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Spirit 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 8, 1846. NUMBER 43.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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

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

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

☞Distant subscriptions and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guaranty the settlement of the same.

☞ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of $1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and CHARGED ACCORDINGLY. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

REMOVAL.

JOHN T. COWLEY, TAILOR,

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

He thanks the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and assures them that he will not be unmindful of their kindness. April 17, 1846.

REMOVAL.

The Latest Fashions.

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

Let the public continue their patronage, and see whether he cannot prove worthy his name, and always be ready to make his friends feel neat and comfortable. JAMES CLOTHIER.
Charlestown, April 17, 1846.

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, Chariotees, for 4 or 6 persons, Double Rockaways and Single Rockaways, Phætons, Barouches, Buggies and Carryalls, 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 detail,) to inform my friends and the public generally, that I am fully prepared to supply their wants with *every thing* pertaining to their use, (leaving out Boots and Shoes of course,) in the most durable, neatest, richest, and **Cheapest** manner. Gentlemen will find it much to their advantage, I am sure, to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am satisfied that I have the ability, as well as the disposition to please, in every particular belonging to the Merchant Tailoring Business. Come and see.
T. J. W. SULLIVAN.
Harpers-Ferry, March 27, 1846.

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

Tin and Sheet Iron Establishment.

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

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

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

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

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

☞Old Copper, Brass or Pewter taken in exchange for work. F. W. RAWLINS.
Charlestown, March 27, 1846—tf.

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—2m.

Fresh Candy.

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

Female Seminary in Charlestown.

ON Monday, 3d 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. Merritt, she will adopt as far as may be reconcileable 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.

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.
M y 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 hopes by strict attention to his duties, and promptness 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 FAUGHINDER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of machinery, such as Threshing 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.

MILLINERY.

MRS. E. M. PENNINGTON has opened her Spring and Summer supply of *MILLINERY*, and having the latest Fashions, she is prepared to execute all orders in her line in the latest and most fashionable style. Having obtained a Patent Pressing Machine, she can, at the shortest notice, repair all kinds of Straw, Braid, and Neapolitan Bonnets, in a style which cannot be surpassed.

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

MILLINERY.

MISS ANN R. CRAIG, having received the SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS, is prepared to serve the Ladies to order. All work entrusted to her care, will be done in the neatest and most fashionable style. Grateful for patronage heretofore received, she respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞Bleaching done in the most improved and durable style.
Charlestown, April 24, 1846—3t.

SUMMER HATS.

A Fresh Supply at the sign of the Golden Hat.

I HAVE just received a new and most beautiful assortment of SUMMER HATS, embracing in part,
White Summer Cassimere, a beautiful article;
Pearl do. (cheap;)
French Moleskin, (black;)
All qualities of Black Hats, suitable for summer or winter wear.
Also, Guyaquil, Leghorn, and Chip and Straw, from 25 cents up.

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

REMOVAL.

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

Best Calf, Morocco, & Kip Boots.

Also—Ladies' Walking, Morocco, and Kid Shoes, Slippers and Turnarounds; misses and children's of every variety.

Our cash prices are made to suit the times.
J. McDANIEL,
April 10, 1846. S. RIDENOUR.

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 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.
April 3, 1846.
N. B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for work. K. & H.

SPADES, Rakes, Hoes & Shovels, just received by THOS. RAWLINS.
March 27, 1846.

THAT OLD SONG.
BY W. H. C. HOSMER.

Sing on! I love that olden lay,
Though mournful are the notes and wild,
It drives the haunting fiend away—
It thrilled me when a child:
Long buried gold the past reveals;
Charmed by the magic of that strain,
My weary heart refreshment feels,
And I am young again.

Sing on! the land of shadows now,
Hath raised its curtain dark and dim,
Back comes my sire with furrowed brow,
That smile belongs to him.
Each old familiar word involves
The Phantoms of the pictured past,
And sighing through ancestral oaks,
I hear the midnight blast.

Sing on! for borne on music's tide,
My soul floats back to other days;
From dust rise up the true and tried
To greet my yearning gaze.
And she, meek violet that grew
In rosy boyhood's Eden lost,
Springs up as if her eye of blue,
Had never known the frost.

Sing on! sing on! entranced I hear,
While bloom once more earth's perished flowers,
And mother warbled in mine ear,
That song in other hours;
And when the sad refrain is breathed,
Her gentle spirit hovers nigh,—
Fond arms are round the wanderer wreath'd,
Kind voices may reply.

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.

STEPHENS & WELLS'
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, viz:

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

CASSIMERES—110 pieces of French, English and American Cassimeres, almost every variety of pattern and quality, and prices as follows, viz: 75, 87½, $1, 1 12½, 1 25, 1 37½, 1 50, 1 62½, 1 75, 1 87½, 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, 37½, 50, 62½, 75, 87½, $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: 37½, 50, 62½, 75, 87½, $1, 1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2, 2 25, 2 50, 3, 3 50 and 4 per yard;

LINENS AND DRILLINGS—20 pieces of *Irish, French and American Linens and Drillings*, plaid, striped and plain—prices as follows, viz: 12½, 15, 18¾, 25, 31¼, 37½, 44, 50, 62½, 75, 87½, $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, Sattinett, Tweed and Linen Coats, from 2 to $20; Cloth, Cassimere, Sattinett, 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 Gentlemen's Furnishing Store; and as we are determined to sell bargains, and to be beat by no man, we respectfully ask a call from the public, and feel satisfied that their most sanguine expectations will be more than realized.

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

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

Spirit of Jefferson.

Education--The Smithsonian Bequest.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

MR. EDITOR:—As the subject of Education occupies so prominent a place in the public mind, permit me to call your attention, and through the columns of your paper, that of your readers, to the late speech of that accomplished and eloquent scholar and statesman, ROBERT DALE OWEN, upon the subject of the Smithsonian bequest. I have always sought for, and read with deep interest and attention, every thing that emenates from the mind of that gentleman, characterized as his speeches are by a scholarly finish and pertinency of matter, seldom found in the stereotyped *common-places* of modern oratory; but in the present instance, from the importance that naturally belongs to the subject, and the fervor and beauty of language with which the orator has invested it, I felt a pleasure and delight, which I am certain is but the response that will be elicited from the hearts and minds of the thousands of his numerous readers. The orator had before him a noble subject, and most nobly indeed hath he handled it. Over the strong and statesmanlike suggestions and arguments he advances, he has thrown the rich drapery of a fervid and impassioned eloquence.—While the importance of the subject is clearly set forth, in a manner that goes home to the understandings of his readers, the earnest appeal she so feelingly makes, cannot fail to awaken a sympathetic cord in the hearts of the great body of the people. And here, sir, at last, is the place where an interest must be awakened, if we expect to see the fruits of Education blessing our land. Until an interest is awakened there—until the popular heart is made to respond to the appeals of the scholar and statesman—until the *people* take this subject in hand and declare it to be their own,—then, and not till then, will we see realized those noble results which an enlightened system of Education will surely produce. In our Country popular opinion is omnipotent; and as in Goverment affairs, the source of all authority and power flows directly from the people, so in matters that are deeply to affect their welfare and happiness, the impulse which is to bring about the change, if not derived from them, must at least be developed and matured by their aid and assistance. All the fervid appeals of the orator, no matter how earnestly made, all the classic essays of the scholar, no matter how beautifully written, will all pass for "sound and fury, signifying nothing," unless an interest is awakened in the popular mind, corresponding in some degree to the magnitude and importance of the subject. And how is this to be accomplished? How is so desirable an object to be brought about. Not, surely, by supineness and indifference—not by verifying the old saying that "what is every body's business is no body's business," but by action, prompt, ready and *individual*, as well as public action. At a recent election, the people of our county have determined by their suffrages to act in this matter; they have accepted by a *majority of more than two-thirds* the Free School Act offered them by our Legislature. This law, imperfect as it is, and susceptible of improvement, may at least be regarded as an iniatory step, and I hope, will prove the harbinger of better days and of better things. The law has been enacted and accepted by the people, but believe me, sir, the work is not yet done. The Legislature have acted, but the people are not yet educated. The result is dependent upon their action, and they alone are responsible for the consequences. It is for them to determine whether the blessed results, contemplated by the act are to be realized in its operations, or by indifference and neglect, are to languish and fall to the ground. It should be remembered that mere laws cannot educate the people, no matter how judiciously penned. They are but the instruments, placed in their hands, to accomplish this noble work. With the people of Jefferson then, has been deposited the light which is to illumine the minds of the children of our county. Great is the resposibility, and in a voice of warning, I would say to these guardians of our offspring, take care lest this light be hid beneath a bushel. A sacred trust has been placed in your keeping—take care that ye discharge it honestly and truly. Let there be no trifling upon this matter. Let us not content ourselves with carrying out the letter of the law, but let us enter upon the subject with a spirit and a zeal which its magnitude and importance so justly merits. We must give to society, upon this question, a moral tone. We must not only feel the importance that belongs to it, and endeavor to impart a like feeling to others, but we must also feel the *moral obligation* that rests with every individual, as a member of society, bound to contribute all in his power to its advancement and amelioration, to put forth his exertions in the faithful discharge of the obligations which belong to so important a trust. When such a feeling shall be generated—when such a sense of duty shall be awakened in the public mind, then may we hope to see developed these happy results that must flow from a well digested system of education. Let the people then look to it, for the matter is now in their hands. If the reproach of ignorance be upon us longer, they are to be held reponsible.

It was my object sir, in addressing you at this time, to ask the publication in your paper of the speech above referred to; or if not entire, of such extracts as you may think proper. Nothing, I am certain, is better calculated to awaken the interest I speak of, than the perusal by the people of such productions. It is known to your readers, that some sixteen years since, Mr. James Smithson died in England, leaving to the U. States upwards of a half million of dollars, in the language of the testator,

"To found, at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

The money was paid into the Treasury of the United States, in 1838, and although eight years have elapsed since that time, the first step has yet to be taken for that "increase and diffusion of knowledge" designed by the liberal testator.—The object of Mr. Owen has been to urge upon Congress the importance of acting in the matter, and the moral responsibility they are under to carry out the objects of the trust thus confided to them. One of the principal and most important features of the Bill reported, is the "Normal Branch," that is, in his own language, a school "to teach teachers, to instruct in the science of instruction."—Such an institution, thus founded, would surely prove a most efficient agent in carrying out the intentions of the donor. To increase the sum of knowledge among men, we must see that their teachers are properly educated. We must go to the fountain head and see that the waters are pure. We must see that our instructors have not only had imparted to them the requisite amount of information, but that they have been instructed in the science of imparting that information to others. This then is the object of Normal Schools; and where they have been fully tested, in Europe, and particularly in Prussia, where they first originated, they have been found to exercise a most important influence. Two States in our country have established these schools—Massachusetts having three—educating about two hundred students, and New York one, with about the same number. So successful has the experiment proved, we are informed by a late Report of the Massachusetts Board of Education, speaking of the Normal School at Lexington, that "Such is the reputation of this School, that applications have been made to it from seven of our sister States for teachers." Such a school, established at Washington, the centre of our political system, could not fail to shed a healthful influence over our entire country.—An institution, not intended, as Mr. Owen tells us, "to take the place of State Normal schools, but only in aid of them"—not supplemental to them, "but of a higher grade, and prepared to carry forward young persons who may have passed through the courses given in the former, or others who desire to perfect themselves in the most useful of all modern sciences, the humble, yet world-subduing science of primary education—an institution also, in which the improvement and perfecting of that Republican science shall be a peculiar object—an institution, finally, where we may hope to find trained, competent, and enlightened teachers for these State Normal Schools." Here, then, we have the principal feature in Mr. Owen's Bill, and in despite the wisdom of Congress, I must say, no wiser and more useful mode could be devised of investing the Smithsonian Fund.

In conclusion, I will give an extract, where many of equal beauty might be made, from this scholarly production:

"Sir, over the entire land must the rills from this sacred fountain freely flow; not be arrested and walled up here, to minister to our pleasure or convenience. We greatly mistake, if we imagine that our constituents are indifferent to the privilege of drawing from these waters of knowledge; that they cannot appreciate their fertilizing influence. If there be one feeling more powerful than another in the hearts of the millions of this land even through its remotest forests, it is, that the intellectual cultivation which circumstances may have denied to them shall be secured to their children. They value sometimes even beyond their worth, the literary advantages, by aid of which the few commonly distance their competitors in the paths of emolument and honor. Ay, and beyond this, they feel—do we not all feel, that we are not in temper, in habits, in feelings, or in intelligence, what we ought to be, or what we might have been?—that our nature was better than our education? They feel—has not the most careless among us felt it too?—that there are springs of virtue within us that have seldom been touched; generous aspirings that have scarcely been called into action; capabilities of improvement that have hardly been awakened; capabilities of enjoyment that have been turned to fountains of bitterness?—If we might now re-educate ourselves even from the the cradle upwards, developing each mental power and moral faculty, checking the rising vice and cultivting the nascent virtue; bending the pliant habit to reason, and mastering the evil passion at its birth—how gladly would we grasp at the offer! how dearly value the privilege! And what selfishness would do for itself, think you not that parental affection desires for its offspring? Yes, vice itself desires it! Stronger than the thirst after riches; *deeper than the craving for power, springing from* the best and most enduring of human instincts, is the parent's longing for the welfare of his child! Criminal he may be; ignorant he may be; reckless even of his own character, hopeless of a reputable standing for himself; but his children! if brutish excess have not utterly quenched the principle of good within him—for them there is still a redeeming virtue in his soul; a striving after better things; a hope that they may escape the vices which have degraded him; that they may emerge from the ignorance in which he is benighted, if not to wealth and honor, at least to fair fame and honest reputation; a credit to his blighted name, and a comfort to his declining years."

BRACTON.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—The fare between Boston and New York, by way of the Norwich route, is only $2.

MOUNT SAVAGE.—We learn that Mount Savage, situated at the proposed termini of the Slack Water Canal, above Cumberland, Allegany county, is improving very rapidly. Not less than ninety houses have been put up within the last four months; and there are now said to be about thirty under course of erection. The population numbers from four to five thousand. It is the scene of much industry, and the present season promises to be one of unusual prosperity among the iron and coal works.—*Balt. Sun.*

FIFTEEN THOUSAND EMIGRANTS.—We learn from unquestionable authority, says the Philadelphia Eagle, that 15,000 emigrants are shortly to arrive at Galveston. Contracts have been made in New Orleans for their transportation from the Island to the Brazos river.

A letter published in the New York Journal of Commerce says that emigrants are literally crowding into Texas at all points. The Land Office, it is stated, is besieged from morning till night.

DUELLING.—A death blow to this practice has been struck in Alabama. A Mr. Miles Ivey, conceiving that he had a cause of quarrel with a member of the Legislature from Barbour county, challenged him to fight, and now fines himself convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.
[*Lou. Journal.*

POTOMAC FISHERIES.—The Georgetown Advocate says:—"The Potomac Fisheries will have nearly closed at the end of the present week, and we are sorry to say with but meager success for the fishermen. There has been only about one-fifth the number of fish barreled at the landings, compared with late preceding years, or about 6,000 barrels, whereas 25,000 or 30,000 barrels were the product of previous seasons.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The convention for the Protestant Episcopal church for the Diocese of Virginia, will commence its annual session in Petersburg on the 20th inst.

Some one says, the water in which potatoes have been boiled, sprinkled over plants, completely destroys all insects in every stage of their existence, from the egg to the fly.—*N. E. Far.*

A LONG PEDESTRIAN TOUR.—Elihu Burritt, the "learned blacksmith," intends making a pedestrian tour over England. He says: "About the 1st of June we propose, under certain conditions, to take steamship or packet for England.—On our arrival we propose to take a private hickory staff and travel on, like Bunyan's pilgrim, through the country, at the rate of about ten miles a day."

DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.—We learn from the Nashville Orthopolitan that E. C. Z. Judson, the individual who killed Mr. Porterfield, after seducing his wife, was discharged from prison on the 17th inst., and immediately left that city on board the steamboat California, bound for Pittsburg where his father resides, who, it is said, is regarded as a valuable and highly respected citizen.—There was no effort by Porterfield's friends to prosecute Judson.

"*Ah, Ha!*" said the farmer to the corn.
"*Oh, Hoe!*" said the corn to the farmer.

Temperance Celebration at Harpers-Ferry.

ST. THOMAS DIVISION, No. 7, Sons of Temperance, had a Grand Procession on Monday, the 13th April, at *Harpers-Ferry*. St. Thomas Division was joined by Jefferson, No. 16, of Charlestown; Phœnix Division, No. 13, of Elk Branch; and Frederick Division, No. 15, and Benevolent Division, No. 20, of Frederick city, Maryland.

The procession formed at 10 o'clock, A. M., under the direction of Chief Marshal William S. Elgin, P. W. P., and assistants A. Holland and T. S. Duke—the respective Divisions under the direction of Marshals of their own appointment.

The procession, numbering about three hundred, with appropriate regalia, banners, &c., preceded by a fine band of music, belonging to Harpers-Ferry, moved off about half past ten o'clock, proceeded to the Arsenel yard, which had been selected as an appropriate place for the presentation of a Bible by the Ladies of Harpers-Ferry to St. Thomas Division.

The presentation was made, on behalf of the Ladies, by the Rev. Mr. Head, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in a very impressive and appropriate address, commending the Bible to the favor of the order, and exhorting its membership to make the holy precepts of the sacred volume the rule of their faith and practice. The beautiful present was received by Rev. John F. Price, Chaplain of the Division, who gave expression to the gratitude of its members, for the high honor conferred upon them by the fair donors, acknowledging in appropriate terms, their obligation to be guided by the principles inculcated upon its sacred page.

The ceremony of the presentation being over the procession moved through the principal streets of the town, to the Methodist Episcopal Church. There the concourse was so great, that all could not be admitted. The exercises commenced by prayer from the Chaplain; after which the following Ode, composed expressly for the occasion, by Brother J. L. Carty, was sung with fine effect by the choir in the gallery.

Methinks I see the star of Hope, in many bosoms beaming,
That once were filled with briny tears, that from their eyes were streaming,
The hearts that once were filled with wo, are now all filled with gladness,
For Sons of Temperance came with joy, to drive away their sadness.

The Washingtonians did much good, well may the country bless them,
They've filled our hearts with many joys, we freely can express them,
But though their pledge was very strong, the SON'S pledge is much stronger,
And though their pledge has lasted long, the SON'S pledge will last longer.

Behold the Son of Temperance, how his children fly to meet him,
His wife, with pleasure in her eye, makes haste with joy to greet him.
They join to bless the men, whose cause has filled their homes with gladness,
Which once was the abode of wo, of misery, and sadness.

Long may they live, and may their names be number'd with the sages,
That history has registered upon her ancient pages,
For they were men who lived to soothe, and drive away the sorrow,
Of those who would be pleased to-day, and miserable to-morrow.

Dr. George B. Stephenson, D. G. W. P., of the State of Virginia, then introduced to the audience Dr. Thos. Schneibly, of Hagerstown, D. G. W. G., of Maryland, who addressed the audience for more than an hour, explanatory of the principles of the Order. His address was received with high gratification by the Order, and marked attention by the whole audience. After the singing of another ode by the choir, Brother H. Vanderford, Jr., Esq., of Baltimore city, was introduced to the audience, and made the concluding speech. He spoke forcibly and eloquently for about thirty minutes, being compelled to be brief in his remarks, owing to the lateness of the hour. The proceedings closed with an anthem sung by the members of the Order, and with the benediction, pronounced by the Chaplain. The procession returned to the Hall of St. Thomas Division, and separated about 3 o'clock, for dinner; the visiting members being very kindly entertained by the members of St. Thomas Division.

The day passed off without any occurrence calculated to disturb the general enjoyment. The occasion was one of free and unrestrained interchange of friendly sentiment and feeling, the remembrance of which will long be cherished by those present.

The writer of this is requested to state that Mr. Norris having understood that St. Thomas Division, No. 7, Sons of Temperance at Harpers-Ferry, have in contemplation the erection of a Hall, and feeling a lively interest in the prosperity and success of said Order, has kindly offered to exhibit his valuable paintings, viz: "Christ Healing the Sick" in the Temple, "Death on the Pale Horse," &c., one night, for the benefit of said Division, of which due notice will be given.

DANGER OF MODERATE DRINKING.—Do not say that I exaggerate your exposure to intemperance. Let no man say, when he thinks of the drunkard, broken in health and spoiled of intellect, "I can never so fall." He thought as little of falling in his earlier years. The promise of his youth was as bright as yours; and, even after he began his downward course, he was as unsuspicious as the firmest around him, and would have repelled as indignant the admonition to beware of intemperance. The danger of this vice lies in its almost imperceptible approach. Few who perish by it know its first accesses. Youth does not see or suspect drunkenness in the sparkling beverage which quickens all its susceptibilities of joy.—The invalid does not see it in the cordial which his physician prescribes, and which gives new tone to his debiliated organs. The man of thought and genius detects no palsying poison in the draught, which seems a spring of inspiration to intellect and imagination. The lover of social pleasure little dreams that the glass which animates conversation will ever be drunk in solitude, and will sink him too low for the intercourse in which he now delights. Intemperance comes with noiseless step, and binds its first cords with a touch too light to be felt. This truth of mournful experience should be treasured up by us all, and should influence the habits and arrangements of domestic and social life in every class of the community.—*Dr. Channing.*

A BUTTERFLY FLOWER.—In the gardens of San Joseph and its environs is seen in its greatest perfection *le papillion vegatal*, which grows on a species of ivy, entwined around a poplar, or any other tall tree. This blosson is an exact representation of a living butterfly; most unfortunately there is no method of preserving it, even for a time; no sooner is it gathered than it withers and falls to dust.—[*Col. Capadose's Sixteen Years in the West Indies.*

Never wipe a steel pen, but when not in use keep it standing in a little glass with either coarse sand, shot, or pebbles, with sufficient water to make it moist.

HAPPINESS.—That state of life is most happy, where superfluities are not required, and necessities are not wanting.—*Plutarch.*

Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN:

Friday Morning, May 8, 1846.

Virginia Election.

We have received no Richmond papers by the last two mails, consequently are unable to furnish the Table of returns which we promised in our last. No doubt exists *now*, that we have carried the State by a decided majority. The following is the latest summary of returns that have come to hand:—"One hundred and twenty-six members elected, 68 Democrats and 58 Whigs—8 counties to hear from, which last year sent 6 Democrats and 2 Whigs. The Democratic majority in the House will probably be 14, and in the Senate certainly 8, or 22 on joint ballot."

Favoritism.

We would at all times be the last to complain of the influence of friendship or kindred in private pursuits, but in the management of public affairs the case is very different. There, every species of favoritism is pernicious; every thing like personal influence, which interferes in the slightest degree with the discharge of a public duty, is detrimental to the public good, and yet this influence is seen and felt every where and every day. And though condemned and censured by every reflecting man, yet it is fostered and used by many who affect to condemn it. Even the Courts of Justice are not free from this penicious bias. It is often seen in the nomination of Justices of particular families, of a particular party or clique, when capacity for the office is frequently the last thing considered, and the public interest perhaps never dreamed of. It is seen in the appointment of officers, and especially those who might exercise some political influence. In such cases,—that spirit the most foreign from the purposes of honesty,—party spirit, steps in, and banishes almost every other influence. At every election complaints are heard, in some quarter, against the Courts in the appointment of Commissioners of election, and if the preponderance is invariably given to one party, these complaints, all will agree, are not unfounded: nay, more—it is injustice, if not corruption. And it is immeasurably worse, if these, the judges of elections, are selected for the blindness of their party zeal, and the unscrupulous manner in which they manifest it. Banking institutions, too, are often perverted from their legitimate and proper objects by a spirit of favoritism. They are not unfrequently kept under the management of families, cliques, or some personal or political party. These have their *pets*, and give the cold shoulder to every one else; and whatever favors they can command through the banks, are almost invariably bestowed upon their pets, whether it accords with the interest of the banks and the public, or neither. We would not be understood as desiring to exclude from the management of banks the members of any profession or calling legitimately pursued, but we see the strongest reasons why two members of a family, and particularly two partners in business should not be appointed as directors at the same time, in our inland banks. It has not been very long since, as we are informed, that in one of the towns in this State, where two banks are located, the spirit of favoritism, with perhaps some other causes combined, to place two attorneys, who were partners in practicing law, in the office of Director in these institutions, *one in each*,—and these attorneys were, too, the paid counsel of one of the said banks. It did not continue long, however, as one of those gentlemen, convinced, no doubt, of the impropriety of that state of things, refused to serve, although strongly solicited. We contend that the office of director should not be united with that of attorney for the bank of which he is such director. It holds out a dangerous temptation. His interest as a lawyer, conflicts with his duty as Director, and in addition to the influence which he may have, he has also a vote at the same board, and upon the decision of many questions before the board may depend another question—*fees or no fees into his own pocket*. We think that no man should be placed in such a position; and every honest man, we humbly conceive, would shun it, and thus save himself from the taint of suspicion. We do not mean to contend, however, that lawyers should not be appointed directors in our banks. It is admitted that they make good directors; yet we are free to say, that upon the principle that we should oppose the appointment of a number of any one class of our fellow-citizens, so great as to give it a controling influence at the board of directors, we would guard most sedulously against an undue number of lawyers as directors; and in no possible contingency ought the appointment of any lawyer, whose shaving operations tend so largely to bring the profession into disrepute, be countenanced by an enlightened community. The evils to which we have alluded, wherever they exist, ought to be corrected, and we have no doubt will be, if public sentiment can be brought to bear upon the originators and sustainers thereof. If this should fail, the subject should be brought before the Executive and the Legislature, in order that some further safeguards may be provided by law.

The School Vote at Shepherdstown.

The "Free Press" has evidently "kicked before it was spurred." We knew nothing, nor did we say any thing, as to the complexion of the vote on the School Bill at Shepherdstown. Whether the 110 against the School were Whigs or Democrats, it mattered not. The Shepherdstown precinct, yea the "unterrified" *Whig* precinct gave the vote, and is alone responsible for it. And it certainly augurs badly for the arrogant claims set up by the Whig party, of being the exclusive advocates of Education, that in a precinct where they have more than 150 majority, they should only carry the School Bill by *twenty-five!*

Suppose the same vote, in proportion, had been given at Smithfield, (a decided Democratic precinct,) the "Free Press" would not have been so careful to examine the record, but would have poured forth its anathemas against the poor, degenerate, "Locofocos."

☞ The morning papers in Philadelphia now regularly publish abstracts of the previous day's proceedings in Congress—"per Magnetic Telegraph."

A Modest Claim.

We clip from the "Free Press" of yesterday, the following choice morsel, which we give for the inspection of our *ignorant* Democratic friends, in order that they may be *informed* in what light they are regarded by the Whig Press:

"JEFFERSON COUNTY.—There are one hundred and twenty thousand children in Virginia, who attend no school whatever. Is it surprising then, that the State continues to support Locofocoism? The good Whig county of Jefferson decided, at the recent election, to establish "free schools" in that county—so to make sure that the people would stand by the Whig faith."

[*Balt. Patriot.*

This paragraph is taken from the Baltimore Patriot, but as it is published editorially, we presume the Editors mean to endorse it as their own. In the first place, we do not know where the Editor of the "Patriot" finds his statistics. They may be true or they may not. We certainly have never seen it in any official or reliable statement, that there are 120,000 children in Virginia, who attend no school whatever. This however we say may be true. But "is it surprising," we, or rather the world is asked, "that the State continues to support Locofocoism?" From this we are of course to infer, that all the ignorance is to be found among members of our party; or in other words, it is a modest way of claiming, as they always have done, all the "decency and intelligence" of the land.—We have only to say, in this connection, that we may be ignorant, but the darkness which envelopes us is not quite so thick as to prevent us from seeing arrogance and impudence, in this assumption of the "Patriot," and if to hold these in contempt be an evidence of mental obscurity, we have only to say, we wish not to have our minds illumined.

But it seems the "*Whig*" county of Jefferson decided, at the recent election, to establish 'free schools' in that county." We say nothing of the vote on the school Act, accepted by a majority of more than five to one, while the county, in politics, is nearly divided. We let this pass. But we wish to ask, who put it in the power of the "good Whig county of Jefferson" to establish "free schools?" Was it a Whig Legislature, or a body of ignorant and degenerate Locofocos? Why did not these light-loving gentry, when they have had a majority in our Legislature, establish "free schools," and redeem our State from the *ignorance* of Locofocoism? Will our neighbors answer these questions, and tell us whether the "free school Act" was the offspring of Whiggery, or whether it was the fruit of a good Democratic Legislature, of thirty-six majority?

Causes of the Panic.

The Washington Union publishes the following from a money correspondent, as the true causes for the panic in New York, instead of it being attributable to the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill by the House. The editor adds: "But the panic must be temporary. The Sub-Treasury will probably pass in a shape that will permit the Banks, except in very extraordinary cases, to retain the present funds of the Government deposited with them until they are gradually drawn out by the wants of the Government."

First. The great expansion made by the banks within the last eighteen months or two years, one of the effects of which is to be seen in the increased import of foreign goods *in the face of an expected reduction* of the tariff. Other effects are visible in different parts of the country.

"*Secondly.* The railroad mania in England. This causes a demand for money there; and as America is always in debt to England, an increased demand for money there is generally felt with more or less force here.

Thirdly. The uncertain nature of our relations with England.

"*Fourthly.* The recent news from Mexico.

"*Fifthly.* The Canadian government is drawing bills on England, and selling them on New York for whatever they will bring. This is causing large exportations of specie to England, inasmuch as these bills are, either directly or indirectly, paid for in specie.

RUMORS CONTRADICTED.—All the recent rumors with respect to the settlement of the Oregon question in England, between Mr. McLane and Lord Aberdeen, have been offically pronounced as of the same character as the hundred and one similar false rumors which have gone before them of the same character.

One thing is certain—Great Britain is determined to be ready for whatever may happen; but she is determined that the United States shall be placed before the world as the aggressor, provid- it should come.—*U. S. Gazette.*

And one other thing is equally certain, says the Pa. Reporter, that the Whig party of the United States are determined to assist her in maintaining that position before the world, as far as in them lies. The Democratic party—the Country party, are perfectly willing, however, to join issue, with the enemies of their country both at home and abroad, upon this as well as upon all other questions, which affects her rights and her honor.

☞ The notorious Wm. L. Mackenzie, who recently issued a publication in New York of a stolen collection of the private letters of Jesse Hoyt, Esq., and who was successfully prosecuted for the offence, has issued a similar work entitled the "life and times of Martin Van Buren" The New York Mirror, a neutral paper, says of it:

"ANOTHER BROCHURE.—The Life of Martin Van Buren, by Wm. L. Mackenzie, is advertised to-day, by the fictitious firm of "Cooke & Co." We strongly deprecate the whole affair, and cannot understand what an editor does with his morals, when he sits down to write such an article as appears in this morning's Tribune. It is nothing less than an attempt to justify a theft, a breach of trust and a breach of honor. We can only account for it, by supposing that Mr. Greely has fully adopted the dangerous principle that 'all is fair in politics.' In our estimation of this business, no *end*, however good, could justify the use of such base *means*."

THE WASHINGTON UNION.—On the 1st of May this paper closed the first year of its existence, upon which the venerable editor takes occasion to address the people at length, in review of its past labors and future prospects, which are gratifying in both aspects.

☞ The grand jury of the county court of Dauphin county (Pa.) have found a true bill against McCook for attempting to bribe Col. Piollet, a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its last session, to vote for some favors to the Lehigh Bank. The trial commenced on Thursday:—Thaddeus Stevens, James Cooper and James McCormick for the defendant, and the attorney-general and the deputy attorney-general for the prosecution. It is a novel and very exciting case.

IOWA ELECTIONS.—The election for delegates to the Convention in Iowa, has resulted favorably to the Democrats. So far as heard from, the Whigs have elected 7 members and the Democrats 14. There will be a very large Democratic majority in the Convention.

Town Officers.

An election of considerable interest was held on Monday last, for Town officers for the ensuing year. A number of candidates were "before the people," but the following only enjoy the honors appertaining to office, viz:—

Mayor.—George W. Ranson.
Recorder.—Nathan S. White.
Trustees.—Wells J. Hawks, Gervis S. Gardner, Conrad R. Starry, Wm. F. Lock, Wm. S. Lock, Adam Whip and Thos. A. Moore.

The question whether the town should be watered by pipes, or not, was the contending point; and we are sorry to say that the "anti-water" party carried the day. However, could the plan which was last summer in contemplation, be carried out for five or six thousand dollars, we doubt not the present Board would acquiesce, and it would receive the sanction of a large majority of our citizens.

The School Question.

The following from the Winchester Republican, is alike applicable to Jefferson as well as Frederick county:—

It will be gratifying to the friends of Education to learn that the special School Act, passed for Frederick, Jefferson, and some other counties, has met with a decided approval—the vote being, in Frederick 1099 for, and 244 against it—in Jefferson 861 for and 180 against it.

The School Commissioners will now have a duty to perform, to which, perhaps, it would be well for them to direct early attention. The act may be defective in many respects, but the experience of a year will bring the defects prominently into view, and they can be easily remedied.

The speech of Samuel M. Janney, published two weeks since, gave a fair idea of the probable expense of the system. For instance, the estimate of forty per cent, on the present taxes:—a rich farmer who pays $25 tax, would be charged $10 *school tax*, and would be able to send his whole family for that amount—whereas he now probably pays more than that amount for a single session of five months for *one* child. Mechanics, owning only a house and lot, might probably have to pay $1 for school tax, and laborers who own no property would have about 40 cents to pay, for which they can educate one, two, or half a dozen children each. This is a *clear saving*, tax though it be called.

But here is a conclusive case, presented by Friend Janney:—"A widow has been left with seven children to provide for—all of whom are under 16 years of age, and at least four of them ought to be at school. She has about fifty acres of land, which enables her to feed and clothe them, but she cannot afford to pay forty or fifty dollars per annum for their tuition, nor is she willing to have them taught as poor children, even if the commissioner were at liberty to enter them.—Under the proposed system, she would have to pay about $1,50 school tax, and could send as many of them to school as she might think proper."

The following gentlemen are at present the School Commissioners of Jefferson County, viz:—Charles Harper, Jacob Morgan, Wm. G. Butler, Jacob Hess, Meredith Helm, G. D. Moore, Isaac Henkle, George B. Stephenson, Sebastian Eaty, H. N. Gallaher, Richard Williams, George Eichelberger, William Grantham, John Humphreys, and John C. R. Taylor.

It will be the duty of the present Commissioners to organize the new Districts—fix on a time for the election of new Commissioners, &c., and a meeting is called at the Court-House, on Friday next, for the purpose of discharging the duties that devolve upon them under the new Bill. We hope the meeting may be a full one, and that the Commissioners will be disposed to do all that is in their power to put the new law into successful operation.

Winchester Presbytery.

In the "Watchman" of last week, we notice an official account of the doings of Presbytery, (Old School,) at their recent meeting in Gerardstown. A large amount of business, of special interest to the Presbyterian Church, was transacted, and after a session of three days, Presbytery adjourned to meet in Fredericksburg on 30th Sept. next.

Rev. Warren B. Dutton, and David Gibson, Esq, were appointed as Delegates to attend the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which will be held in Philadelphia on the 21st inst.

Lancaster Tribune.

We have received No. 4 of a new paper recent- started in Lancaster, Pa., by ROBERT W. MIDDLETON, Esq., formerly of this County. It is Whig in politics; neatly printed, and quite an interesting family journal.

Hail Storm.

On Thursday evening last, between four and five o'clock, the southern portion of this county was visited by one of the severest hail storms ever experienced in this section of the country. The hail, in many instances, is said to have been larger than hen eggs. From what we can learn, great injury has been done to the grain—particularly the Rye crops, which at this season is just coming out in head—also, to the fruit of every description, the hail in many instances, entirely stripped the trees of leaves and buds. The inhabitants of Garardstown, we are informed, suffered considerably in the loss of glass.

[*Martinsburg Republican.*

In this neighborhood, we had on the same evening, a violent storm of wind and rain, but very little hail. Consequently we experienced less injury from the storm than our neighbors of Berkeley.

Treaties on Milch Cows.

This publication will be found advertised for sale by Greely & McElrath of N. Y., in our paper of to-day. This is a most valuable Treaties, and every farmer in the country should procure a copy.

We will cheerfully forward any orders that may be left with us.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—Committees have been appointed by the Corporations of Georgetown, Washington, and Alexandria, to confer as to whether any, and if any, what action on the part of said Corporations is expedient to promote the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, with instructions to report the result of their conference to the two Boards as speedily as possible.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.—The first general Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced its session in the town of Petersburg on Friday last, May 1st. A very large number of ministers are in attendance. Bishop Soule was present, but as he does not geographically belong to the Church South, and as Bishop Andrew was absent, Mr. Early was appointed President pro tem.

ANOTHER GOVERNOR DEAD.—We learn by extracts from the Delaware Journal and "Blue Hen's Chicken" that Joseph Maull, who succeeded, according to the constitutional provision, Maj. Stockton, as Governor of Delaware, died on Sunday last, near Dover.

☞ Mr. Fisk, late of the Washington Times, has commenced the publication of a paper entitled "The Odd Fellows Magazine."

Sentence of E. P. King.

The Baltimore Sun of Monday last, gives the following in reference to the case of E. P. King, who was tried before the Circuit Court of that City for forgery:

On Saturday morning Edward P. King, convicted of the transmission of forged papers to an officer of the Government at Washington, D. C., with intent to defraud the United States, was placed in the bar for sentence. His Honor Judge Heath, who was upon the bench, addressed the prisoner, and asked if he had any objections to offer why the court should not proceed to pass the sentence upon him. The prisoner standing erect, replied with great firmness and apparent *nonchalande*, "I have none." The Judge then proceeded to the sentence, which he prefaced with some touchingly appropriate, eloquent and admirable remarks, in the course of which he observed that since he had occupied a seat upon the bench he had never been required to perform so painful a task as upon this occasion. The prisoner was sentenced to be confined in the penitentiary for a period of five years. He was then removed from the bar, and in custody of officers Ridgely and Cook, conveyed to the penitentiary, and delivered up to the warden of that institution, having by no act or observation betrayed any feeling with reference to this fearful degradation.

The Smithsonian Bequest.

The following is the substance of the bill to establish the "Smithsonian Institution," in the amended form as it passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday week, by a vote of 85 to 76:

"Sec. 1. Provides that the President, the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Chief Justice, Commissioner of the Patent Office, and the Mayor of Washington, with such other persons as they may elect honorary members, shall be constituted an establishment by the name of "the Smithsonian Institution," and to have perpetual succession.

Sec. 2. The principal of the bequest ($515,-169) is loaned in perpetuity to the United States, at six per cent., from 1st September, 1838; and the interest which has already accrued ($242,-129) is appropriated to the erection of buildings and other expenses.

Sec. 3. The business to be conducted by a Board of Regents to be composed of the Vice President, the Chief Justice, the Mayor of Washington, three Senators and three Representatives, with six other persons, two of whom shall be members of the National Institute in the city of Washington, and the other four to be residents of the States. The Regents to appoint one of their number as Chancellor, who shall be the presiding officer; also a Secretary and other necessary officers.

Sec. 4. A site to be selected by the Regents for the necessary buildings; which *may* be taken out of the public grounds lying between the Patent Office and Seventh street, if the President and Heads of Executive Departments assent to such selection; if not, then to be taken from any other public grounds within the limits of the city.

Sec. 5. Provides for the erection of the buildings, in which accommodation is to be made for the reception and arrangement, upon a liberal scale, of objects of natural history, including a geological and mineralogical cabinet—a chemical laboratory, library, gallery of arts, and necessary lecture rooms—which buildings, if on the Patent Office square, may be so connected with the Patent Office building as to form, in appaarance, a wing to that building.

Sec. 6. All objects of art, and of curious research, all objects of natural history, plants, geological and mineralogical specimens, belonging or to belong to the United States, which may be in the city of Washington, to be delivered up to the Institution; and the books, manuscripts, minerals, cabinet, &c., of Mr. Smithson, to be also delivered up and deposited in the building.

Sec. 7. The secretary to be the librarian and keeper of the museum, and to employ assistants.

Sec. 8. From the interest of the fund an appropriation, not exceeding an average of $25,000 annually, is made for the gradual formation of a library to be composed of works pertaining to all departments of human knowledge.

Sec. 9. Any accruing interest, not herein appropriated, or required for the purposes specified in the act, may be disposed of as the Regents may deem best for the promotion of the purposes of the testator.

Sec. 10. Reserves to Congress the right of altering, amending, adding to or repealing any of the provisions of the act.

Education in Texas.

A late number of the Democratic Telegraph and Texas Register, published in the town of Houston, contains the proceedings of a convention of the friends of education, which met in the city of Austin on the 21st February last. They propose to create, from donations and grants, a "General Fund for Education;" to establish Primary schools in each, or several, of the counties for the purpose of educating at the public expense "all the children between the ages of six and fifteen years;" to found Academic Institutions, schools of Agriculture and the Mechanic arts, and two Universities. The buildings, apparatus and libraries to belong to the State; the Professorships to be endowed by the State, with the exception of the Theological Department, each denomination being allowed the privilege of founding and filling its own Professorship, and all the fees, in these higher institutions, except for Theology, and all the income of the said Institutions to be paid into the "General Fund for Education."

THE U. S. VS. FRANCIS THOMAS.—The argument which has been progressing for several days in the Washington Circuit Court, says the Baltimore Sun of the 5th inst., on motion to postpone the trial of Ex-Governor Thomas, on the charge of libelling Senator Benton, on the account of the absence of Mrs. Linn, wife of the late Senator Linn, was brought to a close yesterday. The court, however, deferred its decision until this morning. The scene in the court house is represented as most exciting—a vast concourse of citizens of Maryland and Virginia, as well as members of Congress being present.

CANAL TRANSPORTATION.—The Williamsport Times states that 14,000 barrels flour, and 6,500 bushels of wheat have been transported from that place to Georgetown, D. C., within the last 30 days, the amount of tolls on way-bills issued from the collector's office at Williamsport for the same time was $2,833 42. This is the largest business ever done upon the canal in the same space of time, since it has been opened.

THE SMALL POX.—This disease is evidently on the increase again in Philadelphia. The number of deaths there last week was twelve, whilst there was but four in Baltimore.

M. E. CONFERENCE.—The New England Conference, composed of Methodist clergymen in Massachusetts, is now holding its annual session in Boston; it commenced on Wednesday at the church in Broomfield street. There are some two hundred and fifty members in attendance.—Bishop Waugh is the presiding officer.

☞ The individual advertised in Fredericksburg a few days ago, as an impostor and forger, has returned and surrendered himself into the hands of the law. He has pointed out the place where the clothes may be found, and expresses the deepest contrition for his misdeeds.

Baptist Church in Charlestown.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

Something has heretofore appeared in the 'Spirit of Jefferson' about a Baptist Church in Charlestown. It appears that during the last year, the offer of a Lot was tendered for the purpose, and a liberal subscription was anticipated in the town and throughout the county. When the scheme shall have been presented to the members of that denomination throughout the State, and to the liberally disposed, of all denominations, it may, per adventure, meet with a cheerful support. In this State, and in fact throughout the U. States, a numereous and respectable proportion of the people are Baptists, as the statistics of the country testify. It happens that here the numbers are few, and their means too limited to construct a good and sufficient building. To the Christian, it is unnecessary to urge the Redeemer's cause, and the ingathering into the great family of the Righteous. This house is not expected, nor is it wished for it, to interfere with any other of its own, or other denomination of christians. In most towns of the size of Charlestown, at least one Baptist Church has been erected. The Churches now in this place are as liberal as those of the same denominations elsewhere; but it would be asking too much of them to give place for another denomition to preach in them, when their pulpits are occupied every Sunday, either publicly or privately, by themselves. The few then, in this vicinity, must forego, entirely, the pleasure of hearing their own preachers, or go to a distance for that purpose. Had they a Church, they could have stated preaching by respectable preachers, protracted meetings, and as is often the case, able missionary assistance. With these few preliminary remarks, the following plan of operation is offered:

1st. To present subscription papers to our fellow-citizens of Jefferson, asking their names and such sums as their circumstances and liberal feelings may suggest, to be paid to a committee when it shall be ascertained that enough has been subscribed to warrant the undertaking, and in such sums as the progress of the work may require.—2dly. To appoint and authorize an agent or agents to visit throughout the State, to solicit aid, and get all that can be obtained, presenting a book, into which the amount of all monies subscribed and paid may be enrolled. This first mode is adopted in order that those abroad may be assured that the money subscribed will be used for the purpose stated, or as directed by the donors, in case of failure.

To those at a distance, I will say a word or two about the location. Jefferson county has an intelligent population, and liberal in their religious sentiments; a fertility of soil and beauty of scenery no where surpassed, and a facility of access rarely equaled. The field for attempting the establishment of this denomination in Charlestown is perfectly free and open, and when established—by being in union with some of the Virginia Associations—regularly visited by approved ministers, will be supported as far, and progressively, as means are afforded. Will not the Christian's heart rejoice when all the good is accomplished that can be done; and when souls are to be saved, will any Protestant say that none but us be suffered to do it? A BAPTIST.

P. S.—Would it not be well for some of the Associations in the State to appoint a suitable agent or agents, to procure aid? The Committee here, to whom the money will be paid, are Messrs. Benjamin Wilson, Gerard D. Moore, and Jacob Moler.

The papers in the county, and the Religious Herald, Richmond, particularly, are requested to publish the above.

School Commissioner.

MR. EDITOR:—We may congratulate the county upon the triumphant adoption of the School bill. Facilities will now be afforded all those children, who might otherwise grow up in ignorance, and pass through life in ignoble obscurity, of cultivating their minds to a bright intelligence, and, like their prototype, Franklin, of illumining the world, with brilliant revelations in philosophy and science in their passage through it, and leaving behind them a name crowned with living memories.

To make the system thus efficient, however, care must be had to select such Commissioners as are not only qualified, by education, for the office, but who will take an *active interest* in it.

To judge the future by the past, (and it is usually a correct criterion, and I have no doubt is so in this instance,) CHARLES B. HARDING, Esq., realizes, in his qualifications, and zeal in the cause, the very character, whose services as Commissioner, the people should be anxious to secure; for he has, for years, given this subject the most unremitting attention, and at this time evinces the deepest interest in it.

He has, repeatedly, called meetings upon the subject and offered various resolutions; and recently he has written, for your excellent paper, a series of able articles to elicit public sentiment in its behalf, and to awaken the general mind, from its long wrapped lethargy, to an appreciation of the magnitude and vital character of this question, as it concerns State and country.

I am sure that no man in this county would be more active, impartial, and efficient in his attention to the public schools, or would strive more diligently to advance them in character and usefulness.

I therefore nominate CHARLES B. HARDING, Esq., as a person well entitled to, and most admirably qualified to fill, the office of Commissioner of public schools for Charlestown.

A CITIZEN.

Charlestown, May 6, 1846.

☞ THE ENGLISH DEBT, and the army and navy, cost her people, $350,000,000 per annum, or $43 per annum for each male. In the United States, the same items cost $15,000,000 per annum, or $1,75 for each male.

THE MORMONS.—Major Warren, who has been in command during the past winter of the State troops, to keep order in Hancock county, has made public his determination to disband the troops on the first day of May, in pursuance of orders from the State Executive—that being the day on which the term stipulated for the removal of the Mormons will expire. The Nauvoo Eagle states that about 5,000 Mormons have already left—some for Wisconsin, some for other States, some for Council Bluffs by the Missouri river, and the remainder with the camp of Israel. There are many who, it is represented, are unable to get away for the want of means, but will go if sufficient time is given to make the necessary arrangements.

DESERTERS SHOT.—Rumors of Mexican wealth and treasure had induced some of the U. S. soldiers on the frontier to desert, but General Taylor put a stop to the movement by shooting two or three during their progress across the Rio Grande.

DISCOVERY IN GALVANISM.—The Washington Union states that Professor Page, an examiner in the Patent Office, and an ardent cultivator of science, has made the interesting discovery that the atmosphere is a conductor of galvanic electricity. The fact was verified by an experiment upon a magnificent scale, having *twenty thousand* square feet of copper for one of his surfaces. This enormous conductor is the roofing of the Patent Office, and the positive or zinc plate of only two square feet. The zinc plate was covered with water and insulated from the earth; and the two, thus arranged, afford strong indications of a current by the galvanoscope.

OUR CLAIMS UPON MEXICO.—The Legislature of Louisiana has adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to appoint a domestic board of commissioners for the purpose of investigating and liquidating the claims of our fellow-citizens upon Mexico, and of taking measures, when the accounts shall be ascertained, that they be forthwith assumed and paid by the United States. A resolution to this effect was on Wednesday submitted to the U. S. Senate, by Mr. Jarnagin, of Tennessee.

Versailles bonnets have been introduced in Philadelphia. The fabric is woven of glass upon silk, and they present, it is said, an exceedingly chaste and lustrous appearance.

Eight Days Later from England.

BY THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA.

Total Loss of the Cambria on Cape Cod—Crew and Passengers saved—Great Excitement in England on the Irish Coercion Bill and Corn Laws—Probable Retirement of Sir Robert Peel—Advance of Cotton—Attempts to Assassinate Louis Philippe—Flight of Narvaez from Spain, &c., &c.

The steamship Cambria, on coming into Boston on Saturday night last, went ashore on Cape Cod. The passengers (one hundred in number) and mails were saved, but the vessel it is feared, will be a total loss. She went ashore in a fog.

The news brought by her is down to the 19th ult., and is of a pacific character. The advices that went out from this country by the Hibernia were considered in England as tending to preserve peace between the two countries.

The English people are engrossed by their own public affairs, and the excitement upon the Corn Laws and the Irish Coercion Bill had reached such a pitch that it was expected Sir Robert Peel would have to retire from his position at the head of affairs.

The opposition to his measures was expected to be led by Lord Stanley.

The Cotton market had advanced one eighth of a penny, the Hibernia having carried out a confirmation of a short crop.

Business generally was dull. No improvement since the last advices.

There was no change to note in the Flour market, which continued firm at former prices.

The iron trade had undergone no change.

The provision market dull, large arrivals having recently taken place.

England and the United States.—The Times says, the accounts from the United States by the Hibernia, to the beginning of April, have excited a good deal of attention. The message of Mr. Polk to Congress is not considered war-like, indeed some of the public writers profess to see the best guarantee for the continuance of peace, in the expense to which the country will be put by arming for a conflict. Seventy millions of dollars bestowed upon putting the army and navy on a footing for commencing the emergency of the case, would induce every man who contributed his quota to that astounding sum to inquire into its necessity.

Corn Trade.—Since the Great Western sailed there has been an improved demand for wheat, and the prices have risen sowewhat. In Liverpool the corn trade is better.

Attempt to kill the King of The French.—About 5½ o'clock on Thursday, as Louis Phillippe was returning from his drive in the forest of Foutainbleau, a man seated upon the wall fired at the King. His family were with him. Several balls struck inside the carriage, but no one was injured. The assassin was arrested. His name is Loconate.—He is an old General, guardian of the forest.

[*Journal des Debats.*

Ireland.—The news is distressing—in some parts of Tipperary the peasantry, unable to resist longer the cravings of hunger, have broken into the shops and helped themselves. The town of Clonmell is in a state of seige, and the poor starving people are only kept down by fear of the bayonet.

Later from Mexico.

MAIFESTO OF PAREDES.—By the arrival of the schooner Ventura, at New Orleans, on the 24th ult., the Bulletin has received advices from Vera Cruz to a late date, and from the city of Mexico to the 4th ult. The news is not of particular interest.

The Courier Francais, of the 11th ult., states that the port of Mazatlan had been blockaded by the American squadron on the authority of a private letter addressed to the editor, and dated March 21st. In a subsequent number of the 4th ult., the same journal pronounces the statement entirely erroneous, and publishes several extracts from papers in the vicinity of Mazatlan, contradicting the rumor.

The cabinet at Mexico was pursuing vigorous measures against all who incurred their displeasure. *La Forma* and the *Contra Tiempo*, papers said to be devoted to the interests of Santa Anna, have been seized and their editors, Messrs. Zerecero and Luis Espino arrested.

The papers of the 28th ult., contain Paredes' manifesto. It is a document of considerable length, and by no means as furious and belicose as we had anticipated. As danger approaches, Mexican valor appears to cool considerably. He begins by stating his obligation in the critical position of the relations of Mexico towards the United States, to make known his views. He then goes on to state that the conduct of the United States has left him no alternative, save to refuse to receive the Envoy Extraordinary sent him—that to have received Mr. Slidell would have been an act of weakness.

He admits the evils but thinks peace should only be compatible with the maintenance of honor. He considers the Mexican Republic as despoiled of its territory by the United States, and declares she will never recognize the American Standard on the soil of Texas, and that never will the nation permit new conquests and new usurpations by the United States. He says that he has not the power to declare war—that belongs to Congress. Mexico has never committed any aggression on the territory of the United States; and she is prepared to repel all aggression on her soil.

After this preamble Paredes proceeds at great length to vindicate his own bravery, patriotism, &c.

It is mentioned in the papers that the President has increased very considerably the detachment assigned to guard his residence, as if he were not without apprehension of difficulties in the city of Mexico.

CITY OF VOREE.—This city, the head quarters of the new Mormon prophet Strang, numbers already, it is said, ten thousand inhabitants. It is situated "on the prairie, on White River," on the borders of Racine and Walworth counties, Wisconsin Territory, and is described as a most beautiful place, possessing an immense hydraulic power, sufficient to make it the first manufacturing place in the west.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending March 31, was $7,808,870—of which sum $437,225 was from the sale of lands. The expenses of the Government, during the same period, was $4,483,897—of this amount $1,056,744 was for the navy: and for the army, including fortifications, pensions, and Indian Departments, $1,955,787.

A number of citizens of Raleigh and Wake county, N. C., without distinction of party, tendered a public dinner to Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, who has recently left North Carolina in the distinguished capacity of Minister from the U. States to the Court of Spain. He was forced to decline the compliment by his arrangements for an early departure.

FRIGHTFUL SCENE.—In Baltimore, a mad ox, broke loose in the street, and becoming furious, ran up an alley and attacked a woman and two children, injuring them very much, if not fatally. The report was that one of the children had since died. The animal was finally pursued and killed, after endangering the lives of many citizens. An immense crowd of spectators was attracted to the terrific scene.

POST OFFICE CLERKS IN WASHINGTON.—The Postmaster General has recently issued an order requiring his clerks to be at their posts at 8 o'clock, A. M., every day, and account for any absence from that time until 3 P. M. There is no longer any sinecure in that Department, as every man is made to earn his money.

THE LOST STEAMER MISSOURI.—The Secretary of the Navy has made a contract with Capt. George W. Taylor, the American diving-bell and sea-bottom exploring man, to proceed with his powerful apparatus to Gibraltar, for the purpose of raising the steamship Missouri.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-Ninth Congress—First Session.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Lewis from the finance committee, to whom had been referred the Indian appropriation bill from the House, reported the same with sundry amendments, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ashley gave notice of a bill to grant to the State of Arkansas a quantity of land equal to that granted to Indiana.

On motion of Mr. Cass a resolution was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to give a statement of the land sales at St. Marie.

On motion of Mr. Davis a resolution was adopted relative to an increase of the number of revenue inspectors in Massachusetts.

The Pension appropriation bill from the House was taken up, read a third time and passed.

The Senate then took up the bill for the relief of John P. Skinner and the legal representatives of Isaac Green, the consideration of which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The appearance of the Hall in its new summer dress is truly *imposing*. It is not only cleaner, but a great deal lighter. It is to be hoped that members will be benefitted by it.

The memorial presented by Mr. Tibbatts on Thursday last, asking an appropriation for the purchase of books with raised letters for the blind, was taken up and referred to a select committee of five members, to be appointed by the Chair.

The bill granting pre-emption rights to actual settlers on the Miami reservation, was taken from the committee of the whole, read a third time and passed by a vote of 95 to 46.

Mr. Sims, from the District committee, reported a bill to incorporate a Gas Light Company in the City of Washington. It was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole. In the name of all that is just, let us have a little *gas* out of the Capitol, as well as *in* it.

(William A. Bradley, J. W. Maury, C. B. Dungan, H. D. Steever, and Thomas L. Thruston, are authorized to open books of subscription.—The capital stock is to be a hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares, at $20 each, an instalment of $2 on each share to be paid down. It is to be Carburetted Hydrogen Gas, to be manufactured from bituminious coal or other substances, for the purpose of public and private illumination.)

On motion of Mr. Adams, a resolution was adopted, requesting the President of the United States to inform the House whether any deserters from the United States Army have been shot while in the act of deserting, and if so, by whose *orders*. This resolution, coming from such a quarter, has a strong smell of gunpowder.

Mr. Stanton, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill for the construction of a floating dock at Philadelphia and Pensacola. It was twice read and committed.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, offered a long preamble and resolution against all Penitentiaries in general, and the Penitentiary of this city in particular, as coming in dangerous competition with honest labor, and proposing to abolish the system *so far* as the District is concerned. It was laid on the table without a division.

Mr. Rathbun, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to re-organize the navy Department. It was twice read and committed.

A bill was reported from the committee on public lands for the sale of the mineral lands at Lake Superior.

A bill for the relief of J. Chassand, consulate at Syria, was passed.

A great number of private and local bills having been reported, the House went into committee, and took up the Senate amendments to the bill for supplying deficiences in the general appropriation bill.

The numerous items having been discussnd for about half an hour, the committee rose for want of a quorum, and a call of the house was had; but after about ninety members had answered to their names, all further proceedings in the call were dispensed with, and the house, at an early hour adjourned. It is evident that the members, will not *kill themselves with business* this week.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1846.

SENATE.—Several bills having been laid aside, owing to the thin attendance, the bill providing for the adjustment of suspended pre-emption land claims, in the several States and Territories, was taken up and debated for several hours.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—On motion of Mr. Hunter the bill for the retrocession of Alexandria to the State of Virginia, was made the special order of the day for Friday next.

The House went into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the post-office appropriation bill.

After a brief discussion relative to the compensation of deputy postmasters, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET—

Reported weekly for the "Spirit of Jefferson," by WILLIAM RATLIFF, Flour and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 6, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—Our Flour Market for the last week has again fallen. Sales on Friday and Saturday last at $4 25—on Monday, sales were made at $4 12½, and finally settled down to $4: Yesterday, there was nothing done, but not over $4 can be had. The accounts by the Cambria will not help prices. Receipt price from Cars $3 87.

GRAIN—Red Wheat 85 to 90 cents—yellow Corn 64 cts. white 62—Oats 40 cents—Flaxseed 1 10 to $1 15.

SUNDRIES—White Beans $1 00; Beeswax 29 cents; Country Soap 5 cts; Wool, washed, 22 to 25 cts; for Common to ½ blood, unwashed, 12 to 15 cts.

HOGS—The market is well supplied, and dull sales at 4 25 to $4 50, as in quality. Lard and Bacon same as at last week's quotation.

CATTLE—The market is better supplied than last week, with quick sales. Prices range from 3 25 to $3 90 per 100 lb. gross, equal to 6 50 a $7 50 nett.

FISH—Herring are very scarce and high—sales on Monday at $4 25, yesterday at $4 50. Shad, North Carolina, No. 1, $6 50.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

At New York, on Monday, flour was held at $4 62½; but some Genessee was sold at $4 56¼. Yellow corn was taken at 63 cents, measure, and Genessee wheat at $1 10. Cotton firm, but few sales reported.

At Philadelphia, on Monday, flour further declined, and sales of common brands were made at $4 37½; small lots of good brands at $4 50, which rate is nominal. No wheat afloat. Corn, scarce, quoted at 60 cents for white, and 62 for yellow. Oats dull at 40. Whisky 21 in bbls

ANOTHER VOICE FROM MAINE!

WALDOBORO, Me. July 30, 1845.

Dear Sir:—Having experienced great benefit from your invaluable medicine, I feel it my duty and privilege to let the world know what it has done for me. Possessed of a strong constitution naturally, I had enjoyed perfect health previous to the spring of 1843, when I was troubled with a difficulty in my left side, attended with considerable pain. Sometime in July I was violently attacked with a cough, which continued until fall; then I was confined to the house eight months, during which time my cough was very severe. I frequently had spells of coughing which lasted two hours; daily raised large quantities of disagreeable matter, accompanied with blood. Sometimes I raised a quart of blood at a time.—I consulted three physicians, all of whom did their best to restore me; gave me up; said they could do no more for me; I must die; it was impossible for me to live but a short time. One of them said my lungs were gone.—At this critical moment, when eminent physicians had exhausted their skill, friends despaired of my life, my own hope of recovery at an end, I resorted to

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

When I had taken one and a half bottles those severe spells of coughing were removed. I continued taking the Balsam until Spring, 1844, when I ceased to bleed at the lungs, my health and strength improved so that I left the house, but was not able to work for a year. Now my health is good. I am able to do a day's work every day on my farm. JAMES COMERY.

Witness, THOMAS BENNER.

For Particulars see Dr. Wistar's treatise on Consumption, to be had of the agents.

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

MITCHEL'S New Map of Oregon, Texas, and California, received and for sale by
April 24. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Items of News.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—The Union, in an article on the subject of our claims against Mexico, says, "that the present relations between the two governments cannot continue *much longer*," and intimates that very soon measures will be recommended for bringing things to a *focus*.

The receipts at the New York Custom House, during last week, are estimated at $150,000.

WRECKED.—The brig Ashland, bound from Baltimore to Aransas Bay, Texas, with a cargo of bread for the troops, was wrecked on the Abaco, Gilpin Bay, on the 24th ult.; Materials and part of the cargo saved and taken to Nassau. Crew all saved.

INDIAN CORN IN PARIS.—A Paris letter says: —"Among other good American things hitherto but ill-appreciated in Europe, but which are now beginning to be more properly estimated, is maize, (our Indian corn.) I hear of several bakers who find its preparation into bread a profitable business.

Mr. Slidell has declined a public dinner, offered him by his friends in New Orleans.

A CALIFORNIA FARMER.—A gentleman writing from California to the editor of the St. Louis Reveille, says his stock consists of about 4000 head of oxen, 17000 horses and mules, 3000 sheep and as many hogs. They all pasture themselves without difficulty in the rich prairies and bottoms of the Sacramento, and only require to be attended. This is done by Indians of whom he employs 400. His annual crop of wheat is about 12,000 bushels, with barley, peas, beans, etc. in proportion.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.—The emigration from Germany this year, it is represented, will be immense. Preparations are being made on an extensive scale in parts of the country where hitherto there has not been much emigration. The emigration spirit prevails, not among the poor, but among persons in good circumstances, and even among the rich and the wealthy. People who own large and beautiful estates are selling off their property and getting ready to emigrate, with family and friends, to America. The immense wilderness of the West will allow them plenty of room.

GREAT LONGEVITY.—It is stated in the Fayetteville Observer, that a Mr. William Pridgen died lately in Bladen county, N. C., in the *one hundred and twenty-fourth* year of his age. He was in the army of the Revolution, and served through it as a volunteer, though an old man. He has left grand children over forty years of age.

PROFESSOR MAFFIT preached on Sunday evening in Rochester, N. J., to a congregation of some three thousand persons.

INCREASE OF NEW YORK.—One thousand nine hundred and eighty buildings were erected in New York last year. It is thought, from present indications, that as many will be built this year.

REV. CHAS. TORRY.—It is said that the Rev. Mr. Torry, imprisoned in the Baltimore penitentiary for aiding in the escape of slaves, is now believed to be on the verge of the grave. He is sinking fast and beyond all hope. So confident have been his friends of his speedy end, that they have already had his coffin made and lined with zinc, in order to take the body home to New England immediately after death.—*Balt. Sun.*

Mr. McCabe, of Baltimore, was robbed of $8,221, in bank bills, a few nights ago, while on his way from that city to Philadelphia, in one of the steamboats. The money was taken from under his pillow, while he was asleep in one of the berths, and consists of $2,000 in notes of the Commercial & Farmers' Bank of Baltimore, $2,000 on the Union Bank; and $3,221 on various banks in the city of New York. There were five $1,000 notes among them.

SCARCITY OF BUTTER.—The Wheeling Times says, "there must be something wrong among the cows this year. We do not recollect to have known butter as scarce for many years as it is now, in this region. It readily commands 15 to 20 cts., and very little that is good to be had.

COSTLY FURNITURE.—One of the furniture shops in New York has for sale carved rosewood bedsteads for which $800 is asked, and sofas, the carving on weich alone cost $300.

STAGNATION OF TRADE IN NEW YORK.—A New York paper says: "We do not remember, for several years past, to have heard so general a complaint of the dullness of trade amongst the mercantile interests, as there is this spring. The retail storekeepers up town are also loudly complaining of the small amount of business they are doing. From our own observation, as well as from information we have received from other sources, we believe that these complaints are well founded, and that a general languor and want of confidence prevails among all classes of our business people. The same briskness and activity conspicuous in former years, during the month of April in our business thorough-fares, is not at all observable this season."

FLOUR IN NEW YORK.—A letter from New York, dated on Sunday, says:

"Produce via the State canals, is now pouring into our markets in profusion. Flour has come in so freely that it has declined 50c per bbl since the arrival of the steamship; at this reduction there has been a brisk business done. 1500 bbls were sold yesterday at $4 62½, a fall of 1s. from Friday, on which day 3000 bbls were closed at $4 75. Southern descriptions are very dull, and New Orleans is selling at $4 37½."

LOSS OF STEAMBOAT LIVE OAK.—A letter in the New Orleans Jeffersonian, dated Shreveport, April 17, says:—The steamboat Live Oak took fire about six miles above, on Cross Lake. She was about a mile and a half from land, and in a most perilous situation. The crew and passengers had to save themselves on cotton bales. All hands saved; boat a total loss.

OHIO RIVER.—At Pittsburg on Thursday 6¾ feet of water. At Wheeling 7 feet 11 inches.

A CIRCUS BLOWN DOWN.—The spacious Pavilion Tent of Messrs. Welch, Mann & Delavan, which was pitched near the Monastery at Georgetown, D. C., was blown down during a storm on Friday night, the main pole in the centre of the pavilion, being broken in twain by the force of the storm. The pavilion was crowded with spectators at the time, but the performances had not commenced. When the canvass fell down a scene of great confusion ensued. Several persons were slightly injured, but none seriously hurt, except one man, whose thigh was broken by falling over a precipice near the pavilion.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—Is going up with rapid strides. The front on the street is already built up—and as the gap is filled up, no one would now suppose that our town had been visited by a fire. Mr. Taylor is pushing the work ahead with his wonted energy, and expects without doubt to open the Hotel for the reception of Company on the 1st of January next. On that day—he intends to give a free dinner, to which all the world are invited. We give notice thus early in advance, that every body may make up their minds in time to enjoy the festivities of the promised galaday.
[*Winchester Virginian.*

A PUZZLE.—The Editor of the Cecil Whig has turned lexicographer, but has got puzzled over two or three words, and asks his subscribers to solve the difficulty. The words are

RETNIRP EHT YAP.

[Can any of our subscribers make an application of the puzzle?]

INFANTICIDE.—This most unnatural and inhuman crime is on the increase throughout the country. We scarcely ever open a paper now without finding the particulars of some case. The cause is an increasing laxity of female morals.—We see that an infant has been found drowned in Shockoe Creek, Richmond, Va. Several have also been recently found murdered in the suburbs of the towns in the interior of Pennsylvania.

MARRIED,

Near Jefferson, Md., on Tuesday the 21st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Mr. EMANUEL SENEKER, formerly of this County, to Miss ELLEN CHILCOAT, all of Frederick County.

On Thursday the 23d of April, by the Rev. Christopher Keyser, Mr. SAMUEL VERNER to Miss SARAH, youngest daughter of Mr. John Reedy—all of Page county.

On the 17th March, by the Rev. Mr. Shufort, Mr. GEORGE B. HOUGH to Miss ELIZABETH HOUGH, of Loudoun county.

On the 20th of March, by the Rev. Mr. Williard, Mr. DAVID AXLINE to Miss CATHARINE COLE—all of Loudoun county.

On Thursday last, the 30th ult., by the Rev. L. Eichelberger, Mr. JOHN GRIMES, of Berkeley co., to Miss ELIZABETH JONES, of Frederick county.

DIED,

At his residence in Warrenton, on the 19th ult., after a very protracted illness, MARTIN HOWARD, aged about 50 years, formerly of this town.

In Martinsburg, on the 20th of April, aged 71 years, Mrs. DIANNA ANDERSON, relict of James Anderson, Esq., formerly a merchant in that place.

In Gettysburg, Pa., on Tuesday morning the 26th ult., Mr. HIRAM W. LEFEVRE, in the 26th year of his age,—some years since a resident of this place.

On the 30th of April, ROBERT LOVELL YATES, only child of Charles and Fanny Yates, of this county.

At her residence in Bolivar, on the 2d instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH RIDENOUR, consort of Christopher Ridenour, aged 73 years, 10 months and 22 days.

The deceased bore her affliction which was severe, with calmness and fortitude, and her spirit returned to the God who gave it, precisely at 12 o'clock. She died in the full triumph of faith, and breathed her last sweetly in the arms of her blessed Redeemer. She was universally esteemed by all who knew her, and well may we say—

"Green be the turf above her
Friend of my better days,
None knew her but to love her,
Nor named her but to praise." G.

On Wednesday, the 15th ult., SUSAN EMILY, infant daughter of Andrew and Sarah Roberts, of Frederick Co., aged 2 months.

At Richmond, on the 24th ultimo, Miss ANN REBECCA SHERRARD, in the 18th year of her age, daughter of the late Col. John Sherrard of Morgan county.

Suddenly at his residence on Friday morning, the 1st inst., of Paralyses, HARRISON WAITE, Esq., Clerk of the County Court of Berkeley, in the 50th year of his age. The deceased was universally esteemed by the whole community in which he lived, and his death has created a void in the social circle which cannot be filled. He was an exemplary member of the Episcopal Church, and has left a widow and six children, four of them of but tender years, to mourn their irreparable loss. His remains were interred with Masonic honors on Saturday, and were followed to the grave by a multitude in tears.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The School Commissioners.

The School Commissioners of Jefferson County will meet on FRIDAY the 15th instant, at the Court-house, for the purpose of districting the county, and attending to other matters called for in the School Act adopted by the people of Jefferson.

The meeting will convene at 2 o'clock, P. M.
May 8, 1846.

☞The First Quarterly Meeting for Jefferson Circuit, will be held in Charlestown, commencing on Saturday the 30th of May. May 8.

☞A Meeting of the Trustees of the Charlestown Academy, and the contributors to the fund for re-building the same, will be held at the Academy on Saturday 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is required, as business of importance will be laid before the Meeting.
May 8, 1846.

☞By Divine permission a protracted meeting will be held at Elk Branch Church, commencing on Friday night the 8th of May. May 1.

Ladies Fair at Harpers-Ferry.

The Ladies of Harpers-Ferry will hold a FAIR on Monday the 11th May, (and perhaps on the two following days,) for the purpose of raising funds to procure a Banner for St. Thomas Division, Sons of Temperance. A number of useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale. The Harpers-Ferry Brass Band has kindly offered their services for the occasion. The surplus (if any) will be applied to charitable purposes. May 1.

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
May 8, 1846. THE PRINTER.

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, 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.

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 50 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.
May 8. THOMAS RAWLINS.

Worms, Worms, Worms.

I HAVE on hand a large and well selected stock of Worm Medicines, to wit:—Jaynes' Vermifuge, Fry's Vermifuge, Hobensack's, Fanestock's, Swaim's, Dr. Thompson's, Dr. Komstock's and Dr. Straith's Aromatic Vermifuge; Lee's Lozenges, Sherman's Lozenges, and Dr. Zollickoffer's Worm Tea, all of which is warranted genuine—for sale by JOS. G. HAYS.
Harpers-Ferry, May 1, 1846.

Remember the White House.

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

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.

McALISTER'S All-healing Ointment, or the World's Save, for sale by
A. M. CRIDLER.
Harpers-Ferry, May 8, 1846.

DR. SMITH'S Improved Vegetable Pills or Universal Family Purgative;

Also, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills or Indian Purgative;

Also, Peters', Frey's, Hooper's Female, Lee's, Maffitt's, Hance's Blood, Anderson's or Scott's, and Brandreth's Pills—all of which can be had at
May 8. A. M. CRIDLER'S.

SWAIM'S Panacea, for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, &c., for sale by
May 8. A. M. CRIDLER.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH.—Various patterns and qualities, for sale low.
May 8. E. M. AISQUITH.

HATS.—The subscriber is selling best Beaver, Silk, Guyaquil and Straw Hats at Baltimore prices. Call and see.
May 8. E. M. AISQUITH.

MATTING.—4-4 and 6-4 Matting at reduced prices, with cheap Carpeting—just rec'd by
May 8. J. J. MILLER.

CHEAP CALICOES.—Most beautiful and fine Prints can be had at my store, at 12½, worth 19 cents. J. J. MILLER.
May 8, 1846.

1 DOZEN genuine English Cradling Scythes received and for sale by
April 24. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

HAVE YOU A COW?

Three Copies for One Dollar.

A TREATIES ON MILCH COWS,

Whereby the Quality and Quantity of Milk which any Cow will give may be accurately determined by observing Natural *Marks* or External Indications alone; the length of time she will continue to give Milk, &c., &c.

BY M. FRANCIS GUENON,
OF LIBOURNE, FRANCE.

Translated for the Farmers' Library, from the French, by N. P. TRIST, Esq., late U. S. Consul at Havana, with Introductory remarks and observations on the

COW AND THE DAIRY,

By JOHN S. SKINNER, Editor of the Farmers' Library. Illustrated with numerous Engravings.

☞Price for single copies, neatly done up in paper covers, 37½ cents. Full bound in cloth and lettered, 62½ cents. The usual discount to Booksellers, Agents, Country Merchants and Peddlers.

Farmers throughout the United States may receive the work through the Mails. The postage on each copy will be about 7 cents. By remitting $2 free of postage we will send SEVEN COPIES of the work done up in paper covers, or three copies for $1.

Country Merchants visiting any of the Cities can procure the work from Booksellers for those who may wish to obtain it. Please send on your orders. Address,
GREELY & McELRATH, Publishers,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

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.*

New, Cheap, and Desirable
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

ON hand and for sale low, either for money or long indulgence.
May 8. JOHN J. LOCK & CO.

Fresh Groceries.

THE subscribers have received a fresh supply of Groceries, including Rio, Java, Laguyra, Padang, African and Cuba Coffee;
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Imperial Tea;
N. O. Molasses and Syrup;
Various qualities N. O. Sugar, and a general assortment of Groceries.
May 8. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

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 Aubigney'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 county.

Also—I would particularly call the attention of parents and others to my stock of books for children. All of which will be sold low.
May 8. J. J. MILLER.

Domestic Goods.

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

3 BALES brown and bleached cottons, from 6¼ to 12½ cts.
10 pieces of Penitentiary Plaids,
15 pieces heavy twilled for negro pants,
5 do Burlaps, with a variety of striped cotton goods for boys' wear.
May 8. JOHN J. LOCK & CO.

Ladies' Shoes.

JUST received, a superior lot black and colored buskin Gaiters;
Kid, Morocco, and Sealskin Shoes, of the latest Paris style, with a full assortment of Misses' and Children's, which will be sold cheap.
May 8. JOHN J. LOCK & CO.

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.
May 8. J. J. MILLER.

Virginia, Jefferson County, Sct:

IN the County Court, May Rules, 1846.

Isaac R. Douglass, PLT'FF,

AGAINST

Samuel T. Washington, George F. Washington, Francis A. Washington, Lawrence Washington and Sally Washington his wife, Lorenzo Lewis, Charles A. Conrad, Lawrence L. 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. Packett and Lucy E. Packett his wife, George L. Washington, Ann C. Washington, Bushrod C. Washington, Noblet Herbert, Bushrod W. Herbert, Magnus W. Tate, Edward M. Aisquith and Willelma his wife, George H. Tate, John H. Tate, William T. Daugherty, 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, Spottswood Washington, Wm. P. C. Johnston and Ann his wife, George W. Washington, John A. Washington (of Bushrod Washington of Mount Zephyr,) Corbin Washington, Mary Washington, Francis Washington, and Julia Washington,
DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants, George C. Washington, Spottswood Washington, William P. C. Johnston and Anne 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,
May 8, 1846. T. A. MOORE, *Cl'k.*

Home-made Boots,

SEWED and warranted best quality at $4 50; pegged do. at 3 50 to $4;
Women's Calf-skin Shoes at $1 12½ per pair, and others at same rates, for sale by
May 8. J. J. MILLER.

CHEAP SHOES.—Who will not call and buy a pair of Shoes at 25 cents, of
May 8. J. J. MILLER.

LAW NOTICE.

ANDREW KENNEDY has associated with him in the Practise 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.

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 Sattinetts,

of every color, pattern and price;
Velvet, Sattin, Merino, Valentia, Merseilles and other Vestings;
Merinos, Chashmeres, Casdecasia 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 Netts, Laces and Edgings.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

A good assortment of Summer Goods for gentlemen and boys;
Flannels, Shirtings, and in fact almost every article of Dry Goods kept in a country store.
Also, a good assortment of Hard-ware and Cutlery, such as Planes, Braces and Bitts, Trace Chains, &c.;
A good assortment of Groceries, such as Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Candles, 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 Palmleaf 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.

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.

Save your Toll.

JUST received prime Orleans Sugar at 8 cts; Good Rio Coffee 9, very best 10;
Molasses at 37½ cts. per gallon;

And all other articles in the grocery line, in the same proportion. I invite my customers and the public generally, who wish to purchase for cash to call, and I will promise to sell goods as cheap as they can be bought of any concern in the county which has either paid for their goods, or expects to pay for them. WM. S. LOCK.
May 1, 1846.

Stop the Cash.

JUST received 50 pieces assorted calicoes from 6¼ to 31¼ cts.
Handsome Paris Lawns from 12 to 50 cts.
A splendid assortment of Berages and Balzarines;
Handsome Zephyr-wool and Berage Shawls;
White Embroidered Crape, beautiful and cheap;
Handsome Berage and other Scarfs;
Cotton Hose, the cheapest I ever offered;
Good Linen Cambric Hdkfs. for 12½ cts.
May 1, 1846. WM. S. LOCK.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

WE have on hand a superior lot of English, French and American Cloths, of all colors and dyes; gold and silver mixed tweeds, croton clothes, double and single milled cassimeres, both black and fancy colored satin, merino and Marseilles vestings; a full and complete assortment of linens and linen drillings, with many other articles for gentlemen, which we would call attention to. JNO. J. LOCK & CO.
May 1.

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 Balzarines, Berages, pink, blue, and canary colored lawns, white graduated robes, lace, Swiss and barred muslins, white and shaded, berage and net shawls, with a variety of other articles used by the ladies.
May 1. JNO. J. LOCK & CO.

CORN HOES.—Very cheap Corn Hoes just received by THOS. RAWLINS.
May 1.

SCYTHES.—English Waldrow, and American grain and grass Scythes, every one of which were selected and warranted to be genuine. I can furnish Scythes by the dozen at a small advance on the Baltimore price. Cradle makers will do well to call and see before contracting elsewhere. THOS. RAWLINS.
May 1.

TOOLS.—All kinds of carpenters' Tools, the best assortment that was ever offered to this community. Very cheap at
May 1. THOS. RAWLINS.

SOMETHING NEW.—Window Springs, and shutter fasteners, a new and ingenious invention, just opened by
May 1. THOS. RAWLINS.

THE lovers of "*the Weed*" will please call and examine my Stock of Tobacco, Segars and Snuff, which have just been received.
May 1. THOS. RAWLINS.

TRACE CHAINS—25 per cent, cheaper than they were ever sold in this place, just received by THOS RAWLINS.
May 1, 1846.

FRENCH WORK.—French Worked Collars, from 25 cts to $1, very pretty—also Inside Hdk'fs, very low at E. M. AISQUITH'S.
May 1, 1846.

SHAWLS—Of every style and variety, at half the usual prices, at
May 1. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

PARASOLS AND SUN SHADES—From Fifty cents to three dollars, at
May 1. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

SILKS.—A beautiful stock of Silks, (new style,) from 62½ cents to $1 25 at
May 1. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

DOMESTICS.—1 bale 4-4 brown shirting good at 9½, 1 do. prime do at 11 cents;
7-8 do. do. at 8 cts, 3-4 do. good at 7 cents;
Osnaburgs from 10 to 12;
Heavy twilled from 12 to 17 cents;
Striped and Plain cottons from 12 to 14.
Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Burlaps. WM. S. LOCK.
May 1, 1846.

CARPETING.—Handsome all-wool figured Carpeting; striped do; good Rags do.
May 1, 1846. WM. S. LOCK.

HATS, HATS.—1 case fashionable Beaver and Mole-skin Hats; 1 do Silk, Neutra and Cashmere Hats, from 1 to $5; 10 doz. Leghorn and Palmleaf Hats, of all sizes and qualities.
May 1. J. J. LOCK & CO.

CARPETING.—Just received an extra lot of Rag, figured Wool, and Cotton Ingrain Carpeting. J. J. LOCK & CO.
May 1, 1846.

SALT.—40 sacks Ground Alum and Fine Salt, just received and for sale by
May 1. WM. S. LOCK.

NEOPOLITAN, Braid and Straw Bonnets, of the latest style, on hand and for sale by
May 1. J. J. LOCK & CO.

200 LBS. FEATHERS—received and for sale by
April 24. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

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 bonis 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 RENT,

FOR the present year, expiring on the 1st of April, 1847, the two tenements near the Methodist Church, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., belonging to Philip Reicmore. Apply to BRAXTON DAVENPORT.
April 24, 1846—3t.

Cow and Calf.

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

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.
April 24. J. H. BEARD.

House Building.

THE undersigned has taken up his residence again 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 buildings, 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—2m. JOHN HEAFER, jr.

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 visiters 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, Thumb Lancets, Gum Lancets, Pullicans and Forceps, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Fruits, and Confectionary.

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.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

THE Ladies will find at the Cheap Corner, a great variety of Dress Goods, from beautiful Lawns at 12½ cents per yard to fine embroidered Berages at $1 25. Also a large stock of Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbands, Flowers, Laces, Edgings, &c., all at prices much below the usual Charlestown rates. Call and see, and judge for yourselves.
May 1. E. M. AISQUITH.

Ladies Shoes.

COLORED and black dress buskins, colored linen drilling 1-2 Gaiters, kid Paris ties, misses colored Paris ties, and a good assortment of children's shoes, (all of which were made to order in Philadelphia,) just received and for sale by
May 1. CRANE & SADLER.

Summer Hats.

JUST received a good assortment of Palm leaf, straw, senet, Canada, fashionable blue cassimere; b. brim do. and wh. Russia hats; also the latest style beaver and silk hats.
May 1. CRANE & SADLER.

Brick for Sale.

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

Bonnets, Ribbons, &c.

HANDSOME Florence Braid Bonnets;
Do. Rutland Braid do.
Do. English Dunstable do.
Do Neapolitan do.
Do Misses Bonnets, a good assortment;
Ribbons, Artificials, &c., for sale by
May 1, 1846. WM. S. LOCK.

Swaim'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.

Look this Way.

THE Notes, Books, and Accounts of Dr. Daniel H. Lawrence have been placed in my hands for collection. All who know themselves to be indebted to Dr. Lawrence, will please have the goodness to call and settle their accounts, &c., as early as possible. After the 1st of June next, the Notes, Books, Accounts, &c., will be placed in the hands of Isaac Fouke, Esq., for collection.
JOSEPH G. HAYS.
Harpers-Ferry, May 1, 1846.

For the Hair.

ROWLAND'S Maccassar Oil for the Hair, a good article; Bear's Oil, pure and genuine, warranted; Ore Marrow, this is a neat and beautiful preparation; Detterer's Hair Oil. By the use of this extraordinary vegetable compound, stiff, harsh, unruly hair will at once be rendered soft, lively, and beautiful—for sale by
May 1. J. G. HAYS.

GOTHIC WAITERS.—3 setts just received,
April 24. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Miscellaneous.

A Beautiful Thought, with a Beautiful Response.—A lady had written on a card, and placed in her garden-house, on the top of an hour-glass, a beautiful simple stanza from one of the fugitive pieces of John Clare, the rural poet—it was at the season of the year when the flowers were in their highest beauty!

To think of Summers yet to come,
That I am not to see,
To think a weed is yet to bloom,
From dust that I shall be!

The next morning she found penciled on the back of the same card:

To think, when heav'n and earth are fled,
And times and seasons o'er,
When all that can die shall be dead,
That I must die no more.
Ah! where will then my portion be!
How shall I spend Eternity!

Our Last Resting-Place.—'Why dread to lay down this frail body in its resting place, and this weary, aching head on the pillow of its repose. Why tremble at this, that in the long sleep of the tomb the body shall suffer disease no more, and pain no more, and hear no more the cries of want nor the groans of distress; and far retired from the turmoil of life, that violence and change shall pass lightly over it, and elements shall beat and the storms shall howl unheard around its lowly bed?—*Dewey.*

The True Gentleman.—Moderation, decorum, and neatness, distinguish the gentleman.—He is at all times affable, diffident and studious to please; intelligent and polite; his behavior is pleasant and graceful. When he enters the dwelling of an inferior, he endeavors to hide, if possible, the difference between their rank in life. Ever ready to assist those around him, he is neither haughty nor overbearing. In the mansions of the great, the correctness of his mind induces him to bend to etiquette, but not to stoop to adulation.—So far from being insolent to inferiors, he will observe a scrupulous tenderness of manner towards them—a care of word and action that shall lighten the burden of humility which they must necessarily feel, as much as possible; This refinement of heart is the most prominent characteristic of a high and noble spirit. It is the only mark of a lady or gentleman that is wholly unequivocal.—When we see a person very choice of his words, and very dainty at the table, yet capable of insulting the unfortunate, or ridiculing distress, we always think of the ass in the lion's skin.

The Baptist Register tells a good thing. A loafing vagabond called at a house in a neighboring town to Concord, one Sunday, and begged for some cider. The lady refused to give him any, and he reminded her of the oft quoted remark, that she might entertain an angel unawares.

"Yes," said the lady, "but angels don't go about drinking cider on Sunday."

Hit him again.

Christianity.—A writer beautifully says that Christianity enters the hut of the poor and sits down with him and his children; it makes him contented in the midst of privations, and leaves behind an everlasting blessing. It walks through cities amid all their pomp and splendor, their imaginable pride, and their unutterable misery, a purifying, ennobling, redeeming angel. It is alike the beautiful champion of childhood, and the comforting associate of age. It ennobles the noble, gives wisdom to the wise, and new grace to the lovely. The patriot, minister, poet and eloquent man, derive sublime power from its influence.

Filial Love.—Filial love should be cherished. It has especially, a softening and ennobling effect on the masculine heart. It has been remarked that almost all illustrious men have been distinguished by love for their mother. It is mentioned by Miss Pardoe, that a beautiful feature in the character of the Turks, is reverence for the mother. Their wives may advise or reprimand, unheeded, but their mother is an oracle, consulted, confided in, listened to with respect and deference, honored to the last hour, and remembered with affection and regret even beyond the grave.—Wives may die, say they, and we can replace them; children perish, and others may be born to us; but who shall restore the mother, when she passes away, and is seen no more.

The Female Eye.—John Smith says that the female eye has the following variety of expression: 'The glare, the stare, the leer, the sneer, the invitation, the defiance, the denial, the consent, the look of love, the flash of rage, the sparkling of hope, the languishment of softness, the squint of suspicion, the fire of jealousy, and lustre of approbation and pleasure. He forgot to mention that peculiar bashful glance, denominated 'sheep's eyes.'

Marry!—If you are for pleasure, says an exchange, marry. If you prize health, marry. If you love the Creator, you ought to marry to raise up more worshippers. If you love the ladies, you ought to marry to make them happy. If you love your country, you ought to marry to raise up soldiers to defend it; in fine, if you wish well of earth and heaven, you ought to marry to give good citizens to the one and glory to the other.

The Coolest Yet.—As one of the Roxbury omnibuses, fully loaded with passengers, was coming over the Neck, a young man jumped in, and deliberately collecting all the fares jumped out again. To the astonishment of the poor passengers, on arriving at the head of State street, they were informed by the driver that the gentlemanly collector had nothing to do with the concern, and that his collections were made entirely on his private account.—*Boston Trav.*

The Last Case of Refined Modesty.—During the recent delivery of a speech in the U. S. Senate, a lady in the gallery, it is said, fainted because the speaker expressed himself in favor of giving the *naked* notice, without any qualification.

"More school houses or more jails," is the cry of the Albany Knickerbocker. A very rational cry it is, for when school houses are lacking, jails are much needed. This shows that crimes are diseases which can be cured by the culture of the moral faculties.

Amende Honorable.—'Did you say I wasn't fit to carry swill to a swine, Mr. Brown?'

'I did, sir.'

'Well, sir, I require you here, in the presence of these gentlemen, to recall that insult, or you will have to take the consequences.'

'I am ready willingly to repair the injury I have done you.'

'Well, see that you do it, quickly, sir.'

Brown turned round to the gentlemen, and said: 'Gentlemen, I have done my friend Mr. Smith, here, the injustice to say that he was not fit to carry swill to swine, at which he is very indignant. Now, gentlemen, I desire to recall that remark, and do here take great pleasure in saying that Mr. Smith *is eminently* qualified for the important office of carrying swill to swine!—I hope this apology will be satisfactory to Mr. Smith, and that this excellent qualification will be duly appreciated.'

Mr. Smith disappeared.

A son of the "Isle of Erin," having purchased a new Bible, commenced his family record. He enrolled the name of his first born thus: "John G———, born August 6, 1836, aged 6 years."

Tea or Coffee.—A gentleman, who had lately arrived at a boarding house in Cleveland, demanded of the lady of the establishment at his breakfast, whether she had helped him to *tea* or *coffee*? "What do you mean, sir? why do you ask?" said the lady. "Because," replied the gentleman, "if this is *tea*, give me coffee; and, if *coffee*, give me tea."

"Babies."—"A babe in a house," says Tupper, "is a well spring of pleasure, a messenger of peace and love, a resting place for innocence on earth, link between angels and men."

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, 1845—tf.

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, which the duties of public life, for the last few years, have compelled him to neglect. To all, then, who would entrust their business to his charge, he deems it only necessary for him to say, that he is again prepared, as heretofore, with all his energy, to do battle in their cause, and to protect, with all his ability, the rights and interests of his clients. He can generally be found, when not elsewhere professionally engaged, at his office in Charlestown.
August 29, 1845—tf.

Dr. J. G. HAYS
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, Bolivar, Virginius, 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 Procession 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. Benton & Sons, of Loudoun; Messrs. Jas. L. Ranson, Rob't & William Lucas, and James Wysong, 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.
A. S. STEPHENS, a few doors west of the Pay Office, (opposite side,) Harpers-Ferry, offers for sale 100 packages and cases of the above goods, direct from the manufacturers, comprising a complete assortment of men's, boys and youth's kip, seal, calf and morocco Boots. Do. do. monroes, do. do. thick brogans. Women's calf, seal and morocco walking shoes and runrounds.—Gaiters and half gaiters, black and light colors, of Philadelphia manufacture. Also, misses and children's gaiters, bootees, walking shoes, slippers, &c., in every variety.
HATS.—My assortment of gentlemen's elegant and fashionable hats is complete, viz: extra Russia, Silk, Cassimere and Pearl, together with men's, boy's, 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 Kidiminister manufacture. Also, leather and hair travelling 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.
(Lettering neatly executed at short notice.) Persons desirous of purchasing those last emblems of affection, well do well to examine these before they buy elsewhere. Mr. Sappington, who has consented to act as Agent, will take pleasure in showing these Tomb Stones to persons desiring to see them, whether they wish to buy or not.
Monuments, Column and Plain Tomb Slabs, or any work in the Stone Cutting line furnished at short notice. WM. LOUGHRIDGE.
Leitersburg, Washington County, Md.)
March 6, 1846—tf.

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

Gentlemen's Wear.
6-4 TWEEDS, Single Milled; Fancy and bl'k Cassimeres; 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 Oil-cloth Table Covers. J. J. LOCK & CO.
May 1, 1846.

Carroll's Western Exchange

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For the accommodation of the Passengers in the Cars, I have determined to have OYSTERS and other Delicacies of the season, where Ladies and Gentlemen will only have *to pay for what they get.* I am prepared to dine fifty persons daily. My situation is the most eligible and convenient on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. I hope to receive a share of the public patronage.
E. H. CARROLL.
Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 9, 1846.
P. S. The public generally are invited to give me a call. E. H. C.

Cash for Negroes.
The subscriber is anxious to purchase a large number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and likely. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give him a call before selling, as he will pay the *very highest cash prices.*
He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in 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 pursue a temporizing policy, either as regards the rights of the Union, the claims of their Customers, or the wants of the Farmer, I am for a bold *strike*, and a "masterly" *activity* in discharging my duty to all who have, or may patronize me for the future. Yet, whilst others may beat "ploughshares into swords and spears," my *bellows* blows its 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 tilling 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-SHOEING, 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—tf. [*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 work, it has stood the test heretofore, and it cannot nor 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—tf. [*F. P. copy.*

Virginia, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, for the month of March, in the year 1846:

Aquilla Davis, Garland M. Davis, Administrator of Leonard Y. Davis, deceased, John Humphreys, Executor of Joseph W. Davis, deceased, Garland M. Davis, Administrator of William R. Davis, deceased, and the said Garland M. Davis as Administrator of Thomas W. Davis, deceased, and the said Garland M. Davis as Administrator of Samuel Y. Davis, deceased, and the said Garland M. Davis as Administrator of Clementius R. Davis, deceased, and the said Garland M. Davis as Administrator of Nancy Buckmaster, deceased, PLTFS,

AGAINST

Zachariah H. Worthington, Executor of William Worthington, deceased, John Humphreys and Mary his wife, Achsah Davis, widow of Leonard Y. Davis, deceased, Nancy W. Davis, Mary Ann Davis, Eleanor Davis, Susan W. Davis, Achsah C. Davis, William W. Davis, Joseph W. Davis, Henry G. Davis, and James Davis, Garland M. Davis, Minor Hurst and Sarah his wife, Samuel A. Buckmaster, James H. Dutro and Elizabeth his wife, Daniel Warner and Juliet his wife, Lucy Worthington, Nicholas A. Randall and Mary his wife, Clotworthey Burney and Harriet his wife, Catharine L. Davis, wife of said William W. Davis, Henry A. Cox and Susan his wife, Julia A. Worthington, Eliza A. Worthington, Eliza Gaither, widow of Henry Gaither, deceased, Robert G. Russell and Susan his wife, Joshua Owing and Ellen his wife, Joseph, Charles, Reuben and Thomas Worthington, Tilghman Hilliary and Ann his wife, the said Zachariah H. Worthington in his own right, and Edward Colston, Sheriff of Berkeley County, Committee Administrator de bonus non with the will annexed of Joseph Wilson, deceased, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

The Defendants, Zachariah H. Worthington, William W. Davis and Catharine L. his wife, Samuel A. Buckmaster, James H. Dutro and Elizabeth his wife, Daniel Warner and Juliet his wife, Lucy Worthington, Nicholas A. Randall and Mary his wife, Clotworthey Burney and Harriet his wife, Henry A. Cox and Susan his wife, Julia A. Worthington, Eliza A. Worthington, Eliza Gaither, Robert G. Russell and Susan his wife, Joshua Owing and Ellen his wife, Joseph, Charles, Reuben and Thomas Worthington, and Tilghman Hilliary and Ann his wife, 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 country: It is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next Term, and answer the amended and supplemental Bill of the Plaintiffs: and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-House in the said town of Charlestown. A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clk.*
March 13, 1846—2m.

Iron, Iron!
I have just received another supply of Hughes' justly celebrated Iron, such as Plough Irons 5-8, 1-2, and 3-4 inch round; 1½, 1¼ inches square, for Harrow Teeth, &c. Horse shoe and nail rod ditto, which, together with the stock on hand before, make the assortment complete. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can supply them with any kind of Iron they may wish
BENJAMIN L. THOMAS.
Halltown, March 27, 1846.

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, 6¼, 8, 10 & 12½ 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, by JOHN J. LOCK & CO.
March 20.

New Spring Goods,
Just Opened and Ready for Examination, in North Bolivar.
The undersigned has just returned from the Eastern cities with a cheap and well selected Stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-Ware,
Glass and Queens-Ware, Tin and Wood Ware,
all of which have been purchased at reduced prices for Cash, and he flatters himself that he can sell at prices lower than heretofore known in this county. All who will call and examine his Stock cannot help but give him credit for keeping *Cheap Goods.* All are respectfully requested to call and see for themselves. His stock is assorted, and as complete as any in the county. Country dealers will do well to call before purchasing, as they will find bargains that they will not meet with at all times. His stock consists in part as follows:
Blue, black and invisible-green Cloths;
Extra black and fancy Cassimeres, assorted;
Plain and figured Sattin, Silk, Scotch Plaid and Merino Vestings;
English Tweeds, Black Summer Cloths;
Striped and plain Gambroons, bl'k Bombazines;
Bl'k Alpacca, Gloves and Hosiery of every description; Swiss, Book, Mull, Jaconett, Cambric, plaid and striped Muslins; figured and plain Bobbinett and Swiss Muslins;
A beautiful assortment of Bobinette, Thread and Cambric Edgings and Insertings;
Balzarines, French Berages, Lawns, Calicoes;
Silk Hdkfs, Linen do., Ladies' Silk Points;
Artificials and Bonnet Ribbons;
Collars, Stocks and Scarfs;
York Gambroons, Blue Drills, Nankeen, Fancy Linen Drill, Brown do., Brown Linen, Checks, Bed Ticking, Sheeting, 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, Cheese;
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.

Just Arrived!
The undersigned having just returned from the Eastern Cities with their *Spring and Summer Supply* of Foreign and Domestic *DRY GOODS*, take this opportunity of offering to the public a better and cheaper Stock of Goods than have ever before been offered in this market.—Their stock consists in part of
Blue, Black, Olive, and Brown Mackintosh and Coddington Cloths, Silk and Wool Mixtures Summer Tweeds, and black and fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets, Jeans, Drillings, &c., Russia Sheeting, Linens, a great variety, bleached and brown Cottons, bagging, and 5-4, 6-4, and 12-4 bleached Sheetings, Checks, Tickings 8-4, table Diaper, Crash, Ginghams, brown Holland, selesia silk serge, pink, black, green, and brown Cambricks and Ginghams, and giraph Lawns, coat Gingham, and ½ dozen graduated lawn Robes, ½ dozen pieces French Gingham, ½ doz. pieces French Lawn, Alpacca, black and fancy Silks, 3 pieces linen Cambric, bird eye Diaper, and braze Scarfs, zephyr shawls, shades, parasols, parosoletts, &c., Ribands, Gause, satin and plain linen cambric handkerchiefs, Chimizetts, and silk crape Alpacca, shepperd Plaids, shadd Swiss Muslins, fancy Bertrands, and silkties, Jaconet, lace Muslin and lilse Thread, bobin Edgings, Tapes, Galloons, and buttons, trimmings, silk fringes, prints of every variety, patent thread, linen cambric handkerchiefs for 12½ cents, Florence brade, neapolitan, straw, gipsey and other bonnets.
HARDWARE.
A general assortment, 20 kegs nails just received.
QUEENSWARE.
4 tea setts lustre China,
A large supply of Glassware, Stoneware, &c.
GROCERIES.
1 hhd. N. O. Sugar,
1 " Portorico do
1 " N. O. Molasses,
1 " Boston Syrup do
Adamantine, sperm, mould, and dipped candles,
1 box choice tea,
Fruit, Confectionary,
1 box oranges, 1 do lemons,
200 lbs. candies, assorted,
Figs, prunes, raisins, almonds, cocoanuts,
Cedarware, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
Stationery, &c., all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.
S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.
April 17, 1846.

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

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

To Farmers and Millers.

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

To the Farmers and Millers.
The undersigced having leased the WARE-HOUSE, 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—tf.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinetts.
We have on hand a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinetts, which we will sell low to make room for spring goods.
BOTELER & JOHNSON.
Berryville, March 20, 1846.

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

BARGAINS!

Spring and Summer Goods.
The First of the Season, and Cheaper than before Offered.
The subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening at "The People's Cheap Store," a fresh and very extensive supply of excellent and *SEASONABLE GOODS*, and from the cheapness of Goods in the Eastern markets, is prepared to sell on the most pleasing terms, and would earnestly solicit his friends to call and examine for themselves. His Stock consists in part of—
Blue, black, brown, and invisible green Broad Cloths;
Fancy, Victoria, and Buckskin Cassimeres;
Twilled and plain Summer Cloths, Velvet Cords;
Nankeen, Doeskin and Granville Stripes;
Brown and bleached Linens, and a variety of other Pantaloons stuff;
Satin, plain and fancy Silk and Marseilles Vesting of all kinds;
Dress Shawls, Cotton and Linen Cambric;
Gingham, Cotton and Silk Hdkfs, of various qualities;
Bl'k Italian Cravats, Gentlemen's Stocks and Scarfs;
A general assortment of Cap and Bonnet Ribbons;
Plain and figured Swiss, Cross Bar'd Jackonetts, Book and Mull Muslins;
Indian and Bishop Lawn, Mouselin de Laines;
Thread and Cotton Edgings, Footings, Bobbins and Laces;
A fine assortment of English, French and Domestic Prints, from 6¼ 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 he hopes by keeping always on hand a general supply of Cheap Goods, together with strict attention to business, he will not only be entitled to a continuance of the support already bestowed upon him by his former customers, but ensure to him additional support from the public generally. BENJAMIN L. THOMAS.
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—tf.

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, 4-4 and 5-4 wide;
Osnaburgs, do. do do do
Twilled Cotton Bagging, 20 and 24 inche;
Wide Duck, for Pantaloons;
Brown Drillings, Cotton Batts, &c.
☞Take notice for sale low at the New Store at *Walper's Cross Roads*—also at the *Leetown Store.* F. DUNNINGTON.
April 10, 1846.

Fresh PORTER and Salad Oil, for sale by
April 17. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Wanted, Immediately!
Any quantity of Oats, Corn, Rye, Flour Casks, Hoop Polls, 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 to say that no pains have been spared to render my Stock in style and elegance, *equal not only to any in the County, but to any Retail House in Baltimore*, and I pledge myself to offer them as low.
I want a call from every lady whether she wants to buy or not; she will at least learn what is most fashionable by giving me a call.
April 24. J. J. MILLER.

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 and most Splendid quality.—Also, Paris Hats, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Stocks, Hdk'fs, and 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 Palmleaf 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 Comstock & Co., 21 *Cortland street, New York, and by*
J. H. 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.

HEALTH! HEALTH! HEALTH!

Thompson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptha.
The only certain remedy for the cure of
Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis and Sore Throat, Asthma, Chronic Catarrh, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, Whooping Cough, Croup, Weak Nerves and Nervous Tremors, Palpitation of the Heart; also Liver Complaint and Affections of the Kidneys.
Of all the diseases incident to our climate there is none so universal and at the same time so insidious and fatal as Consumption. In this country especially Pulmonary Consumption is emphatically a *scourge*, and in its resistless career sweeps o'er the land as a destroying Angel, laying low with relentless hand the strongest and fairest of our race! Hitherto all efforts to arrest this dread disease have proved vain, and all that seemed within our power was at best the alleviation of suffering, rendering somewhat smoother the certain progress to the tomb!
The proprietor in offering this preparation to the public, would embrace the opportunity to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits, and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may repose full confidence in its curative powers. Since its first preparation he has had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; but he was determined not to offer it to the public until he had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. He now confidently offers it as a remedy *without a parallel* for the cure of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION and its kindred diseases.
CONSUMPTION of a *tuberculous* character from time immemorial has been deemed *incurable* and considering its frequency and fatality, it is not surprising that new remedies and new systems of treatment should from time to time be brought under the notice of the profession and the public. Almost every organic and inorganic substance, in an endless round of combination, has been used with the hope of checking this scourge of our race, many doubtless believing that in the progress of medical knowledge, we should at last obtain the mastery over Consumption; and, in the use of the **Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptha,** this object is happily attained.
The therapeutic agents employed in the composition of this remedy, are such as enable it to *prevent the secretion of tuberculous matter in the lungs* and to cause its resolution and absorption *after deposit has commenced*, an object achieved by no other medicine, and the importance of which the professional man will at once perceive, since it brings this form of disease, hitherto pronounced hopeless, *entirely within control.* The success which has attended the administration of this preparation is *unparalleled in the records of medical science*, in confirmation of which, the proprietor would ask a careful perusal of the statements of a few of those who have been restored to health by its powerful agency.
Let the following speak for itself:
"I have used Thompson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptha for some time in my practice, and have found it the most efficient remedy I have ever used in Consumptive cases, chronic catarrh, &c., when great irritability, with weakness of the pulmonary organs, existed. The *rapidity* with which it acts is greatly in its favor where dyspnœa or oppression exists, which is *immediately* relieved by it.
"In Pulmonary Consumption it can be used with confidence, being applicable to every form of that disease, and I consider it a medicine well worthy the attention of physicians, and exempt from the imputation of empiricism.
M. CHAMBERS, M. D.
Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1844."
☞A fresh supply of the above celebrated Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptha, received and for sale by E. M. AISQUITH,
Dec. 12, 1845—eow6m. Charlestown.

The Elegant Draught Horse,
JEFFERSON ROAN,
Will stand the present season, (which has commenced, and will end on the 22nd 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.

Jefferson Roan
Is a beautiful Red Roan, six years old this Spring, full seventeen hands high, of fine form and action, and is well calculated for either saddle or harness. He was sired by George Pultz's Roan horse, he by James Grantham's old Blue Roan, Superior; the dam of Pultz's horse by Snap.—The dam of Jefferson Roan was by Independence.
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 folded 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.

Hew's Linament for Rheumatism.
All Rheumatic persons have very good reason for rejoicing, that they can obtain an article that will set all rheumatic complaints at defiance. We wonder that people will suffer a moment with this distressing and excrutiating pain when they can find a certain cure in this preparation. The certificates that the proprietors have, would astonish the most incredulous. Patients, who have been laid up for years, and who never expected again to be about, in health or without crutches, have been almost miraculously raised from their bed of pain, and restored to their friends, sound in their limbs and entirely free from pain of any kind. This is no fiction, but fact, and thousands who have used it can testify to its usefulness. Beware of counterfeits.
Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 *Cortland street, New York, and by*
J. H. BEARD & Co., *Charlestown,*
A. M. CRIDLER, *Harpers-Ferry.*
Jan. 17, 1846.

Balm of Columbia—For the Hair.
Persons who have thin hair, or whose hair is falling out, have here an article that will keep it from falling out, and increase the growth of it to a remarkable degree. This preparation was discovered some 18 or 20 years ago, since which time the sale of it has been on the increase. Thousands of bottles are sold weekly in the city of New York. It will keep the hair perfectly free from dandruff, and smooth and glossy. Its greatest virtue is in restoring the hair on the heads of those partially bald. It has been known to restore the hair on the heads of those who have been bald for years.
Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co.,