

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON

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

VOLUME 2

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, MAY 22, 1846.

NUMBER 45.

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
THE Training of the Officers attached to the 56th Regiment Virginia Militia, will commence on **Wednesday the 27th day of the present month (May)**, in Charlestown, and continue three days.
 The Regiment will parade in Charlestown, on Saturday the 30th. The line to be formed by 11 o'clock.
 The Commandants of Companies are required to hand in to the Adjutant, on the last day of the Training, the strength of their respective commands.
 The Commandants of armed companies will make a full report of the number and condition of the arms, &c., that may be in possession of their companies.
 There will be elections held on the day of the Regimental parade, to supply all vacancies now remaining in the Regiment.
 By Order of the Colonel,
JOHN W. ROWAN, Adj't.
 56th Regiment Va. Militia.
 May 15, 1846.

Charlestown "Our House."
THE undersigned tenders his warmest thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement extended to him in his business at a time when ill health and adverse fortune had sunk him into despondency. Being now restored, he means to continue his exertions with renewed energy, and is about to have his establishment supplied with the best quality of articles in his line. He has now on hand,
Pickled Oysters, Spiced do., Scotch Herring, Best Baltimore and Philadelphia Ale, Scotch Ale, Brown Stout, Newark Cider, Small Beer and Cakes;
Best Segars, and Prime Chewing Tobacco.
 His room is on the corner, adjoining E. M. Aisquith's former store room, where he will be happy to accommodate visitors at all reasonable hours.
GEO. B. MONROE.
 Charlestown, May 1, 1846.

New Apothecary and Drug Store.
Mr. A. M. CRIDLER respectfully informs the public that he has commenced business at the stand he formerly occupied as agent for another, where he will keep a good assortment of Mineral, Patent and Thompsonian Medicines, Trusses, Cupping Instruments, Spring Lancets, Gum Lancets, Plasters and Ointments, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Fruits, and Confectionery.
 Mr. Cridler, having commenced business with the only hope of obtaining an honorable living, will endeavor to be worthy of public patronage. Prescriptions will be promptly attended to, genuine articles furnished, and with every effort to please, he asks the cheering, a friendly aid.
Harpers-Ferry, May 1, 1846.

House Building.
THE undersigned has taken up his residence in Charlestown, (near the Presbyterian Church), and is fully prepared to execute every description of work, belonging to the Stone and Brick laying business. He will contract for building, in any part of the county, upon the most reasonable terms, to furnish the materials, or otherwise. From his experience in business, and the satisfaction he has heretofore given, all who are in want of any thing in his line of business are invited to give him a call.
April 24, 1846—3m. JOHN HEAFER, jr.

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, Chariottes, for 4 or 6 persons, Double Rockaways and Single Rockaways, Phaetons, Barouches, Buggies and Carriages, which I will sell very low for Cash, or on a credit of six or twelve months, to suit purchasers. These Carriages are finished in the best manner, and of the best materials. Some of them are upon the Palmer's Patent Axle, which prevents the possibility of the wheels "rattling."
 All work warranted, and repairing done at the shortest notice.
W. J. HAWKS.
 Charlestown, April 3, 1846.

ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN!
HAVING assumed the business formerly conducted under the name of T. J. W. Sullivan & J. R. White, and having just returned from the East, with a beautiful and complete assortment of
Gentlemen's Spring & Summer Wear,
 I would beg leave, respectfully, (without entering into details) to inform my friends and the public generally, that I am fully prepared to supply their wants with every thing pertaining to their use, (leaving out Boots and Shoes of course), in the most durable, neatest, richest, and Cheapest manner. Gentlemen will find it much to their advantage, I am sure, to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am satisfied that I have the ability, as well as the disposition to please, in every particular belonging to the Merchant Tailoring Business. Come and see.
T. J. W. SULLIVAN.
 Harpers-Ferry, March 27, 1846.
 N. B.—I would ask attention especially, to my very handsome, low, and well assorted stock of Ready-made Spring and Summer Clothing—a fine variety.
T. J. W. S.

Desirable Dress Goods.
THE subscribers 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 Plaid and Berzese;
 Do do Ombre d'Alaines;
 Do do Barege Robes;
 Gingham and Gingham Lawns;
 Barege Scarfs and Shawls;
 A good assortment of Mourning Goods.
April 24, CRANE & SADLER.

To the Ladies.
WE have ready for sale, Berzese, Balzarines, white and colored Robes, Lawns, Lawn Gingham, Calicoes at all prices, Kid Gloves, Lace, Lisle and Thread, Cotton and Silk Hosiery, Ribbons, Flannels, Bonnets, Barege Scarfs and Shawls, Cloths, Parasols and Sun-shades, Kinn Cambric Hdk's, barred, striped and plain Cambrics, Swiss and Book Muslins, Cap Stuffs, Green Barege, Shell side and tuck Combs, Cologne, Buttons for trimming Dresses, with a general stock of Goods of every description. We invite a call from all.
GIBSON & HARRIS.
 April 24, 1846.

Fresh Groceries.
THE subscribers have received a fresh supply of Groceries, including Rio, Java, Laguyre, Padang, African and Cuba Coffee; Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Imperial Tea; N. O. Molasses and Syrup;
 Various qualities of Sugar, and a general assortment of Groceries.
May 3, KEYES & KEARSELEY.

LAW 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.
JNO. W. KENNEDY.
 May 8, 1846.

NOTICE.
HAVING purchased the entire interest of Mr. James McDaniel in the concern of J. McDaniel & Co., together with the benches, jaets, 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.

Attention, Artillery!
THE "thin speak of war" that is enable 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 Market-uniform, with arms and equipments in complete order, with 26 rounds of Blank Cartridge. I shall expect all to be bright and shining for inspection.
J. W. ROWAN, Capt.
 May 15, 1846.

To Country Dealers.
I HAVE just fitted up, in the best manner, my establishment in Charlestown, for the manufacture of **CANZES**, and will furnish Country Dealers on the most favorable terms. I will warrant all articles manufactured by me, to be equal, in every particular, to that of the best City establishments. Orders of any size will be filled at the shortest notice, and on terms that cannot fail to be advantageous to Dealers in this section of Virginia.
JOHN F. BLESSING.
 May 15, 1846.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. 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.

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 style. 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 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 terms, 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. Any Tailor will make a Job and find the cloth for one dollar, who can be found at No. 2 Miller's Row, to do the same.
KINNINGHAM & MILLER.
 April 3, 1846.
 N. B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for work.
K & H.

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

Brick for Sale.
ONE hundred thousand good brick for sale.
May 1, 1846. WM. S. LOCK.

Bonnets, Ribbons, &c.
HANDSOME Florence Braid Bonnets; do do Rutland Braid do do English Damask do do No. 1 Italian do do Misses Bonnets, a good assortment; Ribbons, Artificial, &c., for sale by
May 1, 1846. WM. S. LOCK.

Swain's Panacea.
A FRESH supply of this truly valuable Medicine is received and for sale at the Drug Store of
JOSEPH G. HAYS.
 Harpers-Ferry, May 1, 1846.

Notice.
HAVING purchased the entire interest of Mr. James McDaniel in the concern of J. McDaniel & Co., together with the benches, jaets, 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 guarantee 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. E. WILSON.
 South Bolivar, April 17, 1846—6t.

Remember the White House.
GOLD Pens and Silver Pencils, for sale by
A. M. CRIDLER.
 Harpers-Ferry, May 8, 1846.

For Hire or Sale.
A NEGRO WOMAN for hire or sale, without an 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 stocks of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.,
 that it 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 Cloths, &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.

Iron! Iron!
I HAVE now on hand a large assortment of Bar and Plug Iron, Hinge-shoe Bars, small round and square Bars, Band and Scollip Iron, Nail Rods, &c. Also,
CASTINGS—Such as Wagon Boxes, Mould Boards, Pots, Kettles, Ovens, Skillets, Mortars, Griddles, Sauce Pans, Tea Kettles, Extra Oven and Skillet Lids assorted sizes. All of which I will sell low on a short credit, or give great bargains for the cash.
THOS. RAWLINS.
 May 15, 1846.

Something New!
THE subscribers have just received some new style Lawns, Lawn Robes, Gingham, and Fringed Bonnet Ribbons, which they can afford to sell for much less than goods of the same kind bought earlier in the season.
CRANE & SADLER.
 May 15.

Domestic Goods.
BROWN and Bleached Cotton, Twilled Ornamental Burgs, plain do., Burlaps, Plain Cotton, Heavy Twilled Cotton Stripes.
May 15. MILLER & TATE.

Groceries.
A GENERAL and well selected stock of Family Groceries, which we are determined to sell as low as they can be had in the country.
May 15. MILLER & TATE.

THE BACKWOODSMAN.
 It is rare that we meet with any thing more true to nature than the following little gem, descriptive of frontier life, which we copy from the Cleveland Herald.
 (Cleveland Herald.)
 In the deep wild wood a lovely man,
 And his savings his broad axe like a proud titan—
 His garb is uncomely, but his step is proud,
 And his voice, when he speaks, is firm and loud.
 The forest resides at his strong arm swings,
 And he lingers in light like the King of Kings.
 He has but a log, and his infant brood
 Tumble forth to rejoice in that solitude.
 They chase the honey bees home to his store,
 And the old tree gives up what it never bore.
 They hide in the brake, they push thro' the stream,
 And fit to and fro like the things of a dream.
 The mother is pale like the sweet moonlight,
 But they say, in her youth, no rose was so bright;
 She moves in the cabin with gentle grace,
 And the homelier things have their regular place,
 She sings as she works with a singing smile,
 And her lot of home is worth in the while.

WORLD FOR SALE.
 Who bids I—who'll buy the splendid Year!
 Here's wealth in glittering heaps of gold—
 Who bids?—But let me tell you fair,
 A BARE LOT WAS NEVER SOLD.
 Who'll buy the heavy burden of care?
 And who'll spread out in broad domain,
 A goodly landscape all may trace
 Hall—cottage—trees—field—hill and plain;
 Who'll NOT BUYER A SUKAL PLACE!
 Fame! hold the brilliant meteor high;
 How dazzling every glided name!
 Ye millions, now's the time to buy!
 How much for fame? How much for fame?
 How low it tumbles!—Would you stand
 On high Olympus, far renowned—
 Now purchase and a world command!
 And be with a world's crown crowned!

By Express.
JUST received from Philadelphia by Express, a few pieces Berzese. The style is new, and came out in the last steamer.
May 15. J. J. MILLER.

RAG CARPETING—Home-made and Superior—sold low by
May 15. J. J. MILLER.

COMPOUND Labeila Pills, prepared by Aaron Comfort, Philadelphia, and for sale by
May 15. A. M. CRIDLER.

PRESERVED GINGER—for sale by
May 15. J. H. BEARD.

CANISTER and Keg Powder—for sale by
May 15. J. H. BEARD.

SANDS and Cooke's Sarsaparilla—for sale by
May 15. J. H. BEARD.

SWAIN'S Panacea—for sale by
May 15. J. H. BEARD.

MASON'S and Dunlap's celebrated Blacking—for sale by
May 15. J. H. BEARD.

HARRISON'S Columbian Ink—black, scarlet, red, and blue—all to be had at A. M. CRIDLER'S Drug Store,
 Harpers-Ferry, May 8, 1846.

General Intelligence.
THE CAMP.—Two of the New Orleans papers (the Tropic and Bulletin) publish an engraving of the position of Gen. Taylor's camp. The Tropic says it extends about four miles along the river bank—two miles above and two below Matamoros. The engraving, to erect it required twenty-three hundred men for thirty days.
 It is made of sand, and covered over with twigs, woven together like basket work, surrounded by a very wide and deep ditch. The walls of the magazine, in the interior of the fortification, are formed of pork barrels filled with sand, seven tiers thick, four tiers high, covered over with timber, on which sand is piled ten or twelve feet.
 Twelve heavy pieces of ordnance are so placed as to command the town of Matamoros. Five hundred men could defend the fortification against any force the Mexicans could bring against it at present.

BOLD RASCALITY.—Among the many injurious expedients resorted to by rogues in New York, we have recently read one which bears all the pain from all, to the effect that a lady of fortune purchasing a barrel of wine, lately in Broadway, while in the act of handing two fifty dollar bills in payment to one of the clerks, received a blow in the face from a well dressed person just entered, who exclaimed at the same time, "I forbade you buying a show!" and snatching the two bills from her hand, walked with a very majestic air out of the store. The lady fainted, and after she recovered, the proprietor of the establishment, while endeavoring to console her, expressed his regret at the very extraordinary conduct of her husband. She exclaimed, with the utmost surprise and horror depicted upon her countenance, "that it is not my husband, I never saw the person before in my life." The clerks immediately started in pursuit of the villain, which proved fruitless, and the bold rogue decamped with his booty.

THE POOR OF EUROPE.—Mr. Walsh says that half at least of the peasantry of Europe would, if they could, remove to the United States, and he adds—"Such is the destitution, even in France, that multitudes seek the means of getting to Algeria as colonists, although they have to expect every kind and measure of suffering on their arrival. The politicians who imagine, with Mr. Guizot, that American republicanism can be limited—that monarchy is practicable in North America—overlook the nature of all modern emigration, and of the social order into which it is necessarily cast. Those are essentially democratic. In the Canadas—always subject to a distant monarchical rule—ideas, spirit, habits, institutions are universally republican. The people would not understand how to form a monarchy; all the materials are wanting. In case of independence, theirs would be a natural, easy, immediate transition, like our own, when we separated from the mother country."

GUANO AND GRASS.—A gentleman who resides in the county, says the Phila. Inquirer, and cultivates an elegant farm, informs us that he has recently tried some experiments with guano upon grass, and with astonishing success. The growth has been most luxuriant, and he thinks that five dollars worth of guano to the acre, judiciously distributed, would double the crop in quantity. Great pains should be taken, however, to obtain guano of the proper kind, and also to distribute it in the proper way—for much of the guano now sold, is weak and inferior; while the injudicious use of the best article, is calculated to do more harm than good.

EMIGRATION.—We learn from the Boonsboro' (Md.) Odd Fellow, that about one hundred men, women and children left the neighborhood of that place, this spring, for the west.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.—It is stated that the Lords of the Admiralty are determined to put an end to the practice of flogging in the Navy, except in extreme cases of misconduct; and that any officer having recourse to that mode of punishment, either frequently or on insufficient grounds, will be considered unfit to command, and be relieved as quickly as possible.

ELOQUENT SERMON.—The Rev. C. B. Parsons, of Louisville, Ky., preached last evening in the Charles-street Methodist E. Church. The sermon, which was truly an eloquent one, was listened to by a crowded congregation. It will be remembered that this gentleman was, some years ago, connected with the stage, and played a number of successful engagements, at the Front-st. Theatre, in this city. He is highly esteemed now as a sincere christian and eloquent divine.—*Balt. Clipper.*

THEFT IN THE U. S. SENATE.—A friend of one of the Senators from the west, being introduced on the floor the other day, had the misfortune to lose his gloves, while near the British Minister and his General Scout. "Strange that you have lost them here," said the Senator. "Not at all," said his friend, "for I suspect them too old codgers there," pointing to Gen. Scott and Mr. Packenham, "took them out of my hat as they passed."

NEW ARTICLE OF EXPORT.—In the cargo of the ship Liverpool, which cleared recently at New Orleans for Liverpool, there were three bales of raw silk. It was sent for export from Ohio, where the quantities of it are now annually raised and manufactured. The whole valley of the Ohio is well adapted to the production of silk, and much attention is already given to its culture in western Virginia, and in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. The price of cocoons and of raw silk is regularly quoted in the Louisville Price Current.

THE MAMMOTH HORSE.—The celebrated American Horse Columbus is being exhibited at New Haven, Ct. He is said to be the largest horse in the world, presents a symmetry in form and proportions, seldom to be met with, and weighs over 3000 pounds. It is said he will trot a mile in four minutes with ease.

LIBERATION OF SLAVES.—We learn, says the Pittsburg Chronicle, that thirty-three negro slaves from the Eastern part of Virginia, recently liberated at the death of their master, arrived in town a few days ago, and were to have proceeded yesterday on board the Dominion to Ohio, their new destination. We learn likewise, that their liberator purchased for them a farm in Ohio, to which they are going.

Mr. BERTON.—A Washington writer says, among other things, the following of the Senator from Missouri:
 "Amidst all his labors, which are Herculean, he has superintended the education of his children, all of whom, except the two youngest, are proficient in seven languages."

REMAINS OF REV. CHARLES T. TORREY.—The friends of Mr. Torrey, anticipating his death, have selected the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, of Cambridgeport, Mass., to preach the sermon at the funeral, which was to take place in one of the churches in Boston, immediately after the arrival of the body. The remains will then be carried to Mount Auburn where a lot is to be purchased and a monument erected to the memory of the deceased.

EDUCATION.—The following table, showing the average number of white persons over twenty years of age, who cannot read and write, possesses interest for the friends of education:

Maine,	8,241	S. Carolina,	20,815
N. Hampshire,	842	Georgia,	80,717
Massachusetts,	4,448	Alabama,	23,592
Rhode Island,	1,014	Mississippi,	5,880
Connecticut,	525	Louisiana,	4,831
Vermont,	2,280	Tennessee,	58,881
New York,	44,452	Kentucky,	40,018
New Jersey,	6,385	Ohio,	35,394
Pennsylvania,	33,940	Indiana,	38,100
Delaware,	4,892	Illinois,	27,202
Maryland,	11,818	Missouri,	18,427
Virginia,	68,787	Arkansas,	5,693
North Carolina,	56,603	Michigan,	2,173

A NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Washington Union, in alluding to the next presidency, says—
 "We advocate the nomination of a President by the people, assembled through their delegates in Convention. Give up a Convention, and we are thrown upon Congress for the selection of a President. We have had enough of such Congressional selection. The Democratic party holds it in abhorrence and looks with one accord at the unbeneficial sufferings of a Convention as the sole safe remaining mode of selection, so long as the Federal Constitution remains as it is."

THE LION AND THE LAMB.—A curious spectacle was exhibited a few days since in a shop in North Main street, Providence, occupied by Mr. Ames, a celebrated shoe manufacturer of that place. The sight was that of a cat with her four kittens, and a young rat all dwelling together in perfect harmony, having been such "strange bed fellows" for four days. The cat had found the rat and brought it to her kittens, and nursed it in the same manner, and with the same apparent fond affection as her kittens; the little rat, which was not old enough to have its eyes open, struggling for and obtaining a teat, and sucking as heartily as any other member of this young family.

PATENT POWER LOOMS.—The Lowell Company have substituted new patent power-looms for weaving carpets throughout their entire works. By this change about 20 girls are given employment, and 60 men turned out.

ST. LOUIS—AMBIENT RELIC.—The excavations going on, says the Reporter, near the corner of Market street and the Levee, have brought to light the remains of an ancient Elm, which tree has been of immense dimensions. This tree no doubt was in grandeur over the encampment of the pioneer, Laeade, as it was near this spot that the first tent of the party which founded St. Louis was pitched.
 It is said that the present site of St. Louis was not the choice of Laeade, but that he remained in it after an occasional encampment at the request of the females of the party, who were attracted by the beauty of shade trees; the point selected by Laeade, near Rock Creek, being covered with shrubby merely.

So it may be appropriately remarked that the city of St. Louis owes its locality to the influence of woman.

INFERNITY REWARDED.—A young lady in Philadelphia was insulted in the street, by a starchy old dandy, who insisted upon carrying her fan. She endeavored to rid herself of him, when his impertinence becoming unbearable, she hit him a gentle tap on the nose with her fan, which levelled him with the side-walk. The fan was a grizzard.

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

A GAMBLER'S CLOSE OF LIFE.—The Church of England Quarterly Review points a moral deduced from the life of a notorious gambler known in England as "Riley of Bath," to all persons who are or may be induced to engage in this unlawful and dishonorable profession. Riley was both accomplished and gifted, and he for a time lived a life of the most gorgeous luxury and extravagance. He was the company of sovereigns; he squandered money with a profusion amounting to insanity, and won it by a good fortune that seemed connected with the supernatural. He ran a brief course of dazzling splendor; he lived in palaces, continued to play, became unlucky, and found fortune, wealth, and friends desert him. At length the once possessor of millions was seen wandering through the streets of London, naked, famished and penniless; and finally, he who had teased emperors and fared sumptuously every day, died of absolute starvation in one of the miserable alleys of the great metropolis.

YANKEE DOODLE IN AUSTRIA.—We clip the following paragraph from a letter in the New York Herald, dated Vienna, Feb. 6, 1846:
 "Vioux Temps has been performing for some time in the Imperial Opera House, and his popularity in a city where music of every kind is so closely criticised, must be highly flattering to him. He is decidedly a great favorite and is always warmly received. A few evenings ago I was present at one of his performances, and witnessed an occurrence well calculated to excite the enthusiasm of an American heart. Vioux Temps had finished a series of his pieces with the Carnival of Venice—he was called out again, when he struck up Yankee Doodle with variations. This set the whole audience into a perfect uproar. 'American!' cried out one of the Austrians; 'Bravo! a hundred others; and you may well imagine that we Americans, three or four in number, found it rather difficult to sit still during this enthusiastic expression of feeling for our beloved country. At the close of the piece the applause was unbounded. Vioux Temps was called out three times before the curtain fell, and twice afterwards and greeted him with rounds of applause while nearly all the ladies in the house were clapping their hands to the best of their abilities.—There is one box in this house known as the English box. I cast my eyes towards it, and found its occupants silent observers of the scene, probably reflecting on Bunker Hill, Lexington, &c."

OUR MEXICAN DIFFICULTIES.

We give to our readers to-day many items of interest from the seat of war. The news from Gen. Taylor is looked for with great interest. An attack, it is apprehended, will be made upon him on his return from Point Isabel to the Camp opposite Matamoros, and as the Mexican force is greatly superior, danger may yet overtake him.

700 MEXICANS KILLED!

A General Blockade of the Mexican Ports Ordered! "We have met the Enemy and they are ours." After a painful struggle of several days, news has reached us of a blow being struck by the Americans. The prowess of our soldiers has made the perfidious Mexicans bite the dust. The serpent of the Mexican arms now writhes in death agony in the beak of the American Eagle. Victory perches upon our banner! Honor to General Ringgold of the 3rd artillery, and his brave companions for their defence of the American Camp. Cheers, nine times nine, for our country and its free institutions!

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. NEW ORLEANS, May 11th, 1846. GENTLEMEN—The city has been in a continued state of excitement for several days, caused first by the great anxiety to hear from Gen. Taylor's army, and then caused by the news enclosed.—Although it caused great joy here, and the thousands of volunteers that thronged our streets, it is with their silent and unexpressed expectation is not satisfied, and fear for the future clouds the reflecting mind. Gen. Taylor, ere this, has probably engaged the whole force of the Mexican army, and on terms unequal in force and knowledge of the country—until the result of the engagement is known, all will be anxiety.

The brave Major Ringgold, the favorite of your city, has covered himself with glory, as well as his brave companions in arms. Seventeen thousand volunteers will be in Mexico before two months. I do not know that you have been informed that the fortifications were left in command of Major Ringgold, and that it was his artillery that opened on Matamoros. Truly yours, S. S. F.

From the New Orleans Picayune, May 11. Important from the Rio Grande.—General Taylor at Point Isabel—Attack on his Camp—Repulse of the Mexicans and Destruction of Matamoros. The steamer New York, Captain Windle, arrived in port on Sunday evening, having left Brazos Santiago the afternoon of Wednesday, the 6th inst. Her news is important, and of the most gratifying description. Our last previous accounts came down to Wednesday, the 29th ult. Capt. Walker, of the Texan Rangers, having come into Point Isabel on the evening of the 28th ult., from his desperate encounter with the Mexicans, had volunteered to carry despatches, to Gen. Taylor. We now learn by the New York that a desperate attempt—so desperate as to be thought fool hardy—fully succeeded.

General Taylor learned from him the critical situation in which Point Isabel was placed, and the imminent danger of its being carried by an overpowering force of the Mexicans. He promptly determined upon a movement which should protect Point Isabel, and re-establish his communication with his supplies. Accordingly the evening of Friday, the 1st instant, he left his camp, opposite Matamoros, with the main body of his forces, determined to cut his way through, leaving behind him for the defence of the works opposite Matamoros between 700 and 800 troops.

This movement of Gen. Taylor upon Point Isabel was effected without encountering a single Mexican. In place of molesting him they concentrated their troops about the camp which he had just left. On the morning of the 3d Gen. Taylor despatched Capt. Walker back to the Camp for intelligence. The gallant Ranger executed his commission with success, returning to Point Isabel on the 5th. He reported that the Mexicans, taking advantage of the supposed weakness of the camp, commenced an attack upon it in front on the morning of Sunday, the 3d, with all their batteries from the opposite side of the river, and simultaneously with a detachment of their forces on this side the Rio Grande, in the rear. The Americans hotly returned the fire. The attack in the rear was immediately repulsed, and in less than thirty minutes the Mexican batteries were silenced, and the city of Matamoros was left in our hands.

The loss to the Mexicans in the action is variously set down. While no account makes it less than 200, the latest report in regard to it, and which we find in the Galveston News, carries it as high as 700. The Americans lost but a single man, it is said, who was killed by a shell.—None were wounded—so admirable was the state of the works before Gen. Taylor left them.—The town of Matamoros is a complete ruin; there are scarcely houses enough left standing to serve as hospitals for the wounded.

This attack, however, is considered but the opening of the campaign. Cannonading was distinctly heard at times, down to the hour of the departure of the New York. General Taylor set forth on the 6th inst., to return to his camp with ample supplies. The Galveston News states that when he left Point Isabel, there was not the slightest doubt entertained that he would have to cut his way through vastly superior numbers of the enemy, who were known to be posted in large forces among the almost impassable thickets of chaparral on Point Isabel, on the determination to cut him off, if possible, in his attempt to regain his other forces.

The number of Mexicans is entirely vague and uncertain, though all the statements agree in estimating them at not less than ten thousand, while many accounts put their numbers at 15 to 20 thousand. All accounts agree also in stating that the Mexican forces were rapidly flocking in from all quarters. How many crossed the river could not be told, though the News thinks it would be reasonable to presume that a large part of their forces would be brought into requisition to dispute the march of Gen. Taylor.

While Gen. Taylor was at Point Isabel he despatched a schooner to Vera Cruz, with intelligence of the proceedings upon the Rio Grande. We presume that Gen. Taylor will at once formally blockade every Mexican port on the Gulf.

This achievement is eminently a glorious one, and though it may be followed by reverses, nothing can detract from the high military merit of so gallant an exploit. The insulted honor of our flag has been vindicated by the prowess of our arms, as exemplified in the skill and valor of inferior numbers, and a signal victory over a well practised and well boated soldiery withal.

As this has been the battle ground, of the recent terrible conflict, the following description of the city in its better days, may be of interest. Matamoros is an old Spanish city, containing about 7000 inhabitants, and is beautifully situated on the southern bank of the Rio Grande, within its folds, so that its front and rear are both on the river. Seen from the American side, it has the appearance of being an American city. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and appear to be lined with many varieties of shade trees, which give the town an air of coolness and render its appearance very inviting.—Many of the buildings are built of brick, and in the modern style of architecture. The Cathedral, market, and buildings occupied by the military, are among the finest. The dwellings of the poorer classes are constructed with cane, brush, mud, and the like materials, and are essentially Mexican.

The town formerly contained double its present number of inhabitants, and was a place of some importance. This rapid decline is owing to their internal commotions and the growing indolence of the people. The citizens are all under the rule of the military, and are obliged to provide for them. The military is supreme, and the orders of their General (Meji), are law.

GEN. SCOTT GOING TO TEXAS.—General Scott has been appointed to the command of the army of occupation in Texas, with orders to proceed immediately to the scene of war. The army is consist of thirty thousand men, that number to be at once ordered to join the American forces now under Gen. Taylor; the whole being subject to the command of Gen. Scott. General Worth left Washington on Monday, en route to Point Isabel, and expected to arrive at New Orleans on Saturday, 16th inst.

GEN. WORTH.—The Charleston Mercury of the 14th inst. says:—"General Worth has passed through the city yesterday on his way to rejoin the army. We understand he has private information somewhat later than we have received, assuring him that Captain Thornton and Lieut. Mason had cut their way through the Mexicans and reached the camp in safety. They were reported among the missing, and fears were entertained that they had been killed or taken."

Col. Cross.—The Upper Marlboro' (Md.) Gazette, in announcing the fate of this gallant officer, says:—"Every man who knew the deceased loved and respected him. His high-minded and gentlemanly deportment, and his brave and liberal spirit, endeared him to a large circle of acquaintance. Col. Cross was a native of Prince George's county. He commenced life in humble circumstances, but by great industry and application, had amassed a large fortune, and won his way to a high post in the army. Col. Cross served many years under Gen. Jackson, and was highly esteemed by that distinguished man for his indomitable courage and bravery. May he rest in peace! And may his friends be consoled by the reflection that he left a name pure and unblemished."

Grand Revolutionary Movement in the South!—Glorious News from Yucatan!—By a vessel at New York, which sailed from Havana on the 1st instant, the New York Sun has private letters from intelligent correspondents in Merida, Yucatan, to the close of March, with private advices from other parts of Southern Mexico to the middle of April, conveying the gratifying intelligence that the people of Southern Mexico, in imitation of the patriotic example of Yucatan, were concentrating their efforts, in unison with the Congress of Yucatan, then in session, for a grand revolutionary movement against the military despots of the country. The Congress of Yucatan had refused to entertain any propositions from Paredes, and a court, which he had sent to Merida, to request only three hundred troops, narrowly escaped with his life. We translate a few of the principal political views of our Mexican correspondents, remarking that we place confidence in them.

"Having nothing to hope from Paredes but a monarchy in its worst shape, or a central power usurping the independence of the Departments and of the people, we again unfurl the banner of liberty, inscribing upon its folds—no compromise with the chieftains of Monarchy." History bears witness to our struggles for liberty. We have perilled our lives in its defence, as have our brethren of Texas and of the other gallant States of the great Northern Union. Men of America, brethren of the holy ties of human liberty, we shall rise in a few days in these Southern Departments, hoping to rescue our beautiful Mexico from the hands of Europe's minions. Brethren of the North! We respect you for your noble example of self-government, which shines upon the nations. In return we ask your sympathy. You have our confidence—give us yours. We know not that we can have intelligent co-operation in Merida if the central Junta, invited by another power, should war against you for receiving and protecting our sister Texas, you shall find us prepared to greet you in the Halls of the Montezumas."

CLIMATE OF MATAMOROS.—The Washington Union of Saturday says:—"We are informed by an intelligent physician, who was a native of this city, but who resided for several years to the west of the Rio Grande, who married a Mexican lady, who was a United States consul, practised physician to several years in the vicinity of Matamoros, and is intimately acquainted with the climate, as well as the habits of the Mexicans, that although at a certain season of the year it is unhealthy at Matamoros and on the immediate borders of the river, yet that several miles from it the ague and fever is unknown. The climate for several miles beyond, away off to the west, is remarkably healthy, and no humbug as to yellow fever, sickness, &c., ought to prevent the troops of the United States from visiting this interesting region of the earth."

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The Steam Schooner Florida, Captain Cliff, arrived at New Orleans on the evening of the 13th inst., from Brazos Santiago, whence she sailed on the 5th inst. We give below, says the New Orleans Picayune, a minute account of the surprise and action, of the accuracy of which we have no doubt. It will be read with interest.

Correspondence of the Picayune. POINT ISABEL, May 6, 1846. Gentlemen.—When the express came in this morning, I hurriedly pencilled down the gratifying intelligence which it brought us, expecting the boat would leave in a few minutes. It now only waits for General Taylor's official despatch, which is being prepared for Washington. Having heard the official report from Major Brown read, and having a further particulars accordingly, I will give you further particulars accordingly.

On the morning of the 3d, at reveille, the Mexicans opened their batteries upon the work, throwing balls and shells without intermission until sunset, finishing with half a dozen extra ones at tattoo for a lullaby. At reveille, on the 4th, they opened again, sending a few shots and shells, which compliment was repeated at noon. Our artillery silenced the fort opposite ours in half an hour after the firing commenced on the 4th, and knocked three embrasures into one. This caused them to stop firing there for a considerable time, to repair damages. Our artillery also dismounted several of their guns, and from appearances must have killed many men.—On our part, but one sergeant, of the 7th Infantry was killed—being shot in the head with a 3 lb. ball. He was carried to the hospital, when, strange to say, a shell fell and blew the remainder of his head off.

Some twenty men were standing around the hospital when the shell burst; several were knocked down, but none were killed. One soldier was slightly wounded by a piece of shell, and many have made narrow escapes. We only kept up our fire for about two hours—saving our ammunition whilst there was being thrown away. From their having thrown from 1600 to 3000 shots and shells, and killing but one of our men and wounding another, you may judge they are none of the best artillerymen, and that we have good defences. Their shot rendered a good many of our tents unserviceable, but all our men are in good spirits and anxious to close quarters. Our picket guard is now firing a party of Mexican soldiers, about a mile below the fort. The chapparal between this and the fort is like a beehive, so full it is with Mexicans. It is thought they will make an assault on the rear of the fort, and try and repel the march of the troops from this place returning. General T. leaves as soon as a reinforcement arrives here, which will enable the force to be defended without the force which he brought down from above. He gives us every reason to encourage those enrolling or who may desire to enroll themselves, to believe that he will lead them at once into active service—it is his firm intention to carry the war into Africa."

IN haste, yours, S. S. F. LATER FROM MEXICO.—Proclamation of Paredes.—By an arrival at New York on Monday evening, direct from Havana, we have Vera Cruz dates to the 1st inst. Paredes issued a proclamation on the 23d of April, announcing the position of the United States Army on the Rio Grande, in which he expresses his determination to defend his country against attack. War, he asserts, had commenced, but he would not declare war against the United States, as the American Congress, and not the President, had the power to adjust the question in dispute. Santa Anna was still remaining quiet in Havana, engaged in his characteristic occupations. There is nothing said of further revolutionary movements in Mexico.

VERA CRUZ PROBABLY BOMBARDED.—The steamer Mississippi, with the news of the commencement of hostilities between this and the Mexican Government, sailed from Pensacola on the 4th ult. with the news. She probably arrived at Vera Cruz on Saturday last. Eric St. John writes, not that the "Yankee Commodore" has opened his battery on St. Juan d'Ulloa. A Requisition for more Troops. GEN. SCOTT AND THE ARMY.—A letter from Washington, dated on the 17th inst., says:—"I learn this evening, that Gen. Scott before probably take his departure for the South before Wednesday, and perhaps not then. There is no doubt, however, that he will take command of the army, as it appears to be understood that hostilities will not be confined to the Rio Grande, but that "the war will be carried into" Mexico. The South and South west, it is stated by members of Congress from that section of the country, will not be gratified at the appointment of General Scott, but it would seem to be proper that the General-in-chief of the army should take the command in person of so large a force as it is proposed to take into the field.

"I understand, from a responsible quarter, that requisitions have been made upon all States and Territories to furnish their quota of the 50,000 volunteers, in proportion to their population. New York is called on for eight regiments; Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee and Virginia, six; Maryland, two; the District of Columbia, one battalion; and the other States and Territories in the same ratio. They will not all be immediately called into active service, but are required to hold themselves in readiness for the shortest notice. It is proposed to concentrate the entire force of the regular army, including the increase provided by the recent act, on the Rio Grande, or in Mexico, leaving the manning and defence of the fortifications entirely to the volunteers, from whom a sufficient number will be detached for that purpose."

THE MEXICAN WAR.—Now that hostilities have commenced, National honor demands that a substantial and decisive line should be made upon the richest and most populous districts of Mexico. Let the American character display itself. Let it be shown, that while we are ever anxious to be at peace, we are not afraid of war, come from what quarter it may. Let our deeds proclaim, that the patriotic fire of Liberty, which lighted on to victory the heroes of the Revolution, still burns with unchanged brightness in the bosoms of their sons. Let the war be carried on with the utmost vigor. To borrow the language of the New Orleans Picayune—"A tiny, Lilliputian affair will but tarnish the arms of the Republic; it may be necessary that "an American General should dictate the terms of peace in the City of Mexico."—Richmond Enquirer.

GEN. WORTH.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 1st inst., in an article speaking of this gallant officer, says:—"Gen. Worth, led the advance of the army across from Corpus Christi to Matamoros, and hoisted with his own hand the American flag upon the banks of the Rio Grande, within 350 yards of the Mexican batteries. It was the flag of his own regiment—the 8th Infantry—which he had brought with him from Florida, and was the first American ensign hoisted by the army west of the Nueces, and strange to say, it is the only one with the army, on the banks of the Rio Grande del Norte."

GEN. WOOL.—The Troy Budget says:—"General Wool, of this city, has received orders from the Government to repair immediately to Washington. The Government is making every preparation to prosecute the war with vigor, so as to bring it to a speedy termination."

Spirit of Jefferson.



Mexico and the United States. The past week has been one of deep anxiety and painful suspense. If the military movements in the South-west have been prompt, we entertain no doubt that they have been effectual; delay may endanger our gallant army and its noble commander, though ultimate success and victory cannot be doubted. For years past a consciousness of our strength has induced us to submit to insolence and plunder from Mexico. They have now gone one step too far. Peace must be made upon such terms as we shall dictate. The province of Yucatan must be our own master-key to the Gulf stream, while California shall aid in indemnifying us for past claims as well as the present expenses. Our citizens should unite in supporting the Government and its officers. Churlish speculators, visionary fanatics and splenetic disappointed politicians, must be excused for their ebullitions, which on a patriotic people fall harmlessly.

The Spirit of the People. We learn from the Washington Union that the President and his Cabinet are now actively engaged in organizing his military forces under the recent act of Congress. He is in constant communication with his Secretaries, and in frequent consultation, night and day, with his Cabinet.—Arrangements are making which will be announced in due season; and we entertain little doubt that they will be found satisfactory to the country. The plan of the campaign will develop itself.—The country is rousing up. "Westward, Ho!" is becoming the rallying sign. The newspapers are coming to us charged with the rising excitement of the people. Meetings are called—meetings are held—companies are organizing—military equipments are preparing. In twenty days after the fiery torch is passed through the land, we shall have the 50,000 volunteers offering to take the field. Those who live near the scene of action will probably be first called out; but the more distant volunteers will be held in reserve, to bide their time, if they are wanting. We understand that offers are pouring in upon the President, from almost every quarter of the country, without distinction of party, sect or standing in society. This is a glorious spectacle. What patriot does not feel animated by it, and feel proud of his country? It makes us strong and invincible at home—strong and respected abroad. It is impossible but that this ardent and enthusiastic exhibition of a free people will carry a moral force with it which will contribute not only to raise our character in the eyes of foreign nations, but to preserve the peace. Will the London Times, asks the Union, any longer ask where are we to obtain men to carry on a war with Mexico? We trust that the nation will unite and present an unbroken front against Mexico.

Volunteers—Further Requisitions. The news from Washington seems to indicate that the Government will abandon its first determination of receiving no volunteers North of Georgia, but will make a requisition upon all the States for their proportion. Virginia, we are sure, will not be in the back ground, if her aid be needed, or her professed services accepted. Already several Companies from this State have tendered their services, and among them, we are gratified to name the "Charlestown Artillery," under the command of Capt. J. W. ROWAN. In addition to the main body of his Company, we have not learned how many others have enrolled themselves, but have no doubt that a full Company can soon be obtained. Capt. R. deserves commendation for the promptness with which he has acted, and if his services be accepted, we guaranty that he will bravely stand by the flag of his country, in sunshine or storm.

The Army of Occupation. As all that is connected with this part of our regular army is matter of great interest at this moment, we give from official sources a return of its actual strength:—

ARMY OF OCCUPATION UNDER GEN. TAYLOR. Table with columns: Number of Companies, Officers, Privates, Total. Rows include: 1st Artillery, 2d do, 3d do, 4th do, 5th do, 6th do, 7th do, 8th do, 9th do, 10th do, 11th do, 12th do, 13th do, 14th do, 15th do, 16th do, 17th do, 18th do, 19th do, 20th do, 21st do, 22nd do, 23rd do, 24th do, 25th do, 26th do, 27th do, 28th do, 29th do, 30th do, 31st do, 32nd do, 33rd do, 34th do, 35th do, 36th do, 37th do, 38th do, 39th do, 40th do, 41st do, 42nd do, 43rd do, 44th do, 45th do, 46th do, 47th do, 48th do, 49th do, 50th do, Grand Total, Sick and absent, Effective force.

This 2965 comprises the whole force of General Taylor, and out of it he has left a small command at Corpus Christi and another at Point Isabel. He has lost by desertion, captured and killed, 290 more; so that the whole command by the works in front of Matamoros cannot exceed 3,400. The whole army of the United States consists as follows:—

Table with columns: Staff, Pay Department and General Officer, 2 regiments Dragoons, 4 do Artillery, 8 do Infantry, Recruits unattached, West Point, Total. Rows include: Staff, Pay Department and General Officer (558), 2 regiments Dragoons (1204), 4 do Artillery (2538), 8 do Infantry (8891), Recruits unattached (327), West Point (100), Total (5349).

Almost one half of the whole force was, therefore, in Texas. The remainder is disposed of as follows:— Eastern division under Gen. Wool 135 1465 1600 Western " " " Gaines 153 1723 1936 4th military " " Brady 88 256 322 Aggregate three divisions 778 This force of 3,798 men is stretched over 4000 miles of frontier. Gen. Brady's command is in Michigan; that of Gen. Gaines stretches from Wisconsin down the Mississippi and along the Gulf to Florida; that of Wool from Niagara down the St. Lawrence to Maine, and along the Atlantic coast to Florida.

IMPORTANT OFFER.—We understand, says the Pennsylvania, from good authority, that one of the chiefs of the Creek nation, now at Washington, has offered to the President the services of two thousand picked warriors, should they be required in the conflict with Mexico.

The Del Norte the True Boundary of Texas.

Del Norte doubts having been expressed whether our Army were on American ground or not, indeed, some newspapers (of that class that always finds our own country in the wrong) having positively averred that Gen. Taylor is on Mexican soil, and that we are the invaders, we think the following article from the Union, will put the matter to rest.—

By the organic law of 1836, the republic of Texas fixed her boundary at the Rio del Norte, and with this boundary her independence was recognized by the United States, and by England, France, and Holland. After the battle of San Jacinto, the Mexicans retired beyond the Del Norte, and have never re-occupied the country between that river and the Nueces. It was organized into a county of Texas, running from the Nueces to the Del Norte, and has been constantly represented in the Congress of Texas, in their Convention, and now in the Congress of the United States. A part of delivery west of the Nueces was authorized by a law of our Congress, unanimously passed in December last, and our revenue laws are now in full operation there. The lower Del Norte was always the boundary of ancient Texas, as a part of Louisiana ceded to us by the treaty of 1803. Such has been the opinion of our statesmen and Presidents, ever since 1803. Mr. Jefferson distinctly announced in repeated communications, and especially on the 8th of July, 1804, his fixed opposition to the "relinquishment of any territory whatever eastward of the Rio Bravo."

Mr. Madison, in his letter of the 31st of March, 1804, says, our boundary "extended westwardly to Rio Bravo;" and he declares that the French commissioner delivered us the possession of Texas with the "Del Norte as its true boundary."—On the 8th of November, 1803, Jas. Monroe declared that "incontestably" the boundary of Louisiana is "the Rio Bravo to the west;" and Mr. Pinckney unites in the declaration. Mr. Monroe, in his letter of the 19th January, 1816, and June 9, 1816, says, none could dispute "our title to Texas;" and adds, "that our title to the Del Norte was as clear as that to the island of New Orleans."—In his letter of the 12th of March, 1818, John Quincy Adams proves our title to Texas, and says, "we will meet Messrs. Pinckney and Monroe with M. Cavallo, in 1805, that the claim of the United States to the boundary of the Rio Bravo was as clear as their right to the island of New Orleans." Mr. Henry Clay, in his speech in 1820, in Congress, quotes and repeats the same opinion; and in his celebrated anti-Texas letter of the 17th April, 1844, Mr. Clay says:—"The United States acquired a title to Texas extending as I believe, to the Rio del Norte by the treaty of Louisiana;" the distinguished Senator from Missouri, Col. Benton, in one of his able letters on this subject, re-published by himself in the Globe of the 4th of May, 1844, says:—

"The best and most numerous harbors on the continental coast of the Gulf of Mexico lie between the Sabine and the Rio del Norte. As a naval and commercial power, owning the great river which carries the commerce of an empire into the Gulf, we had the greatest need of these harbors. By the acquisition of Louisiana we obtained them; by the new boundary established on our southwest frontier in 1819 we gave them away." "Before the establishment of this boundary all the country to the west of the lower Mississippi quite to the Rio del Norte was ours."

That Texas was ours by the treaty of 1803, and that its boundary extended to the Del Norte, is proved by the concurrent authority of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Pinckney, Benton and Clay. It was the boundary fixed by Texas in her organic law of 1836, and beyond which the Mexicans were then driven. And if Texas had no other claim to the country between the Nueces and Del Norte, that by conquest and occupation will be complete.

A NICE DISTINCTION.—Some members of Congress, in both House and Senate, say that we are not at war with Mexico, but only at hostilities.—Others of them say that Mexico has not made war upon us; but has merely invaded us. These are very nice distinctions, and involve very important consequences. They remind us, says the Philadelphia Ledger, of the distinction made by Father Faigard, in "The Beau's Straggle," between a bride and a gratification. One of the Senators was so logical in expatiating upon this distinction, as to remind us of his portrait in Hudibras, in the following lines:—

"He could distinguish and divide A hair 'twixt South and Southwest side; He'd undertake to prove by force Of argument, a man he never loved, He'd prove a buzzard is no owl, And that a SENATOR'S AN OWL."

CAPTAIN WALKER—Who is he?—There has been much speculation, as from whence this brave and gallant soldier hails. The Richmond Times claims that he heretofore belonged to that city, and says:—"This brave soldier has acquitted himself with so much gallantry, that if he gain no more renown, he deserves, and must receive, the most honorable praise from his countrymen. We learn that he once lived in this city, and is a cabinet-maker by trade. If he have to boast of many more deeds of valour, he may, some day, in virtue of the military prestige, so powerful in this country, be employed in a cabinet-making of a different kind."

A WAR MEETING IN NEW YORK.—The citizens of New York, agreeably to a call of the Mayor of that city, held a public meeting in the Park, on Wednesday, and expressed their determination to support the honor of the nation in its war with Mexico. The New York Herald states that the owners of the packet Henry Clay, have determined to arm it for the next voyage, a long thirty-two pounder being the best war class that can be inserted.

REQUISITION ON MARYLAND FOR TWO THOUSAND TROOPS.—We learn that the President has made requisition on the Governor of Maryland for two thousand troops, to be brought into immediate service in the War with Mexico. A proclamation may therefore be expected from Governor Pratt to-day.—Baltimore Sun of yesterday.

The insurance offices insert a war clause against Mexico alone. They ask three per cent, on insurance against Mexican privateering. This our merchants decline submitting to, especially those running vessels direct to Europe; and those engaged in the West India trade, &c., say it will be cheaper to arm their vessels for self-defence. The New York pilots have just informed me, that they have addressed a letter to the President, offering their whole corps and marine force to the service of the government, consisting of the following material—thirteen boats, eighty pilots, and seventy sailors to cruise in the Gulf of Mexico or elsewhere. Hurrah for the Jack tars, they are the boys. It is said they offered their services to Governor Tompkins during the late war. The American feeling is up, and no mistake. So look out for hard knocks and severe squalls. [New York Correspondent of the Union.]

National Fair.

Wednesday was the day fixed upon for the opening of the National Fair in Washington, but, as will be seen by the following from the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday, the opening was postponed for a day.—

NATIONAL FAIR.—The committee appointed to superintend the arrangements for the national exhibition of manufactures, at Washington, have given notice to the public that, in consequence of the large quantity of goods that recently arrived for exhibition, requiring several days to open and arrange them, and the large amount of articles known to be on their way, but delayed by the recent very unfavorable weather, the opening of the Fair is deferred for one day; namely, until Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

The fare on the Railroad from Harpers-Ferry to Washington, via Baltimore, has been reduced to six dollars the round trip. Manufactory at Harpers-Ferry. We are gratified to learn that the Harpers-Ferry and Shenandoah Manufacturing Company are progressing rapidly in obtaining the Stock (sixty thousand dollars), of said Company, a large portion of which has been subscribed in Jefferson county. The Agent, Mr. Gimmons, informs us that he hopes to be able to lay the foundation stone of the first factory in about two months.—The great amount of water power on the Potomac and Shenandoah, bounding and running through Jefferson county, points out this location as equal, if not superior to, any in the U. States for Manufacturing purposes. We should be glad to see our friends of the county take hold of the Stock, as it promises to be a profitable investment.

News from England. Two steamships are now on their way to this country—the Britannia to Boston, and the Great Britain to New York. The former is now in her fifteenth day, and will bring two weeks later intelligence. Trial of Wm. Clip. The trial of this individual for murder, commenced on Thursday, in the Circuit Court, Hon. I. R. Douglass presiding. It will be continued, doubtless, during to-day and Saturday, as there will be at least forty or fifty witnesses examined, in behalf of the Commonwealth and for the Defendant. Washington Union. We have been requested to call the attention of the editors of the Union to the fact, that their paper never reaches this section of Virginia, until the second day after its date. In consequence of this delay, news from Washington is received by way of Baltimore sooner than through the papers of the District.

Congress. There has been so little done in either House during the last week, that we have thought it altogether unnecessary to cumber our columns with its dry details. Three Persons Drowned. The Romney Intelligence states that on Saturday the 9th inst., three of the citizens of Hampshire county, Mr. A. J. Helphenstine, Mr. J. M. Bennet, (both raised in Winchester), and Mr. Thomas P. Morehead, in attempting to cross the South Branch, were drowned. The Tahitian and Odd Fellows Magazine. is the title of a new publication just commenced in Washington, D. C., by THEOPHILUS FISKE. It is devoted principally to the interest of the Order of Odd Fellows, but contains a vast deal of matter of a literary and scientific character, that will make it of interest to the general reader. The price of the work, monthly, 83 large pages and small type, is only one dollar in advance.

We are indebted to J. W. J. of New Orleans, for various papers, &c. received from that City during the last few weeks. The papers of New Orleans are literally filled with accounts as to our Mexican difficulties, and betoken that the whole City is aroused and nothing else thought of. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is still in session at Petersburg. Their deliberations are of great interest to the Church which they represent, and vastly important, in another point of view, as effects the peace of the whole Union.

Judge Archer, of Md., to whom the subject was referred, having decided that the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company have the authority to fix the place of the office of the Company, it is understood that the office will be removed to Cumberland. John O. Rives, Esq., is announced as a candidate for Mayor of Washington, just the man for the station, elect him Washingtonians.

DEATH OF JUDGE STANARD.—Judge Robert Stanard, of the Court of Appeals, of Virginia, was struck down by a paralysis, while engaged in the preparation of an opinion, in his office, at Richmond, on Monday week, and lingered until 3 o'clock the ensuing Wednesday night. An attempt at insurrection among the negroes of Louisa county, was made last week.—The leaders have been arrested and their plans frustrated. The Sons of Temperance design having a Procession in the city of Frederick, on Whit Monday, and invite neighboring Divisions to join them. Gov. McDowell has made a speech in Congress, on the Bill for the retrocession of Alexandria to Virginia, which is spoken of in the highest terms, as a chaste and powerful production.—This Bill has passed the House and is now before the Senate.

FATAL DUEL AT CHARLESTON, PA.—We learn by a letter from Carlisle to the Philadelphia Ledger that on Wednesday last, as the 19th Regiment P. M. were being reviewed by Gen. Armour, who is the highest officer in command, some words were spoken by Col. Armstrong Noble disrespectfully of Gen. Armour's character as a soldier.—The difficulty resulted in a duel on Friday at two o'clock, causing the instant death of Col. Noble, the pistol ball entering close to his heart. The body was removed from the fatal spot after a cotter's instrument had been held, and taken to his mother's house. An intense excitement prevailed in regard to it, and Gen. Armour had been arrested and lodged in the county jail.

Just as our paper was going to press, a report reached us that Wm. S. Ward, Editor of the Harrisburg Republican, was drowned on Saturday last, in attempting to cross Middle River, at Pennsylvania Ford, in this county. We sincerely hope that the rumor may prove unfounded.—yet we fear that it is too true.—Staunton Democrat. TRIAL FOR MURDER.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Perry for the killing of Keen, which occupied the attention of the court from 11 o'clock A. M. Monday to 1 P. M. Tuesday, the Jury handed in the verdict, "Murder in the 2d degree—sentence, 7 years imprisonment in the State penitentiary."—Warrenton Flag.

Miscellaneous.

THE SEASONS OF LOVE.

BY GEORGE F. MORRIS. The spring-time of love is both happy and gay...

PRIDE.—There is no vice to which the human race are so prone, and none so unsuitable to their nature as pride...

ANECDOTE.—A Frenchman who knew very little of our language, unfortunately got into a difficulty with a back countryman...

TO HIS ASTONISHMENT the countryman, kept pounding the harder, when Monsieur, finding there was no use in hallooing, turned and went to work in such good earnest...

POLITENESS.—What is it to be polite? It is to follow the dictates of an amiable disposition...

WHERE'S THE SCHOOLMASTER.—A few days since we saw upon a slate, hanging at an office door, the following cabalistical sentence:

CHINESE TOLERANCE.—There is much wisdom in the following declaration of Keying, the Chinese Commissioner, in his letter to the British Minister...

TOO TRUE.—The time was when industry was fashionable, and none were ashamed to practice it...

AN EXCUSE.—An Editor out west makes the following apology to his patrons for the want of editorial and reading matter in his paper...

THE SECRET OF MANAGING A HUSBAND.—To know how to make good bread, has long been considered an essential qualification in a wife...

IT IS BETTER to be above an enemy, than even with him; he that revengeth, is but even with him; he that pardneth is above him.

WHAT RIGHT have you to a sick? said a schoolmaster to a pupil. 'A constitutional right,' was the reply.

THE TERM 'LOAFER' is derived from the Greek word 'lousha,' which signifies to remain quiet, or to live at ease.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—Among the passengers by the Columbus, from Liverpool to Boston, are six boot and shoe makers, who are about to establish themselves in Manchester, England...

HE THAT IS GOING to speak ill of another let him consider himself well, and he will hold his peace.

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

WM. LUCAS & BENJ. F. WASHINGTON. HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, will attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick, and Clarke.

THE Senior Partner in the above Card would say to his friends and to the public generally, that he has again resumed, with renewed zeal, the practice of his profession...

Dr. J. G. HAYS OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, Bolivar, Virginia, and the surrounding country.

SAPPINGTON'S THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

Masonic Procession & Dedication. THE members of Charity Lodge, No. 111, of Free and Accepted Masons, will hold a Procession on next St. John's Anniversary...

PHILIP COONS, GEORGE MAUZY, JEROME B. YOUNG, ELI H. GARRELL, BENJAMIN WENZELL. P. S.—An Oration will be delivered.

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...

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...

MARBLE. THERE is now in the care of George W. Sappington, Esq., in Charlestown, Va., a finished assortment of White Marble Tomb-Stones.

White Post, Clarke Co., Va. April 24, 1846—Gt.

White Marble Tomb-Stones. (Lettering neatly executed at short notice.) Persons desirous of purchasing those last emblems of affection, will do well to examine these before they buy elsewhere.

Charlestown Book Store. NEW BOOKS.—I have just received a large supply of New Books. Among them are a general assortment of Family, Pocket, and School Bibles, Prayer-Books, Scott's Bible, Barnes' Notes, De Anbigney's History Reformation, and many other religious works; Histories, Biographies, and large and general supply of Miscellaneous works, with a large supply of School Books, such as are used in the schools of the country.

Domestic Goods. Ten per cent Cheaper than ever before offered in this town.

Ladies' Shoes. JUST received, a superior lot black and colored buckskin Gaiters; Kid, Morocco, and Seal skin Shoes, of the latest Paris style, with a full assortment of Misses' and Children's, which will be sold cheap.

Mourning Goods. BLACK Berages, Balzarines, Alpaccas, Ginghams, Bombazines, American and British; Prints, the finest quality; together with a general assortment of Mourning Goods—just received.

Gentlemen's Wear. WE call the attention of the gentlemen to our Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer Tweeds, Summer Cassimeres, Linens, Drillings, Cottonades, Cravats, Linen and Silk Handkerchieves, Silk and Kid Gloves, Suspenders, Socks, &c.

GARDEN SEEDS.—The second supply of Garden Seeds, just opened and for sale by April 24.

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

Worms, Worms, Worms. I HAVE on hand a large and well selected stock of Worm Medicines, to wit:—Jaynes' Vermifuge, Fry's Vermifuge, Lobenstein's, Penstock's, Swain's, Dr. Thompson's, Dr. Komstock's and Dr. Strait's Aromatic Vermifuge; Lee's Lozenges, Sherman's Lozenges, and Dr. Zollicoffer's Worm Tea, all of which is warranted genuine— for sale by JOS. G. HAYS.

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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NEW GOODS. DUNNINGTON is now receiving, both at Wholesale and Retail, 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.

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

OREGON BOOTS.—I case just received and for sale by April 24.

COCAO NUTS.—I have received and for sale by April 24.

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

THE Whole of Oregon or None? WILLST some 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.

GRAN AND FLOUR. THE undersigned has moved from the Warehouse lately rented from Mr. Shepherd's Heirs, into his own large new Stone Ware-House, and is still prepared to forward

TO THE FARMERS AND MILLERS. SHEPHERDSTOWN, Feb. 13, 1846—Gt.

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.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets. WE have on hand a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets, which we will sell low to make room for spring goods.

HEW'S Done and Nerve-Liniment, just received and for sale by J. G. HAYS. March 13, 1846.

Pink Syrup for Coughs or Colds, INFLUENZA, Sore Throats and Weak Lungs. This preparation, which has been so celebrated for years back, for the cure of this distressing complaint, is now offered to the public for the low price of fifty cents a bottle.

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.

6-4 TWEEDS, Single Milled; Fancy and bl'k Cassimeres; French and English Cloths; Summer Cloths; New style Drillings and Gingham Vestings, Cravats, &c. received and for sale by CRANE & SADLER.

SEWED and warranted best quality at \$4 50; pegged do. at \$5 10; Women's Cuckoo Shoes, \$1 12 per pair, and others at same rates, for sale by J. J. MILLER.

CHEAP SHOES.—Who will not call and buy a pair of Shoes at 25 cents, of J. J. MILLER.

CORN HOES.—Very cheap Corn Hoes just received by THOS. RAWLINS.

Glass and Putty. THE subscriber has made such arrangements with the Manufacturers, as will enable him to furnish Glass of any quality or size, ranging from 7 by 9 to 36 by 60 inches, by the box, at the shortest notice, and at uniform prices 12 per cent advance on the Baltimore price. Builders will please call and examine his list of prices and specimens of Glass.

Also, constantly on hand, Glass of various sizes, by the box or single light; Putty, &c. THOMAS RAWLINS.

CRANE & SADLER have just received a good assortment of Palm leaf, straw, senet, Canada, Russian hats; also the latest style beaver and silk hats.

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.

THE undersigned has just returned from the Eastern Markets, would respectfully call the attention of his 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.

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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.

RECAPITULATORY ACCOUNT OF the Receipts and Expenditures of the Trustees of Charlestown, from May 1st, 1844, to May 1st, 1845.

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing items like Town Taxes, Delinquents, and various salaries.

Gross amount of Taxes assessed for the Year 1845 \$833 64 From which Delinquents and 6 per cent collection are to be deducted.

Amount of the above rec'd by the Treasurer, N. S. White, from the Collector \$62 25

By S. Stone's salary as Clerk and Assessor \$30 00 "George Randall's account for work done to street 16 47

Balance in Treasury, May 1st, 1845, \$5 82

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 Little upwards of 200 Acres, and is in every point of view equal to any in the Valley of Virginia.

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.

For the Gentlemen. IN the room in the rear of my store I have just opened a Splendid Stock of French Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings of every description, and of the Latest Styles, most Splendid quality.

IN CHANCERY. THE Defendants, George C. Washington, Johnstone and Anne his wife, George W. Washington, John A. Washington, (of Bushrod, of Mount Zephyr), Corbin Washington, Mary Washington, Francis Washington, and Julia Washington.

STOP THE CASH. JUST received 50 pieces assorted calicoes from \$4 to \$12 cts.

SAVE YOUR TOLL. JUST received prime Orleans Sugar at 8 cts; Good Rio Coffee 9, very best 10; Molasses at 37 cts per gallon.

STOP THE CASH. A splendid assortment of Berages and Balzarines; Handsome Zephyr-wool and Berage Shawls; White Embroidered Crapes, beautiful and cheap; Handsome Berage and other Scarfs; Cotton Hose, the cheapest I ever sold; Good Linen Cambric Hdkfs. for 12 cts.

STOP THE CASH. 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.

STOP THE CASH. 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.

STOP THE CASH. A large assortment of Fur, Leghorn and Palm-leaf Hats; a good assortment of Caps; Ladies' Bonnets, plain and bird's eye Braids; Fancy do; Misses do; Carpeting, very cheap; all of which will be sold at Cost, without reserve.

STOP THE CASH. 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.

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NOTICE. WILLIAM STEPHENS, of Harpers-Ferry, Va., having associated in his business, Mr. JOHN WELLS, late of Baltimore City, takes this method to make known to the public the foregoing fact.

THE 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.

STEPHENS & WELLS' Merchant Tailor and Ready-Made CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, CORNER OF POTOMAC AND SHENANDOAH STREETS, HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

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

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

VESTINGS—140 patterns of French, English and American Vestings, of almost every variety of style—prices as follows, viz: 25, 37 1/2, 50, 62 1/2, 75, 87 1/2, \$1, 1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2, 2 25, 2 50, 3, 3 25, 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, 40, 50, 62 1/2, 75, 87 1/2, \$1, 1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2, 2 25, 2 50, 3, 3 25, 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, 37 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, Cassimere, Sattinet, Tweed and Linen Coats, from 2 to \$20; Cloth, Cassimere, Sattinet, Drilling and Linen Pants, from 1 to \$10; Vests, a great variety, both in pattern and price; Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, extra quality; Suspenders, do; Shirts, Shirt-collars, Bosoms, Drawers, Socks, and a general variety of such articles as are generally found in a Gentleman's Furnishing Store; and as we are determined to sell bargains, and to be beat by no man, we respectfully ask a call from the public, and feel satisfied that their most sanguine expectations will be more than realized.

We have also received the latest French, English, and American FASHIONS, and are prepared to make up to order, the most fashionable Garments at the shortest notice. Good Fits warranted. STEPHENS & WELLS, Harpers-Ferry, April 17, 1846.

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, Sattin, Merino, Valencia, Merselles and other Vestings;

Merinos, Chasmeres, Casdecacia and Alpaccas, Lawns, Ginghams 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 Hard-ware and Outfery, such as Planes, Braces and Bits, Trace Chains, &c.;

A good assortment of Groceries, such as Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Gaudies, 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 Palm-leaf Hats; a good assortment of Caps; Ladies' Bonnets, plain and bird's eye Braids; Fancy do; Misses do; Carpeting, very cheap; all of which will be sold at Cost, without reserve.

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STOP THE CASH. JUST received 50 pieces assorted calicoes from \$4 to \$12 cts.

SAVE YOUR TOLL. JUST received prime Orleans Sugar at 8 cts; Good Rio Coffee 9, very best 10; Molasses at 37 cts per gallon.

STOP THE CASH. A splendid assortment of Berages and Balzarines; Handsome Zephyr-wool and Berage Shawls; White Embroidered Crapes, beautiful and cheap; Handsome Berage and other Scarfs; Cotton Hose, the cheapest I ever sold; Good Linen Cambric Hdkfs. for 12 cts.

STOP THE CASH. 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.

STOP THE CASH. 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.