and boys;
 Flannels, Shirts, and in fact almost every article of Dry Goods kept in a country store.

Also, a good assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, such as Axes, Braces and Bits, Trace Chains, &c.;

A good assortment of Groceries, such as Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Candies, Soap, Salt, Molasses, and very superior Cider, Vinegar;

A large assortment of China and Queens-ware; Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c., a very handsome assortment of Ladies' Shoes of superior quality; common do.; Men's and Boy's fine and coarse Boots and Shoes, some heavy, suitable for harvest; all of which were purchased for cash and are very cheap;

Also, a large assortment of Fur, Leghorn and Palmated Hats; a good assortment of Caps; Ladies' Bonnets, plain and bird's eye Braids; Fanery do.; Misses do.;

Carpeting, very cheap; all of which will be sold at cost, without reserve.

I would call the attention of my friends and the public generally to this most favorable opportunity of laying in their Spring supplies, and save 25 per cent. on their purchases.

JOHN G. WILSON,
 Harpers-Ferry, May 1, 1846.

Spring Dress Goods.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies to our stock of Fancy Dress Goods, which is composed in part of Berages, Berages, pink, blue, and essey colored lawns, white graduated robes, lace, Swiss and barred muslins, white and shaded, berage and not shawls, with a variety of other articles by the ladies.

May 1. **J. LOCK & CO.**

TOOLS.—All kinds of carpenters' Tools, the best assortment that was ever offered to this community. Very cheap at

May 1. **THOS. RAWLINS.**

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the entire interest of Mr. James McDaniel in the concern of J. McDaniel & Co., together with the benches, lasts, and other tools belonging to him, the business of manufacturing BOOTS AND SHOES in all its branches, will hereafter be conducted at the stand recently occupied by the firm, in my name, and on my own account. Mr. McDaniel being appointed my Agent in carrying on said business, will give to it, as heretofore, his well known skill and industry, so that our old customers shall be accommodated hereafter with the same promptness and fidelity as heretofore.

SAMUEL RIDENOUR,
 May 8, (1st.) 1846.

To my old Customers.

CIRCUMSTANCES beyond my control having compelled me to adopt a new arrangement for making a living, as shown by the above notice, I respectfully make known to my old customers, that so far as they are concerned, they shall lose nothing by the new arrangement, in being served promptly and faithfully, and upon the most accommodating terms.

My compensation as agent, depending upon the success of the business, I respectfully solicit from the public, the same generous patronage heretofore extended to me. Respectfully

JAMES MCDANIEL,
 May 8, (1st.) 1846. Agent.

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.

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 J. STEPHENS, of Harpers-Ferry, Va., having associated in his business, Mr. JOHN WELLS, late of Baltimore City, takes this method to make known to the public the foregoing fact. The business of the establishment will be conducted under the name and firm of STEPHENS & WELLS. The senior partner makes use of this opportunity to express his thanks to a liberal public for past favors, and solicits for the 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.

Merchant Tailor and Ready-Made CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

CORNER OF POTOMAC AND SHENANDOAH 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 cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, with a new and splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable Goods, which have been selected with great care, and comprise, in fact, the taste and fashion of the three great cities of the Union. Their Stock now consists in part, as follows:

CLOTHS—50 pieces of French, English and American Dress Cloths, various colors, and prices, as follows, viz:—\$3 75, 3, 2 25, 8 75, 4, 4, 25, 4 50, 5 50, 6 50, 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 1/4, 1 25, 1 3/4, 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;

VESTINGS—40 patterns of French, English and American Vestings, of almost every variety of style—prices as follows, viz: 25, 37 1/2, 50, 62 1/2, 75, 87 1/2, \$1, 1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2, 2 25, 2 50, 2 75, 3, 3 50, 4, 5, and 6 per yard;

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

LINENS AND DRILLINGS—30 pieces of Irish, French and American Linens and Drillings, plain, striped and plain—prices as follows, viz: 12 1/2, 15, 18 1/2, 25, 31 1/2, 44, 50, 62 1/2, 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, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tweed and Linen Coats, from 2 to \$20; Cloth, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drilling and Linen Pants, from 1 to \$10; Vests, 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 best by no man, we respectfully ask a call from the public, and feel satisfied that their most sanguine expectations will be more than realized.

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

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

General Intelligence.

A Thriving Village.

We cheerfully endorse all that is said in commendation of the enterprising village of Brucevton, in Frederick County. The editor of the Winchester Virginian, rightly appreciates the character of its citizens, both as to intelligence and active, energetic enterprise.

From the Winchester Virginian.
BRUCEVTON.

As we were rambling through the Country a few days since we were attracted with appearances at Brucevton, a neat and showy little village distant about 8 miles from Winchester, and pleasantly situated on the Opequan, a considerable stream which affords water power sufficient, at that point, to drive the machinery, throughout the year, of two large Merchant Mills, for the Manufacture of flour, and a Woolen Factory.

One of the Mills is owned by Mr. J. L. Roberts who is doing a profitable business there, and acquiring a reputation as a Miller which is commensurate with his ability to accommodate. He has been in possession of that establishment a little more than a year, and in that time has ground 8000 barrels of flour, and at this time has nearly 6000 bushels of wheat in the Mill. His machinery is in fine order, and he is now turning off from 30 to 35 barrels per day. The other Mill is owned by Mr. Welsh, who has acquired great celebrity as a Miller. The Woolen Factory is owned by our excellent friends the Messrs. Coyle, and is doing a most extensive and profitable business.

Besides these establishments, there is a fine Store at Brucevton which is owned and conducted by our friends Messrs. Stephenson & Timberlake. They have a large and well selected Stock of Goods in store, and seem to have their hands full of business. Mr. Timberlake, the active partner in the concern, is a very courteous gentleman, and as well calculated for a salesman as any individual of our acquaintance. There is a large Tavern (Temperance we believe) at this place, which is most resorted to. Our friend J. W. Bell, is doing much for the improvement of this Village. He has erected several Houses for various manufacturing purposes, such as Coopering, Shoe-making, Saddlery and Harness making, and from the thriftiness of every thing around him we judge that he is on the high road to prosperity.

His residence is a very neat and tidy establishment, and the hospitality with which he receives and treats his guests is the best proof that he deserves the rich reward which his taste, enterprise, and industry must eventually secure him. The country round the village is picturesque and beautiful, and is in a fine state of cultivation.

From the Richmond Independent Odd Fellow.
Grand Lodge of Virginia.

This body met in Annual Communication on Monday morning, the 13th ultimo, and after a session of three days, adjourned on Wednesday night, at ten o'clock. There were twenty-seven Lodges represented, and we were gratified to learn that they were all in a prosperous condition. From their reports we ascertained that the increase in this State since the last session has been twenty-five per cent. Much important business to the Order in this jurisdiction was transacted, extracts of which will be given in our next. A more dignified and intelligent body we have never seen assembled on any occasion, than at this meeting of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. We were delighted to see so much unanimity on all matters of legislation as was exhibited at this (as at all former) meetings, which we hope may ever continue, until our laws are as perfect as fallible beings can make them.

Charters were granted at this session to the following Lodges which had been opened since the first of last November, under dispensations issued by the Most Worthy Grand Master:

Frederick County, No. 25, located at Winchester, Loudoun Lodge, No. 26, located at Leesburg, Loudoun County.

Stafford Lodge, No. 27, located at Warrenton, Fauquier County.

Brooke Lodge, No. 28, located at Wellburg, Brooke County.

Summerville Lodge, No. 29, located at Middleway, Jefferson County.

Hamilton Lodge, No. 30, located at the City of Williamsburg, Henrico County.

Highland Lodge, No. 31, located at Romney, Hampshire County.

Shenandoah Lodge, No. 32, located at Woodstock, Shenandoah County.

Charters were also granted for the following Lodges, which will be immediately opened by the worthy and efficient Grand Master or brothers deputed by him for that purpose:

WILLIAM TELL (German) Lodge, No. 33, to be located at Wheeling.

Morgan Lodge, No. 34, to be located at Bath, Morgan County.

Front Royal Lodge, No. 35, to be located at Front Royal, Warren County.

On the second day, the following officers were elected and appointed to serve until the second Monday in April, 1847:

J. HARRISON KELLY, of Wiley Lodge, No. 11, M. W. Grand Master.

GEORGE W. TOLSON, of Union Lodge, No. 7, R. W. Grand Secretary.

DAVID H. REED, of Union Lodge, No. 7, R. W. Grand Secretary.

JAMES BRANNAN, of Union Lodge, No. 7, R. W. Grand Treasurer.

WILLIAM H. BARRETT, of Lafayette Lodge, No. 9, R. W. Grand Warden.

REV. G. A. V. REED, of Highland Lodge, No. 31, R. W. G. Chaplain.

ISRAEL ROBINSON, of Gratitude Lodge, No. 24, W. Grand Conductor.

ALEXANDER GRANT, of Jefferson Lodge, No. 4, W. Grand Guardian.

ROBERT W. REED, of Winchester Lodge, No. 25, R. W. Grand Representative (No. 1) to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

MORDECAI COOK, Jr., of Lafayette Lodge, No. 9, R. W. Grand Representative (No. 2) to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

One very important resolution, offered by P. G. Robert W. Reed, was adopted, appointing a committee of five to prepare and publish a Digest of the Laws of this Grand Lodge, for the use of the Subordinate Lodges under her jurisdiction. This will include the Constitution, General Laws, resolutions and expressions of opinion since the April session of 1843, to the close of the session, 1846.

TO CURE A BURN.—A lady, a preacher of the Society of Friends, in New York, was successful in curing burns, that many of the lower class supposed her possessed of the power of working miracles. The following is the recipe for the medicine: Take one ounce of beeswax, with four ounces burgundy pitch, simmered in an earthen vessel together with as much sweet oil as will soften them into the consistency of a salve when cool—stir the liquid after taken from the fire until quite cool. Keep it from the air in a tight box or jar. When used, spread it thinly on a cloth and apply it to the part injured. Open the burn with a needle and let out the water until it heals.

About sixty divorces were granted or "decreed" by the Legislature of PENNSYLVANIA, at its late session. The tax upon each is twenty dollars, passed to prevent the frequency of application, but which appears to have had an entirely contrary effect; for the number granted and the applications were both more numerous than usual.

General Intelligence.

Members of volunteer companies and others will find something of interest in the following abstract of laws passed at the last session:

An act to provide for the collection of fines in volunteer companies; gives the companies the right to place in the sheriff's or sergeant's hands for collection, all fines assessed by company courts of enquiry against their officers and members for offences against their by-laws, and for non-attendance at all musters ordered under and by law, authorizing the companies to fix the amount of the fines for absence at muster, provided such amount shall not be less than that imposed by law for absences from legal muster. The act requires sheriffs and sergeants to pay all moneys collected to the treasurer of the companies or other officers appointed by them to receive the same; the return of delinquents for each company to be made annually at such company courts of enquiry as the companies may appoint to receive them; and for failure to pay over money collected, the remedy of motion by the treasurer, or other officer of the company appointed therefor, in the county or corporation court, on ten days' notice, is given against the sheriff or sergeant. The compensation to the sheriff or sergeant is not less than ten nor more than fifteen per cent, for collection, as the courts of

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

THE WAR—ITS PROGRESS.

Our readers have mostly become acquainted with the progress of our Mexican difficulties, up to the time the President sent his message to Congress. Our Army has been threatened—our officers and men cruelly murdered—Gen. Taylor surrounded with imminent danger, and all the various movements in that quarter betoken an approaching conflict.

The Message was furnished Congress on Monday. It gives a rapid glance at the origin, rise and progress of our difficulties, and recommends prompt and decisive measures to bring them to a close.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The existing state of the relations between the United States and Mexico, renders it proper that I should bring the subject to the consideration of Congress. In my message of the 23d of September, I informed you of the state of these relations and the causes which led to the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries in March, 1845, and the long-continued and unredressed wrongs and injuries committed by the Mexican Government on citizens of the United States, on their persons and property, were briefly set forth.

As the facts and opinions which were then laid before you were carefully considered, I cannot better express my present conviction of the condition of affairs at this time than by referring you to that communication. The strong desire to establish peace with Mexico on liberal and honorable terms, and the readiness of this Government to regulate and adjust our boundary, and other causes of difference with that power, on such fair and equitable principles as would lead to permanent relations of the most friendly nature, induced me in September last to seek a re-opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Every measure adopted on our part had for its object the furtherance of these desired results. In communicating to Congress a succinct statement of the injury which we have suffered from Mexico, and which had been accumulated during the period of more than 20 years, every expression that could tend to inflame the people of Mexico, defeat or delay a pacific result, was carefully avoided.

An Envoy of the U. S. repaired to Mexico, with full powers to adjust every existing difference, but though present on the Mexican soil by agreement between the two governments, invested with full powers, and bearing evidence of the most friendly dispositions, his mission has been unavailing. The Mexican government not only refused to receive him or listen to his propositions, but after a long continued series of menaces, have at last invaded our territory, and shed the blood of our fellow citizens on our own soil.

It now becomes my duty to state more in detail the origin, progress and failure of that mission. In pursuance of the instructions given in September last, an inquiry was made on the 13th of October, 1845, in the most friendly terms, through our Consul in Mexico, of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, whether the Mexican Government would receive an Envoy from the U. S. States, entrusted with full powers to adjust all the questions in dispute between the two governments, with the assurance that, should the answer be in the affirmative, such an Envoy would be immediately dispatched to Mexico.

The Mexican Minister, on the 15th of October, gave an affirmative answer to this inquiry, requesting, at the same time, that our naval forces be withdrawn from the Gulf, and that our troops be withdrawn from the Rio Grande, and that our troops be withdrawn from the Rio Grande, and that our troops be withdrawn from the Rio Grande.

Mr. Slidell arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th of November, and was courteously received by the authorities of that city; but the Government of Gen. Herrera, was then tottering to its fall, the revolution party had seized upon the Texas question to effect or hasten its overthrow. Its determination to restore friendly relations with the U. S., and to receive our Minister to negotiate for the settlement of this question, was violently assailed, and was made the great theme of denunciation against it.

Five days after the date of Mr. Slidell's note, Gen. Herrera yielded the government to Gen. Paredes, without a struggle, and on the 30th of December resigned the Presidency. This revolution was accomplished solely by the army, the people having taken little part in the contest; and thus the supreme power of Mexico passed into the hands of a military leader.

There would have been less ground for taking this step had Gen. Paredes come into power by a regular constitutional succession. In that event his administration would have been considered but a mere constitutional continuance of the Government of General Herrera, and the refusal of the latter to receive our Minister would have been deemed conclusive, unless an intimation had been given by Gen. Paredes of his desire to reverse the decision of his predecessor.

The form of government was entirely changed, as well as all the high functionaries by whom it was administered. Under these circumstances Mr. Slidell, in obedience to my directions, addressed a note to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, under date of 1st of March last, asking to be received by that government in the diplomatic character to which he had been appointed.

of Mr. Slidell. Nothing, therefore, remained for our Envoy but to demand his passports, and return to his own country.

Thus the Government of Mexico, though solemnly pledged by official acts in October last to receive an accredited American Envoy, violated their pledge, their plighted faith, and refused the offer of the peaceful adjustment of our difficulties. Not only was the offer rejected, but the dignity of our nation, enhanced by a manifest breach of faith in refusing to admit the Envoy who came because they had bound themselves to receive him.

Nor can it be said that the offer was fruitless from the want of opportunity of discussing it, as our Envoy was present on their own soil. Nor can it be ascribed to a want of sufficient powers—our Envoy had full powers to adjust every question of difference. Nor was there room for complaint that our proposition for settlement was unreasonable; permission was not even given our Envoy to make any proposition whatever. Nor can it be objected that we, on our part, would not listen to any reasonable terms of their suggestion; the Mexican government refused all negotiations, and have made no proposition of any kind.

In my message at the commencement of the present session, I informed you that upon the recommendation both of the Congress and Convention of Texas, I had ordered an efficient military force to take a position between the Neuces and the Del Norte. This had become necessary to meet a threatened invasion of Texas by the Mexicans, for which extensive military preparation had been made. The invasion was threatened solely because Texas had determined, in accordance with a solemn resolution of the Congress of the U. S. to annex herself to our Union, and under these circumstances it was plainly our duty to defend our protection over her citizens and soil.

This force was concentrated at Corpus Christi, and remained there until after I had received such information as rendered it probable that the Mexican government would not receive our Envoy. Meantime, Texas, by the final act of our Congress had become an integral part of our Union. The Congress of Texas, by its action of Dec. 19, 1845, had declared the Rio Del Norte to be the boundary of that Republic. Its jurisdiction had been extended and exercised beyond the Rio Del Norte, and the Rio Del Norte had been represented in the Congress and the Convention of Texas, had thus taken part in the act of Annexation itself, and is now included within one of our Congressional Districts.

Our own Congress had moreover, with great unanimity, by the act approved Dec. 31st, 1845, recognized the country beyond the Neuces as a part of our territory by including it within our own revenue system, and a revenue officer to reside within that district has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It is therefore of urgent necessity to provide for the defence of that portion of our country. Accordingly on the 18th of January last instructions were issued to the General in command of these troops to occupy the left bank of the Del Norte.

This river which is the south western boundary of the State of Texas, is an exposed frontier. From this quarter invasion has been threatened. Upon it, and in its immediate vicinity, in the judgment of high military experience, are the proper stations for the protecting forces of the Government.

In addition to this important consideration, several others occurred to induce this movement. Among these are the facilities afforded by the ports of Brazos Santiago and the mouth of the Del Norte for the reception of supplies by sea, the stronger and more healthy military positions, the convenience for obtaining a ready and more abundant supply of provisions, as water, fuel and forage, and the advantages which are afforded by the Del Norte in forwarding supplies to such points as are established in the interior and upon the Indian frontier.

The movement of troops to Del Norte was made by the commanding General, under positive instructions to abstain from all aggressive acts towards Mexico or Mexican citizens, and to regard the relations between that Republic and the United States as peaceful, unless she should declare war or commit acts of hostility indicative of a state of war. He was especially directed to protect private property and respect personal rights.

The Army moved from Corpus Christi on the 11th of March, and on the 28th of that month arrived on the left bank of the Del Norte, opposite to Matamoras, where it encamped on a commanding position, which has since been strengthened by the erection of field works. A depot has also been established at Point Isabel, near the Brazos Santiago, 30 miles in the rear of the encampment. The selection of this position was necessarily confined to the judgment of the General in command, and the Mexican forces at Matamoras assumed a belligerent attitude on the 13th of April. Gen. Ampudia, then in command, notified General Taylor to break up his camp within 24 hours, and to retire beyond the Neuces river, and in the event of his failure to comply with these demands announced that arms, and arms alone, must decide the question.

But no open act of hostility was committed until the 24th April. On that day Gen. Arista, who had succeeded to the command of the Mexican forces, communicated to General Taylor the terms of a proffered truce, and demanded that he should prosecute them. A party of dragoons of 63 men and officers were on the same day detached from the American camp, up the Rio del Norte, on its left bank, to ascertain whether the Mexican troops, were preparing to cross the river, and after a short affair in which some 16 were killed and wounded, appear to have been surrounded and compelled to surrender. The grievous wrongs perpetrated by Mexico upon our citizens throughout a long period of years remain unredressed; and the solemn treaties, pledging her faith for this redress have been disregarded. A government either unable or unwilling, to force the execution of such treaties, fails to perform one of its plainest duties.

Our commerce with Mexico has been almost annihilated. It was formerly highly beneficial to both nations; but our merchants have been deterred from prosecuting it by the system of outrage and extortion which the Mexican authorities have pursued against them; while the application of their own government for indemnity has been denied in vain. Our forbearance has gone to such an extreme as to be mistaken in its character. Had we acted with vigor in repelling the insults and redressing the injuries inflicted by Mexico at the commencement, we should doubtless have escaped all the difficulties in which we are now involved.

Instead of this, however, we have been exerting our best efforts to propitiate her good will, upon the pretext that Texas, a nation as independent as herself, thought proper to unite its destinies with our own. She has affected to believe that we have severed her rightful territory, and in official proclamation, and in manifestos, has repeatedly threatened to make war upon us for the purpose of reconquering Texas. In the meantime we have tried every effort at reconciliation. The cup of forbearance had been exhausted, even before the recent information from the frontier of the Del Norte. But now after reiterated menaces, Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States, and has invaded our territory and shed American blood upon the American soil. She has proclaimed that hostilities have commenced, and that the two nations are now at war. As war exists, and notwithstanding efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico herself, we are called upon by every consideration of duty and patriotism to vindicate with decision the honor, the rights and the interests of our country.

Anticipating the possibility of a crisis like that which has arrived, instructions were given in August last, as a precautionary measure against invasion or threatened invasion, authorizing Gen. Taylor, if the emergency required, to accept volunteers from Texas only but from the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky. And corresponding letters were addressed to the respective Governors of those States. These instructions were repeated, and in January last, soon after the incorporation of

Texas into our Union of States, Gen. Taylor was further authorized by the President to make a requisition upon the Executive of that State for such of its militia force as may be needed to repel invasion, or to secure the country against apprehended invasion.

On the second day of March he was again reminded in the event of the approach of any considerable Mexican force, promptly and efficiently to use the authority with which he was clothed, to call to him such auxiliary force as he might need. War actually existing, and our territory having been invaded, Gen. Taylor, pursuant to authority vested in him, by my direction, has called on the Governor of Texas for 4 regiments of State troops, two to be mounted and two to serve on foot; and on the Governor of Louisiana for 4 regiments of infantry, to be sent to him as soon as practicable.

In further vindication of our rights, and the defence of our territory, I invoke the prompt action of Congress, to recognize the existence of the war, and to place at the disposition of the Executive the means of prosecuting the war with vigor, and thus hasten the restoration of peace. To this end I recommend that authority should be given to call into the public service a large body of volunteers, to serve for not less than six or twelve months, unless sooner discharged.

A volunteer force, is, beyond question, more efficient than any other description of citizen soldiers; and it is not to be doubted, that a number far beyond that required, would readily rush to the field upon the call of their country. I further recommend, that a liberal provision be made for sustaining our entire military force and furnishing it with ammunitions and provisions of war. Most energetic and prompt measures, and the immediate appearance in arms of a large and over-powering force are recommended to Congress as the most certain and efficient means of bringing the existing collision with Mexico to a speedy and successful termination.

In making these recommendations, I deem it proper to declare that it is my anxious desire, not only to terminate hostilities speedily, but to bring all matters in dispute between this government and Mexico to an early and amicable adjustment; and with this view I shall be prepared to re-open negotiations whenever Mexico shall be ready to receive propositions or to make propositions of her own.

I transmit herewith a copy of the correspondence between our Envoy to Mexico and the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, and so much of the correspondence between that Envoy and the Secretary of State, and between the Secretary of State and the General in command of the Del Norte, as are necessary to a full understanding of the subject. JAMES K. POLK. Washington, May 11th, 1846.

LATE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

From our Mail of yesterday we select several items of interest from the seat of War.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S CAMP.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 4th inst. says:—No later information has been received from the army on the Rio Bravo than was published in our second edition of Saturday morning. We have seen, however, a number of private letters, which give a clearer insight into the state of affairs. From the best information we can get, we do not anticipate any serious disaster to the main body of the American army. The camp of Gen. Taylor is so well situated and entrenched that letters from himself and other officers of the army evince no apprehensions whatever. We infer that it is entirely impregnable except to an assault by greatly superior numbers. We do not remember any instance in which the Mexican soldiers have attempted to carry a strong fort by a coup de main; and although they are far from placing the low estimate that is usually put on the character of the Mexican forces—we do not believe they have the degree of discipline, courage, or resolution required to storm a breastwork in the face of a heavy cannonade. We doubt not, therefore, that Gen. Taylor will be able to keep his encampment, at least, if he does not find it expedient to march out and attack the enemy.

POINT ISABEL.—A letter from Point Isabel to the editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, under date of April 27, says:—General Taylor has sent to the Governor of Texas for 3000 Volunteers, and to the Governor of Louisiana for 3000. Thus you see we have at last commenced the war. I am glad of it, for I think the difficulty will soon be settled. We are very strongly fortified in our position here, and could beat off any number of Mexicans which could be brought against us. We have about 600 men in the fort, so you need not be at all anxious about our safety. The Mexicans are not going to attack us, when they can be moved down the Rio Grande by us. Lieutenant Deas, who was a prisoner of war in Matamoras, has been sent into the interior of Mexico.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.—The N. O. Picayune argues that the Mexicans have been urged on in their attack on Gen. Taylor by foreigners, and that the Mexican fort of San Juan de Ulua is filled with foreign engineers, and the army now on this side of the Rio Grande is accompanied by French, English and other artillerymen. The Picayune also gives the following translation of a proclamation which Ampudia has found means of distributing in the American camp, by way of letting their readers into the secret service of the war now waging:—

The Commander in Chief of the Mexican army to the English and Irish under the orders of the American General Taylor. Know Ye: That the Government of the United States is committing repeated acts of barbarous aggression against the magnanimous Mexican Nation; that the Government which exists under the flag of the stars is unworthy of the designation of Christian.

Recollect that you were born in Great Britain; that the American Government looks with coldness upon the powerful flag of St. George, and is proposing to a rupture the warlike people to whom it belongs; President Polk boldly manifesting a desire to take possession of Oregon; as he has already done of Texas. Now, then, come with all confidence to the Mexican ranks, and I guaranteed to you, upon my honor, good treatment, and that all your expenses shall be defrayed until your arrival in the beautiful capital of Mexico.

Separate yourselves from the Yankee, and do not contribute to defend a robbery and rapacity which he asserts, the civilized nations of Europe look upon with the utmost indignation. Come, therefore, and array yourselves under the tri-colored flag, in the confidence that the God of Armies protects it, and it will protect you equally with the English.

PEDRO DE AMPUDIA. Francisco R. Moreno, Adj't of the Commander-in-Chief.

GENERAL TAYLOR.—The question is frequently asked, who is Gen. Taylor, in command of our army in Texas, and where is he from? The following particulars, derived from an authentic source, furnished by the Philadelphia Ledger, will satisfy public curiosity in relation to these interesting points of inquiry:—

Gen. Taylor was born in Virginia, and raised in the neighborhood of Louisville, Ky. He entered the army, as a lieutenant, in 1808; was a captain, and greatly distinguished himself in the defence of Fort Harrison, in the war of 1812, which post he commanded when it was attacked by a greatly superior force of British and Indians. For his gallant conduct on that occasion he was made brevet major, being the first brevet that was conferred in that war. Gen. T. was in Florida during a part of the late Seminole war, and commanded in person at the battle of Ocochubee, on the 26th December, 1837. His gallantry and skill on that occasion won for him the rank of brevet brigadier general.

An Important Bill.

The following is a copy of the Bill as it passed the House of Representatives on Monday, authorizing the President to accept the services of fifty thousand Volunteers, and appropriating ten millions of dollars for prosecuting the war with Mexico. The Bill passed on its final reading, by a vote of 174 yeas to 14 nays.

A BILL to provide for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico.

WHEREAS, by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of War exists between that Government and the United States; and

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, That for the purpose of enabling the Government of the United States to prosecute said war to a speedy and successful termination, the President be and he is hereby authorized to employ the militia, naval and military forces of the United States, and to call and accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding 50,000, who may offer their services, either as cavalry, artillery, infantry or riflemen, to serve two months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, unless they shall be sooner discharged; That the sum of ten million dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to the said volunteers, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all militia, when called into service of the United States by virtue of this act, or any other act, may, if in the opinion of the President the public safety requires, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year, unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in the event of actual invasion of the territory of the United States by any foreign Power, or if, in the opinion of the President of the United States, there be imminent danger of such invasion, or of hostilities with any foreign Power, he be, and he is hereby authorized, if he deems the same expedient, to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding fifty thousand, who may offer their services, either as cavalry, artillery, infantry, or riflemen, to serve six or twelve months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged; and the said volunteers shall furnish their own clothes, and their own arms, and when called into service, shall be armed and equipped at the expense of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That said volunteers shall be called upon to do military duty only in such cases as are mentioned in the first and third sections of this act, and when called into actual service, and while remaining therein, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall be, in all respects, equal to the regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said volunteers offering their services shall be accepted by the President, and the President shall appoint the officers, and the officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States and Territories to which said companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments shall be sent, and shall be, in all respects, equal to the regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to organize companies so tendering their services into battalions or squadrons, and squadrons into regiments; regiments into brigades, and brigades into divisions, as soon as the number of volunteers shall require such organization, in his judgment, expedient; and shall, by virtue of this act, be deemed to be, and he is hereby authorized, to purchase or charter, arms, equip, and man such companies, battalions, squadrons, or regiments, as may be found fit, or easily converted into armed vessels fit for the public service, and in such manner as he may deem necessary for the protection of the seaboard, lake, or coast of the country.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the sum of ten millions of dollars, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect; and the President of the United States be authorized to use the same as soon as, in his opinion, the same may become necessary.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That whenever the militia or volunteers are called and received into the service of the United States, and the provisions of this act, they shall have the organization of the United States, and shall have the same pay and allowances, except as follows, to wit: Privates of infantry, artillery, and riflemen, shall receive eight dollars per month, and privates of volunteer mounted corps twenty dollars per month, for their services and the use and risk of their horses.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the several provisions of this act, shall be in force for the term of two years from the date of the passage thereof, and no longer.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The War Bill passed the Senate yesterday, after the preceding of the Senate yesterday, it will be seen that a most interesting discussion took place on the Bill to provide for the exigency of our affairs with Mexico. The patriotism of our Senators seemed to be fully aroused, and strong and energetic was the desire expressed to wipe from our national escutcheon the stain which has been cast upon it by the invasion of our soil, the circumventing of our little army, and shedding of American blood, by a foreign army in hostile array, whilst marching under the flag of the Union. The only point of difference between Senators on the subject, seemed to be the propriety of striking out that portion of the bill which recognized war as now existing, one portion wishing to leave that to be decided by later intelligence, and the other considering war as already declared by Mexico. The prompt raising of a large force, and the appropriating of sufficient means for this purpose, as well as for the complete organization and strengthening of the navy, to enable it to meet every contingency, were expressed desires of all.

The House has passed with a vote of 100 yeas to 20 nays 2. The amendments are unimportant, they strike out that portion which requires the officers commanding the volunteers, to be chosen by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Also, reducing the pay of the privates to \$8 per month. A motion to strike out the preamble was rejected by a vote of 28 to 18.

The House has taken a recess till half past 7 o'clock, and are now meeting. The amendments of the Senate will be agreed to, and the bill will be finally passed to-night. The House has passed, with an amendment, the Senate's bill to raise a company of sappers and miners. The remainder of the day, up to the present time, has been occupied upon the West Point Academy Bill.

By TELEGRAPH.—9 o'clock, P. M.—The House concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the War Bill, so that now requires only the signature of the President to become a law. Mr. Pettit, chairman of the Webster investigating committee, was, at his request, excused from further service on the committee. The House then adjourned.

PUBLIC FEELING IN NEW ORLEANS.—Appearance of our City.—The Tropic says: New Orleans is at all times a military city, but at this present time it would seem to be an encampment. Every square has its tents, every public building is decorated with flags. The drum and the playing merrily in the streets, and the whole population is as bustling as a swarm of bees without a queen. Proclamations, orders, head quarters, bounties, muskets are the order of the day.

LEUTENANT PORTER.—This young and promising officer, who met his death on the Rio Grande at the hands of the Mexicans, or their abettors, had been but a short time married. His wife is a daughter of Major Benjamin Lloyd Beall, who is now in command of the 1st Regiment of Dragoons, in Texas.—Mrs. Beall and daughter are at Fort Washita, the late station of Major B.

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN: Friday Morning, May 15, 1846.

Mexico—Prospect of War.

The whole country has been in a ferment for the last week, owing to the various war rumors that have been in circulation. Though, for our own part, we think there is much needless alarm exhibited on the subject, yet the crisis is one that has very justly called for the most decisive action on the part of our Government. We have been too long temporizing with Mexico—a nation that is utterly destitute of principle, and would feel no reluctance in violating the most solemn obligations. The time has now arrived when forbearance would no longer comport with our national honor, or be submitted to on the part of an outraged people. Congress, therefore, have taken the matter in hand, and discharged the responsible duty resting upon them, by carrying out, in full, the recommendations of the President. The Bill appropriating ten millions of dollars, and authorizing the President to receive fifty thousand volunteers to repel Mexican aggression, received an almost unanimous support. Whether this force will be needed or not is yet too early to conjecture. As the aggressions which have so far been committed on our men and our Army, have not been recognized on the part of Mexico, we may think fit to disavow the whole procedure, and treat for a settlement of the difficulties now pending. When Gen. Taylor has been sufficiently reinforced to maintain his position, Mexico will see, if not then too late, the folly and infatuation of her course, and may be glad to come upon any terms our Government may propose. But if she is determined on War, let it come! The patriotism, the love of Country, the cool determination and prompt action which animated the patriots of the Revolution, is yet actively alive in the hearts of their sons. And many thousands are now anxious and willing, if their country makes a call, to enroll themselves under its broad banner, and peril all in defence of her glorious stars and stripes.

"The War Precipitated." At a crisis like the present, when our soil has been invaded, our officers and soldiers brutally murdered, without cause and without provocation, the "Free Press" comes forth with the above caption. "War Precipitated!" and by whom?—Gen. Taylor, acting by command of his Government, has stood on the defensive, carefully avoiding any act of aggression, until he has been well nigh surrounded, and his whole Army threatened to be massacred. Yes, War has precipitated, but it has been done by Mexican aggression, English influence, and the tacit encouragement given by a portion of the Press of this country. This same press, too, now doubtless rejoicing in the alarm, consternation and excitement which is abroad, may laugh at our calamity, and mock at our misfortunes, but to this, will Americans in feeling, as well as profession, submit? When the war cloud has already come in view—when aggression upon aggression have been submitted to, in defence to a weaker foe, is the only defence to be, that "War has precipitated!" Let our Army be murdered—our officers massacred—the blood of Texans color the streams of its numerous rivers—and are we to be told, stay thy hand, "War has precipitated!"

We had hoped the action of Congress, conversant as it is with the whole procedure, would have at least called for a defence of opinion at this important stage. But it seems not! The language which was laid at the "Hartford Convention," is but coming to perfection. Its workings will be closely watched, and if we mistake not, the whole batch thrown aside. Foreign enemies to our Government are less dangerous than those who assume the garb of friendship. With the former there are no disguises; but the latter steal our confidence but to betray. And like to Judas of old, thirty pieces of silver would be full recompense for their Country's honor,—their Nation's welfare—and the unshuffled flag of American Liberty.

The Result in Virginia. The full returns of the State are now in, and parties will stand in the House 74 Democrats, 60 Whigs, giving the former a majority of 14. In the Senate there will be a Democratic majority of 8, making a clear Democratic majority in the next Legislature of 22, and thereby securing for the next six years a Democratic United States Senator in the place of Mr. Archer, an event ardently desired for a long time by every true Democrat in the State.

Under all the circumstances, this is quite as brilliant a victory as the Democrats could have anticipated. They went into the contest without organization—in many of the counties apathy and indifference as to the result—and in others, divided by dissensions, among our own friends.—With a cotemporary, we are almost inclined to rejoice, that those Democrats who have considered their own advancement of more importance than their party's success, have been signally rebuked; and in most cases ingloriously defeated. It is just what they might have anticipated, and no more than they deserved.

Congress. Save the action of Congress on our Mexican difficulties, but little of interest has been done in either House during the last week. A recess was had during the latter part of the week, to make the necessary summer arrangements for the lower House, consequently no report was had from the Committee to examine as to the charges against Mr. Webster. A bill was introduced by Mr. Hunter, and passed by a large majority, ceding Alexandria, with certain reservations, to Virginia.

The Black List. In the Union of Tuesday we have the eyes and noses on the "War Bill." The following constitute the fourteen noses in the House, and who may attain throughout their Country rather an unenviable distinction. They are, Messrs. John Q. Adams, Ashmun, McCranston, C. King, Delano, Giddings, Grinnell, Hudson, D. P. King, Root, Severance, Strohm, Tilden and Vance—14.

The Oregon Question.

The Washington Union has the following in relation to this vexed question, in Saturday's paper:—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer revives the rumor about the adjustment of the Oregon controversy in England. He states that "there is a class of politicians in this city, having facilities to obtain information in regard to our foreign affairs, who believe that such communications between Mr. McLane, our minister to England, and Lord Aberdeen, or some other member of the British government, have taken place, as substantially settle all pending difficulties." With some of these gentlemen I have conversed, and find that their opinions are unchangeable. According to their advice, the arrangement, in due season, will be communicated at Washington. We must again state that there is some extraordinary mistake in this matter—that there is no foundation for the statement—that the question has not been directly or indirectly settled in London—that nothing will probably be done until the news reaches England of the decision of Congress. And we say this with the recollection that the Cambria has just brought despatches to our government from London.

Railroad to Pittsburg. The good people of Pittsburg (says the Intelligencer) are congratulating themselves that, notwithstanding the refusal of the Legislature of Pennsylvania to pass an acceptable act granting the privilege to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to extend their work within the limits of that State to Pittsburg, they have secured a law for another road which will amount to the same thing, by connecting it with the Baltimore road at the State line. For the immediate prosecution of this road, which is to extend from Pittsburg to any point on the waters of the Youghiogheny river, books for subscriptions of stock are to be opened on the 25th of the present month.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia "North American," speaking indignantly of what he denominates legislative trickery, describes the manner in which this route has been secured, as follows:—

"The charter of the Pittsburg and Conneville Railroad is revived, and, by a feint, the erroneous portion is repeated under a title respecting 'the poor in Erie county,' and some ally 'Pit in this city.' So that the matter stands thus:—The Baltimore Company will accept the right of way bill; within sixty days a patent will have to be granted to the Pittsburg and Conneville Railroad, and the books opened for subscription to the stock. This makes a road from Pittsburg to the Maryland line, and a portion of the Baltimore and Ohio, without any reference to the 'right of way bill.' This matter has been so adroitly managed that—says he does not believe that three persons in the Senate were aware of it. He supposed it a trifling local bill, so did others; but it turns out a matter of great importance. The Pittsburgers are now engaged in organizing the company, with a view to commence the work this summer, and have as large a portion as they can completed before another meeting of the Legislature."

Valley Bank. The following statement as to the condition of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, including its offices of Discount and Deposit, April 1, 1846, has been transmitted to the Governor:

Table with financial data for the Valley Bank, including items like Capital Stock, Notes in circulation, and various deposits, totaling \$1,079,100.00.

WAR OF THE WHIGS.—The New York Whigs, divided into factions, are keeping up a bitter war with one another, which has one merit in it—that is, it will secure to the country a sound Democratic government. Webb's Courier, in speaking of the Tribune and Albany Evening Journal, says:—

"We speak advisedly when we say that the course of these papers has already driven very many of our best Whigs into the ranks of our opponents. In the recent election, the masses cast but few votes; and if the truth were known, it would be discovered that instead of staying away from the polls, but too many of our friends, true to their principles, voted for the Locooco candidates for the Convention! Not that our ticket was not conservative; but because they believed there would be more safety in throwing the responsibility of the Constitution to be prepared, upon the conservative portion of the Democratic party."

"Riding his article, already too long, to a close, it is now manifest to all, that the principles of Governor SWANWICK's letter, and the insinuations of the Albany Evening Journal and New York Tribune, must be repudiated, or the Whig party must separate. For ourselves we have no hesitation in saying that we are ready at any moment to form a union with the conservative portion of the Democratic party, to arrest the radicalism and demagoguism of the Journal and Tribune school. Better far better, that we should take to our arms Conservative Democracy, than the infatuated policies of the Abolitionists, the National Reformers, Anti-Removers, and the Fourierites; and the signs of the times clearly indicate, that these factions in our ranks, and the equally radical and unprincipled factions in the ranks of our opponents, are about to combine with a power for evil, which will compel the men of principle—the conservatives of all parties—to unite in favor of law and order and against the reckless radicalism of the day, which but too surely strikes at the foundation of society, and threatens anarchy and all its attendant horrors."

"Very probably the first evidence which the conservatives of all parties will be called upon to give of their devotion to principle rather than party, will be the rejection of the doings of the Convention about to assemble under radical auspices."

COMMODORE MOORE, the New Orleans Jeffersonian says, has been reinstated in his command in the navy. It was a question, it will be remembered, whether the officers of the Texan navy should take rank in that of the United States on the annexation of Texas to the Union.

In Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Mobile, &c., Companies are organizing to take up the line of march for Texas.

A Convention of medical gentlemen, from the various States, assembled, in New York, on Thursday. The following names appear under the head of Virginia:—

"MEDICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA.—Dr. Robert W. Hazell, Samuel A. Patterson, Charles Mills, Frederick Marx, James Conway, Dr. Callen."

School Commissioners.

In addition to the nomination of CHARLES D. HANCOCK, Esq., as a candidate for School Commissioner, we have been authorized and requested, to make the following announcement for Commissioners, viz:—

R. HUME BUTCHER, WILLIAM F. LOCK, A. J. O'BANNON. The present Commissioners will meet on to-day for the purpose of organizing the precincts, fixing the time of election, &c. We presume Charleston will be laid off into two or three Districts, each of which will be entitled to a Commissioner, to be elected by the citizens of said District. As much will depend upon the new Commissioners, whether the scheme will answer or not, we hope that throughout the County judicious selections may be made, and men competent and willing to perform the duties that will devolve upon them, only selected.

Charlestown Academy.

We are gratified to learn that most liberal subscriptions have been made towards the erection of a new Academy. But a few hundred dollars are now lacking of the amount requisite for the new building. As the citizens of our whole community are interested in this matter, we cannot doubt but the deficiency yet existing will be speedily made up.

A Regular Market.

There is nothing that causes more inconvenience to Housekeepers in our town, than the want of a good Market. This we believe could, and would be remedied, to a great extent, if our new Board of Trustees would fit up the Market-House, and require all articles of produce offered, to be brought there and disposed of. We know efforts have been made heretofore and failed, but it was mainly owing, as we believe, to the indifference of our own citizens on the subject.

The Wheat Crop.

Numerous complaints as to the ravages of the fly in the wheat, reach us through our exchange papers from Lower Virginia. The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday, says:—

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A Military encampment to be held at Sharpsburg, Md., some time next month.

New York Election.—The Result.

Twenty-four Democratic Majorities in the Convention. We are enabled to give to-day returns from every county in the State of the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The result, as will be seen by the above table, (subject probably to some few, but not material variations) is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Party and Votes. Democratic delegates, 76; Whig, 45; Anti-vent, 7. Total 128.

This finale of the election we regard as auspicious of great and good results in the action of the Convention. Not only in the character of the delegates chosen, their well-known opinions, their conceded talents, their devotion to the well being and substantial interests of the people, and their readiness to carry out needful and thorough reforms, but in their liberal and anti-prospective views of men and things, the people of the State have every guarantee that the necessary and judicious changes in the organic law will be submitted to the people. We shall be greatly mistaken, judging from the results of these elections, if the power which has centered here, and which, like all aggregation or centralization of power, has been too often abused, be not dissipated, and restored to the people, in a form which they will approve, and which will redound to their lasting benefit. —Albany Argus.

THE DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH IN VIRGINIA.—W. S. ARCHER.

One of the most gratifying results connected with the recent victory in the Old Dominion, is the certain expulsion of Wm. S. Archer from the Senate of the United States, after the fourth of March next. Senator Archer, it will be remembered, was one of the mad spirits, who fanned the red flame of Nativism during its short-lived and ignominious career. When the hell-born spirit of religious intolerance was urging the excited populace of Philadelphia to the perpetration of deeds over which Christianity mourned, the "vandal horde," bidding them God speed in their patriotic designs! He is the only man that has ever raised a voice within the walls of the American Senate in favor of the vile crusade so bitterly waged against a class of our fellow citizens, who, to say the least, are better Republicans than himself.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Saturday last, at Newport, Ky., a man named John Treadwell, a native of this country, was shot and killed by a young man named John Treadwell, who was his brother-in-law.

RECORDED.—Several families have passed through the village of Peru, Illinois, within a few days, on their way to Oregon.

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SUFFERING IN IRELAND.—The progress of famine, abatement, and revenge in Ireland, and the unhappy destitution of the Irish people, as before shadowed forth, are proved abundantly by the latest accounts from that afflicted country.

The Government was doing out Indian meal at various depots to keep the people from starving. A vessel, loaded with breadstuffs, was taken possession of, forcibly, in one of the rivers, and plundered of the greater part of her cargo. Mills and granaries in different parts of the island were protected by armed forces from the attacks of the starving mob. An act of savage and unmerciful retaliation is chronicled, where a gentleman, who had refused a right of travel through his cultivated grounds, although he had refrained from prosecuting trespassers, had the whole of his walls and fences levelled in a single night. The damage was immense, and it must have taken sixty to a hundred men to have performed the revengeful labor between dark and daybreak. We know not what it is to be the end, when such is the condition of a people inhabiting one of the fairest spots upon the face of the earth.—Boston Courier.

AN ELOPEMENT CASE.—On Tuesday afternoon, at Philadelphia, a singular elopement case took place. One Charles H. Bennett was caused at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets by a young man suddenly picking a girl up, and thrusting her into a cab, bid the driver go ahead. Several attempts were made to arrest the horses, but in vain. It is said that the young man's name is Ward, and the name of the young lady is Thompson. She came to that city from Louisville, Ky., a short time ago, and was a pupil at the Seminary of Mrs. Seigoin, opposite the Washington Square. It is said that the young lady endeavored to elope with Mr. T. some time since at Louisville, but was caught by her father, and thus the affair was for a time frustrated. He followed her to Philadelphia, and the elopement this time, so far as is known, has been successful.

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MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Head, Mr. GEORGE W. BERRY, of this county, and Miss SARAH A. SUTCLIFF, daughter of Mr. Walter Shirley of this county. On Thursday the 7th inst., by the Rev. W. C. H. Jones, Mr. JOSEPH E. BROWN, of Washington City, to Miss M. Virginia BERRY, daughter of Washington C. Shirley, Esq., of Winchester. In Hagston, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Conrad, CHARLES W. HUMPHREYS, of Baltimore, to Miss MARY HAWKES, of Hagston. On the 10th of April last, by the Rev. Mr. Shumaker, Capt. JOHN EYD, to Miss SARAH SCOTTS LEVETTER, all of Duck Creek, Allegany Co., Va. At the residence of David P. Fulton, Esq., in Champlain county, Ohio, on the 27th April, by the Rev. C. Brooks, Mr. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, of Champlain county, Ohio, to Miss CAROLINE E. BARBER, of Leasburg.

DIED.

On Friday last, GEORGE CAMPBELL STAFFIN, in the 19th year of his age—son of the late Dr. A. Staffin of this county. On Saturday last, Mrs. ANNE BOLY, wife of Mr. John Boly of this county, aged 74 years. On Monday last, after a lingering illness of several years duration Mrs. CAROLINE J. BERRY, wife of Henry M. Berr, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, in the 40th year of her age. She had lost a most affectionate and devoted husband, three children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. Lost overboard in the harbor of Rotterdam, on the 14th ult., ROBERT WILLIAMS, about 29 years of age, second officer of the ship Napier, of Baltimore. He was a native of Virginia. On the 1st inst., at Harpers-Ferry, THOMAS BELLI, in the 46th year of his age.

From the Maryland Republican.

"Death loves a shining mark." It again becomes our painful duty to record the death of another of our best citizens, Dr. JOHN S. HARRISON, who departed this life about 12 o'clock on Sunday night last, in the 35th year of his age. The death of this amiable young man has cast a deep gloom over this whole community. Dr. H. was highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of an acquaintance with him. As a physician, he was diligent and attentive to his patients, and ready to administer to the wants of the poor and indigent, "without money and without price." He has left a respectable widow and four little children, an aged mother, and a family anxious to receive the remains of their beloved one, who they have the sympathy of the whole community for.

WISLAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—This article, as its name indicates, is a chemical extract of Wild Cherry. It is simple and harmless in its effects—yet it is most efficacious in obstinate Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Complaint and Consumption, than any other medicine known to man. It has effected many marvellous cures—having more the appearance of miracle than the effect of a natural remedy. The active ingredient of the balsam, "the Extract," is not, and cannot be known or made by any but the inventor. Hence it is vain to try remedies that fall in their object as often as they are used.

Runaway Committed.

WAS committed to the Jail of Jefferson county, on the night of the 3rd instant, (May), a runaway Negro, calling himself Jim. He is a mulatto—about five feet five inches high—from 20 to 25 years of age—has a high forehead and prominent features. No marks, save a slight scar on the left hand. He says he belongs to EDWARD FLETCHER, near Flint Hill, Rappahannock County, Va. The owner or owners of the above described Negro are hereby requested to come forward, prove ownership, pay expenses and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. WM. H. GRIGGS, Jailor. Charlestown, May 15, 1846—3m.

Overseers of the Poor.

THE first annual meeting of the Overseers of the Poor, of Jefferson county, will be held at the Spring Hotel, Charlestown, on the first Monday in June, (1st day of next month), according to law. The Parish Levy for the present year will then be laid. All persons having claims will present them on that day. JOHN P. BROWN, Clerk. May 15, 1846.

Baker's Broma.

BROMA is a combination of the Cocoa Nut with other ingredients, innocent, strengthening and agreeable, both to invalids and to persons in health. The sick should never be without it. As a diet for children it is invaluable. Opinions of eminent Physicians of Boston. We have tried the BROMA, manufactured by Mr. W. Baker, of Dorchester, and find it a pleasant article of Food. From a knowledge of its ingredients we think it would be useful to invalids, and to persons recovering from disease; especially to such as dislike the articles usually recommended. It also offers good nourishment for children. John O. Warner, M.D. Walter Channing, M.D. Geo. Hayward, M.D. Z. A. Adams, M.D. John Hays, M.D. John Warr, M.D. The above valuable article can be had at the store of KEYS & KEARSELEY. May 15, 1846.

Thompson's Medicines.

A. M. CRIDLER is the regularly appointed Agent of Jefferson county, for the sale of THOMPSON'S MEDICINES. He will keep constantly on hand a general supply of all the Medicines belonging to the Thompsonian practice, which are neatly put up with printed directions, convenient for retail and family use. Particulars, describing the nature and components of the various Medicines, may be had at my Drug Store, Harpers-Ferry, or either of the Printing Offices, Charlestown. A. M. CRIDLER. Harpers-Ferry, May 15, 1846.

By Express.

JUST received from Philadelphia by Express, a few pipes Berg. The style is new, and cannot be in the last steamer. J. J. MILLER. May 15.

RAG CARPETING.—Home-made and Superior—for sale by

J. J. MILLER. May 15.

PRESERVED GINGER—for sale by

J. H. BEARD. May 15.

CANISTER and Keg Powder—for sale by

J. H. BEARD. May 15.

SAND'S and Cooke's Sarsaparilla—for sale by

J. H. BEARD. May 15.

SWAIM'S Panacea—for sale by

J. H. BEARD. May 15.

MASON'S and Dunlap's celebrated Blacking—for sale by

J. H. BEARD. May 15.

WISLAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry—also

Wm. H. Griggs, Jailor, Charlestown, May 15, 1846—3m.

SUMMARY ACCOUNT

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Receipts and Expenditures of the Trustees of Charlestown, from May 1st, 1844, to May 1st, 1846. Total amount of Town Taxes received for 1844, after deducting 6 per cent. for collection and delinquencies: \$421.28. Balance in Treasury, May 1st, 1846: \$5.62.

Attention, Artillery!

THE "dim speck of war" that was visible but a short time since, has now spread the whole firmament, and from Maine to Louisiana the Soldier is called to duty. Will Virginia hesitate—will the gallant sons of Jefferson lag behind, when their country may need defenders, and its soil be threatened with invasion? Preparatory, therefore, to some expression of opinion on the subject, and to ascertain your views, you are ordered to parade in front of the Market-house, on Saturday the 30th instant, in full Summer Uniform, with arms and equipments in complete order, with 20 rounds of Blank Cartridge.—I shall expect all to be bright and shining for inspection. J. W. ROWAN, Capt. May 15, 1846.

LAND NOTICE.

ANDREW KENNEDY has associated with him in the Practice of Law, his son John W. Kennedy. One of them will be always found at their office in Charlestown. They will attend to business in all the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke counties. ANDREW KENNEDY. May 8, 1846. JNO. W. KENNEDY.

LAND SALE.

UNDER the authority of a Decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Fauquier County, rendered on the 10th day of April, 1846, at a special session of said Court, in a cause therein depending, in which William Lucas, Adm'r. de bono non, with the will annexed of Edward Lucas deceased, is Plaintiff, and Lewis Lucas, Adm'r of Mersey Wager, dec'd, and others are defendants, the undersigned, appointed Commissioners by the said Court for the purpose, will expose to sale before the Court-house door of Jefferson County, by public auction, to the highest bidder, On FRIDAY the 29th day of May next, "The Dower Land of Mersey Wager, dec'd, in the Berry Hill Tract of Land, late the property of John Wager, sr. dec'd." The land is now in the tenancy of Mr. G. M. Davis, and contains 153 Acres of Land. Any information desired will be given by Mr. Davis, on the premises, by Wm. Lucas, Esq., Charlestown, or by either of the undersigned. Terms, as prescribed by the Decree.—The purchaser to pay down in cash, one-third of the purchase money, and for the residue, credits of nine, eighteen, and 27 months, in equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale, to be given—to be secured by bonds with good personal security, the title to be also withheld, and the land to be subject to a re-sale, under the order of the Court, as security for the payment of the deferred instalments.—Possession to be given on the 1st day of August next, with the reservation to the tenant to take off the Wheat crop now growing, and the Corn crop which may be then growing. E. I. LEE, WM. C. WORTHINGTON, Com'rs. April 24, 1846.

For Hire or Sale.

A NEGRO WOMAN for hire or sale, without incumbrance, who can be recommended as being a first-rate Cook, Washer, &c. She would suit a small family that wishes to keep but one servant. She is over 40 years old, and strictly honest and industrious. Enquire of THE PRINTER. May 8, 1846.

Call, Price, and Buy!

I HAVE just returned from Baltimore, and am now opening at the Store Room recently occupied by E. M. Aisquith, one of the cheapest, most fashionable, and altogether most desirable stock of Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, &c. that has ever been my pleasure to offer to the citizens of Charlestown. Among my assortment, every gentleman may find something to suit his taste, and when they are assured that Cloth, &c. will be offered lower than they can be bought for at any other establishment in the town, a call at least may be reasonably anticipated. Clothing of every description will be made up at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable style, and on the most reasonable terms. May 8, 1846. JAMES CLOTHIER.

Virginia, Jefferson County, Sect.

IN the County Court, May Rules, 1846. Isaac R. Douglass, AGAINST Samuel T. Washington, George F. Washington, Francis A. Washington, Lawrence Washington, and Sally Washington his wife, Lorenzo Lewis, Charles A. Conrad, Lawrence J. Conrad, Edward Butler and F. P. Butler his wife, John A. Washington, William F. Alexander, and A. M. T. B. Alexander his wife, Richard S. B. Washington and Christian M. Washington his wife, William T. Washington, John B. Packell and Lucy E. Packell his wife, George L. Washington, Ann C. Washington, Bushrod C. Washington, Noblet Herbert, Bushrod W. Herbert, Magnus W. Tate, Edward M. Aisquith and William his wife, George H. Tate, John H. Tate, William T. DeWaters, Enos A. Daugherty, Mary A. Daugherty, Willoughby W. Lane, George W. P. Custis, as surviving Executor of Gen'l George Washington, and in his own right, George C. Washington, Spotswood Washington, Wm. P. C. Johnston and Ann his wife, George W. Washington, John A. Washington, Corbin Washington, Francis Washington, Edward Butler and F. P. Butler his wife, Charles A. Conrad, Lawrence L. Conrad, George W. P. Custis, Magnus W. Tate, Enos A. Daugherty and George L. Washington, not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear at the Court-house of this county on the first day of the next July Term of the said Court, and answer the Bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper printed in this county, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county. A copy—Teste, T. A. MOORE, Clnk. May 8, 1846. J. J. MILLER.

IN CHANCERY.

Spotswood Washington, William F. C. Johnston and Ann his wife, George W. Washington, John A. Washington, (of Bushrod, of Mount Zephyr), Corbin Washington, Mary Washington, Francis Washington, Julia Washington, Edward Butler and F. P. Butler his wife, Charles A. Conrad, Lawrence L. Conrad, George W. P. Custis, Magnus W. Tate, Enos A. Daugherty and George L. Washington, not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear at the Court-house of this county on the first day of the next July Term of the said Court, and answer the Bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper printed in this county, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county. A copy—Teste, T. A. MOORE, Clnk. May 8, 1846. J. J. MILLER.

THE PRINTER.

Miscellaneous.

WHY DON'T HE COME? Why don't he come? He promised me he surely would be here; And Pa and Ma are out to tea— For once the coast is clear.

I wonder what he wants to say! When in his leave he took He asked me twice, at home to stay— I wonder how I look!

Oh, why! I'm almost out of breath! Suppose he asks: what then? I'll certainly be scarce to death, I'm so afraid of men!

I think I'll have him brought at last— But first I'll answer no— For many a girl by hurrying fast, Outstrips her tartly beau.

Oh here he comes—his steps I hear, And now he'll soon begin! I would not for the world appear 'IN HASTE TO LET HIM IN!

SUCH IS LIFE.—Tugging—striving—year in and year out—perplexed—tired—disappointed—revengeful. Such is life. Full of hope to day; to-morrow were gone. We form our plans for the future, and die before they are matured.—Riches are hoarded up for old age, and our executors scatter them to the winds. Young has truly said—

"Ah what's human life! How, like the dial's moving hand, Day after day slides from us unretrieved! The cunning fugitive is swift by stealth; 'Tis subtle the movement to be seen, Yet soon the hour is up—and we are gone."

A TRIFLE.—One kernel is felt in a hoghead—one drop of water helps to swell the ocean—a spark of fire helps to give light to the world. You are a small man—passing amid the crowd, you are hardly noticed; but you have a drop or spark within you that may be felt—set through eternity. Do you not believe it?—Set that drop in motion—give wings to that spark, and behold the result! It may remove the world. None are so small—too feeble—too poor to be of service. Think of this and act. Life is no trifle.

FALSE STANDARD OF FEMALE BEAUTY.—We are so accustomed in the present age to behold delicate women, that for want of good models the ideal image which we formed of them has been very much changed. What are the characteristics of beauty as represented in modern novels? Instead of a bright and healthy complexion, a graceful activity, and youthful vivacity, we hear of a slender, arial form, a sylphlike figure, an interesting paleness, occasionally relieved by a shade of carnation, an expressive countenance gently tinged with melancholy. But it must be at once perceived, that all these characteristics are exactly those indicative of delicate health; an extremely slender figure, a fitting color, and a languid expression, afford no very favorable augury for the future mother, for a wife, who may perhaps be called upon to assist her husband in adversity. Yet the imagination of mothers as well as daughters is fascinated by such descriptions; they are afraid of destroying these interesting charms; and we will meet with some girls who will not eat for fear of growing fat, and others who will not walk for fear of enlarging their feet. Can any thing be more pitiable?

LOOK OUT.—When a stranger offers to sell you an article for half its value, look out! When a note comes due, and you don't happen to have the necessary funds to meet it, look out! When a young lady has "turned the first corner," and sees no connubial prospect ahead, it is natural she should look out.

When you find a man doing more business than you are, look at the advertisements he has in the newspapers, and look out! SLANDER.—When the vulgar have once broken from him whom in prosperity they cringed to and fawned on, their persecution is proportionably vile. When they have a really well-founded reproach to make, no mercy is shown. When there is no just cause they invent. And if they are two cowardly or dull to do that, they insinuate and hint, say nothing positive, imply much; and taking merit for forbearance, absolutely cheer the world out of an approbation for their reserve, which is in fact a meanness more base than direct calumny.

How many a reputation has been shrugged, and winked, and hemmed, and hawed away. TALL TALKING.—"May it please the court," said a gentleman "learned in law" yesterday, addressing the judge on the bench, speaking in reply to some rather pungent remarks that fell from a brother barrister—"May it please the court, resting on the couch of republican equality as I do—covered by the blanket of constitutional panoply, as I am—and protected by theegis of American liberty, that great preservative, political mosquito bar, under which even a tiger can shelter, as I feel myself to be—I despise the buzzing of a professional insect, who has just sat down, and defies his futile attempts to penetrate, with his puny sting, the interstices of my impervious covering—Bella."

A SITTING YANKEE CAPTAIN.—A captain recently arrived at Paris, says a French journal, repaired to one of our medical celebrities. After waiting for an hour in a magnificent parlor, his turn came and he was introduced into the doctor's study, in no wise inferior to the parlor in splendor. Our captain recently from the New World, commenced spitting upon the floor in true American style. The doctor amazed, his hands in his pockets, his eye fixed, awaited his clients' explanation of his visit.

"Monsieur," said the sailor, "I am much troubled with indigestion, can you tell me what I shall do to cure it?" "'S' death!" answered the enraged physician, "instead of spitting on my carpet, keep your saliva to moisten your food."

"Pray Miss, what part of the fowl, shall I help you to?" "I'll take the part that's last in getting over the fence, sir?" He is a wise man who learns from every one; he is powerful who governs his passions; and he is rich who is content.

Be of a contented mind, and take the world as you find it. When some one was lamenting Foot's unlucky fate, being kicked in Dublin, Johnson said he was glad of it. "He is rising in the world," said he; "for when he was in England, no one thought it worth while to kick him."

NATURE AND ETIQUETTE.—The following anecdote is an instance of the rebuke which artificial manners sometimes receives from unsophisticated nature: "A little girl happening to hear her mother speak of going into half mourning, Mamma, are any of our relations half dead?" "Golly or not golly?" said a judge to a native of the Emerald Isle. "Just as your honor pleases. It's not for the likes o' me to dictate to yer honor's worship," was the reply.

A Little girl seeing the doctor take her brother from the warm bath and apply a warm flannel to his feet, was at a loss to understand the operation. Her first artless question was: "Well doctor you have washed him, and now I suppose you are going to iron him." "Friendship," says Byron, "is a dangerous word for young ladies; it is love, full pledged, and waiting for a fine day to fly."

PROFESSIONAL.

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

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

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

A CARD. WM. LUCAS & BENJ. F. WASHINGTON HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, will attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick, and Clarke. Office the same as heretofore occupied by Lucas & Bedinger. Charlestown, Aug. 15, 1846—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'S THREE-STORY BRICK HOTEL, WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA. October 24, 1845.

Masonic Procession & Dedication. THE members of Charity Lodge, No. 111, of Free and Accepted Masons, will hold a Progression on next St. John's Anniversary, 24th June, at Harpers-Ferry, on which occasion the new Hall, on Shenandoah 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, } Committee. 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.

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

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

MARBLE. THERE is now in the care of George W. Sappington, Esq., in Charlestown, Va., a finished assortment of White Marble Tomb-Stones. (Letting neatly executed at short notice.) Persons desiring of purchasing these last emblems of affection, well do well to examine those 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, Column and Plain Tomb Slabs, or any work in the Stone Cutting line furnished at short notice. WM. LOUGHRIDGE. Lettersburg, 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, Dry Stuffs, Garden Seeds, &c., all of which will sell low for Cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. Harpers-Ferry, March 13, 1846.

Gentlemen's Wear. 64 TWEEDES, Single Milled; Fancy and b'k Cassimere; French and English Cloths; Summer Cloths; New style Drillings and Gambroon Vestings, Cravats, &c., received and for sale by CRANE & SADLER. April 24, 1846.

A FEW more left of those very cheap Oilcloth Table Covers. J. J. LOCK & CO. May 1, 1846.

Spring Goods. WE are now receiving a large supply of Seasonable Goods. April 24. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers. NEW style Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers and Cap Ribbons, for sale by CRANE & SADLER. April 24, 1846.

OREGON BOOTS.—I case just received and for sale low by S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. April 24.

COCOA NUTS.—I Fall received and for sale. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. April 24.

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 Charlestown. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to. WILLIAM CROW. Charlestown, Dec. 5, 1845.

"The Whole of Oregon or None?" WHILST some of my neighbors would propose 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 beloved blows his 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 tilting 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 son of Vulcan, here or elsewhere. And from 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. [F. P. copy.]

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

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Disorders of the 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 abounds. The public are fast learning that the speedy and permanent cure of all these distressing ailments is literally sweeping Consumption from the land; wherever it is introduced and becomes known, all others decline into insignificance. The public have been "hoax-busted" 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 for the public, know where it can be obtained, and one trial will convince all of its great efficiency in curing those distressing diseases above named, which have baffled the skill of the most learned 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 doctored with "Balaams," "Candies," and "Mixtures" of Wild Cherry, not one of which is prepared by a regular physician, though 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 prepared by DR. W. W. CORNER of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia. HENRY S. FORNEY, AGENT. Shepherdstown, April 3, 1846—50 ly.

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 country. 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 invisible-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, b'k Dombazines; B'k Alpaca, Gloves and Hosiery of every description; Swiss, Buck, Moll, Jaconet, Cambric, plaid and striped, Muslins; figured and plain Bobinet and Swiss Muslins; A beautiful assortment of Bobinet, Thread and Cambric Edgings and Insertings; Balzaines, French Berages, Lawns, Calicoes; Silk Hdks, Linen do., Ladies' Silk Points; Artificial and Bonnet Ribbons; Collars, Stocks and Scarfs; York Gambroons, Blue Drills, Nankeen, Fanny Linen Drill, Brown do., Brown Linen, Checks, Bed Ticking, Sheetting, brown and bleached Muslins, 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 Teas, Rice, &c.; A prime lot 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. W. M.

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.

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

HEWES' Bone and Nerve Linament, just received and for sale by J. G. HAYS. March 13, 1846.

The Elegant Draught Horse, JEFFERSON ROAN. WILL stand the present season, (which has commenced, and will end on the 32nd day of June next), at the stable of the subscriber, three miles North of Charlestown, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, and will be let to mares at the reduced price of \$5 the season, which may be discharged by the payment of \$4, if paid within the season; \$2 the single leap, to be paid as soon as the mare is served—if not, to be continued by the season; and \$7 to insure a mare with foal, the money to be paid when the mare is known to be with foal. Parting with the mare or not attending her regularly to the horse forfeits the insurance money. Great care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be accountable should any occur. Public days are excepted in the above stand. URIAH RUTHERFORD. April 24, 1846.

The following, among numerous other certificates, are furnished, showing the estimation in which the produce of Jefferson Roan is held: "I have a fine colt by Jefferson Roan, and all the colts I have seen of his get are promising." CHARLES YATES. "I have two colts foaled last Spring, by Uriah Rutherford's Roan horse, and they are very good ones. I also believe him to be a sure foal getter." WILLIAM MOORE. "I have a Colt sired by Jefferson Roan, which gives promise of making a fine horse." H. D. GARNHART.

Groceries, Groceries! JUST received, a superior lot N. O. Sugars, which will be sold at reduced prices, 8, 9, & 10 cents; also, a fresh lot Rio Laguyra, and St. Domingo Coffee, 6, 8, 10 & 12 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.

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, Velvet Cordes, Nankeen, Doekin and Cranville Stripes; Brown and bleached Linens, and a variety of other Pantaloon stuff; Satin, plain and fancy Silk and Marsailles Vesting of all kinds; Dress Shawls, Cotton and Linen Cambric; Gingham, Cotton and Silk Hdks, of various qualities; B'k Italian Cravats, Gentlemen's Stocks and Scarfs; A general assortment of Cap and Bonnet Ribbons; Plain and figured Swiss, Cross Bar'd Jackonets, Book and Mull Muslins; Indian and Bishop Lawn, Mousellin de Laines; Thread and Cotton Edgings, Footings, Bobbins and Laces; A fine assortment of English, French and Domestic Prints, from 61 cents per yard and upwards; A fine stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Gloves and Hosiery; Bleached and Brown Cottons at all prices; Plain and Twilled Osnaburgs and Burlaps Linens; Colored Cambrics, Checks, Bed Ticking; 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 the 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. Halltown, March 27, 1846.

"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.

New Spring Goods. JUST received at the New Store, a full and large assortment of Brown Goods, such as Brown Muslins, 3-4, 7-8, A-4 and 6-4 wide; Osnaburgs, do. do. do. Twilled Cotton Bagging, 20 and 24 inch; Wide Duck, for Pantaloon; Brown Drillings, Cotton Batts, &c. Take notice for sale low at the New Store at Walker's Cross Roads—also at the Lexington Store. F. DUNNINGTON. April 10, 1846.

FRESH PORTER and Saff Oil, for sale by April 17. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Wanted, Immediately! ANY quantity of Oats, Corn, Rye, Flour Casks, Hoop Poles, Potatoes, Lard, Rags, Feathers, Bees-wax, Beans, Wool, Soap, Eggs, Butter, Laths, &c., &c., for which the highest market price will be given by S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. April 17, 1846.

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

Fashionable Goods. I HAVE the pleasure of informing the Ladies of Charlestown and vicinity, that I am now receiving from Philadelphia a large and splendid assortment of New, Elegant, and Splendid Goods, among which are the latest style and fashions. I do not deem it necessary to enumerate at present, suffice it to say that no pains have been spared to render my Stock in style and elegance equal not only to any in the County, but to any Retail House in Baltimore, and I pledge myself to offer them as low. I want a call from every lady whether she wants to buy or not; she will at least learn what is most fashionable by giving me a call. J. J. MILLER. April 24, 1846.

For the Gentlemen. IN the room in the rear of my store I have just opened a Splendid Stock of French Cloths, Cassimere, Vestings of every description, and of the Latest Styles and most Splendid quality. Also, Paris Hats, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Stocks, Hdks, & in fact, every article a gentleman may want for comfort or fashion. I invite a call from all. J. J. MILLER. April 24, 1846.

CUTLERY.—A large stock of Penknives, Razors and Scissors, of Rogers' and other celebrated manufacturers, for sale at April 24. CHAS. G. STEWART'S.

Groceries. ON hand a complete assortment of good groceries. Also, Herring and Superior Codfish, for sale low by F. DUNNINGTON. April 10, 1846.

Hats, Hats. SIX cases of New style Black and Summer Hats.—Also any quantity of Palmated Hats. April 24. GIBSON & HARRIS.

Oil of Tannin for Leather. MONEY TO BE SAVED! The proprietors of this preparation say without any hesitation, that it is the best article in use. It will not only keep harness bright and soft, but will restore old harness that has been taken poor care of, taking off the crust, and making it perfectly soft and pliable. It adds to the wear of harness or leather at least 50 per cent. It is an article that comes cheap, and is worth its weight in silver. Sold wholesale by CONKOST & CO., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. I. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 17, 1846.

FRESH LIME.—3,000 bushels fresh burnt LIME on hand and for sale. April 24. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.



THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly, when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained other than by the blood, and it is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposed, by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It never requires any internal medicines to cleanse it, as it ALWAYS purifies itself by its own heat and motion, and throws off all the offending humors through the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the insensible perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance, steams the Hydrostatics into shrouds in wet blankets, the Homopathists dole out infinitesimal, the Allopathists bleed and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills. To give some idea of the amount of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION, we will state, that the learned Dr. Levenhock, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means, in other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we excrete five pounds of it by the insensible perspiration. This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the vitriol matter that nature demands should leave the body; and even when this is the case, the blood is so active a principle, that it determines those particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots. By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints. It is by stopping the pores, that overwheems mankind with coughs, colds and consumptions.—Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. McAlister's All-Healing Ointment, or the World's Sale has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely. It has POWER to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, and skin eruptions, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heal them. It is a REMEDY which sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions. It is a REMEDY that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach. It is a REMEDY that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines. CONSUMPTION. It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But we say once for all, that this Ointment will reach the lungs, whether the medicine that can be given internally. Thus, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the system. I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is fool'sness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly. HEAD-ACHE. The Salve has cured persons of the Head-Ache of 12 years' standing, who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place. COLD FEET. Consumption, Liver Complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling of the hair, one or the other always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet. The Salve will restore the insensible perspiration, and thus cure every case. In Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum, no remedy that has been discovered is so good. The same is true in case of Bronchitis, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal diseases, and Broken or Sore Breasts—and as for Chest diseases, such as Asthma, Pain, Oppression and the like, it is the most wonderful antidote in the world—for Liver Complaint it is equally efficacious—for Burns, it has not its equal in the world—also Excessiveness of every kind; such as Warts, Tumours, Pimples, &c.; it makes clean work of them all. SORE EYES. The inflammation and disease always lies back of the ball of the eye, in the socket. Hence, the virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of the inflammation, or it will do little good. This Salve, if rubbed on the temples, will penetrate directly into the socket. The pores will be opened, a proper perspiration will be created, and the disease will soon pass off to the surface. WORMS. There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms. It would be cruel, nay WICKED, to give internal, doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless, external one could be had. RHEUMATISM. It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases. CONSUMPTION.—People need never be troubled with them if they will use it. JAMES McALISTER & CO., 168 South street, New York. Sole proprietors of the above medicine, to whom all communications must be addressed, (post paid.) Price 25 cents and 50 cents. CAUTION. As the All-Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are written with a red iron away label. The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on the face. Now, we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment. A supply of the Ointment received and for sale by JOHN P. BROWN, Charlestown. H. S. FORNEY, Shepherdstown. J. W. & B. BOYD, Martinsburg. Oct. 3, 1845—copy 1y.