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

VOLUME 3.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1846.

NUMBER 13.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLER, (OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK,) At \$2 00 in advance—\$2 50 if paid within the year—or \$300 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

year—or \$300 if not paid unit.

piration of the year.

33 No paper discontinued, except at the option of the ublisher, until arrearages are paid. Subscriptions for each than a year, must be all cases be paid in advance. 20 Distant subscriptions and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guaranty the settlement of the same.

327 ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$100 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and GRABGED ACCORDINGLY. 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 to 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.
Solomon Staley, Shepherdstown;
H. B. Miller, Elk Branch;
John Cook, Zion Chich;
WM. Ronemous or John Hess, Union School House;
George E. Moore, Old Furnace;
John H. Shith or J. R. Redeman, Smithfield;
Edwin A. Relly, Summit Point;
Dolfhin Drew or S. Hepphesower, Kabletown;
Jacob Bler of J. M. Nicklin, Berryville;
WM. Therelake, Dr. J. J. Janney, or J. O. Coyle,
Bracetown, Frederick County;
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WM. A. Stephenson, Upperville, Fauquier county;
Silas Marmaduke, Hillsborough, Loudoun county;
Gabriel, Jordan, Lurny, Page County.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Hat, Cap, and Fancy Fur Store, No. 132 BALTIMORE STREET.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of HATS, CAPS and FANCY FURS, comprising one of the most complete stocks ever offered in this city. All of which will be sold wholesale and retail, on the most reasonabe sold wholesale and retail, on the most reasona-ble terms. BT Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to examine my stock before purchasing. JAMES L. McPHAIL. Baltimore, Oct. 2, 1846—6m. N. B. Military Hars and Cars of every descrip-tion, made to order; also Army and Navy CHAP-PEAUX. J. L. McP.

THE BEST OF OVSTERS, Put up expressly for Exportation and Family use, At all seasons of the year, and in the following

Pickled, Spiced and Fresh. Dealers from the country will be supplied at the shortest notice, and their orders will be promptly attended to, by

A. FIELD,

At No. 331 Lombard St., near Core St.

Baltimore, Oct. 2, 1846-2m. THE FRANKLIN HOUSE, No. 105 CHESTNUT STREET.

Between Third and Fourth, PHILADELPHIA. D. K. MINOR, of New York, Proprietor. GEO. P. BURNHAM, of Boston, As

Sept. 25, 1846-1y. WALTER & CO.,

No. 28, South Howard Street, BALTIMORE, FLOUR Commission Merchants, and Dealers Vances made on consignments. Refer to
H. M. Brent, Esq. Cashier
J. H. Sherrard, Esq.,
J. P. Reily, Esq.

Sam'l Jones, Jr. Esq.

Pres't B. & O. R. R. Messrs. W. & S Wyman, Baltimore. J. Landstreet & Son, Baltimore, June 26, 1846—6m

J. CRONISE & SON. Duffield's Depot, B. & O. R. R., WOULD respectfully give notice that by the 8th or 10th of October, they will receive from the New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore

A Large Assortment of Goods, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, which they will be enabled to offer at greatly reduced prices, either for cash or in exchange for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Apples, Lard, Tallow, Pork, Barrels, Butter, Eggs and Poultry—for which they will give the very heat prices.

Barrels, Butter, Eggs and Poultry—for which they will give the very best prices.

They keep constantly on hand BACON, which they will sell low; also, Sole Leather, Calf, Kip, Morocco, Goat, Lining and Binding, Skins—cheap.

They will also bay WHEAT for which they will pay cash, and give the highest prices.

Sept. 25, 1846—3t. [F. P. copy.

N. B. They are prepared to forward all wheat offered for transportation to Harpers-Ferry or any other point on the Rail Road, with dispatch—They will also deliver Grate Coal in Charlestown, at \$6 per ton.

WHEAT WANTED.

THE subscriber is purchasing WHEAT for Thomas J. Davis.

An extra price will be given for an extra artiticle of old or new Wheat, delivered in any Warehouse or Boat on the line of the Chesapeake and Olio Carol.

JAMES J. RANSON. JAMES L. RANSON. Sept. 11, 1846-tf.

LAND FOR SALE. HAVE several fine TRACTS OF LAND in this county and in Berkeley, for sale at low prices and on most accommodating payments.

H. ST. G. TUCKER.

ALL those who made purchases at the sale of Mrs. Mary Timberiake's estate, on the 7th day of January last, are hereby informed that their bonds and notes will become due on the 7th of October next, when prompt payment is expected, as indulgence cannot be given.

RICHARD TIMBERLAKE, Adm'r.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

BY ROBERT E. H. LEVERING.

Dan CUPID is a winning boy
In leading to cohnubial joy,
And sympathising sweetly, too,
With those who won't his plans pursue!
He long a maiden's heart busieg d—
But, ah, successless warfare wag'd:
In vain each wooing way and art,—
The arrows always glane'd her heart!
Resolv'd at length to win or leave
Fore'er.—'though much her fate might grieve—
He, flying, follow'd her to spark
The lady as she walk'd the Park,
Not catching beaux, but catching sights,
Those dull old maidenish delights.
As there she took a grassy seat,
He flew around to trie a term—
A poodle dog, her only beau,
She rested on her breast of snow.
Quoth Curpin, in his archest style:—
"I know not now to weep or smile;
To weep the season you have lost,
My purposes forever crost,
Or smile a lovely maid to see,
Prefer a poodle dog to me!
I come my inmost mind to tell,
To melt you or to bid 'FARRWELL!'
Come, look me in the face, and list
The reasons that you live unblest:"
She turn'd but not to gaze at him,
But exercise another whim,
To see some guese and goslings swim, BY ROBERT E. H. LEVERING. The reapons that you live unblest!"
She turn'd but not to gaze at him,
But exercise another whim,
To see some geese and goslings swim,
Who each, with its domestic train,
Seem'd gabbling at her in disckin—
"The very dog you softly press,
With ev'ry bark invites to bliss!
'Bow You! Bow You!"—what does it mean?
How Apropos—lie warns again—
To 'Bou' to some adoring beau,
Who loves thee, and would wed thee now,—
To 'Vou' with him at Hymen's shrine
Is matrimonial state divine!
Why treat in this poo-matic way
A lover's hopes from day to day,
Who eyes your dog, and then eyes you,
And, fill'd with envy, seems to say,
'AH, MAKE A HAPPY DOG OF ME!
We part—I see 'Is waste of time
To strive to change, with sense or rhyme,
The carrent of your love sublime!
Howe'er to do my very best,
And set my conscience quite at rest,
I leave the poodle dog behind,
As AGENT, to disturb your mind,
Reminding you with ev'ry yell.
To 'Bou' your heart and 'Vou' it well!
A parting shot!" His longest dart
He aim'd to reach lier frozen heart—
It quickly glane'd from corset thick,
That 'round her pressed like wall of brick,
And piere'd a wand'ring belle and beau,
As sportsmen say, quite through and through.
The maiden rose, as Curio wing'd,
Her ears still stopp'd, her heart unsing'd,
With poodle dog well hugg'd and fed,
To share her love and share her bed!

"Turow pursue To The poos!" is very good,

REFLECTION. "Tunow physic to the noca!" is very good, But olden maids in diff rent mood, Should never to the nocs resign Life's matrimonial joys divine! Lancaster, Ohio, 1846.

Miscellancous.

A CHEERFUL HEART.

I once heard a young lady say to an individual, Your countenance to me is like the slining sun, for it always gladdens me with a cheerful look. A merry or cheerful countenance was one of the things which Jeremy Taylor said his enemies and persecutors could not take away from him. There are some persons who spend their lives in this world as they would spend their lives in this world as they would spend their time if shut up in a dungeon. Every thing is made gloomy and forbidding. They go mourning and complaining from day to day, that they have so little, and are constantly anxious lest what little they have should escape out of their hands. They look always upon the dark side, and can never enjoy the ways upon the dark side, and can never enjoy the seeing him who was the uncor ood that is present, for the evil that is to come. This is not religion. Religion makes the heart cheerful, and when its large and benevolent printiples are exercised, men will be happy in spite of themselves.

The industrious bee does not stop to complain that there are so many poisonous flowers and thorny branches in his road, but buzzes on, selecting the honey where he can find it, and pass-ing quietly by the places where it is not. There s enough in this world to complain about and find fault with, if men have the disposition. We of-ten travel on a hard and uneven road, but with a cheerful spirit and a heart to praise God for his mercies, we may walk therein with great comfort, and come to the end of our journey in peace.

"Give me a calm and thankful heart,
From every murmer free!
The blessings of thy grace impart,
And make me live to thee."

DEPEND ON YOURSELF .- The editor of the Albany Knickerbocker is a sensible man. There is more truth than poetry in the following, which we copy from his spicy paper: Bad luck as well as mischance and misfortune,

are all the daughters of misconduct, and some-times the mother of success, prosperity and adtimes the mother of success, prosperity and advancement. To be thrown upon one's resources is to be cast into the very lap of fortune. Had Franklin entered Philadelphia with a thousand dollars in his pocket, instead of one shilling and ninepence, as he did, in all probability he would have gone on a 'spree,' instead of hunting up employment, and died at thirty from driving tandem teams and drinking brandy-smashers, instead of living to the green old age of eighty, and dying a philosopher, whose amusement was the taking of thunderbolts and bottling up lightning. Had Napoleon's father been the owner of a princely espoleon's father been the owner of a princely estate, his son would never have got to be emperor. A good kick out of doors is better for a boy than all the rich uncles in the world. One never tries to swim so hard as when he's got to do it or drown.

To be a rich man's son is the greatest misfor-

tune that can befal a young man, mentally speak-ing. Who fill our offices of state or of honor? ing. Who fill our offices of state or of honor? Not the children of the rich or the sons of the opu-

A knowledge of starch and debauchery is all a rich man's son aspires. The parlor is the scene of their cratory, and hair oil the care of their souls, poor creatures!

THE FAULTS OF CHILDREN.—It may be well to drop a hint against the folly of making the faults of your children the subject of conversation with other people. Nothing can be more unkind and injudicious. If you wish your children to reform and improve, you must throw a shield round their character. However foolishly they may have acted, let them see that you are anxious to keep open the way for their return to propriety and respectability. Many a youth has been driven to a reckles despair by being tauntingly upbraided before strangers with misconduct, which was never needed, and therefore ought never to have been known beyond his own family. On the other hand, many a wanderer has been encouraged to return by observing in those most injured by his follies, a general readiness to reinstate him in their esteem, and to shield his reputation from the reproach of others. It is not wise for the mother either to boast of the excellence, or to publish the faults of her children—but rather to ponder them in the heart, to mention them only at the throne of mercy, there to implore grace to confirm what is right, and correct what is wrong, and in all things to make plain before her face the way of her own present duty in reference to them. THE FAULTS OF CHILDREN .- It may be well to

ROMANTIC LOVE TALE.

A letter just received from Constantinople contains the following romantic story:

"An incident of rather romantic nature affords

the following one, when they again had the assistance of their young interperier. Upon the fourth day, however, the lad was absent, having gone to the country, where he was to pass some time with his friends. This news seemed particularly to afflict the young lady, who, on her return home, refused all food, and taking to her bed, became seriously ill. As she is an only child, and tenderly beloved by her parents, their grief became extreme when they found her growing gradually worse. A doctor was called in, who soon discovered that the cause of her sickness was being separated the cause of her sickness was being separated from the young Armenian, for whom she had conceived a violent passion. This was an afflicting discovery, for, by the Turkish law, when a Mus-

discovery, for, by the Turkish law, when a Mussulman marries a Ghiaour, both parties are punished by death. As the girl's health continued to decline, her parents determined on a stratagem by which they hoped to be able to force the Armenian to become a Mussulman. The father of the lady went to the shop, where he made some purchases, which he begged should be sent to his house; and as he might have some further orders to give, that as he might have some further orders to give, that which he begged should be sent to his house; and as he might have some further orders to give, that they should be brought there by the young Armenian who some days before interpreted for his wife and daughter. The owner of the shop being well acquainted with the lad, easily prevailed upon him to go to the residence of the Turk, where he was at once shown into the harem. Here he loud the mother and daughter surrounded by their female slaves. The latter instantly retired and the lady of the house, calling to the love-sick maiden, who heedless of all around her, reclined like a drooping lily on her couch, pointed to the youth and said "is not this he?" The splendid idleness in which the inmates of the Turkish harems dream away their time, whilst it enervates their minds,

Evening passed and night came on, and the friends of the lad becoming alarmed at his absence, inquired of him from the master of the shop. The latter instantly went to the Turkish house, but the servants refused to admit him. Being an Austrian subject, he the next day addressed a petition to Count Sturmer, praying to have the boy restored to his friends. His Excellency according ingly had the circumstance reported to the Turkish authorities, and the same day all the parties concerned were summoned before the Seraskier. The father of the young lady, in answer to a question from the Pacha, said that the boy had orced his way into the harem, that he had remained there some time in company with his wife and daughter, and that he had in consequence refused o give him up to the owner of the shop. daughter, however, who had not for one moment lost sight of her lover, here came forward and delared that she alone was culpable, that it was a her instance that the young Ghianour had been introduced into the harem, that she was determined to marry him, and that if he refused to become a Mussalman, she would renounce her reigion and embrace Christianity. And here she wept. The Scraskier, after having heard the whole of the case, said that it was of so peculiar a whole of the case, said that it was of so peculiar a nature that he would refer it to the decision of the Sultan. His Highness has not yet given his opinion. The friends of the boy have solicited Sir S. Canning to use his influence to save his life, which, by the circumstances has been forfeited to the Turkish law.

LOVE SOMETHING .- " That man alone is happy, who has something to love, truly and sincerely.—
If he has no wife nor children, like Cowper, he may be attached to a dumb creature—a bird dog. James Montgomery, the poet, has lived for years, with no other companion than a cat. Our attachments are strong—and we are so constituted, that our affections are drawn out upon something. A favorite tree or flower—or devotion to some particular service, may yield us exquisite pleasure. Few men who have some object to love, turn out to be deprayed and wretched. They who have nothing to love, are often outcasts from society and die miserably at last."

MACKLIN'S ADVICE TO HIS SON .- "I have often old you that every man must be the maker or told you that every man must be the maker or marrer of his own fortune. I repeat the doctrine, he who depends upon his incessant industry and integrity, depends upon patrons of the noblest and most exalted kind; these are the creators of fortune and fame, the founders of families, and can never disappoint or desert you. They control all human dealings and turn even vicissitudes of any unfortunate tendency to the contrary nature.—You have a genius, you have learning, you have industry, at times, but you want perseverance; without it you can do nothing. I bid you bear this motto in your mind continually—Perseyers.

this motio in your mind continually—PERSEVERE.

A good Jore.—A well-known physician in town, is very much annoyed by an old lady who is always sure to accost him in the atreet, for the purpose of telling over her ailment. Once she met him in Broadway, and he was in a very great burry. "Ah? I see you are quite feeble," said the doctor, "shut your eyes and show me your tongue." She obeyed, and the doctor, quietly moving off, left her standing there for some time, in this ridiculous position, to the infinite amusement of all who witnessed its funny scene.

For the Spirit of Jefferson,
LINES SUGGESTED BY THE RUINS OF THE OLD ACADEMY.

A letter just received from Constantinopte contains the following romantic story:

"An incident of rather romandic nature affords at this moment an agreeable excitement to the goesips at Pera. Of late years it has been the fashion of the rich Turks of Constantinopte, especially the ladies, to lounge through Friday, in visiting alops and places of public resort, on the Frank side of the Golden Horn. This is a busy day for the traders of Pera and Galata. All those wonderful toys that five years ago had excited the admiration of the juveniles of London and Paris, here command the extrawgant delight of the trubaned and fezzed children of a larger growth.—The cunningest little aprons and marvellons pelerines, are hung up coquettishly in the window of the French dress-maker, to astonish the ladies, and there are pletchric watches, that tick in a very loud and important manner, and strike the hour with a jerking impatience, and satin cravats, work, ed in colours that would shatter the optic nerves of a timid man, and shining boots, and canes that you can it a knot upon, with thousands of other extraordinary things.

On Friday last, a Turkish lady of high rank accompanied by her daughter, a beautiful girl of six-eer; entered one of those emporiums, where all the wonders of art seemed to be united. The owner of the shop, who was a German, not being able the wonders of art seemed to be united. The lowers are a long time making purchases, and at length returned the most of the shop, who was a German, not being able the wonders of a tree emed to be united. The lowers are a long time making purchases, and at length, returned the next day to look at the some other articles which they wanted. Before leaving, the younger lady, after thanking the lad, who had acted as their interpreter, begged that if he should not be otherwise occupied, he would do the same like office for them when they came again. They returned the next day to look at the some other articles which they wanted. Before leaving, the younger lady, after thanking

A DEATH SCENE.—A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, writing from Bergen Hill, says:—"The argument of the Attorney General in the case of Spencer has this moment been suspended by a melancholy scene in the court room. Smith Scudder, Esq., of Elizabethtown, and an old and honorable member of the New Jersey bur, (the father of the District Attorney now engaged in the trial of Spencer,) took his seat immediately behind the clerk's table, and his head was soon after noticed to hang back, his wig falling off, and a mist apparently covering his eyes. He was immediately streched out upon the floor, when Dr. T. B. Gautier, of Jersey City, pronounced him dead from congestion of the brain—within five minutes from the time he was first noticed."

" Take care of the few and let the many take car of themselves," seems to be the sum and substance of Whig principles. Witness, for instance, their ng great concern for the few rich capitalists who own large manufactories, and their utter indifference about the many thousands engaged in other pursuits. There are at least ten thousand users of iron to one manufacturer of iron; and yet the Whigs have not a word to say in be-half of the farmer, (who will be taxed too much even under the new tariff to increase the gains of the latter,) but all their sympathies and all their care are confined to the few lordlings who make and sell iron. IRON is (as Mr. Webster said in can be made and sold twenty per cent. cheaper here .- Balt. Republican.

THE VANITY OF WEALTH .- Our people recently had another affecting illustration of the insufficiency of wealth, alone, to secure happiness, even of an earthly nature. Mr. D. Brooks, who has acquired a fortune by mercantile pursuits, and retired to a splendid country residence, in Westchester county, recently committed suicide by hanging himself in one of his out buildings. Sim-ilar instances of rich men, retiring from business

THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION UPON THE INTELLECT.

THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION
UPON THE INTELLECT.

Ma. Epitos:—How delightful it is to reflect upon the gradual growth and developement of the majestic oak, lifting its towering head, in all its wild grandeur, above its surrounding companions; sinking its roots deep in the soil, to withstand the destructive whirlwinds, and unfolding its magnificent foliage, as if to protect the waving verdue that teem beneath its outstretched arms. With a similar feeling of delight, do I proceed to the contemplation of the rise, developement and progress of the genius of one of the most brilliant luminaries that has ever sparkled either in the poetical or mathematical realm of Germany; and in doing so, it will serve to illustrate, most striin doing so, it will serve to illustrate, most stri-kingly, the influence that Education exerts over kingly, the influence that Education exerts over the human mind. In glancing over the long catalogue of attributes that we find displayed in human nature, how various are the dispositions that characterize the man of genius. At one time we see him struggling with the lowering clouds of ignorance, and then again we find him laughing at its mists and vapors, that float around him.— At one time we behold him dejected and gloomy in consequence of some defeat; and then again we see him exulting and rejoicing in the glory of his triumphs. At one time we see him plunged into the deepest shades of solitude, feasting his mental apetite upon the splendid characters that brighten the annals of the ancient world; and then again we behold him mingling in the gorthen again we behold him mingling in the gor-geous throng, swelling the mirthful glee of the festive board. At one time we find his pinions

Have bow'd like reeds before the rushing storm. Glaz'd is the eye and hush'd the voice of mirth, They rest their heads "upon the lap of earth." The native turf their feet were wont to tread, Grows green above the lov'd, the early dead; Others in stranger lands have clos'd their eyes, Mild western wilds. 'neath southern stunny skies: And one is sleeping in an ocean-bed, Peace to their ashes! and peace to thee, old shrine, Thou cherish'd seat of days of Auld lang syne!

FILUS.

FALL RAGES IN BALTIMORE.—The regular fall races, under the direction of the Canton Jockey Club, commence over their course at Canton, on Tuesday, the 13th of October. Several fine stables are expected to be present from Virginia, New, Jersey, &c., and our own State, will furnish some crack nags, altogether constituting the carrings in the hands of the Messers. Young, of Wilmington, Delaware, when they stropped, and who had a mother 80-years old to support, has become distressingly deranged, as is believed, on account of her present destitute situation.

Based on the many swelling the mirthful glee of the lestive board. At one time we find his pinions sweeping through the starry vaults of heaven's wide spread dome; and then again, we see him descending to the flowery plains of earth, culling from its roay bowers the sweetest blossoms, to strew along the rugged path of man's troubled career. It was thus with this splendid and aspiring genius of Germany.

Being naturally endowed with a poetical fancy, we find him sometimes giving full scope to his active imagination, usbering forth into existence some of the most sublime and splendid poetry that then again, we see him descending to the flowery plains of Germany.

Being naturally endowed with a poetical fancy, we find him sometimes giving full scope to his active imagination, usbering forth into existence some of the most sublime and splendid poetry that then again, we see him descending to the flowery plain of the main frail races, under the main fact of the most observed that of career. It w

which the inmates of the Turkish harems dream away their time, whilst it enervates their minds, gives a fierce impetuosity to their passions. The girl soon roused from her drowy melancholy, and ing near her, sprang from where she lay, and, in attempting to reach him, fell senseless to the ground. The youth, who is no more than 18 years of age, dreadfully alarmed, tried to escape from the room, but was held back by the mother. Evening passed and night came on, and the girl recovered.—Evening asset and night came on, and the friends of the lad becoming alarmed at his absence, intervals refused to admit him. Being an Anstrian subject, he the next day addressed a person and the content of the Austrian subject, he the next day addressed a person and the girl recovered.

Anstrian subject, he the next day addressed a person and the girl recovered and plut for the distress she saw.

Having but little or no talent whatever for mathematics, at first his progress was slow and tardy—every step presenting new difficulties. But this, she can then with a smile like an attempting to reach him, fell senseless to the sounce of the woman's sal.

The Great Vaultino Match.—Dale and Mc-Farland exhibited their skill last Monday at the sening new difficulties. But this, she still least Monday at the sening new difficulties. But this, sal first his progress was slow and tardy—every step presenting new difficulties. But this, she at understood of the woman's sal.

The Great Vaultino Match.—Dale and Mc-Farland with the smile like an attempting to reach him, fell senseless to the charmoniship. Each claim to have thrown the observed the woman's an attempting to reach him, fell senseless to the charmoniship. It was refused to the worth the size of study, and great perseverance in application, and strength of study, and great perseverance in application, the size of study, and great perseverance in application, the size of study, and great perseverance in application, the size of study, and great perseverance in application, the attent whate every student—that it is education and proper study that developes those faculties of the mind, which in after years shine forth in so much ori-ginal splendor. Thus we see the great power that education has over the mind, of drawing forth its latent energies, and displaying to view those bright qualities which are so frequently held bound in obscurity by the oppressive fetters of ignorance. Thus it is, by proper discipline and great study, that the most splendid monuments of great study, that the most splendid monuments of fame have been erected. It was thus that a Milton, a Cowley, and a Gray, laid the foundation of their colossal temple of fame, which in after years, with the sublime finger of genius, they wreathed with the brightest laurels, and which the sullen waters of oblivion can never touch with their withering influence. As the bright beams of the rising sun dispel the mists and vapors that obscure the beauty of nature's landscape, so does education roll away the hideous clouds of ignorance that darkens the teeming landscape of the human in-tellect. In whatever country we may glance, we find education working out the same noble ends— brightening and beautifying the human mind— purifying and supporting society—strengthening and fortifying the portals of Government. In all ages and in all societies, we find learning respect-ed and admired—whether we go back to the an-cient days, when victory perched mon their ar-

1824) as much a necessary of life as tea and coffee, and should not be so heavily taxed, when the present price of that article in England proves that it clouds of ambition have been rolled away by civilization, and the bright orbs of genius directed their light to the illumination of the various avenues of science, we find the same admiration and the same esteem paid to learning, and a laudable care bestowed on the cultivation of the youthful mind. And it is proper, it should be so. It is right that we should endeavor to strengthen, brighten, and unrol those faculties of the intellect, which in after years, when fully matured, may bring forth fruit to nourish and sustain the great bulwarks of our retional existence. chester county, recently committed suicide by hanging himself in one of his out buildings. Similar instances of rich men, retiring from business to enjoy their fortunes, and committing suicide on finding possession alone cannot afford pleasure, are not uncommon. The moral should not be lost. We must by mental and moral culture, provide more sources of enjoyment, than the mere getting of money, if we would be happy, either with riches or without them.

Attempted Assassination.—John F. Dentley was arraigned before the Mayor of Richmond, on Monday, on a charge of attempting the life of Charles Nevin, by thing a pistol at him on Saturday night. The ball grazed the breast of Nevin, without injuring him. Dentley was committed for further examination.

An Explanation.—It is frequently asked to explain the difference between the price of wheat per quarter and per barrel in sterling money. A Canada paper says the simple rule by which every man can ascertain this for himself is, to multiply the price per quarter by 7, and divided by 12, gives 32z. 8d. per barrel.

Thus 56 shillings per quarter, multiplied by 7, and divided by 12, gives 32z. 8d. per barrel.

strides some of the States have made in education, my spirit shrinks with regret to behold the portentous cloud of ignorance, dimning the intellectual eye of so many who claim Virginia as their birth-place. And is she still willing to lag behind in this glorious march of mental improvement? Is she willing to see the genus of her land cramped and bound down in the iron bands of ignorance, in the lowest pits of intellectual darkness? Virginia, the mother of Presidents—the birth-place of Statesmen—the home of Patriots—the hot-bed of Genius—whose voice has been heard in the Senate Chamber, and listened to with respect—whose command has been given amidst the din of arms and clash of swords, and obeyed—whose whose command has been given amost the tall of arms and clash of swords, and obeyed—wifese eloquence has rolled throughout the land, convincing in its march—whose plains were blessed with the first smiles of the Goddess of Liberty; and beneath the delicacy of whose fair touch glo-institutions sprung into existence. And and beneath the delicacy of whose fair touch glorious institutions sprung into existence. And
shall there no effort be made, amidst this awful
gloom of knowledge, to rescue the dim faculties of her immortal soul from the appalling shroud
which threatens to envelope her intellectual spirit
in the midnight darkness of ignorance, and superstition. Who can estimate the value of a good
education? Who can calculate the benefits and education? Who can calculate the benefits and comforts that it bestows upon society? Who can measure the gigantic strength that it imparts to government? Who can span the mighty impatus that it gives to the human mind. Genius, taking it as a foot-stool, glances over the whole world.—Man, taking it as a laboratory, it polishes his intellect. The Government, taking it as a spring, it directs its movements; and all men unite in paying homage to its all powerful influence.—But alas! Genius, that sublime and meritorious attribute of the human intellect, that wanders

attribute of the human intellect, that wanders through the various laborinthian fields of literary lore, and that in towering amidst the wild sublin ties of nature, spans the whole domain of the wide spread universe, finds but little encouragement here. Her pinions fettered, her eye dimmed, she is compelled to grope along the gloomy paths of literary darkness, like a wandering traveller over the cheerless sands of a dreary desert, with no rippling stream of knowledge to soothe her parching tongue—no voice of wisdom to delight here wearied ear, and no towering Parnassus to relieve the burning gaze of her sparkling eyeballs.

Lo! THE POOR INDIAN.—The Albany Herald relates the following incident which occurred at the recent robbery of a German family in that

city;
"They stood in a group on the pier, the women wringing their hands and crying most piteously; the old man and his sons and sons-in-law standing by with agony imprinted on their faces in stern lines. They were in a strange land and their all was gone. The crowd stood gazing at the group, some curious, and some, shame be to them! more than the law was by its agents seeking for the ry. The law was by its agents seeking for the money and the robbers; but sympathy was what the poor Germans needed. No white man or wo-

man conveyed it to them.

A beautiful squaw came by and looked at the mournful group with her piercing black eyes—her face, except her eyes, was as stone—but her heart understood and felt for the distress she saw. She stole noiselessly up to one of the women and plucked her robe; and then with a smile like an

That paper says:

"Until quite recently, we anticipated much pleasure in describing the acceptable styles for ladies' dress, because we supposed they would never adopt straps. But you cannot imagine our astonishment at noticing a very elegant lady on horse-back, with a strap attaching a most classical feet to be a contribute. With involuntary sical foot to her pantalette! With involuntary ejaculation we exclaimed—I wonder whether the straps make them twist!"

PEACH WORM REFELLED.—George C. Dobson, in the Southern Planter, gives a method of preserving peach and nectarine trees, which has succeeded without any failure. Early in Autumn, as soon as the young tree attains its growth for the season, the earth is removed from the root, and half a pint of soft tar deposited, and rubbed on the body of the tree for six or eight inches above the surface. The earth is then re This process is repeated early in summe kept coated. An ovipositor would make rather slow head-way through a boat of stiff tar.

Blow head-way through a noat of stin (ar.

DEEDS AND WORDS.—"Deeds are fruits; Words are but leaves." Off-times hope is aroused in a heart weighed down with sorrow and care, by words bespeaking sympathy. But when words alone attest that sympathy, hope soon dies away, and the autumn of the weary mouner's life brings no rich harvest to componsate for preceding toll. Words alone have not power to feed the hungry, or to clothe the naked; action is necessary to pro-Words alone have not power to feed the hungry, or to clothe the naked; action is necessary to produce lasting good to such as are poor and in want. To those who are supplied with every luxury wealth can purchase; words may be the sweetest cordial you can administer, leaves may be sufficient for them—but give fruits to the needy.—Let not your words be too abundant, lest the thought of charity which your heart treasures, he overshadowed and provented from ripening into beneficial deeds.

You well know that a beautiful tree, overloaded with rich foliage, rarely produces much fruit.—

You well know that a beautiful tree, overloaded with rich foliage, rarely produces much fruit.—Why? Because the overplus of leaves are nourished by the sap, which would otherwise feet the fruit.—they too absorb the sunbeams, which would tend to mature and sweeten by their genial rays the fruit. that grows sour and clabbed in obscurity. May it not be so with words? May it not be as leaves, overshadow the fruit and prevent it from ripening, that soft accents, which whisper of better days to come, without one effort to produce that end, merely make more wretched the beings who listen to the balmy accents of condolence! would not more exertions and less display be better? Remember the motto. "Voxel pretarea minit," and let it not be said of you, that you merely make a display of words. lisplay of words.

Coleridge, who was a very awkward rider, was once accested by a wag who remarked this pecu-

liarity.
"I say young man, did you meet a tailor on the road?"

To alled Mr. C., who was never at a "Yes," replied Mr. C., who was never loss for a rejoinder, "I did; and he told me went on a little further, that I should me

The assailant was struck dumb, while the traveller jogged on.



CHEARLESTEOWST :

Friday Morning, October 9, 1846.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS. The business aspect of the whole country has improved since the recent arrivals from Europe, having the tendency to advance the price of our produce. Advices by the Great Western and Hibernia have confirmed former intimations of a more extended commerce with the world, and an increased demand for all kinds of American trade. The consequence is, Cotton is up-flour is upgrain is up-all kinds of breadstuffs are up,-in fact, we could not ask a better state of things, looking only to the interests of the American people. Where is the Whig panic now? Where is the distress and where the short prices predicted for our farmers by the Whig politicians? Exactly where they always are—in the vocative!— Our country is on the high road to prosperity .-Providence smiles upon us. A good government is legislating wisely for us. The panic-makers and croakers are desperately vexed, and thank Heaven! we hope they may have reason to be for

THE STAUNTON CONVENTION.

the next century.

A Circular has been put forth by the Commit tee of the late Staunton Convention, urging upon the various Counties throughout the State the appointment of Vigilance Committees, to further the movements of Reform. The Counties are also urged to send forward Delegations to the Convention on the 2d of December, which will be strong in numbers and respectable in influence.

The Committee very properly argue that if the advocates of Reform are sincere in their movements, now, and now alone, is the time for action. One Convention of the people was called, but owing to untoward circumstances it proved a failure. Another day has been fixed upon, which has so far met the concurrence of the friends of the measure. To give weight and influence to the Convention then, it is necessary that the people should be aroused to the importance of its action. All are agreed that defects exist in our fundamental Law which need to be remedied. The pruning knife must be used, and many of those odious and unjust features which are now prominent, must be lopped off. The genius of the age-the advancement of free principles and liberal legislation-demand a thorough and radical Reform. In all the details of our grievances, there are, and doubtless will be, a contrariety of opinion. The white or the mixed basis may be a prominent matter of difference. Now, however, is not the time for its discussion. We should first make the effort to secure that state of things which will bring the whole matter fully and fairly before the people, so that they may have an opportunity of rendering their verdict, according to their own conceptions of right.

Heretofore, Jefferson has shown herself not indifferent to this great measure of Reform. Upon the single question, as to the necessity of a change in our organic law, she stands united, so far as we know, without exception. There may be some who, as a matter of policy, stand non-committal, but none have yet some forward openly and opposed the movement. It is proper, therefore, that we should be fully represented in the proposed Convention. A meeting for the appointment of Delegates will be called in due time, and we shall expect our citizens to enter with spirit into the

THE STANDARD.

We wish to call the Virginia Whige back from their erratic wanderings, to the tariff standard erected by their leader in 1840. They have fallen into bad company, and doubtless many of them do not realize how far they are from the ancient orthodoxy of their tribe. The following is from Mr. Clay's celebrated Hanover speech. Surely if

"The question cannot be, ought not to be, but of measure and degree. I ADOPT that of the compromise act, not because it is irrepealable, but be cause it met the sanction of the nation. Stability, with moderate and certain protection, is far more important than instability, the necessary consequence of high protection. BUT THE PROTECTION OF THE COMPROMISE ACT TECTION OF THE COMPROMISE ACT WILL BE ADEQUATE for the most, if not as to all interests. The TWENTY PER CENT, which is stipulates, cash duties, inserted in the act for the particular advantage of the manufacturer, insure, I trust, SUFFICIENT PROTECTION."

A GOOD HIT.

In the Philadelphia Ledger we find the following jeu d'esprit. It may suit the arguments of some of the Whig press in this region, as to the causes of the appreciations of grain:

COVERING THE WHOLE GROUND .- We remem ber having read some time ago the excuse of a subscriber of a newspaper who was called upon to pay a bill for the paper. He said, in the first place, he never ordered the paper; and if he did, he never got it; and if he did, 'twas as an agent; and besides he paid long ago; and if he didn't, he has nothing to pay, and it he had, he could plead the act of limitation. Of the same character as the above is a paragraph which we find in the Delaware Journal, in reference to the rise in the price of Journal, in reference to the rise in the price of grain. It says, speaking of the new Tariff bill: "That bill has nothing to do with it; it is caused by the reported failures of the potato crop in Great Britain and Ireland; and if that is one of the effects of the measure, it is certainly one of the

cruelist laws ever enacted.

"But, after all, if the price of grain in Europe is to be affected by the laws of the United States, (a thing which never can be done,) the tariff of 1842 should have the credit of the present rise of prices,

for this law is yet in operation."
"Gentlemen of the jury," said an advocate who was pleading in defence of his client, "there are four points in this case. In the first place, we contend that we never had the plaintiff's horse, second, that we paid him for the use of the horse, is the condition of the law was the barea for his third, he agreed to let us use the horse for his keeping, without any charge; and fourth that his horse is a jackass."

YEAS AND NAYS .- We learn from the Journal of Congress that the yeas and mays at the late session were called 500 times. This is equal to about three hundred hours, or sixty working days for Congress, and at \$8 per day for 224 members of the House, the expense to the nation was over one hundred thousand dollars.

MASSACHUSETTS WHIGGERY.

To say the least, the Whigs and Abolition of Massachusetts have a very strong affinity. Indeed, the Boston Times, Dem., speaks of the Whig party and the Liberty party of Massachasetts as "one and the same in principle and in measures," and adverts to the following passages in the resolutions of the late Whig Convention in which the Whig party declare it emphatically

"The Whigs do not desire to restrain or to control men in the exercise of the right of suffrage; every man is free to vote as he chooses; but it must be evident to all, that the organization but it must be evident to all, that the organization of a third party in opposition to the Whigs has thus far had no effect but to ensure the defeat of those great ends which that third party profess to have in view. Wilberforce and Clarkson and their associates did not act thus in bringing the political power of the State to decree the abolition of the Slave Trade, or the emancipation of slaves in the colonies. How much wiser would it now be that those examples should be followed, and those most devoted to the great interests of humanity should remain united with persons who hold the like general sentiments, instead of indirectly but effectually co-operating with a party rectly but effectually co-operating with a party

"The Liberty party, formed mainly from the Whig, and agreeing with the Whig on all national political questions, and, in the main, on all questions touching human freedom, yet in the exercise of the elective franchise seem to shut their eyes to the fact, that the party of the Nothern Democracy is a party which professes to do nothing and to care nothing for human liberty, and the general policy of which is, in other respects, in the judgment of the members of the Liberty party itself, a policy which retards, instead of advancing, the

public prosperity.
"We come back, then, to the sentiment ex-"We come back, then, to the sentiment expressed in the early part of this resolution, and after mature reflection on the past, and a full contemplation of the future, we are fully persuaded that it is to the integrity of the Whig party, and to the success of the Whig cause, and to them alone, that we must look for any important good, which we desire to obtain, for the interest of the country or the interest of hymanics." country or the interests of humanity.

THE WHIGS OF NEW YORK. The Whig press have taken peculiar pleasure in denouncing the Northern Democrats as disorganizers and destructives. The Whigs alone, they said, were the conservative party, and under their guidance the Constitution would be maintained, and our institutions preserved inviolate.-If we are to takethe proceedings of the late Whig State Convention in New York as a test, the tune will have to be changed. A violent struggle has been witnessed for the last year between the two factions of the Whig party in New York-the one, the regular, old-fashioned Whigs, under the lead of the Courier and the Express; the other, the ultra, abolition, Fourierite and radicals, headed by the Tribune and Albany Evening Journal .-The contest came to a head on the nomination for Governor. Millard Filmore, the author of the "Whig Tariff of 1842," was the candidate of the

and the latter was nominated. The Tribune, of course, is in high glee—but the other Whig papers of New York received the news with a sour aspect. The Commercial says that the selection was "unexpected." The Express at first thought the nominee to be an Anti-Renter in his principles—but, upon ransacking his speeches and votes, and putting confidence, is the assertions of members of the Convention. does not believe him to be a very bad Anti-Renter after all. The New York Courier comes out as follows:

garded as a triumph of the Tribune faction. True

Ira Harris was the anti-rent candidate before the

Convention, but his friends centered upon Young,

be the Whig candidate for Governor in the ensu-ing election, took the Whigs of this city by sur-prise yesterday, and a general gloom pervaded our ranks. Mr. Young is looked upon very general-ly in this quarter of the State, as little less objectionable than Ira Harris; and this opinion is based upon what are considered his Anti-Rent votes in the Legislature. Of course, his receiving the Whig nomination, by the Anti-Renters in Convention going over to him in a body does not learn vention going over to him in a body, does not iessen this opinion; and we prepared a long article going somewhat into detail upon the subject.

"Upon more reflection, however, we have determined not to say aught calculated in any way

to commit ourselves in relation to this nomination, until those who made it, have been furnished an opportunity to justify their act, but hazard nothing in saying, that until such explanation is made, and Mr. Young is relieved from the charge of Anti-Rentism, he has not the slightest chance of such as a contract of the state of the charge of the instance of the charge of the ch cess. That he can be relieved from the imputathey cannot return to his "twenty per cent," they can come as far as 26, which, we believe, is about the average of the new tariff.

"The question cannot be, ought not to be, but they cannot return to his "twenty per cent," they strikes at the very basis of our social institutions, and scatters to the winds all idea of vested rights, we not only sincerely hope, but from the character of the State Convention, we are bound to heave the strikes at the very basis of our social institutions, and scatters to the winds all idea of vested rights, we not only sincerely hope, but from the character of the State Convention, we are bound to heave the convention of the strikes at the very basis of our social institutions, and scatters to the winds all idea of vested rights, we not only sincerely hope, but from the character of the State Convention, we are bound to heave the convention of the strikes at the very basis of our social institutions, and scatters to the winds all idea of vested rights, we not only sincerely hope, but from the character of the State Convention, we are bound to heave the convention of the strikes at the very basis of our social institutions, and scatters to the winds all idea of vested rights, we not only sincerely hope, but from the character of the State Convention, we are bound to heave the convention of the state of the strikes at the very basis of our social institutions, and scatters to the winds all idea of vested rights. tion of any inclination to favor a doctrine which liere. We, therefore, patiently bide our time."

The best case they can make out, therefore, for their candidate, is that it is doubtful whether or not he be a member of the radical and abominable faction of Anti-Renters.

The N. Y. Herald says:

The N. Y. Herald says;

"If they (the Whigs,) do combine, the junction between all the ismites will be complete, and henceforth the Whig party will be known and distinguished as the party of isms, composed of Fourierties, abolitionists, anti-capital punishment men, bran-bread eating, hard-cider drinking, and anti-tobacco-chewing men, of all colors, ages, nations, classes and conditions, from the small potato politicians of New York up to the big potato of all in the Union. Laus Deo." the Union. Laus Deo."

Hereaster, let not the Whig papers utter a word about the disorganizing principles of the Northern Democrats. Their own skirts are covered with suspicion .- Richmond Enquirer.

THE WEALTH OF THE WEST .- The value of the receipts of western produce received in New Orleans during the year ending the first instant, Orleans during the year ending the first instant, is estimated at seventy-seven millions, one hundred and ninety three thousand, four hundred and sixty-four dolars. The value of cotton alone being a little less than thirty-five millions. Corn one and a half millions. Tobacco four and a half millions. Sugar one and a quarter millions.—Lard near two millions. Pork and bacon, near five millions.

The Convention to revise the State Constitu-tion of New York have adopted a provision forbid-ding the Legislature in any case to legalize the refusal of the banks to pay their notes.

An Ingenious American.-Mr. Rufus Porter the editor of the Scientific American Newspaper, of New York, has completed, during his life-time, one hundred and forty-four original inventions.—He is apparently in the prime of life, although over fifty years of age, and of strictly temperate habits.

TREASURY Notes,-The number of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st instant, according to the Report of the Register of the Treasury, is \$2,-240,333 97.

CHILS AND FEVERS.—The whole of Virginia east of the Blue Ridge, has this year been more subject to chills and fevers than at any period within the memory of man. There is acarcely a family within a circuit of 50 miles around Petersburg that has not one or more of its ingrates down with that most annoying of diseases.

THE MARKETS

Owing to the failure of the mail on yesterday, (an occurrence, by the way, very common of late,) we are without our regular Report of the Markets. The Baltimore Clipper of Tuesday furnshes the following on the state of the markets, ince the receipt of the news by the Hibernia:

Tin Foreign News—Effect on the Markets.—
The news by the Hibernia has slightly raised the price of corn, while wheat is somewhat depressed. Yesterday 1600 bushels prime Pennsylvania white wheat sold at \$1,25. We quote prime reds at 100 a 108c. There were sales of both white and yellow corn at 77 a 78c. Holders of Howard st. flour are willing to take \$5,37, at which there was small sales yesterday. City Mills and Susquehanna are held at \$5,50 each. We find in the Patriot the following report of yesterday's Philadelphia market:

market:

The price of wheat has declined. Sales of prime reds at 98 to 100 cents per bushel. A small advance in Corn, with sales of prime yellow at 75 cts. Oats selling at 35 cts. Whiskey, 26 a 27 cts per gallon. Provisions and groceries firm as last caucht.

No change in flour. It is held firmly at \$5,50

cts. per barrel, with sales at \$4.

At N. Y. on Saturday, flour improved from Friday's sales—the sales of western canal will not fall short of 13 to 15,000 barrels, commencing at \$5,50 and closing at \$5,75.

5,000 barrels sold at \$0,50 and closing at \$5,75. 5,000 barrers sold at the latter price. Southern flour was offered at \$5,50 a 5,75, but the sales were moderate.

The supply of corn was good. Distillers picked up some 8000 bushels at 75 a 76 cts. for mixed

lots of western, &c. 25,000 bushels white southern sold, part to arrive at 87 a 92½ cts. for export. 1000 bushels rye sold at 78 and 2000 bushels at

A FACT.

It is a fact, remarks the Pennsylvanian, that all our history proves, that whenever the Farmer flourishes-whenever the produce of his broad fields find a ready and a profitable market-all other interests are enlivened and benefitted-the Mechanic, the Manufacturer, and the Merchant. It is a mistake too absurd to be worthy of reply, to say that as the Manufacturer flourishes, all others flourish. Let the Farmer have a steady market for his produce; let the broad and countless acres of this Union find a market for their grain and flour, and all their products, and we shall need no Banks nor Tariffs. Every artery of society will beat with new life under the quickening and exhilarating effects of the Farmer's suc-

TREASURY NOTES.

The "Union" makes the following allusion to the efforts making by some of the Whig press, to decry the Treasury Notes recently issued by the Government:

Government:

Some of the Whig presses and their correspondents are attempting to depreciate the value of treasury notes. We see occasional paragraphs that they are 2, 3, perhaps 4 per cent. below par. This is a gross mistake, if not misrepresentation. We understand that they are at par in Philadelphia, New York, &c. They were below par for a short time at New Orleans, because the city banks there refused to receive them at par. But the Secretary of the Treasury soon put everything to rights by instructing "the collector of customs in that city and other United States receivers of public dues, to discontinue the receipt of the notes of former, but the nomination of John Young is redeemable here (at Washington) at the treasury of the United States in specie, or in sight drafts of the Treasury of the United States, equivalent to specie, and payable in specie, drawn at his option, upon Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or the public depositories at such other places as may be mutually agreed upon," the Secretary of the Treasury dissipated all doubts about their parvalue. But it would be strange, indeed, if any attempt to run down the treasury notes should prove successful, when there have not been two millions of dollars of them yet thrown into circulation.

U. S. TREASURER'S STATEMENT.—The Union contains a monthly statement of the U.S. Treasurer, showing the amount at his credit in the various banks holding public deposites, and the mint, by returns received to Monday, September 21. 1846; and the amount then remaining subject to his draft, from which we extract the following, the Criminal Code of Virginia. It is condensed giving the amount subject to draft in some of the

ö	most important depositories :	TOTAL PROPERTY.
ŝ	Bank of New York city,	62,241,609 89
3	Merchants' Bank, Boston, Mass. Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	180,607 85
1	Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia, Pa. Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.	81,305 66 459,520 69
	Branch mint, Charlotte, N. C. Branch mint, Dahlonega, Ga.	32,000 00
1	Branch mint, New Orleans In	30,000 00 73,521 95
S.	Chesapeake Bank, Baltimore, Md. Assistant Treasurer, mint, Philadelphia.	161,766 78 29,847 22
-	Bank of Washington, Washington, D. C. Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, D. C.	17 679 17
	Patriotic Bank, Washington, D. C.	14,431 91
	Corcomn & Riggs, Washington, D. C. Treasury United States, Washington.	440,873 45 25,454 38
N	Bank of Potomac, Alexandria, Va.	10,130 67

The statement shows that the total amount subject to draft on the 21st ult., was \$4,815,297 21. The amount reported last month as overdrawn from the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company of \$397,815 65 is still standing.

ENCOURAGING THE ENEMY.—The Union has the following just comments upon an un-patriotic course pursued by a portion of the Whig press: course pursued by a portion of the Whig press:—

"The National Intelligencer, or its affiliated presses, may attempt to play the same game during the present war, as the British presses did during the war of 1812. They may strike at our resources. The Intelligencer may persuade Mexico not to yield, because, though she be destitute of money, our own treasury may soon be exhausted. This insidious scheme for keeping up the spirits of the enemy, is only calculated to deceive Mexico. We want no sineus of war, either in the treasury, or in the field. We have more than four millions of our surplus left, besides more than eight millions of treasury notes to issue. Here are more than twelve millions to go upon, to support the expenses of the war. Long before it has run out, we may be in possession of more than half of Mexico; and thus present the strongest motives to her people to call upon their government to yield to our terms, and to terminate the war.—

The whig presses may deceive Mexico to her ruin, if she be mad enough to hearken to their councills."

DEATH OF A MISANTHROPHE.—A most singular character, named J. B. Rosenda, a native of Italy, died in New Orleans last week, aged 55 years.—He had been, in early life, crosped in love, and came to this country with a mind soured by disappointment, a hater of the human family. He entered the night watch of New Orleans, in which he remained for twenty-six years, during which time he lived as much as the nature of bie employment would admit of, secluded from the world, enduring the society of others because it enabled him to amass wealth; even on his death-bed he could not bear the idea that his ashes should intermingle with those of his kind, and ordered that his body be buried in a part away from all other graves, and that a monument be erected over it.—He died worth about \$12,000 in cash, and \$15,000 worth of property. He has willed two-thirds of this to a countryman of his in New Orleans, and the balance, after a few small donations, to a sister of whom he had not heard for twenty-two years.

A LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT. In another column will be found an Obituar

lotice, on the death of Miss Mary Lewis, the only daughter of the late Dr. Lewis of this county. The immediate cause of the sudden and unexpected death of this beloved and intelligent young lady, was injuries received when springing from a carriage, whilst the horses attached were about running off. By the fall, one ankle was broken, and internal injuries received, which caused her death in a few days after the sad accident occurred. The only daughter of a large and respected family, it may well be supposed her death has occasioned a void that nothing can fill. Her numerous friends can onlefind consolation in the fact, that she has been called hence by an Inscrutable

ing. The Free Press says :--We have just examined an elegantly constructed model of a Locomotive, with an attachment to arrest sparks and turn them down, so as to render them entirely harmless. It consists of two cy lindrical chambers, somewhat similar to the steam chambers, with valves to deaden the sparks and drive them out. It is a very ingenious contriv-ance, which we are not capable of describing, in-vented by Mr. Robert M. Wade, of Wadesville, Clarke County, a most excellent mechanic, whose Mill bush is now generally approved and becom-

ing much used. If Mr. Wade's Spark Arrester should prove in practice what it seems to be from the model, it will be one of the most useful inventions of the day—and we trust will be productive of profit to him. It must be brought into general use, as it is likely to secure precisely the desideratum long sought for by Rail Road Companies.

LADY'S ALBUM.

We have received an exceedingly neat-little Magazine, entitled the " American Lady's Album, and Gentlemen's Parlor Miscellany." It is published by Cochran, Cole & Co., 66 Cornhill, Boston, at the low price of one dollar per annum in advance. The embellishment of the October No. is a beautiful colored engraving, the Golden Pear. Also, a plate of original Music.

WHEAT BURNT.

On Sunday night last, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, the stack yard of Mr. Frederick Briscoe, some 21 miles Northwest of town, was discovered to be on fire. Near five hundred bushels of wheat was burned up, before the fire could be arrested. It was the work of an incendiary.-A negro man the property of Mr. Dandridge, and who was in the employ of Mr. Briscoe, has been arrested, and put in jail, charged with the commission of the act. We have not heard the nature of the evidence against him, but are told that it is altogether circumstantial

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Wednesday last was the day for holding election in this State, for members of the Legislature, and one portion of State Senators. The canvass has been warmly conducted, and our friends were sanguine of success in many of the strongholds of the Whigs.

In Pennsylvania and Ohio the battle comes on Tuesday next. A vigorous effort will be made by both parties, but we regard success as certain in

On our outside will be found several items interest. The poetical contribution of a friend "The Ruins of the Old, Academy," cannot fail to call to recollection many reminiscences of the past. " Cupid and the Old Maid." by R. E. H. Levering, carries a good moral; humorously expressed. The essay on Education is ction of a young contributor, and un the whole, we think a very creditable one.

Robert G. Scott, Esq., has just completed and put in the hands of the printer, a revision of into a volume of 250 to 300 pages, and the Richmond Whig says, "We hazard nothing in saying that the arrangement adopted by Mr. Scott will be highly approved by both the bar and the people of

THE POOR .- We shall soon have cold days and colder nights. What is the situation of the poor in your neighborhood? Have they sufficient to eat, to wear, and to burn? Attend to this duty now, before the days of suffering come. Look up old clothes and scatter them about. Distribute your "wood-piles" and your flour. Happy are they who remember the poor!

OPEN PORTS .- The Czar of Russia has ordered OPEN PORTS:—The Czar of Russia has orderen Sir Robert Peel's speech on commercial liberty and freedom of trade, to be translated into the Russian language, for the purpose of general dissemination. From the Euglish papers it seems that the doctrine of free trade is becoming very popular on the continent.

We understand that a number of industrious nd sturdy Pennsylvania farmers have recently and sturdy Pennsylvania farmers have recently visited Orange county, with a view of purchasing land. They are pleased with that fine region o country, and speak of establishing a "colony" of upwards of 100.—Richmond Enquirer.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN ENGLAND .- Douglass, the FUGITIVE SLAVES IN ENGLAND.—Douglass, the American slave, has received marked attentions from the nobility and gentry of England. He has attended their soirees, occupied the most honorable position at their dinner parties, rode in their carriages, flirted with their daughters, walked arm and arm through their gardens with Lords, Viscounts, Counts and Mayors of cities; and to fill the measure of his glory, he is now applying, through his friends, for an introduction to the Queen and Prince Albert. Queen and Prince Albert.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says that General Jesup is ordered to the South to superintend or look into every thing appertaining to the economy and sufficiency of the army supplies, transportation, &c.

Another Decision .- The Geneva Presbytery ANOTHER Decision.—In ecting, unanimously at its recent semi-annual meeting, unanimously declared that "dancing at public and social parties," and "attending the circus," by members of the church, were deserving of Church discipline. FIRE AT CUMBERLAND, MD .- A fire occurred

at Cumberland, on Tuesday night last, which de-stroyed the entire upper story of Messrs. Sullivan, McNeil, Ainsworth and Hayden's houses. The contents were saved with but little loss. New York .- The Democratic State Conven

tion of New York, met at Syracuse on Thureday.
The Hon. Silas Wright was renominated for the
Gubernatorial chair, and Mr. Gardner as Lieut.
Governor.

The Synod of Virginia will hold its annual meeting in the 2d Presbyterian Church of Lynchburg, commencing its session on Thursday, the 15th of October, at 12 o'clock, M.

WHIG PROPHECY AND FULFILMENT.

For the Spirit of Jeffers WELL, MR. EDITOR-After all this is really WELL, Mn. EDITOR—After all this is really a curious world of ours. Why, sir, just for a moment pause and cast your eye about you,—not the material eye, whose vision can at best take but a limited space,—but the eye of the mind, which can compass the whole universe, and bring all things like a picture before us. I have been taking a mental view of matters and things, compassing the distant horizon, and reflecting somewhat upon the intervening prospect; and really, sir, as Old Father Ritchie is wont to exclaim, "The skies are bright and brightening."

Old Father Richle is wont to exclaim, "The skies are bright and brightening."

But a short time since, when a Democratic Congress, pledged to the people to carry out Democratic measures, abolished an odious and oppressive Tariff, and established, so far as compatithat she has been called hence by an Inscrutable Providence, to receive the reward of a life spent in the service of her God, and in ministering to the wants of humanity.

SPARK CATCHER.

The "Free Press" notices an invention recently made by Mr. Robert M. Wade, of Clarke County, for catching sparks, that so much annoy passengers on our Rail-road cars. From the description we have had of the invention, we think it is admirably suited to the purpose for which it is intended, and is a desideratum long been wanting. The Free Press says:—

Trade, what was the cry that went abroad through the land, from the leaders and the organs of the Whig party? Ruin, hopeless and irredeemable ruin. Our country was sacrificed and her interests destroyed, to satisfy the beheets of a Party Caucus. Who does not remember how the representatives of the manufacturers,—and by them I mean the Whig press and Whig members of Congress,—sent forth peal after peal of idle thunder—solemn notes of prophetic warning, to frighten the people and deter our party from doing their duty. The evil consequences that were to follow a repeal of the Tariff of '42 are fresh in the minds of all.

This, however, would not answer. The new

This, however, would not answer. The new Tariff became a law, with a prospective operation from the 1st day of December next. Immediately the organs of the Whigs, alias, of the manufactures, were shrouded in woe. Doleful lamentations were chaunted through the land, over the defunct body of this the last offspring of the great Coon campaign. The learned Whig Doctors were hastily called in—powerful stimulants were administered, and nothing which affection could devise was left untried to effect a cure; but alas! no species of galvanism could re-animate this poor ricketty bantling of Whig legislation. What is to be done in such an emergency?—

Another offspring is to be begotten upon the cre-dulity of the people. A great "Panic" cry is rais-ed. We hear dreadful accounts of the devastation produced throughout the country by that great Behemoth, the Free Trade Tariff. Furnaces are extinguished by a single breath from his dread nostrils—with a single sweep with his tall, he overturns whole factories, and fear and trepidation walk hand and hand through the land.

This panic scheme, however, though well conceived, and gotten up with perfect concert, failed of its end. It would not exactly go down the throats of the people. Even the people of poor betrayed Pennsylvania, rending the false veil which Party leaders and Manufacturers had managed to. throw over them, rise up in self vindication and fix the seal of condemnation upon those who mis-represented them in the National Halls.

represented them in the National Halls.

Under these ciscumstances what is poor Whiggery to do? Frustrated in all its moves, and headed at every corner, what next great humbug can it plant itself upon? Their present position is as perplexing as that of the poor Britons, when they were invaded by the Picts and Caledonians after the withdrawal of the Roman Legions from the islands. In a letter to Active review for the islands. In a letter to Actius, praying for relief, which was entitled the "Groans of the Britons," they say: "We know not which way to turn us—the barbarians drive us to the sea and the sea forces us back on the barbarians; between which we have only the choice of two deaths— either to be swallowed up by the waves or to be slain by the swerd." Just so with the Whigs.— Driven backward and forward by conflicting forces—the powerful and just operation of free principles, working in the hearts and the minds of principles, working in the hearts and the minds of the people, and the progressive spirit of the age, which teaches that nations, like individuals, should act towards one another upon the principles of amity and neighborly intercourse, they are at last brought to the necessity of either abandoning their crude and restricted policy, or suffer themselves to be swallowed up in the tide of popular condensation.

Veying the intelligence that Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, had made his escape and will probably proceed to Spain.

Foreign stock, particularly Mexican, Spanish and Portuguese, owing to the unsettled state of the countries, has receded.

Commercial Affairs.—The advices per the Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the condensation.

condemnation.

But, sir, I said "the skies are bright and brightening." Instead of our country being ruined in anticipation, as the Whigs predicted, never have auticipation, as the Whigs predicted, never have we seen the pulsations of society beat with a healthier throb. Agricultural products of every description—thanks to the glorious effects of Free Trade throughout the world!—have risen some 40 or 50 per cent. in value; and the farmer is at last enabled to realize such a profit upon his com-modities as will remunerate him for the labor and expense which has been bestowed upon them .expense which has been bestowed upon them.—
Never has there been a greater demand for agricultural products. Holland, France and England cry aloud for bread, and we are now exporting daily large quantities of breadstuffs and provisions of every sort, to those very countries which were to undersell us in the markets of Great Britain. We were told that the repeal of the Corn Laws would injure, instead of benefit us—that the cheap grains of the continent would shut us entirely out of the market. Yet notwithstanding all this, the price of grain is still upward—each arrival from England is looked for with increased interest, and, although flour commands \$5.50 in the Baltimore market, speculators and holders are unwilling to sell until they receive further advices from England. Alas! is it not a pity that the Whigs are not able to stumble more one good seathers. not able to stumble upon one good argument?— We were told that we were to have a home mar-We were told that we were to have a home market to consume our agricultural products. The Manufacturers would purchase our grain and flour. Well, where is the great home market? Is the price of produce regulated by the home demand or by the foreign? Do holders and purchasers go to Lowell to get the "Prices Current" before selling or buying? Surely if the Home Market theory be good, Lowell, being the largest manufacturing town in the Union, should regulate the price of agricultural products. Instead of anxiously looking across the broad expanse of waters to the little ilse of the ocean, and watching the fluctuations of prices there to regulate our sales at home, all eyes should be turned to Lowell for the latest advices, and the columns of her "Advertiser" become the great regulator of the Commerce of the world.

Is it not strange, sir, that intelligent men can be gulled by such a shallow humbug? Is it not passing wonderful that there can be found in this country, a large and powerful Party, whose most plausible argument to popular favor is the most untenable one, the Home Market? Cast your

plausible argument to popular favor is the most untenable one, the Home Market? Cast your untenable one, the Home Market? Cast your eyes over the immense extent of our country—the Mississippi Valley alone being capable of producing almost a sufficient quantity of grain to feed the world—and call to mind the immense product of its varied and extended area, seeking through the avenues of trade, the markets of the world, and then say that a few manufacturing towns and villages of the North will be able to consume the immense surplus of this vast region! The idea is so absurd that the mind refuses to entertain it for its very absurdity. We must have the world for our market, and to secure this we must meet the nations of the earth upon the common platform for our market, and to secure this we must meet the nations of the earth upon the common platform of Free Trade. Abolish all odious and unjust restrictions upon Commerce, and with England take the lead in showing to the world the mutual benefits to be derived by the reciprocal exchange of commodities from one country to another. This doctrine of Protection is emphatically behind the times. It accords not with the enlightened spirit of the age. The time is fast approaching when the great wonder will be, that it could ever have obtained the countenance of enlightened men, much less of a great nation boastful of its devotion to free institutions. I believe that it has had its day, and like every thing else founded in error and upon false principles, has wrought its own defeat. Justice condemns it—Reason condemns it—and above all the free will of a free people, determined to assert their rights and independence, condemns it.

OLIVER OLDSCHOOL.

They Should be Cautious.—We often see boys in the streets imitating the circus performers by standing on their heads, &c. This is very dangerous. A boy on the 25th inst., while standing on his head, at Baltimore, dislocated his neck, and

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA. SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

France and Spain at a War of Words—Cotton ap a farthing—Corn Advancing—Potato Cropnearly a total failure.

By the mail steamer Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, which arrived at Boston on Saturday last, from Liverpool, making the passage in thirteen days and eighteen hours, advices have been received from Liverpool to the 19th September, London 18th, Paris 16th, Dublin 17th, and Havre 17th, a condensed summary of which is annexed.

mary of which is annexed.

Well-founded apprehensions of a failure in the American cotton crop have caused an increased demand for the staple in Liverpool, and prices have accordingly advanced a farthing.

Her Britannic Majesty's government and the people of Spain have manifested so much hostility to the marriage of the Queen of Spain's sister to Louis Phillippe's youngest son, that the celebration of the nuptials has been postponed for the present, if not forever.

The immediate consequence is a tremendous war of words between England, France and Spain. The remote consequence will probably be the destruction of the extente cordiale, which has so long existed between the courts of St. James and St. Cloud. It is hoped that the sudden extinguishment of the fires on the altars of the two young hearts, will not prove the means of exciting a general conflagration among the crowned heads and kingdoms of Europe.

The total failure of the postste assets.

neral conflagration among the crowned heads and kingdoms of Europe.

The total failure of the potato crop appears to be a sad reality. Every where in Ireland, and in the greater part of the British Island, the potato fields are shrouded with the dark mantles of the plague. The vegetable has turned into putrid matter, which even the hogs will not devour.—From the continent of Europe, including Russia, we have dismal accounts of the progress of the blight. The future use of the potato, as an article of food, is now almost abandoned.

At the latest date, 18th September, American flour was selling at twenty-nine shillings to thirty shillings per barrel, duty paid at Liverpool. The price in bond, was twenty-seven shillings and six pence.

Indian corn was quoted three shillings the quar-ter higher; and closed at forty shillings for yel-low, and forty-seven shillings for white. The Bank of England has declared a semi-an-

The Bank of England has declared a semi-annual dividend, 3½ per cent.

The Gazette de Cologne says it has been announced for some time that a measure will shortly appear prohibiting the exportation of corn from the territory of France.

The King of Denmark has received letters from the Emperor of Russia, in which the Czar signifies that he is ready not only to fenounce his pretensions to eventual succession to the Grand Dukedom, but even to induce the Grand Duke of Oldenburg to withdraw his protest, on condition that the burg to withdraw his protest, on condition that the King of Denmark will with promptitude and

energy oppose all revolutionary proceedings in the Dutchies, both now and hereafter.

A number of tried friends of commercial freedom entertained A. Brown, Esq., a few days ago at Warrington, England, in celebration of his return as representative of South Langaghier and at Warrington, England, in celebration of his re-turn as representative of South Lancashire and the triumph of free trade principles.

On the 27th ult., the King of Sweden signed an ordinance abolishing all games of chance at the watering places in Sweden where gambling

In the affairs of Spain the escape of Don Carlos from his imprisonment is likely just now to have important influence. Accounts from Paris, dated 17th September, announce that a despatch had been received conveying the intelligence that Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, had made his escape and will proba-

donia arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 13th Sept., and were delivered early on the following morning.

No sooner had the contents become known than

the cotton market underwent a great change.—
Speculators commenced to operate to an unusual gree. The trade dreading the realization of the unfa-

vorable conjectures respecting the forth coming crop, which the letters and newspaper accounts from the United States had ventured to send forth, were induced to add to their stocks.

In England the proverbial fickleness of the climate has sustained its old character, in baffling

speculation. The yield of wheat is better this spectiation. The yield of wheat is better this year in the Southern, and worse in the Northern parts of the Kingdom. Upon the whole the yield is hardly better in 1846 than in the previous year. The English markets for foreign and colonial produce have latterly assumed a more animated

produce have latterly assumed a more animated and healthy appearance.

The Liverpool cotton market, from day to day, since the 14th, has continued active and spirited, and sales of the six days may be stated about 45,000 bales, advance of 1d per pound. Prices of American descriptions being fully maintained, the market for other descriptions has experienced a

Holders have been enabled to obtain former rates, but lower descriptions, which are plentiful,

have receded in value.

The sales of Cotton in Liverpool on the 14th of September were enormous, amounting to no less than 20,000 bales, of which speculators took 10,000 American. For all descriptions of American below 5d per ib, an advance of one farthing per lb. was readily paid. Other descriptions were blicker.

higher. At Liverpool, foreign and colonial produce sells At Liverpool, foreign and colonial produce sells better by private treaty. A good deal of business has been done, and as holders refrain from pressing the market, prices, if not absolutely higher, may be said to be firmer. The healthy state of trade, and full employment of the working classes, are amongst the causes which led to this result.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

The rupture amongst the Repealers is daily manifesting its consequences in Belfast.

A day or two back a meeting was called of prophysical and moral force men, when the former achieved a decided triumph and left the adherents of Mr. O'Connell in a minority.

FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 17.—The news of the closing proceedings in Congress, with Mr. Polk's proposition of peace to Mexico, gave rist to considerable comment in the Parisian journals.

The Journal des Debats, the Government organ, contented itself with remarking that, without doubt, the new aspect given to the policy of the United States towards Mexico must be ascribed to offers of mediation made by England.

SPAIN.

The rumor of a Carlist rising in Catalonia turns out to be not unforced.

SPAIN.

The rumor of a Carlist rising in Catalonia turns out to be not unfounded.

Letters from Barcelona, dated the 4th, assert that a band of from 300 to 400 men, under the command of a person of the name of Pielot, had made its appearance in the plain of Larrangeena.

Pielot was, during the civil war, at the head of a division in the Carlist army, and the commandant of Sarragona.

a division in the Carlist army, and the Commandant of Sarragona.

Epidemic Disease.—The Hague, Sept. 13.—
The prevailing sickness is rather increasing than diminishing, probably in consequence of the return of hot weather.

Among the more important and interesting items of commercial news brought out by the steamship Hibernia is the report of the cotton market.

WIDOW OF THE LATE PROFESSOR DES Window of the Late Professor Dew.—Among the names of passengers who arrived in the Great Western, at New York, a few days since, we noticed that of Mrs. Natilia Dew, late of William and Mary College. After a short absence from this country, and under the most melancholy circumstances, this estimable lady returns to the bosom of her parents, in the Valley of Virginia.—Her father, Dr. J. Hay, of Clarke country, we were pleased to notice, arrived in New York a day or two before the arrival of Mrs. D. in this country.

[Richmond Republican. A THRILLING ACCOUNT OF THE STORM.

A THRILLING ACCOUNT OF THE STORM.

On the recent passage of the steamer Great Western, from Liverpool to New York, she encountered a terrific gale, and her passengers put in imminent danger of being lost. The New York papers contain a detailed and graphic narrative of the voyage and of the violence of the storm, furnished by the Rev. Dr. Balch, from which we make some extracts.

After stating that on Sunday, the 20th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., a heavy sea broke over the forepart of the starboard wheel house, struck the ice house, (containing seven or eight tons of ice,) and the iron life boat above it, twisted them from their fastenings, breaking the ice house into two parts, ripping off the planks, crushing the starboard companion way, and only prevented from making a clear breach in the side of the ship, by a sudden lurch to port the narrative proceeds:

Word was passed among the passengers that two of our boats were gone, and the others were likely to follow, the davits and bolts beginning to give. But not a remark was made; each spoke to the other only through the eye. And the ominous silence which pervaded the whole company, told how sensibly all felt themselves in the presence of the King of Terrors, uncertain of their dooln.

It was wonderful to see how a few short hours

sence of the King of Terrors, uncertain of their doom.

It was wonderful to see how a few short hours changed the condition and feelings of all on board. The grades and distinctions incident to so large a company, varying in social position, citizens of almost all countries, and professing different creeds, yet in the presence of so imminent danger, all distinctions seemed merged into one common emotion of awe, as we stood together in the Court of the great leveller, Death. With this intense feeling which bound us together as one, came also another of an opposite and repelling character.—

Every heart was occupied with its individual griefs and memories, as if not another shared the peril. Home, with its loved ones, and a thousand cherished hopes and joys, rose fresh to the view, and with a power like storm, swept over the mind and left it like the ocean tempest, tost and troubled.

"See," said a gentleman to me, "no one converses, no one reads—all are engaged, each with his own thoughts; and if my wife and children were here, I confess, my feelings would not be of the most distressing character."

"But," said I, "they suffer in your loss."

"Yery true; yet it is only a question of time, and, whether sooner or later, God's will be done."

"At noon, storm and sea raging in all its fury, sea still bringing over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box, and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam and shattered the parts of the ship attached thereto. A splinter struck the Captain on the head, and would have knocked him overboard, but he was caught in the nettings, "After the sea had passed over, we found the

him overboard, but he was caught in the nettings
"After the sea had passed over, we found the water had gained on the pumps; the wind appeared to lull a little and the ship a little easier, but still blowing a storm. All the hatches, except

those made use of for passing into the engine room, were buttoned down, and the skylights partially covered. The weather continued the same until midnight, at which time it lulled for half an hour. The log conveys the reader some idea of the state of the ship and effects of the storm on Sun-

day at noon. Its effects of the storm on Sunday at noon. Its effects on those below can best be given in the words of a gentleman who remained the greater part of the time in the cabin. "To convey an idea of the appearance of all around, is out of my power. In the words of Sheridan, 'the tempest roamed in all the terror of its glory.' The atmosphere was surcharged with thick spray, rendering a look far out to seaward impossible. The wind howled, roared and bellowed, like the constant mutterings of the thunder impossible. The wind howled, roared and bellowed, like the constant mutterings of the thunder cloud. Huge waves of tremendous height and volume, rose in mad display around the ship, threatening every moment to break over us amidships and crush the vessel. Sea after sea struck us with terrific noise, caused the gallant ship to stop for an instant, tremble and shake in every timber from her stem to her stern post, reeling and lurching, tossed to and fro, again would she gather fresh strength, and with her wheels half hid in the wild waters, again and again receive the thundering blows of an element that seemed armed for our destruction.

our destruction.

The sails on the yards, strongly secured by ropes and gaskets, were blown from their furls and streamed out to leeward in ribbons. But all this was nothing. About 1 P. M., while most of us were seated in agonizing suspense in the lower cabin, holding fast to the tables and settees, a sea struck the vessel, and a fremendous crash was heard on deck; instantly the cabin was darkened, and togrents of water came nouring down upon us were seated in agonizing suspense in the lower cabin, holding fast to the tables and settees, a sea struck the vessel, and a tremendous crash was heard on deck; instantly the cabin was darkened, and torrents of water came pouring down upon us through the sky-lights.

Rev. Dr. Smucker read a psalm and made some

ly had the waters reached the floor, when all in the cabins and state rooms sprang to their feet, and simultaneously, as if by concert, the la-dies attered a scream of agony, so painful, so fear-ful, and so despairing, the sound of it will never be forgotten; and heaven grant that such a wail of anguish may never again be heard by me.— Several fainted—others clasped their hands in mute-despair, whilst many called aloud upon their Creator."

The crash to which the writer alludes wa caused by the tearing up of the benches and other wood work on the quarter deck. These were hurled with violence against the skylights, by the same sea which broke the windows of the saloon, dreaching the berths on the larboard side, driving out their affrighted occupants, whilst it smashed by its weight the glass over the main cabin, and thus found its way below.

This was a period of intense emotion. I was

sitting in the upper saloon, striving to protect some ladies from injury. So violent were the shocks of the vessel, although firmly braced, it was with some difficulty we could prevent ourselves being hurled from our seats, and dashed with anch violence against a part of the vessel as with such violence against a part of the vessel as to endanger life and limb. Many received severe contusions and bruises, notwithstanding all their

Twas an anxious hour. My eye wandered 'Twas an anxious hour. My eye wandered over the different groups in the saloon. Resting one while on a father passing from one to another of his family, and cheering with a kind word an interesting group of daughters. Then on a young wife folded to the bosom of her husband, without a word being uttered, but the action spoke volumes; and again upon a mother, whose children had been left in America, as she clasped her hands, as if in secret prayer, whilst her husband and her father gathered around, and all seemed bowed down to earth in one common feeling of tender solicitude for those children who might so soon become help-less orphans.

less orphans.

It was an awful hour. The most thoughtless amongst us cowered in their secret heart before a danger which none but a fool or brute would have mocked, and all, therefore, accepted the invitation to meet in the cabin for prayer.

Rev. Mr. Marsh read the 187th Psalm. Rev. Rev. Mr. Marsh read the 187th Psalm. Rev. Dr. Smucker prayed. Rev. Dr. Beecher made a few solemn remarks. Rev. Dr. Balch repeated the words of our Saviour, "Let not your heart be troubled, ye believe in God, believe also in me,"—commenting briefly on their consoling import, and then invited all present to join with him in the Lord's Prayer; after which, he pronounced the Apostle's benediction.

Night approached. And again I quote from e gentleman who has kindly given me an ac-

count of what took place below. count of what took place below.

"Amid this accumulation of horrors, and still more to add to our alarm, night gathered in around us. The wind far from abating, was on the increase. The lulls in the storm being less frequent, and the squalls, if any thing, more terrific. The whole ocean was one sea of foam, lashed up into terrible waves, wild and angry, whilst the spray and wind seemed driven through the rigging and over the ship, as it with demoniacal power. As darkness came, clustered together in the cabin, we all thought and reflected on our fate. Most, if not all of us, had given up ourselves for lost. For what with the heavy laboring of the ship, the terrible noise and howling of the ship, the terrible noise and howling e wind, the continued frequent thumpings of ea, the quivering and shaking of the groaning ers, the carrying away of so many portions of

the vessels' upper works, and the knowledge that we were perhaps for another night to be exposed

we were perhaps for another night to be exposed to the full power of a raging hurricane, left us little to hope for."

In the evening about 9 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Balch, at the request of several passengers, administered the Holy Communion in the cabin to wards of sixty passengers—many of them re ived it there for the first time in their lives.—

Balch, at the request of several passengers, administered the Holy Communion in the cabin to upwards of sixty passengers—many of them received it there for the first time in their lives.—Several applied to him as to the propriety of their embracing that occasion to fulfil a long cherished purpose of their hearts, but which like many other good thoughts, had been deferred to a more convenient occasion. They all communioned, together with others, of almost every creed and nation—thus reminding us of a promise of Scripture, "they shall come from the east and the west, the north and the south, and sit down with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob in the kingdom of God."

It was a most solemn scene. Mr. Balch first read the service appointed for a storm at sea, after which, the whole communion office. The terrible conflict of the element which raged without was rendered yet more striking by the expressive stillness which pervaded that company of Christ's disciples within.

Gathered around the table, they received into hearts deeply moved, the consecrated emblem of the Redeemer's body and blood. All felt comforted by the blessed ordinance of grace. Many a bosom before tossed with fear, was now tranquil through faith. Once more all renewed their vows, and realized the peace of God shed abroad in their hearts, and felt, parhaps, with a vividness never before known. "Year life is hid with God in Christ." Oh! it was a alight and a communion long to be remembered.—

After the communion I returned to my state room. The gentleman who shared it with me had gone below to die, as he expected, in company with his daughter and son in law. Left, therefore, alone, taking a last look at the pictures of my little family and commending them and all dear to me, to the grace and protection of God, I laid down and slept peacefully.

"Monday, 21st, 12 30 continues the log, the storm commenced raging again in all its fury and the sea a perfect foam, till 8 A. M., at which time it ceased gradually with the wind—having lasted about 38 hours; during it gives me much pleasure to state, the officers and crew conducted themselves with great coolness and presence of mind.

At half past 5 o'clock on Monday morning, we

At half past 5 o'clock on Monday morning, we were in the greatest possible danger.

Mr. Stevens, one of our passengers, who was an eye-witness, says of R—" a peculiar lifting of the horizon in the east, with an appearance of an amber colored belt of light, low down on the horizon, warned us of an approaching blow. Presently it came, a perfect tornado, driving before it the clouds of spray, and as it neared us, fairly lifting the white foam from the waves like a shower of rain. As the squall struck us the ship careened rain. As the squall struck us, the ship careened rain. As the squall struck us, the ship careened over and buried her gunwales in the ocean, and lay for a few minutes stricken powerless, and apparently at the mercy of the savage waves that threatened to engulph us. This was the trial, the last round fought between the elements and our gallant vessel. At this critical moment the engine was true to her duty. Still went on its revolutions, and round and round thundered her iron wings. Gradually recovering her unright iron wings. Gradually recovering her upright position, the goot ship, with head quartering the sea, came up to her course, and all was well.—
It was the climax of the storm. The last great effort of the whirlwind king, to send us to the

sea-giants cave below.
On Monday about 12, the storm had abated On Monday about 12, the storm had abated sufficiently to admit of standing on the upper step of the companion-way with safety. It was a sublime, but an awful spectacle. The ocean still labored under the effects of the hurricane. The wind veered 20 points in 36 hours; it is impossible to imagine or describe the wild and tangled confusion of the waves. Rising to a height apparently greater than that of the main-mast, they leaped and roared around the ship, as if hungry and maddened at the loss of their prey. At times the Great Western seemed as I lowered by unseen spirits into her watery grave, and every moment you expected it to be filled in, and her requiem sung by the winds amidst the wilderness of waves.

appropriate introductory remarks, and Rev. Dr. Beecher addressed the passengers at length and with much force on the mercy we had experienced,

SICKNESS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The presen has been one of the most sickly seasons ever known in North Carolina. The Wilmington

Commercial says:

It has progressed in defiance of all local causes, and progressed from the seabord to the mountains. It is remarkable that Wilmington should have been much less affected than other parts of the State. The pine country in the lower part of the State is said also to have been exempted in a considerable degree. The diseases prevailing are the fever and ague, the old fashioned "bilious,"

the lever and ague, the old fashloned "billous," and in some cases congestive fever, and what is called by some the "cold plague."

The present has been the most sickly season since 1838 throughout the whole western parts of the United States. In Illinois, especially, has sickness generally prevailed. The diseases there are scarcely ever fatal; but whole neighborhoods are frequently so disabled that there are not enough well ones to take care of the sick.

COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE AND MECHANICS, verus MANUFACTURES -The value of the exports to foreign countries, of the growth and produce of the United States, for the year ending June 30,

1845, were Agriculture, 875,409,860 The Sea, The Forest, 4,507,124 6,550,421

Articles not enumerated, 1,315,578 887,782,983

\$10,329,701 Manufactures, 342,646 \$10,672,347 For the same period there were 8197 American vessels cleared from the United States for foreign ports, the tonnage of which amounted to 2,053,979

tons-their crews composed of 100,794 men, and 2462 boys.

And during the same periods, there arrived in the ports of the United States from foreign countries, \$133 American vessels, the tonnage of which amounted to 2,035,486 tons, and their crews com-

posed of 99,020 men and 2562 boys.

THE Hog Business.—In 1839 there were 26,-401,283 hogs in the U. States. The number has probably increased since that period to 30,000,000; sufficient to craunch down 200,000,000 bushels of sufficient to craunch down 200,000,000 bushels of corn! Upon the supposition that there are 30,000,000 of hogs—that they average 280 lbs. each, and that pork is worth \$3 50 per cwt., the value of the number annually killed is £180,000, or more than three times the value of the cotton crop of 1845. A Cincinnati paper estimates the entire number of swine in Europe at but 46,378,160, so that Russia, Austria, and Great Britain, having a population of one hundred and twenty millions of people, have only as many swine as the U. States with twenty millions.

Igon Shingles.—William Beach, of Troy, has invented and patented a mode of using cast-tron plates for covering roofs. They are about one foot square, and are made to fit one into another, so as to render the roof water-tight by applying white lead to the joints. It can be afforded at sixteen cents the square foot, and comes at about half the cost of copper. They weigh three and a half pounds a square foot. Slate costs eight cents per square foot.

CAPTURE OF SANTA FE.

The Union of Saturday evening says:—"We understand that official information has been received from Gen. Kearney, amouncing the capture and quiet military possession of the territory of New Mexico. On the 18th August he entered the city of Santa Fe without firing a gun or spilling a drop of blood, having accomplished this after a march of nine hundred miles in fifty days.—Goy. Armijo had assembled a force of about 4,000 men, and had taken a strong position in the vicinity of Santa Fe to oppose his progress; but that force dispersed, and the Governor himself fled on the near approach of the American army; and he was supposed to be about 150 to 200 miles below, accompanied by a few dragoons: there is no apprehension of any attempts on his part to disturb the quiet possession which Gen. Kearney now holds of Santa Fe and the adjacent country. The American flag was hoisted, and now waves over what was once the Mexican governor's palace, and all is tranquil and quiet among the people, and they appear not only to acquiesce in, but to be reconciled and pleased with the change of government. It appears that Gen. K. has treated them with great kindness and consideration. Some ordinance was captured, including a brass field piece taken from the Texan expedition fitted out against Santa Fe some years since. It is understood Gen. Kearney, with a small force, is about piece taken from the Texan expedition fitted out against Santa Fe some years since. It is understood Gen. Kearney, with a small force, is about to leave Santa Fe for a few days on an excursion to some of the principal places in the territory, and may conclude to establish a military post below or ear the Rio Grande?

near the Rio Grande?

Despatches were received yesterday evening from Gen. Taylor's camp, but they are no later than the 3d of September from Camargo. We had several days later last night from the New Orleans papers—down to the 7th September inclusive from Cerralvo.

REMEDY FOR CHILLS AND FEVERS, OR FEVER AND AGUE.—Take one pint of sweet milk and one large tablespoonful of ground ginger, mixed thoroughly, and heated over the fire as warm as it can be drank, when the chill comes on or commences. Repeat the dose once or twice, if necessary, and the cure will be effected.

N. B.—If the system be costive, an aperient may be necessary in order to prepare it properly for the above prescription.

MAIRIRIDE.

At the residence of Adison Jones, Esq., in Washington county, Md., on Thursday evening, Oct. Ist, by the Rev. J. A. Henning, Mr. Benjamin H. Grubs to Miss Jane Catiarine Backhouse, second daughter of Mr. George Backhouse—all of Loudoun county, Va.

On the morning of the 29th ult., by the Rev. Wm. II. Coffin, Mr. James T. Hazlewood to Miss Eliza Jane Hughes—all of Berkeley county.

At Berkeley Springs, Morgan county, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Joseph H. Punkett, Mr. Joseph Cornelius to Miss Elizabeth McInter, of Martinsburg.

From the South Branch Intelligencer, Sept. 25.

Married, on Thursday, 2th Sept., by the Rev. Wil-

Married, on Thursday, 24th Sept., by the Rev. Wil-liam Welch, the Rev. Janes M. Benney, of the Metho-dist Epispopal Church. to Miss ELIZABETH GILBERT, eldest daughter of Mr. George Gilbert—all of this county.

On the 8th ult., Benjamin Franklin, youngestson of Capt John J. and Elizabeth Weish, aged one year and two days. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

two days. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

On Friday evening the 2d instant, Mary Jank Lewis, only daughter of the late Dr. Lewis of this county, in the 24th year of her age.

Though resignation to the will of Heaven is urged upon us as a christian duty, yet we find it impossible to consign to their last resing place those united and endeared to us by the tenderest and holiest ties, without experiencing the deepest and most poignant sorrow. It requires something more than human philosophy to uphold us in afflictions like those which have befallen the relatives and friends of the subject of this notice. Overwhelmed with grief from a consciousness of their irreparable loss, they can hope for relief and consolation only in Him "that tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." They can only expect comfort and support alone in that Religion, which the subject of this notice so brightly illustrated in her life and conduct, and which so triumphantly sustained her in the important and trying hour of death.

The writer of this feels his inability to do justice to the most deeply deplores. He cannot refrain, however, from paying his humble tribute to her modest worth, her social and mental attractions, her noble and generous qualities of heart. With a mind vigorous and cultivated—a heart as generous and as guileless as ever beat in a human bosom—she was admirably fitted for society and for usefulness. In her own family, she was every thing that constitutes the faithful and affectionate daughter, the fond and devoted sizter, the kind and indulgent friend. But it was not upon the social and moral virtues which she possessed in so cminent a degree, that she rested her hopes of happiness in the eternal world, of which, we doubt not, she is now enjoying the blessed reality. Early in life, she realized the precious truth, "They that seek me early shall find me." Thenceforth, until the day of her death, she was a Christian in the true acceptation of the term.

She has

day of her death, she was a Christian in the true acceptation of the term.

She has gone from the circle of our friendship, and the hearth of her fond mother, to return no more! Over the pleading youth of her age, and the retaining force of our affection, death has sadly triumphed. The delicate virtues that had bloomed, and those that were timidly expanding to the light, have perished from the earth. The form that moved so lightly, the lips that ever breathed the accents of gentleness and truth, the ear on which music nover sacrificed its charms, and the face filled with the expressions of sweetness and beauty, and where no frown ever cast its shadow—all have gone into the Blient recesses of the grave! She now sleeps in that well-remembered grove, where she strayed in her childhood, and where long the melancholy wind will murmer the music of her name. But the promises of the Gospel can irradiate even the darkness of the tomb, for we know, that while her body rests beneath the cold sods of the valley, her happy and rejoicing spirit has winged its flight to that Celestial City, whose "builder and maker is God." Charlestown, Oct. 6.

R. H. B. COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life on Wednesday the 30th ult. in Berryville, of Typhus Fever, Mrs. Sarah ann Shefferday, wife of Mr. Champ Shepherd, of Clarke, and eldest daughter of Jacob Isler, Esq., leaving a disconsolate husband and four young children to deplore her loss. As a daughter Mrs. Shepherd was affectionate and respectful, as a wife and mother devoted—as a sister truly attached, as a friend and neighbor guiless and sincers. Such in truth was she, whose lamented demise in the bloom of life, has shrouled two households in unfe igned sorrow. To her disconsolate husband and parents may the deep felt sympathy of friendship be their balm of consolation, under a bereavement which has severed life's dearest bonds.

For one, so lov'd, 'tis praise to weep,—
May Angels, o'er her vigils keep.

H. On the 28th ult, at the residence of her son-in-law, COMMUNICATED.

On the 28th ult, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John F. Lancaster, in this county, Mrs. Sarau Shiriman, in the 85th year of her age, formerly of Londoun county.

At his residence in the county of Goochland, on Wednesday the 23d day of September, 1846; Col. John Guerrant, a distinguished member of the Senate of Virginia, and one of the purest men that ever adorned either the social circles or the councils of the State.

On the 2d instant, after a protracted illness, Mrs. Ann Scott, consort of Robert E. Scott, Esq., of Fauquier county, about 28 years of age.

On the 30th ult., Rosa BETTY, daughter of Thomas and Mary Jane Jones, aged 1 year, 8 months and 2 days. In Leesburg, on the 28th ultimo, after a short but severe illness, Mr. John Austin Waldht, in the 25th year

In Leesburg, on the 28th ultimo, after a short but severe illness, Mr. John Austin Wright, in the 25th year of his age.

In Leesburg, on the 30th ult., Miss Maria Birksy, in the 25th year of her age.

In Leesburg, on the 17th ult., Mrs. Mary Magdalena Vincel, in the 61st year of her age.

In Leesburg, on the 25th ult., Mrs. Ester Ann, consort of Mr. John Comphor, in the 24th year of her age.

On the 13th ultimo, while on a visit at her relations in Northumberland county, Va., after a severe illness of three days of billous fever, Miss Sarah F. Kerne, only daughter of John and Harriet Keene of Loudoun county, Virginia, aged 21 years, 3 months and 10 days.

On the 17th September, Nannie Rerrecca, daughter of James and Frances M. Flanagan, of this county, aged 6 months and 17 days.

Farewell,—thou lovely little one,
Gone to the realms above,
Where shines the everlasting sun,
And all is peace and love.

We would not call thee back again,

We would not call thee back again,
From thy fair spirit-land;
But flowers thy early grave shall deck,
Strown by a mother's hand.

In Winchester, on Monday evening last, Mr. FREDER
EK LANYZ, aged about 76 years. He was a soldier o
te last war, and generally esteemed by the citizens o
tederick county for his honest and upright dealings
rough life.

gh life.
the 15th ult., at his residence near Knoxville, Tenn.
John Boyn, aged 69 years. Capt. Boyd was a highly esteemed clitzen. He was a native of Fredcounty, Virginia, and at an early age intermarried Miss leabella Stephenson, the youngest sister of the James Stephenson, who was for many years a mem-Congress from Virginia. Capt. Boyd died the peace-ath of a good Christian.

Indian Conn Meal.—Extract of a letter from highly respectable American source in London a member of Congress.

to a member of Congress.

"Your prophecy as to Indian corn is now likely to be realised to a greater extent than any one ever hoped for. The Irish are so fond of this new article of food, that they are in a fair way to give up potatoes. At Limerick, ten days since, a riot was created by a false rumor that the millers intended to stop the issue of meal. In Cork, the Government sells ten thousand pounds (say nearly twenty thousand dollars worth) each week at one panny per pound; and private dealers sell a great deal besides at a lower price, about four-fifths of a penny." a penny."

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.—Not long since we observed in the papers a brief notice of a wonder ful chemical discovery very lately made by Professor Schoubein, of Germany. Common cotton is so prepared, probably with a fulminating compound of nitrogen, as to be suddenly converted by a spark into the gaseous state, leaving, as a residue, only a small quantity of carbonaceous matter. Balls and shells were said to have been projected by this prepared cotton, the projectile force of Balls and shells were said to have been projected by this prepared cotton, the projectile force of which is said to be many times greater than that of gunpowder. It was stated, that four ounces blew a thick wall to pieces—an effect which would require, it was calculated, at least as many pounds of gunpowder. It was added that the cotton, though made wet, reacquires its properties of drying. This is an extraordinary triumph of chemistry—but it is no less true than strange. A friend, just from Washington, saw a letter from a highly intelligent American of standing, now in Frankfort, Germany, who had witnessed the experiments, and certified to the truth of the account. He states that one of the German principalities had given an order for 300,000 bales of cotton, to be employed in this novel process of military defence and offence. In this age of ingenious discoveries, every thing that leads to a free interchange of products and inventious, is calculated to advance the mutual wealth and blessings of different nations.—Rich. Enquirer.

Miscellaneous Notices.

PEW RENTS. The Pew Rents of the Presbyterian Church in this place, were due on the lat instant. Those indebted will please make payment to either of the undersigned.

R. HENDERSON,
T. RUTHERFORD,
C. G. STEWART.

Charlestown, Oct. 9, 1846. THE FIRE COMPANY

Will turn out on Saturday evening next, at half past 3 clock. By order of the COMMANDER. Oct. 9, 1846.

Will You Pay in Advance? Those who design paying their subscriptions for the current volume in ADVANCE, should recollect that the expiration of the time allowed is drawing near. The price of our paper is \$2 50, but for the benefit of all conerned we are willing to take \$200, if paid at the time of subscribing, or within three months thereafter. We give this notice that ALL may understand. Those who disregard it, will surely not complain if we insist upon a strict adherence to our terms.

AGENCY. V. B. PALMER, whose offices are S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore; N. W. corner Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia; Tribune Buildings, New York, and No. 12 State street, Boston, is the agent in those cities for the "Spirit of Jeyperson." He will receive and forward promptly. Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., and is fully authorized to receive payment for the same.

WILL be offered at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, at Elk Branch, Jefferson County, on Monday, 2d day of November, all his Personal Property,

PUBLIC SALE.

consisting in part of Horses, Sheep, Hogs, and Cattle; Wagons, Harrows, Ploughs, &c.; Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, and all my farm-

ing implements.

Also-my Household and Kitchen Furniture. mbracing many articles useful to housekeepers.
Also, a sett of Carpenter's Tools.
The wheat in the ground will be sold by the

acre. A quantity of new Corn will also be offered.

Terms.—A credit of eleven months will be given, from the day of sale, on all sums above five dollars, with bond and security. Of, or under that amount, the cash will be required.

Oct. 9, 1846. BOMBERRY BENNETT.

NEW GOODS. ply of Fall & Winter Goods, which have been bought with great care and on the best terms.—
We would politely invite all to give us a call, and if we cannot please both in quality and price, of Catharine Curtiss, course we will not expect to sell. Harpers-Ferry, Oct 9. WOODS & CO.

Company Notice. THE Company under my command, are order-ed to parade in front of the Market-House in Charlestown, on the third Saturday, 17th October, at 11 o'clock, A. M. JOHN LOCK, Capt. Fall and Winter Goods.

AM now receiving my supply of Fall and Win-ter Goods, to which I invite the attention of my customers and the public generally.
Oct. 9, 1846. WM. S. LOCK.

Fancy Goods.

HAVE just opened and have ready for sale, a beautiful assortment of Fancy Goods. Thave not time this week to enumerate articles. Will the Ladies do me the favor to call and see them? Respectfully, WM. S. LOCK. Respectfully, Oct. 9, 1846.

Shingles Wanted. ONE thousand good oak Shingles, is wanted immediately at THIS OFFICE. Oct. 9, 1846.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. THE Gentlemen of our town and county are French and English Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, at prices greatly reduced. I wish to show them to all, whether they wish to buy or not, as I know they cannot fail to make a favorable impression.

Outsides 0.1846

October 9, 1846. Bacon, Bacon.

WE have on hand a large and choice lot of BACON which will be sold low.
Oct. 9, GIBSON & HARRIS. Oct. 9, Fresh Lemons.

JTST received and for sale by Oct. 9. KEYES & KEARSLEY. Books, Books!

J TST received, a large addition of School and Miscellaneous Books, making one of the best stocks I have ever offered to the public. Among them some of the most elegantly bound works in this county. Also, all the cheap publications of the day. I would most politely invite all to an ex-amination of them.

J. J. MILLER. October 9, 1846.

2500 LBS., Prime Bacon, hog round, just received and for sale low, by H. B. MILLER. Elk Branch, Oct. 9, 1846-3t.

BACON.—For sale a large lot of first rate Oct. 9, 1846. WM. S. LOCK. COME SOON.—100 Pieces of the cheapest and richest prints ever offered in Charlestown for sale. Enough to astonish any one.
Oct.8,

A supply of FRESH LARD, received and for sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY. EMONS, fresh and of the best quality, just re yed and for sale by J. F. BLESSING.

Oct. 9, 1846.

Carrell's Western Exchange, HARPERS-FERRY, VA., The Regular Opposition Dining

HOUSE FOR the accommodation of the Passengers in the Cars, I will have OYSTERS and other Delicacies of the season served up daily, in a superior style, where Ladies and Gentlemen can get what they want, and only pay for what they get. My situation is the most convenient on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, where passengers cannot possibly be left. I return my grateful thanks to the many thousand who have patronized

THE OPPOSITION During the last year, and hope always to merit their favors.

E. H. CARRELL.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 9, 1846.

P. S. For the better accommodation of Ladics, I have fitted up an additional Dining Room for them and those travelling with them, which is attended by female servants exclusively.

THE Ladies of Charlestown and Jefferson County are most respectfully invited to ex-amine my extensive stock of Fashionable Goods. They may rest assured no pains have been spared to obtain the very latest styles, which will be found inferior to none in the valley, and all at greatly reduced prices. It would be impossible to enumerate. I want a call from all, whether they wish to have a second or the state of the second of t

A CARD.

buy or not. Oct. 9, 1846. NEW GOODS. THE Junior Partner of our firm will return in a few days from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

J. J. MILLER.

with a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c.,

all of which will be sold to punctual dealers at short profits on twelve months credit. We invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

GIBSON & HARRIS.

October 9, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Directors of the H. F. & Shenandoah Manufacturing Co., are requested to meet at Harpers-Ferry on Wednesday the 21st inst., at their Office on the Island of Virginius. All the members of the board are specially requested to be present.

Oct. 9, 1846. JAMES GIDDINGS, Prest.

Great Bargains for the lively Dust, Or, the Punctual customer Pil Trust!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson County, that he has com-

Cabinet-Making, on the Island of Virginius, at Harpers-Ferry, and is ready to fill every order with any article in his trade, on the cheapest and most accommodating terms. He hopes by strict attention to business,

and by promptly turning out such work as cannot fail to please, to merit a large share of public patronage.

P. E. NOLAND. Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 9, 1846—3m.

LIST OF LETTERS. REMAINING in the Post Office at Harpers-Ferry, which, if not taken out by the first of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters: A B

Henry Lightcap, Rev. Nicholas Lemen, H. V. Andrews, Thos. W. Andrews, Brook & Lockhart, W.R. Loyd, James Long, Patience Lowery, Henry Brown, Shadrach Ball, Henry Longbrake, John Buel, R. P. Burfurt, John Miller, (colored) A. J. Martin, Peter McKenne, Susan Best. John Breitner, Jas. Ball.

Rawleigh Morgan, N. McLawvin, Cornelius Mercer, John McMannis, Michael Mitchell, Jas. Ban,
Birkle,
Catoline Buckingham, Basil Barker, Francis Beckham, Mrs. Massey,
James Miller,
Hugh McClaspey,
Thomas McGanghnan, Owen Bisitt, George Bender,

John Commins, John McCan, William McCunlus, Peter McKernens, James G. Campbell, Ralph Cleaveland, Thomas Craig, N O P Edward Nichols, Pierce Noland, Patrick O'Donnell, John Colbert, James Cole, Z. S. Clagett, L. V. H. Crosby, Daniel Croford, Martha G. Oliver William O'Connell, Miss Sarah E. Potter, George W. Cutshaw, John Chan, Edward Parker.

Jefferson Payne, Marshal L. Pike, Robert D. Porter, Elizabeth Davis, Thos. Donoho John G. Ridenour, Miss Ann M. Duke, Mary Lucy Duckett, Frederick Doplifer, Philip Rohr, Joseph L. Russell, James Dehley,

Jane Russell, Wm. G. Ridgely, 2 Cornelia A. Rhodes, Elizabeth Engles, Mrs. Sarah Engle, Jas. C. Reynolds, William H. Rights, Humphrey Fletcher, Henry Rechroph, James Flanigan,

G H Mrs. Elizabeth Gore, Margaret Scroggins, Ann Snyder, John Sheets, Jas. H. Graham, Patrick Genn. Samuel M. Shillete; A Holland Ann E. Haines, Samuel Snider. Samuel Hindman Susan P. Stover, Joseph L. Hampton, Mary Saniker, Harding, Esq., Ebenezer Stratten, William Strider, Jane C. Hewet, John Harris, Edward Holmes, Elizabeth Stephenson, Agg Stephenson, S. B. Sheldon, Wm. J. Stephens, Susana Hank. Harriet Hughes, J. T. Simpson, John Schmiteetz,

Harriet Hugues, Patrick Hagan, Henry W. Howe, Joseph Holmes, Joseph G. Hays, Charles Hart, J K Amanda Jacobs, James John, J. S. Jones J. Craigg Jones, John Ish, D. Koonce

L. T. Kerfoot, William Kemp, John Keys, E. R. Keefer, Michal Kidwiler, Charles Kerns,

George W. Watkins, Jos. E. West, Patrick Winn, Miss Ann C. Wigginton, James Winters, Samuel Whitmier, Peter Little, James Wm. Iakins,
Bernard & Jas. Lynch,
John C. Lenox,
Jacob Longbrake,
Miss Catharine Zimmer Jacob Longbrake, James Lynch, Mr. Love,

JOHN G. WILSON, P. M. Handsome Shawls. AM now receiving and opening the largest, cheapest, and most beautiful assortment of Shawls I ever offered to the public—to which I invite the special and early attention of the Ladies. Oct. 9. WM, S. LOCK.

Christopher Slevin,

Nathan Trail, John Wm. Thilder, W

John E. Willis, Miss Jane C. Walling,

5 Mrs. Sarah A. Wheeten,

YZ

William Tayler, Miss E. Thomson, Wm. H. Thomas,

HEAVY GOODS.—Just received, every de scription of coarse and fine cotton and wool len Goods, suitable for the season, which I can and will sell as low as the lowest.

Oct. 9. WM. S. IOCK.

CAPS, CAPS.—A most extensive supply the latest style Caps, for sale by Oct. 9.

J. J. MILLER. G LASS and Putty, for sale by October 9. J. H. BEARD.

NOTICE. os will be delivered on the occasion.
Oct. 9, 1846. JAMES GIDDINGS, Prest.

NOTICE.

Office of the Harpers-Ferry & Shendailodh Mannfacturing Co., Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 6, 1846.

THE subscriber would beg to call the attention
of the Stockholders of the "Harpers-Ferry
& Shenanidoath Manufacturing Company," to the
importance of paying in the instalments promptly,
as he is prosecuting the work of the Building of
the Factory with all possible vigor, and will require the means as fast as the Instalments are
called for. And for the information of distant
subscribers, and those who have not paid in their
money, he would beg to state that the third Friday
in each month, commencing in August, and continuing until December next, are the days appointed to pay in the instalments: And that the plaed to pay in the instalments. And that the places appointed by the Board of Directors for paying are, Office of Discount and deposit of the Bank of the Valley, at Charlestown, Va; the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Frederick County, Md.; and to George Mauzy, Treasurer, Harpers-Ferry.

Oct. 9, 1848. JAMES GIDDINGS, Presi.

TEETH, TEETH! DR. McCORMICK will vist Charlestown; Professionally, on the 18th October; and remain one week. Oct. 2, 1846—8t.

First Arrival for Charlestown.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and am now receiving and opening
my supply of Fall and Winter Goods, among
them, as usual, the most fashionable and elegant
styles of the season will be found. I carnestly
invite my friends, customers, and the public generally to call and examine for themselves, assuring them that they shall be sold cheap.

Oct 2

J. J. MILLER. MOULDER & CRONISE; and a the oreganization of the THANKFUL for the very liberal patronaged extended to them, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now closing out their stock of SUMMER GOODS at greatly

reduced prices.
They keep constantly on hand BACON, which They keep constantly on hand BACON, which they are selling at 6½ cents for Shoulders, 8 for Sides and 10 cts for new and sugar-cured Hams; also, best Spanish Sole Leather at 22 cents, with Calf, Kip, Goat, Morocco, Lining & Binding Skins, which they offer very cheap, either for Cabh or in exchange for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Apples, Lard, Tallow, Pork, Barrels, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., for which they are enabled to give the highest prices.—And they would respectfully give

NOTICE, That by the 8th or 10th of October they will re-ceive from the New York, Philadelphia and Bahi-more markets,

A large assortment of Gdods: suitable for the Fall Trade, which they will be enabled to sell at very, very low prices. Shepherdstown, Sept. 25, 1846. 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. Sept. 18,

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 up-wards 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, Amdr

Sept. 18, 1846. of Catharine Blue, dec'd. Will also be sold on the same day and at the same place, a NEGRO MAN, the property of same place, a NEGRO MAIN,

Joel Blue, dec'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 bonas non of Joel Blue, dec'd

One More Wonder

T. J. W. SULLIVAN WOULD take this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he just returned from the Eastern cities with a most plendid Stock of Gentlemen's Fall and Winter Ware.

Consisting in part of—
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings;
Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Ties, Cravats;
Pocket Hdkfs, Gloves, Socks, Suspenders and

Caps.

Caps.

Which Stock, he feels altogether safe in saying, will, at least, compete in quality, variety, appearance and price, with any that may be brought to market. And while he feels grateful to a liberal community for past patrollage, he would most respectfully solicit attention during the present and coming season; believing that all who are disposed to favor him with a call will find it much to their advantages as he has an inspectionary is like. their advantage, as he has entire confidence in his ability to please in all branches of the Merchant Tailoring Business. Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 2, 1846-4t.

N. B.—The subscriber would invite especial notice to the READY-MADE CLOTHING department, as his present assortment is far superior to any that he has formerly had. T. J. W. S.

For Sale.

THE property in Berryville, owned by Mr.
Blair, and now occupied by Dr. Kownstar,
containing near 5 Acres, improved, and well and
located, and as desirable, if not more so, than any property in the place, can be had on
advantageous terms. Apply to
Oct. 3, 1846—3t*

J. W. WARE.

HUZZA FOR TAYLOR! Not General TAYLOR, but Benj. F. shope, Tailor in general, SHEPHERDSTOWN, VIRGINIA,

NEXT door to D. Entler's Hotel! Call and see my fine STOCK OF GOODS, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vesting of the fittest kind. I will not be beat in pric quality, Fit or Fashion—and as I take a month report and have just received a Splendid Plate of Fashions,

any work to make up will be well executed;
Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work. So please give me a call. Your obedien servant,
BENJ. F. SHOPE. Shepherdstown, Oct. 2, 1846—St

BLANKS, OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE BAGS.—Several hundred Bags for sale by Sept. 4. E. M. AISQUITH.

Darietn.

Trains it on.—An universal genius, who had tried his hand at dentistry, animal magnetism without success, turned schoolmaster, and went out west, where he supposed the people were as "green as grass." He had, however, to undergo an examination; and as his examinors were far-mers, whom he conceived in his ignorance to be clod-hoppers,—although several of them, from the Eastern States, had graduated at College,—he fancied there would be no difficulty. The first

question put to him was,
"In what era did Napoleon Buonaparte live?"
"Eh?" he exclaimed, putting his hand to his ear. "I dont anderstand. How is that?" "In what epoch did France's great general,

Napoleon Bonaparte, live?"
"Well," he replied, "I guess you've got me "Was it," said the second of his examiners. (fancying that his memory for dates might be defective.) "before or after the time of our Sa-

"Before or after who?" replied the man ready for all trades—fit for none.
"Before or after the time of Jesus Christ?"

"Well, I declare, stranger, you've got me

The examination was ended.

TO THE GIRLS .- Habits of neatness, cleanliness and order, are indispensable to a female, if she have any regard to the comfort of others or of her own. The sex are designed not only to extend the comforts of domestic life, but to be its principal ornaments; an attention to dress therefore is pal ornaments; an attention to dress therefore is necessary. How many females run into the error of thinking that to dress finely is to dres well—when the two things are as different as possible; for the one excites attention and the other avoids it. A lady who knew this distinction, ordered a cap from the milliner. "How will you have it made, Madam?" "Make it," replied the lady, "so that it will not excite a thought." This, to me was the best definition of what dress should to me was the best definition of what dress should be that I ever heard. Be, then, neat and cleanly in your dress, and borrow a lesson of instruction

FEMALE COURAGE .- A servant girl of Lisle, remarkable for her fearless disposition, laid a wager that she would go into a charnel-house at midnight, with a light, and bring from thence a dead man's skull. Accordingly, at the appointed time she went; but the person with whom she had made the bet, intending to terrify her, had gone before, and hid himself in the place. When he heard her decend and take up the skull, he called out in a hollow, dismal voice—"Leave me my head!" The girl instead of discovering any symptoms of horror or fright, very coolly laid it down and said—" Well, there it is then," and took ap another; upon which the voice repeated—
"Leave me my head!" But the heroic girl, observing it was the same voice that had called before, answered in her country dialect—"Nae, nae, friend, ye canna ha' two heads!"

A little urchin who was in the habit of stay-A little urchin who was in the habit of staying out later of nights than boys ought to do, got a scolding from his mother for it. 'William, my boy,' says she, 'if you persist in this practice it will most undoubtedly shorten your days.'
'Well, mother,' replied the boy, 'if it shortens my days, it will make my nights longer—won't it mother?'

JUGGLING .- The Hartford Times relates the

Juggling.—The Hartford Times relates the following laughable anecdote of Signor Blitz, a celebrated juggler, who is now "astonishing the natives" of that city:

"A good story is told of the Signor, which took place at Hartford. A clergyman came into the public house where he was stopping, and without knowing the Signor was present, commenced talking pretty severely against the trickery. The Signor bore it very good naturedly, and stepping up to the clergyman, expressing his opinion that such language came with an ill grace from one who had a pack of cards in his pocket, and who who had a pack of cards in his pocket, and who had probably come there for the purpose of gambling! This charge was received with great surprise by the gentlemen present, and the parson was in a towering passion at the insinuation.—
The Signor reiterated his charge, and agreed to to prove it. The clergyman defied his examination, but lo and behold!—he pretended to take from his bosom a pack of cards! another was found in his hat, a box of dice in his coat pocket! If he had been caught with a sheep in his pocket he could not have been more surprised; and joining in the general laugh, he determined to be out of the Signor's company as soon as possible."

COUNSEL:—" Now sir, on your oath were you not born in Ireland?" Witness, in a solemn tone: "Although present at the event, I swear on my eath I have no recollection of the fact."

NOTICE. AVING purchased the entire interest of Mr. James McDaniel in the concern of J. McDaniel & Co., together with the benches, lasts, and other tools belonging to him, the business of manufacturing BOOTS AND SHOES in all its branches, will hereafter be conducted at the stand recently occupied by the firm, in my name, and on my own account. Mr. McDaniel being appointed my Agent in carrying on said business, will give to it, as heretofore, his well known skill and indus-try, so that our old customers shall be accommo-dated hereafter with the same promptness and

fidelity as heretofore.
SAMUEL RIDENOUR. May 8, (1st.) 1846.

CIRCUMSTANCES beyond my control hav-ing 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 be-ing served promptly and faithfully, and upon the st accommodating terms.

My compensation as agent, depending upon the success of the business, I respectfully solicit from the public, the same generous patronage heretofore extended to me. Respectfully:

JAMES McDANIEL,

May 8, (1st.) 1846. NOTICE.

HE Mercantile Business heretofore conduct ed by Benjamin L. Thomas, dec'd, at Hall-town, will be continued at the old stand, by the town, 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 nessible day.

at the earliest possible day.
PERRY G. THOMAS.

Halltown, August 14, 1846.

BLANKS, OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE THIS OFFICE.

A New Way.—A young man having entertained a tender passion for a young woman, and feeling such insurmountable diffidence as to prevent his ever disclosing it to the fair empress of his heart, resolved on an expedient to bring the business to an issue. He went to the clergyman and requested that the banns of marriage might be published according to law. When the publication was brought ato her cars, she was filled with astonishment, and went to him to vent her resentment. He bore the sally with fortitude, observing that if she did not think proper to have him, he could go to the clergyman and forbid the banns. After a moment's pause she took wit in her anger, and said, "as it has been done it is a pity that a shilling should be thrown away."

BULLSKIN LAND FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale that portion of his Farm lying North of Bullskin run, and adjoining the Shannondale Ferry, containing

About 185 Acres of Land. He will add to it a detached lot of 15 Acres of Woodland, if it be desired by any one making a purchase of the above land. J. C. R. TAYLOR.

July 31, 1846-1f.



THE undersigned takes pleasures 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 manmanner, every variety of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

at the following very low prices, viz:
Best Cork-sole Boots \$6 50 to Best Calf or Morocco Boots 5 00 5 50 Double soled Sewed do Single soled Pegged Treble 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 at any other es-tablishment in the county, he will use every exertion give general satisfaction, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

JOHN STEPHENS.



THE Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Win-chester Lodge, No. 25, purpose dedicating their Hall on Wednesday the 28th October, next The day will be honored with a procession and an ddress, suited to the occasion, will be delivered by brother W. Y. Rooker, Chaplain of the Lodge Brethren of other Lodges are respectfully invited

to join in the celebration.

JOHN-BRUCE,
THOS. B. CAMPBELL,
R. W. REED,
SAMUEL HARTLY,
WAY A MCCORMICK. WM. A. McCORMICK.

Sept. 25, 1846.

Pay up your Taxes.

IIE Taxes for the year 1846, are now due, and it is earnestly desired that those indebted

will promptly discharge the claims against them. I will attend at my office, in Charlestown, every Friday to receive Taxes.

JOHN W. MOORE, D. S.

Sept. 18, 1846—tf. For J. Moler. 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—tf. THIS OFFICE.

Trade Wanted. WANTED in exchange for Goods—Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Candles, Beeswax, Rags, Feathers, Wool, Corn, Corn-meal, Flour, Wheat, Oats, or good Paper will be taken in exchange for Goods, at fair cash prices. Sept. 4.

S the Schools of our town and county are about to commence their fall sessions, I invite the attention of parents and teachers to my stock of School Books, which comprise every book in common use, and all at lowest prices.

Sept. 4. J. MILLER.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys, JUST received and for sale, a large supply of 3-4 and 6-4 Drub and Mixed Fulled Linseys Also, handsome Striped do.; Super Domestic Flannels :

Coarse Stocking Yarn for servants, and A large lot of Tweeds, Jobe & Co.'s make. Sept. 4. WM. S. LOCK.

Preserves in Bottles.

PRESERVED Crab Apples, do. Prunes;
Apple Jelly, &c., for sale by
Sept. 4.
J. H. BEARD.

Home-made Tweeds, Linseys and Flannels.

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

ON HAND one piece of yard wide Furniture Dimity.

E. M. AISQUITH.

Plough Irons. UST received, an assortment of Hughes' double refined iron rounds and squares, large and small;

Fall assortment Bar and Scollop Iron; Horse shoe and nail Iron; Plough irons; Double and Single Shovels, &c., all of which will be sold very low for cash.

No other manufacture of iron kept for sale

F. DUNNINGTON. Walper's % Roads, Sept. 11, 1846.

Dry Goods, Low!

A large stock of Osnaburgs, duck, bagging, and cotton yarn, &c., which I will sell unusually chean.

F. DUNNINGTON. cheap. F. DUN Walper's ⋈ Roads, Sept. 11.

To Country Dealers.

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 war-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.

2000 LBS., BACON—Sides and Shoulders, for sale by GIBSON & HARRIS.

Robert Hall's marriage is a singular one. One day, whilst alighting at a friend's door for the purpose of dining with him, he was joked on his bachelorism. He said nothing, but whilst at table, was observed to take particular notice of the servant girl, who came in to replenish the fire.—After dinner as he was sitting alone in the study, the young woman again entered it with the coal as scuttle, when Mr. Hall, whom she had supposed scarcely less than a king, said to her, "Betty do you love the Lord Jesus Christ!" The girl replied that she hoped she did, taking the question merely as an accustomed one from a minister.—To her utter surprise and constenation however, Mr. Hall immediately followed it up by falling on his knees, and exclaimed, "Then Betty, you must love me," and asked her to marry him. In her astonishment she ran away, and she believed Mr. Itall had gone mad again (he had been once deranged.) Her master, like herself, was surprised: and on his speaking with Mr. Hall on this subject, the latter declared his intention of marrying the girl, who he said had pleased his fancy by the manner in which she put the coals on. They were married and lived happily! His widow survives him. ROBERT HALL'S MARRIAGE.-The history

BALTIMORE TRADE.

B. C. RHODES,

No. 26, South Charles Street, Baltimore,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c., HAT'S—RUSSIA, NU.
TRIA CONEY; Straw Goods and
Palm leaf Hats, Trunks, &c. Printing Papers made to order,

IT Rags taken in exchange or purchased at highest Also-Agent for the sale of DALE'S COUNTER and PLATFORM SCALES.

Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846-6m. SAMSON CARISS, (LATE T. PALMER & Co.,)

No. 140 BALTIMORE St., BALTIMORE, HAS on hand an extensive assortment of FANCY HARDWARE, to which, by arrivals from Europe, he is constantly receiving ad-ditions, thereby having always in store, the great-est variety that can possibly be found in this line. All of which he is determined to sell wholesale or Retail, on as good terms and as low as the same can be had in this or any other city.

His stock of Merchandise is in part as follows:
Japanned Waiters; Traps; Bread, Cake and
Card Baskets and Toilet Setts, of every size and
form; Plated Waters; Castors; Candlesticks;
Tea Setts; Cake and Fruit Baskets; Britannia Ware; Ivory and common Table Cutlery: Albata Dinner and Desert Forks, a new article; Brass, Iron Pierced Bronze and French Fenders, with Andirons and Tongs and Shovels, in setts, or pairs to match; Umbrella Stands; Curtain Bands; Chandeliers; Hall and Solar Lamps; Lustres; Girondoles; Fancy Tables and Fire Screens; French Porcelian; India China Toilet Setts, with an almost endless variety (too numerous to men-tion) of Fancy and Useful Housekeeping articles.

He has also the most extensive assortment of French & German Looking Glass Plates: Mahogany Frame and Toilet GLASSES, Por-traitand Picture Frames, Bracket PierTables, Window Cornices; Rods and Rings, on hand, or by him manufactured to order, and sold as low as the same can be obtained at any establishment either in this city or elsewhere. He would here invite his friends and the public generally, (before purchasing,) to give him a call. Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846-1y.*

New Piano Forte Ware-Room. No. 151 Pratt St., adjoining the Railroad Depot Baltimore, Md.



THE undersigned, having obtained the agency for the sale of BACON & RAVEN'S celebrated French action Pianos, of New York, now offers to the public a really superior instrument, which for beauty and durability of finish, brillian-cy and richness of tone, cannot be surpassed.— Professors and amateurs who have as yet tried them, pronounce them the very best instruments.

The manufacturers being very extensively engaged in the Piano Forte business, are enabled to all them much lower than the usual prices. Persons desirious of purchasing a real good Piano, and at the same time pay a very moderate price, are invited to call and examine those nov on hand. T. NEWTON KURTZ.

There can be had at all times, School Books, Stationery and Blank Account Books, of every description, REALLY CHEAP.

LF Country Merchants, Teashers and others, are invited to call and examine my Stock, which is now very large and complete. T. N. K.

Ballimore, Sept. 25, 1846—19.

is now very large and complete. Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846-1y. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Carpet Warchouse,

No. 3, North Gay street, near Baltimore street, Bultimore, Md.

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

Carpetings and Oil Cloths, which for beauty, fineness, and durability of colors, cannot be equalled in this city. His Stock consists of the following variety:

Superior three-ply Carpeting;

Do Kiddeminster do.;

Do Extra Super Ingrain do.;

Super Ingrain do.;

Super Ingrain do.; Extra Fine and Fine do.;

Extra Fine and Fine do.;
Common Ingrain do.;
Together with a large and splendid assortment of twilled and plain Venitian Carpotings, Hearth Rugs, Piano and Table Covers; Oil Cloths of every variety and price; Door Mats, Stair Rods, &c., &c. All of which he offers on the best terms for cash, or to punctual customers on time.

THOMAS BECK.

THOMAS BECK.

N. B.—A large assortment of Rag and List
Carpeting on hand, which will be sold at the lowest possible rates. Persons having Carpet balls
or Yarn which they wish wove into Carpeting,
can have it done on the most pleasing terms.

Sept. 4, 1846—4m.

T. B. Sept. 4, 1846-4m.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership for the purpose of conducting the FLOUR AND GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSI-KESS, at No. 22, Commerce street, one door from Pratt street, Baltimore. They will attend to the sale of any kind of Produce and Stock, and hope to merit a share of the public patronage, by strict attention to the interests of those who consign to them.

JAMES WARDEN,

LAWRENCE B. BECKWITH.

Hopkins, Bro., & Co.,
James George,
Gwynn & Co. Thos. H. & W. B. Willis, Charlestown.
Jno. R. Flagg,
A. C. Timberlake,
Geo. H. Beckwith & Co., Middleway, Va.
Lewis Fry & Co., Berkeley county, Va.
Baltimore, August 7, 1846—3m.

B. We are prepared to make the usual advances on all produce forwarded.

WARDEN & BECKWICK.

warded. BECKWITH. 500 LBS. prime family Bacon, on hand and S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. Aug. 21.

A Profane Swearer Nonflussed.—In Schoharie County there lives a man whose addiction to profanity is such that his name has become a byword of reproach; but by some internal thermometer he so graduates his oaths as to make them apply to the peculiar case in hand; the greater the mishap or cause for anger, the stronger and more frequent his adjurations. His business is that of a gatherer of ashes, which he collects in small quantities and transports in an ox-cart. Upon a recent occasion; having by dint of great labor succeeded in filling his vehicle, he started for the ashery, which stands upon the brow of a steep hill; and it was not untill he reached the door that he noticed, winding its tortuous course down the long declivity, a line of white ashes, while something short of a peck remained in the cart. "The dwellers by the way side and they that tarried there," had assembled in great force, expecting an unusual anathemal disp'ay; turning however to the crowd the unfortunate man heaved a sigh, and simply remarked: "Neighbors, it's no use; I can't do justice to the subject."—Knickerbocker.

STEPHENNS As WELLS. A PROFANE SWEARER NONFLUSSED .- In Sch

STEPHENS & WELLS, . Merchant Tailor and Ready-made CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

Corner of Potomac and Shenandoah Streets, HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

THE undersigned take this method to make known to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, and the public in general, that shey have just returned from the Eastern markets with a New and Splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable Goods, which have been selected with great care, and comprise in fact the taste and fashion of the East.

Amongst their stock may be found—

CLOTHS—Of almost every shade, color and price, from 50 cents to \$12 per yard, and all intermediate prices.

ermediate prices.
CASSIMERES—A large and splendid assortment from 371c to \$4 per yard, and intermediate VESTINGS-A splendid assortment from 37

cents to \$6 per pattern, and intermediate prices. SATTINETS—The cheapest and best in the county, from 37½ to \$1,25 per yard, and intermeliate prices.
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS—A good asdiate sortment, which we will sell at reduced prices to

suit the times. Ready-Made Clothing. A large and general assortment, such as Over-coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Coatees, and Sack Coats, Vests, Pants, Roundabouts, Shirts, fine and common, Drawers, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket Hdkfs. Suspenders, Gloves, and Socks, and in short a general variety of such articles as are generally found in a Gentleman's Fur-

nishing Store.

We respectfully ask a call from the public, and we pledge ourselves to use every exertion in our power to give satisfaction.

We have also received the latest

French, English, and American FASHIONS, And are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the most approved manner. Good fits warranted. STEPHENS & WELLS.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 25, 1846. J. GREGG GIBSON, M. D. R ESPECTFULLY offers his services to the public. He has become associated with Dr. J. J. H. Straith, 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. Straith's office. August 28, 1846-3m.

VIRGINIA HOTEL.

erally are invited to give him at least one call.

DINNER will be in waiting, daily, on the arrival of the Cars.

Harpers-Ferry, Va., July 3, 1846.—tf.

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

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON, aurobrier au law. R ESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the public. He may be found in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia. Nov. 28, 1845.

Young Ladies Boarding School. BY REV. L. EICHELBERGER, Winchester, Va.

A NGERONA SEMINARY.—The exercises of this Seminary for Young Ladies will be resumed on Tuesday, the 1st 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 deler 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

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, this 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.

The three different Compane is in the Shephersdstown District will parade in front of Joseph Entler's on Saturday the 17th October, and the Smithfield Company will parade in Smithf

NOTICE.

A LL persons knowing themselves indebted to us by note or otherwise, for the years of 1843, 1844, and 1845, are requested to make payment 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 time.

S. HEFLEROWER & CO. me. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Splendid Segars. HAVE the pleasure to inform those who smoke, that I have just received a supply of very superior imported Segars, fully equal to any thing ever offered in this market. Also, superior

Chewing Tobacco. I invite all to an examination Garrett's Scotch Snuff, a genuine article, just received and for sale by Sept. 4. J. J. MILLER.

Latest Fall and Winter Fashions.

THE Ladies of Charlestown and Jefferson county are most politely requested to calland examine my stock of New Fall Goods, comprising the latest styles and fashions. I deem it unnecessary to enumerate, as almost every thing for fashion or comfort will be found in my store.

October 2, 1846.

J. J. MILLER.

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

Fastintous.—Mary McBride, a clean, good-natored looking Irish girl, who is children's nurse, and it most affectionate one, at the house of a Mrs.

P., in Broadway, New York, presented herself in the parlor offe day.

Why see

you."
"Oh, I know that ma'am," said Mary, but if I was to get all the money in the mint, I could not stop in any house where they peels their potatoes before they biles them."

New Fall & Winter Goods. HAVE the pleasure of informing my customers and the public, that I am now receiving rom Philadelphia and Baltimore, my usual supply of Fall and Winter Goods. Having had the indvantage of selecting them early in the season, while stocks were unbroken, I will be enabled to present the newest and most beautiful styles, and as there is a great decline on all goods, great bar-gains may be had. I particularly invite the attention of those who deal for cash or short credit to give me a call, as I am, on these terms, determined to offer the greatest inducements that have ever been offered in this place.

J. J. MILLER. October 2, 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

He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville en the fourth Monday in each month, and usual-ly at his residence in Charlestown. All letters addressed to him will be promptly tended to. WILLIAM CROW.

attended to. Charlestown, Dec. 5, 1845.



THE undersigned has moved from the Ware-House lately rented from Mr. Shepherd's Heirs, into his own large new Stone Ware-House, and is still prepared to forward GRAIN AND FLOUR,

to the District Markets, or to purchase, or make liberal advances when received.

WM. SHORTT. Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1846-tf.

To the Farmers and Millers. To the Farmers and matters.

THE undersigned having leased the WARE-HOUSE, at Shepherdstown, recently occupied by Mr. William Short, is now prepared to forward Grain and Flour to the District Market, or to purchase, or make liberal advances, when received.

THOMAS G. HARRIS.

Jan. 23, 1846—tf.

Hew's Linament for Rheumatism. 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. A LL Rheumatic persons have very good rea-son for rejoicing, that they can obtain an ar-ticle that will set all rheumatic complaints at de-

sands who have used it can testify to its usefulness. Beware of counterfeits.

Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by

J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,

A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

Jan. 17, 1846.

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

Wool Wanted. WANTED in exchange for Goods, 500 pounds
Wool.
Sept. 4.

Music! Music!! LARGE assortment of Music at two cents A LARGE assortment of Music at two con per page, for sale by Sept. 4. J. H. BEARD. ONIONS.—Just received, five bushels, large and fine, for sale by Sept. 4. E. M. AISQUITH.

For Farmers. HAVE just received a supply of Fulled and Plaid Linseys, Flannels, Tweeds, &c., which I will sell low or exchange for wool at market prices.

J. J. MILLER.

Company Orders.

THE Halltown Company will parade in Halltown, on Saturday the 3d day of October next.

The Company formerly commanded by Capt. West, will parade in front of Mrs. Hull's in Charlestown, on Saturday the 10th October.

The three different Companeis in

of the 55th Reg't Va. Militia. Staple Goods.

PERSONS desirous of buying heavy goods, either woolen or cotton, can get them at my store, from 20 to 30 per cent lower than they ever bought them. Farmers and others are requested to call and examine them. J. J. MILLER. Oct. 2.

Oct. 2. 1000 LBS., Prime Bacon; also Pure Cider Vinegar, just received and for H. B. MILLER. sale low by H. B. Elk Branch, Sept. 18, 1846—3t.

PHILADELPHIA SYRUP—A nice article for table use, for sale by ug. 21. KEYES & KEARSLEY. Ang. 21. COTTON BAGS.—A large lot Cotton Bags and Bagging, for sale by Sept. 11. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

BAGS.—Several hundred Bags for sale by Sept. 4. E. M. AISQUITH. OLD BRANDY—Four barrels 3 year old Apple Brandy. E. M. AlSQUITH.
September 4, 1846.

CASTINGS.—Just received, a large additional supply of Castings, such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, and extra Oven-lids, Skillets, Grid-irons, Dag.irons, Mould Boards, &c.
Sept. 4. THOMAS RAWLINS.

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

J. J. MILLER.

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.



THE Preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it.— It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes, by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the ine."

ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to
the stoppage of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It never requires any internal medicines
to cleanse it, as it ALWAYS purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offend-ing humore through the INSENSIBLE PERSPI-RATION. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance, stexms, the Hydropathist shronds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinities insimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the INSEN-SIBLE PERSPIRATION, we will state, that the learned Dr. Lewenhock, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach passed off by this means. In other words, if we cat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuated five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent-matter that nature demands should leave the

to retain in the system five-eighths of all the viru-lent-matter that nature demands should leave the body; and even when this is the case, the blood is of so active a principle, that it determines those particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots. -By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the

pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so nany complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds and consumptions.— Nine-tentlis of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

McAlister's All-Healing Ointment, or the World's Salre has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased'slightly or severely,
It has POWER to cause all external sores,

scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then It is a REMEDY which sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions. It is a REMEDY that forbids the necessity of

so many and deleterious drugs taken into the sto-It is a REMEDY that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines.

CONSUMPTION.

It can hardly be credited that a salve can have ny effect upon the lungs, seated as they are with in the system. But we say once for all, that this Ointment will reach the lungs quicker than any medicine that can be given internally. Thus, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the system.

I need not say that it is caring persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly. HEAD-ACHE.

The Salve has cured persons of the Head-Ache of 12 years' standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

cold FEET.

Consumption, Liver Complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling of the hair, one or the other always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspiration, find thus cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erystpelas, and Salt Rheum, no remedy that has been discovered is so good. The same is true in case of Bronchitis, Quincy, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal diseases, and Broken or Sore Breast—and as for Chest diseases, such as Asthma Pain, Oppression and the like, it is the most wonderful antidote in the world—for Liver Complaint it is equally efficacious—for Burns, it has not its

it is equally efficacious—for Burns, it has not its equal in the world—also Excressences of every kind; such as Warts, Tumours, Pimples, &c.; it makes clean work of them all.

SORE EYES.

The inflammation and disease always lies back of the ball of the eye in the scakes. Hence the

The inflammation and disease always lies back of the ball of the eye, in the socket. Hence, the virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of the inflammation, or it will do little good. This Salve, if rubbed on the temples, will penetrate directly into the socket. The pores will be opened, a proper perspiration will be created, and the disease will soon pass off to the surface.

WORMS.

There is probably no medicine on the free of the There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worins.

It would be cruel, nay WICKED, to give internal, doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless, external one could be had. RHEUMATISM.

RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

Corns.—People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.,

168 South street, New York,

Sole proprietors of the above medicine, to whom all communications must be addressed, (post paid.),

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION,

As the All-Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that "no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are written with a pen upon every label." The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on the face,

Now, we hereby office a reward of \$500, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

A supply of the Ointment received and for sale by JOHN P. BROWN, Charlestown.

H. S. FORNEY, Shepherdstown.

J. W. & B. R. BOYD, Martinsburg.

Oct. 3, 1845—eowly.

Oct. 3, 1845-eowly.