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

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NO. 10.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JAMES W. BELLEF.
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 ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbidden by a counter order. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

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 advancing our enterprise, 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, do;
- SOLAMON SPALDY, Shepherdstown;
- H. B. MILLER, Elk Branch;
- JOHN COOK, Zion Church;
- WM. ROBERTSON, Union School House;
- GEORGE E. MONROE, Old Furnace;
- JOHN H. SMITH, J. H. REDMAN, Smithfield;
- BOWEN A. REILLY, Summit Point;
- DELOPHUS DRAW, S. HERRICK, Kabletown;
- JACOB FISLER, of M. NICHOLS, Berryville;
- WM. TIMBERLAKE, Dr. J. J. JANNEY, or J. O. COYLE, Brimstone, Frederick County;
- HENRY F. BAKER, Winchester;
- COL. WM. HARRIS, Morgan County;
- JOHN H. LUKENS, Martinsburg;
- GEORGE W. BRADFIELD, Snickersville;
- J. P. MCKENITH, Philmont, Loudon county;
- WM. A. STEVENSON, Upperville, Fauquier county;
- STILES MANSBROOK, Hillsborough, Loudon county;
- GABRIEL JORDAN, Lamy, Page County.

A CARD.
 DR. MASON may be found at his residence, recently occupied by John H. Flagg, Esq., and next door to the Bank, Charlestown, Sept. 10, 1846—St.

J. GREGG GIBSON, M. D.
 RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the public. He has become associated with Dr. J. H. Strath, so that he will always have the benefit of his instruction and counsel—unless professionally absent, he may be found at all hours at Dr. Strath's office.
 August 28, 1846—Sm.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Carpet Warehouse,
 No. 3, North Gay street, near Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

THE subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the citizens of Jefferson and adjoining counties, to his large and well selected assortment of

Carpetings and Oil Cloths,
 which for beauty, neatness, and durability of colors, cannot be paralleled in this city. His Stock consists of the following variety:
 Superior three-ply Carpeting;
 Do Kidderminster do;
 Do Extra Super Ingrain do;
 Super Ingrain do;
 Extra Fine and Fine do;
 Common Ingrain do;
 Together with a large and splendid assortment of twilled and plain Venetian Carpetings, Hearts, Rugs, Piano and Table Covers, Oil Cloths of every variety and price; Door Mats, Stair Rugs, &c., &c. All of which he offers on the best terms for cash, or to punctual customers on time.
 THOMAS BECK.

GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.
 THE subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Merchants to his large assortment of Baltimore, New Jersey and Crown Window Glass, Lead, Weather's, Coler's, Atlantic and Ulster WHITE LEAD; Chrome Green and Yellow; Linseed Oil; Spirit of Turpentine; Sand Paper; Glue; Putty; Copal; Japan and Coach Varnishes; Paint Brushes; Sash Tools; Artist's Colors and Materials; Ground Paints, all colors, in small cans.
 And constantly receiving from the Factories all the above, with a general assortment of articles usually kept in his line of business, which is offered at the lowest market rates.
 WM. A. WISONG,
 No. 3 North Liberty street, Baltimore.
 August 28, 1846—1m.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
 THE subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership for the purpose of conducting the FLOUR and GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS, 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, with strict attention to the interests of those who consign to them.
 JAMES WARDEN,
 LAWRENCE B. BECKWITH.

REFERENCES.
 Hopkins, Bro. & Co., Baltimore;
 James George, do;
 Gwynn & Co., do;
 Tho. H. & W. B. Willis, Charlestown;
 Jno. R. Flagg, do;
 A. C. Timberlake, Middleway, Va.
 Geo. H. Beckwith & Co., do;
 Lewis Fry & Co., Berkeley county, Va.
 Baltimore, August 7, 1846—Sm.

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

WALTER & CO.,
 No. 28, South Howard Street, BALTIMORE.
 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., J. P. Reilly, Esq., Sam'l Jones, Jr. Esq., Pres't. & O. R. R. Messrs. W. & S. Wyman, J. Landstreet & Son, Baltimore, June 26, 1846—Sm.

FLANK.
 10,000 FEET Inch Pine Plank;
 1,000 Ft. half-inch do.
 All seasoned, and prime quality.
 Aug. 21. E. M. AISWORTH.

General Intelligence.

THE SINGULAR DISCLOSURES OF CRIME AT ROMEO, MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Free Press says that, since the disclosures of crime made upon a supposed death-bed by a distinguished physician of Romeo, the students have left the branch University. The Press, in relation to the case, says: "It is true that certain confessions have been made on what was thought to be a death-bed, by a physician of that place, implicating citizens that have been regarded as persons of high moral worth in transactions of the blackest character. The person making the confession has stood high as a citizen and a skillful practitioner and under the garb of religion and morality, stealing 'the garb of heaven to serve the devil in,' he has been guilty of a succession of the basest crimes.

"In the conception and execution of his villainies, he seems to have been most expert and accomplished; and when he supposed he could buy heaven by confession of his own iniquity and the ruin of his victims, he hesitated not at the price, but freely and unnecessarily made confession in relation to others, that the cause of virtue and truth did not and never could require.

"Some of his offences were committed several years since, and his victim had deeply repented and made all due confessions, and none but a selfish, craven-hearted coward, driven on by fear, would attempt to barter the feelings and happiness of the innocent, and tear his victim from the place her subsequent life of piety and virtue had justly entitled her to occupy, for the vain hope of happiness in heaven. Virtue and religion do not require, nor do not approve of such baseness."

A MOTHER'S LOVE.—Patrick Welch, an Irish boy, about 18, would get drunk and worry the heart of his poor mother, and she at length complained of him and had him brought before the Police Court. The complaint was read, the young fellow pleaded guilty, and the fine \$2 and cost imposed, and with tears in his eyes the young scapegrawd was about to go to jail. He was being taken out, when the mother—a very decent body cried out—'Come back, Patrick, I'll pay the fine for you—and that I will surely.' He came back, and she gladly paid the fine amidst the wonderment and laughter of all present. If he gets tipsy again he deserves the worst punishment of the Court and the contempt of the world.

JOHNNY, the well known and faithful servant of the late John Randolph—who with the other emancipated slaves of his master, went to Ohio and were there treated by the citizens in a manner of which our readers have been apprised,—has returned to Charlotte, with the intention of petitioning the Legislature to allow him to remain in the Commonwealth. He says they have no feeling for colored people in Ohio, and if the Legislature refuse to grant his petition, he will submit to the penalty of remaining and be sold as a slave—preferring this to enjoying freedom in a free State.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

CURIOUS TIMEKEEPER.—In one of the most fashionable resorts in Paris is a cannon, loaded and primed, and so placed that the focus of a burning gas is falling upon the powder precisely at 12 o'clock of course every pleasant day, the hour of noon is indicated by the firing of the cannon. On every such day, a crowd gathers round it, to watch the progress of the sun spot, and the manner in which the motion of the earth on its axis is made to fire off artillery.

A NEW MODE OF ADVERTISING.—A new and cheap mode of advertising has been adopted in London. Men are sent about town, dressed in white frocks, upon which are inscribed in large legible characters, such as workhouse clothes are branded with, the things to be sold, their prices, and the houses where they are sold. The men so engaged are not prevented following other outdoor occupations; as all that their employers require is, that they should be constantly employed walking about.

TO MAKE PEACH WINE.—Take four or five bushels of ripe juicy peaches, and mash or bruise them in a tub, and pour them into a barrel large enough to contain them, and place them in a cool place. At the bottom of the barrel, before putting in the peaches, some clean straw must be placed, to prevent the juice from filling the spigot. The head of the barrel must be covered. In about three days the peach wine is ready for use.—Draw it off from the spigot, and if care and attention have been adopted, a delicious beverage will be produced.

A THIEF was lately converted by listening to a sermon of Mr. Mattin at Detroit, and the first proof of repentance was to return a pocket-book containing \$100 he had stolen the day before.

INCENDIARISM.—The Williamsport Times of Saturday, states that the barn of Messrs. Thomas and Joseph Harper, in Berkeley county, Va., was on Tuesday week, burned to the ground, by a man against whose property one of the Harpers, as constable, had levied an execution.

THE TIME OF EMIGRATION.—Emigrants still continue to pour into our land, and are settling in our Western wilds by thousands. By the last foreign arrival, we learn that near a thousand left Stockholm and Geric last month. They are represented as noble specimens of the Swiss people; hard-working, honest, and lovers of order, who will no doubt prove a valuable addition to the portion of the country where they may settle. The class of emigrants who come to this country now, constitutes a far better portion of society than numbers who emigrated some years back. They consist of those who are well to do in the world—small farmers and mechanics, who possess means enough to give them a comfortable start, and who, being aware of the facilities offered in a free country, to the industries to prosper in a life, come here to better their own condition and that of their offspring.

Here they can enjoy the advantages of civil and religious liberty, denied to them in the land of their fathers, and that inestimable of all privileges pertaining to a freeman, to vote for the rulers, who are to direct the tax which he shall pay towards the support of his Government.

We should extend to the oppressed of other lands a hearty welcome to the shores of America, our wide and ample domain—we should invite them to share with us—and breathing the pure atmosphere of this free land, to grow with us, and prosper as we prosper—never forgetting that their sires and our own were contemporaneous, and that the same blood which courses through their veins has a current in ours.
 As they flock here, that they may enjoy a purer freedom than their own land offers them, let them enjoy alike with us the political privileges secured by the Constitution.—*Columbus Times.*

Mexico.
 As this fortunately fertile, but vain-glorious country is now the theme of daily discussion, we have thought that some of its peculiar characteristics might not be without interest to our readers. On casually turning to some of the standard authorities, which have treated of it, we find that it lies between the 15th and 33d parallels of North latitude. Its greatest length from Northwest to Southeast is 1700 miles, greatest breadth about 600 miles, area estimated at 1,230,442 square miles.

The most populous cities are—Mexico, 150,000; Guadalajara, 60,000; San Luis Potosi and La Puebla, 55,000 each; Oaxaca and Queretaro, 40,000; Guanajuato, 34,000, and Merida, 28,000. Of this large tract of country, which is about one-third as large as Europe, that portion comprising a large part of the long and narrow isthmus that connects the American Peninsula and separates the Atlantic from the Pacific ocean is by far the most populous and rich in mineral and vegetable productions. The regions North of the Isthmus possess less population as one proceeds northward, and many large districts claimed by the republic and divided into states and territories are almost unknown, being inhabited by wild Indian tribes, baffling all the attempts of their nominal masters to subdue them.

The surface of the country is exceedingly irregular, and its variety of climate most remarkable. Its numerous volcanoes have been often remarked upon, and the geological formation is most favorable to the mines of various kinds. The great central plateau of Anahuac, between latitude 14 and 20 degrees, is a mass of porphyry, characterized by the presence of hornblende and the absence of quartz; and in it are contained large deposits of gold and silver. Humboldt says, in relation to these and other mines in Mexico, that there were at the time of his visit 3,000 mines of gold and silver in Mexico, but the ignorance and misrule which prevail in that country have greatly diminished their importance as a source of wealth.

A considerable portion of the land is table land, and the climate of this land is, on the whole, favorable to human life. But though intermittent fever be of rare occurrence, the natives are occasionally visited by a peculiar epidemic; but it owes its origin more to the people than to any other cause. Indeed, famine and its attendant privations have thinned the population more than epidemic complaints. The indolence of the natives prevents all exertions to raise more food than is requisite for the wants of a single season, and no one ever thinks, when there is a surplus, of laying up a stock against future contingencies. Hence, when droughts and severe frosts come, they are compelled to seek the subsistence where rovers and wild birds constitute their sole diet, and multitudes are often carried off by hunger and unwholesome food.

Mexico produces most of the plants peculiar to the tropics as well as those belonging to the temperate regions of south and middle Europe.—Humboldt says, such is the variety of climate, there is scarcely a plant in the rest of the world, which is not susceptible of cultivation in one or other part of Mexico. The soil also, for the most part, is extraordinary fertile, and abundant crops, with the assistance of irrigation in some places, may be raised with very little labor. But this only serves to make the Mexicans more idle and worthless, for they seek only to live, and have scarcely any enterprise and energy. Every thing appears to be falling into a state of apathy and languor; and indolence, with its necessary accompaniments of poverty, ignorance, pride, vain glory, impudence, bid fair to be for some considerable period longer the distinguished characteristics of Mexicans.

On the whole, it is the opinion of the most observant travelers, that agriculture and other great interests have retrograded since the principal revolution, the one that separated them from the domination of Spain. This has been the case to a great degree. Such are some of the views of Humboldt, Chevalier and McCulloch, which we have given in a brief synopsis or abstract. Their full observations are not very creditable to the Mexican people; and it is very evident they will never make any great progress in the elements of civilization till they receive an influx of new motives of action, more beneficial institutions, and perhaps the intermixture of the Anglo-Saxon race in the shape of free Americans of the North.—*Boston Times.*

RECIPES.
RICH SMALL CAKE.—Three eggs; three table-spoonsful of butter; ditto of sugar; three cups of flour; one teaspoonful of essence of lemon; and half a nutmeg; work these together, roll it thin, cut it in small cakes and bake.

JUMBLES.—Three pounds of flour; one pound and a half of butter; one pound of sugar; and six well beaten eggs; make it in rings, and bake in a quick oven; when half done, strew them with grated loaf sugar; twelve or fifteen minutes bakes them.

COMMON JUMBLES.—One cup of butter; two cups of sugar; one cup of sour milk; one teaspoonful of saleratus; and one egg; and half a nutmeg grated, and flour enough to make it so as to mould in well floured hands. Make it in thin rings, and bake it in a quick oven; grate sugar over, when half done, or as soon as taken from the oven. Fifteen minutes will do them.

COMMON CUT CAKE.—One cup of butter; two cups of sugar; four cups of flour; four eggs; one cup of sour milk; one teaspoonful of saleratus in water; one teaspoonful of essence of lemon; and half a nutmeg. Beat the mixture well. Butter a couple of two quart basins and divide the mixture between them. Bake it in a quick oven, three quarters of an hour.

CRULLERS.—One pint of milk; two cups of sugar; one cup of butter; three eggs; one teaspoonful of saleratus dissolved in water; one teaspoonful of salt, and half a nutmeg grated, and use as much flour as will make a good dough; flour a cake board, and roll out the cake about half an inch thick; cut them according to fancy and fry in hot fat.

FORTUNE MAKING.—A New York correspondent of the Charlestown (S. C.) News, gives the following:
 Here, in Ann street, (Sweeney) is a man who drives his fast horse, takes his box at the opera, and can count his hundred thousand, by keeping an eating house,—where you can dine for a York shilling, and take breakfast or tea for nine cents. A few steps off is a man, (Sherman) who has his houses and lots up town, and is probably worth \$200,000, all made by selling medicated lozenges, in four or five years.—A printer (?) near the head of Ann street, who has turned his attention to the publishing of cheap books, is making this year, twenty thousand dollars. Our Mayor (Mickle), worth half a million owes it all to fine cable tobacco, at three cents a paper.—The author of Tom Stimpson, an ingenious Irishman, (John M. Moore) has made perhaps twenty thousand, chiefly by the publication of translations of the novels of Paul de Kock. He boasts that he is the only a-liner in New York, that lives in his own house, and is supported by his rents."

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

PROLOGUE TO THE GODS.
 BY ROBERT E. LIVINGTON.
 "Loquit in humanis divinis potentia rebus,
 Et certam proseris vix habili lora fidem."—Ovid.
 So sportive are the heavenly powers,
 We may not know the passing hours—
 A frolic pulls the monarch down!
 A frolic elevates the clown!

As Justice, FORNICE, LOVE, one day,
 Were streaked 'round in their own way,
 For exercise, they chanced to meet
 Just at the corner of a street
 Where congregations vast
 Of human beings pass:
 "Ho! ho!" cried Love, "let's have a spree
 What'er the consequences be,
 And, mind, as jolly fellows do,
 We'll have a game—but brings it through!"
 With that he left his arrows by!
 Among the crowds carousing by!
 Still struggling with the exercise,
 He'll greater speed each arrow flies!

One dart from his elastic bow
 Transpierced a rich young fellow through,
 Ah, through and through, as people say,
 And he struck his mother on the way.
 A serving maid, who sung and work'd,
 Not knowing how the frolic quirk'd,
 "Dill you love, in my matches charms,
 But I have a game—but brings it through!"
 "Your scales! your scales! my speering brother,
 To weigh the prizes 'gainst each other!"
 The archer said—
 "The foppish dandy has no brain:
 In that the lass is heaviest—plain—
 She has not gold—in that she's light—
 But I have a game—but brings it right!"
 Their pedigree—her ancestry—
 Are poor, but fair, for honesty—
 His very rich, but very vile;
 "It brings her down, some day, and all—
 But one, not blab'd by modern tongue,
 In ancient times was surely hung,
 In this she has advantage high,
 But I have a game—but brings it right!"
 In college he obtained some wit,
 But not the sense to manage it.
 Her sense is good—strong common sense—
 And I can give it for her defence—
 Enough in each extremity
 His lack of wisdom to supply!"

"Good! good!" they cried with main and might,
 "It brings her down, some day, and all—
 But to bring them closer yet,
 We must the needed person get!"
 A noise disturb'd the good intent—
 A row—and it struck their vent!
 It seems the dandy's father heard,
 His son's adventure, and appear'd
 With hosts of friends to wrest him thence,
 And bring him home at once!
 But Justice, with his mighty arm
 Soon foil'd the enemy with harm,
 "FORNICE" was his magic wand
 To bring our hero's heart to hand!
 A coach and four came rattling thro'
 The joyful company to bear
 As they departed happily,
 To have them join'd in dearest ties!
 As off they roll'd a cry behind
 Was borne upon the whistling wind,
 "P.L.L.C. YOU OZE WASTING A BILLION!"
 The paragon's heart, the paragon's deed!
 Accomplish'd was the glorious deed!
 "Be with you, with our blessing rare!"
 Said FORNICE to the smiling two:
 "I'll give you now a tallian two:
 To cure your wealth and love of man:
 Here we'll be kept, here we'll be kept,
 The better to conduct aright—
 Thus using it, my wish fulfilling,
 You'll never be without a shilling!"

ROMANCE.
 When lovers walk with sweetest aim,
 No matter how the parties seem,
 The deed perform, though PA and MA
 Through foul ambition 'gainst it cry,
 For FORNICE will assist the pair
 With words of life and love and care!
 LANCASTER, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

THE SEASON OF YOUTH.—How much to be admired is youth, when noble and generous—when pure and holy feelings, like a living font, flow out of the heart, spreading around and fertilizing the soil of friendship—warm and generous hearts to crowd around him and enclose him in a circle of pure god-like happiness. The eye of the woman brightens at his approach, and wealth and honor smiles to woo him to their circle; his day dawns attractive in its appearance; it wins the heart of all; it is even stronger than argument, and often prevails when that would be powerless and ineffectual; it shows that a man can put a bridle upon his passions; that he is above the ignoble vulgar, whose characteristic is to storm and rage, like the troubled ocean, at every little adversity and disappointment that crosses their path. It shows that he can soar away in the bright atmosphere of good feeling, and live a continual sunshine, when all around him are, like maniacs, the sport of their own passions.

POWER OF GENTLENESS.—Whoever understands his own interests, and is pleased with the beautiful rather than the deformed, will be careful to cherish the virtue of gentleness. It requires but a slight knowledge of human nature to convince us, that much of our happiness in life must depend upon the cultivation of this virtue. Gentleness will assist its possessor in all his lawful undertakings; it will often make him successful when nothing else could. It is exceedingly lovely and attractive in its appearance; it wins the heart of all; it is even stronger than argument, and often prevails when that would be powerless and ineffectual; it shows that a man can put a bridle upon his passions; that he is above the ignoble vulgar, whose characteristic is to storm and rage, like the troubled ocean, at every little adversity and disappointment that crosses their path. It shows that he can soar away in the bright atmosphere of good feeling, and live a continual sunshine, when all around him are, like maniacs, the sport of their own passions.

CHAPTER ON TEARS.—Tears are sometimes a relief, and sometimes a burden; they are a relief to a woman, but a burden to a man; they relieve a woman, because her sympathy approves them; they burden a man, because his pride bristles them; a woman weeps because she feels, a man because he can't feel; a woman's tears affect a man, but a man's tears affect a woman; a woman weeps for others, a man for himself; a woman's tears are common property, a man's are his own; a woman believes them a profitable investment, a man considers them a useless expenditure; a woman's tears are easy and natural, a man's are forced and awkward; woman's are the warm streams of the summer cloud, man's the cold dropping of the icicle.

MARRIAGE.—The marriage ceremony is the most interesting spectacle social life exhibits. To see two rational beings in the glow of youth and hope, which invests life with the halo of happiness, appear together and acknowledge their preference for each other, voluntarily enter into a league of friendship, and call heaven and earth to witness the sincerity of their solemn vows; to think on the endearing connection, the important consequence, the final separation, the smiles that kindle into ecstasy at their own union, must at length be quenched in the tears of the survivor; but while life continues, they are to participate in the same joys, to endure the same sorrows, to rejoice and weep in unison. Be content, man, be considerate, woman; and what can earth offer so pure as your affection?

The clergyman who confines his parochial visits to the rich, and neglects the poor parishioners, esteems the gold of this world more than the salvation of the next.

Battle of Mount Tabor.

NAPOLEON'S CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.
 Forty-seven years ago, this month, a form was seen standing on Mount Tabor, with which the world has since become familiar. It was a bright morning, and he sat on his steed in the clear sunlight, his eye rested on a scene in the vale below, which was sublime and appalling enough to quicken the pulsations of the calmest heart.—That form was Napoleon Bonaparte, and the scene before him the fierce and terrible "Battle of Mount Tabor." From Nazareth, where the Saviour once trod, Kleber had marched forth with three thousand French soldiers in the plain, when at the foot of Mt. Tabor, was the whole Turkish army drawn up in order of battle. Fifteen thousand infantry and twelve thousand splendid cavalry moved down in majestic strength on this band of three thousand French. Kleber had scarcely time to throw his handful of men into squares, with the cannon at the angles, before those twelve thousand horse, making the earth smoke and thunder as they came, burst into a headlong gallop upon them. But round those steady squares rolled a fierce devouring fire, emptying the ranks of those wild horsemen with frightful rapidity, and straying the earth with the bodies of riders and steeds together. Again and again did those splendid squadrons wheel, re-form and charge with deafening shouts, while their uplifted and flashing scimitars gleamed like a forest of steel through the smoke of battle; but the same wasting fire received them. Those squares seemed bound by a girdle of flame, so rapid and constant were the discharges. Before their certain and deadly aim, as they stood fighting for existence, the charging squadron fell so fast, that a rampart of dead bodies was soon formed around them. Behind this embankment of dead men and horses, this band of warriors stood and fought for six dreary hours, and was still steadily thinning the ranks of the enemy, when Napoleon debouched with a single division on Mount Tabor, and turned his eye below. What a scene met his gaze. The whole plain was filled with marching columns and charging squadrons of wildly galloping steeds while the thunder of cannon and fierce rattle of musketry, amidst which now and then was heard the blare of thousands of trumpets, and strains of martial music filled the air.

The smoke of battle was rolling furiously over the hosts, and all was confusion and chaos in his sight. Amid the twenty-seven thousand Turks that covered the plain and the smoke that enveloped the enemy like a cloud, Napoleon could tell where his own brave troops were struggling by the steady and simultaneous volley which showed where discipline was contending with the wild fury of overpowering numbers. The constant flash from behind that rampart of dead bodies were like spots of flame on the tumultuous and chaotic field. Napoleon descended from Mount Tabor, with his little band, while a single twelve pounder fired from the heights, told the wearied Kleber that he was rushing to the rescue.—Thrown into confusion and trampled under foot, that mighty army rolled turbulently back toward the Jordan, where Murat was anxiously waiting to mingle in the fight. Dashing with his cavalry among the disordered ranks, he sabored them down without mercy, and raged like a lion amid the prey. This chivalric and romantic warrior declared the remembrance of the scenes that once transpired on Mount Tabor and on these thrice consecrated spots, come to him in the hottest of the fight, and nerved him with ten-fold courage.

As the sun went down over the plains of Palestine, and twilight shied its dim rays over the rent and trodden and dead-covered field; a sulphurous cloud hung around the summit of Mount Tabor. The smoke of battle had settled there where once the cloud of glory rested, while groans and shrieks rent the atmosphere, and the dead on Mount Tabor! What spots for battle-fields!

Bladensburg Duelling Ground.
 Being called to visit this town, so famous in the annals of duelling, in the discharge of a public duty, I felt some curiosity to visit the bloody ground. Why this spot should have been selected no one could tell; but it is famous through all the South. It is situated about half a mile from the village near the site on which our troops were stationed, in anticipation of the arrival of the British during the last war, and from which they vigorously ran as soon as they saw the foe. In a secluded spot, near the edge of a thick wood, rude, wild, uncultivated, with no foot path leading to it, you stand on a soil drenched by the life-blood of many a man. Here Deatur, Mason, and Cilley fell.—One of the most ferocious duels on record was fought between Gen. Mason and McCarty. Mason challenged his opponent; but McCarty, on the ground that his sight was defective, declined fighting. He was posted as a coward. Being a military man, blood only could wipe out the disgrace. Mason's challenge was accepted. Behold the weapons—together they must leap from the dome of the Capitol, or sit each upon a keg of powder, and insert, with his own hand, a slow match in the bone hole; or fight with muskets at ten paces! Mason protested that the conditions were savage; McCarty persisted in them. The parties met and Mason was literally blown to pieces. A few weeks ago, a duel was fought by two men from North Carolina, Dr. Johnson, of the parties, was instantly killed. The stakes still stand at ten paces apart; the marks made by the feet at the turning of the body, and the deep stains of Johnson's blood, are still upon the earth. The ground is black all around; while the tall, rank grass tells us as eloquently as at Waterloo, the richness of human blood.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.—Let the business of every one alone, and attend to your own. Don't buy what you don't want; use every hour to advantage, and study to make leisure hours useful; think twice before you spend a shilling; remember you will have another to make for it; find recreation in looking after your business, and so your business will not be neglected in looking after recreation; buy low, sell fair, and take care of the profits; look over your books regularly, and if you find an error, trace it; should a stroke of misfortune come upon you in trade, retreat your hardy, but never fly the track; confront difficulties with unflinching perseverance, and they will disappear at last; though you should even fall in the struggle, you will be honored; but shrink from the task and you will be despised.

INDIAN ELOQUENCE.—The following specimen of eloquence was delivered by an Indian woman over the contiguous graves of her husband and infant:
 "The father of life has taken from me the apple of my eye and the core of my heart, and hid them in two graves. I will moisten the one with my tears, and the other with the milk of my breast, till I meet them again in that country where the sun never sets."

AVULS REVEREND.—Two boys fought on a quarrel one day, and the bigger proved the "best man." "Darn ye," said No. 2, when he found he was used up, "if I can't lick ye, I'll make mouths at your sister."

THE CHILD OF HIS FORT.—Here are beautiful sentences from the pen of Coleridge. Nothing can be more eloquent—nothing more true—"Call not that man wretched who, whatever else he suffers as to pain inflicted or pleasure denied, has a child for whom he hopes, and on whom he dotes. Poverty may grind him to dust, obscurity may cast its darkest mantle over him, his voice may be unheeded by those with whom he dwells and his face may be unknown to his neighbors; even pain may rack his joints, and sleep flee from his pillow; but he has a gem with which he would not part for wealth, displaying computation, for fame filling a world's ear, and the sweetest sleep that ever fell on mortal's eye."

TRUE BENEVOLENCE.—True benevolence inspires with the love of justice, and prompts him in whose bosom it glows neither to oppress the weak, to impose an ill-government, nor to oppress the unwary; but to give every man his due, and with steady and undeviating steps to walk in the hallowed path of equity. Decent dissimulation, fraud and falsehood, are far from the humble worshipper of God; integrity is enthroned in the heart, truth dwells on his lips, and an enlightened sense of duty regulates the whole of his conduct. He faithfully performs every promise, and fulfills every engagement. Others respect and trust his word, because he holds it sacred to himself. His life is characterized by the simplicity of truth and the dignity of virtue; and, in dealing with him, they who have an opportunity of knowing his character, place unbounded confidence in his justice and faithfulness.

A BLACK SNAKE which had discovered the nest of a woodpecker climbed the tree, and putting his head into the hole, swallowed the woodpecker. Alas! when he would have withdrawn, he found his throat so much distended by his supper that he could not get back; and so died with his length exposed, dangling from the woodpecker's hole, an admonition to all who passed by, not to get into a scrape until they had contrived how to get out of it.

TO-MORROW.—And what is to-morrow? A time that is always to come and never comes—it is a name, a phantom, a misnomer. Does it deceive us—why? Because we depend upon it—and forget that whatever we do, we must do to-day. Remember it—al! your life, the world must be done to-day—there is no to-morrow.

A SPOXY TELLING.—A Yankee traveller put up at a country inn where a number of loungers were assembled, telling large stories. After sitting some time and attentively listening to their folly, he suddenly turned and asked them how much they supposed he had been offered for his dog, which he had with him. They all started, curiosity was on tiptoe to know; one guessed five dollars, another ten, another fifteen, until they had exhausted their patience, when one of them seriously asked him how much he had been offered. "Not a cent," replied he.

A HINT FOR DACHELONS.—The contrast of the simple and married state is thus beautifully described by Bishop Taylor—"Single life is like a fly in the heart of an apple; he dwells in sweetness but lives alone, and is confined and dies in singularity. But marriage, like the beautiful bird, builds a house and gathers sweetness from every flower, and sends out colonies and feeds the world, and obya virtues, and their order, and exercises many virtues, and promotes the interest of mankind, and is that state of things to which God hath designed the present condition of the world.

A JOG AN ENIGMA OF THE HUMAN HEART.—The jog is a most singular animal. A pall, number or decanter, may be rinsed, and you may satisfy yourself by optical proof, that it is clean; but the jog has a little hole in the top, and the interior is all darkness. No eye penetrates it—or hand moves over the surface. You can clean it only by putting in water, shaking it up and pouring it out. If the water comes out, you judge, you have succeeded in clearing the jog, and you are satisfied. Hence the jog is like the human heart. No mortal eye can look into its recesses, and yet can only judge of its purity by what comes out of it.

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN

Friday Morning, September 18, 1846.

We have but little of interest in the way of politics to present to our readers at this time.—The panic attempted to be gotten up upon the passage of the late Tariff act, proves so far, "lore's labor lost." We can but be struck with the fact, that in Pennsylvania, where it was preceded by the opposition that the Tariff would command less favor with either party, than in almost any State in the Union, there is a warmth of approbation scarcely evinced in any other quarter. That it continues to be opposed by a few iron-masters in that State is admitted, but that the masses of the people, even including some portion of the Whigs, have been, and are becoming, decided supporters of the measure. By comparing the present bill with that of 1842, they are enabled to see, with their Republican brethren elsewhere, the unjust and odious character of the latter named bill. If we are not most woefully mistaken in our views of the Tariff act of 1846, we venture to predict that in less than two years from this time, it will have become, if it is not already, the most popular measure of the administration, in despite of the efforts of the panic makers and self-interested manufacturers to the contrary.—And then, if not before, the names of Polk, Walker and Dallas, a trio illustration of the noble virtues, integrity, industry and independence, will be to endeavor the recollections of a grateful country.

Appointments.

The Hon. George Bancroft, former Secretary of the Navy, has been appointed Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England, to succeed Lewis McLane, voluntarily recalled.—Mr. Bancroft is a man of distinguished ability, as well as an accomplished and learned scholar; and we doubt not will do honor to himself and his country on this his new theatre of action: John Y. Mason, Attorney General, has been appointed Mr. Bancroft's successor as Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Mason is also discharging the duties of Attorney General.

Opening the Ports.

BETTER PROSPECTS FOR THE FARMERS!—The effect of the opening of the ports in England to the produce of the United States, in the liveness of the trade which was expected from a liberal policy, has already begun to exhibit itself. We give a few evidences. The Boston Transcript (Whig) says—

"The packet ship Anglo Saxon, which cleared to-day for Liverpool, has a cargo comprising 4,326 barrels of flour, 500 barrels of rosin, 233 bales of cotton, 280 casks of tallow, besides butter, lard, leather, sperm oil, manganese, clocks, rocking chairs, and shoe pegs. The trade between this port and England is rapidly increasing."

The Baltimore American, since the arrival of the Britannia, has the following:

"The last steamer from England, it will be seen by the paragraphs under the commercial head, brought out orders for the purchase of Flour, Wheat Indian Corn and Meal—based on the alleged shortness of the potato crop and the effects of unfavorable harvesting weather in England. Prices have advanced in the New York market, and are likely to be correspondingly affected here."

"It will be seen, by the report of yesterday's market, that since the receipt of the news some ten thousand barrels of Flour have been sold here."

The New York papers afford several instances of the same encouraging character, and the Philadelphia Pennsylvania of yesterday says:

"The fine packet ship Wyoming, now nearly ready to sail for Liverpool, will take the following cargo: One hundred square bales of cotton; one hundred and eleven bales of bark; fifty tierces of beef; sixteen thousand bushels of wheat and corn; and the balance of the cargo, or as much as she can take, in corn meal. We learn, further, that the Kalamazoo, which was put up yesterday for the same port, has already nearly a full cargo engaged for her outward trip, mostly grain, of which she will take about twenty thousand bushels. An intelligent merchant informs us that there is still enough freight remaining, chiefly flour, grain and beef, to fill one or two of the largest class of Liverpool packets."

Is not this cheering, exhibiting the gratifying fact that the farmer is now about to have his turn, and that the worth of the land is about to meet with its just reward, the result of the progress of Democratic principles.

Address on Education.

We are gratified in being able to state that the Rev. Dr. McGuffey, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Virginia, will deliver a LECTURE ON EDUCATION, in this town, on Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

Dr. McGuffey has devoted many years of his life to the promotion of Education, in Ohio and Indiana, and he is now rendering good service to the cause during the University vacation, by Lectures in different parts of the State. He delivered an address in Winchester, on Monday night, which gave great satisfaction to his large and attentive audience, and is now at Romney, in the same service. He intends also to visit Martinsburg and Leesburg, in both of which places, as well as here, he will receive, as he deserves, a most cordial reception.

We hope our citizens generally will avail themselves of the occasion, and give Dr. McGuffey a crowded audience. They will be well paid for their attention, as this gentleman is no theorist, but speaks from experience.—Free Press.

We understand that the Presbyterian Churches of Hagerstown, having been recently united, have given to the Rev. SERRIUS TRUST of Washington city, a unanimous and cordial invitation to become their Pastor. Hagerstown is one of the most beautiful towns in Maryland, containing a population of four or five thousand inhabitants, and is in all respects a most desirable place of residence; but whether Mr. Trustin's impaired health and existing engagements in Washington will allow him to accept this flattering invitation we are not advised.

The Weather.

We have had unusually warm weather for the season, during the last two weeks; so much so that the heat has been exceedingly oppressive.—A change however is very perceptible in the atmosphere, and we doubt not in a few days the "Bombe, melancholy Autumn," with its robe of many colors, will be upon us. Owing to the dryness of the earth, farmers experience great difficulty in preparing the soil for the reception of a new crop.

Our State.

A writer in a late number of the "Richmond Enquirer," over the signature of "R." draws an able picture of the natural resources of our beloved old Commonwealth, and sets forth many and strong inducements to the Northern emigrant, who wishes to try his fortunes upon another theatre, to visit the Old Dominion and give her lands a passing notice, before entering on a journey to the wild regions of the far off West. The writer is actuated by a proper, yes, by the true spirit of a son of Virginia; for surely the time has arrived for her sons, instead of sending up mournful lamentations over what they term her departed glory, to bestir themselves and act the part of men—to stimulate her citizens to the work of improvement and the development of her vast resources. Instead of holding up her defects to the public gaze and magnifying them in the eyes of the world—instead of detestful jeremiads upon the ignorance of her citizens and her tardy progress towards the amelioration of her fortunes—let them rather seek to make known her many virtues—her vast capabilities—the mighty empire that lies slumbering in her extensive and diversified soil. Virginia, with a wholesome and well arranged system of improvement and less extravagance and a greater attention to the science of Agriculture on the part of those who own her soil, would soon become, in wealth and productive importance, as she has always been politically in her devotion to free principles, the first State in the Union. The eyes of Northerners have already been directed to her soil, and emigration to a considerable extent has already taken place. Mr. Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, Editor of the "Farmer's Visitor," has given it as his opinion, in a late number of that paper, that the wild lands of Western Virginia "would become the best grazing lands in the United States." Of this we have not the slightest doubt, for from conversations with gentlemen who have become familiar with this portion of our State, we learn that no lands could be more admirably adapted by nature to the purposes of raising sheep. When we take into consideration the vast importance of Wool as an article of commerce, and the cheapness with which it can be grown, with such facilities as nature has given us, we have to regret, not that such quantities of our lands are unfit for tillage or cultivation, but that we have so long neglected to appropriate them to that use, for which they are evidently intended by nature. The census of 1840 informs us that four States in the Union produced more wool than Virginia, and that her product was two and a half million pounds. How long would this be the case were our natural advantages in this respect appreciated by those who would invest their capital in such a manner as would yield them perhaps as great an interest as any other investment in the country? Again, we have greater facilities for manufacturing, as we firmly believe, than any other State in the Union. An unlimited water power—cheap and abundant provisions, and labor sufficient for every purpose. Here then we might have our manufacturing establishments and here the raw material for them to operate upon. Too long have we contributed to build up the North—too long have they plundered our wealth and drawn from us our substance. The great question of the Tariff is at length, we believe, finally settled. A fair protection has been yielded to all the great interests of the country, and men can now embark in manufacturing without a fear of those ruinous fluctuations which must ever be consequent upon high protection. The walls of a Manufacturing Establishment (thanks to the indefatigable Giddings) are even now rising at Harpers-Ferry. This place, with the advantages it has of market, and the boundless and almost inexhaustible water power which is to be had on either of the rivers, the lightness of our taxes and the abundance and cheapness of our provisions of all sorts, might become one of the most prominent manufacturing places in the Union. Many of our citizens have invested capital in this, to our section of the State, new undertaking; and we have every assurance that none will regret to have contributed to the introduction of a policy, which cannot fail to be productive of great benefits to this portion of our State.

Northern enterprises has also been attracted by our soil. In old worn out Fairfax, a great amount of whose lands, originally good, but exhausted by bad cultivation, have been almost lying waste—these lands have been taken up by Northern emigrants, at very reduced prices, and we are told the most beneficial results have flowed from their improved system of cultivation. Some 260 emigrants have thus settled in this county, and already lands have advanced to a very considerable extent.—We hope that others may be led to understand the great advantages we possess over the West, in facilities of market as also the prices of produce, and will be induced to take up more of our exhausted and maltreated lands, which by proper care and cultivation would soon be made to "blossom as the rose," and yield a rich and golden harvest to their industrious and enterprising cultivators.

Plumbe's Degeneracies.

Those of our citizens who have not procured one of PLUMBE'S beautiful Miniatures, will do well to make immediate application, as we are told that the branch of his establishment, in this place, will positively close in a few days.

University of Virginia.

The Board of Trustees have provided for the admission of one young man from each Senatorial district into the University, at the ensuing Session without charge for tuition fees or for the University dues, and at a reduced rate of board. On the 1st inst., a selection was made from a number of the districts: from Loudoun, Thomas L. Brown. There still exists a vacancy for this district, composed of the counties of Frederick, Clarke and Jefferson.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Capt. James L. Ranson, to be found in our columns. Capt. Ranson, as agent for Thomas J. Davis, of Georgetown, is ready and desirous to purchase any quantity of Wheat, and we think will offer such inducements to those desirous of selling, as will be to their advantage to give him a call before disposing of their crops elsewhere. Mr. Davis is extensively engaged in the milling business, and from his many facilities of location and market, will at all times, we doubt not, offer the highest price the market will afford.

We understand arrangements are being made to receive wheat on the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Winchester and Potomac Railroads.—If this be accomplished, farmers of Jefferson and Berkeley will be greatly facilitated in disposing of their crops to the best advantage.

Manufacturers.

The Broadmeadow Steel Manufacturing Company, who are encouraged, we learn, by a bright prospect, have purchased the mill site between the paper mill and Harall's canal, where they are now engaged in putting up an iron establishment, in which will be prepared the iron to be manufactured at their steel works into steel. This will be an important addition to their enterprise, and greatly facilitate their operations, while it will enhance their profits. If what seems to be the reasonable expectations of the company are realized, their works will contribute largely to the trade and prosperity of Richmond.

[Richmond Times of Yesterday.]

We are glad of it. We are glad that the Whig press has no "ruin" to chronicle in this case, and no future disasters to predict as the result of the Locofoco Tariff. The Broadmeadow Steel Manufacturing Company are encouraged by a bright prospect! In the face of a Democratic Tariff, which was to ruin all manufacturers, the prospects of the Broadmeadow Company are bright! They buy more property, they embark more capital, just at the time when the New Tariff is to operate.—Their profits are to be enhanced, and their works to add greatly to the trade and prosperity of Richmond. No "ruin" is imagined. They will go on and prosper, whilst the presses of the Whig party are tolling the chimes to the tone of "ruin."

It, however, affords us pleasure to say that this is not the only new factory which will soon go into operation in Richmond. We are, we are told, to have another Rolling Mill and manufactory of bar iron in the neighborhood of the Army—started by the private enterprise of sagacious and far-seeing individuals. The demand for iron exceeds the present supply, and there are good Whigs, not fearing "the chimera dire" predicted by Tariff orators, who have determined to turn the natural advantages of Richmond to profitable account in meeting that demand. That they will deserve and attain eminent success, we do not question.

The world is not near its end yet. The industry of the country is not so entirely crippled, as the Whig press endeavor to persuade the people. Our Tariff policy is changed, but not for evil, nor for foreign purposes. It is changed for the benefit of the great masses of our people. It is changed with a view to adapt its provisions to the interests of the whole community—agricultural, commercial, manufacturing and mechanical. It is a policy having its eye to the pursuits of all classes, substituted for a policy which protected, by bounties, a few manufacturers and capitalists at the expense of the balance of society. It is a policy which holds out the most certain assurance of permanency to those who invest their means or shape their talents in accordance with its schedules. The measure to which it succeeds was one which was matured by bargain and passed by accident, and which never could have existed undisturbed, so long as there were antagonistical parties in the country.

We say speed to the factories which have sprung up and which will spring up—in spite of "ruin" foretold—under a tariff so liberal and comprehensive in its "protection" as the present!

[Richmond Enquirer.]

Pauper Labor.

It will be seen by the subjoined extract from the Democratic Review for July, that the pauper labor of England is better paid than the free labor in the northern slave factories at Lowell. There ought to be but one feeling, (justly remarks one of our New England cotemporaries,) that of indignation at the infamously oppressive manner in which the female operatives at Lowell have been over-reached and crowded with work:

"In relation to English manufacturers, the wages of operatives are higher than in the United States. The report of the Parliamentary factory commissioners state that, the average labor in England is 69 hours per week for 11s., or \$2.64. In the United States, 78 hours for 10s., or \$2.40. The average in Lowell is \$1.50 per week, and \$1.25 heard, being \$2.75 or 11s. 6d. per week. These figures show that England has no advantage over the United States in cheapness. In the last two years a very great reduction has been made in the prices paid for weaving. The manner of it has been thus:—Prior to 1812, a girl tended two power looms, and she received 16 cts. per piece, for cotton cloth; and these looms are driven by steam or water power. In 1811-12, the speed at which these looms were propelled was reduced, and the girl required to tend three. The most healthy and active girls were selected, and the others discharged. As soon as a habit was formed to tend the three looms with comparative facility, the speed was increased, and still further exertions on her part became necessary. This process was continued until the old speed was restored, and an active strong girl was taxed to the uttermost of her physical powers, to tend three where before two was considered a great task.—These three looms then would produce three pieces in the same time that two were formerly produced. The price allowed the girl was reduced from 16 cents to 11 cents per piece; she therefore received 83 cents for the same length of time employed as when she received 83 cents for producing two pieces. Her extra exertions in producing the third piece is the increased profit of the millowner, who memorializes Congress for protection against British 'pauper labor,' because he has increased the wages of his own operatives, that is, he pays her 33 cents where he paid her 32 before! This increased production does not lower the price here, but as soon as the United States markets are over-reached, the goods are exported to China and India, where they undersell the English goods, and a discrimination of 10 per cent duty in favor of the latter. This system is secure in the hands of monopolists, as long as the large capital of England is debared from competing with the corporate capital. It is impossible for individuals here to compete with vested capitals of a million dollars and upwards each, and the protection of the people against this oppression is to be found only in the aid of the large capital of Lancashire; whose people are now asking our farmers to sell them their surplus flour for their goods. The practical annexation of the manufacturing interests of England to the agricultural interests of the United States through free trade, again unites the Anglo Saxon race in an indissoluble bond, and gives a new impulse to the prosperity of the glorious Union."

The reduction of wages, &c., is attributed by the Tariff press to the "Locofoco Tariff." But occasionally we see the truth protruding from a mass of misrepresentation. The N. Y. Correspondent of the Philadelphia North American confesses that the reduction of the wages of the carpet-makers is owing, not to the new Tariff, but to an important improvement in machinery. Hear this excellent Tariff authority:

"By a recently-invented power loom now in successful operation at Lowell, the best three-ply carpeting can be woven for 61 cents per yard, whereas the price by the old method was 25 cts. However, as the cost of the new machine is considerable, the proprietors of the large factories at Lowell, Lowell, Lowell, Lowell, &c., &c., have agreed to pay 18 cents per yard for the present, and continue to go on by the old method. To this the operatives object, and this is the principal cause of the Convention of carpet-weavers, to remonstrate against the reduction of wages."

Right Sort of Protection.

We invite the attention of our readers to the subjoined extracts from the speech of Mr. Wilmo of Pennsylvania, on the new revenue tariff bill. Mr. W. was the only member of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, who had the moral courage to vote for that bill. We are happy, however, to learn that the sound views which he then expressed are rapidly gaining ground in Pennsylvania. The Tariff will not be apt to relish Mr. Wilmo's sort of protection. Nothing short of unjust and partial legislation, by which the many are plundered for the benefit of a few capitalists, will satisfy them. The people, however, who pay the piper, will, we doubt not, say amen to his sentiments. Here they are:

"This government was established for the equal benefit and protection of ALL its citizens. It confined within its proper and legitimate action, its duties are simple—regulating our intercourse with foreign nations, affording protection to persons and property, leading each pursuit that he may deem most profitable, or best adapted to his taste and habits. When it turns aside from these objects, and seeks to build up one interest—WHICH CAN ONLY BE DONE BY DEPRESSING OTHERS—it ceases to be a just government, it becomes a tyranny, unworthy of the confidence or support of the people."

"Sir, I am in favor of protection. I here avow myself a protectionist in the highest and truest sense of the word. I demand protection for labor, against the cruel exactions of capital. I demand protection for the equal rights of the people, against a privileged and monopolizing class, upheld and sustained by partial legislation. I claim protection for the hard earnings of the poor, against the insidious system that plunders by stealth, and eats out his substance. Why, sir, in the name of humanity, seek to heap burden after burden upon the back of labor? Is not the lot of the poor already a heavy one? Has not his head already sufficient advantages over poverty? It has influence and power, and too often, even in this free country commands the higher stations of honor and profit. The rich live in affluence, surrounded with all the elegances and luxuries of life.—Their children grow up around them, and are amply advanced and provided for. The poor toil in heat and cold for a plain and homely subsistence, suffering many reverses, enduring many privations. His children toil by his side, or leave home at an early age, to toil in the fields or workshop of a stranger. Against this democracy makes no complaint. Democracy seeks not to deprive wealth of any legitimate advantages. It asks not to take from the rich one farthing of his riches, but it does demand that these advantages shall not be increased by partial enactments of the government; that no system of direct or indirect bounties be established, by which a portion of the earnings of the poor be taken to swell the already overflowing coffers of the rich. Yet under the thin and flimsy disguise of protection to American labor, such a policy is attempted to be fastened upon the country. I will war against it while I have breath. I have warred against it at home before my own people, and I shall not desert their cause now."

The journal of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia has just been published, from the Parochial Reports of which we learn the following statistics of the Diocese viz.—Baptisms, Total, 817;—White, Adults, 74. Infants, 551; Colored, Adults, 25, Infants, 110.—Confirmation 376, of whom 76 were colored persons: Contributions for general purposes, \$22,502 20, Contributions to contingent fund, \$4,298 78.

The following persons constitute the Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary of Virginia: Rt. Rev. William Meade, D. D., President. Rt. Rev. John Johns, D. D., Vice President. Rev. Edward C. McGuire, D. D., Secretary. William Pollock, Esq., Treasurer. Rev. John Graham, Rev. John P. McGuire, Rev. Charles B. Dana, Rev. Alexander Jones, Rev. George Adie, Rev. George Woodbridge, Richard H. Cunningham, Esq., Cassius F. Lee, Esq., General Samuel H. Lewis, Edward S. Pegg, Esq., Dr. Thomas H. Claggett.

The citizens of New York have tendered to Mr. McLane a public dinner. In his reply to Mayor Mickle, Messrs. G. Newbold, C. W. Lawrence and others, the Committee, he accepts the invitation, and will take the earliest opportunity, after his return home, to designate the day.

The President, on the 7th inst., issued his proclamation, setting forth the late vote in the city and county of Alexandria, for retrocession to Virginia and giving notice to all whom it may concern that the act of Congress in relation thereto is in full force and effect."

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—The Board of Regents of the Institute met in Washington city on Tuesday last. The Vice President, George M. Dallas, was elected Chancellor; and Col. W. W. Seaton, Hon. Robert Dale Owen and Col. Totten, an Executive Committee.

DROWNED.—On Saturday morning last, the body of Jacob Underdonk, a poor inebriate, was found drowned in the run near Little Georgetown, in this county. An inquest was held upon the body, but we did not learn what the verdict of the jury was. The supposition is that he had a fit.—The water where the body was found not being more than six or eight inches deep.

[Martinsburg Republican.]

ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, near Bankers' Hill in this county, an accident of a very serious character occurred. Mr. P. Throckmorton, whilst engaged at work at a threshing machine, and in attempting to get from the drum of the machine to the stack, his foot slipped, and the calf of his leg coming in contact with the beater or cylinder, was torn, broken, and lacerated in a most shocking manner. Mr. T. is a poor man, and by this accident, will be rendered a cripple for life, if he does not lose his leg entirely.—Martinsburg Rep.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—On Saturday week, an interesting little girl, daughter of Mr. Stephen McCalla, of Harriburg, Pa., aged between three and four years, came to her death by eating the berries of a very poisonous plant, called nightshade. Every exertion was made by skillful physicians to save her life, but all to no purpose. After several days of acute suffering, she died from the effects of the poison. She was a child of great promise, and her untimely end is a sad affliction to her parents.

A few days since, says the Richmond Enquirer, a Penitentiary convict made his escape from the guards, as he was at work upon the new Court-house on the Capitol Square. A friend sends us the following amusing account of his capture:

RAIL ROAD, September 11th. Messrs. Editors: James Phillips, who gave the guards the slip, thereby depriving the Penitentiary of one of its boarders, was caught on Thursday evening in the county of King George, by Mr. Geo. W. Carpenter and brought back on the cars to this city, to take up his (W.) residence in the white building. James is one of the boys, and says a little recreation was necessary for the improvement of his health. Yours, —

IRON IN BUILDINGS.—Iron window sills and caps are being introduced into the new buildings being erected at Richmond, Va. The use of iron in most parts of building where wood is now used will be universal.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

HON. R. M. T. HUNTER.

Mr. Editor:—Among the numerous names which have been presented to the consideration of the people of Virginia, for the post of Senator of the United States, that of the gentleman whose name heads this communication is not the least conspicuous. A calm investigation of his worth, will show such a distinction is not unmerited.

Mr. Hunter, though comparatively a young man, has already attained an enviable elevation among the Statesmen of the country. At an early age, the earliest possible under the Constitution of Virginia, Mr. Hunter was chosen to occupy a seat in the Legislature of the State. During a term of service for several years in that capacity, his talents and reputation elicited a call from the District in which he resides, to represent them in the councils of the Union.

At an early age, thus assuming the duties of a legislator, in the House of Representatives, he did not show himself unequal to his station. At the extra session of Congress called by Mr. Van Buren, at a time of great political excitement and commercial prostration; a period when, by the efforts of the old man of the Hermitage, the United States Bank had been destroyed, and the Pot Bank system had produced a crash in our monetary affairs, from which the whole country fled away frightened and alarmed, the President at this moment proposed the scheme called the Sub-Treasury. It was upon this occasion that Mr. Hunter first tried his powers in grappling with a new subject, once rejected by the country and now doubtful of success. His effort was one of distinguished ability, and much admired by his friends in and out of the State, foreshadowing his future eminence.

Upon his return home, he was triumphantly elected, and returned to his post upon the floor of Congress. The high estimate which had been placed upon his abilities may be inferred from the fact that he was elected Speaker during that session, not having arrived at the age of thirty when called to preside over Congressional deliberations. In this difficult and responsible position, it is only necessary to add that he acquitted himself with ability and firmness.

During the severe struggle of the Democratic party after the overthrow in 1840, the voice of Mr. Hunter was often heard raised in defence of those principles which are held so dear by the whole Republican party.

Defeated by his opponent, Mr. Newton, in 1843, he retired to the quiet of a farmer's life, and in the seclusion which such a life affords, devoted himself more closely than ever to the study of political and constitutional questions.

Re-elected again by an admiring constituency, he has returned during the present session to reap new laurels in one of the most important epochs in the history of the Union.

His speech upon the Oregon question is the speech of a Statesman and Orator. The honor of his country first, her security afterwards. Its views are profound and Statesmanlike; its design and language of a high order of eloquence.

His efforts in the Retrocession of Alexandria were eminently distinguished. Devoted to the prosperity of his State, and anxious to add to the dominion of Virginia a city which must be hereafter, as it is designed by nature to be, the market for the Valley of Virginia. In and out of the House he was earnest in pressing this important measure through. It has been passed and ratified; and if I am asked in Virginia, I will point, as all will do fifty years hence, to the retrocession of an important part, the acquisition of a valuable city to the Dominion of Virginia.

But his speech upon the Tariff question was the great effort of the session. Its profound and enlarged views, its searching and critical analysis of a complicated question, its calm and philosophical reasoning, its brilliant and eloquent passages, place it with the finest efforts of the session, and remind me of the time when Virginia numbered among her champions the great of other times, whose glory is the pride of the State, and whose reputation is the property of the Union.

Such is a brief outline of Mr. Hunter's career. As an Orator, Mr. Hunter is eloquent—from the power of his thoughts, the profundity of his reflections, the honesty of his opinions, the great earnestness of his delivery, and the pure and classical terseness and vigor of his language. As a politician, he is of the strictest sect of the State Rights Republican School. In favor of a rigid construction of, and adherence to the Constitution, he maintains inviolable in his political action the sacred provisions of that instrument. His opinions on particular questions are well known. He has nothing of the Demagogue about him. He is too honest to be one. His merits are before the country. He presses them upon no one. His exertions for the success of principles are not for the considerations of political advancement; they were freely given. His reward is in their success, not in his own.

As a man, his private character is unimpeached and unimpeachable. No man at home, and wherever known, is more respected, and none in whom more confidence is reposed. No man of the Virginia Delegation, (without intending any invidious comparisons,) commands in a greater degree the deference and respect of his opponents, the confidence and admiration of his political friends.

Is not then Mr. Hunter a man in whose honesty and integrity we can trust; upon whose political principles we can rely; and to whose talents and abilities we can surely confide the interests of Virginia and the preservation of our Constitution? A REPUBLICAN.

ORGANIZATION IN WASHINGTON.—The Jackson Democratic Association of Washington, have re-organized, having elected Mr. C. P. SENEZACK, President, and all workingmen to the other offices, so as to disconnect it from any charge of being an office holders' organization. The following is the preamble to the resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas the newly organized democratic association, under the title of the "Jackson Democratic Association of Washington city," having for its object the dissemination of intelligence, setting forth the true principles of the democratic party throughout the country and particularly to the working classes, viz: farmers, mechanics, and laboring men in general, and knowing by a long correspondence with the people of the different States the disadvantages under which the honest and industrious portion of our fellow-citizens labor, for the want of facilities for the diffusion of intelligence and political information; and whereas, being as this association is, composed principally of mechanics, we desire that a more free and perfect understanding and social intercourse shall exist between the mechanics and laboring men throughout the United States.

Los of the U. S. brig of war Truxton.—Her crew taken Prisoners of War.—Arrival of Santa Ana in Vera Cruz.—Possession of California by the U. S. Naval Forces.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer attached to the "Home Squadron," now at "Anton Lizardo," near Vera Cruz, to the New Orleans Picayune, dated August 29, 1846:

I avail myself of the sailing of the United States cutter Legare, to give you an inkling of what is going on here.

Santa Ana arrived here on the 16th inst., from Havana, in the English merchant steamer Alamo, accompanied by his lady and friend Gen. Almonte. He was well received on his landing at Vera Cruz, but our accounts say not very enthusiastically. He has gone to Mexico.

Through the English squadron stationed here, we were informed sometime since that Commodore Sloat, commanding the U. S. naval forces in the Pacific, had taken possession of California.—This is what we might have been expected.

I regret to inform you of the loss of the beautiful U. S. brig Truxton, by all accounts the best vessel of her class in our service, Captain B. W. Carpenter. The Truxton sailed from here in the early part of this month for Tampico. On the 14th, while standing in the harbor of Tuspan, 120 miles north of Vera Cruz, a small Mexican coasting vessel was discovered, and soon after made a prize of. Capt. Carpenter engaged the captain of this vessel to pilot him into a safe anchorage, but in doing so ran the Truxton on a reef where she was soon in a very perilous situation. Capt. Carpenter then dispatched Lieut. Berryman to the squadron for the assistance of a steamer. The boat in which this officer left was after four days hard pulling, picked up by the St. Mary's off Vera Cruz. As soon as our Commodore was informed of the fact he sent the Princeton to Tuspan.

While the Brig was on the Reef, after the departure of Lieut. Berryman, two Mexican coasting vessels appeared in the offing; these were captured by a boat's crew in charge of Lieut. Bushrod Hunter, but this gentleman was unable, from the violence of the gale blowing at the time, to reach the wreck with his prizes, and was therefore compelled to make for this place, where he arrived several days ago. On the arrival of the Princeton at the wreck of the Truxton, she was found abandoned, and that she had been stripped of all light articles by the Mexicans. A "flag of truce" was sent on shore from the Princeton, by whom it was ascertained that Capt. Carpenter, his officers and crew who were with him, landed at Tuspan on the 17th, and were very hospitably received and treated by the inhabitants. On the 19th they started on foot for Tampico, intending to offer themselves as prisoners of war, since then we have no further accounts of them. On the return of the flag of truce to the Princeton, the commander of that vessel, finding there was no possibility of saving the Truxton, set her on fire, and she had been burnt to the water's edge when the Princeton took her departure.

The United States steam cutter Legare arrived here a few days since with dispatches for Commodore Conner. The day following a flag of truce was sent into Vera Cruz from the Cumberland.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Bulletin states that Santa Ana was allowed by Commodore Conner to enter Vera Cruz. He says:—

"The ex-President, (Santa Ana) arrived off here on the 16th instant, and entered Vera Cruz on the same day; he was accompanied by his lady and daughter, and General Almonte; the steamer that brought him was boarded by an officer from the St. Mary's, and his excellency a little disturbed by the visit, apprehending he might possibly be detained, but the commander of the St. Mary's previously instructed by the commodore, permitted him to pass; judging from the reports that have reached us and the royal salute which his arrival was hailed with great joy."

FROM VERA CRUZ AND THE GULF SQUADRON.

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GULF SQUADRON.—Important Rumor.—On intelligent Pensacola correspondent, says the New Orleans Picayune, in a letter dated Sept. 2d, says:

"Information has been received at the navy yard, by this day's mail, that Com. Perry is now on his way out to take command of the gulf squadron in place of Com. Conner. This information is generally believed here.

"The U. S. brig of war Perry sailed from Pensacola on the 1st inst., on a cruise off Cuba. The Maritan was nearly ready for sea, and it was thought

LATEST FROM THE ARMY IN MEXICO.

Advance of troops towards Monterey—Capt. Duncan on the trail of Canales—A fight certain—Stambolt explosion and loss of life.

Camargo, Mexico, August 25, 1846.

We have so many rumors here that one is apt, very, to mistrust himself even. There is one thing, however, acknowledged on all hands now, I believe to be a moral certainty, and that is, we are to have a "big fight" at or near Monterey. The rumor of yesterday was that Gen. Taylor had sent a runner to Gen. Wool, at St. Antonio, directing him to push his column in that direction so as to meet him there, and that another was to start this morning again on something of the same business. These rumors I believe are pretty generally relied upon as correct. There is no doubt of the first runner having gone, which fact of itself indicates an unusual anxiety on the part of Gen. Taylor. It is further stated that this anxiety on his part is produced by information received from a German gentleman of the armies force. This gentleman has informed him that "his" unit has taken a large force, and must be cut to pieces. Captain Duncan started on a tour of reconnaissance a few days since. A letter was received in camp yesterday from an officer of his command, stating they were close on to Canales, and would not doubt make him prisoner. Duncan knew his whereabouts, and had taken proper steps to surprise him, in arresting and making prisoners every one he came across, thereby precluding the possibility of Canales discovering his approach. The force under Capt. Duncan consists of rangers belonging to McCullough's company, about 100, and a detachment of the regulars, the strength of the company is about 15,000. We received orders a few days since—rather a circular—ordering the army to hold itself in readiness to march in eight days. Gen. Taylor, I understand, intends to have about 16,000 men with him at Monterey. "This I believe is about all the army news I have. I forgot; the intermediate depot is to be at China, about 60 miles distant. McCullough's company was in this town last week; it had been garrisoned by about 150 men, but his approach they fled. It is now reported that a force of 500 is occupying it.

Among the rumors in circulation at Matamoros was one that Monterey had already fallen into the hands of the Americans. To Colonel Harney rumor gave the performance of this exploit. The "American Flag" of the 29th, puts no faith in it, but rather inclines to adopt the version of the story given by the Mexicans. They say that letters from Monterey assert that a body of Americans, who came down by the way of New Mexico, were joined near the Presidio by a number of Texan volunteers, and the combined force had entered the town without any opposition. It was believed to be true by the natives, says the Flag, and that paper is evidently prepared to hear a confirmation of the intelligence. Mr. Kendall writes us, says the Picayune, on the 23d ult., from Camargo, that the most authentic intelligence from Monterey represented that Mejia had 2,000 regulars and 3,000 raw recruits, all without money or shoes, and ill provided in every respect. At Calderete, thirty miles this side of Monterey, there was a force of between 700 and 1,000 cavalry about the 15th of August, latter situated at the town of Monterey, but still ill provided. Canales and other officers were said to be recruiting men by every means in their power—coaxing some and forcing others. They "made a haul" at Guerrero of over eighty of these involuntary volunteers, and started with them for Monterey; thirty left the first night and made good their escape. In the same letter M. K. announces that news had been received that Gen. Worth had reached a point one third the way to Seralvo that morning of the 21st—all well.

STAMBOULT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The New Orleans Picayune gives the following account of the blowing up of the steamer Enterprise, by which five persons were instantly killed, and several wounded.

This casualty occurred a little after daylight on the 21st ult., about forty-five miles above Keyson, when the engine had just made the third revolution, the boat having been tied up to the bank during the night. The first four ribs of the boilers were blown literally in fragments, and how so many persons escaped instant death is truly a wonder. There were over 150 persons on board, and many in the immediate vicinity of and directly over the boilers, who were severely injured. Mr. Emmons, one of the pilots of the Enterprise, with seven other persons, was lying upon the boiler deck directly by the wheel. Of these eight persons only four were badly injured. Immediately in front of the wheel, and almost between the chimneys, sixteen other men were lying down, most of them asleep, when the explosion took place. This part of the boat was all demolished. Persons were blown up into the air, some of them falling overboard and others upon the forecastle.

AWFUL CALAMITY.—Steamboat Burnt and Loss of Life.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette has the following telegraphic despatch from New York, dated at eight o'clock on Thursday night:

The new and excellent steamer Excelsior, that has been plying for a short time on the Hudson, between this city and Coxsack, (about 30 miles below Albany) burst her boiler this evening, just after leaving the wharf on the North River. She had a large number of passengers on board and but few of them escaped, except by leaping overboard into the stream as the boat was almost immediately enveloped in flames. The burning vessel drifted directly in the direction of the shipping at the piers, and it was only by great exertions that she was prevented from communicating fire to several valuable ships; but one vessel, a schooner, was injured by the flames. The Excelsior is now on shore, and burned to the water's edge. It is not known how many lives have been lost, but it is feared that the number is not less than from twenty-four to thirty. All that jumped overboard were saved.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer also has the following despatch from Excelsior, with forty passengers, plying between this city and Coxsack, burst her boiler this evening after she left her dock. She immediately took fire and became a total loss. The Pennsylvania Inquirer also has the following despatch from Excelsior, with forty passengers, plying between this city and Coxsack, burst her boiler this evening after she left her dock. She immediately took fire and became a total loss.

SHREWS.—Lives Lost.—During the gale on Wednesday last, the schooner White Oak, from New York, for Bergen Iron Works, with a cargo of lime, was driven ashore on the Jersey Coast, at Cranberry Inlet, below Sandy Hook Light. Her crew escaped in safety, but preserved nothing. She has gone to pieces. Another schooner drifted ashore in the same gale, a little North of the White Oak, and went to pieces immediately. Efforts were made to save the captain and crew, but they were fruitless—all on board perished in the terrible surch which raged at the time. The scene of this disaster is within a stone's throw of the place where the ship John Minton was lost.

INCREASE OF EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE.—The New York Tribune says that among the exports of domestic produce from that port since January 1st, eight months, have been 691,911 barrels of flour against 175,381 last year same time; 60,698 barrels of meal against 18,215; 663,187 bushels corn against 84,086; 523,333 bushels wheat against 4,903; 49,094 barrels pork against 49,574; 46,097 barrels beef against 33,193; 109 barrels butter against 21,701; 4,148 cases 39,095 boxes cheese against 4,338 cases and 49,533 boxes; 5,607 cases of tallow against 4,580; and 29,318 casks of ashes against 43,380 casks. The increase in the exports of breadstuffs will be noticed, is very large.

The Mormon War—Certainty of a Battle. We copy the following from the St. Louis Republican of Friday:

WARSAW, Sept. 1, 1846.—The anti-Mormon posse moved from Carthage towards Nauvoo, on Sunday morning last, and encamped on the Fort Madison road, seven miles from Carthage, where they yet remain, and will not again take up their march until Thursday, awaiting in the meantime the reception of more reinforcements, and the receipt of some heavy artillery from St. Louis. Persons who left the camp to-day, at 11 o'clock, says that the number is now about 800, a force which many considered entirely adequate to enter Nauvoo with; but the officers in command deem it best to march with such a number as will bear down all opposition and at the same time accomplish their object with as small a loss of life as possible. This encampment, it is expected, will receive a large accession from the adjoining counties between now and the resumption of their march, persons from several of them having visited the posse, and found that it was the determination to enter Nauvoo certain this time.

The anti-Mormon camp is well supplied with provisions of all kinds, the citizens of the county freely contributing any thing in their possession to further the cause without demanding or expecting any remuneration. A quantity of powder, canister shot and muskets, intended for Nauvoo, came up on Sunday night last, and while they were being put into wagons to be conveyed there, affidavit was made before a magistrate that they were intended to be used for unlawful purposes, and they were accordingly stopped. Last evening, a detachment from the anti-Mormon camp went up the river opposite Keokuk, and succeeded in getting possession of the whole and bearing them to the camp. One hundred and fifty men were sent out from Nauvoo during the night to intercept the party, and to capture the ammunition, but the expedition failed, the anti-Mormons taking a different road. The expedition is said by persons from Nauvoo, to have been under the immediate command of Captain Dackertson, of the United States army; if true, it certainly presents a new feature in the history of the country—officers of the regular army, heretofore being compelled to abstain from all interference in the domestic quarrels of the people, unless ordered to do so by the regular constituted authorities.

Regular entries are placed by the parties on the prairie, between Nauvoo and the anti-Mormon camp, and the pickets of each are alternately driven in during the night. Another letter in the Republican, dated two days later than the above, states that Col. John B. Chittenden, who had been captured by the Mormons, and detained, has been set at large. He was detained part of a day and one night—part of the time confined in a dark room—and was abused in the streets. Capt. Mackintosh still figures in these disturbances. Every day, it is said, he is to be seen at the head of an armed body of Mormons, reconnoitering the camp of the Anti-Mormons, at a respectable distance. The Anti-Mormons are encamped about 12 miles from Nauvoo, in number twelve hundred, and daily increasing. It is said that two thousand have volunteered, and will soon be ready for service.

It was understood that a Mr. Breeman arrived at Nauvoo from Springfield, with orders from Gov. Ford to take Major Parker, and bring him forthwith to the residence of his Excellency. The Anti-Mormons were waiting the arrival of Mr. Wagoner, from St. Louis, who was sent hither to get a cannon with which to storm Nauvoo. Immediately on his return they expected to attack the city. The exact number of the Mormon force in Nauvoo, could not be ascertained, but it was supposed to be as great, or nearly so, as the force of the Anti-Mormons. They are determined, it is said, to defend the town to the last extremity. A goodly portion of the citizens of Nauvoo, who are unoppressed, act with the Anti-Mormons, when the time comes for them to take sides.

The Anti-Mormons at Warsaw were in high spirits, and say they will give the Mormons what they have long deserved—a good thrashing. BLOODY AFFAIR.—A Canal Boat Captain Out to pieces with a Double Knife.—On Saturday evening last, a most bloody affair occurred at St. Louis Landing, in New Jersey, six or seven miles from Camden, between Capt. Washington B. Swain, of a lime boat, and a negro man living in the neighborhood. The altercation commenced between them on some trifling subject, when the negro suddenly drew a Bowie knife and cut and carved his antagonist in a most shocking manner. Several punctures were made, one of which entered the abdomen just above the hip, and some thirty incisions on the back, from the shoulders to the hips, nine or ten inches in length, many of them reaching to the bone, flesh and entire leg being severed. Notwithstanding this horrid cutting and butchery the captain walked to the dwelling of Mr. Philip Stuy, about one hundred and fifty yards distant. Dr. C. D. Hendry, at Haddonfield, was sent for, who, with the aid of one of his students, Mr. D. M. Stout, dressed his wounds, seventeen of which it was found necessary to stitch up. Though the doctor found his patient sinking and insensible from the great loss of blood, he left him about 10 o'clock, with symptoms of reaction.

The doctor was not present at the time of this bloody outrage, and stood paralyzed with fear, unable to afford the defenceless victim of the armed negro the slightest aid, and permitted the scoundrel to make his escape. The neighborhood, however, soon became aroused, and a vigilant search was set on foot to ferret out the offender. Captain Swain, we learn, resides at Norristown, where he has a wife and child. He was still alive when last heard from, though little hope was entertained of his recovery. [Phila. paper of Monday.]

THE MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.—We have conversed with many intelligent farmers who, without an exception, concur in opinion that this variety of wheat withstood the vicissitudes of the season better than any other, enjoying to a very great extent exemption from injury from the Fly rust, and scab, those dire enemies to the wheat crop—and we were gratified to learn further, that its flourishing qualities have very much improved since its introduction into this culture among us. This last fact will tend to increase its popularity among wheat growers, as the sagacity of the miller will soon teach them that it is their interest to put a proper appreciation upon a kind of wheat, whose constitutional properties enable it to resist the evils of insects and weather which have hitherto tended so much to interfere with both the quantity and quality of this indispensable grain. The Mediterranean wheat possesses habits of character which must commend it to the favor of discerning wheat growers. It is earlier bearing than most other kinds. It possesses greater constitutional vigor, is rapid of growth, and therefore resists the fly better than most other kinds. It arrives at maturity fully ten days or two weeks earlier than most other kinds, and is thereby enabled to escape those influences of weather which are supposed to generate the rust. [American Farmer.]

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A MAN DOG.—Three children of a family in Orange, N. Jersey, were bitten a few days ago by a dog, supposed to be mad, and on Thursday night last, one of them, Henry Condit, aged 13 years, died. Mr. Samuel Condit's hired men were bitten by the same dog—a pup belonging to the family, which bit the children. No one of the survivors have as yet given any symptoms of hydrophobia.

REMOVAL OF THE CANAL OFFICE.—We learn from the Frederick Herald, that just before the adjournment of the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, on Wednesday last, it was resolved that the office of the company should be forthwith removed from that place to Cumberland. The Herald states that the act is directly in conflict with the wishes of the stockholders.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1846.

The telegraph will have apprized you of the melancholy demise of Hon. John M. Connel. The news sent a thrill of horror through the community, and crowds eagerly thronged to the body which but a short time ago was bounding with the pulses of life. Oh! Intemperance! how numerous are thy victims. It appears that the deceased terminated his existence by deliberately cutting the Jugular veins on each side of his throat, and by inflicting deep wounds in his sides with a knife. Two of the stabs were nearly perpendicular. The others glanced off from the bones, and made frightful lacerations. His friends say that for about a week past he had relinquished drinking, owing to indisposition, and that the absence of his usual stimulant caused great despondency. He was in fact suffering the horrors of delirium tremens. He could not, as has been stated, been in great want of money, for a man told he had not drawn his mileage. In addition to this he had his watch and valuable jewelry on his person, besides a sum of money. A short time before he committed the deed, he called for a pen and ink, for the purpose, it is supposed, of writing a will. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, at his room at the St. Charles Hotel, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—GEORGE BANCROFT, of Massachusetts, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States for the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, vice Louis McLane, recalled at his own request.

JOHN Y. MASON, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Navy of the United States, vice Hon. George Bancroft, resigned.

The Union in announcing the above, says:—Mr. McLane having returned from England at an important period of our relations with that government, it became necessary to select for his successor, not only a man of proved ability, but one intimately acquainted with the views, and enjoying fully the confidence of the President— to both these respects, the selection of Mr. Bancroft may be regarded as an eminently fortunate one, while it is also an honorable recognition of his services as a member of the cabinet.

Mr. Bancroft resigned his seat in the cabinet this day, and will take we understand, an early opportunity to embark for London. He is succeeded by Judge Mason, who, in taking charge of the Navy Department, enters upon familiar duties, and carries with him the respect and confidence of the whole community. Judge Mason will act, also, as Attorney General ad interim, until his successor in that office shall be appointed and qualified.

CHOLERA AMONG THE HORSES.—A fatal epidemic continues to rage among the horses at New York and vicinity. The New York Sun says:—This alarming disease has appeared in the city. Several valuable horses have died of it, and up to Friday last, thirty horses, valued at one hundred dollars each, had died at Gravesend, New Utrecht, and Bath, on Long Island. Whether it arises from atmospheric causes, or from impurities in the food and water, has not been ascertained. It has been suggested to us that the use of olive oil, which is a specific for the Asiatic cholera in human beings, might be advantageous in this strange disease among the brute creation. The experiment of giving a horse a pint of olive oil, on the first symptoms of the disease, might be tried. It can do no harm, and may do good. The spread of this malady should admonish the city authorities to do something for preserving the health of the city.

THE RANDOLPH SLAVES.—The removal of a large number of manumitted slaves belonging to the estate of John Randolph, of the State of Ohio, and the refusal of the citizens to allow them to settle there, have led to serious proceedings. On learning that a meeting of the residents of Mercer county had been held, at which it was resolved that unless the negroes leave the county before the first day of March next, force would be used to expel them. Gov. Barty has issued a proclamation, calling upon all ministerial officers to execute the laws and protect persons and property, the State from insult and contumely, and relieve the State authorities of the unpleasant duty of resorting to more summary measures for the restoration of peace in the State, and justice to individuals within said county. He further enjoins that if the negroes have violated any law, or disturbed the peace or tranquility of the county, or others, the legal remedy must be applied, but no unlawful violence indulged.

DREADFUL CALAMITY AT MADISON.—We learn from the officers of the mailboat that a small steam, back of Madison, called "Cronked Creek" wrecked on the heavy rocks, as to cause the loss of life and property. When the mailboat passed Madison it was supposed that 6 or 8 men had been drowned. Many houses and the culvert of the Madison and Indianapolis railroad were swept off. It will require nine months to repair the damage done to the railroad along with this freshet. [Louisville Journal.]

THE MORMON WAR.—The Mormon Shot.—The St. Louis Reveille of the 9th instant, says that a passenger reports that two Mormon spies were shot on Sunday last, in the neighborhood of the Anti-Mormon camp. If this report is true, the ball has been opened, and we shall, by the next intelligence, either hear of a fight, or footrace! It is said that the firing of the first gun, by the Anti-Mormons, has caused the flight of the surrounding inhabitants who will join their forces. The Anti-Mormons have 1,200 men in the field.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.—This favorite institution has entered upon its hundredth year, with an unusually large accession of students. There were ninety-six applications for admission and ninety-one admitted—thus making it probable that the number of students this year will reach three hundred. Amongst those recently admitted, the following States are thus represented:—New Jersey, 23; Maryland, 14; Virginia, 9; Pennsylvania, 9; District of Columbia, 9; New York, 8; Tennessee, 5; North Carolina, 3; Delaware, 3; Mississippi, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; South Carolina, 1; Louisiana, 1; East Canada, 1; Cherokee Native, 1.

MEXICO AND THE WAR.—The Union of Monday evening says:—"The only way to obtain a peace now, is to push an active war. We have offered the olive branch, and now we must energetically wield the sword. The events and prospects on the coast of California are bright and cheering. There is reason to believe that before this time the whole of that coast has been occupied by our squadron. Monterey is certainly taken, and Guzman, and it is certain that the Yuba Boero, on the bay of San Francisco, was taken by Commodore Perry, and is believed to have taken without resistance."

COM. CONNER NOT SUSPENDED.—The Washington Union of Monday evening says:—"A correspondent from Pensacola writes the New Orleans Picayune, on the 2d instant, that Com. Perry is on his way to the Gulf to take command of the squadron in place of Com. Conner. We rather suspect that Com. Perry will be under the command of Com. Conner."

THE CROPS OF MARYLAND.—The editor of the American Farmer states that he has been induced to believe from the best information to be gained, that the wheat crop of Maryland is considerably less than an average one; and that the tobacco crop will not reach two-thirds of a crop. The oat crop is unusually large. Rye better than usual; hay crop abundant beyond comparison—and the corn crop unusually good in most parts of the State, whilst in some sections of the Eastern Shore, where they have not enjoyed the rains, during the past year, it was rather short, but as regards the general impression seems to be that not a half a crop will be raised, owing to the prevalence of the disease which has again prevailed in many sections of this State, as well as in others.

Goings to Rest.—The New Orleans Delta states that the private business of Gen. Houston, and the delicate state of his health, will render his appearance at Washington during the early part of the coming session of Congress, most impracticable. His term expires, we believe, next year.

TELEGRAPHS TO CANADA.—There is a strong likelihood that the magnetic telegraph will be extended from the United States to Montreal and Quebec. A gentleman of the former city has offered to construct it for £20,000.

NEW ORLEANS.—The Picayune of the 2d inst., reports the death of a German named Victor Horan, from yellow fever. It was a confirmed case, but as the season is far advanced, no fears are entertained of the disease spreading.

SAVING.—There is a maiden lady (a tailoress), living not far from Fredonia, Pa., who has made, during the past year, 75 coats, 59 pairs of pants, 53 vests, 3 gentlemen's cloaks, together with her own sewing, which was not inconsiderable.

"NEVER GIVE UP."—As long as it is in your power to avoid your sins, do so. Beware of the temptations of the world, the flesh, and the devil, and every species of Lung Complaint, WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.

Mr. S. W. Fowls: If you think the following certificate worth publishing, it is at your service. I hereby certify that I was afflicted with a very troublesome Cough for about one year. I tried a great many different remedies recommended to me, but all to no purpose, finding that I was not getting any better, I was induced to try

DR. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY, and accordingly procured a bottle of Edward Mason, Druggist and Apothecary in Portland. After using it according to directions, I can truly say, it CURED ME ENTIRELY. I am now well and able to attend to my work, and would cheerfully recommend it to any one afflicted with any disease of the Lungs. DAVID ALLEN.

Witness GEORGE ALLEN, Pownal, Cumberland Co., Me., Oct. 14, 1845. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

For a fresh supply of the above Balm on hand and for sale by J. H. BEARD, Charleston.

DECEASED.—On Tuesday morning, 15th inst., by Rev. E. Heiner, GOSPEL S. MILES, of Winchester, Va., to MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Peter E. Sperry, Esq., of Baltimore.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. Mr. Hill, James Hudson, of Page county, Va., to REBECCA WEAVER, formerly of New Castle, County, Delaware.

On the 21st instant, in Winchester, Mrs. SARAH CORNELL, wife of Mr. Robert Holliday, and daughter of the late Benj. Taylor, of Baltimore.

On the 7th ult., Mrs. SARAH CHURN, the worthy consort of Capt. Andrew Churn, of Mount Independence, deceased, after a long illness, in the 75th year of her age.

From the Richmond Enquirer. Died, at Raines' Tavern, Cumberland, on Saturday morning, the 30th of August, after an illness of several months, Mrs. ANNE S. SPENCER, consort of Dr. John R. and Judith W. Cook, aged 24 years. Mrs. Spencer, through all the ills and vicissitudes of life to which she was heir, ever exhibited a meekness of disposition and resignation to the will of her Creator, rarely possessed by any of her sex. Born and nurtured in the lap of luxury, she was never known to look in disdain upon those of a more humble rank, but ever evinced a spirit of kindness towards them, and sought by her affability to make all happy around her. As a friend, she was inflexible; as a neighbor, generous and kind; and as a wife and mother, she was ever the most devoted and affectionate before her final dissolution, a change for the better seemed to take place, and by the advice of her attending physician, she started on a visit to Cumberland. The moment she first quitted her home, she began to grow worse, and on arriving at Raines' tavern in Cumberland, her father who was with her, readily perceived she was sinking very rapidly, and despatched a messenger to her husband, Dr. John R. Cook, who immediately repaired, with all possible speed, to the bedside of his wife; but ere he reached the scene of affliction, the spirit of the sufferer had taken its flight to the bosom of her Creator. Mrs. Spencer was a most lovely infant boy, who can never be conscious of his irreparable loss—but her departed spirit will hover 'er him, till he, too, is called to meet his God.

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

CATTLE.—Were sold to city butchers at 4 to 5 per 100 lbs. net, according to quality.

HOGS.—Were sold at 37 to 42 per 100 lbs. FLOUR.—The flour market to-day is unsettled—holders are very firm. Sales of old brands and fresh ground Howard's at 44 1/2; small lot of very choice brought 46 1/2; and a few more at 47, 47 1/2, and 48; ordinary are free in offering at 44 1/2 for good fresh brands. The transactions are mostly to the city trade. The receipts are small, and the price remains unsettled. There was a sale of City Mills flour on Monday, at 42 1/2, but holders are now firm in asking 44 1/2. No Superfine in market; it would readily bring 44 1/2. Rye flour has advanced to 33 1/2. Maryland meal 27 1/2.

GRAIN.—Wheat is in good light, and not equal to the demand. We quote prime white, for family flour, at 15 to 18 cents. Good to prime Maryland red have advanced 6 to 8 cents, and now sell at 30 to 32; ordinary at 28 to 30. No sales of rye flour, which brought 34 for re-inspected. Corn meal and rye flour—some small sales of fresh ground at 27 1/2 for the former and 25 for the latter. Good and prime Pennsylvania red wheat sold at 25 1/2 cents from store, and a cargo of red and white mill at 23 cents, affore. Southern rye sold at 60 to 63 cents. Corn scarce, with sales of Southern yellow at 59 to 60 cents. Prime Southern oats brought 33 to 34 cents.

WHISKEY.—Demand moderate, and prices stationary at 22 cents for hogs, and 23 for bbls.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.—At New York, on Monday, Flour was advancing rapidly; sales of both Southern and Western at 47 1/2 to 47 3/4, closing firm at the latter price. Corn in demand, but none in market for sale. Two or three cargoes western corn to arrive on Saturday, at 42 to 43 cents. Provisions very firm at advanced rates.

At Philadelphia, on Monday, receipts of flour very light; holders ask 84 1/2 for fresh ground; buyers, however, offer only 81 1/2. No sales of rye flour, which brought 34 for re-inspected. Corn meal and rye flour—some small sales of fresh ground at 27 1/2 for the former and 25 for the latter. Good and prime Pennsylvania red wheat sold at 25 1/2 cents from store, and a cargo of red and white mill at 23 cents, affore. Southern rye sold at 60 to 63 cents. Corn scarce, with sales of Southern yellow at 59 to 60 cents. Prime Southern oats brought 33 to 34 cents.

Shingles & Plank Wanted. Ten thousand good Oak Shingles, and any quantity of Pine Plank and Scantling will be taken in exchange for goods at fair cash prices by Sept. 18, W. S. LOCK.

Home-made Tweeds, Linseys and Flannels. WE have just received a large assortment of 3/4 Tweeds, 6-4 Filled Linseys, 4-4 Plaid do, and 4-4 White Flannels, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. Sept. 11, CRANE & SADLER.

Stocking Yarns. COARSE and Fine Stocking Yarn for sale by Sept. 11, CRANE & SADLER.

Pough Irons. JUST received, an assortment of Hughes' double refined iron rounds and squares, large and small; Full assortment Bar and Scroll Iron; Horse shoe and nail iron; Pough iron; Double and Single Shovels, &c., all of which will be sold very low for cash. No other manufacture of iron kept for sale. Walpole's Roads, Sept. 11, 1846. F. DUNNINGTON.

Dry Goods, Low! FULL assortment of Dry Goods for sale very low! A large stock of Osnaburg, duck, bagging, and cotton yarn, &c., which I will sell unusually cheap. Walpole's Roads, Sept. 11, F. DUNNINGTON.

Dr. Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry. A VALUABLE Family Medicine for Consumption, coughs, colds, whooping cough, liver complaint, &c. &c., just received and for sale by J. H. BEARD, Sept. 11, 1846.

NOTICE. ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to us by note or otherwise, for the years of 1845, 1846 and 1846, are requested to pay the same, for those years, by the 1st of October, 1846, as it will be essential to the interests of both debtor and creditor that settlement be made up to that date. S. HEFFLEBOWER & CO. Sept. 11, 1846.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to discontinue Household and Kitchen Furniture, Consisting in part of the following: Beds, Bedsteads, and Bedding; Tables, Chairs and Bureaus; A fine large safe; Carpeting, a good article; One 24 hour Clock, &c.; two Ten-plate Stoves, and a large Drum, &c. Also, Two Cows and one two-year old Heifer; Two Brood Sows, four Fattening Hogs; One one-horse Wagon and Harness; Hay and Wood Ladders; One Wheel-barrow, and many other articles unnecessary to enumerate.

Terms of Sale.—On all sums above \$5 a credit of nine months will be given with bond and good security; under that sum cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOHN R. A. REDMAN. Smithfield, Sept. 18, 1846.

Administrator's Sale. WILL be sold on the 9th day of October, next, at the late residence of Catharine Blue, deceased, the following Personal Property, viz: Two work horses; Three milch cows; Five head of hogs; Household and Kitchen Furniture, Consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, and Bedding; Chairs, Tables, &c., and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale.—On all sums of \$5 and upwards a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.—On all sums under \$5 the cash will be required. MICHAEL BLUE, Adm'r. of Catharine Blue, de'd. Sept. 18, 1846.

Will also be sold on the same day and at the same place, a NEGRO MAN, the property of Joel Blue, de'd. A credit will be given until the 1st day of April, 1847, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. MICHAEL BLUE, Adm'r. de bonis non of Joel Blue, de'd. Sept. 18, 1846.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by Edward Fitzpatrick, on the 28th day of November, 1843, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson, the undersigned, Trustees therein appointed, will sell at public auction on the premises, on Saturday the 3d day of October, next, at 4 o'clock P. M., a certain LOT, at Harpers-Ferry, known as No. 85, being that now occupied by Edward Saran and H. Carney.

There are upon the premises two convenient and comfortable dwelling houses, now under rent. Should it be desired the property will be sold in two parcels. Terms of Sale.—One third in cash and the balance in two equal payments, at 8 and 16 months, with interest from the day of sale. The deferred payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustees. MICHAEL DORAN, Trustee. Sept. 18, 1846.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, that he has opened a BOOT and SHOE SHOP, in the building in the rear of Mr. N. S. White's dwelling, where he is at all times prepared to make to order, at the shortest notice, and in the most neat, fashionable and substantial manner, every variety of

BOOTS AND SHOES, at the following very low prices, viz: Best Calf or Morocco Boots \$6 00 to 7 00 Double soled Sewed do 5 00 Single soled Pegged do 4 00 Double do do do 4 00 Treble do do do 5 00 Kip and Coarse Boots made in the best manner and at the cheapest rates.

Being determined to work nothing but the very best materials, and to sell his Boots and Shoes cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere, he has established in the county, he will use every exertion give general satisfaction, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. JOHN STEPHENS. Charlestown, Sept. 18, 1846.

Pay up your Taxes. THE Taxes for the year 1846, are now due, and it is earnestly desired that those indebted will promptly discharge the claims against me. I will attend at my office, in Charlestown, every Friday to receive Taxes. JOHN W. MOORE, D. S. Sept. 18, 1846.—For J. Miller.

A Clerk Wanted. A YOUNG MAN of known integrity and capacity as salesman, book-keeper, &c., and with some experience in the business, can obtain the entire management and a permanent situation in a country dry good store for a term of say 1, 2, or 3 years, with a liberal salary. Enquire at Sept. 18, 1846.—THIS OFFICE.

1000 LBS. Prime Bacon; also Pure Cider Vineg. just received and for sale by Elk Branch, Sept. 18, 1846.—H. B. MILLER.

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FREE EXHIBITION.

Plumbe National Daguerrotypy Gallery and Photographic Department. ESTABLISHED in 1840, and awarded the Gold and Silver Medals, Four First Premiums, and the Two Highest Honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, for the most splendid colored Daguerrotypes and best apparatus exhibited.

At the Court-House, Charlestown, for the day, 30th Baltimore street, Baltimore; adjoining Campbell's Jewelry Store; Pennsylvania Bureau, Washington city; No. 251 Broadway, New York; 75 Court street, Boston; 188 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. PORTRAITS taken in any weather, in exquisite style. Apparatus, instructions, and all Materials furnished. September

NEVER RAIL AT THE WORLD. Never rail at the world, it is just as we make it. We see not the flower if we do not see the seed. And so for ill-humour, why is it just as we make it. The more that is in us, the more we rail. You question the justice which governs man's breast. And say that the search for true friendship is vain. But remember, this world, though it is full of foes, is next to the best we shall ever attain!

The Humorist.

Fashion.
Fashion rules the world, and a most tyrannical mistress she is—compelling people to submit to the most inconvenient things imaginable for fashion's sake.
She pinches our feet with tight shoes, or chokes us with tight neckbands, or squeezes the breath out of our body by tight lacing; she makes people sit up by night when they ought to be in bed, and keeps them in bed when they ought to be up and doing.
She makes us wait on one's self, and genteel to live idle and useless.
She makes people visit when they would rather stay at home, eat when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not thirsty.
She invades our pleasure, and interrupts our business.
She ruins health and produces sickness, destroys life, and occasions premature death.
She makes foolish parents, invalids of children, and servants of all.
She is a despot of the highest grade, full of intrigue and cunning, and yet husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, sons, daughters and servants, black and white, voluntarily have become her obedient servants and slaves and vie with one another to see who shall be the most obsequious.
She compels people to dress gaily, whether upon their own property, or that of others; whether agreeable to the word of God or the dictates of pride.

A tomb-stone in New Jersey bears the following inscription:
"Reader, I was on 'er waster your time On bad biography of history. For what I AM—this cumbrous clay incrusts, And what I WAS—no affair of yours."

HALF A REFORM.—"How this world is inclined to slide!" said a maiden lady to an English nobleman; "can you believe it, sir, some of my malicious acquaintances reported that I had twins." "Madam, I make it a rule to believe only half I hear," replied his lordship.

IN GREAT DEMAND.—When a steamboat arrives at Iowa with a load of ladies, the bachelors crowd on the wharf as our cabin do, and sing out, "Have you a husband, miss? Will you have a husband?"

ARE YOU HAPPY?—If you are—says a celebrated wit—"make others so. Are you rich?—Distrust the poor. Are you contented?—Cherish the lone pathway of your neighbors. In no other way can you subvert the designs of your being, and pass through life with true feeling and reality.

An eccentric English divine, was called upon to perform the funeral service of a dead debor.—After the ceremony was performed, the corpse was on its way to the church yard, the sheriff made a decent on the body and attached it for debt, as by the then law of England he had power to do.
"Move on!" said the priest.
"Stop!" shouted the sheriff.
"Move on!" exclaimed the priest again.
"This body is mine!" said the sheriff.
"This body is God's!" roared the priest.
"In the King's name I command you to lower the coffin!" exclaimed the sheriff.
"Bury the man!" shouted the infuriated priest, "and if the sheriff says three words, take him too!—I've read the funeral service and somebody shall be buried!"

LEGAL ABSURDITIES.—Major Noah thus "shows up" the absurdities of legal technicalities.
"Why cannot we simplify the language of the law—why not banish its old black letter Vandalism? 'Sir, I give you this orange,' and I do give it; should not that declaration and transfer be deemed an absolute conveyance? Yet to make it perfectly legal it must run thus:
"I give you all and singular my estate and interests, right, title and claim, and advantage of and in that orange, with the rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, to bite, cut, suck, or otherwise eat the same, or give the same away, as fully and as absolutely as I said, A. B. am now entitled to bite, suck, or otherwise eat the same orange, or give the same away, with or without its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, anything heretofore or hereinafter, or in other deed or deeds, instrument or instruments, of whatever nature or kind soever, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding"—with much more of the same effect.

ECONOMY.—In the established telegraphic tariff, the prices charged are according to the number of words without regard to the length thereof.—The Scientific American says, that a Yankee in his communications to his wife economizes in the following manner: "My Jacob Packmyn's recent and whitepanda account booksmyn's small trunk, has married Miss Sennet's next-door neighbor's meatwurke." This may be called a specimen of Yankee ingenuity.

WHEN AT LEISURE.—The Cincinnati Enquirer tells a pretty good story of a gentleman who became greatly enamored of a lady with whom he danced at a late ball, at the Masonic Hall. On handing her to a seat, he begged to know if he might wait upon her the next day.
"Why, no, sir, I think not on to-morrow, as I shall be engaged," replied the bewitching creature.—"Well!" said the bewitched lover.

"Suppose you drop in on Wednesday evening, for then my husband and myself will be alone, as the children will spend the evening at my sister's." He vanished.

THE BEST YET.—"My dear Polly, I am surprised at your taste in wearing another woman's hair on your head," said Mr. Smith to his wife.
"My dear Joe, I am equally astonished that you persist in wearing another sheep's wool on your back. There, now!" Poor Smith sneaked.

WOMAN.—The government of families leads to the comfort of communities, and the welfare of States. Of every domestic circle, woman is the centre. Home, that scene of purest and dearest joy, home is the empire of woman. "There she plans, directs, performs, the acknowledged source of dignity and felicity. When female virtue is most pure, female sense is most approved; female deportment most correct, there is most propriety in social manners. The early years of childhood, those most precious years of life's opening season, are confined to woman's superintendence; she therefore may be presumed to lay the foundation of all the virtues, and all the wisdom that enrich the world.

The climax of human indifference has arrived when a woman don't care how she looks.
DEAR DEAR.—A young and pretty girl stepped into a shop, where a young man, who had long been enamored but dared not speak, stood behind the counter selling dry goods. In order to remain as long as possible, she cheapened every thing; at last she said, "I believe you think I am cheating you."
"Oh, no," said the youngster, "no you are always late."

"Well," whispered the lady, blushing as she laid an emphasis on the word, "I would not stay so long bargaining, if you were not so dear."

Young Ladies Boarding School.

BY REV. L. EICHELBERGER, Winchester, Va.

ANGERONA SEMINARY.—The exercises of this Seminary for Young Ladies will be resumed on Tuesday, the 1st of September. The instructions of the institution will embrace, as heretofore, the various branches of English, Classical and Ornamental Education. Pupils will have the benefit of the personal instructions of the undersigned, and as only a limited number will be admitted, each pupil will receive such attention as must secure satisfactory progress.
Heretofore, the expense in most institutions, has been so great as to deter parents from sending their daughters from home to enjoy the advantages of good education. Anxious, as far as practicable, that this difficulty should be obviated, young ladies will be admitted into this institution at an average expense, not exceeding \$120 for the scholastic year of 10 months, or \$100 to pupils under twelve years of age, and in case of two or more pupils from the same family, \$100 each, to include the entire expense of board, washing, light, fuel, and tuition in all the branches of English and Classical education. Reference to circulars, furnished on application to the undersigned, either personally or by letter.
L. EICHELBERGER, Principal.
Winchester, Aug. 28, 1846—3m.

MALE SCHOOL.

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—6t.

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 31st 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 be made to increase its advantages, and to render it in every respect so that it may ever 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 \$30 per annum, Classical and Mathematical \$35 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 he will employ a competent assistant.

Reference is most respectfully made to the following gentlemen, all of whom have either patronized this school or associated with it—Rev. Alex. Jones, D. D., Rev. W. B. Dutton, Hon. I. R. Douglass, Hon. Wm. Lucas, Hon. Henry Bedinger, Dr. Sam'l Scollay, John S. Gallaher, B. C. Washington, Andrew Kennedy, Andrew Hunter, Jas. L. Hanson, Geo. B. Beall, Jno. Humphreys, H. Keyes, Wm. F. Locks, Thos. H. Willis, Cato Moore, W. F. Turner, John Moler, and James M. Brown, Esqs.
Charlestown, July 24, 1846.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

HAVING recently become the proprietors of "THE POTOMAC MILL," we respectfully announce to the farming community, that it is now being put into complete repair, and is ready for the reception of Wheat.
We have engaged the services of the same experienced and obliging Millers, who, for many years past, have given such satisfaction to the customers of the mill; and we confidently indulge the hope, that we will be permitted to retain, as we are resolved to merit, a continuance of the patronage, which has, heretofore, been so liberally extended to this well known establishment.
As we feel no disposition to incur the responsibilities and risks, which result from all speculations in Breadstuffs, we have determined to buy no Wheat, but to confine ourselves, simply and solely, to the Grinding of Grain for others, at the usual rates of toll; guaranteeing, of course, to stand the inspection of the Baltimore and Georgetown markets.
The commanding capabilities of the Potomac Mill for manufacturing flour upon the most extensive scale, and in the best manner—its convenience to the Canal, and facilities for loading and unloading boats, &c., are well known to the farmers generally, and we reiterate the assurance, that it shall not be our fault, if these peculiar advantages do not continue to be duly appreciated by them.
A. R. BOEHLER, BRO. & CO.
August 14, 1846—6t.

CLARIFIED SUGAR, for Preserving, &c.; also, other kinds of Preserving Sugars, for sale by **B. M. AISQUITH**, Aug. 21, 1846.

BREN'S NAILS—50 Kegs assorted, just received by **KEYES & KEARSLY**, Aug. 21, 1846.

BELL-METAL and Copper Kettles, just received and for sale by **THOS. RAWLINS**, Aug. 28.

FRESH GROCERIES. Superior Pulverized Sugar, Green Rio Coffee, Water Crackers, Adamantine Candles, 1 Basket superior Salad Oil, Race Ginger, Long Pepper, Cinnamon, 1 Box Macaroni, Lewis's White Lead, Flaxseed Oil, Cider Tubs, Painted Buckets, &c., received and for sale by **MILLER & TATE**, August 27, 1846.

Hamilton's Preparation of Wild Cherry. A CERTAIN cure for Dyspepsia, Heartburns, Waterbrash, &c., for sale by **J. H. BEARD**, Sept. 4.

LAMBAUGH'S COMPOSITION.—Cure for Rheumatism, for sale by **J. H. BEARD**, Sept. 4.

200 BLACK BOTTLES for sale, low, by **J. H. BEARD**, Sept. 11.

OLD BRANDY—Four barrels 3 year old Apple Brandy, for sale by **E. M. AISQUITH**, September 4, 1846.

CASTINGS.—Just received, a large addition to all supplies of Castings, such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, and extra Oven-lids, Skillets, Grid-irons, Dog-irons, Mould Boards, &c.
THOMAS RAWLINS, Sept. 4.

STOCKING YARN.—Coarse Stocking Yarn for servants, for sale by **J. J. MILLER**, Sept. 4.

VIRGINIA HOTEL.

THE subscriber has leased for the ensuing year, that large and commodious "White House" at Harpers-Ferry, known as the VIRGINIA HOTEL, and recently in the occupancy of Mr. James Walling. 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 3, 1846—4f.

Carroll's Western Exchange,

HARPERS-FERRY, VA.
Dining Point on the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road.

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

SAPPINGTON'S

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

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the public. He may be found in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia.
Nov. 28, 1845.

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

FOR RENT.
THE undersigned, intending to remove to the new Office on the Market-house Square, late the property of Dr. Stuart, will rent for the ensuing year, the Room now in their occupancy. Possession given in a few days.
LUCAS & WASHINGTON, April 3, 1846.

WILLIAM J. STEPHENS TAKES 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.

Cash for Negroes.
THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and likely. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give him a call before selling, as he will pay the very highest cash prices.
He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charlestown.
All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to.
WILLIAM CROW, Charlestown, Dec. 5, 1845.

To Farmers and Millers.
THE undersigned has moved from the Warehouse lately rented from Mr. Shepherd's Heirs, into his own large new Stone Ware-House, and is still prepared to forward
GRAIN AND FLOUR, to the District Markets, or to purchase, or make liberal advances when received.
WM. SHORTT, Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1846—4f.

To the Farmers and Millers.
THE undersigned having leased the WAREHOUSE, at Shepherdstown, recently occupied by Mr. William Shortt, is now prepared to forward Grain and Flour to the District Market, or to purchase, or make liberal advances when received.
THOMAS G. HARRIS, Jan. 23, 1846—4f.

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

NOTICE.
THE subscribers, wishing to reduce their Stock of Goods, will offer to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and the public in general, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets, Tailor's Cloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Drillings, Domestic, Ready-made Clothing such as Coats, Bonnets, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, 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.

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

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

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

HATS.—Just received, a case of Fashionable pearl-colored Cassimeres Hats. Only \$2. June 19. **MILLER & TATE**.

PHILADELPHIA SYRUP.—A nice article for table use, for sale by **KEYES & KEARSLY**, Aug. 21.

SHOWER BATHS.—A few more left of those portable shower baths.
E. M. AISQUITH, July 8.

SNUFF.—A fresh supply just received by **THOS. RAWLINS**, Aug. 25.

PRESERVED GINGER.—for sale by **J. H. BEARD**, July 24.

LEESEBURG MACHINE

Manufactory.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that their Manufactory in Leesburg, they are now fully prepared, with the most experienced workmen, and the very best and every necessary material, upon the shortest notice, to execute all orders for
Thrashing Machines, of every description in use;
Wheat Fans, Corn Shellers, Farm and Road Wagons,
Ploughs of all kinds; and especially important to farmers, the Improved Screw Spike Portable
Thrashing Machine, with Straw-Carrier, Clover-Huller, &c., as may be desired. This Machine has a great advantage over all others, on account of the Screw Spike, 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 threshing, and with ease to five 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 workmanship and excellence of material, and assure the public that their work cannot and will not be beat. In proof they offer the following certificates of Loudoun 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 and shingle my crop, and I can say that it is the best that I ever had my farm; in fact it is the most complete and substantial Machine that I have ever seen of the spike kind—it runs light, does very speedy and clean threshing. Given under my hand this 3d day of May, 1845.
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 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 threshing, it cannot be beaten. Given under my hand this 13th day of May, 1846.
ROBERT LUCAS, KERNYSVILLE, 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 threshing 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: **PR'RS**, Cato Moore and Braxton Davenport, PR'RS, AGAINST

James Hite, Jacob Newcomer, The Bank of the Valley in Virginia, Thomas Hite, John R. Flagg, Andrew Hunter administrator of James Hannon deceased, Isaac Strider, Samuel L. Keyser, William Shortt, Humphrey Keyes, George H. Beckwith and Emma Scollay, Merchants and partners trading under the name and firm of George H. Beckwith & Co., Samuel Scollay in his own right, Thomas H. Willis, administrator of Thomas Timberlake deceased, John Moore, Edward E. Cooke, Lydia Hite, wife of James Hite, Benjamin T. Twaner, Thomas G. Baylor, Joseph F. Abel, Sidney Allen, Joseph Crane, Thomas H. Willis, William C. Worthington, and Ezekiel C. Wysham, Der'ts., IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants, Samuel L. Keyser and Ezekiel C. Wysham, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act in 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 forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.
A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk, July 14, 1846—2m.

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: **PR'RS**, John P. Heans, John Kellopher and Mary his wife, and George W. Sappington and Charles G. Stewart, AGAINST

George W. Humphreys, John Yates, William Morrow, John J. H. Strath, David Howell, and Richard H. Ranson, George W. Ranson and James M. Ranson, Executors of Mathews Ranson, deceased, Elizabeth Davis, Henry T. Dean, Betsy Walker, Lewis Young and Margaret his wife, William P. Easterday and Charly his wife, Abraham Crane and Ann his wife, Richard L. Stone and Sarah his wife, Hiram Ainsworth, John Barnett and Maria his wife, Jabez Smith and Elizabeth his wife, Henry Heans Ainsworth, William H. Cassidy, Mary Elizabeth Cassidy, Ann Catharine Cassidy, and Charles Cassidy, O'Neal, (son of Nelly Timmins deceased), and Charles G. Stewart, as Executors of Henry Heans, deceased, William Young and Elizabeth Barnes, Der'ts., IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants, Henry T. Dean, Richard L. Stone and Sarah his wife, Hiram Ainsworth, Jabez Smith and Elizabeth his wife, Henry Heans Ainsworth, O'Neal, William Young, Elizabeth Barnes, and Charles Cassidy, 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 forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.
A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk, August 7, 1846—2m.

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

Tin and Sheet Iron Establishment.

THE undersigned, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended towards him for many years past, again solicits the custom of the citizens of Charlestown and adjacent country.—His arrangements now are the most ample, and he will be enabled to conduct his business for the future in a manner that he hopes will be entirely satisfactory to all concerned.
In order to compete, and that successfully, with work manufactured in the Eastern Cities, he has determined to reduce the price 20 per cent. for cash. And as he uses none but the best materials, he can surely expect the support of his fellow-citizens in preference to sending their orders abroad. If his work does not bear a favorable comparison with any other of a similar kind, he will not ask for more than one trial.
Country Merchants will do well to give him a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as he has now on hand, and will continue to keep, a very large and general assortment of TIN-WARE, which will be offered on the most accommodating terms.
ROOFING, with Zinc, Tin, and Lead Plate, on the latest and most improved plan, will be put on at the shortest notice. In this branch, he feels authorized to say, that no other establishment in the State can surpass him. He is ready to lean on the first complaint. For the truth of this, as well as the cheapness, durability, &c., of this description of roofing, refer to Hon. I. R. Douglass, H. Keyes, H. L. Eby, T. C. Bradley, and Wm. F. Lock, Charlestown.
HOUSE SPOUTING done at the shortest notice, as usual, and at reduced prices.
Old Copper, Brass or Pewter taken in exchange for work. F. W. RAWLINS, Charlestown, March 27, 1846—1f.

Winchester Medical College.

THE Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday of October, and terminate on the last of May.
The classes are filled by the following gentlemen:
HUGH H. MCGUIRE, M. D. Professor of Surgery;
DANIEL CONRAD, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology;
J. PHILIP SMITH, M. D. Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine;
JOHN J. H. STRAITH, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, and Medical Jurisprudence;
WM. A. BRADFORD, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica.
The Term of Instruction being 8 months, (double the usual period,) will afford ample time to the Student, to revise and keep pace with the Lectures, thus obviating the necessity of preparatory study.
The Student will also have frequent opportunities of attending Clinics, and the very extensive surgical practice of the Professor of that branch, will afford a large field for observation and improvement.
Every facility will be afforded for acquiring a thorough knowledge of Practical Anatomy.
The fee for each course of Lectures is 20 dollars.
Dissecting ticket 10 dollars. Boarding can be procured in Winchester, Va., at a very low rate, perhaps cheaper than any town in the Union of the same size.
Individuals desirous of attending the Lectures, can procure information by applying to any of the Professors. ***DANIEL CONRAD, Dean**, Winchester, Va., June 19, 1846.
N. B.—An announcement in pamphlet form, detailing the course of each department, and the unusual advantages offered in this school, will be forwarded, on application to the Dean.

Mexico Used Up, in Good Time!

WHILST all eyes are directed towards the Seat of War, with the greatest anxiety, hourly expecting to hear of another glorious triumph of the American Arms, THOMAS RAWLINS would respectfully invite the attention of all persons in want of Time, to his new and splendid stock of cheap Brass Clocks. If you want Good Time, you had better call and try them.
June 12, 1846.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

ALLEN PAINE, No. 310 Baltimore street, Baltimore, HAS on hand a large and very general assortment of **Plated Steel, Brass and Spangned Saddlery, Coach and Harness Furniture**,—both of his own manufacture and English Ware, imported by himself.
Also, Saddle Trees, Hog Skins, Buckskins, Buff and Scarlet Cloth Saddles, Three-Cord Silk, &c. &c.
Articles for Coach-Makers: An assortment of handsome Coach Leases, Damask, Rastinet, Patent Leather, Patent Canvas, Indian Rubber Cloths, Dress Cloths, Top Leather, Lamps, Rands, Moss, Elliptic Springs, Turned Axles, Malleable Iron Castings, Oil Cloth Carpets, Boxes, Bent Fellows, and a very superior article of
COPAL VARNISH AND LEATHER VARNISH, with a great variety of other Goods in both branches of business; all of which will be sold on pleasing terms.
Dealers from the country are invited to call and examine his Stock.
Orders promptly attended to.
All kinds of PLATING done at the shortest notice.
Baltimore, Oct. 17, 1845—4f.

PLATE THE NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY

Photographic Depot, FOUNDED 1840. AWARDED the Medal, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautiful colored Daguerreotypes, and best apparatus ever exhibited.
205 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, adjoining Campbell's Jewelry Store, Concert Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
No. 21 Broadway, New York.
75 Court street, Boston.
136 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
56 Canal street, New Orleans.
127 Viell Rue du Temple, Paris.
32 Church street, Liverpool.
176 Main street Cincinnati, Ohio.
83 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
Market street, St. Louis.
Main street, Du Buque.
Broadway, Saratoga.
Down's Buildings, Albany.
Middle street, Newport.
Main street, Newport, Norfolk, Va.

Portraits taken in any weather, in exquisite style.
Apparatus, Instructions, and all Materials furnished.
March 30, 1846—1y.

Oil of Tannin for Leather.

MONEY TO BE SAVED! The proprietors of this preparation say without any hesitation, that it is the best article in use. It will not only keep harness bright and soft, but will restore old harness that has been taken poor care of, taking off the crust, and making it perfectly soft and pliable. It adds to the wear of harness or leather at least 50 per cent. It is an article that comes cheap, and is worth its weight in silver.
Sold wholesale by Constock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 17, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Mercantile Business heretofore conducted by Benjamin L. Thomas, dec'd, at Halltown, will be continued at the old stand, by the undersigned, one of the partners in the late firm.—Thankful for the very liberal encouragement extended to the House, whilst under the charge of my brother, it is hoped the undersigned may prove worthy of its continuance.
Those indebted to the late firm are requested to come forward and make settlement, as it is important that the business of the firm should be closed at the earliest possible day.
PERRY G. THOMAS, Halltown, August 14, 1846.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the entire interest of Mr. James McDaniel in the concern of J. McDaniel & Co., together with the benches, lasts, and other tools belonging to him, the business of manufacturing BOOTS AND SHOES in all its branches, will hereafter be conducted at the stand recently occupied by the firm, in my name, and on my own account. Mr. McDaniel being appointed my Agent in carrying on said business, will do it, as heretofore, his well known skill and industry, so that our old customers shall be accommodated hereafter with the same promptness and fidelity as heretofore.
SAMUEL RIDENOUR, May 8, (1st), 1846.

To my old Customers.

CIRCUMSTANCES beyond my control have compelled me to adopt a new arrangement for making a living, as shown by the above notice, I respectfully make known to my old customers, that so far as they are concerned, they shall lose nothing by the new arrangement, in being served promptly and faithfully, and upon the most accommodating terms.
My compensation as agent, depending upon the success of the business, I respectfully solicit from the public, the same generous patronage heretofore extended to me. Respectfully,
MAY 8, (1st), 1846. **JAMES MCDANIEL**, Agent.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Diffculty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Disorders of the Litter, and Lung, Broken Constitutions, &c. &c.

THIS "Celebrated Remedy" has now, by its intrinsic virtues, acquired a celebrity which can never be to the country abundant. This public are fully aware that this is the only Remedy that can be relied upon for the speedy and permanent cure of the Lung, and it is literally a sweeping Consumption from the Lung, wherever it is introduced and becomes known, all other doubts are banished, and the public have been "humbly" long enough, and now resort to medicine which the testimony of the most eminent physicians of the land has placed beyond the reach of criticism. It requires no boring, or any other operation, and its great efficiency in curing those distressing diseases above named,