

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, JUNE 19, 1846.

NUMBER 49.

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BEILER,
(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 arrangements are made. 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 guarantee the settlement of the same.
Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuation. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made of those who advertise by the year.

A CARD.
BELIEVING that misapprehensions may have existed, and do now exist in regard to the authority of persons necessarily employed by the undersigned in the prosecution of his business, to contract pecuniary obligations on his name and account, he feels that he has at no time empowered any one so to bind him; and he now gives notice, that hereafter, as heretofore, no person without his authority, especially given in writing, will be permitted, by any draft, bill, or contract of any kind, or founded upon any consideration, to impose on him any responsibility or obligation whatsoever.
HOPE H. SLATER.
Baltimore, June 12, 1846—6t.

NOTICE.
FINDING myself no longer able to follow my occupation in making implements of war, not to kill, but to keep from being killed, I have to resort to some other means to support myself and family. My whereabouts may be found on the West side of the well known stand last occupied by P. O. Littlejohn, trying to sell a few Goods. I have not much of any thing, but a little of every thing—
Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,
I will not say cheaper than they can be bought any place else—I will only say, come and see me, and help the old broken-down mechanic in his efforts of necessity.
WM. CHAMBERS.
Harpers-Ferry, June 5, 1846—3t.

Carroll's Western Exchange,
HARPERS-FERRY, VA.
Dining Point on the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FOR the accommodation of Passengers in the Cars, I will have daily for DINNER, Ham, Beef, Veal and Mutton. Fowls, boiled, roasted and fried, with a plentiful supply of Vegetables and Pastry.
Fare only 25 Cents.
Ice Cream, Cake, Jellies, and Fruit, and every thing the Baltimore market will afford, shall always be in waiting for those that wish good fare, and also to patronize the opposition, where Ladies and Gentlemen have only to pay for what they get. Ale, Wine, Brandy, Gin and Whiskey, for those who may desire them.
My situation is the most convenient at the place, where Passengers cannot possibly be left. I return my thanks to the many friends that have patronized me, and hope always to merit the same.
E. H. CARRELL.
Harpers-Ferry, May 22, 1846.

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

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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 Sherman Street, will be dedicated to Masonic rites. All brethren in regular standing are cordially invited to unite with us in the proceedings of the day.
PHILIP COONS,
GEORGE MAUZY,
JEROME B. YOUNG,
ELI H. CARRELL,
BENJAMIN WENZELL,
P. S.—An Oration will be delivered.
April 24, 1846.



Grand Dedication and Procession.
VIRGINIA LODGE, No. 1, of the I. O. O. F., at Harpers-Ferry, Va., hereby notifies her sister Lodges, and all members in regular standing, that her New Hall will be Dedicated with all the ceremonies, on SATURDAY the 4th of July next. The Procession will be formed at 11 o'clock, precisely, and at 12 o'clock an Oration will be delivered by an able and popular Brother. All Brethren in regular standing are most cordially invited to spend their day of jubilee with their brethren of Harpers-Ferry. A brotherly welcome will be extended to all who may honor us with a visit.
THOMAS RUSSELL, Jr.,
JAS. A. FITZSIMMONS,
JOHN LLEWELLEN,
JAMES MERRICK, Sen.,
WILLIAM TURKE,
Committee of Arrangements.
May 22, 1846—4p.

Monsieur Tonson Come Again!
SOL WILLIAMS, THE BARBOUR,
WOULD make his best bow to the Gentlemen of Fashion and taste in Charlestown, and announce that he has taken up the "brush" again, and with the best military soap, is prepared to "lather away" to the satisfaction of every gentleman who will do him the honor of a call. As he keeps the best Razors in the country, and has them always in the finest order, he can confidently proclaim, that he is prepared to give a "clean shave." So give the old Tonson a call, and test the truth of his assertion.
For HAIR-CUTTING he is famous, and if you want the latest touch, just drop in.
His Shop is one door East of Sappington's Hotel, and next door to the Free Press Office.
June 5, 1846—3t.

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

NOTICE.
HAVING purchased the entire interest of Mr. James McDaniel in the concern of J. McDaniel & Co., together with the benches, 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,
Agent.
May 8, (1st.) 1846.

Call, Price, and Buy!
I HAVE just returned from Baltimore, and am now opening at the Store Room recently occupied by E. M. Aisquith, one of the cheapest, most fashionable, and altogether most desirable stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.,
that has ever been my pleasure to offer to the citizens of Charlestown. Among my assortment, every gentleman may find something to suit his taste, and when they are assured that 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.
JAMES CLOTHIER.
May 8, 1846.

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

Ladies' Dress Goods.
THE Ladies will find at the Cheap Corner, a great variety of Dress Goods, from beautiful Lawns at 12 1/2 cents per yard to fine embroidered Burges 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.
E. M. AISQUITH.
May 1.

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

Preserved Ginger—for sale by
J. H. BEARD.
May 15.

General Intelligence.
A SWORD to LIEUT. RINGOLEY.—The citizens of Howard District, generally, have subscribed for the purchase of a sword to be presented to Lieut. Ringoley, who so gallantly took the place of Major Ringgold, when the latter fell on the victorious field of Palo Alto.—*Balt. Argus.*
VOLUNTEERS FROM CONGRESS.—In addition to Mr. Baker, of Illinois, who has gone home to raise a regiment of volunteers for actual service in the Mexican war, it is said that Mr. Yell, of Arkansas, and Mr. Reid, of North Carolina, have taken the same course.
LOCUSTS.—The Clarksburg (Va.) Republican says that the locusts are beginning to appear in that region. Their last previous appearance was in 1829—seventeen years ago.
PAY OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Hon. Thos. J. Henly, of Indiana, after inquiries at the office of the Adjutant General at Washington, states the following as the pay of the volunteers: 1st Sergeant, \$16 per month; 2d, 3d and 4th do, \$13 do; Corporal, \$9 do; Musician, \$8 do; Private, \$7 do.
The volunteers will be required to clothe themselves, for which they will receive the following allowances from the government.—Sergeant for one year, \$37; Musician do., \$38; Corporal and private do., \$36.
Mr. Henly is of the opinion that the pay of volunteers serving on foot will be advanced by Congress to \$3 per month, the same as allowed to mounted men.
The following noble sentiment is from the New Bedford Mercury, a Whig paper:
"A citizen who in war-time, seeks to depress the spirits of his countrymen, and refuses to lend a helping hand to his country because the Government has done wrong, is, in our opinion, little better than an avowed traitor."
Hague, the astrologer, has published a card, wherein he states that he intends to visit Washington, for the purpose of showing who will be shot in the Mexican war. He has issued a card, in which he says, "Winfield Scott will never die on the battle-field; not would Commodore Stuart on the rolling seas; neither would R. M. Johnson, should he venture once more. George Cadwallader may venture out freely; so General Patterson, as well as Col. James Page. Such persons as have an anxious desire to avenge their country's honor, may write the astrologer, at Washington, after Monday, May 18, and they will be correctly instructed as to the strength and dignity of Mars at their birth or nativity. In all cases one dollar enclosed, and postage paid, will receive immediate answer."
All this the astrologer derives from a consultation with the "sun, moon and stars."
AT LIBERTY AGAIN.—"Babe, the pirate," whose arrest last week on undetected intruders we mentioned some days since, was again set at liberty on Tuesday morning in compliance with a letter from the Secretary of State, who states that the President will not exercise, at the time of pardoning Babe under his conviction, of the existence of the remaining indictments, but suggested that a *volte face*, should be entered on those indictments—which was done.
THE MORMON TEMPLE.—The Quincy Whig learns that the Navajo Temple has been purchased by a Methodist association for \$150,000, and it asks, "who gets the money?"
THE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS, of which Gov. Boggs and Rev. James Dibley are leading members, passed through Independence early in May. They have 141 fighting men, 71 women, 109 children, and 128 wagons.
THE REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—The Washington Union contains the official order for officering and raising the new regiment of mounted riflemen. Companies C and F, will be raised in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Texas, under the special instructions already communicated from the adjutant general's office. The other companies will be recruited by their officers in the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, at such places as may best insure success, to be designated or sanctioned by the superintendent.
The "Undress" of the United States "regiment of mounted riflemen," shall, for the present, be the same as that for the dragoons—except,
1st. That the buttons, and waist-belt plate, shall bear the letter R. instead of the letter D.
2d. The trousers of dark blue cloth with a stripe of black cloth down the outer seam edged with yellow cord.
3d. The forage cap to be ornamented with a gold embroidered spread eagle, with the letter R. in silver, on the shield.
4th. The sash to be crimson silk.
5th. Wings for coat according to pattern, (to be provided).
The "Undress" will be the only uniform required to be worn by the regiment until further orders.
Companies C and F, which are to be raised partly in Maryland, are offered as follows:
Company C.—Capt. Samuel H. Walker; 1st Lieut. Benj. S. Roberts; 2d Lieut. George McLane.
Company F.—Capt. Stevens T. Mason; 1st Lieut. Andrew Porter; 2d Lieut. Thomas G. Rhett.
THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—In the New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the U. States, sitting in Philadelphia, the Rev. Mr. McLane, of the District of Columbia, affirming that the slave-holders of the South did pay regard to the moral character of the slaves, instances several facts—that one man had built a church at the cost of \$40,000, and pays a preacher the sum of \$1,200 per annum to preach exclusively to his slaves; another pays \$800; another \$600; and another has built a church at the cost of \$4,000, and pays a preacher \$500. Besides which he stated that the Methodist Church last year appropriated \$15,000 for their negro missions.
NEW INVENTION IN THE HAT WAY.—A hat has been sent to us, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, with quite an interesting addition to those indispensable articles, consisting of no less than a small convex mirror fastened to the centre of the crown in the inside; so that the wearer carries his looking glass with him, and has only to look into his hat to see his face.
THE STRO OF A LOCUST.—The locusts in Washington, Pa., are covering the earth and trees in swarms. A lady in that place last week was stung on the finger with one, and was dreadfully poisoned, so that her life was in much danger.
In Germany, more than in any other country, dress is made to signify the station of the wearer. If the wife of a store-keeper should wear a bonnet there she would be arrested by the police, or warned to do so no more.
A recent act of Congress, makes the five franc piece, a legal tender for 93 cents.

General Intelligence.

The Harpers' Book Establishment.
The establishment of the Harpers gives employment to 400 persons, including 95 girls; supports directly or indirectly (independent of authors) about 1,000 persons, and occupies five city blocks, area, equal to seven or eight large five-story houses. One building, five windows wide, and five stories high, extends from Cliff to Pearl streets, (the depth of four ordinary houses,) two other buildings join this on Cliff street, and there are still two more on the opposite side of the street. There are 19 double medium presses worked by steam, and three Napier presses. From 69 to 70 reams of paper are consumed per diem. The celebrated Bible absorbed 6000 reams. The fixtures, machinery, and tools in this bindery are valued at \$13,000.—59 barrels of flour are used per annum, for paste, and 43 of glue. 18 tons of shavings are used per annum to the paper maker, which he uses in ro-manufacture. 730 packages of gold leaf; 1300 dozen of sheep skins; 750 pieces of muslin, of 40 square yards each; and 60 tons of pasteboard are used annually.—From 6000 to 7000 volumes, 300 pages 12mo. are printed daily. Nearly two and a half millions were thrown off during the last year. 800 pounds of metal are used weekly for casting—giving 41,600 pounds per annum. 600,000 pounds of stereotype, worth 7 1/2 cents per pound, the product of ten years, are stowed away in vaults, which extend, of course, under ground, from Pearl street to Cliff street. The whole quantity of stereotype deposited in these mental catacombs must be prodigious. There are from 60 to 70,000 pounds of type in the composing rooms. About \$20,000 are paid to clerks and hands per annum. A very onerous duty of the establishment consists in selecting works, both printed and MSS., for publication. This department is in part filled by Mr. Saunders, (a son of one of the largest and most intelligent newspaper publishers.) Saunders unites to natural abilities of a high order, great experience and arduousness.
The whole buildings are owned by the Harpers, and the stock in trade is certainly worth about \$1,500,000. Some authors may well bless the house—it has paid to Stephens about \$50,000, to Prescott half that sum, and to other writers, native and foreign, (among the latter I may mention Bulwer,) magnificent amounts. A large number of the Harpers' employes have been in their service twenty years, and most of them are now publishers. Saunders unites to natural abilities of a high order, great experience and arduousness.
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Such is a brief, but correct account of this tremendous establishment, whose iron hands are daily hurling thousands of truths over our land. What a mighty responsibility rest on these publishers! But they have planted confidence with their own strong arms, in the bosoms of all. May they go on prospering and to prosper in one of the noblest works to which the human intelligence can be directed, the promulgation of science, literature and religion."
Ours is a Great Country!
The only country, (says the N. O. Courier,) where the people quarrel with the Government because they cannot receive them all into the service as soldiers to march a thousand miles for the purpose of fighting a public enemy. The people say—"push on there; we want to abasise the Mexicans; we have come some hundreds of miles at our own expense—put our names on the muster roll and show us the enemy." The Government says—"Hold a while, gentlemen—not all at once—we have already in New Orleans more volunteers than we know how to dispose of—so just wait a little, till we turn round and consider to what part of the enemy's territory it is best for the public welfare that you should be sent. General Taylor has dispersed the remnants of boasting Mexicans which the government had been collecting at Matamoros for some months past; and really for the moment we must give you to be easy."
—And thus the government of the United States is at a loss not for means of procuring soldiers to fight the battles of the country, but to devise some gracious mode of avoiding offence to the vast numbers who offer and are anxious to be the first received.
These circumstances are without example in the history of any other country—absolutely without example. In most of the European monarchies, every man regards with dread the prospect of being called to serve in the army. But look at Mexico; her armies are recruited at the point of the bayonet; the private soldiers, generally speaking, are pressed into the service without law and against their will; dragged to the army chained, or bound with cords; punished with terrible severity for the slightest fault; half-starved and unpaid.
What a contrast to the eagerness and anxiety with which our young men crowd around their country's standard, and press forward to be first in the light—clinging to it if their services are declined even for a moment, and finding fault with every delay that interposes, however unavoidable! Here is Gen. Gaines worried to death with daily applications to receive companies and regiments—not knowing how to refuse, and not authorized to receive them!
Remarkable Renunciation.
Dr. Chirichon physician of the Emperor of Russia, related that "a young girl in the service of the prince of—who had for some time kept her bed with a nervous affection, at length, to all appearance, was deprived of life. Her face had all the character of death: her body was perfectly cold; and every other symptom of death was manifested. She was removed into another room and placed in a coffin. On the day fixed for her funeral, hymns, according to the custom of the country, were sung before the door; but at the very moment when they were going to nail down the coffin, a perspiration was seen upon her skin, and in a few minutes it was succeeded by a convulsive motion in the hands and feet. In a few minutes she opened her eyes, and uttered a piercing scream. The faculty were called instantly in, and in a few days her health was re-established. The accidents which she gave of her situation were extremely curious. She said she appeared to dream that she was dead, but she was sensible to every thing that was passing around her, and that every hour which she bore below her death she felt them envelop her in the shroud and place her in the coffin. The sensation gave her extreme agony, and she attempted to speak, but her soul was unable to act upon her body. She describes her sensation as very contradictory, as if she was and was not in her body at the same instant. She attempted in vain to move her arms, to open her eyes, to speak. The agony was at its height when she heard the funeral hymn, and found that they were about to nail down the coffin. The thought of being buried alive gave her a new impulse to her mind, which resumed its power over its corporeal organization, and produced the effects which excited the notice of those who were about to convey her to a premature grave.—*European Paper.*
STRANGE BUT TRUE.—There are two men now boarding at the American House, in this city, says the Lowell Courier, who have boarded here one year and a half, and sleep in the same bed, who have never spoken to each other, never seen each other, and do not know each other.

OUR COUNTRY, RIGHT OR WRONG.

From the Newburyport Herald.
OUR COUNTRY, RIGHT OR WRONG.
BY W. GEORGE LOTT.
"Our country, right or wrong."
What manly heart can doubt,
That thus should swell the patriot song,
This ring the patriot about!
Be but the foe arrayed,
And War's wild trumpet blown,—
Cold were his heart who has not made
His country's cause his own.
Though faction roar the halls
Where nobler thoughts have awayed,
One secret voice forever calls
The patriot's heart and blade!
He, at his country's name,
Feels every pulse beat high,
Wreathes round his glory all his fame,
And loves for her to die!
Where'er he's led unrolled
Woods the saluting breeze,
Flings or the storm in stately fold,
Or floats on plain sea—
All dearest things are there,
All that makes life divine,
Home, faith, the brave, the true, the fair,
Cling to the flaming sign.
Oh, is this thought a dream?
No, by the stars above,
Who sleep by hill, and plain, and stream,
Or deep on Ocean's bed!
By every sacred name,
By every glorious song,
By all we know and love of fame,
"OUR COUNTRY, RIGHT OR WRONG!"

Miscellaneous.

Independence of Mind.
Whatever genius or acquirements a man may possess, independence of mind will be requisite to give vigor to his thoughts and actions, and energy to his character; without it the mind distrustful of its own powers, or acquisitions, however respectable they may be, timidly yields to the sycophant sloth, the fell destroyer of all hope of mental improvement.
Suppose a man furnished with the means of improvement, and his mind stored with ideas, yet without that independence of mind which will prompt him to scrutinize opinions, and their merits—to deduce scientific and moral inferences from the phenomena of nature, and occurrences of life; voracity of mind will render his theories futile, and his actions indeterminate. Opinions generally received in science, customs, and morals, especially when sanctioned by the concurrence of the wise and the good, are unquestionably entitled to respect and reverence.
If to this source of influence we add the prejudices of education, and a proneness to admire the favorite authors and opinions, we will find it equally important and difficult to preserve that impartiality which will enable us to view things in a just light, to search steadily after truth, without inclining either to the right or left, valuing it for its intrinsic worth, not on account of popular applause, or triumph over an opponent. By a mind thus regulated, truth will be cordially received, whether derived from the researches of others, or suggested by the facts which have come under our own observation.
This independence of mind is important, not only on account of its influence in preserving from error, both in theory and practice, and producing correctness in our opinions and conduct; but it is in itself a source of sublime enjoyment to the possessor. It preserves the mind open to the reception of truth; and we are so formed by nature, that the reception of truth is the chief requisition of happiness. What can be more pleasing, than the contemplation of the works of nature, when on every hand we see displayed the wisdom and beneficence of our Father, in creating his beings capable of intellectual improvement, and the enjoyment of happiness; and in the beautiful order and mutual dependence, exhibited in every grade of existence.—It raises the mind from the sensual gratifications, which render it the prey of discontent and misery, to the contemplation of more sublime objects, and to converse with the high author of nature, which alone can inspire true dignity of character.
Independence of mind also fits a man for receiving and imparting pleasure in the social circles of life, by exempting him from the corroding passions, to which inferior minds are subject, and produces a cheerfulness and magnanimity which renders him amiable in the view of those with whom he associates. He is free from embarrassments to which the indeterminate mind is subject; he estimates justly the relation which he bears to his fellow creatures and Creator. He decides and acts according to the dictates of reason, confident that happiness is inseparable from virtue and intelligence.

Female Friendship.
A combination of virtues is necessary to true and profitable friendship. Elevation of character, firmness of principle, and an affectionate heart, are among its essential elements, and when we consider how rare such virtues are in human nature, and especially on female character. If, as females, we would form permanent friendship, we must look to the basis on which they are erected. Those intimacies that spring up in promiscuous society, are generally of short duration. True friends are monitors to each other in a benevolent and mutual fault finding for improvement. A true friend will be as ready to sympathize with us in our sorrows as to share our pleasures; and such a friend is of incalculable worth. The candor and simplicity of the ancients appear to be more favorable to the development of friendship, than the artificial structure of society in modern times. The history of remote ages records instances which have no modern parallel. The reason of this may be our promiscuous associations, which are adverse to true friendship. She that invites her dear five hundred friends, and lavishes much time and expense on their entertainment, perhaps loves none of them in her heart. Studied courtesies tend to break up that sincerity which is essential to friendship.
To be able to make a proper selection of friends requires more judgment than usually falls to the lot of youth. Among our most intimate associates, we find those who are offended at the least neglect of any point of etiquette.

The Wife of Napoleon.
Josephine was one of nature's Queens—she was divorced, says her biographer, but her love did not cease; in her retirement, she joyed in all Napoleon's success, and prayed that he might be saved from the fruits of his ambition. When his son was born, she only regretted that she was not near him in his happiness; and when he was a prisoner to Elba, she hoped that she might share his prison, and relieve his woes. Every article that he used at her residence, remained as he left it. The book in which he had been last reading there with the page doubled down, and the pen that he had last used by it, with the ink dried up at its point. When her death drew nigh, she wished to sell all her jewels, to send the fallen emperor money; and her will was submitted to his correction. She died before her return from Elba; but her last word expressed the hope and belief, "she never ceased a heart to flow." She was buried in the village church of Rueil, and her body followed to the grave not only by Princes and Generals, but by two thousand poor, whose heart had been made glad by her bounty. Her marble monument bears only this inscription, "Eugene and Hortense to Josephine."

The Season and its Portents.
We live in the midst of marvels, signs in heaven, and their reflections upon earth. Planets are unveiling themselves to the eye of science, that have been hidden since the birth of time, and whose sudden appearance, in the firmament, in the old day startled nations and brought perplexity to monarchs, arrive now according to appointment, and travel the high ways of space in pairs. This pleasant season, through which the earth has passed and is passing, a season, which has been doctored on the traditions of Christmas, and like Don Quixote's magician, conjured up a garden in the middle of winter, has been a fact within the cognisance of every man who has looked abroad, but the discovery of its celestial cause was reserved for German philosophy. Professor Grauhausen, of Munich, has now discovered the essential connexion between the Goodwin Sands and Tenterden Steeple, has found a hole in the sun, the largest hole on record, covering an area of 29,626,000 leagues square, which he probably thinks is big enough to account for anything, and accordingly he sets it down at the stove at which the earth has been thus unseasonably forced. It should scarcely be a matter of surprise if a theory extracted out of a cavity so overwhelming be found to partake of the character of its birthplace, and have a hole in itself.

Humble Life.—There is a happiness in humble life—who can doubt it? The man who owns but a few acres of land, and raises an abundance to supply the necessary wants of his family, can ask for nothing more. If he is satisfied with his condition (and there are thousands so situated who are), no man is more happy. No political movement disturbs his repose, no speculating mania chases the calm serenity from his mind—no schisms in the Church, throw shadows beneath his golden sky. His family is the world to him; his little lot is the world to him. Who asks for such a life of calmness and serenity? Am I the cares and anxieties of business, who would not exchange his prospects and his honors, for the repose of him who is contented and happy on his spot of ground, far from the noise and bustle of city life? If there is a situation congenial to the true spirit of man, and the growth of virtue, it is amid the rejoicings of nature—in the calm retirement of rural life.—*Portland Tribune.*

The Lonely.—"To be solitary—to be alone—to be loved by no one—to be necessary to the happiness of no one—to hear no sigh, to see no tear in our last hour! Why does this thought appear so terrible, so appalling to some people? The lonely are afraid of themselves.
"To be alone! Had we never inwardly loved—never given our hearts to another—then, methinks, with the thoughts directed to the wonders and mysteries of creation, it would not be hard to pass lonely and alone through the world; adoring the Eternal and Alone One who dwells above the stars, who is the origin of all thought, the unfold-er of all mysteries and of all enigmas—then, methinks, it would not be hard to pass lonely and alone through the world; But from the moment in which one person loves another exclusively, he needs mutual love, or he feels like to be dreary."

Be Busy.—Waste no moment in idleness.—Such language has been wringing in your ears, perhaps, for a dozen years or more. No matter, it is excellent advice, and worthy of repeating at every breakfast table. No man is worth a great, for every practical purpose of life, who is idly sitting on a cushion, sucking his thumbs, cleaning his nails, or inquiring the latest news. If you early contract lazy habits, they will stick to you like skunk's oil—and recommend you as forcibly. Get upon your feet; fight against it with all your strength. No matter if you do not feel like plowing, wheeling a barrow, setting types, writing a sermon, go at it with all your might and you will work off your rust and soon feel interested. There is nothing so effectual as determination, to shake off sloth and laziness.

Eye Servant.—Don't watch your master boy. He will not go out at present. Pull away steady and do your job. Let us tell you what we have never failed to notice: an eye-servant never prospers—never turns out to be any thing worth naming. If he does not run away from his master, he might as well, for he is so slow and so lazy that his work does not amount to much. Hear us—if you wish to become a good citizen and a smart man, look out for your masters interests.
Portland Tribune.

Woman's Tenderness.
It has often been remarked that, in sickness, there is no hand like woman's hand, no heart like woman's heart—and there is not. A man's breast may swell with unutterable sorrow, and apprehension may rend his mind; yet place him by the sick couch, and in the shadow, rather than light of the sad lamp that watches it—let him have to count over the long dull hours of night, and wait alone and sleepless, the struggle of the gray dawn into the chamber of suffering—let him be appointed to his misery even for the sake of the brother of his heart, or the father of his being, and his grosser nature, even where it is most perfect, will tire; his eyes will close, and his spirit grow impatient with the dreary task; and though love and anxiety remain undiminished, his mind will own to itself a creeping in of an irresistible selfishness which indeed, he may be ashamed of, and struggle to reject, but which, despite of all his efforts, remains to characterize his nature, and prove in one instance, at least, his manly weakness. But see a mother, a sister, a wife in his place.—The woman feels no weariness, and even no recollection of self. In silence, in the depth of night she dwells, not only passively, but so far as the qualified terms may express our meaning, joyously. Her ear acquires a blind man's instinct, and from time to time it catches the slightest stir or whisper, or the breath of the now more than ever loved one, who lies under the hand of human affliction. Her steps, as in obedience to an impulse or signal, would not awaken a mouse; if she speaks, her accents are a soft echo of natural harmony, most delicious to the sick man's ears, conveying all that sound can convey of pity, comfort and devotion; and thus, night after night, she tends him like a creature sent from a higher world, when an earthly watchfulness has failed; her eyes never wink, her mind never sleeps, her nature that at all other times is weakened now gaining a superhuman strength and magnanimity, herself forgotten, and her sex alone predominant.

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The Wife of Napoleon.
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THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

MAZATLAN AND TEPEC DECLARED FOR SANTA ANNA.

By last night's Southern mail we received a slip from the office of the Mobile Herald and Tribune, of the 8th inst., containing the following interesting news:

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The U. S. steamship Mississippi, Captain Fitzhugh, arrived at Pensacola on Friday last, the 4th inst., having sailed from Vera Cruz on the 31st ult. She brought as passengers, J. Parrott, Esq., late American Consul at Mazatlan; F. M. Dimond, Esq., late Consul at the city of Mexico; and Dr. Wood, of the U. S. Navy, bearer of important despatches to our Government, from Com. Sloat, Commanding the Pacific squadron. Seven other Americans from Mexico also arrived in the Mississippi.

Mr. Parrott, Mr. Dimond and Dr. Wood arrived here on Sunday—the late married gentleman hastened to Washington with the despatches.

The whole political news of importance which we gather from these gentlemen is that Mazatlan and Tepec had declared for Santa Anna, and it was generally thought there that he would be recalled. The cause of the revolutionary movement was understood not to be connected with the Texas question, as was the case in former revolutions. The news of the battles of the 8th and 9th were received at Mexico on the 17th ult. On the 19th the papers announced that a battle had been fought, in which the Mexicans had acted like "heroes." This announcement did not prove sufficiently explicit for the populace, who after waiting some days for the publication of the official account, made such demonstrations against the Government as to leave no room for doubt that a "revolution" was meditated—to prevent which the 26th, Paredes sent the despatch of Arista to the Government organ for publication. Great excitement prevailed—drums were immediately beat throughout the city for volunteers; and maledictions against the Americans were uttered throughout the city.

Mr. Dimond informs us that all the Americans, except those employed in the factories, either had left the country or were preparing to do so immediately.

Captain Gregory, now commander of the blockading force, had restored the two Mexican vessels which had been captured off Vera Cruz, by the squadron. He addressed a letter to General Bravo, of Vera Cruz, saying that he had released the vessels in consideration of the fact that the Mexican authorities had permitted two American vessels to depart unmolested subsequent to the notice of the blockade.

The American ships of war at Vera Cruz are: Raritan, Falmouth, and by this time, no doubt, the Princeton has also arrived. The St. Mary's is blockading Tampico.

The Somers has been sent to Campechy to ascertain whether the people of Yucatan are favorable to our cause.

The American bark Eugenia, Captain Briscoe, from New York, belonging to P. A. Hargrove & Co., evaded the blockade, although pursued by the boats of our men of war, and got into Vera Cruz—this same Captain run the blockade of the French all the other American vessels had left the port of Vera Cruz.

From Mr. Parrott, we learn that he met the news of the capture of Captain Thornton and the commencement of hostilities, at Gaudalaxara. Upon inquiring at the post office he learned that the government had not expressed the news. Mr. P. immediately employed a trusty person to carry despatches containing all the particulars possible to be obtained, to Commodore Taylor, lying at Mazatlan with his squadron. This express would reach Com. S. five days in advance of all other communications, and there can be no doubt that ere this our flag is waving over the walls of Mazatlan as well as Monterey in California.

Our readers may recollect that sometime since it was announced that Capt. Fremont had been ordered out of California, by the Mexican authorities. When this news reached Com. Sloat, he immediately despatched the sloop of war Portsmouth to St. Francisco Bay to act as circumstances might require.

The American squadron at Mazatlan on the 1st May consisted of the Frigate Savannah, Com. Sloat, 50 guns; sloop Levant, Page, 24 guns; sloop Warren, Hull, 24 guns; sloop Cyane, Marvin, 24 guns; store ship Erie, and hourly expected, frigate Congress and sloop Portsmouth.

The British force at the same date, consisted of the Collingwood, 80 guns; Talbot, 26; Juno, 26; brig Spy, tender, 3; and the brig Frolic at Guammas, taking in treasure for England.

It was reported that the British ships of war were to rendezvous at Mazatlan, but none others had arrived.

But little doubt exists at Mazatlan and among the officers of the squadron, that the British admiral has instructions not to allow the American squadron to take possession of any Mexican ports on the Pacific. If this supposition should prove correct, the next news from the Pacific will be of the most highly exciting character—as there can not exist a doubt that Com. Sloat will take possession at all hazards. It is supposed that for some time past Com. S. has had instructions to seize all Mexican ports to which coast, whenever he should receive reliable news of the commencement of hostilities between the two countries.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

SUPPOSED PROPOSITIONS FROM PAREDES TO THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.—THE THREATENED REVOLUTION IN MEXICO, &c., &c.

The following letter from Pensacola contains some important facts not communicated in the Pensacola papers:

PENSACOLA, June 5, 1846.
Arrival of Bearer of Despatches—Their Character and Importance.—The Military Preparations of Paredes—Threatened Revolution, &c., &c.

I have endeavored to get hold of the news which the steamship Mississippi brings, in order to inform you. She arrived late last evening, five days from Vera Cruz, with a bearer of despatches. There is a good deal of mystery attending the subject of these despatches, and what they refer to.

It is stated, that it is to inform the department of the Constitution, and one or two other ships had been ordered to the coast, in contrary orders were received. But it is said that this is but a cloak—for it seems singular that Dr. Wood and Mr. Parrott should have been permitted to remain at Mexico the length of time they were; and further, to embark without molestation. Again, an expensive ship like the Mississippi would not have been withdrawn from the blockade without some strong reason. No doubt, as the suspicion is, she brings proposals from Paredes to the Government. This, the officers say, is the most probable cause.

The news of the battle with Gen. Taylor had arrived in Mexico. At first they endeavored to suppress the accounts, and afterwards it was treated as a skirmish. Paredes was trying all he could to collect troops, ostensibly to go to the frontier; but the true cause was to put himself at the head of a body of men, to wait events which the revolution would bring forth. It was supposed he would retire, and await to declare for the popular favorite.

More full news of the battle and capture of Matamoros and details were known at Vera Cruz. They put down their forces at 6,000, and the American at 7,000, and their loss at 3,000, killed, wounded, prisoners and runaways.

No mention is made of any more troops being sent towards Matamoros: in fact, no troops could be collected.

The news from Mexico is quite important.—The western provinces had pronounced for Santa Anna.

Vera Cruz was on the point of revolution, and the time had been appointed to pronounce; but owing to the arrival of the contrary orders of General Bravo, it was put off, and the presidency offered to him, which he refused.

I have just seen Mr. Diamond, (Consul,) who had come up in the Mississippi; he says he saw a full plan of the revolution, which he showed to him—and, since Bravo would not be President, Santa Anna is decided upon.

P. S.—Since writing this, Dr. Wood has said, in conversation with him, that it was thought in Mexico that no relief could be expected from England whatever. And Paredes was collecting what troops he could press around him, to sustain himself in the revolution. With their familiar weapon, the assagai, they would probably have done more mischief.

The danger most to be guarded against is the entrance of parties into the colony, for the sake of plunder, or with the intention of attacking, in superior numbers, leggers, or cattle encampments, formed by the colonists, for the protection of their families and property.

Against this danger, which opens up to the imagination scenes of unspeakable horror, government has made, or is making preparations, by calling out all the disposable Burgher Force of the colony, under martial law; and the most prompt and willing obedience has everywhere been given to proper orders and instructions.

The whole military and burgher force of the Colony will, in a short time, be distributed along the exposed portions of the frontier districts, while a force will be made to bear on the hostile tribes in their own country, to which, from the trial that has just been made, it is perfectly clear that they can offer no serious resistance.

No hope was expressed of sending more troops to Matamoros. Mr. Diamond says, that ere this the revolution has broke forth. The U. S. ship John Adams sailed to-day for Vera Cruz.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Subjoined is a faithful abstract, as furnished by the "Western Continent," Baltimore, of the Correspondence which has recently passed between Gen. Gaines and Gen. Scott and the War Department. Those who have not heretofore met with the correspondence in detail, will of course give to it that consideration which its importance demands.

General Gaines and General Scott.

General Gaines has been recalled from the command of the South Western Division of the Army. This act of recall, on the part of the President, which seems to us fully justified under the circumstances, has given rise to considerable discussion in the public prints as well as in private circles, and to a very animated debate in the Senate of the United States. The circumstances, to which we refer, are by this time well known to the people, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate them at length. It is sufficient to observe that the regularity of Gen. Gaines' movements of volunteers, and his appointment of various staff-officers, were in strict construction, illegal and contrary both to the spirit and letter of the Constitution. Moreover, Gen. Gaines appears to have acted solely on his own responsibility, and without authority from the War Department. His motives, however, are not to be impugned. Whatever may have been the indiscretion of his conduct and the irregularity of his proceedings, he was impelled by a fervent patriotism and a strong desire to bring into action sufficient force to drive back and conquer the enemies of his country. At the same time, it must be confessed that the old General is wanting in discretion, and scarcely prudent enough, however high may be his courage and resolution, to be trusted with the exercise of a power, that may involve many innocent persons in its consequences. His orders from the Adjutant General are very distinct and imperative, and he will doubtless obey them as becomes a soldier, who appreciates the importance of military discipline. He will, within a few days, report himself at Headquarters at Washington, and offer, doubtless, some satisfactory explanations of the independent and somewhat extraordinary course he has seen fit to pursue. In the mean time, he is not without his defenders. He has warm personal advocates in the Senate, who have not failed manfully to defend his conduct and to assail the Government for its treatment to so distinguished and meritorious officer. Among the foremost of these advocates, is Mr. Johnson of Maryland, who disputed with Mr. Webster on the elevated and tenable ground taken by the latter. Mr. Webster, as usual, strenuously opposed, and exact observance of the provisions of the Constitution, deeming them paramount to any considerations of a peculiar nature, springing from the exigency of the occasion. His remarks seem indirectly to convey an approval of the measures which the President had deemed it his duty to take, and to exhibit a new proof of that lofty superiority to mere party opinions, which the illustrious Senator always indicates when the interests of the whole country are at stake. Wise men, whatever may be their political opinions, will think it fail to coincide in his views, and to look upon the foundation, upon which he would place the question at issue as the safest and most secure. It is that foundation, upon which the fabric of our national prosperity has heretofore been firmly built, and the only one which can resist the gales of faction or the storms of war.

Simultaneous with this movement in reference to Gen. Gaines, and more than its parallel in importance, is the present determination of the President not to bestow the command of the army "about to be raised" upon a peace-loving man, "Mexico," upon GENERAL SCOTT. This command, together with his commission of Brevet Major General, deservedly bestowed by Congress, has been conferred on General Taylor, the brave and sagacious leader by whom our late brilliant victories over the Mexicans have been so gloriously achieved. In this matter, also, we cannot do otherwise than approve of the course pursued by the President. Indeed, we cannot see in what way, consistent with his own dignity and the high trust reposed in him, he could have acted otherwise. This would become as evident to the minds of our readers as to our own, did the limits of our journal allow us to present, in extenso, the whole of the correspondence between General Scott and the Secretary of War, which was promptly laid before the Senate by the President on Monday last. A history of the transaction may however be sufficient to show that, if General Scott is at present serving his country with zeal and ability at Headquarters in Washington, instead of being en route to take the command of the army about to be raised, it is owing to the fact that the Executive of the Government is of all parties the least amenable to censure or blame.

On the same day when the President approved and signed the act of the 13th of May, "providing for the prosecution of the existing war against the United States and the republic of Mexico," he communicated to General Scott, through the Secretary of War, and also in a personal interview with that officer, his desire that he should take command of the Rio Grande, and of the volunteer forces, which, he informed him, it was his intention forthwith to call him out to march to that frontier, to be employed in the prosecution of the war against Mexico.

"The tender of the command to General Scott," (the President goes on to say at the conclusion of his message to the Senate on Monday last), "was voluntary on my part, and was made without any request or intimation on the subject from him. It was made in consideration of his rank as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. My communications with General Scott assigning him the command were verbal, first through the Secretary of War, and afterwards in person. No written order was deemed to be necessary. General Scott assented to assume the command, and on the following day I had another interview with him and the Secretary of War, in relation to the number and apportionment among the several States, of the volunteer force to be called out for immediate service; the forces which were to be organized and held in readiness, subject to a future call, should it become necessary; and other military preparations and movements to be made with a view to the prosecution of the war. It was distinctly settled, and was well understood by General Scott, that he was to command the army in the

war against Mexico, and so continued to be settled and arranged, without any other intimation on my part, until the Secretary of War submitted to me the letter of General Scott, addressed to him on the date of the 21st of May, 1846, a copy of which is herewith communicated. The character of that letter made it proper, in my judgment, to change my determination in regard to the command of the army; and the Secretary of War, by my direction, in his letter of the 25th of May, 1846, a copy of which is also herewith communicated, for the reasons therein assigned, informed General Scott, that he was relieved from the command of the army destined to prosecute the war against Mexico; and that he would remain in the discharge of his duties at Washington. The command of the army on the frontier of Texas has since been assigned to General Taylor with his brevet rank of Major General, recently conferred upon him."

The Secretary of War reiterates and confirms the account of the President, furthermore stating that, in an interview between himself, the President and General Scott, the latter immediately entered upon the necessary arrangements to carry into effect the President's views and instructions, and, down to the present time, he had been assiduously engaged in the duties of his office. Interviews and consultations between General Scott and the Secretary, often at the latter's particular instance, had very frequently taken place in regard to arrangements and preparations for carrying on the war. When the Secretary first communicated to General Scott the President's intention to place him in the command of the army, he replied, that he should neither decline nor solicit that service; but at once, on receiving the President's verbal order, entered readily into the preparatory measures to carry them into effect.

On the 21st of May, the Secretary, without any previous intimation from General Scott, received an extraordinary letter from him, of which the following is the first and most material portion:

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, May 21, 1846.

Sir: I have received no orders, as yet, assigning me to the immediate command of the army about to be raised to conquer a peace within Mexico; but I have been told to hold myself in readiness for that service. From that moment I have occupied myself, incessantly, with the most preliminary arrangements, and can only be made advantageously at this place, through the respective chiefs of the general staff—the adjutant general, commissary general of subsistence, chief of ordnance, and surgeon general. I have been most occupied also in the distribution of the quotas of volunteers needed among the several States, in apportioning the horse to the foot; in studying the routes of march and water conveyances for the several bodies of troops to the best points in the frontier of Mexico; in the study of the northern interior, and the southern routes of transport to the Rio Grande, to and beyond that river; in determining the depots of supplies of all sorts on this side, &c., &c.

As these matters are respectively settled, orders and instructions have been, or will be given, to the chiefs of the general staff at this place, and the routes of march and water conveyances, together with the depot for supplies of every description, are finally to be communicated to the unknown commanders of volunteers whose services are to be accepted.

In the midst of these multitudinous and indispensable occupations, I have learned from you that much impatience is already felt, perhaps in high quarters, that I have not already put myself in route for the Rio Grande; and now, with fourteen hours a day of preliminary work remaining on my hands for many days, I find myself compelled to stop that necessary work to guard myself against, perhaps, utter condemnation in the quarters alluded to. I am too old a soldier, and have had too much special experience, not to feel the force of the remark, "It is a great danger (ill-will or pre-emption) in my rear before advancing upon the public enemy."

Not an advantageous step can be taken in a forward march without the confidence that all is well behind. If insecure in that quarter, no general can put his whole heart and mind into the work to be done in front. I am, therefore, not a little alarmed, my crippled in my energies, by the knowledge of the impatience in question, and I beg to say I fear no other danger.

My arrangements have been, after making all preliminary arrangements, to pass down the Ohio and Mississippi, to sea, or to assure myself by correspondence, that the volunteers, on whom we are mostly to rely in the prosecution of the existing war, are rapidly assembling for the service; to learn the probable time of their readiness to advance upon Mexico; to ascertain if their supplies of every kind are in place, or are likely to be in place in sufficient time; to hasten one and the other; to harmonize the movements of volunteers; and to modify their routes (as necessary) in the event of a change of circumstances, shall arrive at the indicated points in the Mexican frontier at the best periods, and as far as practicable, about the same time. All that I have but sketched I deem to be not only useful to success, but indispensable. As a soldier I make this assertion without the fear of contradiction from any honest and candid soldier.

Against the *ad captivandum* condemnation of all other persons, whoever may be designated for the high command in question, there can be no relief, (in his absence) other than active, candid, and hearty approval of his government. If I cannot have that sure basis to rest upon, it will be infinitely better for the country (not to speak of my personal security) that some other commander of the new army against Mexico should be selected. No matter who he may be, he shall at least, be judged and supported by me, in this office and everywhere else, as I would desire, if personally in that command, to be myself judged and supported.

My explicit meaning is, that I do not desire to be called in question, for information in reference to the revenue and the tariff. The President says that the estimates of the Secretary for the largest sum of volunteers which may be required from any State, by reducing the present duties to a revenue standard on many articles, a large additional revenue may be raised. The war with Mexico renders necessary measures imposing duties on free articles and modifying duties on others. It is recommended that the duties be increased exclusively as a war measure, and to be reduced at the close of the war.

The President, in a frank and friendly spirit, just intimated to me, in a conversation, that the glory and interest of the country depended, to a great extent, on the success of his own administration? How could you, under these circumstances, arrest your labors of preparation, and suffer your energies to be crippled, for the purpose of indulging in illiberal imputations against the man who had just bestowed upon you the highest mark of his confidence?"

To this letter of Mr. Marcy, received just as he sat down, to take a hasty plate of soup, General Scott promptly replied. He disavows any intention of repudiating the President, or of personal disrespect to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. He says he did

not use the phrase "highest quarter" but "high quarters," and referred not to the President, but to the Secretary himself, and "several leading and supposed confidants of the President, in the two Houses of Congress," who condemned him openly and violently, "because (to use his own terms) on an intimation—not an order—I did not fly to the Rio Grande, without waiting for the invading army, yet to be raised—nay, abandoning it to get to that river as it could, and without the least regard to the honorable pride and distinction of the gallant General already in command on that river; who, we knew, had done well, was doing well, and so, I was quite sure, and his little army, would, if the occasion offered, cover themselves with glory."

A little further on, the General plays the courier. "You speak of my interview with the President on the subject of the intended formidable invasion of Mexico. I wish I had the time to do justice to my recollection of the President's excellent sense, military comprehension, patience, and courtesies, in these interviews. I have since often spoken of the admirable qualities he displayed on those occasions, with honor, as far as it was in my power to do him honor."

The letter concludes by a reference to the personal courtesies, which had hitherto passed between the Secretary and the writer, and an assurance that the latter would perform his duty, with all his zeal and all his ability, whether the President chose to send him to the Rio Grande or retain him in Washington.

Other letters of an explanatory nature passed between the Secretary of War and General Scott, and from them we quote only a single material paragraph from an epistle of the latter, dated May 27th, which, looking back to his first production, is remarkable, to say the least.

"I still hope, when the President shall have read that explanatory letter and the foregoing exposition of facts attentively, he may be willing to recur to his original purpose, and accord to my senior rank the preference which I have never ceased to entertain, and which I should have pressed with incessant zeal, but for the apprehensions heretofore expressed, and which your letter has newly, if not quite, removed. There was but to claim that command, whenever the President may deem it proper to give me the assignment—whether to-day, or at any other better time, he may be pleased to designate."

Comment on this passage seems utterly superfluous. We simply would inquire what had occurred to lessen the prospects of a fire from Washington? That General Scott is a brave and able commander none can deny. Is he a good politician? We opine, not. He certainly will win no popularity by his course in this business. It is hardly necessary to say, in conclusion, that the President's decision remains unchanged.—General Taylor will command in Mexico.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-Ninth Congress—First Session.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Allen desired to be excused from serving any longer as chairman of the committee on foreign relations. He said that recent circumstances had convinced him that his views on certain important matters, were not in accordance with those of a majority of the Senate. And therefore, as he did not wish to embarrass the action of the Senate, he hoped that some more suitable Senator would be appointed in his place.

The request was unanimously agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Webster, it was ordered that at one o'clock to-morrow, the Senate will proceed to ballot for another chairman.

Mr. Cass said he could not allow the opportunity to pass without giving his testimony to the very able manner in which Mr. Allen has discharged his arduous duties as chairman of that committee. He also said that under no circumstances, would he, Mr. Cass, accept the place now vacated.

This matter having been disposed of, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Hanehan, to close the present session on the 20th of July.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House proceeded to consider the amendments of the committee of the whole to the Naval appropriation bill.

Mr. McKay moved to go into committee of the whole for the purpose of taking up the tariff bill. The motion was agreed to, yeas 120, nays 87.

So the House went into committee. Mr. Cobb in the chair, and by a vote of 115 to 71, took up the above bill.

Mr. Hungerford offered a substitute for the whole bill.

Mr. Wentworth gave notice of an amendment to strike out the provisional duty of 10 per cent. upon tea, coffee and chocolate.

With a view of affording time for the printing of the substitute of Mr. Hungerford, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The Indian appropriation bill, as amended by the Senate, was next taken up, but after a brief discussion upon various political matters, the committee rose.

WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.—Per Magnetic Telegraph.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1846.

Senate Chamber, half past 12, A. M.
Two messages from the President, one of an Executive character, and understood to be the treaty, have just been delivered by Mr. Walker, the President's Private Secretary. The other is no doubt Mr. Walker's response to the Senate's resolution on the subject of the tariff and finances.

Senate Chamber, 1 1/2 o'clock P. M.
A message from the President has just been received, enclosing a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, and an answer to the resolutions of the 2d ad last, calling for information in reference to the revenue and the tariff. The President says that the estimates of the Secretary for the largest sum of volunteers which may be required from any State, by reducing the present duties to a revenue standard on many articles, a large additional revenue may be raised. The war with Mexico renders necessary measures imposing duties on free articles and modifying duties on others. It is recommended that the duties be increased exclusively as a war measure, and to be reduced at the close of the war.

The President, in a frank and friendly spirit, just intimated to me, in a conversation, that the glory and interest of the country depended, to a great extent, on the success of his own administration? How could you, under these circumstances, arrest your labors of preparation, and suffer your energies to be crippled, for the purpose of indulging in illiberal imputations against the man who had just bestowed upon you the highest mark of his confidence?"

To this letter of Mr. Marcy, received just as he sat down, to take a hasty plate of soup, General Scott promptly replied. He disavows any intention of repudiating the President, or of personal disrespect to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. He says he did

Arrival of the Great Western.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Corn bill passed House of Lords by 47 majority—Sympathy in behalf of Mexico—Escape of Louis Buonaparte, from Ham—Accouncement of the Queen—Corn, Cotton, and other Markets, &c. From the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday.

By Magnetic Telegraph we have received the following news, by the arrival of the steamer Great Western at New York, which we lay before the public.

New York, June 15—12 M.

The steamship Great Western has arrived with eleven days later news from Europe. Intelligence relative to the War between the United States, and Mexico, arrived in England by the Cambria, on the 28th ult., which produced a great sensation, and considerable public sympathy was manifested in behalf of Mexico, as the weaker party.

The Corn bill passed the House of Lords by a majority of 47.

The announcement of the Queen had taken place and she became the mother of a daughter, and both were doing well.

The Cotton Market was quiet, and but little doing; with no inclination to see at lower rates. The prevailing opinion was that the news received in England would be favorable to holders.—Three thousand bales had been taken on speculation. The sales of the week amounted to 26, 656 bales.

The corn market was rather depressed, with slow sales to retail buyers. Sales of grain limited.

In the House of Lords on Monday, the Duke of Wellington, moved an address to the Queen, congratulating her on the increase of her domestic happiness in the birth of another Princess, which was unanimously agreed to.

The discussion on the corn bill was then commenced, and was so important that we have reported it more fully than we are accustomed to do under this head.

The London Sun says nothing whatever can prevent the triumphant settlement of the corn bill.

The fate of the Irish coercion bill is sealed.—Lord George Bentinck has declared that the great body of the agricultural members are opposed to its future progress.

Escape of Louis Buonaparte from Ham.—On Monday last, the Prince succeeded in effecting his escape from the fortress of Ham, after a close imprisonment of some years. Having assumed the disguise of a workman he contrived to elude the vigilance of the sentries to regain his freedom without any molestation from the battalion of Infantry that formed the garrison of the Castle, and he arrived safely in London, where we believe he is at present.

The Morning Herald says that the Prince escaped at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, and as the event was not discovered for 10 hours afterwards, he could easily have reached the Belgian frontiers only 20 leagues distance, long before the Telegraph itself could have been set to work. The papers say he embarked at St. Valery.

The King and Queen of France are expected to visit England early in July.

Brussels, May 26th.—The Minister of the Interior has brought forward a law authorizing the importation of corn and provisions until December, free of duty.

All was quiet in Spain.

India. By an express extraordinary, which reached London on the 20th inst., in anticipation of the mail, we have received advices from India and China. The dates are Calcutta, April 7th; Madras, 13th; Bombay, the 15th; China, March 29th. The Bombay Times of April 15th has the following brief summary of the news:

The last fortnight has proved perfectly barren of intelligence. The Commander-in-Chief, like the Governor-general, has quitted the Punjab.—The British garrison retains its position at Lahore, where the people are conducting themselves with propriety; but there seems a considerable amount of turbulence up and down throughout the country.

The new cantonments were being arranged in the jullundur doab, and their garrisons assigned to them. The Bombay troops had begun to arrive at Roro about the first week of April, and were to be distributed in the manner formerly described. The people in Western India were being taught to suffer from scarcity, mainly brought about by the deficiencies of last season's rains.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE.—On Friday at the beginning of our market day a few sales of free wheat were effected to the necessitous business, at a decline of 1d. to 3d per 70 lbs. on the last quotations. But the London market papers arriving by express about noon, stating a majority of 47 in favor of the Corn bill in the House of Lords, it appeared wholly to engross the attention of the trade, and subsequently very little business was done. Although lower prices would have been generally conceded—it is difficult, however, to form any precisely accurate quotations of the moment. We therefore wait the result of our next market, when the effect produced by this important measure will probably be more clearly ascertained.

Notwithstanding the large stock of wheat flour lying here in bond, it will shortly be released at the new duty. We hear of no sales to-day in anticipation of the event, though Western States' flour is still offered at 28s per barrel.

March of the Volunteers.

TENNESSEE.—Seven companies of volunteers have embarked at Nashville; the remaining five were to have left on the 6th. The embarkation of the first three companies on the 4th was witnessed by thousands of spectators of both sexes, standing from the water's edge to the summit of the hill.

Ohio.—More than one thousand volunteers were mustered and under drill at Camp Washington, in Columbus, on the 8th. Among them was a company from Preble, one from Brown, one from Stubenville, and two from Dayton. Gen. Wool had arrived at Cincinnati, where he would make his headquarters until the Ohio troops were collected and embarked for the seat of war. Dr. B. W. Brice, the Assistant Adjutant General, announced on the 8th inst. that "there had been received at (his) office the official returns of the complete organization of more volunteer companies that will be promptly accepted."

Missouri.—The "St. Louis Reporter" of the 4th says that "Capt. Turner, aid to Col. Kearney, has gone to Jefferson city to obtain a requisition from the Lieutenant Governor for the immediate organization of another company, to complete the battalion of light or flying artillery for the Santa Fe Expedition. This company will be under the command of Captain Rennick, an officer who was engaged for a number of years at West Point in teaching artillery tactics. This company will be promptly accepted."

A letter, published in the New Orleans Jeffersonian, of the 27th ultimo, from Mr. A. Yell, member of Congress from Arkansas, in which he says that "the President has called for a regiment of mounted gun men (volunteers) from Arkansas, to rendezvous at Washington on Red river, on the 1st of July. The Tennessee men are to rendezvous at the same point, forming a brigade.—Kentucky and Illinois are to form another brigade, and the whole division, 4,500 strong, will march for the west about the 10th of July."

Extract from General Winfield Scott's letter to the Secretary of War:

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, May 25, 1846.

Sir:—Your letter of this date, received at about 6, P. M., as I sat down to take a hasty plate of soup, demands a prompt reply.

It is utterly surprising to us, and no doubt will be to every intelligent mind that this distinguished General did not, at the same time, inform the Secretary of War, and through him the President and the public, "that kind of soup" he was about to take so hastily. Wonder if it was Sheep's head?

[Frederick Clifton.]

Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN.

Friday Morning, June 19, 1846.

Settlement of the Oregon Question.—Though nothing official has yet appeared, there is no doubt we presume, that a settlement of the Oregon question has been effected. The "Notice," as authorized by Congress, was forwarded to England immediately upon its passage, and as one of the good effects resulting from that measure, England authorized Mr. Pakenham, by the next steamer, to bring the question to a settlement. The proposition on the part of England is, that 49 shall be the dividing line, with a concession to Great Britain of the whole of Vancouver's Island, and a common navigation of the Straits of Fuca and Columbia River, until the charter of the Hudson Bay Company shall expire; and to the U. States the privilege of using any of the ports on the Island of Vancouver for the same period of time.

This proposition, says the National Intelligencer, is less favorable to England, than the offer made her on the part of this Government, by Mr. Gallatin. So much for the policy of President Polk, and his cool determination to bring this question to a settlement, peaceably if he could, forcibly if he must.

The following is given as the vote in the Senate recommending the President to form a treaty on the basis proposed by England:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Benton, Berrien, Bagby, J. M. Clayton, Calhoun, Cameron, Calhoun, Dix, Dayton, Evans, Houston, Haywood, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1846.

Editor of the Spirit of Jefferson: DEAR SIR:—After a hasty plate of soup, I snatch up my pen to give you a little of the political gossip now agitating the different circles in this city.

General Scott's immortal letters are still the themes of universal wonder, admiration, and the great apprehension he has expressed relative to "his rear," has called forth from the wits, both in and out of Congress, innumerable pointed, and pungent hits, equibs, and epigrams; and the town teems with pretty little songs, which the boys chant most melodiously along the streets, in honor of the "Scourging soldier." One runs somewhat thus:

"Of all the soldiers who were slain, On Palo Alto, I greatly fear, Of those who died by steel or shot, None fell so flat as General Scott!"

Another says— "Go fight the Mexicans in front! I'll join you, I can't wait; For I should, I greatly fear, Some fatal deadly Polk in rear."

Another:—"To fight the foe in Mexico, Our General swears he will not go; For if he should, he has to fear, The very devil in his rear!"

Thus the immortal hero of Chippewa hears his praises sung at all corners, and places as he passes, throughout this Metropolis. But if I be not mightily mistaken, that "hasty Plate of Soup" has most effectually sealed his Presidential prospects.

You will be glad to learn that the Senate, yesterday, by a vote of thirty-six to twelve, resolved to advise the President to accept the last proposition of Great Britain relative to the Oregon Territory. So the question may be considered as settled, and the country may breathe freer once more, and Mexico may make up her mind to be licked in the most approved manner and in the shortest imaginable time.

New Hampshire. By a base coalition between Whigs, Abolitionists and Anti-Texas Democrats, the Granite State has been betrayed. The first message of the newly elected Whig Governor, is decidedly anti-American and fanatical. We give but a couple of extracts:

"Ours is a country of benevolent principles, and southern slavery excepted, of unequalled liberty. This exception, at variance with our declaration of liberty and equal rights, and repugnant to our moral sense, was entailed upon us by the framers of our constitution, whose palliation for the admission of so great a blot upon our system, was the weak and embarrassed condition of the country at the close of the revolutionary war. But what can be said of the present generation in the U. States. Grasping territory for the purpose of increasing human misery."

Texas has been annexed to the United States for no higher object than to perpetuate an institution which degrades the human race, and dishonors the God of Heaven. For doing this there is no excuse that will avail for our country before a righteous Judge. Let New Hampshire wipe out the stain which has been flung upon her by party machinery, set in motion at the Baltimore Convention, whereby she has been made to act contrary to the true spirit of her original democracy, and contrary to the true feelings of three-fourths of her citizens. While we of the north, are not permitted to remain in a southern State, by our agents, for the purpose of obtaining justice, let us render good for evil, and say to our southern brethren, of whatever rank or color, that if they come into New Hampshire, they may enjoy equal liberty with us, and if any be claimed as servants, or as slaves, let a right to their services, founded on mutual contract, be shown to the satisfaction of a New Hampshire jury.

How this will go down among the Whigs of the South remains to be seen; but we suppose they will swallow it in consideration of their success in managing to elect a minority Whig Governor of New Hampshire.

Gen. Taylor Nominated for the Presidency. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of General Taylor, met at Trenton, N. J., on Friday evening, for the purpose of nominating the Hero of the Rio Grande, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Previous to the organization, three hearty cheers were given for Gen. Taylor, the Hero of the Rio Grande.

The Military System which has been in operation at this Armory for the last few years, may be productive of some good results, but our daily observation and experience convince us, that it is in the main oppressive and unjust. The mode of working, the strict discipline enforced, the whole regime pertaining to military rule, is repugnant to men accustomed to the civilities of civil life, and daily sensible of their own rights and the rights of others. We hold that in this Country Government has no more right to oppress or tyrannize over those in its employ, farther than to observe a just regard for its interest, than the humblest individual in the whole land. And why should it be otherwise? The People are the Government—each man, no matter how humble his condition, contributing his just proportion to its support, and perilling his life, when needed, in its defence.

Why then, whilst those in authority revel in idleness and luxury, should the Mechanic, the artificer, the supporter, and the defender of the Government, be oppressed and burdened with unjust exactions, and asked to submit in silence to a petty system of tyranny, that men under no other circumstances would suffer to be exercised.

The greatest matter of complaint, however, at this time, in connection with the management of the Harpers-Ferry Armory, is the regular, systematic course which is being pursued, in cutting down the wages of the workmen. They have been curtailed to an extent which we think is not warranted by that good old maxim, that the laborer is worthy of his hire. They are asked to make many other sacrifices by the rules and regulations of the Armory, without having the wages of their labor curtailed to a mere paltry pittance. We are credibly informed that in many cases a reduction has been made of near one-third or one-half the wages heretofore paid, when the expense of living at Harpers-Ferry is daily on the increase; by the advance of rents and all articles of produce necessary for the support of a family.

We are gratified to learn that our Representative has succeeded in getting through one House of Congress, an increased appropriation of some 20 or 30,000 dollars for the Armory, and in connection with this, we hope he may be able to devise some plan by which the workmen will be secure of receiving a fair compensation for their labor. Yea, it should be a liberal compensation.—Those who have been raised in our Armories have voluntarily dedicated themselves to the service of the Government. They are incapacitated for the thousand other pursuits which are offered, and on this score alone, if no other, Government is bound by every regard to justice, to ensure them a reward for their labor commensurate with the skill necessary to its performance. If the orders for the curtail of wages, emanate from the Ordnance Department, we doubt not a just representation of the facts of the case, will produce a change, and be equally advantageous to all concerned.

U. S. MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—Captain Stevens T. Mason, of the U. S. Army, is in our town for the purpose of enlisting men into the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, authorized to be raised by a late act of Congress. An opportunity is now presented to many of our active and enterprising young men to engage in the service of their country.—Capt. M. has been but recently commissioned, but we feel assured that he will honorably sustain the character of his native State, whenever the occasion shall demand. We learn that ten have already enlisted, and others have it in contemplation.—Warrenton Flag.

We are requested to say that Capt. Mason will be in Charlestown about the 27th inst., for the purpose of procuring recruits for his new Regiment of mounted Riflemen. This is to be a choice Company, composed of good men and true, under the command of skillful, brave and intelligent officers, and a fine opportunity is now presented to those of our young men who desire to join the Army. Capt. Mason's Company will be raised mostly in Virginia, we presume, and Jefferson and the counties adjacent will doubtless furnish their proportion.

This Regiment, it will be recollected, has been lately authorized to be raised by act of Congress, for the purpose of protecting emigrants to Oregon, and rendering to our citizens there such protection as circumstances may require. The following extract from the 10th article of War, provides, that none but healthy, active, respectable men of the country not under nineteen, nor over thirty-five years of age, will be enlisted; of good size, and figure, and whose early pursuits in life may best qualify them for the duties and active service of mounted soldiers.

THE SCAB.—This is a disease which the Doonboro' Odd Fellow is informed by a number of farmers has actually injured the wheat to a great extent in Washington county, Maryland. Some fields are half taken by it. It was caused by the rain and damp weather.

We are fearful the same bad effects from the rain of the last two weeks, will be experienced in all this section of Virginia. Some fields we know, a few weeks since as promising as could be desired, are injured to a very serious extent. The harvest will commence very generally during the next week, and until that is over, there is no telling what yield our farmers will have in return for the past year's labor.

The discerning part of the Whig press, have become most heartily ashamed of Gen. Scott and his productions. Witness the following:— GEN. SCOTT.—This officer is out with a letter complaining of the accidental omission of one of his letters, as published in the Union. We wish the gallant General would retire from the newspapers. That is not his proper field.—Alex. Gaz. Gen. Scott writes a note to Mr. Ritchie, of the Union, retracting his complaining note of the previous day, &c. Now, General, have done with "correspondence," for the present.—Alex. Gazette.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the object so long desired, has at length been accomplished, by the establishment of a Medical College for Western Virginia. A charter was granted for this purpose by the Legislature some eight or ten years since, but owing to various causes, the efforts heretofore made to carry it into effect have proved unsuccessful. Its success now, is almost beyond question. Gentlemen have been placed in the Chair of the Professorship, who are regarded, wherever known, as among the ablest of which our State can boast.

This Institution will appeal first to Virginia for support. Annually, thousands of dollars are taken out of the State, to build up similar institutions at the North, having, to say the least, no stronger claims than the one now in our own midst. This need be the case no longer, and every citizen of the State should feel himself specially interested in placing this institution upon a sure basis, and ensuring to it a patronage worthy of its claims to public consideration.

"The Watchman." Our friend, SAMUEL ALBERTS, Esq., formerly of Martinsburg, has taken charge of "The Watchman," a spirited Democratic paper published at Circleville, Ohio. We wish him entire success in his new undertaking.

Distinguished Speakers. The Committee of Arrangements for the Dedication of the Old Fellows Hall at Harpers-Ferry, have secured the services of the Hon. WILLIS P. MANGUM, of the U. S. Senate, and SAMUEL YORKE ATLEE, to deliver Addresses on the occasion.—The reputation of these gentlemen will doubtless draw a large concourse of the Order as well as of strangers together, and we doubt not that a most brilliant pageant will be presented. As the services of Dedication will be public, and all can hear and see, an interesting day may be expected. [Free Press.]

Masonic Dedication. The Dedication of the Masonic Hall at Harpers-Ferry will take place on Wednesday next, the 24th instant. We have not heard the name of the Orator of the day, but we have no doubt he will be able to do justice to his subject.—Jb.

Melancholy Accident. Mr. HENRY BAKER was killed by a fall from the roof of the Winchester Virginia office on Thursday evening last. He was engaged at the time in making some repairs to the roof, his foot slipped, and he was precipitated to the ground.—He survived about thirty minutes after his fall.—The Virginia, in a feeling and worthy tribute to the deceased, says:—"We were acquainted with the deceased, and know that he was universally esteemed here as an honest, industrious, kind hearted and obliging man. He was, at one time, the chief architect in this place, and many of the fine buildings in Winchester, both public and private, are pointed to as monuments of his skill. A deep sympathy is felt for his bereaved family, in the heavy affliction which it has pleased an All-wise Providence to visit upon them."

CONVENTION MEETING. A meeting of the citizens of Jefferson County was held at the Court-house of the county, on Monday the 15th day of June, 1846, in pursuance of public notice in the papers of the county. On motion of R. H. BUTCHER, Esq., JACOB MORGAN, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and WM. G. WORTHINGTON, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by Mr. Butcher to be the consideration of the appointment of delegates to a Convention proposed to be held at Staunton, for the purpose of devising measures of reform of the present Constitution of this State. And by the assent and advice of others, as well as in accordance with his own views, Mr. Butcher offered the following preamble and resolutions: WHEREAS, It has been recommended by many of our sister counties of Western Virginia, that a Convention should be held at Staunton, on the 17th August next, of Delegates from all the Counties West of the Blue Ridge, for the purpose of adopting some efficient system of action—uniting all interests upon some feasible and practicable plan for procuring, through the Legislature at its next session, authority to call a Convention to remodel the present imperfect and inadequate organic law of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Jefferson county cordially concurs in the propriety of this measure, and will give her aid in furthering the objects of the proposed convention. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be empowered to appoint twenty-five delegates to represent Jefferson county in said convention. Resolved, That whilst we recognize the white basis as the only just and proper ground of representation in our State Legislature, yet to attain other great and needful reforms in our Constitution, we go for a convention first, white basis if possible, but a convention at all events.

Mr. Wm. C. Worthington offered as a substitute for these resolutions the following: Resolved, That the county of Jefferson should be represented in the proposed convention at Staunton, and that such representation of the county be composed of twenty-five delegates, to be appointed by the chairman of this meeting. The questions on the resolutions and the substitutes were briefly discussed by Messrs. Butcher and Worthington, and upon the question being propounded to the meeting, the substitute was adopted. The original resolution, as amended by the substitute, was then passed.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen Delegates:—Thomas Griggs, R. H. Butcher, J. W. Bell, W. L. Lacking, Braxton Davenport, S. Enty, G. R. Taylor, Geo. B. Stephenson, John A. Thompson, R. S. Blackburn, G. B. Wager, Andrew Hunter, G. M. Davis, Anthony Kennedy, John Humphreys, John H. McEndree, R. Parson, B. T. Towner, Henry Shepherd, C. B. Harding, B. F. Washington, W. B. Thompson, W. Lucas, John Moler, and W. F. Turner. On motion, it was Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be added to the list of Delegates herein before appointed by the chairman. On motion, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the papers of the county. JACOB MORGAN, Ch'n. Wm. C. WORTHINGTON, Sec'y.

A MISTAKE.—Mr. Webster's calculation of the amount of the daily expenditure of the Government—to wit, half million of dollars—must be a mistake. The amount, so far as the Quartermaster General's office may be relied on, is said to be but one million per month. This makes a difference.

Thirty or forty thousand baskets of strawberries are received daily in New York, by the Erie Rail-Road. Two thousand gallons of milk are also received by the same road.

By a recent arrangement, Great Britain returned to the merchants of the United States the sum of \$400,000 and \$500,000 for over charged duties, principally on rough rice imported into Great Britain. The Southern papers state that Gen. De la Vega is on his way to Washington city.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—From the Baltimore Sun, of Wednesday. BEEF CATTLE.—About 200 head were sold to city butchers at prices ranging from 47 to 47 1/2 cts. per 100 lbs., according to quality. HOGS.—Sales at 4 50 a 45 per 100 lbs. FLOUR.—The Flour market has been much depressed for some time, but assumed more firmness on Saturday on account of the continued wet and unfavorable weather for the growing wheat crop, sales on which day were made at \$3 71. On Monday holders asked \$4, at which rate several hundred bbls. changed hands. On the receipt of the news by the Great Western, the price again receded, and fresh ground sold this morning at \$3 67.—Receipt price \$3 73. Nothing doing in City Mills. Sales of Susquehanna at \$4. GRAIN.—The receipts of all kinds are very light.—Small sales of good to prime red wheat at 83 a 88 cents. No purchasers for corn; oats 35 a 36 cts. BRIDGES.—Spreads at former quotations. LARD.—In kegs 7 71, and in blbs. 61 a 7 cts. WHISKEY.—In blbs. 81 and in hdhs. 20 cents.

TRADE AND BUSINESS. At New York, on Monday, says the correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, "The foreign news has entirely unsettled the flour market, and I have heard of no transactions since the steamer, 'Arrive' Sales of 2,000 bbls. Michigan were made at 4 09 a 4 12 1/2." At Philadelphia, on Monday, there was but little doing in Cotton, and the market was firm. Some small sales of Flour were made at \$3 73 for Western, and \$3 67 for fair Pennsylvania brands. Corn meal and Rye flour nominal at 2 75 a 2 80. Prime quality wheat sold at 90 a 91 cts. for reds, and \$1 for white. Southern yellow corn dull at 54 a 55 cts. Western oatmeal at 86 cents.

On Monday the 8th inst., by the Rev. John J. Suman, Mr. JOHN S. CRIM, of Clarke county, to Miss MARY MORRISON, of Berkeley county. At Mount Pleasant, on Wednesday evening, the 10th instant, by the Rev. Nelson Hunt, Mr. ALEXANDER GRANT, of Berkeley county, to Miss ANN ELIZABETH MELBORN, daughter of Mr. Michael Melhorn, dec'd, of Harpers-Ferry. At the same time and place, by the Rev. Nicholas Lenoir, Mr. THOMAS W. HAY, of Baltimore, Md., to Miss EMMA TURNER, of Harpers-Ferry, formerly of Leesburg.

On the Morning of the 8th inst., by the Rev. D. G. Dragonier, WILLIAM KERNEY, Esq., to Mrs. ELIZABETH KERNEY, both of Berkeley county. On the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. Winter, the Rev. Jas. B. Wright, of the Presbyterian Church, Missouri, to Miss ELIZABETH V., youngest daughter of the late Ab'm. Gorrell, Esq., of Berkeley county.

DIED. At Shephertown, on Friday the 5th inst., Miss ELLEN ELIZA HAMTRACK, in the 15th year of her age, daughter of Maj. J. F. HAMTRACK. On the evening of the 7th inst., at the residence of her brother, in Harpersburg, after a short but painful illness, SARAH V., daughter of Mr. George Sinaffer, of Darksville, in the 19th year of her age. On the morning of the 6th inst., in Martinsburg, Mrs. ELIZABETH WOLFF, consort of the late George Wolff, in the 57th year of her age. At Smithfield, on the 23d ult., CHARLES M., infant son of Joseph and Marinda McCleary, aged 8 months and 9 days.

In Washington, 12th inst., Capt. JOHN ROCKES, Principal Chief of the Western Cherokees, aged 70 years.

Miscellaneous Notices. The first Quarterly Meeting for this Conference will take place, by Divine permission, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Harpers-Ferry, on Saturday and Sunday the 27th and 28th of the present month, under the superintendence of the Rev. John Smith, P. E. Other Ministers are expected to be in attendance. June 19, 1846.

NOTICE. The Trustees of the Academy are requested to meet at Mr. Kennedy's office, on Friday, (to-day), at 10 o'clock, that all should attend. By order of the Board. June 19. J. W. KENNEDY, Sec'y pro tem.

CAVALRY. The young men of the county desirous of forming a Troop of Cavalry, are requested to meet at the Blue Spring, near Leesown, on Saturday next, the 20th. June 19, 1846.

Mass Meeting. The citizens of Clarke County are requested to meet in Berryville at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent said County in the Convention to be held at Staunton on 17th August next, for the purpose of acting on the work of State Reform. June 19, 1846. CLARKE.

Commissioners' Sale. SILAS MELVIN vs. MARY MELVIN. BY virtue of an Order of the County Court of Jefferson, made in the above cause, on the 16th of June, 1846, the undersigned, Special Commissioners of the Court, will offer for sale, at public auction, before the Court-house door in the town of Charlestown, on Monday the 20th of July, ensuing, (being the first day of the Term of the County Court),

A Tract of Land, in the County of Jefferson, upon the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, containing about 175 ACRES, being the same Land, which, by a Decree of the Superior Court of Jefferson, was determined to have passed to the heirs of Benjamin Melvin, dec'd. The title is indisputable, and the tract is unsurpassed in fertility and position by any land in the county. An accurate survey, if necessary, will be made before the sale.

Terms.—One-third of the purchase money in hand, and the residue in equal instalments of nine and eighteen months. A Deed of Trust on the premises will be required to secure the deferred payments. ROBERT Y. CONRAD, EDMUND PENDLETON, June 19, 1846. Special Commissioners.

NOTICE. IN the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the County of Jefferson, May Term, 1846, Catharine Walsh and Margaret Walsh, PLAINTIFFS, AGAINST Samuel Gibson, Ex'or of James Walsh, dec'd, &c., DEFENDANTS.

ALL persons having claims against the said James Walsh, dec'd, are hereby required to exhibit the same for settlement, to Edward E. Cooke, Esq., Commissioner, &c., at his office in Charlestown, on or before the 16th day of August next.

BY AN ORDER OF COURT IN THE ABOVE CAUSE, June 19, 1846.—Sw. Harvest Goods. WE invite the attention of Farmers to our stock of Goods suitable for Harvest, viz: Groceries, Queensware, Stoneware, Knives and Forks, Grass and Grain Scythes, Rifles, Whetstones, &c.

ALSO—Just received, a large lot of Shoes, cheaper than ever before offered, among which are heavy coarse Shoes for servants, very cheap. Palm Leaf Hats.—We invite a call from the Farmers, with the assurance that we will sell them on as good terms as any house in the county. June 19. MILLER & TATE.

For Harvest. CHEAP Coffee, Sugar, Tea, and Molasses, with all the articles in the Grocery line. Also, Grass and Grain Scythes, Tinware, Queensware, &c., all of which will be sold cheap. June 19. J. J. MILLER.

Selling off Cheap. AS the season is advanced, I will offer my entire remaining stock of Gentlemen's wear, such as Summer Cassimeres, Vestings, and goods for Summer Coats, at a fraction over cost. I will not keep goods over, if it be possible to dispose of them, even at cost. So gentlemen can get a great bargain by calling on me early. June 19. J. J. MILLER.

FANS.—Just received, another supply of those handsome Ivory-handled Fans, cheap. June 19. J. J. MILLER.

HATS.—Just received, a case of Fashionable pearl-colored Cassimeres Hats. Only \$9. June 19. MILLER & TATE.

STRAYED from the farm of Mrs. Crane, near Charlestown, during the last week, a large BAY HORSE, with three white feet—a small star in his forehead,—and about nine or ten years old. Any information concerning this horse will be thankfully received, and a reward will be paid if required. JOS. C. RAWLINS. Charlestown, June 19, 1846.

Administrator's Sale, OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. ON FRIDAY the 10th day of July next, the undersigned, Adm'r of R. D. Doran, dec'd., will sell at public auction, at Harpers-Ferry, a considerable

Stock of Merchandise, Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Hats, Shoes, and a great variety of other articles, belonging to the estate of the said deceased. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and to continue from day to day until the whole shall have been disposed of.

Terms of Sale.—All sums of \$30 and under, Cash; over \$30 and under \$100, four months credit; all sums over \$100, six months credit, the purchasers giving notes with good security, bearing interest.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against it will please present them for payment. GERARD B. WAGER, Adm'r. Harpers-Ferry, June 19, 1846.

Winchester Medical College. THE Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday of October, and terminate on the last of May. The chairs are filled by the following gentlemen:—

HUGH H. MCGUIRE, M. D. Professor of Surgery; DANIEL CONRAD, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; J. PHILLIP SMITH, M. D. Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; JOHN J. H. STRAITH, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, and Medical Jurisprudence; WM. A. BRADFORD, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica.

The Term of Instruction being 8 months, (double the usual period,) will afford ample time to the Student, to revise and keep pace with the Lectures, thus obviating the necessity of preparatory studies. The Student will also have frequent opportunities of attending Clinics, and the very extensive surgical practice of the Professor of that branch, will afford a large field for observation and improvement. Every facility will be afforded for acquiring a thorough knowledge of Practical Anatomy. The fee for each course of Lectures is 20 dollars.

Dissecting ticket 10 dollars. Boarding can be procured in Winchester, Va., at a very low rate, perhaps cheaper than any town in the Union of the same size. Individuals desirous of attending the Lectures, can procure information by applying to any of the Professors. DANIEL CONRAD, Dean. Winchester, Va., June 19, 1846.

N. B.—An announcement in pamphlet form, detailing the course of each department, and the unusual advantages offered in this school, will be forwarded, on application to the Dean.

SEASON SUPPLY. Quick Trips, Quick Sales and Small Profits.

B. L. THOMAS would respectfully inform the customers of "The People's Cheap Store," and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a second supply of Season's Goods, which, in addition to his stock on hand, makes his assortment complete.

As his stock has been selected with reference to style and quality, as well as cheapness, he can guarantee all Goods that he sells to be perfect and what he represents them; and flatters himself that the experience of those who have favored him with their patronage, will acquit him of any attempt to humbug, in saying that Goods can be bought as cheap at his Establishment as in any other in the county.

Amongst his Stock will be found—Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods; Groceries, Hardware; Glass, China and Queensware; Drugs and Medicines; Hollow Tin, Cedar and Earthen Ware; Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c., &c. Haltown, June 12, 1846.

Saddles for Sale. FIVE of the very best and most fashionable S. Shafter Saddles, (Hicks' make), for sale very cheap for cash or good paper. June 12. W. S. LOCK.

Groceries. JUST received, an additional supply of cheap Groceries; Strong Rio Coffee, Sugar, N. O. Molasses, Cider, Vinegar, Chocolate, Gun Powder, Imperial and Black Tea, Pine Apples, Cheeses, very fine. F. DUNNINGTON. Walper's Roads, June 12, 1846.

For Harvest. I HAVE now open and ready for sale, Brown Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Tea, Chocolate, with a good stock of Harvest Ware, such as Plates, Dishes, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.; and every thing else necessary for harvesting. June 12. E. M. AISQUITH.

For Harvest. JUST received, two dozen Grain and Grass Scythes, of the best quality, with six dozen Rifles and Whetstones.

Also, a complete assortment of Queensware and Tinware, suitable for use in harvest, which will be sold cheap. J. T. LOCK & CO. May 29, 1846.

Prepare for Harvest. JUST received Grain and Grass Scythes; J. Do. Rifles and Whetstones. June 5. WM. S. LOCK.

Groceries for Harvest. I AM now receiving a large additional supply of Groceries, such as Java, Rio and St. Domingo Coffee; New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugar; Lump and Leaf do. N. O. and Sugar-house Molasses; Raisins, Cheeses, Crackers; Mustard, Pepper, Alspice, &c. All of which I will sell by the quantity very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. June 5. THOS. RAWLINS.

Harvest Goods. WE have prepared ourselves with a large stock of Groceries, Cradling Scythes, Rifles, Whetstones, &c., and every article necessary for the purpose. We ask a call from the Farmers. GIBSON & HARRIS. May 29, 1846.

Scythes, Shovels, &c. GRAIN and Grass Scythes, Grass Shovels, Whetstones and Patent Rifles, for sale by CRANE & SADLER. June 5.

GRAIN CRADLES.—1 dozen Grain Cradles, made by Bennett, for sale by CRANE & SADLER. June 5.

WHISKEY.—10 barrels of good low-priced Whiskey, for sale by CRANE & SADLER. June 5.

TINWARE.—A good assortment of Tin Ware, for sale by CRANE & SADLER. June 5.

WHET STONES.—For 50 cents a dozen, at E. M. AISQUITH'S. June 12.

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the Stock of the Harpers-Ferry and Shenandoah Manufacturing Company, will be held at Harpers-Ferry, on Tuesday the 23d instant, for the purpose of electing the President and Directors of said Company—and for designating a day to lay the foundation stone of the first Factory; and also to make the preliminary arrangements for the permanent organization of said Company.

JAMES GIDDINGS, JOHN WAGER, JOHN WERNWAG, JESSE SCHWELB, A. B. HENSON, HUGH McALEER, CALVIN PAGE. June 12, 1846.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpeting, Carpet Bags, &c. AT STEPHENS' Shoe Store, Harpers-Ferry, Va. you will find no difficulty in making selections of the above goods—having within a few days received large additions—making my assortment complete, viz: Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of City and Eastern manufacture, of the most elegant and fashionable styles. In the Hat way, the assortment is large and well selected, viz: extra Beaver, Russia, Cassimere, Silk and Pearl, together with Leghorn and Palm Leaf.—Caps, such as Cloth, Silk, Glazed and Velvet; Hair and Leather Travelling Trunks; Carpet Bags, and a few hundred yards of Carpeting, to close out, at great bargains. Call and examine my Goods, and save 20 per cent! It will be to the interest of all to do so, and I respectfully solicit a call, being satisfied you will not go away disappointed.

ARNOLD S. STEPHENS. Harpers-Ferry, June 12, 1846—41.

THE POTOMAC MILLS AND OTHER Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, Virginia, rendered in the cases of Peter Sourwein and others, Plaintiffs, against George Reynolds and others, Defendants; and in the case of Joseph McMurran and others, against the same Defendants; and Jacob Wolford, Plaintiff, against George Reynolds and others, the undersigned, as Trustee and Commissioner, will

On the 11th day of July, 1846, before the Tavern of Daniel Entler, in Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Virginia, offer at public auction, for sale, that VERY EXCESSIVE and VALUABLE

Milling Establishment, known as the "Potomac Mills," with 10 or 12 Acres of Land adjacent thereto. This property is considered as valuable as any other property of the description in the county. The MILL HOUSE is of Brick, and very well built. It has

SIX PAIR OF BURRS, and commands the entire water-power of the Potomac river. Besides the Merchant Mill, there is a SAW MILL, of the most approved construction, a PLASTER MILL, and several large and well constructed permanent LIME KILNS, situated immediately on the river, and near the Mill, with every convenience for manufacturing Hydraulic Cement, upon the most extensive scale. Upon the premises are a large and well built Smoke-house, Blacksmith's Shop, several general Work Shops, with a convenient

Dwelling house. To a Capitalist disposed to engage extensively in such business, a better investment is not easily found. This property is situated on the Potomac river, convenient to the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The Terms of Sale will be—One-fourth of the purchase money in cash, the balance in three equal annual instalments of one, two, or three years, bearing interest from the day of sale, for which the purchaser is to give his bond with personal security, and further to secure by a deed of trust on the premises.—And also that the purchaser shall insure said Mills against loss by fire, in the usual form, until the purchase money is paid in full, and for an amount equal to the deferred payments, and that he do transfer the policy of insurance to the Trustee.

AND AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE, and on the same terms, (except as to insurance,) Will be offered for sale, the

TRACT OF LAND, Near the Potomac Mills, conveyed by Alexander Robinson and wife, to Henry Boteler, by deed, dated 8th August, 1817, and by Henry Boteler to George Reynolds, by deed, dated 6th June, 1835, except such part thereof as will be embraced in the Mill before mentioned. The whole tract is supposed to contain about 85 ACRES.

—ALSO— Another Tract of Land, Adjoining the last mentioned Tract, containing about 85 ACRES, which was purchased by Boteler and Reynolds, from the devisees of Jacob Boteler, deceased. E. I. LEE, Trustee and Com'r. June 12, 1846—ts.

At the same time and place, And under the authority of the same decree, and on the same terms as the above mentioned property is offered, I shall sell that desirable and

HIGHLY CULTIVATED FARM, upon which George Reynolds has, for many years, resided, in Jefferson county, Virginia, about three miles from Shepherdstown, which contains about 300 ACRES.

This Land is well known to be one of the most productive and desirable Farms in Jefferson county. HENRY BERRY, Com'r. June 12, 1846.

\$100 REWARD! RAN away from the subscriber, living near Charlestown, on Saturday night last, a Negro Girl named Charlotte. She is 18 years old, a bright mulatto, about 5 feet high, rather stout built, has a broad mouth and large teeth, which set apart; she has a freckled face, very straight hair for a negro, which is not very black. She had a straw bonnet and two Mouslin dresses, but I do not recollect the color of them. She has also several cotton and calico dresses.

I will give \$25 for her apprehension if taken in Jefferson county; \$50 if taken in any other county in the State—in any case to be secured so that I get her again. DANIEL B. WASHINGTON. June 5, 1846. [Free Press Copy.]

Virginia, to wit: AT Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in June, 1846: Abraham Vanhorn, PLAINTIFF, AGAINST

From the Reville.
NEVER GIVE IN.
BY THE SCOTCH EMIGRANT.
"NEVER GIVE IN!" tho' the world be making,
Friends may be faithless and fortune parting;
"S'rive hard to thrive!" if you're seeking "the tin"
Giv'ing's'er earned it—so "NEVER GIVE IN."
"NEVER GIVE IN!" tho' your mistress be fickle—
Lots of poor devils are in the same pickle;
"Try still again if her heart you would win"
Sighing ne'er gains her—so "NEVER GIVE IN."
"NEVER GIVE IN!" tho' your task be in-vain-ate,
Like the war of that lock which ne'er stands to pick it;
Wrestle with fate—honest labor's no sin—
"Tis foolish depending—so "NEVER GIVE IN."
"NEVER GIVE IN!" tho' you turn back from the field;
"The bravest conquer—'tis cowards who yield!"
But steadily finish what you begin,
And if you would prosper, you'll "NEVER GIVE IN!"

Variety.

A VERY GOOD STORY.—Well, a good story, and the last number of Blackwood furnishes one as follows:
"Some years ago, when all the world was mad upon the subject of lotteries, the cook of a middle-aged gentleman drew from his hands the savings of some years. Her master, curious to know the cause, learned that she had repeatedly dreamed that a certain number was a great prize, and she had bought it. He called her a fool for her pains, and never omitted an occasion to laugh at her upon the subject. One day, however, the master saw in the newspapers, or at his book-seller's, that the number was actually the £30,000 prize. Cook is called up, a palaver ensues—had known each other for years, loth to part, &c.; in short he proposed and was accepted, insists on marriage being celebrated next morning. Married they were; and as the carriage took them from the church, they enjoyed the following dialogue:
"Well, Molly—two happy events in one day. You have something else—do not ask you where you have looked up your lottery ticket?"
She thinking her master was only bantering her upon the old point, cried, "Don't say no more about it. I thought how it would be, and that I should never hear the end of it; so I sold it to the baker of our village for a guinea profit; so you need never be angry with me again about that."

STRAIN.—Strain—not a gnat, we pray you—but strain every nerve to obtain an honest living and have the gloomy walls of the work house constantly in view. You must not wait for work to come to your hands, but make an effort—strain hard to get ahead to do. "I have a large family." A fig for that. There is so much reason why you should not sit still and groan. Did you ever know a man to die, or rot out, who made an effort to live and be something? Never. To have a family on your hands, is so much better for you. Every body is more particular to employ a man who has done his duty, married, and has a flock of children. A little exertion—and but a little will place you on your feet again. Roll in the dust or roll in the sunshine and the very brutes will be frightened. Strain in every nerve and every thing will cheer you with smiles. Impress this lesson on your mind, and it will be worth a fortune to you.—*Portland Tribune.*

FORGETFULNESS.—"Henry, did you bring that book down?"
"No sir, I forgot it."
"Forgot it! This is the third time. You are indeed a heedless boy, and if I had time I would preach you a homily on forgetfulness. When a person begins to forget, there's no knowing where he will end. Why you need not forget—and there's a better way to remember than to tie a string around your finger, or to put a piece of paper into your hat. Place it in your mind, my boy, and there's no danger. Do you ever forget to eat? Never. When you are promised an excursion of pleasure, do you ever forget it? Never. You engrave it on your mind. So it should be with every thing you wish to recall. Be determined to do whatever you are told and you will never come to me with the excuse, I forgot it. I dislike those words. Remember, boy, what I tell you, and be not heedless in future. There, I have not time to say more at present."

"Pray excuse me," said a well dressed young man to a lady in the second tier of boxes at the theatre; "I wish to go up stairs and get some refreshment, don't leave your seat." A sailor seated in the box near his sweetheart, disposed to do the same, rose up, and said, "Harko, Moll, I'm going aloft to wet my whistle; don't fall overboard while I'm gone."

A man as often gets two dollars for the one dollar he spends in informing his mind, as he does for a dollar he lays out in any other way. A man eats up a pound of sugar and it is gone, and the pleasure has ended; but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up in the mind to be enjoyed anew; and to be used whenever occasion or inclination calls for it. A newspaper is not the wisdom of one man; it is the wisdom of age, and past ages too.

WOMAN'S PRATTLE.—The reason why women are apt to talk too much, is an overweening opinion of themselves in thinking they speak well; and striving to take off that blemish from their sex of knowing little by speaking much, as thinking that many words have the same weight as much knowledge.

The author of the following must have been a person of experience. We seldom see so much truth in a few lines:
FRIENDSHIP.—When I see leaves drop from the trees in the beginning of autumn, just such, think I, is the friendship of the world. While the sap of the maintenance lasts, my friends swarm in abundance; but in the winter of need, they leave me naked. He is a happy man who hath a true friend at his need; but he is more truly happy that hath no need of friends.

"Misther! Misther! what've you done?" said a little shaver with protruding eyes to a greasy pole who had just finished tying his horse to a spruce pole as he thought on Merrimac street. "Done?" said the fellow, "what d'ye mean?" "I haven't done nothin' no't I know on?" "Why, yith you have, shir; you've jeth hiedher your loth to the magnet-telegraph, and you'll be in Bolthoin in leth than two minith, if you don't look out!" The green one loosed his bridle with a jerk.

It is a popular delusion to believe that powder on a lady's face has the same effect as in the pan of a musket—assist her to go off.

"This here feller," said a witness in court, the other day, "broke our window with a tater, and his Isabella on the Elber, as she was playing on the pianer."

THE LADIES.—The ladies of Columbia, emulating the noble examples of the Kentucky girls, have been busily engaged in making up the clothing for equipping the volunteers going from that city.

"Shall I help you to the butter?" said a landlady of a cheap boarding house to one of her guests. "Don't trouble yourself," was the reply, "the butter is strong enough to help itself."

The love of a cross woman, they say, is stronger than the love of any other female individual you can start. Like vinegar, the affections of a high-strung woman never spoil. It's the sweet wines that become acidulated, not the sour ones. Recollect this, my dear hearers, and count accordingly.

Dress.—There is not in the world a surer sign of little soul, than the striving to gain respect by such despicable means as dress and rich clothes; none will depend on those ornaments, but they who have no other.

"Ain't I a buster," as the steamboat boiler said to the captain, when it blew him into the air.
"I am yours, truly," as the mouse said to the cat.
"I am taking a portrait," as the monkey said when he ran off with the miniature.

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the public. He may be found in Charlottesville, Jefferson county, Virginia.
Nov. 23, 1846.

A CARD.
WM. LUCAS & BENJ. F. WASHINGTON
HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, will attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick, and Clarke.
Office the same as heretofore occupied by Lucas & Bedinger.
Charlestown, Aug. 15, 1846—1f.

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, 1846—1f.

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

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

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.

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

(Letting neatly executed at short notice.) Persons desiring to purchase those best emblems of affection, well do well to examine those before they buy elsewhere. Mr. Sappington, who has consented to act as Agent, will take pleasure in showing these Tomb Stones to persons desiring to see them, whether they wish to buy or not.
Monuments, Columns and Plain Tomb Slabs, or any work in the Stone Cutting line, furnished at short notice.
WM. LOUGHRIDGE,
Leitersburg, Washington County, Md.
March 6, 1846—1f.

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, Do Abigney'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 6 to 12 1/2 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.

Pink Syrup for Coughs or Colds,
INFLUENZA, Sore Throats and Weak Lungs.
This preparation, which has been so celebrated years back, for the cure of this distressing complaint, is now offered to the public for the low price of fifty cents a bottle. Persons having symptoms of either of the above complaints ought immediately to purchase a bottle of this cure, as it is a sure preventive against any Cold, Cough, or Influenza. Dealers in this article knowing the great sale, which it always has in the fall and winter, have been laying in large quantities of this valuable and cheap remedy.
Sole wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.
Jan. 30, 1846.

East India Hair Dye,
FOR COLORING THE HAIR PERFECTLY BLACK OR BROWN.
THIS preparation will color the coarsest red or grey hair the most beautiful black or brown. There is no mistake about the article at all, if used according to directions; it will do what is said of it. Out of ten thousand bottles that have been found, not one has been brought back or any fault found with it.
Sole wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.
Jan. 17, 1846.

CANISTER and Keg Powder—for sale by
J. H. BEARD.
MASON'S and Dunlap's celebrated Blacking—
for sale by J. H. BEARD,
May 15, 1846.

CARPENTER'S Compound Syrup of Liverwort, for the cure of Coughs, Consumptions, Liver Complaints, &c.—for sale by
A. M. CRIDLER.
May 15.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry—also his Gentle Purgative Pills, an effectual remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Affections of the Liver, Habitual Constipation, Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Loss of Appetite, Diarrhoea, Piles, Sickness at the Stomach, Female Obstructions, Cholera, and all diseases in which a Purgative, Tonic, or Aperient medicine is required.
Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, prepared by Aaron Comfort, of Philadelphia, and sold by
A. M. CRIDLER.
May 15.

A FEW more left of those very cheap Oil-cloth Table Covers. J. J. LOCK & CO.
May 15, 1846.

COMPOUND Lobelia Pills, prepared by Aaron Comfort, Philadelphia, and for sale by
A. M. CRIDLER.
BACON—Hog round, among which are some superior Old Hams—
for sale by MILLER & TATE.
May 22.

20 BBL'S extra super Flour, manufactured for town use, on hand and for sale at Baltimore prices.
J. J. LOCK & CO.
May 29, 1846.

HATS—Latest style Silk, Mole-skin, Oregon or Straw do., Palm Leaf do., Lophorn and braid do. for infants and boys. MILLER & TATE.
May 15.

HANCY'S Compound Medicated Horehound Candy, for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood and all Pulmonary Complaints, Sore Throat, Clearing the Voice, &c. Also, his Compound Syrup of Horehound, for the same purpose.
To be had at the Drug Store of
A. M. CRIDLER,
May 15.

"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—1f.

To the Farmers and Millers.
THE undersigned has moved from the Warehouse, lately rented from Mr. Shepherd's Heirs, to 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.
W. M. SHORTT.
Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1846—1f.

To the Farmers and Millers.
THE undersigned having leased the WAREHOUSE, at Shepherdstown, recently occupied by Mr. Willis Shortt, is now prepared to forward Grain and Flour to the District Market, or to purchase, or make liberal advances, when received.
Jan. 23, 1846—1f.

Cash for Negroes.
THIS 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 sales addressed to him will be promptly attended to.
WILLIAM CROW.
Charlestown, Dec. 5, 1845.

Hev's Liniment 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 excruciating 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. Solely by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.
Jan. 17, 1846.

"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 "mastery" 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.
Feb. 20, 1846—1f. [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, will 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—1f. [F. P. COPY.]

To Painters.
I HAVE a few Kegs best White Lead, ground in Oil—also, dry White Lead, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber, Terra di Sienna, Lamblack, Putty, Flaxseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Japan Varnish, assorted Paint Brushes, Black Oil Varnish, Pumice Stone, Prussian Blue, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Ivory Black, Red Lead, Black Lead, &c.
Harpers-Ferry, May 15, 1846.

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

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge, of Pittsburgh, Pa., E. & S. Frey's, and others.
Symptoms of Worms—Picking at the Nose, offensive breath, pain in the joints or limbs, grinding of the teeth, dozing sleep, voracious appetite, leanness, bloated stomach or limbs, gripings, shooting pains in various parts of the body, a sense of something rising in the throat, itching of the anus towards night, bleeding of the nose, gnawing sensation at the stomach, flashes of heat across the surface of the body, slight chills or shiverings, head-ache, drowsiness, torpor, vertigo, disturbed dreams, sudden starting in sleep, with fright and screaming, cough, feverishness, fits, red nose, thirst, bad taste in the mouth, difficult breathing, fatigue, squeamishness, nausea, frequent desire to pass something from the bowels, and sometimes discharges of slime and mucus.
The above medicines to be had by calling at
A. M. CRIDLER'S.
May 15.

BULL'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla; and
Sand's Sarsaparilla—
for sale by A. M. CRIDLER.
May 15.

LOUIS GOULEY'S Bitters, by the bottle, a pint, or gallon, for sale by
A. M. CRIDLER.
May 15.

TEA—Those fond of Good Tea, will please give ours a trial, and if it is not the best in the country, buy no more of it.
MILLER & TATE.
May 22.

LADIES Fans and Perfumery of all kinds, at
J. H. BEARD & Co., G. STUART'S.
June 5.

100 SUPERIOR LOCUST POSTS,
for sale by MILLER & TATE.
May 29, 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.

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, 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.

All ye who want Carriages, prepare to Purchase Now!
I HAVE on hand a large supply of CARRIAGES, of the latest and most approved patterns—Coaches, Chariottes, for 4 or 6 persons, Double Rockaways and Single Rockaways, Phaetons, Barouches, Buggies and Carriages, which I will sell very low for Cash, or on a credit of six or twelve months, to suit purchasers. These Carriages are finished in the best manner, and of the best materials. Some of them are upon the Palmer's Patent Axle, which prevents the possibility of the wheels "rattling."
All work warranted, and repairing done at the shortest notice.
W. J. HAWKS.
Charlestown, April 3, 1846.

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

STURDIE NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY
AND
Photographic Depots,
FOUNDED 1840.
AWARDED the Medal, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautiful colored Daguerrotypies, and best apparatus ever exhibited.
176 Main street, Baltimore, adjoining Campbell's Jewelry Store.
Concert Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va. No. 251 Broadway, New York. 75 Court street, Boston. 136 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. 66 Canal street New Orleans. 127 Viell Rue du Temple, Paris. 93 Church street, Liverpool. 176 Main street Cincinnati Ohio. 83 Main street, Louisville, Ky. Market street, St. Louis. Main street, Du Buque. Broadway, Saratoga. Douw's Buildings, Albany. Middle street, Portland. Main street, Newport. Norfolk, Va.

Portraits taken in any weather, in exquisite style.
Apparatus, Instructions, and all Materials furnished.
May 22, 1846—3m.

To the Ladies.
WE present our compliments to the Ladies and most respectfully ask them to call and examine our stock of Goods before purchasing, as we feel assured that we can show them the newest and most fashionable styles of the season, viz: Splendid Berage Gradato Robes,
Do French Lawn do
Elegant new style satin striped Robes, and other new styles,
French Lawns, in all the fashionable colors, Corded Lama Cloths,
Cold Tartans for dresses, White do, Fashionable Summer Silks,
White Embroidered Lawns,
Cashmeres and Barely Silks, Scarfs, Trimmings, Fringes, Laces, Edgings, Light French Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread, and Not Gloves,
English Silk Hosiery, Raw Silk do.
Open work and plain cotton do.
Bonnets, Ribbons, newest style Flowers, Bonnet Silks, best Kid Slippers, Gaiters, Mourning Goods—a general assortment.
The above only comprise a few of the leading articles.
MILLER & TATE.
May 15.

ROSE Pink, Carmine, Drop Lake, Vermilion, Vinaigre de Cologne, an improved Pink Sausers for dyeing Silk Stockings, Gloves, Fabrics, Flowers, Taffany, Sanzues, Crapes, Cambrics, Muslins, &c.
Blue Sausers, used for Drawing, Velvets, Painting for Dyeing Feathers, Flowers, Silks, Muslins, Lawns, and all kinds of fine Linen—permanent in Velvet Painting, and perfectly free from corrosive matter. It gives to fine Linen, if used instead of other Blues, a superior white—
for sale by
A. M. CRIDLER.
May 15, 1846.

DR. J. H. SWEETSER'S Extract of Tar, an efficacious remedy for Consumptions, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pains in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs—
for sale by A. M. CRIDLER.
May 15.

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.

LOZENGES—For the relief of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c., prepared by Aaron Comfort, Philadelphia. Also, Worm Lozenges, prepared by Dr. Sherman,—
for sale by A. M. CRIDLER.
May 15.

New and Cheap Monthly Publication:
ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.
To commence in October next, and to be issued regularly thereafter on or about the fifteenth of every month.

Godey's publication of the two most popular works in Europe: **Blackwood's Lady's Magazine, and GAZETTE OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.**
—ALSO—
The London World of Fashion, AND CONTINENTAL FEUILLETONS.
The price of which two Works in England is \$12 a year. As republished by the subscriber they will cost only \$1 a year!

BLACKWOOD'S LADY'S MAGAZINE, AND GAZETTE OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.—FOR TOWNS AND COUNTRY.
Devoted to Belles-Lettres, Music, Fine Arts, Fashions, &c.
The well known celebrity in Europe and this Country of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, has induced the subscriber to commence the republication of this fashionable London Monthly.

It is a matter of surprise that the republication of this Work was not commenced some years since. On looking over some of the late numbers we find them filled with Stories and Poetry, and Narratives, the most of which fall but little behind those published in the Edinburgh Works, and many surpass even the emanations from the Giant intellects of the contributors to the great Northern Magazine. The best writers of the day contribute to its pages.

It has now been published seventeen years in London, and has a circulation exceeding 70,000 copies through England, Scotland, and the continent of Europe. It is translated into several of the continental languages—it being the only instance of an English Magazine receiving that compliment.

The publication will commence in October next, and will be continued monthly.
The publication price of the above work, in London, is six Dollars.

THE LONDON WORLD OF FASHION, AND CONTINENTAL FEUILLETONS.
A Monthly Publication of the Courts of London and Paris.—Dedicated to High Life, Fashionables, Fashion, Public Literature, Fine Arts, the Operas, Theatres, &c.
Edited by several Literate and Fashionable Characters.

In the above two works will be found all the Gossip of London, Paris, and the principal Cities of the continent of Europe. Royal Gossip—Description of the Queen's Drawing Room Parties, with accurate accounts of the dresses of the Ladies of Rank—Noblemen's Fetes—Description of every New Opera, with criticisms on the same—Tales by the best English Authors, Poetry, New Music—Her Majesty's visit to different Noblemen—Description of New Paintings, and the Artists—Varieties, &c.

The Publication price of the above Work, in London, is six Dollars.
Terms of Godey's Monthly Magazine, \$1 a year, in Advance.
All orders must be addressed, post paid, to
L. A. GODEY,
101 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
June 12, 1846.

Bacon, Flour and Corn Meal.
500 POUNDS prime Bacon;
20 barrels sup. fine and extra Flour;
20 bushels of that very nice white Corn Meal, for sale cheap for cash.
W. S. LOCK.
May 29, 1846.

Virginia, Jefferson County, Set:
IN the County Court, May Rules, 1846.
Isaac R. Douglass, PLAFF,
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. Packet and Lucy E. Packet his wife, George L. Washington, Ann C. Washington, Bushrod C. Washington, Noblet Herbert, Bushrod W. Herbert, Magnus W. Tate, Edward M. Aisquith and Wilhelmina 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 George Washington and in his own right, George C. Washington, Spotswood Washington, Wm. P. C. Johnston and Ann his wife, George W. Washington, John A. Washington (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, and 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 2, 1846. T. A. MOORE, CLK.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.
PILES effectually cured by this certain remedy. The sale of this article is steadily increasing, notwithstanding the many counterfeits got up in imitation of it. Persons troubled with this distressing complaint, declare that they would not be without this preparation in their houses for the price of ten boxes. The public will recollect, that this is the only remedy offered them that is in reality of any value whatever. In places where it is known every family has it in their house.— Its price is not considered at all. It is above all price.
Sole wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.
Jan. 30, 1846.

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 restore any worn harness bright and soft, but will not 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.
Sole wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.
Jan. 17, 1846.

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

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

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,
of every color, pattern and price;
Velvet, Sattin, Merino, Valencia, Merselles and other Vestings;
Merinos, Chasmeres, Cascoada and Alpacaes, 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 Bits, Trace Chains, &c.;

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

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.
Harpers-Ferry, May 1, 1846.

HEALTH! HEALTH