

# WEEKLY REGISTER

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

VOL. 3.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, AUGUST 21, 1846.

NO. 6.

## SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLEF,**  
 OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.  
 At \$2.00 in advance—\$3.50 if paid within the year—or \$5.00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.  
 No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until arrears are paid. Subscriptions for less than a year, must in all cases be paid in advance.  
 Distant subscriptions and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guarantee the settlement of the same.  
 Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuation. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

## FEMALE SEMINARY.

**THIS Institution, under the direction of Miss S. F. Helm, commences its next Session on Tuesday the 1st day of September.**  
 In this School the constant aim will be, to teach carefully the elementary and more advanced branches of English learning in their proper places, and with all the helps of acknowledged modern improvements. Every possible attention will also be paid to the manners, and to the mental and moral culture of the pupils, which, an affectionate interest, under the influences of enlightened religion and polite society, may suggest.  
 Out of school hours, lessons on the Piano in the rudiments of music, will be given to a few scholars. Also, full instructions in the use of the Guitar.  
 Terms for the various branches the same as usual.  
 The School Rooms will be at the residence of Dr. W. F. Alexander.  
 Charlestown, July 17, 1846—8t.

## CHARLESTOWN ACADEMY.

**THIS Institution, under the direction of the well known and approved instructor, Mr. John J. Sanborn, will commence its next session on the 1st of August, with renewed and more favorable auspices.** The interest of the community in its character and prosperity has been greatly revived—the Board of Trustees has been filled up—a considerable subscription collected, and a contract made to build a more commodious and suitable Edifice for the accommodation of the Pupils. It is believed that every reasonable effort will hereafter be exerted to increase its advantages, and improve it in every respect, so that it may continue to enjoy the confidence of the community, and acquire that consideration and influence which its location should command. Charlestown is one of the healthiest places in the Valley, and Pupils from a distance can be accommodated with Board on the most reasonable terms, either with the Principal, or in private families.  
 The course of instruction comprises, in addition to the usual branches of English Education, the Latin and Greek Languages, and the higher Mathematics, to any required extent.  
 TERMS:  
 English Department \$20 per annum,  
 Classical and Mathematical 33 do.  
 None admitted except those who engage to continue to the close of the session.  
 For the Trustees,  
 N. S. WHITE, Secy.

**JOHN J. SANBORN** respectfully assures those whom it may concern, that Pupils attending exclusively to the studies of the English Department, will receive a full share of his attention.—Whenever the number of Pupils justifies it he will employ a competent assistant.

Reference is most respectfully made to the following gentlemen, all of whom have either patronized this school or are acquainted with it.—Rev. Alex. Jones, D. D., Rev. W. B. Dutton, Hon. R. Douglass, Hon. Wm. Lucas, Hon. Henry B. C. Washington, Andrew Kennedy, Andrew Hunter, Jas. L. Hanson, Geo. B. Deane, Jno. Humphreys, H. Keyser, Wm. J. Lock, Thos. H. Willis, Capt. Moore, Wm. T. Turner, John Moler, and James M. Brown, Esq.

**Bath Boarding House,**  
 BERKELEY SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.  
**O'FERRALL & CO.**  
**THIS** celebrated bathing and watering place, was opened for the reception of company on the 25th inst. Their means of accommodating company has been greatly increased by which addition they will be enabled to provide amply for 150 persons in the most comfortable style.  
 In addition to their well known Boarding House, they have leased the Pavilion Hotel, occupied for the last five years by Col. Stabler. The location of these two buildings, and the easy access from them to the Falls, as well as the gentlemen's baths, render them decidedly preferable to any other establishment in the town, and more especially for invalids, each house opening into the Bath Square, and within 50 to 100 feet of the main drinking spring and baths.  
 The public may rest assured that the comfort of our guests will receive our never-failing efforts, and to those who are acquainted with us, will, we trust, be a sufficient guarantee to receive a continuance of their patronage.  
 Hancock Depot, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is the stopping place in this place, where coaches, &c., are at all times ready to convey company to Bath, Bedford water, fresh from the spring, for the accommodation of their boarders.  
 N. B.—A band of good music is engaged for the season. All communications to the subscribers will be promptly attended to.  
 The public's obt' serv'ts,  
 June 26, 1846—1f. O'FERRALL & CO.

**THE** subscriber has leased for the ensuing year, that large and commodious "White House" at Harpers-Ferry, known as the "WINGINA HOTEL," and recently in the occupancy of Mr. James W. Felling. The Hotel will be under my charge from and after 1st July.  
 To the travelling public generally, the undersigned would say, that he takes charge of this Hotel with a determination that it shall be inferior to no other in the Valley of Virginia. On his TABLE will be found all the delicacies the market can produce, and in his BAR the choicest Liquors that can be procured. Charges will be moderate, and his old friends and the public generally are invited to give him at least one call.  
 DINNER will be in waiting, daily, on the arrival of the Cars.  
 JOHN ISH,  
 Harpers-Ferry, Va., July 8, 1846—4f.

**GRASS CLOTH.**—The ladies will find a few pieces of very cheap grass cloth, for skirts, at  
 E. M. AISQUITTS,  
 July 3.

**SHOWER BATHS.**—A few more of those portable shower baths.  
 E. M. AISQUITTS,  
 July 3.

## CO-PARTNERSHIP.

**THE** subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership for the purpose of conducting the **Young Men's General Business Commission**, at No. 23, Commerce Street, one door from Pratt street, Baltimore. They will attend to the sale of any kind of Produce and Stock, and hope to merit a share of the public patronage, by strict attention to the interests of those who consign to them.  
**LAWRENCE B. BECKWITH,**  
**JAMES WARDEN,**  
 REFERENCES:  
 Hopkins, Bro. & Co., Baltimore,  
 James George, Cashier, Baltimore,  
 Gwynn & Co., Baltimore,  
 Thos. H. & W. B. Willis, Charlestown,  
 Jno. R. Plagg, Middleway, Va.,  
 A. C. Timberlake, Middleway, Va.,  
 Geo. H. Beckwith & Co., Berkeley county, Va.,  
 Lewis Fry & Co., Berkeley county, Va.  
 Baltimore, August 7, 1846—3m.

**WE** are prepared to make the usual advances on all produce, forwarded to  
**WARDEN & BECKWITH.**

## NOTICE.

**ORDERED,** by the President and Directors of the Harpers-Ferry and Shenandoah Manufacturing Company, that the Subscribers to the Stock of said Company pay to George Maury, Treasurer, or to the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Frederick County, Maryland, or to the Office of Discount and Deposits of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, at Charlestown, the following instalments, to wit:—Two Dollars per share on the third Friday in August, inst.; Three Dollars on the third Friday in September next; Four Dollars on the third Friday in October next; Four Dollars on the third Friday in November next; and Four Dollars on the third Friday in December next.  
**JAMES GIDDINGS,**  
 Harpers-Ferry, August 7, 1846—1f.

**N. B.**—To prevent mistakes, it is desirable that the Stockholders should continue to pay at the places at which the first instalments are paid, without a change of residence should make it necessary to do otherwise.  
 J. G.

## WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.

**TAKE** notice that this method to make known to his country friends, who are indebted to him on note or book account, that he will require payment of the same by the 1st day of September next. Prompt payment is respectfully requested.  
 Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 7, 1846.

## WALTER & CO.

**FLOUR** Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Country Produce generally. Liberal advances made on consignments. Refer to  
 H. M. Brent, Esq. Cashier,  
 J. H. Sherrard, Esq., Winchester, Va.,  
 J. P. Reilly, Esq.,  
 Sam'l Jones, Jr. Esq.,  
 Pres' B. & O. R. R. Baltimore.  
 Messrs. W. & S. Wyman,  
 J. Landstreet & Son,  
 Baltimore, June 26, 1846—6m.

## 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—one half payable Sept. 15th, and one half on the 1st of March.  
 J. C. R. TAYLOR,  
 July 31, 1846—8f.

## NOTICE.

**THE** subscribers, wishing to reduce their Stock of Goods, will offer to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and the public in general, Cloths, Castimores, Vestings, Suitings, Tailors' Trimmings of all kinds, Linens, Drillings, Domestic, Ready-made Clothing, such as Coats, Rouses, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Suspenders and Gloves; also, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, at greatly reduced prices. Those who are in want of such articles as are mentioned above, will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call, and we feel sure that none will go away dissatisfied or disappointed.  
**STEPHENS & WELLS,**  
 Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 7, 1846.

## ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN!

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

## 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.

## 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;  
 Bergees, Summer Silks;  
 Colored and White Tullestines;  
 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 show the bills.  
**MILLER & TATE,**  
 July 31, 1846.

## From Graham's Magazine.

**TO MY DAUGHTER LILY,**  
 BY F. P. COOK, OF VA.  
 Six changeable years are gone, Lily,  
 Since you were born to me,  
 A darling to your mother good,  
 A happiness to me,  
 A little sweetening faculty,  
 You were to touch and view,  
 But we could see a promise in  
 Your baby eyes of blue.

You fastened on our hearts, Lily,  
 As day by day you grew,  
 And beauteous upon your cheek,  
 And deepened in your eye;  
 A year made dimples in your hands,  
 And plump your little feet,  
 And you had learned some merry ways  
 Which we thought were sweet.  
 And when the first sweet word, Lily,  
 Your mother kissed it fifty times,  
 Your father kissed it fifty times,  
 And you had learned some merry ways  
 Which we thought were sweet.  
 I know not even now, my dear,  
 If it were quite a word,  
 But your proud mother surely knew,  
 For she the sound had heard.  
 When you were four years old, Lily,  
 You were my little friend,  
 And we had walks and riddles plays,  
 And talks without an end.  
 You little ones are sometimes wise,  
 And you are sometimes merry ways  
 A grave grown man will start to hear  
 The strange words of a child.  
 When care pressed on our house, Lily,  
 Pressed with an iron hand,  
 I laid mankind for the wrong  
 Which the feverish land had,  
 And in your young, frank face,  
 In meaning sweet and good,  
 My charities grew clear again—  
 I felt my brotherhood.

And sometimes it would be, Lily,  
 As you were my little friend,  
 For I saw virtue go in rags,  
 And vice in cloth of gold,  
 In your innocence, my child,  
 And in your mother's love,  
 I learned those lessons of the heart  
 Which fasten it above.  
 At last our cares are gone, Lily,  
 And peace is back again,  
 As you have seen the sun shine out  
 After the gloomy rain.  
 In the good land where we were born,  
 We may be happy still.  
 A life of love will bless our home—  
 The House upon the Hill.

Thanks be to your gentle face, Lily,  
 In innocence was strong,  
 To keep me constant to the right,  
 When tempted by the wrong.  
 The little ones were dear to him,  
 Who died upon the rod,  
 I ask his gentle care for you  
 And for your mother good.

## General Intelligence.

**BANKRUPT.**—A Washington correspondent of a New York paper says: "I have seen a report from the State Department, not yet made public, from which it appears that the number of applicants for the benefit of the bankrupt law, heretofore passed, was 37,739; number discharged from the payment of their debts, 28,291; refused by the court, 799; applications still pending, 4,468; aggregate number of creditors, given by the applicants, 1,049,022; aggregate debts, \$440,934,015; property surrendered, \$48,997,307; cost of judicial proceedings, \$602,323. Only that of a difference of nearly \$400,000,000 between the debts, and the amount of property surrendered—or not far from \$400 for each creditor."

**HAVE COURAGE.**—Have the courage to confess ignorance whenever, or with regard to whatever subject you really are uninformed.  
 Have the courage to meet a creditor. You must be a gainer by the interview, even if you learn the worst. We are our own deceivers.

**TOOTH-ACHE.**—We copy the following simple recipe for the cure and prevention of this most excruciating complaint from a city paper. "Put a piece of lime about the size of a walnut, into a quart bottle of water; with this, rinse the mouth two or three times a day, and clean the teeth, using this water every morning. If it tastes strong, dilute it, for it should be just strong enough to taste the lime, and no stronger. It was tormenting with the tooth-ache for several weeks, till I used this mixture, and never had it since."

**PICKPOCKETS IN NEW YORK.**—Pickpockets are more numerous than usual in New York now; on Monday last a young Mexican, who has recently arrived in this country, was released of \$1400. A Mr. John Grant was robbed, on Saturday evening, while in a bowling saloon, of \$260; but fortunately it was recovered; and on the same evening Mr. Daniel Riley, while enjoying the pure air on the battery, had his pocket-book containing \$200, transferred from his own to the pocket of some one of the light-fingered gentry.

**THE WIFE OF PAREDES.**—The Savannah Republican says that Paredes is not more remarkable as a soldier than his wife as a heroine. "A captain in the American Navy, well and favorably known in this city, who is intimately acquainted with the Mexican President, informs us that his wife is remarkable for great coolness in danger, as well as her unwavering devotion to Paredez. She always commands the army on horse-back, and on several occasions has been known to dress her husband's wounds with her own hands, on the field of battle."

**NEW STATES.**—Another star has been added to our glorious constellation, the Senate having admitted Wisconsin into the Union. The asterisk now numbers twenty-nine. Little Iowa is preparing to take her place, at the family altar, as the thirtieth.

**THE POTATO ROT.**—Everywhere in this vicinity, says the Albany Argus, we hear of the progress of this disease in the potato. The new crop, it is feared, will encounter even a worse fate than the crop of the last year.

**MINERAL SPRING.**—It is said that a Mineral Spring, rivaling in excellence the celebrated Bedford Spring, has been discovered at Middleburg, Loudoun county, Va. It is on the property of Dr. William Gibson, of Philadelphia.

**TO LIGHT MATCHES IN DAMP WEATHER.**—It may be useful to our readers to know that matches, when too damp to be used in the ordinary way, can be readily ignited by rubbing them gently, for a few seconds upon a piece of cork.

**NOTHING STRANGER.**—A curious piece of history is developed in the Missouri Reporter. It is that Judge Rowley's first circular to the people of Missouri, as a candidate for Congress, was written by the late editor of the Reporter, S. Penn, Jr.—*Louisville Journal.*  
 (There is nothing "curious" in this to us. It is only the way of the world. One half of the great men that we have, are manufactured by the press. In the mean time, the great men flourish, whilst the poor editors are scarcely remembered, or if remembered at all, only for their services and their labor to be again required that others may reap the advantage.)—Alex. Gaz.

## The Whig press are full of tender compassion for the mechanics and operatives, who are to be "ruined" by the new Tariff law.

As to the vaunted "blessings" of the tariff of 1842 upon the industry of the country, we shall introduce the testimony of one, whose practical experience is worth all the theories and statistics of the capitalists. We doubt not, that were the mechanics to speak out, they would hold similar language.—The plain facts of this honest and industrious blacksmith, will have the greater force, because he lives in the interior of Pennsylvania—a State whose every interest is represented to have been turned into gold by the magic touch of the Whig Tariff of 1842. We take the following from the Pennsylvanian:

**THE VOICE OF A BLACKSMITH.**—We introduce to our Whig friends the opinions in regard to the operation of the much vaunted Tariff of 1842, in relation to his particular interests, of no less a personage than a blacksmith—a branch of industry, not only highly honorable and useful in itself, but one for which they have heretofore manifested peculiar regard. In the "hard cider" and "log cabin" campaign of 1840, they had themselves one of the class in their employ, roaming the country like a roaring bear, and haranguing the people, promising them, in case of Harrison's success, to line their pockets with "two dollars a day," and astonish their gastric juices with copious ministrations of "roast beef." These promises, it is true, were never realized by the gaping crowds to whom they were addressed, and what was perhaps far worse, they were never intended to be fulfilled by the men who made them, as they never had it in their power to produce any such results. Of course, the North American will lustily deny that there was any "fraud" in that, but will describe it as the best sample of political fraud dealing on record. Well, in 1844, the same sample instrument was again sent out on the same errand, repeating the same fanciful and high-wrought pictures of the *El Dorado*, which was to follow in the wake of Whig promises. With such an endorsement of the trade, therefore, the Whigs we think will not fail to lend a willing ear to the following picture of a blacksmith's experience under the Tariff of 1842.

## From the West Chester Republican.

## To the Hon. A. R. McLean:

Sir:—I hope I shall not be considered impertinent in addressing you, although not in the habit of writing letters. I am, as you are aware, a hard-working blacksmith, and having voted for you at the last and previous Congressional elections, I think that as a constituent, I have a right to expect that a reasonable demand upon your attention will not be deemed amiss. I am, and always have been, in favor of the protective system. Like to see the country flourish, and I do not envy my neighbors who are getting rich. Neither am I disposed to complain, or ask for protection, so long as I have health and strength to work.—But I can't help thinking, nevertheless, that some of the machinery of the tariff wears a little too hard on the edge. Some time ago, we could buy iron for 75 dollars a ton; and the country seemed to be prosperous, and wages good; and there was some encouragement to us blacksmiths to blow the bellows while young, for we had some prospect of laying up a little for a "rainy day." We got our 40 cents a pair for horse shoes, and other work in proportion. Now, however, since the tariff of '42, we have to give 100 dollars for a ton of iron, although we were confidently assured that the tariff would reduce the price, while the price of our work remains the same. You will see that this makes a great difference. During the last year I worked upon the shop about 18 tons of iron, and terrible hard work at that. So that I have had to pay the iron-master about \$200 protection, without getting any more for the work, because the prices were fixed before the present tariff raised the price of iron. True, we have to stick it on the farmers in some things. Now, Mr. McLean, I want you to think about this. It is plain that I have to pay 200 dollars a year to protect the iron-master; I can't live and pay wages unless I charge extra for my work—this the farmers won't give, and as to reducing journeymen's wages, it would not be quite as popular as the tariff; besides, there has been so much said about the pauper wages of Europe, that they are frightened at any reduction, and think they ought to have more because the iron interest is protected. I had to sell a good horse this spring to make both ends meet, and I really think that unless something is done, we shall be compelled to pay pauper wages, or something else.

## A BLACKSMITH.

## From the New Haven Register.

## A Specimen of Whig Ruin!!

The Palladium and Courant have a great deal to say about the ruin of our manufactures, under the new Tariff law. The shoemakers, carriage makers, blacksmiths, hat-makers, &c., are called upon to prepare for "ruin," and the workmen for starvation. The Bridgport Farmer has indicated a comparison of the two tariffs, in such matters as relate more particularly to our own State, and it may be seen what a tremendous blow has been given to the principal branches of manufacturing industry in this quarter:—

| Articles.                 | Present Tariff. | New Tariff. |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Carriages,                | 30              | 30          |
| Saddles,                  | 30              | 30          |
| Harness,                  | 35              | 30          |
| Cabinet-ware,             | 30              | 30          |
| Hats—fur,                 | 35              | 50          |
| Hat-bodies, fur,          | 25              | 30          |
| Hats—wool,                | 15              | 20          |
| Hat bodies, wool,         | 15              | 20          |
| Boots and booties, men's, | 31              | 30          |
| Shoes, men's,             | 33              | 30          |
| Shawls,                   | 30              | 30          |
| Castings,                 | 30              | 30          |
| Broadcloths,              | 40              | 30          |
| Blankets, coarse,         | 25              | 20          |
| Blankets, fine,           | 15              | 20          |

So much for the "fell blow of locofocism" on these articles, which employ a great proportion of the manufacturing capital and industry of this State. The figures speak for themselves. The duty on men's shoes, fur hat bodies, wool hats, hat bodies of wool, and coarse blankets, is higher than the tariff of '43; while on all the other articles, it is the same, or so slightly reduced as to be hardly perceptible. Such are some of the modifications which are henceforth to make us "colonists a gain to the Mother Country."

**CURIOUS WAGER.**—Some years ago, says an exchange paper, Cooper the celebrated actor of his day—before railroads were introduced, or steamboats went so fast—laid a wager of the whole profits of his engagement, against a like amount, that he would go from New York to Boston, and play there two weeks before his opponent could count and mark a million. And he won his bet. One day's hard scratching served to prove that it would take upwards of twenty days to perform the task, even if a man could retain his senses during the monotonous operation.  
 [N. O. Bee.]

## An Interesting Incident.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American thus details a most interesting incident which occurred at Bedford Springs a few days since:—  
 "Charles James Faulkner, Esq., of Virginia, who with his family has been here about two weeks, brought with him a very likely female slave, aged about 20 years, as a maid. The girl had not arrived more than a few hours when the fact that she was a slave became generally known, and the spirit of a false philanthropy awakened in her behalf. From that moment the most unceasing efforts, all secretly conducted, were made to seduce her from her allegiance to her master, notwithstanding his prompt and repeated rejection of the liberal offers made to secure her freedom.—For four nights in succession they had their horses stationed near the mill, about a quarter of a mile from the Springs, in the expectation that she would yield to their persuasions, but so far without success. At length the poor girl, overpowered by their importunities and by the false and delusive arguments and inducements which they held out to her, on Monday night yielded to the temptation and suffered herself to be conveyed by some ten miles beyond the town of Bedford to a place called 'The Quaker settlement,' where she arrived about one o'clock in the morning, and found the family waiting to receive her, who hailed her as a redeemed sister and showered upon her profusely all the hospitalities of their home.

"She had, however, no sooner retired to rest than the fountains of her feelings burst forth in a flood of tears, which increased as her memory dwelt upon the happy and contented life which she had led, under the roof of her owners, and when she reflected upon the dark and uncertain fate to which these false and misguided philanthropists were hurrying her, she spent a night of the deepest anguish and distress of mind.—Early the next morning she apprized the family of her fixed and settled determination to return that day to her master; whereupon money was freely offered to her, the prospect of a sale by her master, if she now returned, held out, and every argument and inducement redoubled to prevail upon her to remain. But she was inexorable.—Her master and mistress were to leave the Springs the next day, and she determined to return to them before they departed.

"The Abolitionists exercised no violence in detaining her, but refused to afford her any facilities for her return. She accordingly took up her baggage, and without a guide to direct her steps through the endless hills and mountains of Bedford, she reached here last night about 12 o'clock faint and exhausted from fatigue. She immediately rushed up to the room of her master and mistress, and begged that the indiscretion which she had committed in leaving them, might be overlooked. She was kindly received, and her master was so highly pleased with her resolute resistance of the wiles of the abolitionists, that he tendered her if she had any wish to leave his family, her freedom and money to defray her expenses to any part of the State or Pennsylvania, where she might wish to reside. But she promptly declined the offer, and declared that no consideration should ever tear her from a family from which she had received such uniform kindness, and to which she looked up without fear for protection and comfort, in all the adverse circumstances of life."

## Working of the Tariff.

A friend connected with the importing business, and on whose acquaintance with all the details of that business we have the utmost reliance, has stated to us a few facts, which explain the practical effect of the new tariff, and the true amount of protection which domestic manufactures will enjoy under it. He informs us that in addition to the duty, the costs and charges on the importation of foreign goods are as follows:—

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Exchange—average rate,                 | 10 per cent. |
| Interest on outlay of capital,         | 8 " "        |
| Commission in Europe for buying,       | 11 " "       |
| Commission in Europe for paying bills, | 11 " "       |
| Outlets in wrappers,                   | 3 " "        |
| Freight,                               | 2 " "        |
| In all,                                | 25           |

These costs and charges are calculated on an average importation of dry goods. Of course they must be much higher on heavier articles, as iron. Thus if these costs and charges of importation are added to the duties of the new tariff; the average actual protection under it to domestic manufacturers will be at least 50 to 60 per cent. We say that those manufacturers who cannot make a living with such protection, are really doing better than they would do with the old tariff, and turn their attention to something else. We think, however, that our manufacturing friends will find some way of getting rich under this protection, and we think we can prove that they will.

In the first place, they already can undersell the English in English markets in coarse goods.—This is owing to our water power and better machinery, and also to the cheapness of the raw material. So, we do not want any protection as to coarse goods. In the next place as to fine goods—if the whole amount of labor—required to manufacture fine goods does not average more than from 25 to 30 per cent.—and if we have a protection of at least 60 per cent.—we don't require any more protection against foreign paper labor. Our machinery and water power being better than the English, our raw material cheaper, will the Whigs tell us against what the manufacturers want to be protected. For our lives, we cannot imagine any thing which requires any further protection.—*Bull. Republican.*

**SUICIDE.**—We regret to learn that Wm. M. Price, Esq., well known as the former U. S. District Attorney for the District of New York, committed suicide on Wednesday morning about 10 o'clock, by shooting himself through the head in Broadway. Pecuniary embarrassments are assigned as the cause of the deed. The manner he did it shows that he premeditated it for some time. He went into the pistol gallery of the Lyceum, and applied for a loaded pistol to shoot at the bull's eye. He paid the customary price; 12 cents, and asked the man in attendance if he was sure it was properly charged. On being answered in the affirmative, he turned on his heel, discharged it into his head, and fell to the ground a corpse.

**COQUETRY.**—There seems to be an idea prevalent that coquetry exists only in the gentler sex. This is evidently erroneous; there is as much of it in one as the other. A gentleman who pays particular attention to a lady merely for the sake of the excitement of the thing, and to flatter his own pride by her return of his attention is a confirmed coquette. A lady who contrives to get a young man tied to her, rides with him most of the winter with him, allows him to pay her small bills, accepts presents from him, while all the time she has no purpose of ever marrying him, is a confirmed coquette. It is just six of one and a half dozen of the other, according to our calculation.

**VERY FUNNY.**—It seems that the laborers at the Molean Iron Works, Troy, New York, are still at work—but under cover; it having been given out, for panic purposes, that 200 of them were discharged.

## "Pay is you Go."

I received a few days since a letter from a young friend in Ohio, from which the following is an extract. "The good sense, the practical wisdom, and the free turn of expression, made an impression upon me, and it may be useful to young men just starting in life to read this practical philosophy of one not 25 years old, who is rapidly building a name and a character for time by the exact observance of one single principle:—  
 "We have been expecting you out here all the spring. You and ——— must come and see how very happy we are. We have no troubles in the house—no quarrels, because we mutually agree upon the *rule*, as well as the *principle*—out of the house, because we live practically upon the *true and only principle* which secures peace, honesty, and independence, *pay as you go.* There is nothing like this in the whole roll of inventions to secure ease in living. It takes but one-half the money, one-half the time, one-half the patience, one-half the foresight—not a cent of interest; pays 100 per cent. in hand and needs no underwriting.

"This is the principle for a young man to follow. It needs a little moral courage to go strictly to 'Pay as you go'—has made all our honest men—has made nearly all our great fortune—has made small capitalists millionaires; and if it has not made Christians, it has obliterated heaps of sins.—Now I have based my out-door operations on this principle, and I find its influence pervading the household mimics; happiness smiles in every corner, and when the week is fully spent, and fully paid for, we own the Sabbath.  
 "Pay as you go is most neglected as a practical principle; the enterprises of life seem to overbear it—and ambition, too impulsive and too proud, scores the simple rule of rectitude; but whoever courts and submits to its formal exactions, need not envy the great man's treasure or the rich man's pocket. It is and shall be the basis of my plans, and although I do not expect to convince the world, I feel in this principle a substantial investment of happiness that 'pays as it goes,' and returns at the end of the capital undiminished.

**FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE PARIS AND BRUSSELS RAILWAY.**—Great Loss of Life.—Brussels, July 9th.—The French train left Paris with a large number of travellers, at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning. When the train arrived at the station between Vitry and Douai, some distance between Arras, the first engine went off the rails at the place where the line forms a very steep embankment; the second engine being fixed to the first, there was a frightful shock in consequence of the breaking of the chains fastening the carriages. The engines remained on the line,

# Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN.  
Friday Morning, August 21, 1846.

**Our Condition.**  
The apparent prosperity of the country for the last few years, is universally ascribed by the Whig party, to the beneficial operation of the Tariff of 1842. No matter how plainly you may exhibit its oppression and injustice to the mass of our countrymen—no matter how glaring its defects and unequal its operations—you are answered that the country has prospered under it, and that's enough. Now, the Democratic party are not willing to concede such wondrous results to this favorite bantling of the Whig party. A high, in many cases, prohibitory Tariff, beneficial to this country! The idea is preposterous.

The real cause of our change in condition since 1840, is set forth in the following extract from the Philadelphia Ledger, a neutral paper, and one among the ablest in our country:—

"The immense loss of capital and ruin that overwhelmed us in 1840 are traceable to the deceptive character of bank money. The standard of increase being unfixed, speculation became a mere lottery. Expansions and contractions of issues raised or depressed prices, while those expansions and contractions owed their origin to no mercantile or marketable principle. Consequently, any undertaking that required any, even a moderate lapse of time for its maturity or completion, could not be attempted without a risk entirely independent of the common rules and habits of trade. A transaction begun and ended on the same day, might be successfully pursued and concluded, but in a contract of further time no man could tell what a day would bring forth.—When the currency was made more valuable by its more inflated parts being cut off, business revived—men could enter upon enterprise of various kinds with some sort of certainty in their calculations as to the result, and by 1842 the country was on the high road to prosperity. What many persons attributed to the Tariff of that year was mainly the result of an appreciated currency. In other words, currency became dearer, and commodities cheaper, as compared with currency and commodities in foreign countries, hence those trafficking with us, following a natural law of trade took our commodities, the produce of our industry in preference to our specie as previously, which excessive paper had debased to its own level at home, but which abroad greatly appreciated in value. A great and universal revival of business was the consequence. Labor, the great source of wealth, was called into requisition, and prosperity filled the land. And this was mainly stimulated by a purged and purified currency."

**The Resuscitating Process going on.**  
The New York Enquirer and Nat. Intelligencer are bringing into requisition all their skill and ingenuity to resuscitate Gen. Winfield Scott. The course they are pursuing very clearly indicates that they think it may be necessary for the Whigs to run him in 1848 for the Presidency.

If this be the intention it is very unfortunate for their party that upon the first appearance of his correspondence with the war department he received the almost universal condemnation of the Whig Press. It is too late in the day for the Intelligencer and Enquirer to convince the people that there has been nothing wrong with the Major General. The judgment of the country is made up and the position he now occupies and the relation he sustains to the Mexican war he owes to his own foolish conduct.

**Elections.**  
**NORTH CAROLINA.**—Graham, (Whig), is re-elected Governor, and the Whigs have a majority in the Legislature. This gives two Whigs in the United States Senate. The majorities are small.  
**INDIANA.**—Governor's Election.—The Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Whitcomb, has a majority of 1,768, and a gain upon the election of Mr. Polk of 826. Fifteen counties remain to be heard from, which in 1844 gave Mr. Polk a majority of 1,080 votes.  
The majority for Governor Whitcomb in the remaining counties will increase his majority to near three thousand. The Senate will probably stand 24 Whig and 26 Democratic. In the House the Whig majority will be five or six.

**ILLINOIS.**—French, Democrat, is elected by a large majority over Kilpatrick, Whig. One Whig elected to Congress—the balance Democrats.—The following is the delegation: Democrats—Robert Smith, John A. McClelland, R. R. McLaughlin, John Wentworth, Stephen A. Douglas, Thomas J. Turner. Whig—Abraham Lincoln.

**MISSOURI.**—As far as heard from James B. Bowlin, and John Jameson, are elected—and Miller, Whig, probably elected. Two districts to hear from.

**KENTUCKY.**—As far as heard from a Whig gain of two Senators—and four in the House. No election took place save for members of the State Legislature.

**THE SMITHSONIAN BILL.**—The correspondent of the Baltimore American says:—  
The Smithsonian Bill fails to make any appropriation for the public buildings. The omission was accidental, but inasmuch as there is much to be done before the work is commenced, and much authorized to be done by the law which has passed, there need be no hindrance in commencing this noble monument, as it should be of the munificence of a distinguished Englishman "for the diffusion of knowledge among men."—May the good imparted to our people contribute largely to the dissemination of that moral and political intelligence upon which alone our free institutions can permanently rest.

**ANOTHER VICTORY.**—Kirkham, the distinguished grammarian, was found in an old distillery, on the 2d instant, in the last agonies of delirium tremens. He died about five minutes after he had been discovered by the passers by. How have the mighty fallen!

**IMPROVED WHITE WASH.**—Slack lime in hot water; add six lbs. dissolved glue, one lb. Spanish whiting, and one pint of salt. The mixture should be applied hot. No degree of dampness has the power to affect the brilliancy of this wash, and it will endure unimpaired for years.

The American Bible Society last year put in circulation half a million of Bibles and Testaments.

The New York Mirror says that Charles T. Torrey admitted before he died that he had aided in the escape of nearly four hundred slaves.

Gov. Henderson, of Texas, who has been ill since his arrival on the Rio Grande, died a few days ago, as we learn from Washington. His death is generally lamented by his friends.

Colonel R. Peyton, brother of Honorable Bailie Peyton, committed suicide recently in Sumner county, Tennessee, by shooting himself with a pistol. His mind has been unsettled for several years.

**Proposition for Peace.**  
We give in another column of to-day's paper, the proceedings, in secret Session, of the United States Senate, on the President's proposition for effecting a peace with Mexico. The Union remarks on the subject:

"Some interesting facts are developed by these transactions. It appears that the President again waved all etiquette, and offered once more the olive branch to Mexico. He asked for the use of two millions of dollars to assist in accomplishing this object. Some difficulty having occurred in carrying it through the Senate in the way he would have preferred, he deemed it his duty to make a similar proposition in a public message to both houses. The bill making the appropriation passed the House, and was in a fair way of passing the Senate, in a form which would have made it acceptable to both houses, if a short time only could have been obtained for the proper consideration of the subject; but even that short time was not allowed to the friends of the measure.—One of the senators from Massachusetts (Mr. Davis) got the floor.—He spoke against the measure, and in the course of his remarks, he was exceedingly able in the course of the Committee on Finance, to yield the floor for a moment, to give him the opportunity of submitting a resolution to prolong the session for a few hours. But Mr. Davis kept the floor until 12 o'clock arrived—until the hammer of the Speaker of the House of Representatives fell—and until the House adjourned. Then Mr. Davis suspended his remarks; and thus upon his head rests all the responsibility of the merit, or all the demerit, of defeating the President's proposition. Yet the two houses have, in different forms, sanctioned the principle of the proposition—the one by the bill which they passed, and the Senate by the resolutions—which they adopted."

**New States.**  
Wisconsin has just been admitted into the glorious fellowship of the Union. This new State makes the number twenty-nine. Iowa will soon take her place in the family of thirty. In January, the population of Wisconsin was estimated at 117,500 souls. Last month a regular census was taken, and from the returns of eleven counties heard from, the population will be about 160,000.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser presents some interesting statements on the subject:—  
The growth of Wisconsin is one of the most wonderful events in our day. Ten years ago, Galena was known as the *ultima thesis* of civilization—if civilization were believed to exist there—where a few miners were engaged in getting lead. Great Bay was a small trading hamlet and military post, and Milwaukee struck the earth with a strange semi-barbaric sound, less familiar than Winnebago, or Menominee. Here and there on the edges of the territory might be found an adventurous settler, or possibly a little cluster of them, whose friends in the East regarded them as farther removed from all civilized society, than we should now consider settlers at the mouth of the Yellowstone. But for the most part the territory was an unbroken waste of forest oak, opening only a narrow path for the Indian, and a few traders from this port, within the last ten years, cargoes of flour, pork, and potatoes, for the sustenance of Wisconsin emigrants. Now, commercial cities numbering their thousands of inhabitants, have sprung up on the lake and river, that have either bordered the territory, stately churches have been reared, school houses built, the country is dotted all over with thriving villages and good farm houses, and the surplus products of its abounding soil will soon feed a nation. From the data above given, the entire population of the territory cannot fall far short of one hundred and sixty thousand, if it do not exceed that, and by next winter, when it will apply for admission into the Union, what with the natural growth and immigration, it will probably amount to 200,000.—This population is composed almost exclusively of emigrants from New England and New York, with a pretty large infusion of emigrants from the North of Europe, Germans and Norwegians principally.

The Norfolk Herald seems to have more confidence in the sincerity and honest desire of the President, for an honorable peace, than some of its Whig associates. Speaking of the two million bill, it says:—  
"We candidly confess our regret that the bill did not pass. It is important to the future destiny of our continent, and to the cause of liberty and civilization every where, that the United States should possess California, Upper and Lower; and it will be the steady aim of the American people to accomplish that object, sooner or later, peaceably or by force, it must be effected. Now if, as we have a right to believe, Mr. Polk saw a prospect of attaining this end by a Treaty with Mexico, in the recess of Congress, it is to be regretted that his intentions should have been defeated by accident, after he had received the assent of both Houses to his proposition."

**Navigation of the Columbia River.**—The Washington Union, of Wednesday evening, says:—  
"The Baltimore Sun seems to take for granted with others, that the charter of the Hudson Bay Company, granted by Charles I., in 1671, extended to the west of the Rocky mountains—that is, to the territory called Oregon; whereas it would really appear, that the charter was confined to the territory to the east of the Rocky mountains, and that the only privilege conceded to the company to the west of the Rocky mountains, now rests on the 'crown grant' to the Hudson Bay Company, of the exclusive trade with the Indians in certain parts of North America for a term of twenty years, and upon a surrender of a former grant.—This crown grant was made to the company previous to 1838, and as it runs only for 21 years, it expires in 1859; and with it all the benefit of the navigation of the company, which is secured to them, and those trading with them, by the late convention between the United States and Great Britain."

The Alex. Gazette, of the 11th inst., says:—  
"We learn from Washington, and record the fact with pleasure, that the President has conferred upon Captain May two brevets—that of Major for former services in Florida, for which he was recommended at the time and that of Lieutenant Colonel for his brilliant charge upon the guns of the enemy at the battle of Resaca de la Palma."

**THE COURT OF INQUIRY.**—The defence of Gen. Gaines was concluded on Monday, when the court adjourned over to the next day. Having re-assembled on Tuesday, it proceeded in private session to make up its decision, which it did, and having ordered it to be forwarded to the war department, adjourned sine die. The nature of the decision has not transpired.

**CONGRESS REPORTS.**—The Washington Union says it has paid from \$20,000 to \$25,000 in cash to reporters during the session of Congress.

**MISSOURI.**—The constitution formed by the convention of the people of Missouri to revise the constitution of the State, has been rejected, it is believed, by a decided majority.

**WAGES OF OPERATIVES.**—The Carleiss (Pa.) Statesman says:—  
"We can prove, from a statistical account, that the English operatives receive more on an average, for their labor, than the operatives in the United States."

**EYES.**—The St. Louis papers state that there is no doubt of the fact that Epes, the murderer of Muir, was in that city on Friday the 7th inst.

A Virginian, who has recently visited Mr. Van Buren, at Lindenwald, says his outcrop is superior to any he ever saw. Whether President or plain farmer, Mr. Van Buren is always "at home."

**Stanton Convention.**  
Monday last was the day of meeting for this Convention. We fear it has been a signal failure. This is mainly owing, however, to the uncertainty which was thrown around the time for a meeting of the Convention. We cordially concur in the wish expressed by the Stanton Convention, that some future day may be fixed on for meeting, and that the advocates of Reform will in no wise be disheartened by this failure. That paper says:—  
"This is the day for the meeting of the Convention. We understand that one or two delegates have arrived. We hope they will meet and issue an address to the people, and take such other action as may ensure a full meeting some time in the Fall. Don't give it up."  
P. S.—Since the above was in type, we learn by a private letter from Stanton, that Delegates from four or five counties met in Convention on Monday the 17th instant.

Z. Jacobs, of Wheeling, was appointed President of the Convention, Dr. Hunter, of Rockingham, W. Kinney and W. Young, of Augusta, Vice Presidents, and Chapman Johnson and John D. Imboden, of Augusta, Secretaries.

Messrs. Jacobs, C. Johnson, Dr. Dandron, Y. E. Geiger and M. Deneal were appointed a committee to report what action the Convention should take.

This committee reported that there should be a Convention of the friends of Reform from the whole State, to be held at Staunton, on the 2nd day of December next; and that Thomas Michie, Wm. Kinney and D. W. Patterson be a committee to prepare an Address to the citizens of the State on the subject of Reform and a Convention.

These resolutions were adopted. A Committee of Correspondence was also, on motion, appointed. The principal Speakers were Messrs. Jacobs, Shelly, Deneal, Patterson, Watts, Harman and W. Kinney.

**Berkeley Ahead.**  
Mr. JESSE PAYNE of Berkeley county, has sent us a stalk of Fox-tail Grass, the main stem of which measures more than seven feet in height. Berkeley is a little ahead of us this time, but we are sure if our farmers will bestir themselves, they will be able to take from her the palm of victory.

**Fauquier Springs.**  
A company of 300 are now at the Fauquier Springs. The last Warren Flag says:—  
"Among the recent arrivals at the Fauquier Sulphur Springs are the Hon. John V. Mason's family and Commodore Moore. We learn that Secretary Bancroft is expected in a few days; and also that the President and his accomplished lady will probably visit this watering place in a short time. Secretary Walker is also expected. The President will therefore probably be able to hold cabinet councils in our vicinity during the 'Dog-days.'"

**LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS.**—The sudden disbanding of the Louisiana Volunteers has created considerable commotion in New Orleans. Even the proverbial good nature of the editorial corps seems to have yielded to the general spirit of resentment and animosity. The Delta alone keeps cool, and views the subject in its proper light. It should be remembered that these were emergency soldiers, called out not only without law, but in direct violation of it. Yet, public opinion will not only justify their enlistment under the circumstances but it will cheerfully honor them for their alacrity and patriotism. The Government itself no doubt, appreciates their noble spirit, and it will pay them every dollar which may be due. But the emergency over, it would be a very different thing to retain them in service without a renewal of their enlistment in a legal form. War frequently justifies a temporary abrogation of law, but its extremity should be re-established with as little delay as possible.—*Fredricksburg Recorder.*

**MURDER.**—Between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday night, a young man named Martin Scofield, employed at the Petersburg Railroad Depot, entered a small grocery near the northern end of Mayo's Bridge, and was murdered by some one in or near the grocery. Two females being near, saw some person enter the grocery, and throw down upon a plank near the door. They caused the watchman to be called, who succeeded in arresting Ryan, the keeper of the grocery. The deceased was stabbed to the heart, the wounds having that it was made with a small keen weapon.

A remarkable escape from instant death by lightning occurred at Richmond, on Friday, proving the utility of cold water in restoring life in these cases. Four persons were struck down in the street; two ladies and a child, who were only stunned; and Mr. Adkins, who was struck on the breast by the thunderbolt, which divided and glanced off passing down both his arms and off at his hands. He fell senseless, but was partially restored by the free use of cold water. At the last accounts, hopes were entertained of his complete recovery.

Mr. ADAMS will leave to-morrow for Quincy with his lady and family. Mr. A. seems quite feeble. No wonder. He is just upon the threshold of four score years, and has led not only an industrious, but an exciting life. It is hardly to be expected that his health, or the partiality of his constituents, will enable him to pass many more seasons in the public service.

**FLORIDA PINE APPLES.**—The Charleston News has been presented with specimens of this fruit, raised at St. Lucia, East Florida. They have been produced with scarcely any trouble, and are as good as any second crop, and the only fruit of the kind which has been raised in the United States. It is stated that all the tropical fruits are easy of culture in the eastern portion of Florida.

It has been stated in the New Orleans papers that the Catholic priests, Fathers McElroy and Ray, who joined the Army of Occupation under General Taylor, have been repulsed by the Mexican population, and that they are not permitted to preach in their chapels. This is a mistake. We learn from a gentleman from Matamoros that the Catholic priest at that place received them very kindly, and freely gave his chapel to them for Divine service.—*Bull. Amer.*

**MULES FOR THE ARMY.**—The Louisville Democrat says:—  
"We understand there are 400 mules in the city, ready for shipment to the army; they are all selected animals, and were purchased at a high price; each one is branded on the shoulder with the initials of Uncle Sam. The Gen. Taylor takes out 117, the remainder will be shipped immediately."

**JOHN RANDOLPH'S NEGROES.**—It is said that these unfortunate creatures have again been driven away by threats of violence from the lands which had been secured for them in Ohio, and that Judge Ligon, despairing of being able to colonize them in a free State, has concluded to send them home.—*Richmond Republican.*

**THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.**—The personal and political friends of the Hon. George M. Dallas waited upon him in great numbers (says the Philadelphia Ledger) on Thursday evening and throughout Friday, at his residence, to congratulate him upon his return home. He looked extremely well, says the Ledger, appeared to be in excellent health, and conversed with his friends with his usual affability and good humor. He leaves that city in a day or so to visit a portion of his family at Bordentown, and then he returns to Philadelphia, at that place, where the rest of his family now are.

**The Tariff a Political Question.**  
From the first, we have contended that the bitter opposition to any change of the Tariff of 1842—the ceaseless exertions to defeat the new bill by personal appeals to members of Congress—in a word the combined movements of every character to keep the Tariff of 1842 on the statute book—are in a great degree ascribable to the Whig politicians, who hope to make capital by agitation and excitement. Thus at the North, we see the flag of "repeal" raised, because (the protectionists say) the new law strips the manufacturers of every vestige of "protection," and opposes "American industry" to all the horrors of naked Free Trade. Avowing these sentiments, did the Whigs attempt seriously to assuage the evils of which they so loudly complained? Did they bring forward any plan to break the fall from the topmost rod of protection to the ruinous depths of "Free Trade"? Far from it. The leading Northern Whig papers exclaimed against any compromise. They would have "the whole or none." They would stand upon the Tariff of 1842 as it was, and allow no jot or tittle of abatement of its protective features. Mr. Crittenbend hoped to see no "Whig mark" upon the new bill. So far was this feeling carried, that some of the Whig journals denounced Mr. Webster and a number of "arrogant" manufacturers, who had agreed upon a compromise, reducing the duties of the Tariff of 1842 25 per cent. Mr. Webster was anxious to pass such a measure, but his Whig colleagues in the Senate refused to co-operate, and he did not present it to the Senate. They wished the Tariff of 1842 or nothing. The "compromise" would have been highly favorable to the manufacturers, but the Whig Tariff politicians, looking alone to political results, stood fast upon the Tariff of 1842, in the hope that the repeal of that measure would excite the prejudices of the manufacturing North against the Democratic party, who were alone responsible for it.

So much for the Whigs of the North, who assailed the new bill, because it contained not one feature of protection, and was destined to involve in ruin the manufacturing interests of the whole country. Let us now turn to the South, which, upon principle and interest, has been opposed to a Protective Tariff. The State of Georgia affords a striking example. There, as it is well known, a high Protective Tariff has always been repudiated. Consequently, the Whig politicians there shift their ground, to suit the feelings of the people, and to insinuate themselves into their good graces. The leading Whig paper in that State, the Milledgeville Journal, denounces the new Tariff, because it extends too much "protection" to the manufacturers. A few extracts will make this perfectly clear.

Alluding to Mr. Haywood it says: "The Senator from North Carolina declines to carry out a party measure, having features in it as protective to manufacturing interests, and, in some instances, more so than the Tariff of 1842."

Again—referring to the Democrats who sustained the new law, it remarks:—  
"All their talk about protective principles, this very bill proves to be a humbug. The people will be satisfied of this, (if the bill, as it passed the House, passes the Senate,) upon investigating its principles; and it is better that we of the South become satisfied of this at an early rather than a later day. Too long have we been deceived by the cry of 'Wolfe! wolfe!' when there was no wolf. A passage of their Tariff bill now would, in less than sixty days, prove most conclusively to the people that the South this time was not betrayed by a Whig; but by a Democratic Congress. The lesson once learned, would not soon be forgotten."

"In a late number of our paper, we stated, by way of calling the attention of our readers to the fact, that the Whig members from Georgia, voted against the passage of the Tariff act of 1842.—This was because its features, or many of them, were too protective. Mr. Clay, however, advocated this Tariff, and because he was the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and because Georgia Whigs advocated his election, our opponents attempted to saddle upon us as a party, an advocacy of principles most invidious in their nature. In other words, they never Mr. Clay was in favor of, or opposed to, we were in favor of, or opposed to. No such thing! The principles avowed by Mr. Clay on the Tariff were every one of them, almost in the same language, advanced by Mr. Polk. Between the two candidates, there was not a particle of difference in their avowed principles. To the Tariff then of 1842, while we supported Mr. Clay who advocated it, we were opposed—so were the Whig members from Georgia, for they voted against it, as did our Senator, the Hon. J. M. Berrian. As far as we again come to the Tariff of 1846. As far as we have had the opportunity of investigating its items, we pronounce it but little or no better than the Tariff of 1842. As a member of Congress we should have voted against it on that ground, if on no other; but from motives of policy—for the better regulation hereafter of the popular will—we wish that it may pass and become a law."

"The judgment which an indignant people will pass upon them, [the Democrats] will amply repay the Whigs of Georgia, who, as a party, have been so often and so falsely charged with favoring a high protective Tariff."

It thus further characterizes the new law:—  
"With features in it somewhat preferable to the act of 1842, it is yet an obnoxious bill, in our opinion, to the South, on account of its protective features generally, as the Northern Democracy could pass, without outraging the country and the constitution."

"The Whig party of Georgia is an anti-Tariff party—opposed as much to a protective Tariff as any other party. Those who write otherwise, in our opinion, misrepresent them. They are worse than misrepresented, too, when it is said they are opposed to the late Tariff bill because it does not sufficiently protect certain articles, or that it is not sufficiently protective in its character. Why, protection sticks out in almost every feature of it.—Upon this ground we shall oppose it; and we believe upon this ground, it will be condemned by the Georgia Whigs."

And so far is the opposition of Georgia Whigs carried to the new bill, that a correspondent of this same Journal asserts that "no free trade man will be satisfied with it, and, if not repealed, GEORGIA WILL REPEAL IT."

It is not evident, then, that the opposition to the new Tariff mainly results from hostility to the party under whose auspices it is brought forward? The fallacious and contradictory character of the reasons brought against it justifies this conclusion. In the Tariff North, it is assailed, because it is stripped of all protection. In the anti-Tariff South, it is denounced, because it is more ultra protective than the Tariff of 1842. The striking fact that the Whigs cannot unite upon an argument against it, shows conclusively that it is invulnerable to their assaults; and that the prominent reason for the clamor they have raised is to make political capital, reckless whether the interests of the manufacturers or the agriculturists be sacrificed.

There are two remarkable admissions in the above extracts. In the first place, it is conceded that in Georgia Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay were represented by the Whigs as having the identical

principles on the Tariff question. Either Mr. Clay, therefore, was held forth as a free trade candidate, or Mr. Polk as a high Tariff advocate.—At all events, the Georgia Whigs elected on the ground that on the Tariff Mr. Clay was as true to the South as Mr. Polk. Let not, then, the Whigs talk about the "fraud and deception" in Pennsylvania alone.

There is another admission of some importance: A Georgia Whig Editor rejoices at the passage of the new law "from motives of policy." It vainly hopes to make political capital out of it. This of itself shows that the Whigs do not care so much for the good of the country or of any particular class, as for the success of the Whig cause. The new law is a Democratic measure, without a "Whig mark" upon it—and, therefore, it must be opposed at the North as the very essence of free trade, and at the South as full of odious "protection"—*Richmond Enquirer.*

**IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC.**—California Proclaimed Independent of Mexico.—In the Kingston Jamaica Journal, of the 2nd ult., the New Orleans Delta finds an article copied from the Despatch of the same city, which begins "Important from the Pacific," and goes on:—  
"We learn on good authority, that accounts brought by H. M. brig Daring, announce the important fact that the inhabitants of Upper California had pronounced themselves independent of the Republic of Mexico, and placed themselves under the protection of the United States. It is said that in consequence of this movement on the part of the Californians, the officer in command of the American squadron had hoisted the flag of the United States on this portion of the Mexican territory."

Vice Admiral Seymour had proceeded to the Southward for the purpose of collecting his squadron, and we should imagine that a collision must be almost inevitable.

The remainder of the article is made up of the speculations of the editor on the event. We are ourselves rather inclined to think that the accounts brought by the brig Daring were founded on report rather than on fact. We shall soon know.

**A PEACE PROJECT.**—The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing since the close of the session of Congress, says:—  
"There appears to be no doubt entertained here, in the minds of those who, from their position, are best qualified to judge, that a treaty of peace will be concluded with Mexico without unnecessary delay, notwithstanding the neglect of Congress to appropriate the \$2,000,000. Nor is there much reason to doubt, that California will be ceded to the United States in payment of the expenses of the war, and the Rio Grande be agreed upon as the Texan boundary, though it is probable that the claim due to American citizens from Mexico, will be assumed by our Government, and a million or two in addition be paid to the Mexican Government, as a settlement in full for the territory to be acquired."

**SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.**—The Oswego Advertiser announces the death of Wm. G. Turner, who recently had charge of the electric Telegraph at that place; and attributes his disease to the daily inhalation of the noxious gases arising from the batteries—which are strongly charged with mercury, acted upon by powerful acids—with which his system became impregnated. Similar fatal results, were attributed to the Desguerroy process on its first introduction; but either greater care has removed the danger, or its extent was greatly exaggerated.

**THE TARIFF IN RUSSIA.**—The reduction of the Tariff in Russia, is looked upon in a different light from what it is in America. A letter from St. Petersburg, under date of the 25th of June, says: "The reduction of the tariff has been made, and is to take effect from the 18th instant. The proclamation of the Emperor says, the reduction has been made in order to give activity to foreign commerce and national industry."

**EPES SUPPOSED TO BE KILLED.**—We have published accounts of two most extraordinary robberies having been committed by a Dr. E. A. Roberts and a man named Epes, in Ga. The robberies amounted to \$12,000 in gold. Men answering the description of the robbers were arrested, and Epes was killed in attempting to escape. It is supposed (though we deem it improbable) that Epes is the same who murdered Minn in Virginia.

The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN and Gen. McDUFFIE, of the U. S. Senate, and several members of Congress, passed through this place on Thursday last, on their way to the White Sulphur Springs. Some of our citizens availed themselves of the opportunity of paying their respects to these distinguished gentlemen.—*Staunton Democrat.*

**GOING AHEAD.**—The New Haven (Ct.) Register of last Monday says:—  
"A large manufacturer in this city told us on Saturday that the prospect for a good fall business was never better than it is now, and that so far from discharging his hands, he could not get as many as he wanted. He is a Whig, but is not to be panicked, to help out political demagogues."

"A new factory has been started in Wallingford, we understand, since the passage of the new Tariff law, with every prospect of doing a good business—and we hear of others, in different parts of the State."

"A New Cotton Factory is about going into operation in Hamden, near this city. In fact, this evidence of prosperity are all about us; and the confidence of sensible business men is too strong, to be shaken by the efforts of the panic-makers.—The Whig press may succeed in injuring the credit of some of its friends—but that is an account they must settle between themselves."

**THINGS THAT ARE SOMETIMES IN WORKSHOPS.**—Twenty-five years ago, Sam Houston, now one of the most remarkable men of the age, was a house carpenter in Nashville; and that teeming brain wore its bright and ambitious fancies while his strong arm shouldered the jack-plane.—*Alex. Dem.*

**HOW THEY USE IT IN FRANCE.**—The French Government derived a net revenue from tobacco in 1844, of more than \$15,000,000. On the average each inhabitant of France smoked in that year thirteen ounces; but the greatest consumption in this form was in the department of Nord, being 69 ounces to each individual. Of snuff there was consumed in the whole of France, enough to supply every inhabitant with eight ounces, and in Paris 23 ounces to every citizen.

**HEADED BY TELEGRAPH.**—The young chap mentioned by the Utes Gazette a few days since, as having operated pretty extensively in counterfeiting 10's on the Village Bank of Smithfield, R. I., went East on Sunday night, in charge of the Sheriff of Erie, having been arrested at the Falls. A description of his person had been sent on by Telegraph, and when he made his appearance in that region, the gentleman was nabbed.

**VALUE OF EMIGRATION.**—Nearly five hundred steerage passengers arrived at New York on Tuesday, in the Queen of the West, from Liverpool. Of these, one hundred and sixty were Prussians, en route to Ohio and Illinois, to settle. These emigrants bring gold with them, for the purchase of land at the Far West.

**THE CANAL.**—We perceive by the report of arrivals and departures of boats, recorded in the Georgetown Advocate, that there is an unusually large business doing on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal at the present time.

**SCENES IN CONGRESS.**—Gov. Briggs delivered an address on temperance at Saratoga Springs, on the evening of July 30, in which he stated that, while he was a member of Congress, he had known seven or eight members of that body, of talents far above mediocrity, absolutely killed with intoxicating liquors.

## THE MEXICAN WAR.

**PROPOSITIONS OF PEACE BY PRESIDENT POLK.**  
The Washington Union of Thursday night contains the proceedings of the Senate in Executive session, on the message of the President asking for \$2,000,000 to conclude a treaty of peace and to define the boundaries between Mexico and the United States.

The following is the message of the President, addressed confidentially to the Senate:—  
WASHINGTON, August 4, 1846.  
To the Senate of the United States:—  
I herewith communicate to the Senate the copy of a letter, under date of the 27th ultimo, from the Secretary of State of the U. States to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, again proposing to open negotiations and conclude a treaty of peace which shall settle all the questions in dispute between the two Republics. Considering the relative power of the two countries, the glorious events which have signalized our arms, and the distracted condition of Mexico, I did not conceive that any point of national honor could exist which ought to prevent me from making this overture. Equally anxious to terminate, by a peace honorable to both parties, as I was originally to avoid the existing war, I have deemed it my duty again to government of that Republic accept the offer in the same friendly spirit by which it was dictated, negotiations will speedily commence for the conclusion of a treaty, as follows:—  
[The rest of the message is the same as that submitted to the House on the same subject, and published in our paper of last week.]

I also communicate to the Senate the copy of a letter from the Secretary of State to Commodore Conner, of the 27th inst. which was transmitted to him on the day it bears date.

JAMES K. POLK.  
The following are the letters from the Secretary of State to Com. Conner.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE,**  
WASHINGTON, July 27, 1846.  
SIR: The President of the United States, no less anxious to terminate than he was to avoid the present unhappy war with the Mexican Republic, has determined to make an effort to accomplish this purpose. He has accordingly instructed the undersigned Secretary of State, to propose through your Excellency to the Mexican Government, that negotiations shall forthwith commence for the conclusion of a peace just and honorable for both parties.—Should this offer be received and responded to by the Mexican Government in the same frank and friendly spirit by which it has been dictated, and if immediately despatch an Extraordinary Agent and Minister plenipotentiary to the city of Mexico, with instructions and full powers to conclude a treaty of peace which shall adjust all the questions in dispute between the two Republics. If the Mexican Government should prefer to send a Minister to Washington to conduct the negotiation here, he shall be received with kindness and respect, and every effort shall be made to accomplish the object of his mission with the least possible delay.

In the present communication it is deemed useless and might prove injurious, to discuss the causes of the existing war. This might tend to delay or defeat the restoration of peace. The past is already consigned to history; the future, under Providence, is within our own power.

The occasion may, however, be embraced to state that the President has ever cherished the kindest feelings for Mexico, and that one of the first wishes of his heart is, that there may be a powerful and prosperous Republic, in perpetual amity with the United States.

Commodore Calhoun will transmit this despatch to your Excellency to the Governor of Vera Cruz, under flag of truce; and you are respectfully invited to adopt the same channel for communicating your answer.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer your Excellency the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

JAMES BUCHANAN.  
To his Excellency the Minister or Foreign Relations, of the Mexican Republic.  
[Mr. Buchanan, to Commodore Conner.]

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE,**  
WASHINGTON, July 27, 1846.  
SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed note, addressed to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, with an open copy of the same for your own use. From this you will perceive that the President has determined again to offer the olive-branch to Mexico.

The President does not believe that any point of national honor should forbid him, from making this tender, especially after the glorious events which have thus far marked the progress of the war. Should the Mexican Government determine to accept the offer and enter upon negotiations, it may and probably will propose to you to conclude an armistice during their pendency. If such a proposition should be made you will promptly and kindly reject it, giving at the same time every assurance that the President will do all in his power to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory termination with the least possible delay.

If an armistice were concluded, the two parties would not stand on an equal footing. The United States, at a heavy expense, now have armies in the field and navies on the ocean in successful progress to conquer a peace. Should their operations be arrested by an armistice, and the negotiations for peace should finally fail, we should then lose nearly all the advantages of an entire campaign. Besides, this sacrifice, great as it might be, would scarcely equal the evils in any form which a season of inactivity could not fall to inflict upon our troops, the greater portion of whom consist of patriotic citizens who have volunteered to serve their country in the confidence that they would be actively employed. Whilst, therefore, the President sincerely desires with the

On motion of Mr. Atchinson to amend the second resolution by inserting after the word "Mexico" the following words: "And for the purchase of the whole or part of Upper California."

It was determined in the negative. Yeas 11, nays 35.

On motion of Mr. Pearce to amend the second resolution by adding thereto the following proviso: "Provided, That no part of the said sum of money shall be applied to the purchase of any part of California."

On motion of Mr. Sample to amend the proposed amendment, by adding thereto the words "until after the conclusion of peace, with Mexico."

It was determined in the negative. Yeas 11, nays 35.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected, when the bill resolution was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Chalmers, Corwin, Crittenden, Dickinson, Dix, Evans, Fairbairn, Houston, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miles, Sevier, Speight, Strong, Tarney, Webster, Westcott, and Yates 35.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchinson, Barrow, Herrick, Gillet, John M. Clayton, Davis, Green, Hannegan, Huntington, Jarnagin, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Semple, Simmons, Upland, and Woodbridge 19.

Our readers will remember, that the bill appropriating the sum asked for, passed the House, and was reported in the Senate, where it was held through Senator Davis' flagitious conduct, in speaking against time, until the moment of adjournment.

AN EARTHQUAKE.—A supposed earthquake, was felt in this vicinity on Wednesday the 12th inst. It occurred between two and three o'clock, P. M. The shock was felt by many persons, and was accompanied by a sound resembling distant thunder, but rather more harsh and prolonged.

Several persons observed, at the same time, a meteor in the south, moving from east to west. It was so bright at first as to have the appearance of a comet, but it broke into pieces and descended toward the earth, gradually assuming the appearance of a vapor. We did not ourselves observe any of these particulars, but have heard from many respectable persons, who concur in the description.—*Richmond Democrat.*

MONOMBS IN TEXAS.—The Houston Telegraph of July 29th, says: "We learn that the Mormons that have lately settled near Austin, are erecting a large flouring mill on a small stream about three miles above that city. They will probably form a permanent settlement at that point. The country in the vicinity is well adapted to the culture of wheat, and a large quantity of this grain was formerly raised near Austin, but owing to the want of good flouring mills the cultivation has been abandoned. There is no doubt that a sufficient quantity of wheat could be raised in that section to supply all the settlements on the Colorado, and it is possible that the Mormons, by erecting suitable mills for the manufacture of flour, may give a new stimulus to the culture of this valuable grain, and thus confer a lasting benefit in a country where it was feared their presence would be but the precursor of evil."

THE SEA SERPENT ONCE MORE.—The Sea Serpent was seen by a Salem fisherman last Friday week hump and all. He had not grown any, being "about sixty feet long, the old size. He is expected off Newport or Nahant in a few days."

TELEGRAPH TO EUROPE.—The plan has been projected of constructing a line of telegraphs to Europe via Bering's Straits, across which it may be supported by moored buoys, without impeding the navigation.

BIBLE DISTRIBUTION.—The New York Bible Society has sent five thousand Bibles and Testaments to the army on the Rio Grande. During the first third of the Society's year, the issues from the general depository have been 216,620 Bibles and Testaments.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A SISTER.—An attempt was made on Thursday, at the City Hotel, New York, by a brother to shoot his sister. There were at that house a party of five, two gentlemen and three ladies, of whom Alexander Wilson and his sister Caroline, and their cousin William Wilson, Jr., are three. A disagreement arose between Alexander and his sister, concerning her property, over which he wished to obtain the control, which she refused. On Thursday morning as Caroline was coming down stairs to breakfast, leaning on the arm of her cousin William, Alexander approached and attempted to shoot her and her cousin by discharging one barrel of a six-barreled pistol at them. He then snatched a second barrel at them, which was not however discharged, when he fled and has not been apprehended. Caroline, his sister, and William Wilson, her cousin, went to the police office and preferred a complaint against him.

A PENITENTIARY BURN.—The Arkansas Penitentiary, near Little Rock, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 30th ultimo. The prisoners were all got out safe, and committed to the county jail until some other place can be provided for them. It is stated that some of the prisoners set fire to the building, with the intention of obtaining their escape. In this, however, they were disappointed. One of them by the name of Morgan, attempted to rush out, knife in hand, but he was shot down and instantly killed by one of his fellow prisoners who had been employed as a guard for some time previously.

HON. LOUIS MCCLANE.—The Herald learns by a gentleman who arrived in the Great Western, that Mr. McClane, our Minister at the Court of St. James, will positively return home in the packet of the 19th inst. During Mr. McClane's residence in England, he has on all occasions supported the dignity of his country, and demeaned himself as becomes the representative of a great and powerful nation. He has acquired a host of friends, and made himself very popular by his successful exertions to settle the Oregon question and preserve the peace of the world. The friends of peace, and the merchants of Liverpool, give a spontaneous entertainment in token of their estimation of him.—*Phil. Keystone.*

DEATH OF BISHOP FENWICK.—The Boston Transcript of Tuesday says: "It is our painful duty to announce that the venerable and Right Rev. Benedict Fenwick, Catholic Bishop of Boston, aged 64, died at his residence in Franklin street this morning, at half past 11 o'clock, after a protracted illness of many months. His disease was dropsy, accompanied with an enlargement of the heart."

McCauley SENTENCED.—In the New York Court of Sessions, on Wednesday, Michael McCauley, (late of Baltimore), tried at the last term of the court, for obtaining goods by fraudulent means from several merchants in New York, and found guilty, was placed at the bar, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State prison for the term of two years.

MEXICAN INDEMNITY.—In the Diplomatic bill passed by Congress provision is made for the payment of the fourth and fifth instalments and ten per cent. upon the award, with eight per cent. interest from the time they were due. The certificates of indemnity will be presented to the Treasury of the United States, and after receiving the record of the amount of payment a Government script, bearing five per cent. interest, and payable in five years, will be issued.—*Balt. Sun.*

INCREASE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—The rank and file of the Navy has been increased 3500 men during the late session, and the rank and file of the Army 7500, or 100 men more for each of the companies. The enlistment of the additional men of the Army is for five years.

CULTURE OF TEA.—The French have introduced, in a small way, the culture of tea into France, and have also attempted to introduce it into Algeria. In the wide space occupied by the Kingdom of France, and by the possessions in Africa, the experimenters will have a sufficient range for the choice of the soil and climate which shall be found best adapted to the culture. The experiment thus far, it is said, has been most successful in France, and that the climate in Algeria has proved too hot.

DISEASE AMONG HORSES.—Every thing connected with the health and safety of this noble animal is important to the farmer as well as the resident of cities. Upwards of 100 horses have recently died in Jamaica, L. I., with an unknown disease which has now attacked the mules. A farmer had one of the horses opened and examined. The brain was filled with extravasated blood, and the mass of inflammation. The liver was inflamed and gangrenous. The bowels dry and filled with wind. Altogether, the farmer is of the opinion that it is a case of rapid inflammation of the lungs and kidneys. Those who are practiced in the veterinary art should examine those animals, and ascertain the disease and the remedy.

NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—We have received the fourth annual report of the Trustees of the Public School Society of New York. It presents the evidence of the usual, and steady increase in usefulness, and the attention of the directors has been directed during the past year to the more thorough organization of Primary Schools where they were needed.

The whole number of children attending all the schools for white children, under the care of the Society, was at the date of the report, 21,079. The number of colored children was 1,404. The following is the division of this number of scholars:

Table with 4 columns: School Name, Boys, Girls, Total. Rows include Boys' Schools, Girls' Schools, Primary Departments, etc.

We perceive by the report that Mr. Josiah Holbrook is introducing to the schools his system of exchanges, which consists in the scholars of a school preparing duplicate or more sets of articles in Natural History, Mineralogy, etc., of samples in drawing and mapping, and sending them to other schools. The return therefor to be the results of similar efforts on the part of those to whom they are sent. The plan cannot fail to be of much advantage in many desirable ways.

A GOOD BANK.—We are not particularly in favor of banks as a general thing, for certain reasons of our own, but we have somewhere read of a bank which would not only be profitable, but would be a blessing to the community. It is a bank which would be a blessing to the community. It is a bank which would be a blessing to the community.

DESTRUCTION AND DEATH.—Two individuals belonging to the regular troops, which recently arrived at Governor's Island, attempted to desert therefrom on Thursday evening, by swimming to the Brooklyn shore. One of them, when near the Atlantic dock, lost his hold of a plank by which he was attempting to sustain himself, and was drowned. His name was Charles Thompson. He was a member of a company of the 2d Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Patton, from Oswego. The comrade of the deceased, conscience struck at the disaster, swam back to the island and reported the circumstance. The whole was much excited on the arrival at Governor's Island, and the bodies were brought from the extreme point of the island into the North river, the tide being on the flow.

LURAY DIVISION, No. 29, Sons of Temperance, was instituted at Luray, Page Co., on Thursday the 24th inst. The officers of this Division are: B. P. Grayson, W. P. W. King, W. A. R. V. T. Young, R. S. George, O. Conard, F. W. J. L. M. Ryder, C. Arthur Harris, A. C. Wm. Campbell, sen. I. S. Wm. Campbell, jr. O. S.

The officers and gentlemen composing this Division, are men of the right stamp, and under their control and influence, the principles of the Order, must exercise a happy and saving influence on all around them.—*Rockingham Register.*

STARTLING RUN.—Twelve years ago last fall, a brig called the "Nile," Capt. Brookings, sailed from this port for the West Indies. Subsequently she was found, bottom up, ashore on Bermuda. It was found that her officers and crew had all found a watery grave. Last week a young man, named Reed, returned home to Woodville, after an absence in Mexico and South America of six years, and he states that he saw in California a man named Jones, who sailed in the "Nile," that Jones stated that when in the neighborhood of Bermuda, the brig was fallen in with by a rakish craft, that she was robbed of all her valuables, that Capt. Brookings and all his crew were transferred to the pirate vessel; the "Nile" was then scuttled; the crew were taken to the south side of Cuba, transferred to another vessel, carried to Mexico, placed in the mines, and there they have been kept at labor ever since, being allowed above ground but one hour in twenty-four.

Jones, by dint of good fortune, succeeded in escaping, some five or six years since, and in finding his way to California, where he is now living. The report has caused some excitement in this region, and we understand that measures are on foot to test its correctness. Mr. Reed's friends have no doubt of his veracity.

EFFECTS OF THE TAMPAI.—*Pollisville Ahead!*—During the excitement here, on the evening of the news of the passage of the new tariff bill, says the *Pollisville Enquirer*, a fellow despoiled to turn it to account, ran into a respectable clothing store on Centre street, and apparently out of breath said he had been sent in great haste by two respectable citizens, whom he named, to get a suit of clothes to burn the effigy of George M. Dallas in. A handsome Summer coat and pantaloons were handed him, when he disappeared, and has not been heard of since. It is unnecessary to say, that the shopkeeper was *burned*, and not the clothes.

MEXICAN FEMALES ON HORSEBACK.—The *Matamoros* correspondent of the *New Orleans Bee* thus describes the manner of riding in vogue among the Mexicans: "Did I ever tell you the style in which the Mexicans, male and female, ride on a horse. I have written to you so much nonsense, that I have actually forgotten whether I have spoken of this or not. It is a singular thing, that every Mexican who can, besides a horse, has a mule. There must have been on that day more than 3,000 Mexicans on horseback, most of whom passed the street on which I reside. Instead of the men and women riding as they do in our country, they reverse the thing. The gentlemen gets out of the saddle altogether on the broad piece of leather that hangs behind each Spanish saddle. His feet are in the stirrups the same as though he were in the saddle. He catches the *Senora* by the waist, slips her up on the saddle, with the left hand encircling her waist, whilst the right has the reins, and in this manner they start off pell-mell, at a rate that would make one of our own ladies tremble for her safety. It is both graceful and comfortable."

The steamer *Caledonia*, was telegraphed at Boston, on the 19th, with nine days later news.

The School Commissioners of Jefferson County, met on Monday the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of settling the accounts of the previous year. Present: Sebastian Batey, President, William Grantham, William G. Butler, John Humphreys, Charles Harper, Jacob Hess, G. B. Stephenson, George Eichelsperger, Richard Williams, H. N. Gallaher, Gerard D. Moore, and Isaac Henkle.

Mr. J. Humphreys moved that the Board adjourn until September Court, which motion was seconded by Mr. G. B. Moore.

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At the evening session, Mr. J. Humphreys moved that each school commissioner draft a district with boundaries defined, and the number of scholars included therein, and present that a meeting be held on the 20th inst., on the first day of September, to which time he moved an adjournment.

H. N. Gallaher moved that the Board proceed to finish the Districts for the County, but the motion was not entertained by the chair; and the question was taken by ayes and noes upon the motion of Mr. Humphreys, which was adopted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Humphreys, Moore, Butler, Hess, Williams, and Eichelsperger. Noes—Messrs. Grantham, Stephenson, Harper, Henkle, and Gallaher.

And the Board accordingly adjourned.

S. BATEY, Pres't. H. N. GALLAHER, Clerk. Sons of Temperance, Procession, &c., at Harpers-Ferry.

Mr. EDITION.—It was my good fortune to be at Harpers-Ferry, on Wednesday, 12th inst., and to witness the turn-out of the Sons of Temperance. There was in procession about 150, and I do assure you that it must have been gratifying to the philanthropist, and to all who feel an interest in the prosperity and well-being of their fellow men, to have witnessed the improved appearance of many in that procession; some of whom I was acquainted with, and who, but a short time since, appeared to be fast in every thing except their bodies. To witness their restoration to society, to their families and themselves, was to me a source of true pleasure. To see their cheerful and happy countenances beaming with their natural color and health, must have gratified to all who witnessed the scene. Would to God that many of my acquaintances would be influenced by their example, and save themselves the evil to befall; it would be a happy change for themselves and families. I noticed in the procession a number from Winchester, Charlestown, Elk Branch, and some from Maryland.

The procession formed on Shenandoah street, and accompanied by the Harpers-Ferry Band, proceeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where a beautiful Banner was presented by the Ladies of Harpers-Ferry, to St. Thomas Division. The ceremony of presentation was imposing and sublime beyond any thing that my feeble and unpracticed pen is capable of describing, and therefore I will not attempt to do so.

The ceremonies at the Church commenced by the singing of an Ode by the Choir, then a Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Head, after which the Banner was presented.—The Choir singing another Ode. Dr. G. B. Stephenson then introduced the Rev. Mr. HARVEY, who delivered a very appropriate Address, at the close of which the Rev. Mr. Bussey gave the Benediction. The procession was again formed, and marched through several of the streets of the City, and was dismissed about 4 o'clock, P. M.—A FRIEND TO TEMPERANCE.

USE OF THE TELEGRAPH.—On Friday last, says the *New York News*, a girl named Catherine Holleran absconded from Springfield, Massachusetts, with \$300 in money, the property of her employer, a Mr. John Healy. It being ascertained that she took the New York train for New Haven, intelligence was transmitted to the Chief of Police of that city, who dispatched Officer Bloom to wait the arrival of the New Haven train. As soon as the steamer reached the dock, Officer Bloom stepped on board and arrested Miss Catherine ere she had set her foot upon New York soil. She was taken to the office of Chief of Police and searched, when \$198 of the money was found in her possession. The errand damsel was accordingly locked up to await the requisition of the Governor of Massachusetts. If the present system of telegraphs goes into successful operation, rogues will find it extremely difficult to get clear with their ill-acquired plunder.

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

CATTLE.—Sales were made to city butchers yesterday, at prices ranging from 2 to 100 lbs.

HOGS.—Live Hogs are selling at 50 to 55 cents per 100 lbs. The flour market continues very dull; no sales of consequence reported. Holders of ground Howard street offer to sell at \$4, without meeting purchasers. Sales of City Mills and Susquehanna at \$4.

GRAIN.—Wheat is selling at 75 to 80 cents per bushel, and 30 to 70 cents. No sales of inferior. Sales of white corn at 50 cents, and yellow at 45 to 55. Oats 25 to 27 cents. RICE.—No sales.

WHISKEY.—In bills 23 cents, and in hhd. 22 cents.

TRADE AND BUSINESS. At New York, in consequence of the storm, and the day being "Blue Monday" the markets were more than usually dull. Breadstuffs were not as active as on Saturday. Sales of Oswego flour had been reported at \$3.

On Saturday the 15th inst., AMERICUS V. W. SYDNER, son of Mr. Jeremiah N. Snyder, of this county, aged 7 years, 3 months and 23 days.

On Sunday the 16th inst., WILLIAM HUMPHREYS, infant son of Thomas W. and Mary L. Hayes, aged 7 days.

At Harpers-Ferry, on the 9th inst., SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Edward Robinson, aged 11 months and 23 days.

At the residence of Philip Harrison, Esq., in Richmond, Va., on the morning of the 14th inst., Dr. MANN ALEXANDER PAGE, late of Hinde county, in the State of Mississippi, in his 40th year of his age.

On the 29th ult., at his residence in Goodland county, Va., ARCHIBALD BRUCE, Esq., for many years a member of the Legislature of Virginia, a distinguished lawyer, and one of the most popular men in the county. By his death the country has lost a great and good man, his family a most affectionate husband and father.

On Thursday morning last, after a severe and protracted illness of consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH M. PENNINGTON, wife of Mr. Richard Pennington of this town, aged about 55 years, died at 10 o'clock. She was for many months, deprived of the support and comfort of a young and fond mother, who leaves a husband to mourn her loss, who in life was devotedly attached, and to whom she was ever true and faithful. Her friends and acquaintances, numerous as they are, can but mourn over the sad dispensation. But they should find consolation in the fact that their loss is her gain; and that she has left behind her a family, who have been called from the trials and afflictions which have been peculiarly her lot in this world, to share the joys of another and a better.

WANTED.—On Tuesday the 14th inst., in Northampton county, Va., by the Sheriff, JOHN P. BRIDGEMAN, of the County of Loudoun, a Negro Slave named BRADY, who was sold to him by A. P. Upham.

On the 9th July, by the Rev. P. Willard, Mr. Jacob ALLEN, and Miss ELIZABETH STURGEON, both of Shepherdstown, Frederick county, Va.

On the 25th July, in Jefferson, by the Rev. P. Willard, Mr. Isaac WILLIAMS and Miss SARAH BRIDGEMAN, both of Frederick county, Md.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES. To our Friends in Moravia. We purpose visiting Morgan on Monday next, (containing) and shall be gratified at receiving any aid from our friends in furthering the interest of our paper.

Those indebted will have an opportunity of "settling accounts" and thereby place us under renewed obligations to the many generous friends of our cause in Gallatin Mills Morgan.

A Camp Meeting for the Loudoun Circuit, commencing on the 20th of August, will be held upon the land of Mr. Jeremiah Batey, about half way between Rectorstown and Salem, Fauquier county, Va.

The law will be rigidly enforced against all settlers for the three miles South-west of Leesburg, to commence on Thursday the 27th of August.

The Presbytery of Winchester will meet at the Round Hill Presbyterian Church, on the 27th of August, at 11 o'clock. The religious services will be held in the Grove during the day, and in the Church at night.

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

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.

Camp Meeting. The Leesburg Station will, by Divine permission, hold a Camp Meeting on the lands of W. WILLIAM GARD, Esq., about three miles South-west of Leesburg, to commence on Thursday the 27th of August.

There will be a Camp Meeting held by the Methodist Episcopal Church of Frederick Circuit, Md., on the land of Mr. J. C. KELLEY, two miles South of Middleburg, four miles from Jefferson, about six miles from Frederick. To commence on the 29th of August. July 31.

AGENTS. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for our paper, and will forward money for subscriptions, &c., or receive any additional names on our list that can be procured. The present is a favorable time for forwarding our contributions, and we hope those who may feel an interest in its success will give us their aid.

Wm. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry; JOHN G. WILSON, Harpers-Ferry; SOLOMON STALEY, Shepherdstown; H. B. MILLER, Elk Branch; JOHN COOK, York; Wm. H. HARRIS, Union School House; GEORGE E. MOORE, Old Furnace; JOHN H. SMITH, or R. R. RANNEY, Smithfield; GEORGE A. KELLY, Summit Point; Wm. W. WOOD, Winchester; DELPHIN DRAKE, or S. HEFFLEOWER, Kabletown; JACOB MILLER, or J. N. MILLER, Berryville; Wm. TIMBERLAKE, Dr. J. J. JARNEY, or J. O. COVILL, Braxton, Frederick county; HENRY F. BAKER, Winchester; Col. Wm. HARRISON, Ball, Morgan county; JOHN H. LINDSEY, Martinsburg; GEORGE W. HARRIS, Snicker'sville; J. P. MORGAN, Philmont, Loudoun county; Wm. A. STEPHENSON, Upperville, Fauquier county; SARAH MARGARET, Hillsborough, Loudoun county; GILBERT JORDAN, Lairy, Page county.

V. B. PALMER, whose office are S. E. corner of Baltimore and Chestnut streets, No. 28, W. corner Third and Chestnut streets, PHILADELPHIA; Tribune Buildings, New York, and No. 12 State street, Boston, is the agent in those cities for the "SPIRIT OF THE TIMES," and will receive and forward promptly Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., and is fully authorized to receive payment for the same.

DANBURY, N. J., Oct. 2, 1846. Dear Sir,—I permit me to address myself, through you, to all who are suffering with any pulmonary complaint, and advise and recommend all such to use "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry." I have known many who have believed will cure, if a cure be possible, and not waste their time and money on the many trashy and worthless nostrums of the day. I have used your Balsam, and I feel bound to testify that it cured me. I took one bottle, and I feel bound to testify that it cured me. I took one bottle, and I feel bound to testify that it cured me.

650 LEWARD. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Charlestown, on the 18th instant, his Negro man, named SAM, about 46 years of age, upwards of six feet high, raw-boned and stoutly built. He is well known to the citizens of this county, and any further description of him is needless.

NOTICE TO FARMERS. THE undersigned beg leave most respectfully to inform the Farmers of Jefferson county, that they have leased the Mills of R. D. Shepherd, in Shepherdstown, and are now prepared (having lately repaired the Mills and put the same in complete order) to do grinding on the most favorable terms. For every 300 pounds of clean Merchantable Wheat they will give one barrel of Superfine Flour, and stand the inspection in any of the eastern markets, and deliver the same in the best free of charge, or deliver the same in any market in the District of Columbia, for twenty-five cents per barrel.

They are also prepared at all times to pay the highest cash price for Wheat. Those having the ability to dispose of will please give them a call. They have also attached to their Mill a

Corn Crusher. On a new and improved plan, and are fully prepared to grind Corn on the cob, Plaster, &c.—They are also prepared to do all kinds of Sawing, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, at the Mill belonging to Dr. Parran.

They sincerely hope that by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all that a generous public will extend to them a liberal share of patronage.

The public's humble servants, JACOB ORNDORFF, MARCUS A. FOUKE, Shepherdstown, Aug. 21, 1846—31.

500 LBS. prime family Bacon, on hand and for sale by S. HEFFLEOWER & CO. Aug. 21, 1846.

BROWN'S NAILS—50 Keags assorted, just received by KEYS & KEARSLEY, Aug. 21, 1846.

SCHOOL NOTICE. MISS C. W. TRUMBULL will re-open her School, for the instruction of young Ladies, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. GIBBINS, in this town, on Monday the 7th day of September next.

Miss T. will endeavor to make her School acceptable and profitable to all who may choose to patronize it.

FOR SALE. The subscribers have for sale a stationary Engine and Boiler, of eight horse power, which may readily be run up to ten or twelve horse power. The boiler is 24 feet long or 30 inches in diameter in the clear. Also, a double Saw Mill, of Crosby's Patent, together with two Carriages, Straps, and all the Irons belonging to said Mills, and two Grooves Saws, of about 24 inches in diameter, and all the Straps belonging thereto. Also one of Mr. John Warrick's, make of Staves, and one of John's—the whole of which will be sold for cash or good paper.

SCHOFIELD & MAUZY, Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 21, 1846—1m.

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Shenandoah, the residence of the late Mrs. Mary Timberlake, deceased, on Tuesday the 25th day of August, if fair, if not, the next fair day, the following Personal Property, to wit: 6 head work Horses, among them several good Brood Mares; and 1 sucking Colt old enough to Wean; 7 or 8 head of milk Cows, some of them fresh; 1 yoke of large Oxen; 6 or 7 stock Hogs; Bacon by the pound.

Farming Utensils. Of every description: 1 Farm Wagon; Several good Bar-shear Ploughs; 1 McCormick do; 2 large Harrows; 5 good Double Shovel do; Several Single Shovel do; 3 Grain Cradles, several Mowing Scythes; 1 Wheat Fan, 1 Cutting Box, Iron Forks, Rakes; 1 Ox Cart, Gears for 8 Horses; 1 Grindstone and hangings; Corn by the Acre. Wheat in the Stack; A lot of Potatoes. Also, other articles too tedious to enumerate.

There will also be for hire, privately, by the week or month, at the same time and place, 6 Negro Men, also—Several Boys and Women. Terms.—Twelve months credit will be given on all sums of \$5 and upwards, upon the purchaser giving bond and approved security; under that sum, the cash will be required on the day of sale. No property to be removed till the terms of sale are complied with.

RICHARD TIMBERLAKE, Adm'r of Mary Timberlake, dec'd. August 21, 1846.

PUBLIC NOTICE. I HAVE just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, where I have purchased a Large Stock of Merchandise, which I am now opening. My Stock embraces every article kept in a first class country store.—I will name a few, as follows: CLOTHS—A very great variety, in prices and colors; CASSIMERES—Bl'k, blue-bl'k, mixed, striped, cross-barred, &c.; CASSINETTS—A great many pieces, from the lowest to the best; VESTINGS—Very rich and new styles of every quality; Flannels, white red and yellow; Blankets, a very fine assortment; Linseys, Fulsed, striped and plaid; 6-4 7-4 4-4 and 3-4 Brown and bleached Cottons; Cotton Drillings and Osnburgs; Checks, Gingham and Bed Tickings; Irish Linen, 6 pieces at different prices; Mouselin de Laines, Alpaccas, Merinos and many fancy Dress patterns for ladies; Silks—Black, blue, black, fancy striped and fig'd; Velvet—Silk and Baby, plain and cut; Silk Huffs, Cravats, Stocks, &c.; Jaconet, Cambric, Biadops and India Lawn; Bobinet, Swiss Muslin, and a great variety of fancy Cap stuffs; Bonnet and Cap Trimmings, neatly assorted; Shawls, a large variety, from 37 cents to \$10; Swiss, Lisle, Lace and Thread Edging and Inserting; Calicoes, a very heavy stock; Walrus, Purse, Tapes, Thread, Buttons, Needles and Pins; Whips, Brushes, Pencils and Combs; Cotton Laps, Cotton Wadding and Candle-wick; Kid, Silk and Worsted Gloves, for ladies, children and men; Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of every quality; Hardware and Cutlery. Locks, Latches, Knobs, Hand and Wood Saws; Knives and Forks, Scissors, Plane-blades; Faucets, Tea and Table Spoons; Tea Kettles, Shovels, Coffee Mills; Hatchets, Bed-screws, Chisels, Augers, &c.; Shot and Powder; A good stock of Tin and Wood Ware; Groceries. Coffee, N. O. and Porto Rico Sugar; Bacon—Hams, Shoulders and Sides; N. O. and Sugar House Molasses, Cheese, Rice; Tobacco, Segars and Snuff; Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, Cloves and Nutmegs; Rasins, Ginger, Cinnamon and Salsaparilla; Indigo, Starch, Candles, coarse and fine Salt; Soda, Water and Butter Crackers; Herring, Shad and Mackerel; Sperm, Fish and Lined Oil; White and Red Lead and other Paint stuffs; Window Glass, several boxes; A fine assortment of Queensware, Castings, Ropes, &c., &c.

I cannot enumerate more than a few of the many articles which comprise my large, carefully and tastefully selected Stock, which I have bought on the best terms, and which I shall sell at very small profits, as my expenses are not great, and my desire is strong to merit and obtain a liberal share of the patronage of a generous and enlightened community. My most unremitting attention shall be given to my business, so that they who may favor me with a share of my custom may be well assured that no effort will be spared by me to make their patronage merited.

My stand is where my brother R. D. Doran kept, and my stock contains every article kept by him, in addition to many others, which my experience, in common with his, has told me were necessary to make the establishment attractive.—The variety of my stock, and the prices at which I shall sell, I am determined to have unequalled.—I shall be glad to see old friends, and the public at large, and examine my stock, as I flatter myself it is competent to please the most fastidious.

The public's servant, MICHAEL DORAN, Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 21, 1846—1f.

Shad, Herring and Mackerel. No. 1 and 2, just received and for sale, by the barrel or otherwise, very cheap. North Baltimore, Aug. 21, 1846. W. MILLER.

CLARIFIED SUGAR, for Preserving, &c., &c. Also, other kinds of Preserving Sugars, for sale by E. M. AISQUITH, Aug. 21, 1846.

HERRINGS—For sale by E. M. AISQUITH, Aug. 21, 1846.

STONE WARE.—Just received, a large assortment of Stone-ware, which I will sell cheap. WM. S. LOCK, August 21, 1846.

Office of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia. Bills and Notes intended for discount or renewal, are required to be placed in this Office at least one day before the regular discount day. By order of the Board, G. MOORE, Cashier. Charlestown, Aug. 21, 1846—3f.

Wanted to Purchase. The advertiser wishes to purchase for his own use, for which the highest cash price will be paid, a likely Negro Boy, from 8 to 12 years of age, of good character; or a GIRL, from 14 to 18, free of incumbrance, and who can be recommended as a good house servant. Enquire at Aug. 21, 1846—3f. THIS OFFICE.

Land for Sale. I WILL offer at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, 6th day of September next, at the "White House," in Jefferson County, that portion of the White Horse Farm which was assigned Elijah Lock, dec'd.

Containing 17 Acres. The said land was left me by will on the death of my brother, The land is in a good state of cultivation. Its quality is so well known by those who are likely to purchase, that any further description of it is deemed unnecessary. Terms of Sale.—One third cash, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest to be secured by a Deed of Trust on the land. Aug. 21, 1846—3f. ELSHA LOCK.

PLANK. 10,000 FEET Pine Plank; 1,000 ft. half-inch do. All seasoned, and prime quality. Aug. 21, 1846. E. M. AISQUITH.

PUBLIC SALE of Personal Property. I WILL offer for sale, on MONDAY the 31st of August, inst., three miles West of Charlestown, all of my

Variety.

SONG.
In the days when we were playing,
A long time ago,
The lark and the robin in the best
Were first to sing to us;

Stand Up.

Let no man be discouraged because of some
little or some great calamity. The wind does
not always blow from the same direction, nor
always carry terror on its wings.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of J. H.
Beard & Co., are requested to come forward
immediately and settle up their long standing
accounts.

PLUMBING

NATIONAL GALLERY
AND
Photographic Depots,
FOUNDED 1840.
AWARDED the Medal, Four First Premiums,

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 &

GROCERIES.

THIS way, Farmers! cheap Brown Sugar, Lard,
do., Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Chocolate, and
many other things suitable for harvest, at the very
lowest prices. CRANE & SADLER.

SADDLES FOR SALE.

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

FRESH GROCERIES.

SUPER Brown, lump, loaf, and crushed sugar,
just received and for sale by
VINEGAR.—Pure Cider Vinegar for sale by
CRANE & SADLER.

BAGS & BURLING.

READY-MADE Bags and Twilled Cotton Bag-
ging, for sale by
CRANE & SADLER.

LAW NOTICE.

ANDREW KENNEDY has associated with
him in the Practice of Law, his son John
W. Kennedy. One of them will be always found
at their office in Charlottesville.

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional ser-
vices to the public. He may be found in
Charlottesville, Jefferson county, Virginia.

Dr. J. G. HAYS
OFFERS his professional services to the citi-
zens of Harpers-Ferry, Bolivar, Virginia, and
the surrounding country. He may generally
be found at his Drug Store when not profes-
sionally engaged.

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

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FOR the accommodation of Passengers in the
Cars, I will have daily for DINNER, Ham,
Beef, Veal and Mutton. Fowls, boiled, roasted
and fried, with a plentiful supply of Vegetables
and Pastry.

Fare only 25 CENTS.
Ice Cream, Cake, Jellies, and Fruit, and every
thing the Baltimore market will afford, shall
always be in waiting for those that will good fare,

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

FOR RENT.
THE undersigned, intending to remove to the
new Office on the Market-house Square,
lately the property of Dr. Stuart, will rent for
the ensuing year, the Room now in their occupancy.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of J. H.
Beard & Co., are requested to come forward
immediately and settle up their long standing
accounts.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS.
I HAVE just fitted up, in the best manner, my
establishment in Charlottesville, for the man-
ufacture of CANDLES, and will furnish Country
Dealers on the most favorable terms.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.
THE undersigned has moved from the Ware-
house lately rented from Mr. Shephard's,
and is still prepared to forward

TO FARMERS AND MILLERS.
THE undersigned having leased the WARE-
HOUSE, at Shepherdstown, recently occupied
by Mr. William Short, is now prepared to
forward Grain and Flour to the District Market,

FRUIT, FRUIT.
Boxes fresh Portwino Oranges,
3 do. do. Lemons;
6 do. Mascatel Raisins, just received by
S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

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

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.
THOMAS RAWLINS is now opening a large
additional supply of Goods in his line, to
which he invites the attention of the community.

WOOL, WOOL.
I WILL take any quantity of washed and
unwashed Wool, at the highest market price, in
exchange for W. B. Kelly's make of Filled and Plain
Lipsy's, Flannel's, &c., or for any other kind of
merchandise, at the lowest prices.

SEGARS, SNAFF AND TOBACCO.
JUST received, a complete assortment of To-
bacco, at 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2, 2 1/2, 2 3/4 and 30 cents per
pound. Hat Spanish, Spanish and Principe Segars.
Rango, Congress and Scotch Snuff.
July 24. B. L. THOMAS.

IRON.—Just received, an additional supply of
small Round and Square Iron, Nail-roads,
Plough and Bar Irons of all sorts and sizes.
July 24. THOS. RAWLINS.

ON hand and for sale, a large lot of Stone and
Earthen Jars. J. NO. J. LOCK & CO.

BACON.—A large lot of Primo Bacon,
June 26. GIBSON & HARRIS.

CRACKERS, Soda, Sugar and Water Crack-
ers, just received by
S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

BUSHEL TURNIP SEED—just received and
for sale by
J. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

LADIES Fans and Perfumery of all kinds, at
June 8. C. G. STEWART'S.

ICE; 2 barrels rice, just received by
June 20. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

610 REWARD.

LOST on Monday evening last, between
Smithfield and the Ocean Creek, a small
RED CARPET BAG, with a steel clasp, con-
taining Deeds of Patent, executed to me and
others. Also, a large number of letters of introduc-
tion, and private letters, and one set of Gold
Sleeve-buttons, three Gold Studs, &c.
A reward of ten dollars will be paid for the de-
livery of the papers. The finder can retain, if he
thinks proper, the Carpet Bag and Jewelry.—
Any information let Mr. Geo. H. Beckwith's
Store, Smithfield, or Sappington's Hotel, Charle-
stown, will be thankfully acknowledged.
EPHRAIM W. HALL.

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.

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.
July 31. CHARLES G. STEWART.

TOBACCO, SEGARS AND SNAFF.
CIVILIAN'S Tobacco, 25 cents, good;
Oronoko do. very cheap and good;
Segars, a prime article, just opened and ready for
sale by W. MILLER, Ag't.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large
number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and
likely. Persons having Negroes to dispose of,
will find it to their interest to give him a call be-
fore selling, as he will pay the very highest cash
prices.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.
DARLING'S Grain Scythes for \$1.25, war-
ranted, do Grass do \$1.25, warranted,
3 Grades and Scythes to suit at \$3.75, do
White and black scythes at 6 cents;
Whistles, best article at 8 cents;
Strong Rio Coffee, Molasses, Sugar, and Tea,
good and cheap, for sale at both Stores by
F. DUNNINGTON.

WHIPS AND CANES.
LADIES and Gentlemen's Riding Whips;
Carriage do;
Malacca, Hickory and Whalebone Canes.
June 5. C. G. STEWART.

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

TO FARMERS AND MILLERS.
AT Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the
Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for
Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1846:

THE DEFENDANTS, Samuel L. Keyser and
Ezekiel C. Wysham, not having entered their
appearance and given security according to the
Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and
it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are
not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered that
the said defendants do appear here on the first day
of the next Term, and answer the Bill of the
Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forth-
with inserted in some newspaper, published in
Charlottesville, for two months successively, and
posted at the front door of the Court-house in the
said town of Charlottesville.

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LEESBURG MACHINE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the pub-
lic that their Manufactory in Leesburg, they
are now fully prepared, with the most extensive
workshop and the very best and every necessary
material, upon the shortest notice, to execute all
orders for

Thrashing Machines,
Wheat Fans, Corn Shellers,
Farm and Road Wagons,
Ploughs of all kinds;

and especially important to farmers, the Improved
Screen Sifts Portable
Thrashing Machine, with Straw-
Carrier, Clover-Huller, &c.,
as may be desired. This Machine has a great ad-
vantage over all others, on account of the Screen
Sift, which can be regulated for large or small
grain, so as not to break the grain; and it hulls
Clover Seed as well as any Clover Mill, and at
one single operation.

A great number of these Machines are in use
in the several States; and for speedy and clean
thrashing and with ease to live horses, believed to
be unequalled.

The subscribers will make or repair Machines
of any other kind whatever. They warrant their
work; and should any part of a Machine of their
make give way in thrashing 1,000 bushels of grain,
they will repair the damaged part free of charge.
They give place to none in superiority of work-
manship and excellence of material, and assure
the public that their work cannot and will not be
in proof they offer the following certificates of
London and other farmers, which might be
indefinitely multiplied.

WM. YONSON & J. HANVEY.
I hereby certify that I have employed a Wheat
Thrashing Machine of Mr. William Yonson, to
thresh my last year's crop, and I can say that it is
the best that I ever had on my farm; in fact it is
the most complete and substantial made Wheat
Machine that I have ever seen of the spike kind.—
It runs light, does very speedy and clean thrashing.
Given under my hand this 3d day of May, 1846.

JOHN LITTLETON.
I hereby certify, that I have purchased of Mr.
Wm. Yonson, of Leesburg, Loudoun county, Va.,
a Wheat Thrashing Machine, and given it a fair
and full trial in getting out wheat, and can say,
in my judgment, that it is, without exception, the
very best Machine I have ever seen; in fact, it is
a very complete and substantially made Machine;
it runs light, and for speedy and clean thrashing
it cannot be beaten. Given under my hand this
13th day of May, 1846.

ROBERT LUCAS.
KEMPSVILLE, May 15th, 1846.
I do hereby certify, that I have a Machine made
by Mr. Wm. Yonson, (spike open cylinder). At
this time I do say that I have given it a fair and
honest trial, and I do say with truth, that it is
the best for speed and clean thrashing that I have
ever seen.
JAMES A. KERNEY.
June 26, 1846.—3m.

Virginia, to wit:
AT Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the
Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for
Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1846:

James Hite, Jacob Newcomer, The Bank of the
Valley in Virginia, Thomas Hite, John R.
Flagg, Andrew Hunter administrator of James
Hannah deceased, Isaac Strider, Samuel L. Keyser,
William Short, Humphrey Keyser, George
H. Beckwith and Samuel Scollay, Merchants
and partners trading under the name and firm of
George H. Beckwith & Co., Samuel Scollay in
his own right, Thomas H. Willis, adminis-
trator of Thomas R. Hendricks deceased, John
Moore, Edward E. Cooke, Lydia Hite, wife of
James Hite, Benjamin T. Thayer, Thomas G.
Baylor, Joseph F. Webb, Sidney Allen, Joseph
Crane, Thomas H. Willis, William C. Worthing-
ton, and Ezekiel C. Wysham, Defts.,
vs.
IN CHANCERY.

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BARGAINS, BARGAINS!

THE subscribers, determined to retire from
the Mercantile trade, will sell their entire stock
of goods on hand at cost, for cash, by the yard or
piece, (Groceries excepted).

The Stock consists of every variety of Foreign
and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Glass,
and Queensware, Hollow Castings, Stone, Cedar,
Tin, and Crockery Wares.

The stock of Dry Goods consists mainly of the
following articles:—Hurlans, linsens, brown, flax,
do. of every quality, linen drillings, brown and
bleached linen table cloths, linsens and bird geese
diapers, towed do., brown and black Hollands,
Irish sh