

THE VIRGINIAN

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

VOLUME 3.

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

NUMBER 13.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLEH,
 (OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.)
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 No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until arrears are paid. Subscriptions for less than a year, must be all cash or paid in advance.
 Distant subscriptions and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guarantee the settlement of the same.
 Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for this 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 STRALEY, Shepherdstown;
 H. B. MILLER, Elk Branch;
 JOHN COOK, Zion Church;
 WM. KORTHOVS or JURY HESS, Union School House;
 GEORGE E. MOORE, Old Furnace;
 JOHN H. SMITH or J. R. REDMAN, Smithfield;
 EDWIN A. REILLY, Summit Point;
 DOLPHIN DREW or S. NICHOLS, Kabetown;
 JACOB BLAIR or J. H. NICHOLS, Berryville;
 WM. TIMBERLAKE, Dr. J. J. JANNEY, or J. O. COYLE, Brunston;
 THOMAS R. HARRIS, Winchester;
 CAL. W. HARRISON, Bath, Morgan County;
 JOHN H. LUKENS, Martinsburg;
 GEORGE W. BRADFIELD, Spickersville;
 J. P. MORGAN, Palomont, Loudoun county;
 WM. A. STEPHENSON, Upperville, Fauquier county;
 SIGAS MARMADEKE, Hillsborough, Loudoun county;
 GABRIEL JORDAN, Luray, Page County.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Hat, Cap, and Fancy Fur Store,
 No. 133 BALTIMORE STREET.
 THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of HATS, CAPS and 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 reasonable terms. Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to examine my stock before purchasing.
 JAMES L. MCPHAIL,
 Baltimore, Oct. 2, 1846—6m.
 N. B. Military Hats and Caps of every description, made to order; also Army and Navy CHAPPEAUX.
 J. L. MCPHAIL.

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

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 Cor. Ste. St.
 Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1846—2m.

THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,
 No. 105 CHESTNUT STREET,
 Between Third and Fourth,
 PHILADELPHIA.
 D. K. MINOR, of New York, Proprietor.
 JAS. M. SANDERSON, of Phila., Assistant.
 GEO. P. BURNHAM, of Boston, do.
 Sept. 25, 1846—1y.

WALTER & CO.,
 No. 28, South Howard Street, BALTIMORE.
 FLOUR Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Country Produce generally. Liberal advances made on consignments. Refer to
 H. M. Brent, Esq. Cashier } Winchester, Va.
 J. H. Sherrard, Esq. }
 J. P. Reilly, Esq. }
 Saml. Jones, Jr. Esq. }
 Pres't B. & O. R. R. } Baltimore.
 Messrs. W. & S. W. }
 Broadstreet & Son }
 Baltimore, June 26, 1846—6m.

J. CRONISE & SON,
Duffield's Depot, H. & 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 markets.

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, Dardles, 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 buy 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 Harpers-Ferry, with dispatch. They will also deliver Grate Coal in Charlestown, at \$5 per ton.

WHEAT WANTED.
 THE subscriber is purchasing WHEAT for THOMAS J. DAVIS.
 An extra price will be given for an extra article of old or new Wheat, delivered in any Warehouse or Boat on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.
 JAMES L. RANSON,
 Sept. 11, 1846—4f.

LAND FOR SALE.
 I HAVE several fine TRACTS OF LAND in this county and in Berkeley, for sale at low prices and on most accommodating payments.
 Hazlefield, Jefferson county, Va., }
 Sept. 25, 1846—4f. [F. P. copy.]

NOTICE.
 ALL those who made purchases at the sale of Mrs. Mary Timberlake'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.
 Sept. 25, 1846.

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

Machine Rope.
 JUST received, one cord of best Harpers-town Machine Rope, and Well Rope; also, half-inch Rope, for sale by
 E. M. AISQUITH,
 Sept. 25.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

CUPID AND THE OLD MAID.
 BY ROBERT E. H. LEVERING.
 Dan Cupid is a winning boy,
 In leading to cobwebs old,
 And spinning webs sweetly too,
 With those who won't his plans pursue!
 He long a maiden's heart bore;
 But, ah, successful warfare was!
 In vain each wooing way and art,
 The arrows always glanc'd her heart!
 Resolv'd at length to win or leave,
 Fov'ry thought much her fate might grieve—
 He, flying, follow'd her to spurn,
 Those dallid old maidens' smiles,
 Not catching beauty, but creating sighs,
 As there she look'd a grassy seat,
 He flew around to fetch a TETE—
 A puddle dog, her breast of snow,
 She rested on her breast of snow,
 Quoth Cupid, in his archest style—
 "I know not now to weep or smile;
 How shall the season you have lost,
 My purposes forever crest,
 Or smile a lovely maid to see,
 Prefer a puddle dog to me!
 I come to you, my love, to tell,
 To melt you or to bid 'FAREWELL!
 Come, look me in the face, and list
 The reasons that you live in bliss!"
 She turn'd, but not to gaze at him,
 But exercise another whim,
 To see some goose and gosling swim,
 Who each, with its domestic train,
 Seem'd gabbling at her in disdain—
 "The very dog you sofly press,
 With every bark invites to bliss!
 'How you'd Boy, Van'—what does it mean!
 How at once you wars against
 'To 'Bou' to some adoring beast,
 Who loves thee, and would wed thee now—
 'You'd with him Hymen's shrine
 In matrimonial state divine!
 Why turn'd in this noo-matic way
 A lover's hopes from day to day,
 'Tis not to see him Hymen's shrine
 In matrimonial state divine!
 And fill'd with envy, seems to say,
 'AM, MAKE A HAPPY DOG OF ME!
 We part—see his waste of time
 'Tis not to see him Hymen's shrine
 In matrimonial state divine!
 The current of your LOVE SWELLS!
 How'er to do my very best,
 And set my conscience quite at rest,
 I leave the puddle dog behind,
 AS AGENT, to disturb your mind,
 Reminding you with every yell,
 'Tis not to see him Hymen's shrine
 In matrimonial state divine!
 A puddle dog, at her in disdain—
 He aim'd to reach her frozen heart—
 'I quickly glanc'd from coast to coast,
 'Tis not to see him Hymen's shrine
 In matrimonial state divine!
 And pierc'd a wand'ring belle and beau,
 As sportsman ray, quite through and through.
 The maiden rose, as Cupid wing'd,
 'Tis not to see him Hymen's shrine
 In matrimonial state divine!
 With puddle dog well bugg'd and fed,
 To share her love and share her bed!"

ROMANTIC LOVE TALE.
 A letter just received from Constantinople contains the following romantic story:—
 "An incident of rather romantic nature affords at this moment, an agreeable excitement to the gosips at Pera. Of late years it has been the fashion of the rich Turks of Constantinople, especially the ladies, to lounge through Friday, in visiting shops 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 extravagant delight of the turbaned and fez'd children of a larger growth. The cunningest little aprons, and marvelous polerines, are hung up coquetically in the window of the French dress-maker, to astonish the ladies, and there are plethoric watches, that tick in a very loud and important manner, and strike the hour with a jerking impatience, and satin cravats, worked in colours that would shatter the optic nerves of a timid man, and shining boots, and canes that you can tie a knot upon, with thousands of other extraneous things."
 "On Friday last a Turkish lady of high rank, accompanied by her daughter, a beautiful girl of sixteen, 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 to make himself understood by his fair customers, an Armenian youth who was present, volunteered his service as a dragoman. The ladies remained a long time making purchases, and at length retired promising to return the next day to look at some other articles which they had noted. 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 and also the following one, when they again had the assistance of their young interpreter. 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, as she was 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 from the young Armenian, for whom she had conceived a violent passion. This was an afflictive discovery, for, by the Turkish law, when a Mussulman marries a Ghianon, 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 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 found 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, "This is the man who has cured your illness, which the inmates of the Turkish harem dream away their time, whilst it enervates their minds, gives a fierce impetuosity to their passions. The girl soon roused from her drowsy melancholy, and seeing him who was the unconscious cause standing 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. Restoratives were used and the girl recovered. 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 next day addressed a petition to Count Sturmer, praying to have the boy released. His Excellency accordingly, and accordingly had the circumstances 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 forced 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 to give him up to the owner of the shop. His daughter, however, who had not for one moment lost sight of her lover, here came forward and declared that she alone was culpable, that it was at her instance that the young Ghianon had been introduced into the harem, that she was determined to marry him, and that if he refused to be a Mussulman, she would renounce her religion and embrace Christianity. And here she wept. The Seraskier, after having heard the whole of the case, said that it was of so peculiar a nature that he would refer it to the decision of the Sultan. The friends of the boy, having solicited Sir S. Caning 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 or a 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 depraved and wretched. They who have nothing to love, are often outcasts from society and die miserably at last."
 "MACKIN'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.—"I have often told you that every man must be the maker or mender 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; he is the creator of fortune and fame, the founder of families, and can never disappoint or desert you. They control all human destinies and have even the power of some 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—PERSEVERE."
 "A GOOD JOKE.—A well-known physician in town, is very much annoyed by an old lady who is always sure to accost him in the street, for the purpose of telling over her ailments. Once she met him in Broadway, and he was in a very great hurry. "Ah? I see you are quite feeble," said the doctor, "slat 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.

THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION UPON THE INTELLECT.
 MR. EDITOR.—How delightful it is to reflect upon the gradual growth and development of the majestic oak, lifting its towering head, in all its grandeur, above its surrounding companions, sinking its roots deep in the soil, to whatever the destructive whirlwinds, and unfolding its magnificent foliage, as if to protect the waving verdure that lie beneath its outstretched arms. With a similar feeling of delight, do I proceed to the contemplation of the rise, development 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 strikingly, 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 mist 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 find him plunged into the deepest shades of solitude, and his mental appetite upon the splendid characters that brighten the annals of the ancient world; and then again we behold him mingling in the gorgeous throng, swelling the multitudinous of the festive 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, cutting through the forest, the sweetest blossoms, and strewn 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, ushering forth into existence some of the most sublime and splendid poetry that has ever emanated from the brain of man; and then again, we see him pouring over the most obscure and complicated problems in mathematics, throwing aside their seeming difficulty, and playing them in their most simple and comprehensive nature. At one time we see him wandering through the deep gloom of the forest shade, following the sublime genius of Milton, in his lowering flights over the teeming landscapes of poetry; and then again, we find him mingling in the joyous circles of the festive throng. But this young man, having entered College, where the duty of writing compositions devolved upon him, he found himself manifesting by degrees, a talent for poetry, and his professors, seeing this extraordinary taste displayed in his efforts, gave every encouragement to the development of that faculty which promised to rival that of Crabbe, Rogers, Spencer and others. For several years he devoted himself exclusively to the study of literature and poetry, and his bright effusions, that he brought forth in that time, for force of diction, elegance of expression, sublimity of thought and originality of sentiment, is said to be almost unsurpassed, either in modern or ancient days. But being fully impressed with the all powerful influence that education displays over the intellect, he suddenly changed his course of studies, and concentrating every faculty of his mind, he devoted his whole attention to the assiduous investigation of mathematical studies. Having but little or no talent whatever for mathematics, at first his progress was slow and tardy, every step presenting new difficulties. But, instead of deterring him, seemed only to invigorate and inspire his efforts; and after a long course of study, and great perseverance in application, such were his signal triumphs and rapid success, that his professors deemed him worthy of the highest honors, and rewarded him with a silver medal. But from this intense mental application, his system being exhausted, he found himself afflicted with the complaint of "brain fever," and this was extinguished in the long night of death, the life of LACROIX, one of the most promising young men that was ever ushered into existence. But his history bears an impress which should be stamped upon the mind of every student—that it is education and proper study that develops those faculties of the mind, which in after years shine forth in so much original 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 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 ablinding glare of genius, they wreathed with the brightest laurels, and which the sunbeams 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 intellect. In whatever country we may glance, we find education working out the same noble ends—the brightening and beaming of the human mind, purifying and supporting society—strengthening and fortifying the portals of Government. In all ages and in all societies, we find learning respected and admired—whether we go back to the ancient days when victory perched upon their armor, and conquest followed their military march, or dwell upon the more modern days when the war clouds of ambition have been rolled away by civilization, and the bright orb 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 right, that we should endeavor to strengthen, brighten, and unroll 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 national existence. Sir, wrapped in the contemplation of this exalted subject, I feel within my soul its grandeur and exaltedness. Roll back the dim curtain of time, and glance into its dark recesses—what startling facts are disclosed to our astonished imaginations! Man builds the towering temple of his renown, and dedicates it to other years. It stands upon education, and lifts its high battlements amidst the fluttering applause of an enlightened posterity. In every age, whatever have been the triumphs of truth and morality over sin and corruption, have been the achievements of education. Unfolding the hidden gates of science, it reveals its hidden treasures. Rolling back the mysterious shroud that obscures the movements of the heavenly bodies, it displays the harmony and order that govern them. It is the pure stream upon whose buoyant bosom all nations have been borne to their brightest pinnacle of glory. It is the chrysal fountain wherein genius bathes her pinions, that she may take a more towering flight amidst the lofty regions of poetry, its raised Athens from the dust, and placed her in the highest temple of national greatness. Inspiring and invigorating the genius of Demosthenes, purifying and ennobling the mind of Herodotus.

General Intelligence.

FALL RACES IN BALTIMORE.—The regular Fall Races in Baltimore, at the Canton Jockey Club, commenced 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 coming meeting, probably, one of the best for many years.—*Balt. Sun.*

DRESSING CASE.—A single woman named Rebecca Anderson, who had about \$1000 of her earnings in the hands of the Messrs. Young, of Wilmington, Delaware, when they stopped, and who had a mother 80 years old to support, has become distressingly deranged, as is believed, on account of her present destitute situation.

DEAD.—Mr. Samuel Burche, for many years principal assistant to the Clerk of the House of Representatives in Washington, died on Saturday last, after a lingering attack of fever, terminating in consumption. Mr. B. leaves property behind him to the amount of \$150,000. He was about 50 years of age.

IRON WINDOW SILLS AND CAPS are being introduced into the new buildings being erected at Richmond, Va. The use of it for most purposes of building where wood is now used will be universal.

THE GREAT VAULTING MATCH.—Dale and McFarland exhibited their skill last Monday at the Bowery Circus, N. York, and contested for the championship. Each claim to have thrown the greatest number of somersets consecutively. In Scotland, about twenty years ago, Mr. Dale encountered opposition which he easily defeated by throwing 67 successive somersets. McFarland, upon hearing of the exploit while travelling in the city of New York, achieved the immense number of 68.

A DEATH SCENE.—A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, writing from Bergen Hill, says that the "great" 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 bar, (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 eyes falling off, and a most appalling covering his face. It was immediately reported to the Attorney General, 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 CARE OF THEMSELVES. seems to be the sum and substance of the principles of Whigs, for instance, their exceeding 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 behalf of the farmer, (who will be taxed too much under the new tariff to increase the gains of the latter) but of all their sympathies and all their care are confined to the few landlords who make and take iron tax is (as Mr. Webster said in 1834) as much a necessary life as tea and coffee, and should not be so heavily taxed, when the present price of that article in England proves that it can be made and sold twenty per cent. cheaper here.—*Balt. Republican.*

THE VANITY OF WEALTH.—Our people have recently had another affecting illustration of the inefficiency 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 outbuildings. 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 Governor Nelson, by firing a pistol at him on Saturday night. The ball grazed the breast of Nelson, 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 divide by 12, the result will give the amount per barrel. Thus 56 shillings per quarter, multiplied by 7, and divided by 12, gives 32s. 8d. per barrel.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

It laid the foundation of Rome's grandeur, and wove the garland wreath of fame that now encircles her imperial brow—and, shining in all its bright lustre, it dims the splendor of the military achievements of her Cæsars.
 When I glance over the wide expanse of our beautiful and thriving Republic, and see the rapid strides some of the States have made in education, my spirit thrills with regret to behold the portentous cloud of ignorance dimming the intellectual eye of so many who claim Virginitas 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 genius 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 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 glorious institutions sprung into existence. And shall there be no effort to make amid this awful gloom of ignorance, and unfolding its magnificent foliage, as if to protect the waving verdure that lie beneath its outstretched arms. With a similar feeling of delight, do I proceed to the contemplation of the rise, development 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 strikingly, 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 mist 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 find him plunged into the deepest shades of solitude, and his mental appetite upon the splendid characters that brighten the annals of the ancient world; and then again we behold him mingling in the gorgeous throng, swelling the multitudinous of the festive 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, cutting through the forest, the sweetest blossoms, and strewn 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, ushering forth into existence some of the most sublime and splendid poetry that has ever emanated from the brain of man; and then again, we see him pouring over the most obscure and complicated problems in mathematics, throwing aside their seeming difficulty, and playing them in their most simple and comprehensive nature. At one time we see him wandering through the deep gloom of the forest shade, following the sublime genius of Milton, in his lowering flights over the teeming landscapes of poetry; and then again, we find him mingling in the joyous circles of the festive throng. But this young man, having entered College, where the duty of writing compositions devolved upon him, he found himself manifesting by degrees, a talent for poetry, and his professors, seeing this extraordinary taste displayed in his efforts, gave every encouragement to the development of that faculty which promised to rival that of Crabbe, Rogers, Spencer and others. For several years he devoted himself exclusively to the study of literature and poetry, and his bright effusions, that he brought forth in that time, for force of diction, elegance of expression, sublimity of thought and originality of sentiment, is said to be almost unsurpassed, either in modern or ancient days. But being fully impressed with the all powerful influence that education displays over the intellect, he suddenly changed his course of studies, and concentrating every faculty of his mind, he devoted his whole attention to the assiduous investigation of mathematical studies. Having but little or no talent whatever for mathematics, at first his progress was slow and tardy, every step presenting new difficulties. But, instead of deterring him, seemed only to invigorate and inspire his efforts; and after a long course of study, and great perseverance in application, such were his signal triumphs and rapid success, that his professors deemed him worthy of the highest honors, and rewarded him with a silver medal. But from this intense mental application, his system being exhausted, he found himself afflicted with the complaint of "brain fever," and this was extinguished in the long night of death, the life of LACROIX, one of the most promising young men that was ever ushered into existence. But his history bears an impress which should be stamped upon the mind of every student—that it is education and proper study that develops those faculties of the mind, which in after years shine forth in so much original 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 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 ablinding glare of genius, they wreathed with the brightest laurels, and which the sunbeams 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 intellect. In whatever country we may glance, we find education working out the same noble ends—the brightening and beaming of the human mind, purifying and supporting society—strengthening and fortifying the portals of Government. In all ages and in all societies, we find learning respected and admired—whether we go back to the ancient days when victory perched upon their armor, and conquest followed their military march, or dwell upon the more modern days when the war clouds of ambition have been rolled away by civilization, and the bright orb 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 right, that we should endeavor to strengthen, brighten, and unroll 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 national existence. Sir, wrapped in the contemplation of this exalted subject, I feel within my soul its grandeur and exaltedness. Roll back the dim curtain of time, and glance into its dark recesses—what startling facts are disclosed to our astonished imaginations! Man builds the towering temple of his renown, and dedicates it to other years. It stands upon education, and lifts its high battlements amidst the fluttering applause of an enlightened posterity. In every age, whatever have been the triumphs of truth and morality over sin and corruption, have been the achievements of education. Unfolding the hidden gates of science, it reveals its hidden treasures. Rolling back the mysterious shroud that obscures the movements of the heavenly bodies, it displays the harmony and order that govern them. It is the pure stream upon whose buoyant bosom all nations have been borne to their brightest pinnacle of glory. It is the chrysal fountain wherein genius bathes her pinions, that she may take a more towering flight amidst the lofty regions of poetry, its raised Athens from the dust, and placed her in the highest temple of national greatness. Inspiring and invigorating the genius of Demosthenes, purifying and ennobling the mind of Herodotus.

TO 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-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! merry. 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 woman 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 angel that must have shone upon the woman's heart, she offered her a shawl for protection, with kindness and with fresh sob; but we know the act was registered with a shout of triumph in Heaven!"

STRAPS.—The fashion of wearing straps to pantaloons, we believe, is mainly going out of fashion, but it seems from the following extract from the last report of the New York Mirror of Fashion, that the ladies are adopting it themselves. That paper says:
 "Until quite recently, we anticipated much pleasure in describing the acceptable styles for ladies' dresses, 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 foot to her pantaloons! With involuntary ejaculation we exclaimed—'I wonder whether the straps make them twist!'"

PEACH WORM REPELLED.—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 earth deposited, and rubbed over the body of the tree for six or eight inches above the surface. The earth is then replaced. This process is repeated early in summer each succeeding year, taking care that the trunk is thus kept coated. An ovipositor would make rather slow head-way through a coat of stiff tar.

DEEDS AND WORDS.—"Deeds are fruits; Words are but leaves." Oft-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 mourner's life brings to rich harvest to compensate for preceding fall. Words alone have never the power of feeding 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, be overabundant and prevented from ripening into beneficial deeds.
 You well know that a beautiful tree, overladen with rich foliage, rarely produces much fruit.—Why? Because the surplus of leaves are nourished by the sap, which would otherwise feed 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, overladen 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? I would not more exertions and less vexatious? Remember the motto, "Voxel preterea nihil," and let it not be said of you, that you merely make a display of words.

Coleridge, who was a very awkward rider, was once accosted by a wag who remarked this peculiarity.
 "I say young man, did you meet a tallor on the road?"
 "Yes," replied Mr. C., who was never at a loss for a rejoinder, "I did; and he told me if I went on a little further, that I should meet a goose!"
 The assauntant was struck dumb, while the traveller jogged on.

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN 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. Advice 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 STAUNTON CONVENTION.

A Circular has been put forth by the Committee 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 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.

THE STANDARD.

We wish to call the Virginia Whigs back from their erratic wanderings, to the tariff standard erected by their leader in 1840. Many of them have fallen into bad company, and doubtless many of them do not realize how far they are from the ancient orthodoxy of their tribe.

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 remember 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, it was as an agent; and besides he paid long ago; and if he didn't, he has nothing to pay; and if 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 grain.

AN INGENUOUS 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.

CHILDREN 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 scarcely a family within a circuit of 50 miles around Petersburg that has not one or more of its inmates down with that most annoying of diseases.

MASSACHUSETTS WHIGGERY.

To say the least, the Whigs and Abolitionists of Massachusetts have a very strong affinity. Indeed, the Boston Times, Dem., speaks of the Whig party and the Liberty party of Massachusetts 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 to be so:

"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 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 party profess to have in view. Whiffery and Clarkson and their associates did not act thus in bringing the political power of the State to devote to 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 which is equally at war with both."

"The Liberty party, formed mainly from the Whigs, 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 Northern 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 expressed in the early part of this resolution, and a full contemplation of the past, and a full persuasion 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 interests of humanity."

THE UNION.

"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:

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 refused to receive them at par. But the Secretary of the Treasury soon put every thing 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 the city banks, and accept only gold and silver, or treasury notes." Thus plainly telling them "our notes are as good as yours. If you will not take ours, we will not take yours." 2dly. By issuing a circular on the 11th September, making "all treasury notes, as well before as after maturity, redeemable here (at Washington) at the treasury of the United States in specie, drawn in full 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 par value. 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 deposits, 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, giving the amount subject to draft in some of the most important depositories:

Table with columns for bank names and amounts. Includes Bank of New York City, Merchants Bank, Boston, Mass., Bank of Philadelphia, Pa., etc.

ENCOURAGING THE ENEMY.

The Union has the following just comments upon an un-patriotic 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 sneers 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 counsils."

DEATH OF A MISANTHROPE.

A most singular character, named J. B. Rosenda, a native of Italy, died in New Orleans last week, aged 56 years. He had been, in early life, crossed in love, and came to this country with a mind sorely by disappointment, a hater of the human species. 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 his employment would admit, 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 lived 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.

THE MARKET.

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 furnishes the following on the state of the markets, since the receipt of the news by the Hibernia:

THE 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 \$1.00 a 108c. There were sales of both white and yellow corn at 77 & 78c. Holders of Howard st. flour are willing to take \$5.37, at which there was small sales yesterday. City Mills and Sitquehana are held at \$5.50 each. We find in the Patriot of the following report of yesterday's Philadelphia 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, 96 a 97 cts. per gallon. Provisions and groceries firm as last quoted.

No change in flour. It is held firmly at \$5.50 for fresh ground. Corn meal has advanced 25 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 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. 35,000 bushels white southern sold, part at 87 a 92 cts. for export. 1000 bushels rye sold at 78 and 9000 bushels at 80 cts.

A FACT.

It is a fact, remarks the Pennsylvaniaist, 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 benefited—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 artistry of society will beat with new life under the quickening and exhilarating effects of the Farmer's success.

TREASURY NOTES.

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A LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.

In another column will be found an Obituary Notice, 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 only find consolation in the fact, that 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:—

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 cylindrical chambers, somewhat similar to the steam chambers, with valves to deaden the sparks and drive them out. It is a very ingenious contrivance, which we are not capable of describing, invented by Mr. ROBERT M. WADE, of Wadesville, Clarke County, a most excellent mechanic, whose Mill bush is now generally approved and becoming 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 Gentleman'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 BURNED.

On Sunday night last, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, the stack yard of Mr. Frederick Briscoe, some 2 1/2 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 the former State.

OUR OUTSIDE WILL BE FOUND SEVERAL ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The poetical contribution of a friend on "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 the production of a young contributor, and upon 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 THE CRIMINAL CODE OF VIRGINIA.

It is condensed into a volume of 250 or 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 State."

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 CAESAR OF RUSSIA HAS ORDERED 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 English papers it seems that the doctrine of free trade is becoming very popular on the continent.

WE UNDERSTAND THAT A NUMBER OF INDUSTRIOUS AND STURDY PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS HAVE RECENTLY VISITED ORANGE COUNTY, WITH A VIEW OF PURCHASING LAND.

They are pleased with that fine region of country, and speak of establishing a "colony" of upwards of 100.—Richmond Enquirer.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN ENGLAND.—DOUGLASS, the American slave, has received marked attentions from the nobility and gentry of England. He has attended their soirées, 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.

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, 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.—A fire occurred at Cumberland, on Tuesday night last, which destroyed the entire upper story of Messrs. Sullivan, McNeil, Ainsworth and Hayden's houses. The contents were saved with little loss.

NEW YORK.—THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF NEW YORK, MET AT SYRACUSE ON THURSDAY.

The Hon. Silas Wright was nominated for the gubernatorial chair, and Mr. Gardner as Lieut. Governor.

THE SYNOD OF VIRGINIA WILL HOLD ITS ANNUAL MEETING IN THE 3d PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF LYNCHBURG, COMMENCING ITS SESSION ON THURSDAY, THE 15th OF OCTOBER, AT 10 O'CLOCK, M.

WHIG PROPHECY AND FULFILLMENT.

For the Spirit of Jefferson. WELL, Mr. 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."

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 compatible with revenue, the beneficent principles of Free 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 calamity! Our country was sacrificed and its interests destroyed, to satisfy the behests 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 threats,—solemn tones 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 Tariff became a law, with a prospective operation from the 1st day of December next. Immediately the organs of the Whigs, alias, of the manufacturers, 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 rickety harlequin of Whig legislation.

What is to be done in such an emergency?—Another offspring is to be begotten upon the credulity of the people. A great "Panic" is to be effected. 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 little dread nostrils—with a single sweep with his tail, he overturns whole factories, and fear and tropication 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 poor and poor Party leaders and Manufacturers had managed to throw over them, rise up in self vindication and fix the seal of condemnation upon those who misrepresented them in the National Hall.

Under these circumstances 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 the Active Whig Britons, which was entitled the "Growth of Whiggery," they say: "We know not what 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 sword." Just so with the Whigs.

Driven backward and forward by conflicting forces—the powers of society bent with the principles, working in the hearts and the minds of the people, and the progressive spirit of every 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 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 we seen the pulsations of society beat with a healthier throbb. 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 commodities as will remunerate him for the labor and expense which has been bestowed upon them. Never has there been a greater demand for agricultural products. Holland, France and England abound for bread, and we are now exporting daily large quantities of breadstuffs of every description of every sort, to every part of the world. We were told that the repeal of the Corn Law 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 advice from England.

Alas! it is not a pity that the Whigs are not able to stumble upon one such argument?—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 our agricultural products. Instead of anxiously looking across the broad expanse of waters to the little isle 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 advice, 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 wonderful that there can be found in this country a large and powerful Party, whose most plausible argument is a popular favor is the most untenable one, the Home Market? Last year 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 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 died.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

France and Spain at a War of Words.—Cotton as a farthing.—Corn Advancing.—Potato Crop nearly a total failure. By the mail steamer Hibernia, Capt. Byrie, 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.

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 Philippe'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 *extrema cordis*, which has so long existed between the courts of St. James and St. Cloud. It is hoped that the sudden extinguishing 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 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 putrid miasm. 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 quarter higher; and closed at forty shillings for yellow, and forty-seven shillings for white.

The Bank of England has declared a semi-annual dividend, 3 1/2 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 renounce 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 King of Denmark will with promptitude and energy oppose all revolutionary proceedings in the Netherlands, 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 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 was allowed.

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 probably proceed to Spain.

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

Commercial Affairs.—The advices per the Caledonia 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 degree.

The trade dreading the realization of the unfavorable 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 the old character, in baffling speculation. The yield of wheat in the Northern part of the Kingdom, upon the whole the New yield is hardly better in 1846 than in the previous year. The English markets for foreign and colonial produce have lately 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, of which 34 per cent. were American descriptions, but fully maintained the market for other descriptions has experienced a rise.

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 6d per lb., an advance of one farthing per lb. was readily paid. Other descriptions were 1/2 higher.

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.

The rupture amongst the Repealers is daily manifesting its consequences in Belfast. A day or two back a meeting was called of physical 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 rise to considerable comment in the Parisian journals.

From the Warrenton Flag.
HARPER'S FERRY.
High on the rock where once his patriot eagle,
Virginia rested, filled with thoughts sublime,
"I was mine to stand. Then active memory woke,
And I recalled the feelings of my youth,
When he infused his feelings in my breast,
And filled my soul with wonder. I had long
Wished to behold, where two impetuous waves
Ran you proud Rappahannock, how they rise!
Those torn and howling rocks, on either hand
Where the Potomac veils the Shenandoah!
And their rugged edges seem to wear
The likeness of old heroes. It is said,
That one of these profiles shows the features
Which once expressed the mind of Washington!
'Tis a pleasant fancy, for beneath
Straggles along his country's arsenal!
So grows our strength beneath his memory!
So stands his character before the world!
Above the reach of injury, with a smile
For all the friends of goodness, and a frown
For all his country's enemies.
September, 1846.

Variety.
TRYING 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 an examiner, who was a farmer, whom he conceived in his ignorance to be a clod-hopper, although several of them, from the Eastern States, had graduated at College, the 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 don't understand. How is that?"
"In what epoch did France's great general, Napoleon Buonaparte live?"
"Well," he replied, "I guess you've got me there."
"Was it," said the second of his examiners, (fancying that his memory for dates might be defective,) "before or after the time of our Savior?"
"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 again!"
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 necessary. How many females run into the error of thinking that to dress finely is to dress well—when the two things are as different as the 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 be that I ever heard. Be, then, neat and cleanly in your dress, and borrow a lesson of instruction from this lady.

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 deprecating 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 up 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 staying out late 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?"

Jocundo.—The Hartford Times relates the following laughable anecdote of Signor Birtz, 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 about 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 had probably come there for the purpose of gambling! This charge was received with great surprise by the gentlemen present, and the person was in a towering passion on the imputation. The Signor reiterated his charge, and agreed to prove it. The clergyman defied his examination, but he and behold! he pretended to take from his bosom a pack of cards! In his coat pocket he 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."

COURSE.—"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 oath I have no recollection of the fact."
NOTICE.
H. James McDaniell in the concern of J. McDaniell & Co., together with the benches, lists, and other tools belonging to him in 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. McDaniell being appointed my Agent in carrying on said business, will give to it, as heretofore, his well known skill and industry, so that our old customers shall be accommodated hereafter with the same promptness and fidelity as heretofore.
SAMUEL RIDENOUR.
May 8, (1st) 1846.

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

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

BLANKS, OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE
LOW, at
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 of matrimony before her, and was asked on the subject, "What is the matter?" "I have a favor to ask of you," said he, "and I wish to be particular in my request. I have a young woman who is sitting alone in the study, and I wish to see her. Will you be so good as to go to her, and tell her that I wish to see her?" "After dinner as he was sitting alone in the study, the young woman again entered it with the coal scuttle, when Mr. Hall, whom she had supposed scarcely less than a king, said to her, "The girl you love the Lord Jesus Christ!" The Betty replied that she hoped she did, taking the question which stands upon the brow of a steep hill; and it was not until 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 anatomical display; 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.

BULLSKIN LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale that portion of his Farm lying North of Bullskin run, and adjoining the Shenandoah Ferry, containing
About 155 Acres
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.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, that he has opened a BOOT AND SHOE SHOP, in the building in the rear of Mr. N. S. White's dwelling, where he is at all times prepared to make to order, at the shortest notice, and in the most neat, fashionable and substantial manner, every variety of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
at the following very low prices, viz:
Best Cork-sole Boots \$6 50 to 7
Best Calf or Morocco Boots 5 00
Double soled Sewed do 5 50
Single soled Pegged do 4 00
Double do do 4 50
Trebble 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 establishment in the county, he will use every exertion to give general satisfaction, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
JOHN STEPHENS.
Charlestown, Sept. 18, 1846.

I. O. O. F.
THE Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Winchester Lodge, No. 25, propose dedicating their Hall on Wednesday the 23rd October, next. The day will be honored with a procession and an address, 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. RED,
SAMUEL HARTLY,
WM. A. MCCORMICK,
Sept. 25, 1846. Committee.

Pay up your Taxes.
THE Taxes for the year 1846, are now due, and it is earnestly desired that those indebted will promptly discharge the claims against them. I will attend at my office, in Charlestown, every Friday to receive Taxes.
JOHN W. MOORE, D. S.
Sept. 18, 1846—1f. For J. Miller.

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

Trade Wanted.
WANTED in exchange for Goods—Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Candles, Beans, 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. WM. S. LOCK.

School Books.
AS 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. J. MILLER.

Filled and Plaid Linseys.
JUST received and for sale, a large supply of 3-4 and 6-4 Drab and Mixed Filled Linseys. Also, handsome Striped do;
Super Domestic Flannels;
Coarse Stocking Yarn for servants, and
A large lot of Tweeds, Jobs & 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.
WE have just received a large assortment of 3-4 Tweeds, 6-4 Filled Linseys, 4-4 Plaid do., and 4-4 White Flannels, which we offer on the most reasonable terms.
Sept. 11. CRANE & SADLER.

Furniture Dimity.
ON HAND one piece of yard wide Furniture Dimity.
E. M. AISQUITH.
September 4, 1846.

ROBERT HALL'S MARRIAGE.—The history of 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 asked on the subject, "What is the matter?" "I have a favor to ask of you," said he, "and I wish to be particular in my request. I have a young woman who is sitting alone in the study, and I wish to see her. Will you be so good as to go to her, and tell her that I wish to see her?" "After dinner as he was sitting alone in the study, the young woman again entered it with the coal scuttle, when Mr. Hall, whom she had supposed scarcely less than a king, said to her, "The girl you love the Lord Jesus Christ!" The Betty replied that she hoped she did, taking the question which stands upon the brow of a steep hill; and it was not until 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 anatomical display; 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.

STEPHENS & WELLS,
Merchant Tailor and Ready-made CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner of Potomac and Shenandoah Streets,
HARPER'S FERRY, VA.
THE undersigned take this method to make known to the citizens of Harper's Ferry, and the public in general, that they 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 \$13 per yard, and all intermediate prices.
CASSIMERES—A large and splendid assortment from 37 1/2 to \$4 per yard, and intermediate prices.
VESTINGS—A splendid assortment from 37 1/2 cents to \$8 per pattern, and intermediate prices.
SATINETS—The cheapest and best in the country, from 37 1/2 to \$1.25 per yard, and intermediate prices.
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS—A good assortment, which we will sell at reduced prices to suit the times.
Ready-Made Clothing.
A large and general assortment, such as Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats, Coatees, and Sack Coats, Vests, Pants, Roundabouts, Shirts, and all common, Drawers, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, and Socks, and in short a general variety of such articles as are generally found in a Gentleman's Furnishing 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.
Harper's Ferry, Sept. 25, 1846.

BALTIMORE TRADE.
B. C. RHODES,
No. 26, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c., HATS—RUSSIA, NUBIA, &c., STRAW GOODS, and Palm leaf Hats, Trunks, &c.
Printing Papers made to order, of any size.
Rags taken in exchange or purchased at highest cash prices.
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 additions, thereby having always in store, the greatest 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 Sets; of every size and form; Plated Wares; Cutlery; Candlesticks; Tea Sets; Cake and Fruit Baskets; Britannia Ware; Ivory and common Table Cutlery; Albata Dinner and Desert Forks, a new article; Brass, Iron Pierced Borden and French Fenders, with Andirons and Tongas and Shovels, in sets, or pairs to match; Umbrella Stands; Curtain Bands; Chandeliers; Hall and Solar Lamps; Lustres; Girandoles; Fancy Tables and Fire Screens; French Porcelain; India China Toilet Sets, with an almost endless variety (too numerous to mention) of Fancy and Useful Housekeeping articles.
He has also the most extensive assortment of French & German Looking Glass Plates; Mahogany Frames and Toilet GLASSES, Portrait Picture Frames, Bracket Pier Tables, 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, brilliancy and richness of tone, cannot be surpassed.—Professors and amateurs who have as yet tried them, pronounce them the very best instruments of the day.
The manufacturers being very extensively engaged in the Piano Forte business, are enabled to sell them much lower than the usual price.
Persons desirous of purchasing a real good Piano, and at the same time pay a very moderate price, are invited to call and examine those now on hand.
T. NEWTON KURTZ.
If there can be had at all times, School Books, Stationery and Blank Account Books, of every description, and at the lowest prices.
If Country Merchants, Teachers and others, are invited to call and examine my Stock, which is now very large and complete. T. N. K. Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846—1y.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Carpet Warehouse,
No. 3, North Gay street, near Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.
THE subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the citizens of Jefferson and adjoining counties, to his large and well selected assortment of
Carpetings and Oil Cloths,
which for beauty, 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;
Extra Pine and Fine do;
Common Ingrain do.
Together with a large and splendid assortment of twilled and plain Venetian Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Plugs 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.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership for the purpose of conducting the FLOUR and GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS, at No. 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.
References.
Hopkins, Bro., & Co., Baltimore.
James George, Gwynn & Co., Baltimore.
Thos. H. & W. B. Willis, Charlestown.
Jno. R. Plagg, Middleway, Va.
A. C. Timberlake, Geo. H. Beckwith & Co., Middleway, Va.
Lewis Fry & Co., Berkeley county, Va.
Baltimore, August 7, 1846—3m.
If we are prepared to make the usual advances on all produce forwarded.

W. WARDEN & BECKWITH.
500 LBS. prime family Bacon, on hand and for sale by
S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.
Aug. 21, 1846.

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

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

PHILADELPHIA SYRUP.—A nice article for table use, for sale by
Aug. 21. KEYES & KEARSLEY.
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. AISQUITH.
September 4, 1846.
CASTINGS.—Just received, a large additional supply of Castings, such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, and extra Oven-lids, Skillets, Grid-irons, Dug-irons, Mould Boards, &c.
Sept. 4. THOMAS RAWLINS.
STOCKING YARN.—Coarse Stocking Yarn for servants, for sale by
Sept. 4. J. J. MILLER.

A PROFANE SWABBER UNFLOUSED.—In Schenck County there lives a man whose addition to profanity is such that his name has become a by-word of reproach; but by some internal thermometer he 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 saltery, which stands upon the brow of a steep hill; and it was not until 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 anatomical display; 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.

STEPHENS & WELLS,
Merchant Tailor and Ready-made CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner of Potomac and Shenandoah Streets,
HARPER'S FERRY, VA.
THE undersigned take this method to make known to the citizens of Harper's Ferry, and the public in general, that they 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 \$13 per yard, and all intermediate prices.
CASSIMERES—A large and splendid assortment from 37 1/2 to \$4 per yard, and intermediate prices.
VESTINGS—A splendid assortment from 37 1/2 cents to \$8 per pattern, and intermediate prices.
SATINETS—The cheapest and best in the country, from 37 1/2 to \$1.25 per yard, and intermediate prices.
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS—A good assortment, which we will sell at reduced prices to suit the times.
Ready-Made Clothing.
A large and general assortment, such as Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats, Coatees, and Sack Coats, Vests, Pants, Roundabouts, Shirts, and all common, Drawers, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, and Socks, and in short a general variety of such articles as are generally found in a Gentleman's Furnishing 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.
Harper's Ferry, Sept. 25, 1846.

J. GREGG GIBSON, M. D.
RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the public. He has become associated with Dr. 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.
THE subscriber has leased for the ensuing year, that large and commodious "White House" at Harper's 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 TABLE will be found all the delicacies the market can produce, and in his BAR the choicest Liquors that can be procured. Charges will be moderate, and his old friends and the public generally are invited to give him at least one call.
DINNER will be in waiting, daily, on the arrival of the Cars.
JOHN ISH.
Harper's Ferry, Va., July 3, 1846—1f.

SAPPINGTON'S
THREE-STORY BRICK HOTEL,
WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT,
CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.
October 24, 1846.
LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the public. He may be found in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia.
Nov. 28, 1846.

Young Ladies Boarding School.
BY REV. L. EICHELBERGER,
Winchester, Va.
ANGERONA SEMINARY.—The exercises of this Seminary for Young Ladies will be resumed on Tuesday, the 1st September. The instructions that will embrace, as heretofore, the various branches of English, Classical and Ornamental Education. Pupils will have the benefit of the personal instructions of the undersigned, and as only a limited number will be admitted, each pupil will receive such attention as must secure satisfactory progress.
Heretofore, the expense in most institutions, has been so great as to deter parents from sending their daughters from home to enjoy the advantage of good education. Anxious, as far as practicable, to obviate this difficulty, should be obtained, 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.

NOTICE.
ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me by note or otherwise, for the years of 1843, 1844, and 1845, are requested to make payment for the same 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. HEFLEBOWER & CO.
Sept. 18, 1846.

Splendid Segars.
I HAVE the pleasure to inform those who smoke, that I have just received a supply of very superior imported Segars, fully equal to anything ever offered in this market. Also, superior Chewing Tobacco. I invite all to an examination of the same.
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 call and 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 21, 1846. WM. S. LOCK.

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

PHILADELPHIA SYRUP.—A nice article for table use, for sale by
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COTTON BAGS.—A large lot Cotton Bags and Bagging, for sale by
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Sept. 4. THOMAS RAWLINS.
STOCKING YARN.—Coarse Stocking Yarn for servants, for sale by
Sept. 4. J. J. MILLER.

FASTIDIOUS.—Mary McBride, a clean, good-natured looking Irish girl, who is a children's nurse, and a most affectionate one, at the house of Mrs. P., in Broadway, New York, presented herself in the parlor one day.
"Why, Mary," said her mistress, "I thought you had, by this time, taken the children down to the Battery?"
"No, Ma'am," said Mary, "I came to give you notice to layve."
"O, you mean, Mary, that you came to notify me of your intention to leave," said Mrs. P.
"Ya, ma'am," said Mary, "an' in troth sorry enough am I for it, too; for you were as good a mistress, and the children are such sweet darlings. Oh, it's like driving a cold iron into me heart to go, and yet go I must."
"Well, and what do you go for, Mary?" said Mrs. P.; "I am sure I am unconscious of ever having said anything that would cause you to leave, and the children are quite attached to 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 peel their potatoes before they biles them."

New Fall & Winter Goods.
I HAVE the pleasure of informing my customers and the public, that I am now receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore, my usual supply of Fall and Winter Goods. Having had the advantage 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 bargains may be had. I particularly invite the attention of those who deal for cash, or whose 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 prices.
He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charlestown.
All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to.
WILLIAM CROW.
Charlestown, Dec. 5, 1845.

To Farmers and Millers.
THE undersigned has moved from the Warehouse lately rented from Mr. Shepherd's Heirs, into his own large new Stone Ware-House, and is still prepared to forward
WM. SHORTT.
Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1846—1f.

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

Hew's Liniment for Rheumatism.
ALL Rheumatic persons have very good reason for rejoicing, that they can obtain an article that will set all Rheumatic complaints at defiance. We wonder that people will suffer a moment with this distressing and excruciating pain when they can find a certain cure in this preparation. The certificates that the proprietors have, who have been laid up for years, and who never expected again to be about, in health or without crutches, have been almost miraculously raised from their bed of pain, and restored to their friends, sound and hearty. This is no fiction, but fact, and thousands who have used it can testify to its usefulness. Beware of counterfeits.
Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Corland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown,
A. M. CRIDLER, Harper's Ferry.
Jan. 17, 1846.

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

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

Music! Music!
A LARGE assortment of Music at two cents per page, for sale by
Sept. 4. J. H. BEARD.

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

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



INVISIBLE PERSPIRATION.
THE preceding figure is given to represent THE INVISIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATOR 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 the stoppage of the INVISIBLE 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 offending humors through the INVISIBLE PERSPIRATION. 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 impurities. 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 Invisible Perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance, steams, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitesimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the Hysterical Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the INVISIBLE PERSPIRATION, we will state, that the learned Dr. Leuwenhoek, 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 eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuated five pounds of it by the Invisible 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 body; and even when this is the case, the blood is 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 to develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints. It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumptions—Nineteen-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the INVISIBLE PERSPIRATION. McAlister's All-Healing Ointment, or the World's Salve 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 heals them. 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 stomach. It is a REMEDY that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines.

It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any 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 curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told its 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 Invisible Perspiration, and thus cure every case. In Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum, no remedy that has been discovered is so good. The same is true in case of Bronchitis, Quinsy, 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 equal in the world—also Excesses of every kind; such as Warts, Tumours, Pimples, &c.; it makes clean work of them all.