

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN
Friday Morning, July 31, 1846.

Passage of the Tariff Bill.

It is with profound satisfaction that we announce the passage of the Tariff Bill through the Senate. Every means that could be used, have been brought in requisition to defeat it. Vice President Dallas has proved himself true to his principles and his country, and surrounded his name with a halo of glory, that any Statesman might be proud of wearing. What if he is denounced by the impudent aristocracy of the loom or the furnace, the People, the sovereigns, thank God, in this country, are with him, and will cherish the man and honor the deed.

The Baltimore Sun, of Wednesday, furnishes the following condensed, though satisfactory account of its passage in the Senate:

PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.—The announcement that the Tariff Bill introduced by Mr. McKay, had passed the Senate, caused a considerable stir throughout the city, and was the subject of general conversation last evening. On account of the vote taken on Monday evening, referring the bill to the Finance committee, with instructions to amend it in so many vital points, not passed, and was so announced in Philadelphia and New York yesterday. The committee on finance, however, consisting of Messrs. Calhoun, Lewis, Evans, Benton and Jenness, the majority of whom were favorable to the bill, yesterday reported it back to the Senate without amendment, and asked to be relieved from the instructions which accompanied its reference. After considerable debate, the committee were discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and the bill was again before the Senate as it originally came from the House of Representatives.

Mr. Webster then renewed his motion, made yesterday, to strike out the following portion of the 9th section of the bill, which was carried by a vote of 23 to 26:

"And such collector shall cause goods to be sold at public auction, within twenty days from the time of taking the same, and the proceeds of such sale of such unclaimed goods, and the proceeds of such sale shall be placed forthwith into the treasury of the United States; and such collector is hereby authorized to pay out of the proceeds of such sale, to the proper consignee, or agent of the goods so taken, the value thereof as declared by the entry, and five per centum upon such amount in addition thereto; and the said collector shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury, with his accounts of the customs, a statement showing the amount of money so paid, the amount of duties chargeable on the goods so taken, and the amount of proceeds paid into the treasury; and this section shall be in force until the first July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, unless otherwise directed by Congress."

Mr. Johnson, of Md., then moved to refer the bill to a select committee, and on the vote being taken, it was carried to have resulted in a tie, 27 to 27. Mr. Jarnagin having retired from the Senate chamber, not returning until it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. On the motion to engross, the vote stood the same, but was in both cases carried by the casting vote of Vice President Dallas. A motion to postpone the further consideration of the bill to the 1st of December next, was then made and rejected by a vote of 27 to 23. Mr. Jarnagin having returned to his seat after bringing Mr. Dallas to the necessity of declaring his opinions on the bill by giving the casting vote on its engrossment.

The bill was then read a third time by its title, and finally passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquhoun, Dickinson, Dix, Fairchild, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnagin, Lewis, McCalister, Pennington, Pickens, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—33.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Gilley, J. M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Fremont, Giddings, Johnson, L. L. Johnson, Miller, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—23.

The bill must now go back to the House for concurrence. In the amendment made by the Senate, which will doubtless meet with little or no opposition in that body. After it passes the House and receives the sanction of the President, which may now be considered a matter of certainty, it will go into operation on first of December next.

"We extract the following article from the 'Pennsylvanian.' It is true, every word of it, and is a well merited rebuke to the Whig journals who are now prating so loud about what they are pleased to term 'frand of the loco-focos.'" Let every one read the article below—it needs no comment.

A Leaf from the Past.

The indignation of the whigs at what they are pleased to call the swindling conduct of the Democrats of Pennsylvania, in regard to the Tariff, is ineffectually amusing. Why they conducted the campaign of 1843, upon the principle which they now falsely charge upon the Democrats! They not only frequently used two faces, and spoke two voices, on all occasions, but they could be as silent as a statue at times. Talk of hypocrisy and tergiversation—the necromancy which changes front as rapidly as thought—the sleight of hand which makes ribbands from shavings, and water from wine—the dexterity which swallows sharp swords, with impunity—the tumbler who throws fifty somersets in succession! They were as nothing to the conduct of the whigs during the late campaign. In this State, they fought for the Tariff and against Texas mainly. In the South, they were nothing but Texas men, and anything but Tariff men. In the North, they coaxed the Abolitionists; in the South they defied them. In the West, they struck for Oregon; in the North against it. Cassius M. Clay denounced annexation as accursed and infamous! HENRY CLAY had "no objection personally" to it! They talked Bank nowhere save in the cities. They flattered the manufacturers with profections—the merchants with regular exchanges—the mechanics with high wages—the preachers with FAREWELL HYMNS, and the clever fellows with CLAY. They sent ANCHER to the natives to wheedle them; they sent COLLINS to the foreigners to try to deceive them; Mr. STEVENS coaxed the Anti-masons, and the high dignitaries here the masons: the New York Tribune struck against the tariff; the New York Tribune for the friends of the Tariff and against Texas mainly. In the South, they were nothing but Texas men, and anything but Tariff men. In the North, they coaxed the Abolitionists; in the South they defied them. In the West, they struck for Oregon; in the North against it. Cassius M. Clay denounced annexation as accursed and infamous! HENRY CLAY had "no objection personally" to it! They talked Bank nowhere save in the cities. They flattered the manufacturers with profections—the merchants with regular exchanges—the mechanics with high wages—the preachers with FAREWELL HYMNS, and the clever fellows with CLAY. They sent ANCHER to the natives to wheedle them; they sent COLLINS to the foreigners to try to deceive them; Mr. STEVENS coaxed the Anti-masons, and the high dignitaries here the masons: the New York Tribune struck against the tariff; the New York Tribune for the friends of the Tariff and against Texas mainly.

We need not add a word of comment to this picture. No one who now reads the indignant eloquence of the whig papers over what they are pleased to call the swindling conduct of the Democrats of Pennsylvania, in the same campaign, will be made a just and prompt application of this faithful sketch.

The Home Market.

What has become of the boasted Whig "home market?" The "glorious" Tariff of 1842 is in full operation—and where are the blessings that it has contributed to the farmer? Have prices risen? On the contrary, were agricultural products ever at a lower rate than at present? In the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Breese of Illinois, declared, that ten counties of that State could supply the home market, and that she wanted the markets of the whole world to prevent the rotting of her produce. Low as the prices of agricultural produce now are, they would have been still much lower, had not our markets, even with all the home demand, been relieved by the large quantities sent to Great Britain. The New York Evening Post casually puts its hand upon the following statement, which is one of many it has seen:

"During only two or three days" immediately preceding the 6th of May, there were received at the ports of London and Liverpool alone, from the United States, in fourteen different ships, the following small bills of items:

- 34,000 barrels of flour,
- 3,000 bushels of wheat,
- 3,938 bushels of Indian corn,
- 1,135 sacks of Indian corn,
- 2,717 barrels of Indian corn,
- 2,000 packages of beef,
- 694 packages of pork,
- 151 packages of bacon and hams,
- 4,380 packages of lard,
- 4 packages of tongues,
- 100 packages of bread,
- 101 packages of cloverseed,
- 1,079 packages of oiled cake, an article in which was every article used in fattening swine.

10 hampers of potatoes, and numerous other articles not particularized. This does not include the British importation of that great staple of the South—the cotton crop—the transportation of which employs so many ships and men, and at rates, too, that have laid the foundation and reared the superstructure of the wealth of many towns scattered all through the New England States."

We ask our farmers to look at the immense quantities of Indian corn which have been sent to Great Britain. All accounts state that it is growing rapidly into favor with all classes. Now that the British duties have been entirely repealed, the quantity that will be consumed in Great Britain in a few years is incalculable. For cheapness and abundance no article of provision produced in Europe can at all compare with it—and the cordial reception it has already met with, indicates the immense demand, that may be counted upon.

The Commissioner of Patents estimates the corn crop of this country for the last year at 417,899,000 bushels. What "home market" will ever consume this vast amount? A few days since, the New York papers stated that the price of Indian corn, already regulated by the market in Liverpool, had advanced in the New York market ten cents per bushel. This would give us upon the whole crop of the Union an advance of fifty-one millions, as a gain to the producers in consequence of reducing the English duties; and still the protectionists ridicule the foreign demand for our produce and cry up the "home market."

But there are other facts, which must exert a powerful influence on the public mind. In Mr. Hunter's admirable speech, in order to show the comparative effects of high and low duties, he quotes a table compiled by Mr. Calhoun, from official reports. It appears that during eight years of high duties, the sum of the domestic exports was \$469,198,564;—during eight years of the compromise they amounted to \$768,352,305. A similar result appears in making the comparison for a series of years. The exports of cotton and tobacco are much larger under low than under high duties. Mr. Hunter refers to the operation of the Tariff of 1842, and shows that, for three years before the Tariff of 1843, the exports of tobacco were \$2,293,608 dollars, and in three years after 1842 were reduced to \$20,518,053. In the first period the exports of flour were \$34,828,431; and in the second period only \$15,921,154. It appears, therefore, that during a period of low duties the exports of our agricultural products are always larger than during a period of high duties, and the price, in the same way, rises or falls with low or high duties. These facts cannot be misunderstood by the farmers of Virginia. They must be satisfied that it is greatly to their interest, as proved by experience, to have a low system of duties, and they will accordingly sustain the Administration for proposing this wise and equitable system.—Rich. Eng.

What possible bearing can the Whig clamor, of Pennsylvania's being duped into the support of a free trade President, have upon the Tariff bill now before the Senate? Admit all the Whigs say—admit that Pennsylvania voted for James K. Polk, believing him to be for the Tariff of '42, does it follow that the interests of all the other States, which clearly voted for free-trade principles, should be sacrificed to the Whig Tariff of 1842? But Pennsylvania did not elect Mr. Polk. He was elected without her electoral vote, and hence the Whig clamor is unfounded, that by reducing the Tariff, the Democratic party will sacrifice Pennsylvania, after having fraudulently used her power to overthrow the Whigs.

The Charleston Mercury shows that the grievances she complains of receiving at the hands of the Democratic party are fallacious:

"If Pennsylvania is for the Tariff of 1842, then she has been fairly and fully represented by the votes of her Representatives and Senators against the new bill. She has had her full weight against a change of the duties. If her own delegation had deceived her, then Pennsylvania might complain and might punish the traitors according to her pleasure. But Pennsylvania is to instruct the President of the United States, forsooth, and to complain of the Representatives of the rest of the Union, because she did not understand that they had any other intention of carrying out what they had pledged themselves to—a reform of the Tariff of 1842!"

It is a remarkable fact that in all the memorials and resolutions yet presented to Congress in favor of "the Tariff as it is," there is not a word of complaint that the farmer gets only 70 cts. for his wheat, and only \$3.75 for his flour, while the manufacturer is realizing an annual profit of from 20 to 50 per cent! The panic-makers care nothing for this.

TO NEWSPAPER READERS.—A contemporary says—"Stop, consider, reflect upon what you are doing! Are you a subscriber, a borrower, or a grabber? Is the paper you hold in your hand yours, or the property of some person less able than you are to subscribe for it? If you are a borrower, or have stepped in some store or house for the express purpose of reading it, let us entreat you to rid yourself of the heinous sin by subscribing at once—don't delay a moment—but walk up, fire and fall back to make room for others to come into action."

Treason in the Camp.

The whole country has been taken by surprise at the strange and unexampled course of the Hon. Mr. Haywood, one of the Senators from North Carolina. On Saturday, shortly after the meeting of the Senate, Mr. H. handed to the Vice President a letter stating, that he had tendered his resignation as a Senator from the State of North Carolina, and immediately retired from the Chamber.

Speculation is at fault to divine any reasonable excuse for such a course of conduct on the part of a Democratic Senator. The Senate just on the eve of one of the most important votes ever taken in its body, and he to resign and jeopardize the measure, betraying his party, his constituents and his country! The secret will soon be made apparent, and if we mistake not, Mr. Haywood will be consigned to an infamy that will be deep and damning.

"The Union" thus refers to the treason and the traitor: "Speaking of the Tariff Bill, and the near division of the vote in the Senate, it says:—

"The fate of the measure, therefore, essentially depended on the course of Mr. Haywood. But in vain was every appeal made to him by his most intimate friends. In vain had the six Democratic Representatives of North Carolina borne witness, by their votes, to the policy and justice of the measure. In vain is it understood that the Democratic party of North Carolina, and many of the Whigs, are in favor of the reduction of the Tariff to the revenue standard. In vain was Wm. H. Haywood sent to the Senate of the United States by the Democracy of North Carolina. At this time of the utmost need—while the fate of the whole revenue bill may depend upon his vote—while the incalculable interests of a great country are dependent upon him—he flinches from his duty—betrays his State—and this day resigns his seat in the Senate of the United States, and puts it into the power of a Whig Governor to send a Whig Senator to arrest the passage of a measure, which is to do justice to the South, to the West, to the whole agricultural and commercial interests of the North, and to every portion of the Union. Hearts in party without being solemnly controlled by the instructions of his constituents—as is the case with the Senators from Pennsylvania and Tennessee."

Sir Robert Peel.
Sir Robert Peel, in resigning the seals of office, closes with the following appropriate remarks:

"Sir, I now close the address which it has been my duty to make to the House, thanking them sincerely for the favor with which they have listened to me in performing this last act of my official career. Within a few hours, probably, that power which I have held for the period of five years will be surrendered into the hands of another—without repeating—I can say without complaint, with a more lively recollection of the support and confidence I have received than of the opposition which during a recent period I met with. I shall leave office, I fear, with a name severely censured by many honorable gentlemen, who, on principle, deeply regret the severance of party ties—who deeply regret that severance, not from any interested or personal motives, but because they believe fidelity to party engagements—the existence and maintenance of a great party—to constitute a powerful instrument of government; I shall surrender power severely censured, I fear again, by many honorable gentlemen, who, from no interested motive, have adhered to the principle of protection as important to the welfare and interests of the country. I shall leave a name excoriated by every monopolist (cheers from the opposition) who from less honorable motives, maintains protection for his own individual benefit (continued cheering); but it may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of good-will in those places which are the abode of men whose lot it is to labor, and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow—a name remembered with expressions of good-will, when they see their bread and butter, their wine, their abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice. (Loud and vociferous cheering, during which the right hon. baronet resumed his seat.)"

The Randolph Negroes.

The Sidney (Ohio) Aurora, of the 11th, says these negroes remain on Col. Johnson's farm near Piqua. That paper condemns, in decided terms, the conduct of the citizens of Mercer in the late outbreak, and insists that—"They should have made their objections known before the land was purchased, and not waited until they had drawn the last cent they could expect out of the pockets of the blacks—some \$32,000—and then raise an armed force and refuse to let them take possession of their property, as they have done. We look upon the whole proceeding as outrageous in the extreme, and the participants should be severely punished. What makes the thing worse, is the fact that a number of those who were foremost in their opposition to the blacks, loudest in threats to shoot, &c., were the very men who sold them land, received wages for constructing the buildings, and actually pocketed a large amount of money for provisions, not two-weeks before the arrival of the poor creatures, whom they have so unjustly treated."

A Female Academy, to be under the patronage of the Methodist Church, is about to be established in Staunton, and Rev. Mr. Fitch is to be the Principal, a graduate of Dickinson College, Penn., and a teacher of long experience.

TRIAL OF GEN. GAINES.—The Norfolk Beacon, says: "We learn that Gen. Gaines, and the officers composing the court, with the exception of Gen. Brooke, have arrived at Old Point. There will also be a number of officers, engaged in the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, in attendance as witnesses. The court will sit with open doors, and the proceedings will no doubt be very interesting."

The Choctaw Indians are said to have given more money for benevolent purposes the past year, in proportion, than any christian nation in the world.

HAGERSTOWN JAIL.—The jail of Washington county, Md., on the 10th inst., was without a single inmate. The sheriff advertises for boarders.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—This denomination numbers, according to the minutes of the last General Conference, 64,313 members in the United States. The property owned by the church is valued at \$663,971.

PLEASANT INCIDENT.—We understand that several members of Congress have, without solicitation, presented a library of one hundred volumes to the Sunday School connected with the Central Presbyterian Church, in Washington city, under the Pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Tustin.

Another disastrous fire occurred at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on Wednesday. It consumed all the wooden buildings, twenty in number, in the square on the North side of Person street. The amount insured is probably about 20,000 dollars.

A plurality law, for choice of members of Congress, has passed the Senate of Maine. This will save the citizens of the East of so many elections under the majority law when three or more candidates are in the field.

The Dedicatory Services.

Agreeably to notice, the impressive and interesting ceremonies incident to the Dedication of the New Hall of the I. O. O. F. of Harpers-Ferry, took place on Saturday last. A vast concourse of strangers were in attendance, and the whole place seemed to be enlivened by the scenes of the day. At an early hour in the morning, about two hundred of the Brethren of the Order assembled in the Methodist Protestant Church, and after being formed in the order of Procession, repaired to the Hall, above, where the Dedicatory exercises took place—J. HARRISON KELLY, Grand Master of Virginia, presiding, supported on the right by L. JONES, Grand Master of the District of Columbia, and on the left by SAMUEL SHREWMORE, N. G. of Virginia Lodge—P. G. JAS. A. FRZYMANSKI, officiating as Master of Ceremonies.

The services in the Hall having been gotten through with, which proved to be highly interesting to the Brethren, as well as the vast concourse of ladies who witnessed them, a Procession was formed under the direction of P. G. HUGHES, as Chief Marshal, and after a march, repaired to the Methodist Episcopal Church, to hear an address on the subject of Odd-Fellowship.

The services at the Church were opened with a most fervent supplication to the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. Mr. HEAD, after which the Harpers-Ferry Band, the Choir, and Boston "Harmonicon" performed in a highly satisfactory manner, the various pieces of vocal music allotted them in the programme of the day. Rev. JOHN F. PRICE, Chaplain of Virginia Lodge, officiated on the occasion, and performed the duties incident to his office.

P. G. M. SAMUEL YORKER ATLEE, of Washington, was then introduced as the Orator for the occasion. Inasmuch as his Address will be published, we shall not undertake to incline public opinion in its favor by a recapitulation of the various points alluded to, satisfied that the judgment of every intelligent reader will pronounce it most appropriate, chaste and eloquent production.

The services at the Church were closed by a Benediction by the Rev. Mr. LEMON, when the Order proceeded to the Hall, and were dismissed, all highly gratified, (if they were somewhat fatigued,) by the exercises of the occasion.

Convention Meeting in Clarke.

At a late hour in the day, on Monday last, a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Clarke assembled at the Court-house, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing Delegates to the proposed Staunton Convention. N. CARROLL MASON, Esq., introduced resolutions approving of the Convention, and authorizing the appointment of Delegates. To these resolutions, PROVINCE MCCORMICK, Esq., offered an additional one, providing that Clarke will only sanction a Convention, organized upon the mixed basis. This was adopted; and many who were present believing it to be entirely in conflict with the opinions of the county, and doing violence to their known and expressed wishes on the basis question, requested R. HUNTER BUTCHER, Esq., to move an adjournment until August Court, when a full expression of the public voice could be obtained. This was carried by a large majority, and the meeting stands adjourned until that day.

As the Convention in Staunton is called for the 17th of August, it may be well enough to state that a proposition has been made to change its time of meeting to December, and the place to Richmond. It is not known, as yet, whether this proposition will be acquiesced in, but if it is, the meeting in Clarke will take place according to adjournment.

Jordan's Springs.

Though the season, thus far, has been exceedingly unfavorable for the Watering places of Virginia, generally, we are gratified to learn that a fine company is now assembled at Jordan's White Sulphur. About fifty are now enjoying the cool air, the good living, to say nothing of the benefits resulting from a free use of the medicinal waters, of this pleasant and fashionable resort. Each day, too, is making additions to the company, and the season from this to the close, promises to be one of the best yet made. Among the guests at present sojourning there, we learn the names of Governor PRATT, of Maryland, Dr. MAY, of Washington, father of Capt. May, of such well-deserved notoriety. Letters have been received from near all those who have heretofore visited these Springs, engaging rooms for themselves and families, when it may suit their convenience to be on.

Recruiting.

Capt. ROWAN is progressing finely in raising recruits for his new company. We learn from him that he has secured some 10 or 15 at Harpers-Ferry, and as he will visit the other towns of the county, (Smithfield on Wednesday next), it is hoped they will follow the patriotic example. He is now lacking some 20 odd of his number, (64 privates), and they certainly can be procured without difficulty.

Ohio Volunteers.

Among the numerous volunteer companies that have left Ohio for the Rio Grande, we notice one from Dayton, under the command of Capt. GIDDINGS. This, doubtless, is our young friend, LUTHER GIDDINGS, Esq., formerly of this town, and for some months past, practising Law in Dayton. On their way down the river, the company halted to pay appropriate honors to our National Anniversary. Capt. Giddings was selected as the orator for the occasion, and a correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, states that the effort was most appropriate to the day and the scenes by which he was surrounded, as well as eloquent and beautiful in its composition.

We hope success may attend him, wherever his lot shall be cast. We shall have no fears but the glory of our arms will be maintained, when confided to hands so worthy as his.

The Printer Remembered.

We are under obligations to one of the good ladies of our village, for a basket of fine Peas.—Her example of always keeping the printer in remembrance with each returning season, is worthy to be followed, and were we not a party interested, we should recommend its strict observance on the part of others.

We have also to acknowledge some mammoth Cucumbers, received from Mr. DANIEL SHEETS of this town. One or more of them measured 12 inches in length, and of proportionate size otherwise.

I. O. O. F. Procession.

The members of Gratitude Lodge, in Hedgesville, design having a Procession and an Address on Saturday week, the 8th of August. The Rev. SEYMOUR TUCKER, Chaplain to the U. S. Senate, has been invited to deliver the Address.

THE OREGON TREATY.

The Philadelphia North American has received from a friend, and publishes on Wednesday, the President's message communicating to the Senate the proposition of the British Government for the adjustment of the Oregon question—the President's "Notice" to her Majesty Queen Victoria—the Protocol between the two governments—a despatch from Mr. McLane to Mr. Buchanan—and the Oregon treaty ratified by the Senate. It is not explained by what means these important papers have been obtained from under the order of secrecy imposed by the Senate. If the copy of the Treaty be correct, it corresponds with the terms cited by Sir Robert Peel in his speech.—The navigation of the Columbia "shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with them," &c.

We have only room to-day for the Treaty itself, and the Message of the President announcing its exchange. The other communications relative to this question, we shall endeavor to lay before our readers at an early day.

To the Senate of the United States.

In accordance with the resolution of the Senate of the 12th inst., that "the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, advised to accept the proposal of the British Government, dated 10th June, 1846, for a Convention to settle boundaries, &c., between the United States and Great Britain, west of the Rocky or Stony Mountains," a Convention was concluded and signed on the 15th inst., by the Secretary of State on the part of the United States, and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty on the part of Great Britain.

This Convention, I now lay before the Senate for their consideration, with a view to its ratification. JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, June 10th, 1846.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Convention between the United States of America and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concluded at Washington the 15th of June, 1846.

June 16, 1846—Read a first time.

June 17, 1846—Read a second time, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

The United States of America and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, deeming it to be desirable, for the future welfare of both countries, that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the sovereignty and government of the territory on the Northwest Coast of America, lying westward of the Rocky or Stony Mountains, should be finally terminated by an amicable compromise of the rights mutually asserted by the two parties over said territory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries to treat and agree concerning the terms of such settlement, that is to say, the President of the United States of America, has, on his part, furnished with full powers James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has on her part, appointed the Right Honorable Richard Pakenham, a member of her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, formed in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

ARTICLE 1.—From the point on the 49th parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties, and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of the boundary between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward along the 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Foca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean, provided, however, that the said channel and straits, south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both parties."

ARTICLE 2.—"From the point at which the 49th parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States; it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the Government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers, not inconsistent with the present treaty."

ARTICLE 3.—In the future appropriations of the territory south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, as provided in the first article of this treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said territory shall be respected.

ARTICLE 4.—The farms, lands, and other property of every description, belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said Company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States Government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole, or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said Government at a proper valuation to be agreed upon between the parties.

ARTICLE 5.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty six.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
RICHARD PAKENHAM.

The Union makes the following remarks upon the subject:—"The 'North American,' of Philadelphia, publishes what purports to be a copy of the President's message communicating the Oregon convention to the Senate, along with a paper purporting to be a copy of the convention and a letter from Mr. McLane. We shall not publish these papers. We know not whether they are authentic and accurate copies. We shall wait till the seal of secrecy is taken off in the Senate, after the exchange of the convention, and shall then publish an official copy of the documents.—We are utterly at a loss to know from whom the Washington correspondent of the North American obtained them; or if they be obtained from (what we cannot believe) a senator of the United States, we cannot see on what principle this publication of a confidential document can be reconciled to his sense of public duty."

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Declaration of War against the U. States—Preparations for carrying on the War.

By the brig Hope Howes, at New Orleans from Havana, we have fuller and more satisfactory accounts of the Mexican news received than the British mail steamer Clyde, which had arrived from Vera Cruz on the 6th instant. It confirms all the intelligence received by way of New York last week, and brings the following additional intelligence:

Gen. Paredes took the oath of office on the 13th as Provisional President, and at the same time pronounced another discourse, in the most notable passage of which he expresses his confidence that God will grant all the supplies and make every effort necessary to defend the national cause. He reviews at length the wrongs which Mexico has endured at the hands of the United States, and concludes with desiring permission to assume the command of the army in the field. In the absence of Senor Bustamante, who was ill, Dr. D. Luis Gonzago Gordoa, provided over Congress. He replied to the President in substance, that every question of domestic policy struck into insignificance compared with the invasion of the country by the forces of the Rio Bravo; that the Mexican who should think of aught else than the injustice and treachery with which their soil was trampled, and the necessity of avenging their outraged honor, had no right to claim a share in their patriotic devotion.

The committee of Congress upon Foreign Relations and upon War made a joint report upon the 16th upon that part of the message of Paredes relating to the United States. The report recommends the passage of a bill declaring Mexico to be "in a state of war with the United States." We do not find that the bill had actually been passed.

The General left in command of Vera Cruz on the 30th ult., formerly declared that city to be in a state of siege, in order to prepare all the people for an anticipated attack upon it. The garrison of the castle had received orders to be on the alert, particularly at night, as the danger of a night attack was thought imminent.

The movement of Gen. Taylor's troops towards Reynosa and Camargo is daily chronicled, though the numbers which had actually taken up their line of march is exaggerated. The papers appear to be fully apprised, too, of his ultimate design upon Monterey and Saltillo.

Gen. Arista was at Linares on the 4th of June, and upon giving up the command of the troops to Mejia he issued an address to the troops, in which he expressed his regret in separating from them. He is to be tried by a court-martial.

Gen. Tornel has again assumed the functions of Minister of War.

The papers are full of individual tenders of money to aid in carrying on the war.

The Mexican Government has declared the ports of Mazatlan and Matamoros closed to foreign commerce.

Complaint is made in the same paper, of the 19th ult., that two boats from our squadron had landed at the port of Amol, Llanero, and there endeavored to purchase some cattle. The owner of the property refused to sell them any thing, but the boats, in spite of his resistance, carried off a cow and three lambs! A detachment of cavalry was thereupon ordered to the Point to prevent any further depredations there.

An American sloop of war arrived off the port of Vera Cruz on the 30th ult., and an American brig of war at the same date, was seen sailing towards Isla Verdes. On the 13th ult., there was an American frigate at Sacrificos, and a brig of war. On the 30th the Spanish ship Flore Blanes spoke an American vessel of war twenty leagues from Vera Cruz, which he supposed to be the flag ship Cumberland.

Still Later from the Army.

Trial and honorable acquittal of Capt. Thornton—Health of the Army—Advance towards Monterey, &c.

The steamship Alabama arrived at New Orleans on the 19th instant, from Brazos Santiago, the 10th inst., one day later than the James L. Day. The Commercial Times learns that the court-martial on Capt. Thornton, terminated on the 15th ult.; and the general impression is, that he has been acquitted. The proceedings, however, will not be made public until they have been approved and confirmed by the President at Washington. One passage of his reported defence has been commented on with admiration by all in the Camp at Matamoros. He said, that in the performance of the act for which he was tried—rashness or precipitancy, we believe—he "did not see the numbers of the enemy, all he saw was the Mexican flag waving over American soil, and he was willing to risk his own life in an attempt to cut it down!"

Dr. Daniel McPhail, Surgeon of the Tennessee Regiment, a native of Franklin, Tennessee, died on the evening of the 13th instant, and was buried with military honors the next day. He had been for some time in ill health.

It is said that there are some embassies about Matamoros, and are endeavoring to induce such of the Mexican soldiers who were wounded on the 8th and 9th May, and are recovered, to rejoin their regiments at Monterey.

The troops are in fine health, and eager for the campaign now opening. The river is falling rapidly from Reynosa downward. The 7th Infantry were supposed to be at Camargo on

ADDRESS ON ODD FELLOWSHIP.

An Address, on the subject of Odd Fellowship, was delivered in Charlestown, on Saturday evening last, in the Presbyterian Church, by P. G. M. SAMPSON, in compliance with an invitation from Willey Lodge.

The Lodge have given evidence of their pleasure and satisfaction, by requesting a copy of the Address for publication, which has been politely furnished. A portion of the remarks being extemporaneous, and not having been furnished the committee, will account for the apparent brevity of the Address.

CHARLESTOWN, July 25, 1846. P. G. M. SAMPSON, YORK ATLEE.

Dear Sir—We, as Committee of Arrangements of Willey Lodge, No. 11, tender you our grateful acknowledgments for the very able and lucid address delivered by you this evening, and most respectfully and earnestly request a copy for publication.

Yours truly, in F. L. & T. WM. F. ALEXANDER, THOS. A. MOORE, SAMUEL STONE, JOS. C. RAWLINS, WM. B. THOMPSON.

CHARLESTOWN, July 25, 1846. BROTHERS—Your request is so grateful to my feelings, as an evidence that my fulfilment of the duty imposed upon me was satisfactorily performed, that I cannot in sincerity, hesitate to accede to it. Herewith I send you the desired manuscript, and remain, Most respectfully, Yours in F. L. & T. SAMUEL STONE.

To WM. F. ALEXANDER, THOMAS A. MOORE, SAMUEL STONE, JOS. C. RAWLINS, WM. B. THOMPSON, Editors, Committee, &c.

By invitation of Willey Lodge, No. 11, I appear before you this evening to give an exposition of the principles of an Institution of which they compose a part.

The brethren are aware of the disadvantages under which I speak on the present occasion, and I shall not therefore obtrude any apology upon my audience.

Should any of my hearers, however, observe any discrepancies in my remarks, I respectfully refer them to my brethren, who can readily excite me from any intentional disrespect which might be imputed to an apparent carelessness in the style of my discourse.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is an Institution established in this country at Baltimore in 1819. Its design is practical benevolence. The members of the fraternity individually pledge their honor that they will assist a brother in distress. There is no obligation existing among them to trade exclusively with one another in preference to their fellow-citizens generally, but each one is permitted to deal in the manner and with the persons best suited in his opinion to promote his commercial interests. Nor is there the slightest restriction imposed on his political freedom. No party is recognized by the Lodge. No discussion is permitted, under any circumstances, which involves politics in the partisan sense. There never has been an Odd Fellow Ticket presented for support at the polls, and it is impossible that there ever should be. Nor do the obligations of Odd Fellowship, wound the most sensitive conscience. Religion, in the sectarian sense, is never permitted to enter our Halls. We do not mean to say that a religious man cannot be an Odd Fellow. On the contrary, I assert that the religious man is better able, than all others, to appreciate the principles of the association.

Having thus briefly stated the negative characteristics of the Institution, I will proceed to exhibit its affirmative attributes.

To become an Odd Fellow, the following qualifications are indispensable:—A belief in One Supreme Being, the Governor and Preserver of the Universe—a fair moral character, the legal age of majority, and some known reputable means of support. Any individual who can apply for membership. His petition is referred to a committee whose duty it is to ascertain whether these things be so, and report thereon. The candidate is balloted for, and if the issue be favorable, he is initiated. The mode of his initiation cannot be set forth in a public address, because the injunction of secrecy has never been removed. This topic is not prohibited, however, on account of any mystery that need fear the light. There have been many pretended exposures of these secrets published of late years. Whether they be authentic or fictitious, I have never cared to ascertain by actual personal investigation. If they be of course come to naught; if they be true, no detriment can ensue to the Order; for not a single sentence in our ritual would dishonor the tongue of a man, or offend the ear of a woman.

There are, in all, fourteen degrees in the Order. They are conferred by certain ceremonies, instructive and pleasing, impressive and sublime. The candidate pledges his honor never to divulge them. In no instance is an oath required, nor is there any penalty invoked by, or prescribed against the unfaithful confidant. If he prove recreant to his pledge of honor, his own want of principle will eventually bring upon him head appropriate retribution. Should such a man avow his social position in print, he would strike no panic into the Order. Not a member of the Order would mind his constitutional right of speech, but he would be allowed to remain, where he had placed himself, before the tribunal of public opinion, whose decrees can inflict a living torture harder to be borne than any punishment at the hands of a betrayed brotherhood. I have said that we were bound by a pledge of honor to assist a distressed brother. By a distressed brother we mean strictly a member of our Society who is sick and destitute. To enable ourselves promptly to extend this aid, we each pay into the general fund weekly dues, making in the aggregate about five dollars a year. Out of this Treasury, an allowance of generally four dollars is paid weekly to a brother so long as he is incapacitated to pursue the avocation by which he obtains a livelihood. This sum is in most cases, amply sufficient. Should peculiar circumstances, however, in any instance render it inadequate to relieve the "distress," the Lodge, by a special vote, increase the appropriation, or a voluntary subscription among the members supplies such amount as the emergency may demand. The aid thus furnished is technically called the "benefit." These benefits, however, are not paid indiscriminately. Three inquiries are first made by the Lodge, which must be satisfactorily answered before the invalid can receive them. They are—1st, Whether the distressed brother is in good standing in his Lodge; 2d, Whether he has punctually paid his dues up to the time of his sickness; 3d, Whether his sickness is involuntary, and not superinduced by any immorality?

If these interrogatories be affirmatively responded to, he is entitled to and receives every solace he needs. Two brethren are regularly provided to tend him, if necessary, by day and night. These kind offices are always faithfully rendered, and they are performed without any implied obligation of gratitude on the part of the recipient. He is entitled to his "benefit," because he has paid his dues, and complied with the requisitions of the Order. On his recovery he returns to the Lodge not shrinking under the mortifying consciousness of relieved pauperism, but with an independent, though grateful spirit, returns the greetings of welcome and congratulation. Should, however, his disease terminate fatally, his brethren do not consider themselves relieved from further attentions, for the Lodge provides decent sepulture for his remains. The constitution of every Lodge makes provision for a certain sum, generally thirty dollars, for the burial expenses of a deceased member. Besides this, a contribution in money is made to the widow. If the deceased member has left any young children, it is the duty of the Lodge moreover to aid and assist the widow by money and advice in maintaining and educating them. For these purposes there are established in our Lodges a widow and orphan fund, and a school fund. Should the entire Treasury be exhausted by these outlays, the Lodge is not relieved from the responsibilities it has bound itself to assume. They are required to submit to an individual assessment sufficiently large to defray these expenditures. If they should be unable to col-

General Intelligence.

The Baltimore Sun of yesterday, contains detailed accounts of an action on the 8th inst., between the "Princeton," one of the ships belonging to our Gulf Squadron, and a body of at first 250 Mexicans, but afterwards increased to one thousand. The sparring was kept up for three days; the Princeton finally succeeding in getting water, which was her object for landing. The loss of the Mexicans was seventeen killed—one American was severely wounded.

Cal. J. McNulty, of the Ohio volunteers, formerly Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, died on board the steamer Jamestown, on her passage down with volunteers, and was interred with military honors at Helena, Arkansas, on the 12th inst.

N. P. Willis is soon to be married to the daughter of a member of Congress from Massachusetts.

Mechanics.—The Fredericksburg Recorder, in urging the citizens of that town to encourage their Mechanics, makes the following remarks, which are in consonance with our own notions. They may apply with some force here: "It may be economy to pay ten per cent, more for the products of native skill and labor, than the same articles may be bought from other lands. Of course every one has a right to buy where and how he pleases—a right which he ought not to be deprived, in a limited domestic sense, any more than in a larger view of national policy; yet he ought to see the advantage of having prosperous neighbors, and to contribute what he can, consistently with his own interests, to benefit them, instead of others who can make no return. If we support our mechanics as we may, they in return will support us; and by this double process, the town itself will receive an impetus, which in a few years, would materially improve its aspect. The proper course is to buy what we can at home; the result would be seen in the more cheerful visages of our laboring population, and in the springing up of many neat and comfortable cottages in the now waste places of our borough. Then a reaction would commence, and those who chiefly contributed to this result would reap a full recompense for any sacrifice they might have made to produce it."

We are indebted to the Hon. Wm. S. Archer for a Report of a Geological Exploration of parts of Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, by David Dale Owen, M. D.

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FLORIDA.—The Democratic Convention at Savannah has nominated William A. Kain as the candidate for Congress. William H. Brockenbrough, of Leon, and Chandler C. Yonge, of Jackson, were put in nomination. There was no election on the first ballot, the vote standing, Yonge 33, Brockenbrough 23. Mr. Yonge's name was then withdrawn, and the name of J. H. Bronson, of St. Johns, was presented. The second ballot stood, Brockenbrough 25, Bronson 30. After eight unsuccessful ballots, the names of Brockenbrough and Bronson were withdrawn, and William A. Kain, of Apalachicola, was unanimously nominated. He seems to have been taken up as the compromise candidate, and will doubtless receive the whole Democratic vote, and be elected.

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LOSS AT NANTUCKET.—We learn that the estimate of loss by the recent fire, made up by a committee appointed for this purpose, makes the total amount of property destroyed, \$875,891; amount insured, \$310,155; balance of loss, \$565,736. Between about 400 buildings were destroyed. The loss by the Bristol County Insurance Co. is \$250,000.

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The Troops of the Rio Grande.

The Troops of the Rio Grande.—An intelligent correspondent of the "Pocayo," at Fort Polk, estimates the number of volunteers actually in the field on the 9th inst., as exceeding considerably ten thousand men, and thinks it would be reasonable to set down Gen. Taylor's entire force at fifteen thousand men. Since the date of his letter, large accessions for his army have arrived at this point, who have already gone forward or shortly will do so.

MYSTERY AND MURDER.—A Vicksburg paper of a late date states that a man calling himself William H. Miller, called upon the Sexton to bury a volunteer. His conduct awakened the suspicion of that officer, and he deposited the body in a vault, gave information to the Coroner, who with his usual promptitude summoned a Jury. Upon examination evident marks of a foul murder were discovered. It proved to be the body of a woman with her neck broke, and marks of the hand and fingers round her throat. The man was committed.

THE TELEGRAPH IS DEATH OF ROGUES.—\$100 was stolen on Friday in Washington and within three minutes afterwards, the information and a description of the money was transmitted to the New York police.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CLEVELAND, OHIO.—On Monday last, about 1 P. M., a fire broke out in the large warehouse at the junction of the canal and river, occupied by A. Loomis as a grocery store. The flames extended to the adjoining warehouse, occupied by W. A. Adair, forwarder, &c., and Woolson, Klemm & Co., stove dealers. The houses with their contents were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$15,000. The amount of insurance is about \$5,000. The warehouse of W. A. Oles & Co., was slightly injured, goods somewhat damaged, but the loss is fully covered by insurance. The buildings were all wooden ones, and the fire raged with great violence.

The accomplished and beautiful lady of ex-President Tyler, presented him with a lovely boy last Sabbath morning, which they have named David Gardner Tyler.—N. Y. Herald.

A ROMANTIC LOVE AFFAIR.—Suicide.—A young man became desperately in love with a young lady in the town of Clay; but somehow things did not work to suit him. He thereupon directed a note to his lady-love, asking her to meet him at a certain place, at a specified time, or else come to his funeral on Saturday, (last). Unfortunately she did not heed his request, but Saturday came and found him still living, although he had procured poison at Salina and taken it on Thursday. He died on Sunday, and was buried yesterday. His name is Littlebrant. (Syracuse Star.)

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—From the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday. CATTLE.—Sales to city butchers at prices ranging from \$6 to \$7 per hundred. HOGS.—Live hogs are selling at 5 to 5 25 per 100 lbs. FLOUR.—Holders generally ask \$1 00 to \$1 25 for Howard st., but we hear of no sales above \$4. Receipts \$5 75. City Mills flour \$2 25 for fresh ground. Small sales of Superfine flour at \$4 12 1/2. Last sales of Rye flour at \$3—Corn meal 2 62 to 2 75. GRAIN.—The receipts of grain of all kinds are worth \$1 25. The receipts of wheat from the West are not good. New Maryland, good to prime, is worth 85 to 90 cents, and old 87 1/2 to 94 cents. A cargo of Genesee wheat, was sold on terms on public sale. Oats 30 a 32 cts. Rye 40 to 42 cts. BACON.—Shoulders 4 44, sides 5 1 a 5 1, assorted 5 a 5 1, and hams 5 a 7 cents. WHISKEY.—In blks. 22 cents, and in hds. 21 cents.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.—At New York, on Monday, Western canal flour was in good demand. Allegheny sold at 4 06 1/2 a \$4 12 1/2, and Genesee 4 12 1/2 a \$4 25. Northern Corn 60 cents, mens' mixed Western 51 1/2 a 52, and lot 53 cents, weight.

At Philadelphia, on Monday, there were sales of fresh ground flour at \$4 25 for selected brands; sound old stock of the same quality at \$4 12 1/2 to \$4 12 1/2. Wheat is mostly taken on arrival at 90 cents for good Pennsylvania red.

On the 21st inst., in the Cathedral, by the Most Rev. Samuel Eccleston, Archbishop of Baltimore, ROBERT H. L. LAMAR, Esq., Junior Editor of the Richmond Dispatch, to Miss HARRIET E. P. MANSIE, youngest daughter of Elias Mansie, Esq., of New York, and niece of the Archbishop.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. Wm. H. Coffin, Mr. NATHANIEL to Miss ISABEL WILLIAMS, all of Berkeley County.

On Tuesday morning last, at her residence in this county, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH CLARK, relict of Mr. William Clark, deceased.

On the 16th inst., GEORGE CARTER, Esq., of Outland, Loudoun county, Va., aged about 70 years.

On the 20th inst., in Alexandria, JOSEPH SMITH, in the 86th year of his age, formerly of Loudoun county, Va., and for the last forty years known as a resident of that place.

On Sunday, 26th inst., Mr. ANN REBECCA WAGLEY, wife of Jacob W. Wagley of this county, in the 23d year of her age.

Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be preaching in the Presbyterian Church in Charlestown, on Sunday next at 11 o'clock. July 31, 1846.

Rev. John Smith will hold the 2d Quarterly Meeting for Jefferson Circuit, in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Berryville, commencing on Saturday the 1st of August. Rev. Norval Wilson and other Ministers will be in attendance. July 31, 1846.

There will be a Camp Meeting held by the Methodist Episcopal Church of Frederick, Md., on the land of Mr. J. COX, near the two miles South of Middleburg, four miles from Jefferson, about six miles from Frederick. To commence on the 28th of August. July 31, 1846.

A Camp Meeting will be held on the old Camp Ground near Pughstown, Frederick county, Va., to commence August the 20th. July 31, 1846.

A Camp Meeting will be held in Park's Hollow, Hampshire county, to commence on Friday the 28th day of August. July 31, 1846.

By the permission of Divine Providence, a Camp Meeting will be held about six miles west of Moorefield, on Thursday the 27th of August. July 31, 1846.

A Sacramental Meeting will be held by Divine permission, in the Presbyterian Church, Elk Branch, on Sabbath, the 2d of August. There will also be preaching on Saturday previous, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. July 31, 1846.

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THE Fire Company under my command will meet at the Engine House, on Saturday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock. WM. C. WORTHINGTON, Capt. July 31, 1846.

I HAVE made arrangements by which I can furnish any Law Book at lowest city prices. I have catalogues and prices affixed, to which I invite the attention of the Bar of Jefferson and the adjoining counties. J. J. MILLER. July 31, 1846.

NEW BOOKS AND MUSIC.—I HAVE received a large addition to my supply of Books, among which are many new and interesting works. Also, I have the catalogues of Little & Brown, of Boston, Wiley & Putnam, of New York, J. S. Waters of Baltimore, and Moss of Philadelphia, in which all the works, either Ancient or Modern, will be found, in every class of literature. I have made arrangements to furnish any book on these catalogues, (if they are not in my store), if an order be left, in a few days. The Ladies and Gentlemen of our town and county are invited to examine my supply. July 31, 1846. J. J. MILLER.

Notice to Farmers and the Public Generally.

I HAVE purchased the "Adelphia Mills," at Bricevort, for the last several years occupied by me, and have not them in complete order for Manufacturing Flour of the best quality. I respectfully invite all persons having Wheat to dispose of, to give me a call before selling elsewhere, as I will at all times give the Baltimore market price, deducting carriage, &c. Those who offered me wheat last season, which I could not take in, on account of being overstocked, will give me a call before they dispose of their crops. I now return my thanks to the many just and honorable customers who have patronized me since I have been at Bricevort, and hope by strict attention to business and a desire on my part to please, that they will continue with me at the old stand. I have yet some few accounts that are not settled, and hope those knowing themselves indebted to me on book account, will please call and settle the same by note or otherwise. I wish my customers, one and all, to bear in mind, that it is my wish and desire to settle every one, if not sooner, I will at all times have my books ready for settlement. My motto is, "Short settlements for long friends." JAMES L. ROBERTS, Adelphia Mills, Bricevort, July 31, 1846—31.

NEGROES WANTED.—I WISH to purchase immediately, from 15 to 20 SLAVES, of both sexes. For such an answer, the highest cash price will be paid. JOSEPH SHEWALTER. Near Charlestown, July 31, 1846.

I. O. O. F. Gratitude Lodge, No. 24, INTEND having a procession on SATURDAY, the 8th day of August next. They respectfully and cordially invite all members of neighboring Lodges in regular standing, to be present, and participate in the ceremonies of the occasion. The Rev. Mr. TUSTIN, of Washington City, is expected to deliver an Oration.

L. ROBINSON, J. M. WELSH, JACOB HULL, WM. H. PAGE, THOS. HARRIS, E. G. BUCKLES, R. W. COBURN, Committee of Arrangements. Hedgesville, Va., July 31, 1846.

LAND FOR RENT.—THE subscriber wishes to rent out Seventy-five Acres of Land, for Fall Crop. Apply to July 31, 1846—31. WM. HOOFF.

MALE SCHOOL.—I WILL open on the 15th day of September next, a Classical and English School, at my house, near Kabletown, and am desirous of obtaining 8 or 10 Boys as Boarders in my family. I have procured the services for the ensuing year of a gentleman who has been most favorably known as a teacher, during the past year, in this neighborhood. Terms.—For board and tuition for a session of ten months, \$120—half payable Sept. 15th, and one half on the 1st of March. J. C. R. TAYLOR. July 31, 1846—01.

BULLSKIN LAND FOR SALE.—THE subscriber offers for sale that portion of his Farm lying North of Bullskin run, and adjoining the Shenandoah Ferry, containing About 185 Acres of Land. He will add to it a detached lot of 15 Acres of Woodland, if it be desired by any one making a purchase of the above land. J. C. R. TAYLOR. July 31, 1846—1.

Attention! THE subscribers have determined to give their friends and the public generally, a rare opportunity of securing bargains. They therefore offer their entire Stock of Summer Goods at Cost for Cash, among which may be found the following new and beautiful styles, viz: Lawns, in great variety; Browns, Summer Styles; Colored and White Tartans; 50 pieces beautiful new style Prints; Fancy Points, Ribbons, Flowers, &c. In short all of our stock expressly adapted to the present season, will be sold without reserve, upon the above named terms. The same advantages offered to gentlemen, in Vestings, Pantaloon Goods, &c. When we offer Goods at Cost, we mean exactly what we say. Persons not satisfied will be shown the bills. MILLER & TATE. July 31, 1846.

THE Medical Profession of the State of Virginia. IN accordance with the joint action of the Medical Society of Virginia and the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, it has been deemed expedient to call a Medical Convention, in the city of Richmond, on the second Monday in December, 1846. The protection of the interests, the maintenance of the honor, the advancement of the Science and usefulness of the Medical Profession, as well as the establishment of a general acquaintance and fellowship throughout the profession of the State, are the legitimate ends to be accomplished by this Convention. It is moreover thought that circumstances exist prejudicial to the interests of the Profession, and that a remedy can only be found in the united action of Medical men from all parts of the State. Accordingly, every member of the Medical profession in the State of Virginia, is hereby respectfully requested to attend the proposed Convention, and it is hoped that there will be a full representation of each of the counties of the State. The Convention will be held in the Medical College of the city of Richmond. R. G. CABELL, M. D., Rec. Sec'y Med. Society, Va. A. L. WARNER, M. D., Dean of H. Sydney College. July 31, 1846.

Odd-Fellow's Breast-Pins. JUST received, all the different patterns of Odd Fellow's Breast-Pins. Every member of the Order should have one. I and for sale by July 31, CHARLES G. STEWART.

BUSHEL TURNIP SEED—just received and for sale by July 31, S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

10,000 PLASTERING LATHS, just received and for sale by July 31, S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Turnip Notice.—A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Smithfield, Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company will be held at Carter's Hotel, Charlestown, on Saturday the 1st day of August, for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company for the ensuing year. It is desirable that stockholders who cannot attend in person, should send their proxies, so that a majority of the stock may be represented. H. KEYES, Treas'r. July 17, 1846.

Taxes, Taxes! THE Taxes for the present year, 1846, are now due, and all indebted are requested to come forward and pay up without further delay. ROBERT LUCAS, D. S. for J. Moler. July 17, 1846.

Attention, Artillery! YOUR services having been accepted by the Governor of Virginia, as one of the Volunteers for this State, destined for the Rio Grande, and subject to marching orders at the earliest day, you are hereby ordered to parade in front of the Market-house, Charlestown, on Saturday, the 1st of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. I have delayed the day thus long, that the new recruits may be fully armed and equipped; and every man will be expected at his post of duty. It is desirable that the Company should be drilled, and whether they are destined for immediate service, or preparatory schooling, placed in some of our Barracks many advantages will result. JOHN W. ROWAN, Capt. July 24, 1846.

Commissioner's Sale. PURSUANT to a decree in the Circuit Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, in a cause wherein Martha P. Castleman was Plaintiff and Hiram Rely, Defendant, the undersigned, Special Commissioner, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the Court-house of said county, on the third Monday in August next, (being Court-day,) all the interest in the Factory or "Little Falls Mill," situated on the Shenandoah river, now in possession of said Rely, and which he purchased from said Martha P. Castleman, the heir at law of her son, B. S. Taylor, dec'd—said interest being one-fourth of the one-seventh of the entire property conveyed by James Hite and Lydia his wife, to said Rely, by deed bearing date April 1st, 1842, of record, &c. Terms of Sale.—One-half in hand—the balance in three months, with approved security. JOHN W. MOORE, Com'r. July 24, 1846—1.

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned, on the 10th day of August, 1835, by Richard Hurdle, and of record in the Clerk's office of the County of Loudoun, to secure a certain sum of money therein specified, due to Martin Grace, I shall proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday, 8th day of September, next, in Loudoun County, Va., lying West of the Short Hill, and fully described in said Deed of Trust. Such title as is vested in me, as Trustee, will be conveyed to the purchaser. If Sale will take place on the premises, and the terms thereof be made known on the day of Sale. SAMUEL GIBSON, Trustee. July 3, 1846.

NOTICE. A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders in the "Shenandoah Bridge at Harpers-Ferry" will be held at the Company's office, on Saturday the 1st day of August next. A full attendance is required, as an election of Officers for the ensuing year, and other business of importance will come before the meeting. GEORGE MAUZY, Sec'y. June 10, 1846.

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTON:
Friday Morning, July 31, 1846.

Passage of the Tariff Bill.

It is with profound satisfaction that we announce the passage of the Tariff Bill through the Senate. Every means that could be used, have been brought in requisition to defeat it. Vice President Dallas has proved himself true to his principles and his country, and surrounded his name with a halo of glory, that any Statesman might be proud of wearing. What if he is denounced by the impudent aristocracy of the loom or the furnace, the People, the sovereigns, thank God, in this country, are with him, and will cherish the man and honor the deed.

The Baltimore Sun of Wednesday, furnishes the following condensed, though satisfactory account of its passage in the Senate:

PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.—The announcement that the Tariff Bill introduced by Mr. McKay, had passed the Senate, caused a considerable stir throughout the city, and was the subject of general conversation last evening. On account of the vote taken on Monday evening, the bill to the Finance committee, with instructions to amend it in so many vital points, the impression had gained ground that it would not pass, and was announced in Philadelphia and New York yesterday. The committee on finance, however, consisting of Messrs. Calhoun, Lewis, Evans, Benton and J. S. Calhoun, the majority of whom were favorable to the bill, yesterday reported it back to the Senate without amendment, and asked to be relieved from the conditions which accompanied its reference. After considerable debate, the committee were discharged from the further consideration of their instructions, and the bill was again before the Senate as it originally came from the House of Representatives.

Mr. Webster then renewed his motion, made yesterday, to strike out the following portion of the 9th section of the bill, which was carried by a vote of 83 to 26:

"And such other articles shall come such goods to be sold at public auction, within twenty days from the time of taking the same, in the manner prescribed by law for the sale of unclaimed goods; and the proceeds of such sale shall be placed into the treasury of the United States; and such collector is hereby authorized to pay out of the accruing revenue, to the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of the goods so taken, the value thereof as declared in the entry, and five per centum upon such amount in addition thereto; and the said collector shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury, within accounts of the customs, a statement showing the amount of money so paid, the amount of duties chargeable on the goods so taken, and the amount of proceeds paid into the treasury; and his account shall be for the first July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, unless otherwise directed by Congress."

Mr. Johnson, of Md., then moved to refer the bill to a select committee, and on the vote being taken, it was found to have resulted in the tie—27 yeas, 27 nays. Mr. J. J. Hunter, having retired from the Senate chamber, not returning until it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. On the motion to engross, the vote stood the same, but was in both cases carried by the casting vote of Vice President Dallas. A motion to postpone the further consideration of the bill to the 1st of December next, was then made and rejected by a vote of 27 to 27. Mr. J. J. Hunter returned to his seat after bringing Mr. Dallas to the necessity of declaring his opinion on the bill by giving the casting vote on its engrossment.

The bill was then read a third time by its title, and finally passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquhoun, Dickinson, Hammon, Hays, Hunter, Johnson, Lewis, Mr. Dallas, Pennington, Hunt, Semple, Sevier, Spaight, Turner, Wadsworth, Yates—33.
NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Ciley, J. M. Clayton, Thomas, Caldwell, Calhoun, Johnston, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Green, Huntington, Johnson, L., Johnson of Md., Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pickens, Simmons, Surgenon, Upland, Webster, Wadsworth—33.

The bill must now go back to the House for concurrence in the amendment made by the Senate, which will doubtless meet with little or no opposition in that body. After it passes the House and receives the sanction of the President, which may now be considered a matter of certainty, it will go into operation on 1st of December next.

¶ We extract the following article from the "Pennsylvania." It is true, every word of it, and is a well merited rebuke to the Whig journals who are now prating so loud about what they are pleased to term "fraud of the loco-focos." Let every one read the article below—it needs no comment.

A Leaf from the Past.

The indignation of the whigs at what they are pleased to call the swindling conduct of the Democrats of Pennsylvania, in regard to the Tariff, is ineffably amusing. Why they conducted the campaign of 1844, upon the principle which they now falsely charge upon the Democrats! They not only frequently wore two faces, and spoke two voices, on all questions, but they could be as elected as a statue at times. Talk of hypocrisy and tergiversation, the Democrats of 1844 were as good as rapidly as thought—the slightest of hand which makes ribbands from shavings, and water from wine—of the dexterity which swallows sharp swords, with impunity—of the tumbler who throws fifty somersets in succession! They were as nothing to the conduct of the whigs during the late campaign. In this State, they fought upon the Tariff and against Texas mainly. In the South, they were nothing but Texas men, and anything but Tariff men. In the North, they coaxed the Abolitionists; in the South they defied them. In the West, they struck for Oregon; in the North against it. Cassius M. CLAY denounced annexation as accursed and infamous! HENRY CLAY had "no objection personally" to it! They talked Bank reform save in the cities. They flattered the manufacturers with protection—the mechanics with regular exchange—the mechanics with high wages—the preachers with FREEDOMERS, and the clever fellows with CLAY. They sent ANTI-SLAVES to the natives to wheedle them; they sent COLLECTORS to the foreigners to try to deceive them; Mr. STEVENS coaxed the Anti-masons, and the high dignitaries here the masons: the New York Courier struck against the tariff; the New York Tribune for it. Texas were shed by the leaders with the friends of the slaves at the North, and with the slaveholders at the South. And Mr. CLAY, accommodating himself to this animated and ever-changing panorama, spoke like he was hoarse on all subjects—wrote letters as numerous as the leaves of Valambrosa, and as various as the colors of the Kaleidoscope. He labored with fearful industry, though with monstrous indirection. He wrote like a man without a memory, and between two days altered different opinions on the same subject. All the machinery of intrigue, however,—all the stage-effect of oratory—all the means furnished by unscrupulously insincerity and desperation—availed not. He fell prostrate at the ballot-box.

We need not add a word of comment to this picture. No one who now reads the indignation and denunciations of the whig papers over what they are pleased to call the fraudulent and deceptive conduct of the Democrats of this State in the same campaign, will fail to make a just and prompt application of this faithful sketch.

The Home Market.

What has become of the boasted Whig "home market?" The "glorious" Tariff of 1842 is in full operation—and where are the blessings that it has contributed to the farmer? Have prices risen? On the contrary, were agricultural products ever at a lower rate than at present? In the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Breese of Illinois, declared, that ten counties of that State could supply the home market, and that she wanted the markets of the whole world to prevent the rotting of her produce.

Low as the prices of agricultural produce now are, they would have been still much lower had not our markets, even with all the home demand, been relieved by the large quantities sent to Great Britain. The New York Evening Post casually puts its hand upon the following statement, which is one of many it has seen:

"During only two or three days" immediately preceding the 6th of May, there were received at the ports of London and Liverpool alone, from the United States, in fourteen different ships, the following small bills of items:

24,000 barrels of flour,
3,000 bushels of wheat,
3,389 bushels of Indian corn,
1,135 sacks of Indian corn,
3,717 barrels of Indian corn,
3,000 packages of beef,
694 packages of pork,
151 packages of bacon and hams,
4,380 packages of lard,
4 packages of tongues,
100 packages of bread,
101 packages of cloverseed,
1,073 packages of dressed-cakes, an article used in fattening swine.

10 hampers of potatoes, and numerous other articles not particularized. This does not include the British importation of that great staple of the South—the cotton crop—the transportation of which employs so many ships and men, and at rates, too, that have laid the foundation and reared the superstructure of the wealth of many towns scattered all through the New England States."

We ask our farmers to look at the immense quantities of Indian corn which have been sent to Great Britain. All accounts state that it is growing rapidly into favor with all classes. Now that the British duties have been entirely repealed, the quantity that will be consumed in Great Britain in a few years is incalculable. For cheapness and abundance no article of provision produced in Europe can at all compare with it—and the cordial reception it has already met with, indicates the immense demand, that may be counted upon.

The Commissioner of Patents estimates the corn crop of this country for the last year at 417,899,000 bushels. What "home market" will ever consume this vast amount? A few days since, the New York papers stated that the price of Indian corn, already regulated by the market in Liverpool, had advanced in the New York market ten cents per bushel. This would give us upon the whole crop of the Union an advance of fifty-one millions, as a gain to the producers in consequence of reducing the English duties; and still the protectionists ridicule the foreign demand for our produce and cry up the "home market."

But there are other facts, which must exert a powerful influence on the public mind. In Mr. Hunter's admirable speech, in order to show the comparative effects of high and low duties, he quotes a table compiled by Mr. Calhoun, from official reports. It appears that during eight years of high duties, the sum of the domestic exports was \$469,198,564—during eight years of the compromise they amounted to \$768,352,365. A similar result appears in making the comparison for a series of years. The exports of cotton and tobacco are much larger under low than under high duties. Mr. Hunter refers to the operation of the Tariff of 1842, and shows that, for three years before the Tariff of 1842, the exports of tobacco were 32,293,603 dollars, and in three years after 1842 were exported to \$20,518,053. In the first period the exports of four were \$24,328,431, and in the second period only \$15,931,154. It appears, therefore, that during a period of low duties the exports of our agricultural products are always larger than during a period of high duties, and the price, in the same way, rises or falls with low or high duties. These facts cannot be misunderstood by the farmers of Virginia. They must be satisfied that it is greatly to their interest, as proved by experience, to have a low system of duties, and they will accordingly sustain the Administration for proposing this wise and equitable system.—Rich. Eng.

Whig Clamor.

¶ What possible bearing can the Whig clamor of Pennsylvania's being duped into the support of a free trade President, have upon the Tariff bill now before the Senate? Admit all the Whigs say—admit that Pennsylvania voted for James K. Polk, believing him to be for the Tariff of '42, does it follow that the interests of all the other States, which clearly voted for free-trade principles, should be sacrificed to the Whig Tariff of 1842? But Pennsylvania did not elect Mr. Polk. He was elected without her electoral vote, and hence the Whig clamor is unfounded, that by reducing the Tariff, the Democratic party will sacrifice Pennsylvania, after having fraudulently used her power to overthrow the Whigs.

The Charleston Mercury shows that the grievances she complains of receiving at the hands of the Democratic party are fallacious.

"If Pennsylvania is for the Tariff of 1842, then she has been fairly and fully represented by the votes of her Representatives and Senators against the new bill. She has had her full weight against a change of the duties. If her own delegation had deceived her, then Pennsylvania might complain and might punish the traitors according to her pleasure. But Pennsylvania is to instruct the President of the United States, in respect to the Union, because she did not understand that they had any seditious intention of carrying out what they had pledged themselves to—a reform of the Tariff of 1842!"

HAGERSTOWN JAIL.

—The jail of Washington county, Md., on the 16th inst., was without a single inmate. The sheriff advertises for boarders.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

—This denomination numbers, according to the minutes of the last General Conference, 64,313 members in the United States. The property owned by the church is valued at \$669,971.

PLEASANT INCIDENT.

—We understand that several members of Congress have, without solicitation, presented a library of one hundred volumes to the Sunday School connected with the Central Presbyterian Church, in Washington city, under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Tustin.

Another disastrous fire occurred at Fayetteville,

North Carolina, on Wednesday. It consumed all the wooden buildings, twenty in number, in the square on the North side of Person street. The amount insured is probably about 20,000 dollars.

A plurality law, for choice of members of Congress,

has passed the Senate of Maine. This will save the citizens of the East of so many elections under the majority law when three or more candidates are in the field.

Tempan in the Camp.

The whole country has been taken by surprise at the strange and unexampled course of the Hon. Mr. HAYWOOD, one of the Senators from North Carolina. On Saturday, shortly after the meeting of the Senate, Mr. H. handed to the Vice President a letter stating, that he had tendered his resignation as a Senator from the State of North Carolina, and immediately retired from the Chamber.

Speculation is at fault to divine any reasonable excuse for such a course of conduct on the part of a Democratic Senator. The Senate just on the eve of one of the most important votes ever taken in its body, and he to resign and jeopardize the measure, betraying his party, his constituents and his country! The secret will soon be made apparent, and if we mistake not, Mr. Haywood will be consigned to an infamy that will be deep and damning.

"The Union" thus refers to the treason and the traitor: "Speaking of the Tariff Bill, and the near division of the vote in the Senate, it says:—

"The fate of the measure, therefore, essentially depended on the course of Mr. Haywood. But in vain was every appeal made to him by his most intimate friends. In vain had the six Democratic Representatives of North Carolina borne witness, by their their votes, to the policy and justice of the measure. In vain it is understood that the Democratic party of North Carolina, and many of the Whigs, are in favor of the reduction of the Tariff to the revenue standard. In vain was Wm. H. Haywood sent to the Senate of the United States by the Democracy of North Carolina. At this time of the utmost need—whilst the fate of the whole revenue bill may depend upon his vote—whilst the incalculable interests of a great country are dependent upon him—he fleeces from his duty—betrays his State—and this day resigns his seat in the Senate of the United States, and puts it into the power of a Whig Governor to send a Whig Senator to arrest the passage of a measure, which is to do justice to the South, to the West, to the whole agricultural and commercial interests of the North, and to every portion of the Union! He deserts his party without being solemnly controlled by the instructions of his constituents—as is the case with the Senators from Pennsylvania and Tennessee."

Sir Robert Peel.

Sir Robert Peel, in resigning the seals of office, closes with the following appropriate remarks: "Sir, I now close the address which it has been my duty to make to the House, thanking them sincerely for the favor with which they have listened to me in performing this last act of my official career. Within a few hours, probably, that power which I have held for the period of five years will be surrendered into the hands of another—without repeating—I can say without complacency, with a more lively recollection of the support and confidence I have received than of the opposition which during a recent period I met with. I shall leave office, I fear, with a name severely censured by many honorable gentlemen, who, on public principle, deeply regret the severance of party ties—who deeply regret that severance, not from any interest or personal motives, but because they believe fidelity to party engagements—the existence and maintenance of a great party—to constitute a powerful instrument of government; I shall surrender power severely censured, I fear again, by many honorable gentlemen, who, from no interested motive, have adhered to the principle of protection as important to the welfare and interests of the country; I shall leave a name execrated by every monopolist (chosen from the opposition) who from less honorable motives, maintaining protection for his own individual benefit (continued cheering) but it may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of good-will—in those places which are the abode of men whose lot it is to labor, and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow—a name remembered with expressions of good-will, when they recreate their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice. (Loud and vociferous cheering, during which the right hon. baronet resumed his seat.)"

The Randolph Negroes.

The Sidney (Ohio) Aurora, of the 11th, says these negroes remain on Col. Johnson's farm near Piqua. That paper condemns, in decided terms, the conduct of the citizens of Mercer in the late outbreak, and insists that—"They should have made their objections known before the land was purchased, and not waited until they had drawn the last cent they could expect out of the pockets of the blacks—some \$35,000—and then raise an armed force and refuse to let them take possession of their property, as they have done. We look upon the whole proceeding as outrageous in the extreme, and the participants should be severely punished. What makes the thing worse, is the fact that a number of those who were foremost in their opposition to the blacks, loquacious in threats to shoot, &c., were the very men who sold them land, received wages for constructing the buildings, and actually pocketed a large amount of money for provisions, not two weeks before the arrival of the poor creatures, which they have so unjustly treated."

A Female Academy, to be under the patronage of the Methodist Church, is about to be established in Staunton, and Rev. Mr. FERRIS is to be the Principal, a graduate of Dickinson College, Penn., and a teacher of long experience.

TRIAL OF GEN. GAINES.

The Norfolk Beacon, says: "We learn that Gen. Gaines, and the officers composing the court, with the exception of Gen. Brooke, have arrived at Old Point. There will also be a number of officers, engaged in the battles of the 6th and 9th of May, in attendance as witnesses. The court will sit with open doors, and the proceedings will no doubt be very interesting."

The Choctaw Indians are said to have given more money for benevolent purposes the past year,

in proportion, than any christian nation in the world.

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has passed the Senate of Maine. This will save the citizens of the East of so many elections under the majority law when three or more candidates are in the field.

The Dedicatory Services.

Agreeably to notice, the impressive and interesting ceremonies incident to the Dedication of the New Hall of the I. O. O. Fellows, of Harpers-Ferry, took place on Saturday last. A vast concourse of strangers were in attendance, and the whole place seemed to be enlivened by the scenes of the day. At an early hour in the morning, about two hundred of the Brethren of the Order assembled in the Methodist Protestant Church, and after being formed in the order of Procession, repaired to the Hall, above, where the Dedicatory exercises took place.—J. HARRISON KELLY, Grand Master of Virginia, presiding, supported on the right by L. JONES, Grand Master of the District of Columbia, and on the left by SAMUEL SHENBERG, N. G. of Virginia Lodge—P. G. JAS. A. FYZESSON, officiating as Master of Ceremonies.

The services in the Hall having been gotten through with, which proved to be highly interesting to the Brethren, as well as the vast concourse of ladies who witnessed them, a Procession was formed under the direction of P. G. HUGHES, as Chief Marshal, and after a march, repaired to the Methodist Episcopal Church, to hear an address on the subject of Odd-Fellowship.

The services at the Church were opened with a most fervent supplication to the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. Mr. HEAD, after which the Harpers-Ferry Band, the Choir, and Boston "Harmonies" performed in a highly satisfactory manner, the various pieces of vocal music allotted them in the programme of the day. Rev. JOHN F. PRICE, Chaplain of Virginia Lodge, officiated on the occasion, and performed the duties incident to his office.

P. G. M. SAMUEL YORKER ATLEE, of Washington, was then introduced as the Orator for the occasion. Inasmuch as his Address will be published, we shall not undertake to incline public opinion in its favor by a recapitulation of the various points alluded to, satisfied that the judgment of every intelligent reader will pronounce it a most appropriate, chaste and eloquent production.

The services at the Church were closed by a Benediction by the Rev. Mr. LEXON, when the Order proceeded to the Hall, and were dismissed, all highly gratified, (if they were somewhat fatigued,) by the exercises of the occasion.

Convention Meeting in Clarke.

At a late hour in the day, on Monday last, a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Clarke assembled at the Court-house, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing Delegates to the proposed Staunton Convention. N. CARROLL MASON, Esq., introduced resolutions approving of the Convention, and authorizing the appointment of Delegates. To these resolutions, PROVINCE MCCOMBS, Esq., offered an additional one, providing that Clarke will only sanction a Convention, organized upon the mixed basis. This was adopted; and many who were present believing it to be entirely in conflict with the opinions of the county, and doing violence to their known and expressed wishes on the basis question, requested R. HUGHES, Esq., to move an adjournment until August Court, when a full expression of the public voice could be obtained. This was carried by a large majority, and the meeting stands adjourned until that day.

As the Convention in Staunton is called for the 17th of August, it may be well enough to state that a proposition has been made to change the time of meeting to December, and the place to Richmond. It is not known, as yet, whether this proposition will be acquiesced in, but if it is, the meeting in Clarke will take place according to adjournment.

Jordan's Springs.

Though the season, thus far, has been exceedingly unfavorable for the Watering places of Virginia, generally, we are gratified to learn that a fine company is now assembled at Jordan's White Sulphur. About fifty are now enjoying the cool air, the good living, to say nothing of the benefits resulting from a free use of the medicinal waters, of this pleasant and fashionable resort. Each day, too, is making additions to the company, and the season from this to the close, promises to be one of the best yet made. Among the guests at present sojourning there, we learn the names of Governor PRATT, of Maryland, Dr. MAY, of Washington, father of Capt. May, of such well-deserved notoriety. Letters have been received from near all those who have heretofore visited these Springs, engaging rooms for themselves and families, when it may suit their convenience to be on.

Recruiting.

Capt. ROWAN is progressing finely in raising recruits for his new company. We learn from him that he has secured some 10 or 15 at Harpers-Ferry, and as he will visit the other towns of the county, (Smithfield on Wednesday next,) it is hoped they will follow the patriotic example. He is now lacking some 20 odd of his number, (64 privates), and they certainly can be procured without difficulty.

Ohio Volunteers.

Among the numerous volunteer companies that have left Ohio for the Rio Grande, we notice one from Dayton, under the command of Capt. GIDDINGS. This, doubtless, is our young friend, LUTHER GIDDINGS, Esq., formerly of this town, and for some months past, practicing Law in Dayton. On their way down the river, the company halted to pay appropriate honors to our National Anniversary. Capt. Giddings was selected as the orator for the occasion, and a correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, states that the effort was most appropriate to the day and the scenes by which he was surrounded, as well as eloquent and beautiful in its composition.

We hope success may attend him, wherever his lot shall be cast. We shall have no fears but the glory of our arms will be maintained, when confided to hands so worthy as his.

The Printer Remembered.

We are under obligations to one of the good ladies of our village, for a basket of fine Peas.—Her example of always keeping the printer in remembrance with each returning season, is worthy to be followed, and were we not a party interested, we should recommend its strict observance on the part of others.

We have also to acknowledge some mammoth Cucumbers, received from Mr. DANIEL SHREWS of this town. One or more of them measured 12 inches in length, and of proportionate size otherwise.

I. O. O. F. Procession.

The members of Gratitude Lodge, in Hedgeville, design having a Procession and an Address on Saturday week, the 9th of August. The Rev. SERPENTUS TOWSON, Chaplain to the U. S. Senate, has been invited to deliver the Address.

THE OREGON TREATY.

The Philadelphia North American has received from a friend, and publishes on Wednesday, the President's message communicating to the Senate the proposition of the British Government for the adjustment of the Oregon question—the President's "Notice" to her Majesty Queen Victoria—the Protocol between the two governments—a despatch from Mr. McLane to Mr. Buchanan—and the Oregon treaty ratified by the Senate. It is not explained by what means these important papers have been obtained from under the order of secrecy imposed by the Senate. If the copy of the Treaty be correct, it corresponds with the terms, cited by Sir Robert Peel, in his speech.—The navigation of the Columbia "shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with them," &c.

We have only room to-day for the Treaty itself, and the Message of the President announcing its exchange. The other communications relative to this question, we shall endeavor to lay before our readers at an early day.

To the Senate of the United States.

In accordance with the resolution of the Senate of the 12th inst., that "the President of the United States be, and he is hereby advised to accept the proposal of the British Government, accompanying his message to the Senate, dated 10th June, 1846, for a Convention to settle boundaries, &c., between the United States and Great Britain, west of the Rocky or Stony Mountains," a Convention was concluded and signed on the 15th inst., by the Secretary of State on the part of the United States, and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty on the part of Great Britain.

This Convention, I now lay before the Senate for their consideration, with a view to its ratification.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, June 10th, 1846.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Convention between the United States of America and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concluded at Washington the 15th of June, 1846.

June 15, 1846.—Read a first time.

June 17, 1846.—Read a second time, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

The United States of America and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, deeming it to be desirable, for the future welfare of both countries, that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the sovereignty and government of the territory on the Northwest Coast of America, lying westward of the Rocky or Stony Mountains, should be finally terminated by an amicable compromise of the rights mutually asserted by the two parties over said territory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries to treat and agree concerning the terms of such settlement, thus to say, the President of the United States of America has on his part, furnished with full powers James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has on her part, appointed the Right Honorable Richard Pakenham, a member of her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, formed in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

ARTICLE 1.—From the point on the 49th parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties, and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of the boundary between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward along the 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Foca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean, provided, however, that the said channel and straits, south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both parties.

ARTICLE 2.—From the point at which the 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the present great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, if being understood that all the usual portages along the line there described shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the Government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers, not inconsistent with the present treaty.

ARTICLE 3.—In the future appropriations of the territory south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, as provided in the first article of this treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said territory shall be respected.

ARTICLE 4.—The farms, lands, and other property of every description, belonging to the Pacific Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said Company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States Government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole, or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said Government at a proper valuation to be agreed upon between the parties.

ARTICLE 5.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty six.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
RICHARD PAKENHAM.

The Union makes the following remarks upon the subject:—"The 'North American,' of Philadelphia, publishes what purports to be a copy of the President's message communicating the Oregon convention to the Senate, along with a paper purporting to be a copy of the convention and a letter from Mr. McLane. We shall not publish these papers. We know not whether they are authentic and accurate copies. We shall wait till the seal of secrecy is taken off in the Senate, after the exchange of the convention, and shall then publish an official copy of the documents.—We are utterly at a loss to know from whom the Washington correspondent of the North American obtained them; or if they be obtained from (what we cannot believe) a senator of the United States, we cannot see on what principle this publication of a confidential document can be reconciled to his sense of public duty."

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Declaration of War against the United States—Preparations for carrying on the War.

By the brig Hope Howes, at New Orleans from Havana, we have fuller and more satisfactory accounts of the Mexican news received there by the British mail steamer Clyde, which had arrived from Vera Cruz on the 6th instant. It confirms all the intelligence received by way of New York last week, and brings the following additional intelligence:

Gen. Paredes took the oath of office on the 13th as Provisional President, and at the same time pronounced another discourse, in the most notable passage of which he expresses his confidence that Congress will grant all the supplies and make every effort necessary to defend the national cause. He reviews at length the wrongs which Mexico has endured at the hands of the United States, and concludes with desiring permission to assume the command of the army in the field. In the absence of Senor Bustamante, who was ill, Dr. D. Louis Gonzaga Gordoa, president over Congress. He replied to the President in substance, that every question of domestic policy shrank into insignificance compared with the invasion of our country on the frontier of the Rio Bravo; that the Mexican who should think of neglecting the injustice and treachery with which their soil was trampled, and the necessity of avenging their outraged honor, had no right to claim a share in their patriotic devotion.

The committee of Congress upon Foreign Relations and upon War made a joint report upon the 16th upon that part of the message of Paredes relating to the United States. The report recommends the passage of a bill declaring Mexico to be "in a state of war with the United States." We do not find that the bill had actually been passed.

The General left in command of Vera Cruz on the 30th ult., formerly declared that city to be in a state of siege, in order to prepare all the people for an anticipated attack upon it. The garrison of the castle had received orders to be on the alert, particularly at night, as the danger of a night attack was thought imminent.

The movement of Gen. Taylor's troops towards Reynosa and Camargo is duly chronicled, though the numbers which had actually taken up their line of march is exaggerated. The papers appear to be fully apprised, too, of his ultimate design upon Monterey and Saltillo.

Gen. Arista was at Linares on the 4th of June, and upon giving up the command of the army to Mejia he issued an address to the troops, in which he expresses his regret at separating from them. He is to be tried by a council of war.

Gen. Tornel has again assumed the functions of Minister of War.

The papers are full of individual tenders of money to aid in carrying on the war.

ADDRESS ON ODD FELLOWSHIP.

An Address, on the subject of Odd Fellowship, was delivered in Charlestown, on Saturday evening last, in the Presbyterian Church, by R. G. M. SANBORN, Esq., in compliance with an invitation from Willey Lodge.

The Lodge have given evidence of their pleasure and satisfaction, by requesting a copy of the Address for publication, which has been politely furnished. A portion of the remarks being extemporaneous, and not having been furnished the committee, will account for the apparent brevity of the Address.

CHARLESTOWN, July 25, 1846. R. G. M. SANBORN, Esq., Chairman of Arrangements of Willey Lodge, No. 11, tender you my grateful acknowledgments for the very able and lucid address delivered by you this evening, which my fellow members and myself request a copy for publication.

Yours truly, F. L. & T. SAMUEL YORKE ATLEE, THOS. A. MOORE, SAMUEL STONE, JOS. G. RAWLINS, W. B. THOMPSON.

By invitation of Willey Lodge, No. 11, I appear before you this evening to give an exposition of the principles of an Institution of which they compose a part.

The brethren are aware of the disadvantages under which I speak on the present occasion, and I shall not therefore intrude any apology upon my audience.

Should any of my hearers, however, observe any discrepancies in my remarks, I respectfully refer them to my brethren, who can readily exculpate me from any intentional disrespect which might be imputed to an apparent carelessness in the style of my discourse.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is an Institution established in this country at Baltimore in 1819. Its design is practical benevolence.

The members of this Institution individually pledge their honor that they will assist a brother in distress. There is no obligation existing among them to trade exclusively with one another in preference to their fellow-citizens generally, but each one is perfectly at liberty to deal in the manner and with the persons best suited in his opinion to promote his commercial interests.

No restriction is imposed on his political freedom. No party is favored or disfavored. No discussion is permitted, under any circumstances, which involves politics in the partisan sense. There never has been an Odd Fellow ticket presented for support at the polls, and it is impossible that there ever should be. Nor do the obligations of Odd Fellowship, wound the most sensitive conscience. Religion, in the sectarian sense, is never permitted to enter our Halls. I do not mean to say that a religious man can not be an Odd Fellow.

On the contrary, I assert that a religious man is better able, than all others, to appreciate the principles of the association.

Having thus briefly stated the negative characteristics of the Institution, I will proceed to exhibit its affirmative attributes.

To become an Odd Fellow, the following qualifications are indispensable:—A belief in One Supreme Being, the Governor and Preserver of the Universe—a firm moral character, the legal age of majority, and some known reputable means of support. Any one thus qualified can apply for membership. His petition is referred to a committee whose duty is to ascertain whether these things be so, and report thereon. The candidate is balloted for, and if the issue be favorable, he is initiated. The mode of his initiation cannot be set forth in a public address, because the initiation of secrecy has, never been revealed. This topic is not prohibited, however, on account of any mystery that need fear the light. There have been many pretended exposures of these secrets published of late years. Whether they be authentic or fictitious, I have never cared to ascertain by actual perusal. If they be false, they will of course come to naught; if they be true, no detriment can ensue to the order; for not a single sentence in our ritual would dishonor the tongue of a man, or offend the ear of a woman.

There are, in all, fourteen degrees in the Order. They are conferred by certain ceremonies, instructive and pleasing, impressive and sublime. The candidate pledges his honor never to divulge them. In no instance is an oath required, nor is there any penalty invoked, or prescribed against the unfaithful confidant. If he prove recreant to his pledge of honor, his own want of principle will eventually bring upon his head appropriate retribution. Should such a man avow his secret perjury in print, he would strike a nail into the order.

Not a member of the fraternity would molest his constitutional rights of speech, but he would be allowed to remain, where he had placed himself, before the tribunal of public opinion, whose decrees can inflict a living torture harder to be borne than any punishment at the hands of a betrayed brotherhood. I have said that we were bound by a pledge of honor to assist a distressed brother. By a distressed brother we mean strictly a member of our Society who is sick and destitute. To enable ourselves promptly to extend this aid, we each pay into the general fund weekly a "dues" making in the aggregate about five dollars a year. Out of this Treasury, an allowance of, generally, four dollars is paid weekly to a brother, so long as he is incapacitated to pursue the avocation by which he obtains a livelihood. This sum is in most cases, amply sufficient to meet pecuniary necessities, however, in any instance need it inadequate to relieve the "distress," the Lodge, by a special vote, increase the appropriation, or a voluntary subscription among the members supplies such amount as the emergency may demand.

The aid thus furnished is technically called the "benefit." These benefits, however, are not paid indiscriminately. Three enquiries are first made by the Lodge, which must all be satisfactorily answered before the invalid can receive them. They are—1st, Whether the distressed brother is in good standing in his Lodge; 2d, Whether he has punctually paid his dues up to the time of his sickness; 3d, Whether his sickness is involuntary, and not superinduced by any immorality?

If these enquiries be affirmatively responded to, he is entitled to and receives every solace he needs. Two brethren are regularly provided to tend his bed, if necessary, by day and night. These kind offices are always faithfully rendered, and they are performed without any implied obligation of gratitude on the part of the recipient.

He is entitled to his "benefit," because he has paid his "dues," and complied with the requisitions of the order. On his recovery he returns to the Lodge not shrinking under the mortifying consciousness of relieved pauperism, but with an independent, though grateful spirit, returns the greetings of welcome and cordiality. Should he, however, his disease terminate fatally, his brethren do not consider themselves relieved from further attentions, for the Lodge provides decent sepulture for his remains. The constitution of every Lodge makes provision for a certain sum, generally thirty dollars, for the burial expenses of a deceased member. Besides all this, a contribution in money is made to the widow. If the deceased member has left any young children, it is the duty of the Lodge moreover to aid and assist the widow by money and advice in maintaining and educating them.

For these purposes there are established in our Lodges a widow and orphan fund, and a school fund. Should the entire Treasury be exhausted by these outlays, the Lodge is not relieved from the responsibility it has bound itself to assume. They are related to a sum to an individual, but the amount is sufficiently large to defray their entire expenditures. If they should be unable to ex-

lect these assessments, the Lodge is virtually dissolved, and another charter to the Grand Lodge, under whose authority it was issued. I have, however, never known such an instance to occur. There is too much generosity and pride of consistency amongst us to succumb to such a crisis.

The liberality of the Order in relieving the sick, burying the dead, assisting the widow and educating the orphan is enormous. During the past year about \$300,000 have been expended for these purposes. Large outlays have also been required for rent, furniture, lights, fuel, &c. in our Lodges, and notwithstanding the aggregate general surplus exceeds \$1,500,000.

Such a vast balance in our favor is unaccountable to the public at large. The wealth of our fraternity is, however, by no means miraculous. It is the inevitable result of our mode of organization.

Did time permit, the rationale of our prosperity might be fully demonstrated. We are at present, however, compelled to confine ourselves to a mere statement of facts.

The advantages of Odd Fellowship must not be supposed to be exclusively physical. The Institution exerts great moral power. It brings men together, and by its intercourse mutual prejudices are removed and capricious antipathies relinquished. Many strong friendships have been formed in the Lodge between men who, otherwise, might never have been reconciled. Every Odd Fellow knows the truth of this remark, and can refer to his own experience for confirmation.

Men in active business life have little sympathy with any except such as co-operate in the great enterprise of self interest. They become accustomed to this indifference, and from the mere effort of political and social antagonists, can meet, as they are denounced as proud and unfeeling, while their hearts are swelling with the warmest emotions of good will towards all mankind. Odd Fellowship appears and they breathe a new atmosphere.

They frequently meet those with whom they have had years but a casual acquaintance. Mutual misapprehensions are corrected and attachments are founded on reciprocal confidence and affection between strangers, who have for years, perhaps, passed one another with a reluctant sign of recognition.

The moral influence of Odd Fellowship is, in this view, to be estimated far above its mere ability to minister to the bodily necessities of its members.

That the community acknowledges the good fruits of our Institution is evident from the vast increase of the Fraternity. Twenty seven years ago five men only resided in the first Lodge in this country. Already there are one thousand Lodges and one hundred thousand members. You, fellow citizens, can form some estimate of the general character of the Fraternity, by your knowledge of those who compose Willey Lodge in Charlestown.

My acquaintance with the brethren here is accidental, and not three hours have elapsed since I first introduced to them. I do not hesitate however to say, that they compose a large portion of the most public spirited, moral and industrious men in your community.

Your religious congregations, your parties, your social circles, have each their representatives in Willey Lodge. So far from distrusting this reunion as a conspiracy for selfish purposes, let it be a subject of rejoicing that there exists in this region a kind of neutral ground, where all sectarian, political and social antagonisms can meet, unarmed, and mingle together in the spirit of peace, charity and fraternal love.

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General Intelligence.

The Gulf Squadron. The Baltimore Sun of yesterday, contains detailed accounts of an action on the 8th inst, between the "Princeton," one of the ships belonging to our Gulf Squadron, and a body of at-first 200 Mexicans, but afterwards increased to one thousand. The sparring was kept up for three hours, the Princeton finally succeeding in getting water, which was her object for landing. The loss of the Mexicans was seventeen killed—one American was severely wounded.

Caleb J. McNulty, of the Ohio volunteers, formerly Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, died on board the steamer Jamestown, on her passage down with volunteers, and was interred with military honors at Helena, Arkansas, on the 19th inst.

N. P. Willis is soon to be married to the daughter of a member of Congress from Massachusetts.

Mechanics.—The Fredericksburg Recorder, in urging the citizens of that town to encourage their Mechanics, makes the following remarks, which are in consonance with our own notions. They may apply with some force here:

"It may be economy to pay ten per cent. more for the products of native skill and labor, than the same articles may be bought from other lands.—Of course every one has a right to buy where and how he pleases—a right which he ought not to be deprived, in a limited domestic sense, any more than in a larger view of national policy; yet he ought to see the advantage of having prosperous neighbors, and contribute what he can, consistently with his own interests, to benefit them, instead of others who can make no return. If we support our mechanics as we may, they in return will support us; and by this double process, the town itself will receive an impetus, which in a few years, would materially improve its aspect.—The proper course is to buy what we can at home, the result would be seen in the more cheerful visages of our laboring population, and in the springing up of many neat and comfortable cottages in the new villages of our country. There is no reason to suppose that the mechanic who has contributed to this result would reap a full recompense for any sacrifice they might have made to produce it."

We are indebted to the Hon. Wm. S. Archer for a Report of a Geological Exploration of parts of Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, by David Dale Owen, M. D.

WESTERN ARMY MOVEMENTS.—The Alton (Illinois) Telegraph of July 8th, says:—"General Wool has arrived in this city, and given the order of march, which we understand, is to be as follows:—Col. Russell's regiment is to leave this day (Friday), and Col. Hardin's Saturday, both for La Baca, and thence proceed with all practicable expedition, by way of San Antonio de Bexar, to Chihuahua. These two regiments will constitute a part of Gen. Shields' brigade, and will be attached to the division commanded by Gen. Wool. Col. Matamoras and the regiments of the 1st and 2d regiments, are under orders to proceed to join Gen. Taylor in the course of a few days; but it is thought that the destination of the last named regiment will be changed, and that it will ultimately join Gen. Wool's command."

FLORIDA.—The Democratic Convention at Suwanee has nominated William A. Kain as the candidate for Congress. William H. Brockenbrough, of Leon, and Chandler C. Yonge, of Jackson, were put in nomination. There was no election on the first ballot, the vote standing, Yonge 83, Brockenbrough 23. Mr. Yonge's name was then withdrawn, and the name of J. H. Bronson, of St. Johns, was presented. The second ballot stood, Brockenbrough 25, Bronson 30. After eight unsuccessful ballottings, the names of Brockenbrough and Bronson were withdrawn, and then William A. Kain, of Apalachicola, was unanimously nominated. He seems to have been taken up as the compromise candidate, and will doubtless receive the whole Democratic vote, and be elected.

MURDER IN JERSEY CITY.—A dreadful occurrence took place in Jersey city on Wednesday morning. Mrs. Spencer, wife of Eliphalet M. S. Spencer, was shot through the body by her husband, with a bullet from a revolving pistol, and died in a few minutes after receiving the wound. It appears that Spencer was married about fifteen months ago, to a daughter of Mrs. Dobbin, and has since resided with his mother-in-law. His brutal treatment of his wife, caused complaint to be made, and on Wednesday morning he was arrested. On pretence of endeavoring to effect a reconciliation, he, in company with a brother of his wife, entered her room, and when there, requested her to accompany him to the prison. She refused; upon which he presented a pistol and fired, the ball entering the right shoulder, and coming out over the left breast, perforating the lungs in its passage. An inquest was held upon the body, and the prisoner fully committed. The deceased was about 26 years of age. The pistol with which the fatal act was committed, is a six barreled revolver. Five of the barrels were found loaded.—American Volunteer.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance for the State of Virginia, held its session in this place on last week. We understand that it was a very interesting session. Amongst other important business, several Charters for new Divisions were granted; one of which is to be located in Lynchburg county. The session commenced on Wednesday and closed on Friday.

REMAINS OF CAPT. PAGE.—The remains of the lamented Capt. Page, who died on board the steamer Missouri, on the 12th inst, were removed on the 13th inst, from St. Louis to Jefferson Barracks, there to be interred. His wife and family were with him at the hour of his death. She returned to the Rio Grande on the Alabama, having gone thither to meet him. He reached New Orleans the same day she left, and waited there for her return. On her arrival at New Orleans, on the 8th, they embarked for St. Louis, which was never destined to reach alive. He was one of the brave men who was wounded on the 9th of May, having his lower jaw entirely shot away.

A SURE METHOD TO PURIFY WATER WITHOUT FILTERING.—To a common sized pail full of water, put into it as much powdered sulphur as will lay upon a six cent piece, let it stand all night and in the morning you will have pure water, as clear as a crystal and tasteless as before the alum was applied.

LOSS AT NANTUCKET.—We learn that the estimate of loss by the recent fire, made up by a committee appointed for the purpose, makes the total amount of property destroyed, \$875,891; amount insured, \$1,051,155; balance of loss, \$565,736. Between 300 and 400 buildings were destroyed. The loss by the Bristol County Insurance Co. is \$53,000.

THE CANAL COMPANY.—The Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal held their annual meeting in Frederick, on Thursday last. We understand that the election of officers was postponed to the 15th of October next, and that no change was made in the existing contract for the completion of the work. In the mean time, every effort will be made, to consummate the plan which the Company have in view, for the accomplishment of this object.—Hagerstown Turk Light.

The pedestrian, George Clark, has completed his undertaking of walking 1500 miles in 1000 successive hours at Norwich.

THE TROOPS ON THE RIO GRANDE.—An intelligent correspondent of the Picayune, at Fort Polk, estimates the number of volunteers actually in the field on the 9th inst, as exceeding considerably ten thousand men, and thinks it would be reasonable to set down Gen. Taylor's entire force at fifteen thousand men. Since the date of his letter, large accessions for his army have arrived at this point, who have already gone forward or shortly will do so.

MYSTERY AND MURDER.—A Vicksburg paper of a late date states that a man calling himself William H. Miller, called upon the Sexton to bury a volunteer. His conduct awakened the suspicion of that officer, and he deposited the body in a vault, gave information to the Coroner, who with his usual promptitude summoned a Jury. Upon examination evidence was given that the man was discovered. It proved to be the body of a woman with her neck broke, and marks of the hand and fingers round her throat. The man was committed.

THE TELEGRAPH IS DEAD ON ROUTES.—\$1100 was stolen on Friday in Washington and within three minutes afterwards, the information and a description of the money was transmitted to the New York police.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CLEVELAND, OHIO.—On Monday last, about 1 P. M., a fire broke out in the large warehouse at the junction of the canal and river, occupied by A. Loomis as a grocery store. The flames extended to the adjoining warehouse, occupied by W. A. Adair, forwarder, &c., and Woolson, Klemm & Co., stove dealers. The houses with their contents were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$15,000. The amount of insurance is about \$3,000. The warehouse of W. A. Otes & Co., was slightly injured, goods somewhat damaged, but the loss is fully covered by insurance. The buildings were all wooden ones, and the fire raged with great violence.

A ROMANTIC LOVE AFFAIR.—Suicide.—A young man became desperately in love with a young lady in the town of Clay; but somehow things did not work to suit him. He thereupon directed a note to his lady-love, asking her to meet him at a certain place, at a specified time, or else come to his funeral on Saturday, (last.) Unfortunately she did not heed his request, but Saturday came and found him still living, although he had pronounced poison at Salina and taken it on Thursday. He died on Sunday, and was buried yesterday. His name is Littlebrant. [Syracuse Star.]

THE MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET.—From the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday.

CATTLE.—Sales to city butchers at prices ranging from 5 to \$5 25 net per 100 lbs.

HOGS.—Live hogs are selling at 5 to \$5 25 per 100 lbs. Fat hogs generally ask \$4 1/2 to \$4 1/4 for Howard's, but we hear of no sales above \$4. Receipt price \$3 7/8. City Mills flour \$4 25 for fresh ground. Small sales of St. Louis flour at \$4 1/2. Last sales of City Mills meal 2 3/4 to 2 7/8.

GRAIN.—The receipts of grain of all kinds are light. The quality of the new Wheat thus far brought to market is not good. No market for the new crop, but 90 cents, and old 87 1/2 to 94 cents. A cargo of Genesee Wheat, was sold on terms not public. Oats 30 a 32 cts. Rye 62.

BACON.—Shoulders 4 a 4 1/2, sides 5 1/2 a 5 1/4, and hams 5 a 7 cents.

WHISKEY.—In bls. 22 cents, and in hds. 21 cents.

TRADE AND BUSINESS. At New York, on Monday, Western rail road was in good demand. Michigan sold at 4 00 a \$4 1/4, and Genesee 4 1/2 a \$4 25. Northern Corn 60 cts, measure; mixed Western 51 a 22, and a lot at 55 cents, weight.

At Philadelphia, on Monday, there were sales of fresh ground flour at \$4 25 for selected brands; small old stock at \$3 87, and later inspected and fresh ground parcels at 4 a \$4 1/4. There is mostly taken on arrival at 90 cents for good Pennsylvania rice.

RECORDED. On the 24th inst., in the Cathedral, by the Most Rev. Bishop of Baltimore, the Hon. J. G. GALLAGHER, Esq., Junior Editor of the Richmond Republican, to Miss HARRIET E. P. MARSH, youngest daughter of Thos. Marsh, Esq., of New York, and niece of the Archbishop.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. Wm. H. Coffin, Mr. NIMROD FRIDDLE to Miss ISABEL WILLIAMS, all of Berkeley County.

DIED. On Tuesday morning last, at her residence in this county, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH CLARK, relict of Mr. William Clark, deceased.

In the vicinity of Leesburg, on the 17th inst., Mrs. James MOSELEY, in the 29th year of her age, died of cholera, at the residence of her husband, of Loudoun county, Va., aged about 30 years.

On the 20th inst., in Alexandria, JOSEPH SMITH, in the 86th year of his age; formerly of Loudoun county, Va., and for the last forty years known as a resident of that place.

On Sunday, 28th inst., Mrs. ANN REBECCA WAGLEY, wife of Jacob W. Wagley of this county, in the 23d year of her age.

Miscellaneous Notices. There will be preaching in the Presbyterian Church in Charlestown, on Sunday next at 11 o'clock. July 31, 1846.

Rev. John Smith will hold the 2d Quarterly Meeting for Jefferson Circuit, in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Berryville, commencing on Saturday the 1st of August. Rev. Norval Wilson and other Ministers will be in attendance. July 31, 1846.

There will be a Camp Meeting held by the Methodist Episcopal Church at Frederick, Md., on the land of Mr. JACOB KELLER, two miles South of Middletown, four miles from Jefferson, about six miles from Frederick. To commence on the 28th of August. July 31.

A Camp Meeting will be held on the old Camp Ground near Pughsville, Frederick county, Va., commencing August the 20th. July 31, 1846.

A Camp Meeting will be held in Park's Hollow, Hampshire county, on Friday the 28th day of August. July 31, 1846.

By the permission of Divine Providence, a Camp Meeting will be held about six miles west of Moorefield, commencing on Thursday the 27th of August. July 31.

A Sacramental Meeting will be held by Divine permission in the Presbyterian Church, Elk Branch, on Sabbath, the 3d of August. There will also be preaching on Saturday previous, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. July 24, 1846.

Rev. John Smith will hold the 3d Quarterly meeting for Jefferson Circuit, in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Berryville, commencing on Saturday the 1st of August. Rev. Norval Wilson and other Ministers will be in attendance. July 24, 1846.

Fire Company. THE Fire Company under my command will meet at the Engine House, on Saturday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock. WM. C. WORTHINGTON, Capt. July 31, 1846.

Law Books. I HAVE made arrangements by which I can furnish any Law Book at lowest city prices. I have catalogues and prices affixed, to which I invite the attention of the Bar of Jefferson and the adjoining counties. J. J. MILLER. July 31, 1846.

New Books and Music. I HAVE received a large addition to my supply of Books, among which are many new and interesting works. Also, I have the catalogues of Little & Brown, of Boston; Wiley & Putnam, of New York; J. S. Waters of Baltimore, and Moss of Philadelphia, in which all the works, either Ancient or Modern, will be found, in every class of literature. I have made arrangements to furnish any book on these catalogues, (if they are not in my store,) if an order be left, in a few days. The Ladies and Gentlemen of our town and county are invited to examine my supply. July 31. J. J. MILLER.

Notice to Farmers and the Public Generally.

I HAVE purchased the "Adelphia Mills," at Brucetown, for the last several years occupied by me, and have put them in complete order for Manufacturing Flour of the best quality. I respectfully invite all persons having Wheat to dispose of, to give me a call before selling elsewhere, as I will at all times give the Baltimore market price, deducting cartage, &c.

I hope those who offered me wheat last season, which I could not take in, on account of being overstocked, will give me a call before they dispose of their crops.

I now return my thanks to the many just and honorable customers who have patronized me since I have been at Brucetown, and hope by strict attention to business and a desire on my part to please, that they will continue with me at the old stand.

I have yet some few accounts that are not settled, and hope those knowing themselves indebted to me on book account, will please call and settle the same by note or otherwise. I wish my customers, one and all, to bear in mind, that it is my wish and desire to settle once a year, if not often. I will at all times give the Baltimore market price, deducting cartage, &c.

Adelphia Mills, Brucetown, July 31, 1846—31. JAMES L. ROBERTS.

Negroes Wanted. I WISH to purchase immediately, from 15 to 20 SLAVES, of both sexes. For such an answer, the highest cash price will be paid. JOSEPH SHEWALTER. Near Charlestown, July 31, 1846.

I. O. O. F. Gratiot Lodge, No. 24. INTEND having a procession on SATURDAY, the 8th day of August next. They respectfully and cordially invite all members of neighboring Lodges in regular standing, to be present, and participate in the ceremonies of the occasion.

The Rev. Mr. TUSTIN, of Washington City, is expected to deliver an Oration. I. ROBINSON, J. M. WELSH, JACOB HULL, WM. H. PAGE, THOS. HARRIS, E. G. BUCKLER, R. W. COBURN, Committee of Arrangements. Hedgesville, Va., July 31, 1846.

LAND FOR RENT. THE subscriber wishes to rent out Seventy-five Acres of Land, for Fall Crop. Apply to July 31, 1846—31. WM. HOOFF.

MALE SCHOOL. I WILL open on the 16th day of September next, a Classical and English School, at my house, near Kabetown, and am desirous of obtaining 8 or 10 Boys as Boarders in my family. I have procured the services for the ensuing year of a gentleman who has been most favorably known as a teacher, during the past year, in this neighborhood.

Terms.—For board and tuition for a session of ten months, \$120.—one half payable Sept. 15th, and one half on the 1st of March. J. C. R. TAYLOR. July 31, 1846—61.

BULLSKIN LAND FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale that portion of his Farm lying North of Bullskin run, and adjoining the Shenandoah Ferry, containing About 185 Acres of Land. He will add to it a detached lot of 15 Acres of Woodland, if it be desired by any one making a purchase of the above land. J. C. R. TAYLOR. July 31, 1846—4f.

Attention! THE subscribers have determined to give their friends and the public generally, a rare opportunity of securing bargains. They therefore offer their entire Stock of Summer Goods at Cost for Cash, among which may be found the following in great variety; viz: Lawns, in great variety; Berages, Summer Silks; Colored and White Tartans; 50 pieces beautiful new style Prints; Fancy Points, Ribbons, Flannels, &c. In short all of our stock especially adapted to the present season, will be sold without reserve, upon the above named terms.

The same advantages offered to gentlemen, in Vestings, Pantaloon Goods, &c. When we offer Goods at Cost, we mean exactly what we say. Persons not satisfied will be shown the bills. MILLER & TATE. July 31, 1846.

To the Medical Profession of the State of Virginia. IN accordance with the joint action of the Medical Society of Virginia and the Medical Department of Hampton-Sydney College, it has been deemed expedient to call a Medical Convention, in the city of Richmond, on the second Monday in December, 1846.

The protection of the interests, the maintenance of the honor, the advancement of the Science and usefulness of the Medical Profession, as well as the establishment of a general acquaintance and fellowship throughout the profession of the State, are the legitimate ends to be accomplished by this Convention. It is moreover thought that circumstances exist prejudicial to the interests of the Profession, and that a remedy can only be found in the united action of Medical men from all parts of the State: Accordingly, every member of the Medical Profession in the State of Virginia, is hereby respectfully requested to attend the proposed Convention, and it is hoped that there will be a full representation of each of the counties of the State.

The Convention will be held in the Medical College of the city of Richmond. R. G. CABELL, M. D., Secy. Med. Society, Va. A. L. WARNER, M. D., Dean of H. Sydney College. July 31, 1846.

