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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

of Mr. Walker upon the finances, proved a most interesting document. It scarcely admitted of abridgement, and indeed a large portion of the tariff we publish entire. Upon other parts we have reduced the language of the report to a general statement of facts; that portion of it which has not been so abridged, being contained in inverted commas.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

December 31, 1846.

In obedience to the "act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department," the undersigned respectfully submits the following report:

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1846, were as follows:

Receipts and Means:	
From customs	\$36,712,667 67
From sales of public lands	2,694,432 48
From miscellaneous sources	92,126 71
Total receipts	\$39,499,227 06
Add balance in Treasury 1st July, '45	7,653,336 32
Total means	\$47,152,563 38

The expenditures during the same fiscal year amounted to the sum of

	\$7,031,114 90
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Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1846, of

	\$1,236,439 08
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The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847, are as follows:

Receipts, viz:	
From customs, 1st quarter, by actual returns of the collectors	\$6,153,826 38
For the 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters, as estimated,	21,631,904 62
Total from customs	\$27,785,731 00
From sales of public lands	3,400,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	100,000 00
Total receipts, exclusive of Treasury notes and loans	\$31,335,731 00

From Treasury notes, under act of July 22, 1846,

	\$5,000,000 00
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From loan under same act

	\$5,000,000 00
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Add balance in Treasury 1st July, 1846,

	\$1,236,439 08
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Total means as estimated

	\$50,462,170 08
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Expenditures, viz:

The actual expenditures for the 1st quarter, ending 30th September, 1846, amounting to	14,088,561 27
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The estimated expenditures for the public service during the other three quarters, from 1st of October, 1846, to 30th June, 1847, are as follows, viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous purposes	5,310,022 61
Army proper, including volunteers	19,579,437 83
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.	2,371,763 38
Indian department	1,643,772 18
Pensions	1,433,512 63
Interest on the public debt and Treasury notes	1,036,986 83
Redemption of the residue of the loan of 1841	3,000 00
Treasury notes which are yet outstanding and payable	430,183 97
Naval establishment	9,278,771 41
	\$55,241,212 09

Excess of expenditures over means 1st July, 1847

	\$7,778,042 01
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The estimated receipts, means, and expenditures for the fiscal year commencing the 1st July, 1847, and ending 30th June, 1848, are as follows, viz:

From customs for the four quarters	\$28,000,000 00
From sales of public lands	3,900,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	100,000 00
Total revenue	\$32,000,000 00
Deduct deficit on 1st July, 1847	7,778,042 01
Total means for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848	\$24,221,957 99

Excess of expenditure over means 1st July, 1848

	\$18,560,726 52
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This excess is based on the assumption that the amount of five millions is outstanding of the Treasury notes authorized by the act of 22d July, 1846, under a new authority now requested to be conferred by Congress to issue the same; but as the whole amount cannot be outstanding at the same time, on account of the number of notes cancelled before a new note is issued, the excess of expenditures over means on the 1st July, 1848, should be estimated at nineteen millions of dollars, which will cover all expenditures, including that of the war, if continued up to that date.

The Secretary urges the importances, from expenditure, of keeping a balance of at least four millions of dollars in the treasury, to supply the mints with bullion for coinage, and for the prompt payment of public creditors. It is accordingly shown that a loan to cover the excess of expenditures should be for twenty three rather than nineteen millions of dollars, unless additional revenue is raised by some new provision of law. As one of the means for augmenting the revenue, a duty of 25 per cent on tea and coffee is proposed. In this connection a table is introduced which shows the importation of tea for the last year to have been 16,891,020 pounds, being in value \$3,983,337; and of coffee 184,826,054, being of the value of \$11,736,331, on which a duty of 25 per cent, after allowing for decreased consumption, would, it is considered, as a safe estimate, produce \$3,500,000.

It is proposed to levy this duty, so as to go into effect not later than the 1st of January next. Otherwise the usual large importations of tea and coffee in the spring, and the importations which would be made in anticipation of the law, namely, of coffee from Cuba and St. Domingo, and other ports, and of tea from the bonded warehouses of Europe, would contribute nothing to the revenue of the country; while the stock on hand, as well as that thus brought in free of duty, would be augmented in price when the duty should be levied, nearly in the same proportion as if the duty

had gone into effect at once. Such a delay then would only enable a few individuals to amass large fortunes at the expense of the people, while the Treasury for several years would be but little benefited. Such is shown to have been the uniform effect of the postponement of the operation of laws imposing new or additional duties. The reduction of the loan from twenty three to nineteen millions, with the imposition of the duty on tea and coffee, towards meeting the payment of the loan to an extent, that in twenty years, would save a large amount of the tax to the people; whereas, if such duty is imposed, the circumstances under which the loan is asked would probably subject the government to serious loss in the negotiation, or leave it involved in embarrassments alike injurious to the credit and honor of the country.

The advantages of negotiating the loan for a long rather than a short term are shown; while it is suggested that the power be reserved to purchase the stock at any date prior to the expiration of twenty years, which is named as a suitable term for the loan. Thus the advantages of a long and short term are, to some extent, combined. The first half of the loan should be negotiated in the spring, payments being required only as the money is needed; the remainder, if wanted, should be negotiated in the succeeding summer on the same conditions.

A statement is communicated of all Treasury notes paid under the provisions of the act of the 10th August last, amounting on the first of this month to \$17,446 31.

The amount of principal of the public debt, paid since the 4th of March, 1845, up to the 1st of the present month, was \$1,680,000 02, and of interest \$1,525,042 62; making an aggregate of \$3,205,042 64, of which, except \$533,000, was included before the 4th March, 1845.

The amount of Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of the 22d July last, \$3,853,100; of which the amount of \$1,766,450 bore an interest of one mill per cent on every five hundred dollars, and \$2,086,650 an interest of five and two fifths per cent per annum.

Of the five millions loan authorized by the act of the 22d July last, and negotiated at six per cent, at par, or as was the case with a small portion, above par, there was received into the Treasury, up to the 1st of the present month, \$3,461,600; the stock bears interest only from the time of the actual deposit of the money in the Treasury. The public debt of every description, including principal and interest, amounted, on the 1st of the present month, to \$24,256,494 60; of which \$17,789,799 63 was contracted before the 4th March, 1845; leaving the amount incurred since that date \$6,466,694 98, inclusive of \$830,000 of the Mexican treaty indemnity debt, assumed by Congress at its last session.

At the date of the repeal of the tariff of 1842 the revenue was declining. The receipts under it into the treasury were less by the sum of \$845,444 53 during the last fiscal year, terminating on the 30th June, 1846, than the receipts during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1845. That this decline was progressive, and arose from the prohibitory character of the specific duties; is proved by the table hereto annexed, (marked G.) from which it appears that, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1844, the excess of revenue produced by specific over ad valorem duties was \$51,860 74; whereas, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1845, the ad valorem exceeded the specific duties \$1,737,379 57; and during the last fiscal year the ad valorem exceeded the specific duties \$2,663,634 94. As the specific duties, in their practical operation, were becoming very onerous, and the revenue under the tariff of 1842 must have continued to sink so rapidly as soon to have caused a great deficit, even in time of peace, and thus have required ultimately a resort to direct taxes or excises to support the government.

The duties collected at the ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, during the first five days of December, 1846, under the new tariff, amounting to \$416,802 97; and, during the first five days of December, 1845, under the old tariff, to \$208,374 50. This rate of augmentation, it is not supposed will continue; but that the amount of specific duties to be collected in the year ending 1st July, 1847, will reach the amount estimated, and in my report to the Senate of the 16th July last, at \$3,835,781 15, for the reason therein stated, fully believed.

Herewith are transmitted the regulations, marked H, adopted by this department in obedience to the provisions of the law of the 6th of August last, establishing the constitutional Treasury. It will be perceived, by reference to these instructions, that this Department has proceeded to carry into full effect the intentions of Congress in the enactment of this law, and the rules established in relation to Treasury drafts have rendered it impossible that they can ever be converted into a circulating medium. The bill, however, is defective in some of its details. No appropriation is made by the law for the payment of the salaries of the assistant treasurers or the additional salaries of the treasurers of the mint, nor for the compensation of the examining agents authorized by the law, and whose services are so necessary under its provisions for the security of the public money. The provision for incidental expenses is wholly inadequate. The number of clerks, also, is insufficient to transact the public business under the provisions of this law, and it is thought, ought to be augmented from ten to twenty, more than five times the latter number; having, however, been reduced to the same number, as when these moneys were kept, transferred, and disbursed by the banks.

No adequate security is provided by law for the security of the public money in the hands of disbursing agents; and whilst transfers are required to be made from place to place of specie, no appropriation is made by this law to pay the expenses of these transfers, or to enable disbursing agents to pay the public creditors at all times and places with punctuality and dispatch. The powers of this Department in relation to that portion of the public money which must be paid on the other side of the Atlantic, or in any foreign country, through the medium of agencies existing, or to be created there, and by the operation of foreign bills of exchange, are not sufficiently defined by law. This authority, which experience has shown to be necessary at all times, is now rendered of the highest importance by the payments and disbursements required to be made in so many portions of the republic of Mexico, and many of them so distant from any depository. The great object in these cases would not be to circulate paper among our troops in Mexico, but to facilitate the obtaining and transferring of specie there for circulation, through the operation of foreign exchange, on terms highly advantageous to the Government. It being the anxious desire of this Department, even for beneficial purposes, never to exercise any doubtful powers, the propriety of some more clear and adequate provisions on this subject is submitted to the enlightened consideration of Congress.

In connection with the amendments proposed to the treasury bill, the establishment of a branch mint at the city of New York, is held to be important. The perfect security of gold and silver coin in the mint and branch mints of the United States

is spoken of, and as two-thirds of the revenue is collected at New York, a branch there would increase the security of the public money. The re-coinage of the large amounts of foreign coin entering that port is shown to be desirable, and would be thus facilitated.

If the specie now flowing within our limits remains in foreign coin, it may find its way not into circulation, but into the vaults of the banks, where it might be made the basis, as often heretofore, of bank and paper expansions, and, if so, ruinous convulsions could not fail to ensue. It is important to all the great interests of the country, but especially to manufacturers, that the currency should not be redundant or depreciated, and excessive imports of foreign merchandise brought as a consequence into the country. In connexion with the Constitutional Treasury, a branch of the mint at New York would be most useful in converting the foreign into American coin, encouraging thereby its circulation among the people, instead of triple and quadruple issues of bank paper.

The remarks of Mr. Walker upon the important subject of the new tariff which here follow, we publish entire, without abridgement in a single passage. They are of a character which should command the careful and dispassionate perusal of every man in the United States; and although the subject has been elaborately argued by the press, it will be found to possess a vivid interest in the close, home, practical and earnest reasoning of Mr. Walker's pen. It breathes, moreover, a mild and liberal spirit; is free from dogmatism, and eminently characteristic of republican statesmanship.

We are beginning to realize the benefits of the new tariff, many reports having been forwarded in anticipation of the new duties, and some already paid. By free interchange of commodities, the foreign market is opened to our agricultural products, our tonnage and commerce are rapidly augmenting, our exports enlarged, and the price enhanced; exchanges are in our favor, and specie is flowing within our limits. The country was never more prosperous, and we have never enjoyed such large and profitable markets for all our products. This is not the result of an inflated currency, but is an actual increase of wealth and business. Whilst agriculture, commerce, and navigation, released from onerous and unwarlike duties, are thus improved, and invigorated, manufactures are not depressed. The large profits of manufactures may be in some cases somewhat diminished, but that branch of industry, now resting more on its own skill and resources, is still prosperous and progressive. New manufactures are being erected throughout the country, and still yield a greater profit, in most cases, than capital invested in other pursuits.

Commerce between nations is but an exchange of their respective products, specie liquidating only the occasional fluctuating balance, and cannot long be maintained to any great extent, without a change of some kind. Thus if England opens her markets to our products, whilst we exclude by high duties most of the fabrics she would sell in exchange; her specie would rapidly diminish, and such a commerce must languish and decline. She might still, from necessity, purchase a portion of our products; but a necessity equally stern and resistible from exhausted means would soon compel her to reduce her purchases and price, and thus diminish the balance demanded from her in specie. To maintain, then, permanently a profitable commerce with England, the barriers must be broken down on both sides; her corn law, her duties on manufactures, and her tariff on raw materials, must be maintained to the same extent, as the change of her fabrics for our products. With high duties on our part we could realize but little permanent advantage from the repeal of her corn laws. Such high duties would continue in force, as against our farmers, the British corn laws nearly as effectually as though they had never been repealed. Before the repeal of those laws, the advocates of our protective policy conceded that, if England would open her markets for our breadstuffs and provisions, we should receive her fabrics in exchange. Now her markets are thus opened to these products, and the friends of a protective tariff are invited to permit the repeal of our laws on her fabrics for our breadstuffs and provisions. If the reduced duties are continued on both sides, so as to permit a reciprocal interchange of commodities, the foreign market now opened for our breadstuffs and provisions must be maintained.

Our farmers now have and must retain our home market; with or without the tariff, because breadstuffs and provisions cannot profitably be imported here. The few diverted from farming to manufactures by a high tariff bear no comparison in number with the people of the world, whose markets are lost in whole or in part by high duties. Nor is it likely that the repeal of the tariff will result in a building up of ship-owners, the seaman, and the thousands of laborers in the marts of our foreign commerce, that furnish much the larger portion of those who are driven by a high tariff from existing pursuits into manufactures, and consuming as they all do, our own breadstuffs and provisions, as well before as after this change is secured to the farmer. Indeed, there is an absolute loss, so far as the machinery of the manufacturer, which consumes no breadstuffs or provisions, is substituted for the manual labor engaged in agriculture, commerce and navigation. The number of manufacturers would not be increased if increased at all more than one-tenth by the difference between the tariff of 1842 and that of 1846, and of that tenth, more than one-half would have changed from agricultural pursuits. In the mean time, when commerce and navigation flourish under low duties, a larger number of consumers of breadstuffs and provisions are diverted to those pursuits from agriculture than would be driven from it into manufactures by high duties. Nothing, then, is gained in a home market for the world or lost or diminished. The population of the world is now one hundred millions, and the number of manufacturers would not be ten millions per annum, with but little augmentation anywhere of breadstuffs and provision, except in our own country; yet our farmers are asked to abandon this immense market in the vain attempt to create an adequate home market by sacrificing agriculture, commerce and navigation for the benefit of manufactures.

Experience is against the protective policy. In England, after a long trial and ruinous results, it is abandoned, and here, under the tariff of 1842, the price of breadstuffs and provisions fell, and have now risen with the reduction of duties, and the opening of a foreign market. From a country that her poorer soil and more uncertain climate affords a less adequate supply of food from year to year, her rapidly increasing population—under a system of low duties and a reciprocal interchange of commodities, it will be the interest, not only of Great Britain, but also of most of the continent of Europe, to take a larger supply of food from us; but by arresting this exchange of their fabrics for our products, it becomes their interest, and in fact a necessity, to look for and encourage markets elsewhere, and also by extraordinary means and high governmental bounties, to drive

capital into agriculture there, to supply the wants of their people, unable to purchase our products, for which, by high duties, we demand payment in specie. If we receive the fabrics of Europe in exchange for our products, it will be their interest to encourage and enlarge that commerce, and it must go on rapidly augmenting until our country becomes the granary for Europe, and our export trade of food shall even exceed that of cotton, great as that is destined to be under a system of low duties. With this enlargement of our export will come a corresponding increase of our imports, and a great augmentation of the revenue of the Government and the prosperity of the people. There will be a greater number more profitably engaged in agriculture, commerce, and navigation. The increased number and prosperity of those classes, constituting four-fifths of the whole people, will enable them greatly to extend their purchases; and the manufacturers, by the increased ability and means of our own people, will derive, in a series of years, a greater benefit than by destroying the ability of their customers, by excluding their purchases from the foreign market, and depriving them to that extent of the means, to purchase at home or abroad.

If the ship-builder constructs and the navigator freights more vessels; if the farmer sells more breadstuffs and provisions, and the planter more cotton and at better prices; if the merchant transacts a larger and more prosperous business; if the seaman increases in number and receive better wages; if the working classes employed in connexion with trade in our American marts of foreign commerce are increased and rendered more prosperous, they must all be enabled to purchase more of our own manufactures and at better prices. Under such a system of reciprocal interchange of commodities with all the world, the great city of New York would become (what she now is for the States of this Union) the great mart for the commerce of the various nations of the earth. Located nearer the centre of the commerce of the world than any European city, she would go on augmenting until she had surpassed them all, and within her own limits and suburbs would afford a larger home market for our breadstuffs and provisions than the whole number whom a protective tariff would drive from agriculture to manufactures. Such would be the effect of New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and our other great commercial marts would move onward in an accelerated progress, augmenting the demand for agricultural products as well for foreign and domestic manufactures. This is the true method of building up a home market for the products of all our industry. This is the most equal, just, certain, and permanent, as well as the most effectual and comprehensive protection and encouragement, not only of manufactures, but also of agriculture, commerce, and navigation, and the labor connected with every branch of American industry.

Table, hereto annexed, shows that the aggregate value of cotton, rice, wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, and barley was, on the 30th of July, 1846, under the old tariff, \$493,351,906, and on the 1st of December, 1846, when the new tariff went into effect, \$609,287,565; making an aggregate difference in the price of \$115,935,659. It is true that the failure of certain crops in Great Britain and the continent has to some extent affected prices; but then there are opposing causes, such as the enormous freight, low exchange, &c., which, in the absence of reduced duties, must have kept the price on the 30th of July, and end of December, nearly the same. The new tariff, for six millions more added by the new tariff than the value of the products of agriculture and the profits of commerce and navigation, more than one-half would be employed in purchases of domestic fabrics, which, in the absence of those augmented means and profits, could not have found a market at fair prices at home and abroad. Whilst vast sums have been and still are being expended by the construction of railroads, canals, and other improvements to transport our products to our great seaboard cities, when they reach those points the farmer and planter, instead of finding the ocean heavy taxes and duties to carry their cargoes, find all toll or tax at all the world; met the laws of their own government closing in whole or part that highway to those markets for their products, by heavy duties on nearly all the fabrics that can be sold in exchange.

The labor employed in agriculture, commerce, and navigation is as much American labor as that engaged in manufactures, with less machinery as a substitute. As you depress these three great interests, the demand for workmen in those pursuits is diminished. The labor thus deprived of employment is thrown into the power of the manufacturer, and must enable him to bring down his prices to the lowest point, which will afford a scanty subsistence; whereas, if agriculture, commerce, and navigation are improved, as the result of low duties, there must be increased competition and demand for labor, and its wages must be enhanced.

The home market can never be sufficient for our rapidly increasing agricultural products, but it is for all our manufactures, and for a vast amount besides, which is imported yearly from abroad. Let us enlarge the market for our own manufactures at home, by removing (taxations and restrictions from agriculture, commerce and navigation) has ever been advanced, and why it should not be imposed on all articles in proportion to their real value. As to frauds, our merchants and public officers are as familiar with the foreign as with the home price current. The duty being assessed on each cargo in proportion to its value at the port of exportation, that value being governed by the price at the one port from which the shipment was made, is much more easily ascertainable than the home value, which is different in nearly all our principal cities.

No apprehensions are entertained by this department of imposition by fraudulent invoices or false valuations. It is fully believed that a system of fair and honest valuation can and will be established by increased vigilance at home and abroad, by making one customs-house and one set of appraisers a check upon the other, thus establishing uniformity throughout the Union, and finally subjecting the whole to supervision here under the immediate direction and superintendence of this department. It is believed that the aggregate revenue under the new tariff, exceeding that under the old, will demonstrate that the government has not lost by fraudulent invoice or false valuations under the system of duties ad valorem, and that the duties will be collected according to the actual value of the imports, which it is not pretended, it is designed they should be under a system of minimum or specific duties. It is respectfully submitted that the new system, so just and equal in all its purposes, should have a fair trial. Even those who oppose it as erroneous, ought to desire that it should be fairly tried. If it fails, as they believe, it can then be abandoned, and the old system restored; but if the new tariff succeeds, as is the confident belief of this department, it will be a triumph of justice and of equal rights reflecting the highest honor on our free institutions.

It is remarkable that all the able and philosophical writers on this great question, both in Europe and America, unconnected with party or politics, and influenced only by a regard for truth

and the best interest of all nations, have long and faithfully advocated the great doctrine of free exchanges, even when the practice of Government was opposed to their views; and they now enjoy the high satisfaction of seeing what they regarded as axiomatic truths incorporated into the policy of the two greatest Powers of the world, and moving onward to the great and final victory of universal peace and unrestricted commerce.

In connection with the finances, the reduction and graduation of the prices of the public lands in favor of settlers and cultivators, is suggested as a means of augmenting the revenue. A vast amount of the public lands subject to sale, and a long time in market, might thus be made available, as apparent from an application of the principle to the Chickasaw cession; the addition to the wealth of the nation from which is estimated at not less than thirty millions of dollars.

By a communication from the General Land Office, it appears that the quantity of public lands in the Chickasaw cession is 4,316,925 acres, of which 3,681,309 have been sold, at an average price of 31 cents per acre up to the 30th June, 1845, and the treaty graduates, by which they were subject to sale, at the first year, \$1 25 per acre; the second at \$1; the third at 60 cents; the fourth at 25 cents; and the fifth and all succeeding years at 12 cents per acre. This, though a lower price and more rapid reduction than was proposed in regard to the public lands, commanded a larger proportional sum in the same period than any other land district in the United States. From official report it appears that if the whole of the public lands in each of the land districts of the new States had been sold at the same rate and within the same period, it would have been at a saving of \$21,000,000. Purchased generally by settlers and cultivators, many millions of acres have been added by their improvement and cultivation of the Chickasaw cession, to the aggregate wealth of the nation. A graduation bill would increase the revenue from half a million to a million of dollars per annum; and with a duty on tea and coffee, the loan might be reduced to eighteen millions. If the graduation principle were applied to all the public lands, the revenue would be increased from this source, for many years, several million dollars per annum. It is suggested that by such a measure the wages of labor would be enhanced by affording to our working classes and the industrious poor, credit and means for a reduction of wages shall be proposed, of purchasing homes for themselves and families.

The removal of several onerous restrictions in the pre-emption law is proposed, and especially the extension of its just and salutary provisions to the unsurveyed land to which the Indian title has been extinguished. It would carry settlers to these lands in advance of the surveys as well as the sales, and thus increase the value of the remaining lands, and largely augment the proceeds of the sales.

The sales of that portion of the public lands containing copper and other ores are proposed; and from the adoption of all these measures, it is concluded that the revenues would be so augmented that the loan might safely be reduced from twenty-three to seventeen millions of dollars.

Upon the subject of the warehouse system, we present the remarks of the Secretary of the Treasury without abridgement, as one of general interest to our commercial relations:

"The large majority by which this law passed, and the highly beneficial results already accomplished, clearly indicate that it may be regarded as a part of the settled policy of the country. That it would have been more advantageous if there had been no limit to the time for retaining goods in the warehouse, is the belief of this Department; but the measure having been adopted in its present form as a compromise of conflicting opinions, no recommendation is submitted to disturb that compromise. It is believed, heretofore, that this great measure will vindicate itself, so clearly by its results that amendments may be obtained by very general consent at a future period. Both as a means of augmenting revenue, and increasing the commerce and prosperity of the country, it is a most important measure. Under its beneficial influence our own great commercial cities will soon rival those of Europe, surpassing the largest marts of European commerce, augmenting most rapidly the wealth and business of the whole country. Important as it is to agriculture, commerce and navigation, manufactures also will derive from it in a series of years great advantages. The benefits in augmented means accruing to those concerned in agriculture, commerce and navigation, arising from the warehouse bill, will enable them to purchase more of our own manufactures, whilst that interest will not be so seriously affected as it has been by auctions and forced sales of foreign merchandise. Most of these goods, under the warehouse bill, will be in store for a purchaser, instead of being sold in our markets, because goods cannot be warehoused. As this bill will also render our commercial cities immense marts of assorted cargoes, where merchants from all the world eventually come to seek a supply, our own manufactures will often be bought as a part of those assorted cargoes by purchasers that never would have been found in the absence of such a system.

In Liverpool and its suburbs, the number of bonded warehouses is estimated at five hundred, and in London and other parts of the British empire at many thousands. These immense structures, stretching along the docks and wharves, basins, a single warehouse often covering many acres of ground, and storing throughout the year, assorted cargoes of several hundred millions of dollars in value, invite to these marts the merchants and commerce of the world. Indeed, this is one of the great means by which England has built up vast commerce; and for a long series of years her whole people, whether for or against protection, acknowledge the important benefits of this system. Here the advantages would ultimately be still greater, inasmuch as our chief commercial cities are already nearer than those of Europe to the centre of the territory, population, and commerce of the world, and are destined, at no distant day, to be brought still nearer, when the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific shall be united at the Mexican isthmus, which, combined with our possessions on the Pacific, would revolutionize in our favor the commerce of the world, and more rapidly advance our greatness, wealth, and power than any event that has occurred since the adoption of the constitution."

It is deemed important that the revenue laws should be extended over Oregon, not only as a means of collecting duties, but to prevent the introduction of foreign merchandise, to be sold elsewhere, which might afterwards be brought free of duty into other parts of the Union. Liberal donations of tracts of land, are suggested as inducements to farmers and emigrants, and anticipations indulged of a populous territory and a rapidly increasing commerce and large revenues accruing to the Government.

The light house system has received particular attention from the department. The services of Lieutenants Thornton A. Jenkins and Richard Bache, and an able paper from Mr. Leonard Fernald, the distinguished Secretary of the Board of Light-houses in France, acknowledged. The revolving lens apparatus is approved as furnishing light

The injury arises in the home market by diminishing the means of their customers here to purchase their fabrics; and they are injured in the foreign market by restrictions upon the exchange there of their exports of home manufactures for foreign imports. Under a system of low duties all our exports would be greatly augmented, and we should export largely, not only breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, rice, and tobacco, but also, in time, sugar and molasses, and ultimately large quantities of wool and hemp, as well as manufactures of wool hemp and cotton. Already Indian corn has become a new article of export, and in time, by a system of liberal exchanges with all the world, iron would take its place on our list of exports to foreign countries.

It is as unwise and unjust as it is repugnant to equal rights and republican principles, to force, by legislation, any class of the community to buy from or sell only to another. High duties are equivalent to a legislative resolve that the farmer shall buy and sell only in the home market, and not to any extent in any of the other markets of the world. Such a system necessarily brings into conflict the interests of the various classes composing the Union, and one class is depressed for the benefit of another. But by opening all the markets at home and abroad to all our people engaged in every pursuit, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and navigation, instead of being antagonistic interests, would soon all be united and harmonized in advancing together the public welfare. Such a tariff must soon satisfy all classes and all branches of industry, placing this great question on a permanent basis, taking it, as well as all pursuits of business, out of the arena of politics, and out of the struggle to advance or depress rival political parties. So long as it is sought to advance particular branches of industry at the expense of others by high duties, the tariff will be a source of never-ending political agitation; rendering uncertain all the pursuits of business; defying all calculation as to the investment of capital; fluctuating with every election; and rising or falling with the successive elevation or downfall of political parties. No tariff ever can be permanent which forces the American people, for the benefit of any class or portion of them, to buy or sell only in such market as may be prescribed by law. Such a system, although it might for a time obtain a transient victory, cannot ultimately and permanently be sustained by the American people.

The British corn laws and our tariff of 1842 were identical in principle, although applicable to different imports. In England the effect was by the corn laws to build up a home market for agricultural products at the expense of manufactures. Here the effect was, by protective duties in favor of manufactures, to impair the market abroad for our surplus agricultural products. In England it was called the protection of agriculture; here the protection of manufactures. In England the blow was directed at manufactures; here it was directed on agriculture, commerce and navigation. To set up an adequate home market here for our vast and rapidly augmenting agricultural products, by taxes on the exchange of our exports in foreign markets, was as impossible as it would be to establish a sufficient home market for British manufactures by the corn laws. Manufactures are the great British exports, and agricultural products the chief American exports, and any restriction upon the exchanges of either in the foreign market, to which exports must always look for a purchaser, must be disastrous in its effects.

The ruinous consequences of the protective system having been proved in England by the most enlightened statesmen, and demonstrated by experience, it has been surrendered there by most of those who sustained it heretofore under the lead of its own former most able and distinguished advocate; and now, when it has failed abroad, after reducing millions there to want and misery, we are asked, after its overthrow there and here, to re-establish at home the condemned and abandoned British protective policy. At the very time when the markets of Great Britain are opened to our products by the repeal of her corn laws, we are desired to prevent their operations in favor of those products by a system of high duties on the only fabrics for which they can be exchanged.

There yet remains tobacco, one of our important staples, on which heavy duties, not for protection, but for revenue only, are still imposed in England; but if our present commercial policy is maintained here, it is not doubted that even on this article the present high duties will be reduced, with the progressive advance there and throughout the world of the more liberal and enlightened system of unrestricted exchanges.

more brilliant, as well as more economical, than the reflecting lights. The organization of a board without expense to the Government, has taken place, as the most efficient means of combining information upon the subject.

The coast survey is making rapid and satisfactory progress, and the fruits of the work are realized in the production and circulation of maps and charts of different parts of the coast. The loss of Lieut. George M. Bache of the Navy, with ten of the petty officers and seamen from the deck of the survey brig Washington during a hurricane on the 8th of September, while engaged in the exploration of the Gulf Stream, is alluded to, with a warm testimonial to the services and merits of that valuable officer. The department also expresses strong approval of the conduct of the surviving officers and crew of the Washington, by whom she was finally brought into port.

Having now presented, in regard to the subject entrusted to its supervision by the two Houses of Congress, a view of the department, it is gratifying to know that to them belongs the power to correct all its errors, and, under the guidance of an all-wise and gracious Providence, to advance all the great interests, the honor, welfare, and glory of our beloved country.

"R. J. WALKER,"
Secretary of the Treasury.

"Hon. John W. Davis, Speaker of the House of Representatives."



Spirit of Jefferson.

Friday Morning, December 25, 1846.

MEETING ON MONDAY.

An adjourned Meeting of the citizens of Jefferson county, to aid in the organization of the Volunteer company now being raised in this county, was held on Monday. It was numerously attended, and marked throughout by a zeal and enthusiasm worthy of its object. Col. BRAXTON DAVENPORT presided, and JOHN A. THOMPSON, Esq., acted as Secretary. The Committee appointed at a former meeting to procure aid for the Volunteers was enlarged, and we hope the new as well as the old members of the Committee, will go to work efficiently in carrying out the purpose for which they were appointed.

General Intelligence.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The report of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh and Connelville Railroad has been published, from which it appears that the original number of shares, 6,000, amounting to \$300,000, was subscribed in three days. The number was afterwards increased to 60,000, making a capital of \$3,000,000, of which, however, only 1,747 shares were taken. \$21 per share, amounting to \$10,807.50 was paid in, and surveys commenced, the expenses of which have amounted to \$18,932.

The report then goes on to state, that failing to receive that aid which they expected from the Baltimore and Ohio company, they recommend a suspension of operations. The stockholders have passed a resolution directing that a correspondence be opened with the Chairman of the Commissioners for procuring subscriptions to the Central Railroad, with a view to a connection with that work, either by the Central route through Harburg, or the southern route to the Cumberland Valley Railroad at Chambersburg.

At the call of the Meeting, the Hon. Wm. Lucas took the stand, and briefly, though forcibly, urged upon the meeting the necessity of discarding all political differences, and every man acting as became an American citizen and a lover of his country. The causes of the war (as he very properly argued) were proper matters of investigation, at the proper time and place, but now there was but one question, and every man was in duty bound to act accordingly. He was followed, at the call of the meeting, by Messrs. N. Carroll Mason, John A. B. Harding, Alex. R. Boteler, R. Hume Butcher, Wm. C. Worthington and C. B. Harding, each of whom delivered most pertinent and patriotic addresses. And though the speakers embraced prominent gentlemen of both political parties, there was a careful observance to introduce nothing that would give offence to the other. All seemed to be actuated by but one motive, and the most ardent and anxious desire that the war should be prosecuted with zeal, and the honor of our flag maintained.

FIRE AT SMITHLAND, KY.—The Gibbon House, in Smithland, Ky., was burnt, on Sunday evening, the 8th inst. It was the finest structure in that place.

ENDORSEMENT PAPER.—In his message to the Missouri Legislature, Governor Edwards adverts to the too common practice of endorsing paper, which frequently involves many an innocent man in bankruptcy and ruin, and suggests that the law should be so amended as to require the consent and signature of his wife before he can place his property in such jeopardy. The Governor is of opinion that a man's best adviser and counsellor is his wife.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Navy, in place of Geo. Bancroft, resigned.

William H. Vesey, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Antwerp, in place of Francis J. Grund, resigned.

LAND OFFICES.—Thomas J. Mulholland, receiver of public money at Champagnole, Arkansas, vice Albert F. Kust, resigned. Peter G. Kemp, receiver of public money at Greensburg, Louisiana; vice G. W. Womack, resigned. Henry Niel, register of the land office at Batesville, Arkansas, vice John Miller, appointed in the recess of the Senate in the place of Robert C. Newland, deceased. William G. Flood, register of the land office at Quincy, Illinois, from the 8th of January next, when his present commission will expire.

INTERCOURSE BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND BALTIMORE.—The Pittsburgh Gazette of last Tuesday remarks, that freights on the route to the east via Monongahela Slackwater, Brownsville, Cumberland and railroad to Baltimore, have advanced 10 cts. per 100 lbs. Bacon, lard, butter, cheese, &c., are now quoted 95 cents through, including all commissions. This, it is believed, will be the regular rate through the season, and if there is any change, it will probably be a decline. Feathers are taken at \$1.25 through. The route from Brownsville to Cumberland is abundantly supplied with wagons. Every thing that comes to hand is sent forward without delay. The forwarders on the line are careful to have every thing put through direct, and in good order.

HEALTH INSURANCE.—A company has been formed in Norwich, Conn., for the novel purpose of insurance on health. It has been chartered by the legislature of that State, and is styled "The New England Health Insurance Company." The capital stock is two hundred thousand dollars, which is divided into shares of 25 dollars each, and every individual who may be insured shall have the privilege to become a subscriber for one share. The premium for a year's insurance is four dollars, and four dollars a week will be paid to the insured when so sick as to be unable to attend to his ordinary business or occupation.

MARBLE SUGAR.—The Salem (Mass.) Gazette says that the pulverized white sugar, now used in families, contains in every pound of sugar two ounces of pulverized marble. When used dissolved, it deposits a sediment of clay or mortar. On a post mortem examination of the body of a man who lately died of it, his bowels were found to be completely Admadized and pipe-clayed!

MURDER IN PLATTSBURG.—A most revolting murder was committed in Plattsburg, N. Y., on Monday evening last, says the Troy Whig, by one John Levere, a Canadian, upon his own wife! He had taken her into his wagon for the purpose of visiting a friend some four miles from the village, and when about three miles out he deliberately murdered her by smashing her head with an axe! He is in jail to await his trial next month.

SERIOUS FIRE IN TRENTON, N. J.—We learn by the Trenton News, that a serious fire occurred in that city Tuesday night, in the axe factory of Bird & Weld, which communicated to Sager & Brister's mill. The loss may not exceed \$8000, principally covered by insurance. Bird & Weld were insured in the Pitta Company, of Hartford, Conn., and Sager & Brister in the Franklin Company, of Philadelphia. Sager & Brister were insured to the full amount of their loss.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.—There were built in the United States, from the 1st of January, 1845, to the 30th of June, 1846, 20,794 vessels of all kinds, with a tonnage of about 4,080,000 tons.

SINGULAR GOOD LUCK.—A correspondent from Havana to N. Orleans La Patria, says that the grand prize of the Royal Lottery—the \$100,000, was drawn by fifty negroes, most of them slaves. They had joined to buy three whole tickets, and gave one dollar each for that purpose. Fortunately one of those tickets was the number 3997, and on the morning of the 13th they found that each of them had won \$3,000.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The Georgetown Advocate, of recent date, says: "It is currently reported in town, and we think it probable from the several different credible sources from which we have heard it, that reliance may be placed upon the report, that the Contractors for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, have succeeded in obtaining the money necessary to carry it on to completion. It is possible that there may be some conditions connected with the obtaining of the money, such as the resumption of payment by the State of Maryland, &c. &c. still we cannot but hope, that there is good foundation for the report of the main fact that the money will be obtained."

THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.

Mr. Webster is said to have claimed, in his great dinner speech at Philadelphia, the honor of perfect consistency on the tariff question. He declared that "one of the first laws of Congress was an act to protect the manufacturing interests," (not exceeding ten or fifteen per cent duty) I hold to these principles, (exclaimed the orator.) I learned them when I was young. I held them when I was older, and I shall hold them till Providence sees fit to terminate my life. And yet this consistent politician made the following declaration in the speech which he delivered in Congress in 1824, in reply to Mr. Clay:—

"Gentlemen tell us that they are in favor of domestic industry. So am I. They would give it protection and so would I. But, then, domestic industry is not confined to manufactures. The employment of agriculture, commerce, and navigation, are all branches of the same domestic industry. They all furnish employment for American capital and American labor; and when the question is whether new duties shall be laid for the purpose of giving further encouragement to particular manufactures, every reasonable man must ask himself both whether the proposed new encouragement be necessary, and whether it can be given without injustice to other branches of industry. It is desirable to know, also, somewhat more distinctly, by the proposed measure will protect the nation and effect it. One object proposed, for example, is the increase of the home market for the consumption of agricultural products. This certainly is much to be desired; but what provisions of the bill are expected, wholly or principally, to produce this, is not stated. I would not suggest that some increase of the home market may not follow from the adoption of this bill; but ALL provisions have not an equal tendency to produce this effect. Those manufacturers which employ MOST LABOR create, of course, most DEMAND FOR ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION; and those GREATLY LESS, in the production of which CAPITAL AND SKILL ENTER as the chief ingredients of cost. If all the nations adopted it, (the protective system,) then they would be proportioned in the proportion in which they abolished intercourse with each other; and the less commerce, the better. The laws of Spain are bad, because they are restrictive, partial, and prohibitory. The general sense of the age sets in strong current in favor of freedom of commercial intercourse, and unrestrained individual action. Men yield up their notions of monopoly and restriction slowly and reluctantly, but they cannot stand the general tide of opinion."

Mr. Clay having challenged any man to produce a country where manufactures had flourished without protective and prohibitory laws, Mr. Webster replied:—

"There is a country in which the progress of manufactures has been far more rapid than in any other, and yet unaided by prohibitions or unnatural restrictions. The country, the happiest which the sun shines on, is our own. The woolen manufactures of England have existed for centuries, and have had every legislative aid. Ours, on the contrary, are but of yesterday; and yet with no more than the protection of existing laws, they are already at the point of close and promising competition. We have no need, then, to imitate the 'clumsy helps,' with which governments have sought to enable the ingenuity and industry of their people to hobble along. In the cotton manufactures also we are competing with the English; I venture to predict that, in a few years, it will be thought wonderful that these branches of manufactures, at least, should have been thought to require additional aid from government. The best apology for laws of prohibition and laws of monopoly will be found in that state of society, not only unenlightened but sluggish, in which they are most generally established."

Twenty-two years have made a wonderful difference in Mr. Webster's opinions. This is, however, of little consequence. What we regard as of far more importance is the truth of the principles which he advocated in 1820, at Boston, and in 1824 in Congress, and which he repudiates now. They will stand the test of truth and of time.—We defy Mr. Webster himself to shake, with all his sophistry, the adamant column which he has erected.

"MORAL TREASON."

Some time since, (says the Fredericksburg Recorder,) we charged that the National Intelligencer, and some other Whig papers, were guilty of "moral treason," by their factious opposition to the Mexican war. We were rebuked for this, by a correspondent of the Richmond Whig, who thought it very hard if one could not indulge his spleen against the Administration, to the detriment of the public service, without bringing even a suspicion upon his patriotic motives. Now, we will let the Intelligencer itself define "moral treason," and then we ask if that paper in 1846, is not amazingly like the picture drawn by itself in 1812.

"There are other ways of aiding an enemy than by deserting to its standard. Those serve him quite as effectually who seize every opportunity to dishonor the patriotic armies of our country, and thus encourage the enemy. When with this end (and to carry it out) they move to take positions in the line of the procession; which was formed in Broadway, East Baltimore, at 10 o'clock.

About 12 o'clock the coffin was placed upon a splendid Egyptian funeral car, which had been prepared for the occasion so as to receive the coffin on the top; where it was placed on the handsome black velvet pall presented by the citizens of New Orleans. Upon the coffin was placed the hat and plume, uniform and sword of the deceased, also a beautiful small national flag and the offerings of flowers presented by the ladies visiting the remains in the rotunda.

The car was drawn by six splendid white horses clothed in fine black cloth, trimmed with white. The military escort, consisting of the Independent Blues, Independent Greys, Maryland Cadets and Ringgold Infantry, were drawn upon Canton avenue, and received the remains with due ceremony, and escorted them into the line of the procession, and its moving was announced by the firing of minute guns, thirty in number, from Fairmount, by the Junior Artillery.

The line was formed in Broadway, the right resting on Alice Anna street. First came the Eagle Artillery, Col. Kane, making a very imposing appearance, their guns being drawn by the beautiful dun horses of Messrs. Welsh, Mann & Delavan's National Circus.

The procession arrived at Greenmount at thirty minutes past one o'clock. The solemn funeral service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. John, Pastor of Christ Church; after which the Rev. C. C. M. Roberts, of the M. E. Church, delivered an impressive prayer. The military then fired three rounds of musketry, the whole battalion firing in unison.

About fifty Volunteer Companies, among them Major Harris' Potomac Dragoons, were present, and gave a most imposing appearance to the solemn procession. Thousands of citizens and strangers were also in attendance.

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.—We learn from the Boston papers that Captain Webster's company was mustered into service on Thursday, and Capt. I. H. Wright's company on Saturday. The Post states that the recruiting for the rocket and howitzer corps has been so successful that but few more men are wanted to complete it.

The Union of Tuesday night states that the Hon. I. S. PENNYBAKER, U. S. Senator from this State, is detained from his seat on account of indisposition.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We have failed to hear from our Richmond correspondent the present week. The proceedings, however, are so barren of interest, that he may not have deemed it necessary to tax our readers with their dry details.

The election of Judge was the occasion for one of our Representatives, Mr. Hunter, making his debut. In sustaining the nomination of Mr. Marshall of Frederick, he is said to have made a very strong and pertinent speech, and one that will give him rank among the prominent men of the House.

Several days have been occupied in passing a bill concerning the appointment of Field Officers for the Virginia Regiment. The House and Senate have disagreed, and a Committee of Conference has been appointed. The Governor, with the concurrence of his Council, will, we think, be eventually authorized to make these appointments. Should vacancies occur on the field, by resignation, death or otherwise, they should be filled by the Regiment itself.

Considerable debate occurred in the House on a bill granting "Amnesty" to persons who had offended under the Anti-Duelling Act. Messrs. Scott of Fauquier, Thompson of Jefferson, and Irving of Cumberland, supported the bill in a forcible and earnest manner—and Mr. Mosby of Campbell opposed it.

After various propositions to amend, by Mr. Dorman and others, the House refused to order the bill to its engrossment, by a vote of 47 to 73.

A Joint Resolution was proposed by Mr. Hunter, to authorize the payment of School quotas to certain counties; but this being amended in the Senate, the House laid it on the table to await action upon a bill now pending.

The Senate has adjourned until the 6th of January, and the House, we suppose, has taken a recess until after Monday next. Maj. Thompson one of our Delegates, arrived home on Tuesday, and Mr. Hunter, we presume, will endeavor to spend a day or two in the County during the holiday. The time for the meeting of the Legislature should be changed until the 1st Monday in January. There is scarcely any thing ever done until after that time.

ELECTION OF JUDGE.

On Tuesday last week, the Legislature of Virginia proceeded to the election of a Judge for the Court of Appeals in place of Mr. Stanard, dec'd. The Enquirer thus refers to the distinguished gentlemen put in nomination, and the ultimate choice of the Legislature:—

"The distinguished gentlemen in nomination were William Daniel, Esq. of Lynchburg, sustained by Messrs. Stovall of Halifax and Cook of Roanoke; R. C. L. Monroe, Esq., supported by Mr. Holladay; Judge James H. Ghieson of Petersburg, nominated by Mr. Syme; James M. Whitte, Esq., of Pittsylvania, sustained by Mr. Tunstall; Jas. Marshall, Esq. of Fredk. pressed by Messrs. Lee and Hunter of Jefferson; and Wm. Green, Esq. of Culpeper, whose claims were advocated by Messrs. Slaughter, Strother and Scott of Fauquier. We are free to say that each of the nominees was fully worthy of the high station, and their respective recommendations were advocated by their friends in nomination speeches, which were worthy of the occasion. On the first ballot Mr. Daniel led his competitors—on the 2d he received just one-half of the whole number of votes cast. On the 3d ballot the contest was (as we had previously calculated) narrowed down to Messrs. Daniel and Monroe, and it resulted in the election of Mr. Daniel by 20 majority. The Judge elect is two well known to the people of Virginia, for us to add a single word in his commendation. He is universally popular, and we hazard but little when we predict that his talents, high character, energetic and industrious habits will prove him to be a most valuable member of our highest judicial tribunal."

FUNERAL OF RINGGOLD.

Tuesday last was the day fixed upon for the funeral solemnities of the lamented Ringgold. The Monumental City has done herself honor, in the respect she has shown towards the remains of this distinguished officer. A graphic description of the ceremonies is given in the "Sun" but we have room only for a few paragraphs:—

The funeral ceremony.—At an early hour on Tuesday morning, the different streets of our city were thronged with members of the various military corps hastening to their rendezvous; and citizens to view the solemn pageant. All the flags were displayed half mast, and in most instances, were shrouded with crape, and, together with the badges of mourning, worn by all the military, proclaimed the nature of the approaching ceremony, by at once calling the minds of the beholders to the gallant dead for whom a city mourned.

Soon after the strains of soul-stirring music from the various fine military bands, heralded companies and battalions, they moved to take positions in the line of the procession; which was formed in Broadway, East Baltimore, at 10 o'clock.

About 12 o'clock the coffin was placed upon a splendid Egyptian funeral car, which had been prepared for the occasion so as to receive the coffin on the top; where it was placed on the handsome black velvet pall presented by the citizens of New Orleans. Upon the coffin was placed the hat and plume, uniform and sword of the deceased, also a beautiful small national flag and the offerings of flowers presented by the ladies visiting the remains in the rotunda.

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THE NEW YEAR.

The next No. of our paper will be issued on the first day of the New Year. What time could be more propitious for a score of new patrons? There are many, we know, respectable, and of course worthy to be considered intelligent families who take no newspaper. A little effort on the part of our friends would serve to introduce our paper into many such circles. Again, there are many of our political opponents, who, in all justice we think, have been borrowing our journal long enough. Act upon a more liberal principle, and if the paper is worth reading, you should be disposed to pay for at least one year in three. Give us your names for the next number, and it will be O. K.

FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

We have never seen so much taste displayed on the part of our fancy dealers, as they have done during the present season, in getting all things needful for the approaching Holidays. Messrs. Beard, Stewart, J. J. Miller, Rawlins, Blessing, &c., have Books, Toys, notions of all kinds and character, which curiosity alone should induce our citizens to call and examine. The season is one peculiarly adapted for presents, and from the choice variety that is offered, even the most fastidious can select an appropriate Keepsake. For the little ones, the attractions are irresistible, and those who are blessed with a dozen or more of them, may as well yield up their purse at once.

To our friends, one and all, we wish a happy Christmas. Unlike the Printer, we hope they may have an abundance of the good things of this world, but few cares and a contented heart.

ALBERT HART.

This brave soldier, the standard bearer of one of the Baltimore Companies, and who was wounded at Monterey, passed through Harpers-Ferry on Tuesday, in company with his wife, for his native city.

Mr. Hart (says an exchange), is a sailor by profession and has been in every quarter of the globe. He had heard the roar of artillery before the storming of Monterey, having served under Lord Cochran around Cape Horn, engaged in the Patriot service, and was for a long time a prisoner in Campeche, then commanded by Gen. Bravo. When troops were called for to embark in the war against Mexico, he was among the first—perhaps the first man in the city of Baltimore to enroll his name as a Volunteer. Upon the forming of the Battalion, and the selection of the brave and lamented Col. Watson to command it, Hart was appointed by the Col. to be standard-bearer of the battalion. He waited upon the Secretary of War and the President of the United States in person, and requested that his wife might be permitted to accompany him. This request was granted, and Mrs. Hart was the only woman who accompanied the battalion from the District of Columbia to the Brazos. She continued with the army—was at the siege of Monterey, and is now in company with her husband ministering to his wants.

FIELD OFFICERS.

The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday says—"The Governor and Council have as yet made no appointment of Field Officers of the Virginia Regiment of Volunteers. We understand, however, that they have decided that the disabilities of the anti-duelling act of the State do not apply to the officers of the Regiment."

JJ ANGLIO SACSUN.

That Boston is the "City of Notions," of humbugs in science, religion and arts, is well believed so universally conceded, that none call in question its title to that honor. The latest, and to our mind the most singular, and most ridiculous "notion" ever started, is a paper neat and beautiful in its typographical appearance, bearing the title at the head of this paragraph. In its own language, it is "Divoted to j difuzen ov nolej and nez, pu jrd mldium ov footipi, or jftru sistem ov spellin words; zat iz, just az ge or pronounc." The whole sheet, in size as large as our own, has its editorials, advertisements and all, in this, to us, at least, biographic language.

P. S. Since the above was written, we find that this paper is conducted on the principle of the "American Phonographic" (or writing according to sound) Society, which (the editors say,) is doing good service in the great fight of literary reform." Those who have a love for the curious, and nothing of moment to occupy their attention, would do well to call at our office and examine this sheet.

CORPORATION LAWS.

It would be well for some, if not all our readers, if they would examine the code of laws recently enacted, and set forth in a manner that all may understand, by the Corporate authorities of Charlottesville. We learn that a rigid enforcement of them will be made, irrespective of persons or color. The Laws will be found on the fourth page of today's paper.

Mr. Editor.—We should all feel pride, and I doubt not that we do, in the Company to be raised in our County, for the Mexican War; and in order that they should reflect credit upon themselves, and honor upon the county from whence they go, suitable officers of experience should command the same. Permit me to call the attention of the Company, upon their election of officers, to one who has experience in military affairs,—who has served his country during the last war—is now a volunteer in this Company, and who I doubt not will discharge with bravery and honor his duty, let him be where he will. I refer to JOHN A. B. HARDING. I trust he may be made an officer in the Company from Jefferson. He deserves this honor at their hands, from his knowledge and experience in military tactics, as well as from his ready devotion to the interest of his country in the present crisis.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

The thanks of every supporter of the American War, are eminently due to Geo. W. SAMPINGTON, of this town, for the liberality and kindness extended by him, to the numerous Volunteers in the County who rendezvous at his Hotel. We trust that every volunteer who arrives will make his house his home, until the Company is complete, for the accommodations are ample, and the welcome sincere. We hope and trust that for this act of generosity he will receive, as he deserves, the hearty thanks and continued honest support of every patriotic lover of his country.

A CITIZEN.

DONATIONS TO THE VOLUNTEERS.—The booksellers of Richmond have presented to the volunteers nearly 200 useful and entertaining volumes, for their instruction and amusement whilst in barracks. The Virginia Woolen Company have contributed to Captain Scott's Richmond company one hundred and forty-five dollars' worth of scarlet flannels for the men.

Snow.—At Cumberland Md., the late fall of snow was from 12 to 18 inches deep on a level.

SPEECH OF MR. THOMPSON.

The debut of Mr. Thompson, one of the Delegates from this county, in the Legislature of Virginia, is said to have been very creditable, and elicited the warm congratulations of his friends. Though both the Delegates from this county are opposed to us, politically, we are proud of having its interest and its honor committed to such able hands.

The subject under consideration being the engrossed bill granting a release of the disabilities heretofore incurred by all persons under the act for the suppression of Duelling, and the question being on the passage of the bill—

Mr. Thompson, of Jefferson, asked, if the Convention which framed the Constitution had intended to make these disabilities permanent, why did they not engrave such a provision in the Constitution? This subject was ably, powerfully, and conclusively discussed in that Convention, which was an assembly of more talent than probably ever before met in Virginia; and it is thought, if it had been so engraven, the Convention, they would have so dignified the character and human institutions of that country; and left it to their successors, as representatives of the various ages to come, and of various stages of society, to say whether these disabilities should be perpetual. In the performance of legislative duty, the Legislature had enacted the present law. It was a wise law—demanded by the spirit of the times and by humanity—and being a wise law, should not be repealed. No one would pretend to advocate its repeal. But now that many years had rolled round since its passage, the period of relief had arrived. Duelling was made by the law the worst of crimes; and he admitted it was better suited to an age of barbarism than to this age of intelligence and christianity. Therefore it should be suppressed. But the crime of duelling differed from all other crimes in this: that public sentiment, which governs a man in spite of himself, and the sentiment of that house sanctioned it. Then, sir, should every man who had the spirit of chivalry, the spirit to uphold the honor of the Commonwealth, be made to suffer these disabilities forever? Some of the purest spirits of Virginia—men who would do honor to themselves and to the State, and would be benefactors to society, were under the ban of the law—many of them under the influence of that public sentiment to which he had referred. The period had arrived for an act of amnesty. Humanity called for it; mercy called for it. It was a general act, without any regard to politics; and there could be no danger of its being used for political purposes. He thought the argument of the gentleman from Campbell on this point wholly fallacious. He hoped and believed the bill would be passed.

[The reporter has here given only the substance of Mr. T.'s remarks, intending to write out his notes more fully, when time permits.]

PUBLIC MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Charlottesville and its vicinity, (from the 4th Dec. 1846) held at the Court-house, on Monday the 21st Dec., 1846, for the purpose of forwarding the enrollment of volunteers for the Mexican service, Col. BRAXTON DAVENPORT was called to the Chair, and JOHN A. THOMPSON appointed Secretary.

Spirited and patriotic addresses, at the enthusiastic call of the meeting, were delivered by Messrs. Wm. Lucas, G. Butler, George W. Wager, Fontaine Beckham, Dr. Mann P. Nelson, Francis Yates, John H. McEndree, Thomas Rawlins, Alex. Boteler and John A. Thompson.

Upon the motion of Mr. A. J. O'Bannon, to increase the Committee appointed at the former meeting, to thirty, the following gentlemen were added, viz.—Jas. D. Gibson John Kennedy, Robert Lucas, Wm. G. Butler, Gerard B. Wager, Fontaine Beckham, Dr. Mann P. Nelson, Francis Yates, John H. McEndree, Thomas Rawlins, Alex. Boteler and John A. Thompson.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were directed to be furnished to the respective presses of the county, and the meeting adjourned.

BRAXTON DAVENPORT, Pres't.
JOHN A. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1846.

I learn that the call upon the President, by the House of Representatives, for copies of the instructions to Gens. Taylor, Wool and Kearney, and Commodore Sloat and Stockton, in regard to the establishment of civil governments in the conquered provinces of Mexico, will be communicated to-morrow. It will then be seen, I now predict, that those instructions were strictly in accordance with the law of nations, and that the course of the President will be as fully vindicated as his warmest friends could desire.

The Texan Navy question has not yet been brought up in Congress, but probably will be in the course of this week, when a bill will be introduced, incorporating the officers of the late Texan Navy into the Navy of the U. States. Of the justice of the claims of the officers of the Texas Navy to prompt and favorable action on the part of Congress, all it seems to me, should be satisfied, who have given the subject a careful examination. The President is believed to be in favor of the passage of such a bill.

I learn that a distinguished democrat from the southwest, will the ensuing week introduce, in the House of Representatives, a series of resolutions sustaining the course of the President in relation to the present war with Mexico—declaring that the war is not a war commenced for conquest, but to drive off trespassers from the American soil—that no treaty of peace should be concluded with Mexico which does not provide for the payment of the claims of our citizens and a full indemnification for the expenses of the war—that sufficient territory has already been secured to the U. States for full satisfaction—that the war is approved by the people, by whom an honorable peace is demanded and expected—and that should not Mexico at an early day manifest a desire for a peaceful and honorable termination of the controversy, an armed occupation, with a view to the settlement of the conquered provinces by American citizens, should be the policy of the Government. The resolutions, it is said, will also suggest the expediency of taxing banking corporations, brokers, notes, bills of exchange, &c. &c., as a means of increasing the revenue, instead of imposing a duty on tea and coffee, as suggested in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. These resolutions, when introduced, will no doubt create not a little interest and excitement in the halls of our national legislature.

J. F. H.

¶ We are indebted to A. M. CHIMBLE, of Harpers-Ferry, for a box of "Cation Aromatic." This is a neat and pleasant little preparation, for removing the noxious flavor in the mouth, occasioned by medicine, cigars, tobacco, whiskey, &c.

MOUNT SAVAGE IRON WORKS.—We are happy to be able to announce, upon unquestionable authority, says the Cumberland Citizen, that the rumor of the stoppage of the Mount Savage Iron Works is unfounded. Every part of these extensive works is in full operation and the best feelings exist between all the parties concerned. The harmony now existing between all parties interested cannot fail to secure success. For the week ending on the 5th of December, the two Blast furnaces turned out two hundred and ten tons of pig iron, which is about their usual average.

ANOTHER REQUISITION.—A requisition from the War Department has been made on Gov. Shunk of Pennsylvania for another Regiment or Battalion of Infantry, to join the first at Pittsburg immediately.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-ninth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1846. SENATE.—Mr. Ashley introduced a bill to establish a permanent general pre-emption system in favor of actual settlers, which was referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Brees introduced a bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands, which was referred to the committee on public lands.

He also gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill authorizing the States to tax U. S. lands from the time of sale.

Mr. Cameron moved that the Senate proceed to the election of a Chaplain, which was agreed to, and the following resulted:

Mr. Slicer, 23—Methodist Episcopal. Mr. Dewey, 10—Unitarian.

Mr. Tutin, 9—Presbyterian. Mr. Gurley, 4—do.

No choice—23 being necessary to an election—there was a second ballot: Slicer 24; Dewey 9; Tutin 7; Gurley 7.

Mr. Slicer was accordingly chosen, and the Senate went into executive session and adjourned after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—This being petition day, a number of petitions and memorials were presented, among them one from Mr. Cullen, from the Society of Friends in Washington county, New York, asking for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which was laid on the table.

Also, by the same gentlemen, from Friends of the same county, asking that wars may be terminated by means other than arms, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Seaman gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the payment of French Spoliations committed prior to 1801.

Mr. Pollock, of Pa., asked leave to introduce a resolution, to the effect that, in lieu of the tax on tea and coffee, for the purpose of increasing the revenue, the committee on ways and means be instructed to bring in a bill to repeal the tariff act of 1842, and restore that of 1843.

Objection being made, he moved a suspension of the rules; and the yeas and nays being taken, the matter was disagreed to—yeas 73, nays 110.

The House went into committee of the whole; the question pending being on the resolutions to refer the various topics of the President's message to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Gentry, of Tenn., contended that the war now existing was one of invasion, the President's avowal to the contrary, and that the President in his message seeks to make the people believe a lie as to the claim to boundary.

Mr. Kennedy of Indiana replied, and held the Whigs responsible for the spilling of every drop of blood which had been spilt. Had they not given Mexico reason to believe that they would endeavor to thwart their own government, the resistance on the part of the Mexicans would not have been so stubborn.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1846. The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House the private calendar was taken up. Among the bills passed, was that for the relief of the heirs of Sergeant Champe, who was sent by Gen. Washington to secure the traitor Arnold and to save the unfortunate Andre. It allows a sum equal to the commutation pay of an ensign. A large number of private bills were disposed of.

During the day, Mr. Boyd reported a bill from the committee on Military Affairs, to increase the pay of the army, and to grant bounty lands. The first section increases the pay of all who have served on my service in the war, as regulars or volunteers, two dollars a month. The second, a hundred and sixty acres are allowed, in addition, to three and six months volunteers, to be located on lands which have been ten or more years in market. The third, to those who serve during the war the same quantity, to be selected from any land subject to entry at the date of their warrants. The fourth confines the lands which may be due on account of those who were killed in battle, or have died from wounds, to their widows, children, or parents.

The bill was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and will probably come up on Monday or Tuesday.

An adjournment took place at an early hour.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1846. The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The business of the House was unimportant and uninteresting. Leave was asked by Mr. King, of Georgia, to present a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Savannah, praying the aid of Congress to remove obstructions in the Savannah river, but objections being made by Mr. Payne, of Alabama, the House refused to suspend the rules.

The private calendar was then taken up, and the bill under consideration, when the House adjourned yesterday, in relation to the Wyandot lands in Ohio, was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

A protracted debate ensued on the bill of the last session, for the relief of Alvin C. Goell, which continued until nearly 3 P. M., when the House adjourned, without having made any progress therein.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1846. SENATE.—Mr. Barrow offered a resolution calling on the President to report whether an officer or agent of the Government had been sent to Havana to see Santa Anna, when there; and for a copy of any correspondence on the subject.

The Senate adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker announced that the bill for admitting Iowa into the Union, was the first business in order.

Mr. Gentry asked, and after some opposition obtained leave to make a personal explanation, relative to the contradiction made in the Washington Union of the remark attributed to Mr. Buchanan, about Santa Anna's arm before signing an Oregon treaty on the boundary of 49 degrees.

Mr. G. said that he felt authorized to repeat the charge that Mr. B. used those words; and that were he to call upon certain public men, he would be able to substantiate the charge. The matter here dropped.

Mr. Broadhead offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to specify the articles on which he thought duties could be increased, and how much they could be increased.

Mr. Thompson offered a preamble and resolution, declaring the readiness of the country to meet peace, when Mexico was prepared to, and would come forward to acknowledge the wrong she has done, and agree to pay the cost of the war.

The house next proceeded to consider the Iowa bill.

ITEMS OF NEWS.—The Hon. David Johnson was on Tuesday last, elected Governor of South Carolina without opposition, and William Cain, Lieutenant Governor.—Some fellow recently blew up a powder magazine in the little Island of St. Pierre. A large number of houses was destroyed, and several persons were killed.—Upwards of three millions lbs. of flour, nearly five millions of bushels of wheat, a million and a half bushels of corn, and nearly the same of barley, were received at Albany during the navigation of the canal the past season.

GREAT FOREFIRES IN NEW YORK.—The Tribune of Saturday says—Explosions in some of the interior banks to the amount of \$200,000 have been detected. They were committed by a butter dealer belonging to Delaware county, by the name of Scudder. Of the forged paper the Catalina Bank has about \$12,000, the Tanners' Bank \$12,000, the Prattville Bank \$20,000, and the Delhi Bank some \$10,000. The operation was performed by taking city acceptances and checks dated some days ahead, pretending that they were received in payment for butter, to those banks and getting the money on them. In one case a forged note for \$10,000 or \$12,000 got collateral which had six forged endorsements on it.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

On the 10th November, Santa Anna transmitted to Mexico, where it was published in the Government Diaro, the subjoined interesting correspondence between Gen. Taylor and the Mexican commander.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Monterey, Nov. 5, 1846. SIR.—In the Convention agreed upon on the 24th of September, it was conceded that the American forces should not pass a stipulated line before the expiration of eight weeks, or until they should receive orders or instructions from their government. In conformity therewith I have the honor of apprising you that my government has directed me to terminate the cessation of hostilities, and accordingly consider myself at liberty to pass the designated line after the 13th inst., by which date I resume this communication will have reached your hands at San Luis Potosi.

I have been informed that several Americans, who were taken prisoners at China and other points are now at San Luis, detained as such. I trust you will deem it an act of justice to release these men and allow them to rejoin the forces under my command.

When the convention was entered into to which I have referred, I entertained the hope that the terms in which it was conceived would open the way for the two Republics to agree upon a permanent peace, and acting upon this conviction, I at once released the prisoners of war who were in my power, among whom were three officers. At that time I did not know that there were any American prisoners who had been sent into the interior. I trust that my conduct will be deemed a sufficient ground to justify you in yielding to this request and to the dictates of humanity towards the American prisoners who I am told are at San Luis.

In case Major Graham, the bearer of this communication, reaches your headquarters, take the communication to the effect that, in lieu of the tax on tea and coffee, for the purpose of increasing the revenue, the committee on ways and means be instructed to bring in a bill to repeal the tariff act of 1842, and restore that of 1843.

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Arrival of the Steamer Cambria.

15 DAYS LATER EUROPE. The Cambria in France—Donnell of the Republic of France—Advance in Cotton, Flour, Corn, &c.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning, after a passage of little over twelve days from Liverpool. She brought to Boston 78 passengers.

The most prominent political news by this arrival, is the oblation of the Republic of Oran, the last remnant of Poland, by the combined powers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

The cotton market has been very excited. The Manchester trade feel very indignant at the present movements, supported by speculators only.—Upwards of 28,000 bags being taken by speculators since Tuesday last, at a rise of three-eighths of a penny.

The English ports are to be opened. Indian corn is quoted at 66 5/8 shillings per quarter. American flour had advanced one shilling per barrel, in Liverpool, closing on 31st inst., with a downward tendency.

Twelve of the Byral family of France have died of cholera. This plague is extending westward. Fourteen thousand persons have died of it in Bagdad. The cholera has also appeared in Spain.

The Spanish papers call on France and England to establish a monarchy in Mexico, to save that country from falling into the American Union.

Ireland is enjoying more tranquility, and landlords have adopted efficient and successful measures for the relief of the people.

Gen. Flores, the South American renegade, is reported to have sailed for Spain with one thousand monarchists to conquer the Republic of Ecuador.

The steamer Great Britain is still on the rocks. Belgium has opened her ports until Oct. 1st, 1847, and the export of food is positively prohibited.

The Pope has authorized the people of Rome to organize their own local police, which is deemed an immense concession.

The Queen of Portugal is in a critical position. The Rebellion is very general, and it is supposed that she will be compelled to abdicate. French troubles have broken out in India. The British are preparing for new conquests. England has protested against the occupation of Concan. Parliament meets 19th of January.

ITEMS OF NEWS.—Major General Patterson is now at Tampico, in command of the American forces there, amounting at the last accounts to about 2,000 men, and being constantly augmented by fresh arrivals. Gen. Taylor, Quartermaster General of the United States Army, has left Orleans, it is said, to visit, in the line of his duty, Port Lavaca Brazos Santiago, Tampico, and probably Vera Cruz.—The General Court of Va., has decided in the case of the Rev. Dr. Plummer, against the legality of the tax on the salaries of the ministers of the gospel.—The trial of Tyrrell, for arson, arising out of the murder of Miss Bickford, is set down for the 11th of January, at Boston.—A Mr. Byram, of Kentucky, having refused as a juror to convict a colored woman for murder, a meeting was called in his county and he was ordered to leave.—The prize money accruing to the various prizes taken at Toledo and Tampico, amounts to \$920,000, of which government gets one-half and the officers and seamen the other.—A bill to give the people (instead of the legislature) the right to elect the electors for the President and Vice President, has been rejected by the Senate of South Carolina, by the adoption of a motion to indefinitely postpone it—yeas 26, nays 16.—The St. Louis papers state that the foundries of that city have received orders from the government for one hundred tons of bombshells.

A PATRIOT.—A young man who went off with the Philadelphia volunteers for Mexico on Wednesday, was worth, it is said, a fortune of \$150,000, which he left to shoulder a musket as a private soldier, and share the hardships of a soldier's life.

FAILURE IN LONDON.—The papers by the Calcutta announce the failure of the house of Harman & Co., of London. Its liabilities amount to £550,000. It is thought that it is, &c., or 2s. to the pound will be paid to the creditors.

FLOUR IN NEW YORK.—The Commercial Advertiser of Saturday says:—The navigation of the river being now probably closed for some time, and the flour coming down from Albany being all here, and there being so many and so varying reports as to the quantity of flour now on our market, we have taken some pains to ascertain what the stock is, to the end that those interested in the matter may not be misled.

From the best information that we can obtain, the stock of all kinds of Western flour here does not at the present time exceed 400,000 barrels, from which should be deducted 100,000 barrels for that which is already sold for shipment, and is going on ships as cargo, and vessels can be procured to send from New York a stock of not over 300,000 barrels against 550,000 barrels at the corresponding period of last year, thus showing a deficiency in the stock of December, 1846, of 250,000 barrels.

OPERATIONS IN THE GULF.—The New Orleans Picayune thinks there is little doubt that operations in the Gulf will be shortly commenced. The plan is still unknown, but is thought to be commenced in the Gulf and on the coast of Mexico. After enumerating the movements at the North, the Picayune says:—

"To prove still more unquestionably that something is brewing, it is known that Lieut. D. Porter arrived in our city yesterday from Washington, empowered to recruit immediately five hundred able-bodied seamen and a large number of landsmen for the squadron. Lieut. P. is a son of Com. Porter, and one of the most active officers in our Navy. Another thing we can state, which we have learned from good authority, is that Lieut. P. is that only twelve lieutenants in the Navy could recently be found, to answer a requisition from Com. Conner, when he had called for fifteen—no more than the former number being unemployed at the Northern stations. We are not, at this writing, prepared to state at what point our entire naval force is to concentrate, but our readers may rest assured that stirring scenes will soon be enacted on the Mexican coast."

TERIBLE STORM.—St. Johns (N. B.) was visited by a most furious gale of wind, accompanied at intervals by rain and snow, on the 26th ult., which continued to blow with more violence than has been known there for many years—not even excepting the dreadful gale on the 31st December, 1819. Several vessels in the harbor were much damaged. In the city, trees were torn up by the roots—the roofs of some houses were uplifted, and in some very much exposed places the dwellings looked like completely wrecked glass in the windows being shivered like so much paper.

TAX ON MINISTERS.—The case which was carried into the courts of Virginia, by the Rev. Wm. S. Plumer, D. D., on the part of a number of the clergymen of Richmond, and which involved the question, whether under the constitution and existing laws a tax can be levied on the salaries of ministers of the Gospel, has been finally decided by the General Court, against the legality of the tax.

THE PARKERSBURG CASE.—The General Court of Virginia has ordered the discharge of the three citizens of Ohio, who had been arrested for kidnapping slaves from Virginia. A majority of the Court decided that the offence was committed beyond low water mark on the Ohio and therefore not within the limit or jurisdiction of Virginia.

MURDER OF GEN. TAYLOR'S NEGRO.—A negro being brought yesterday before Recorder G. P. Bots, was returned to the hearing of evidence, including that of Mr. Bots, Lambert, was sent on to the Court to be held next Thursday, being bailed in the sum of \$2,000.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—Reported weekly for the "Spirit of Jefferson," by WILLIAM RAYBURN, Flour and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, December 23, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—Since last week there has been but little done in flour. On Saturday last we received accounts from England, which are considered favorable; but shipments will not come up to \$5, the price now held at. Sales of City Mills flour yesterday at \$4.87 1/2. Receipt price from cars unaltered.

GRAIN.—Red Wheat 10 1/2 to 11 1/2, which is some six cents advance for prime. Corn has improved—sales of new white and yellow at 57 to 59 cents. Oats 33 cts. SEEDS.—Cloverseed \$4.50 for prime; Flaxseed \$1.25. BUTTER.—Roll Butter 10 to 12 cts, keg do. 8 to 10 cts. LARD.—In kegs 8 cts, in bills, 7 cts.

SALT.—G. A., in racks \$1.50, fine 1/2 do. PLASTER.—\$2.50 per ton. HOGS.—Live Hogs 4 7/8 to 5, which is an advance; killed hogs for family packing, will bring 4 7/8 to 5.

CATTLE.—Sales at \$2.25 on the hoof. WHISKEY.—In hds 21 cts, in bills 22 cts.

MARRIED.—On Monday evening last, on the lock in the Potomac river, by Rev. Nelson Head, Mr. ARTHUR M. HONN to Miss HARRIET NEAR, daughter of David Near, all of Harpers-Ferry.

On Tuesday morning last, in Shepherdstown, by Rev. J. A. SEIS, Mr. CONRAD R. STARKY, of Charlestown, to Miss ANNE Y. KENYON, daughter of the late Thomas Kenyon, Esq., of the former place.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Dutton, Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR to Miss MARY WALKER, all of this place.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. T. D. Herold, Mr. JOHN DOWNEY of Loudon county, to Mrs. OCTAVIA RICHARDS, of Fairfax county.

In Darksville, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. D. Ball, Mr. PETER CARTER to Miss MATILDA LEWIS, all of Berkeley county.

On the 31st instant, by the Rev. J. P. Bannan, ROBERT S. PEASE, JR., formerly of Berkeley county, to MARY A. PEIFFER, all of Baltimore.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Winter, Mr. WM. H. MILLER to Miss MARGARET WILSON, all of Berkeley county.

At Ashton Hall, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Dolan, Mr. CHARLES T. BUTLER to Miss VIRGINIA T. JOY, daughter of the late Hon. Thos. Van Swearingen, all of Jefferson county.

In New York, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. S. L. Southard, Mr. JOHN H. BROWN, Jr., to CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, daughter of Thomas S. Gibson, Esq.

In Zanesville, Ohio, on Wednesday, December 9, 1846, by the Rev. Mr. Smallwood, JEM. THOMAS JORDAN, U. S. Army, to KATZ, third daughter of the late Capt. Edmund Kearney; H. N., formerly of Key Grove, N. Jersey.

DIED.—At Lovellville, Belmont county, Ohio, Nov. 25th, after a lingering and painful illness of upwards of 12 months, Mrs. JULIA ANN SHAW, wife of Mr. John Shaw, formerly of Jefferson Co., Va., and daughter of the late Peter Shook, of the same county, in the 62d year of her age.

At Harpers-Ferry, on Wednesday night the 16th inst., Mr. JAMES A. FITZSIMMONS, aged about 34 years. The remains of Mr. F. were interred by the Members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which Institution he was an efficient and active member, in the Catholic burial ground.

Miscellaneous Notices.—Meeting of the Committee.—A meeting of the Committee appointed to take up collections in aid of the Volunteers from this county, will be held at Sappington's Hotel, Charlestown, on Friday, 1st January, at 10 o'clock, every member of the Committee will in the meantime procure as many subscriptions as possible, in order that the aggregate amount may be known on that day. It will be necessary, also, that the subscription be collected as soon as practicable—by the time of meeting, if it can be done. Dec. 25.

The Fourth Quarterly Meeting for Jefferson Circuit, will be held in Smithfield, commencing on Friday, 24th inst. The Rev. JOHN SMITH and NOKWIL WILSON, are expected to be present. Dec. 25.

By Divine permission, Elder A. C. BOONER will preach at the Openung Meeting House, on Tuesday the 5th, and at Zion, on Thursday the 7th, January, 1847. Dec. 25, 1846.

The Rev. Mr. ISRAEL will preach at the White House Chapel, on Christmas day, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Dec. 25, 1846.

The Rev. Mr. WHEELER will preach in the M. E. Church, Charlestown, on Christmas day, 11 o'clock, A. M. Dec. 25, 1846.

THE AGE OF IMPROVEMENT.—One of the most important discoveries of the age in ameliorating the condition of the race, is the discovery of the Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. This medicine establishes and consolidates, what experience adopts and confirms, what all men in all places unite in saying is good and valuable, in so far as it respects the human race. It is a medicine that stands among the first class of discoveries and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the diseases for which it is so famous, and restores the system to its original health.

We entreat the following from the Bellows Falls Gazette, of January, 1846.

WISTAR'S BALSAM.—Notwithstanding our averment to pulling down, and everything that comes along in the shape of Patent Medicines, and the fact that we scarcely ever take medicines of any kind, yet we feel that we should do justice to the community by publishing the following favorable opinion we have of Wistar's Balsam in cases of colds and pulmonary complaints. Having witnessed its good effects in several instances, we believe it to be an excellent article.

A fresh supply of the above Balsam, on hand and for sale by J. H. BEARD, Charlestown.

A. T. CONE, H. D. & D. D. S., Formerly of Massachusetts, and late of Baltimore, OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Charlestown, where he will be on the first of next week. Dec. 25, 1846.

NEGROES FOR HIRE.—In Smithfield, on Wednesday the 30th of this month, a number of Men, Women, Boys and Girls will be for hire for the ensuing year. Those who hire of me this year will please be prepared to take up their money on that day.

Purchasers at the sale of M. F. M. Willis are hereby notified that their notes will be due on the 14th of January next, and prompt payment is expected. THOMAS H. WILLIS. Dec. 25, 1846.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having qualified as administrator of the estate of Robert MacFarland, deceased, is desirous of making arrangements to pay the claims against it. In order to do so, it is necessary that the amount due be ascertained immediately. Therefore, all persons holding such claims, will please present them properly authenticated. JNO. M. MACFARLAND, Adm'r. Dec. 25, 1846—3t.

J. H. BEARD, RESPECTFULLY requests his friends and the public in general, to call and see his CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, &c. Before they make their purchases, as he has a great variety and very cheap. Dec. 25.

Phoenix Division, No. 13, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, at Elk Branch, will have a procession on their 1st Anniversary, New Year's Day.

They respectfully and cordially invite all members of neighboring Divisions to be present and participate with them on that occasion.

Several distinguished Speakers are expected to be present. Elk Branch, Dec. 25, 1846.

Christmas and New Year's Gifts. CHAS. G. STEWART has just received from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, a large and well selected stock of Goods, suitable for presents, all of which will be sold at lowest prices. Dec. 26.

Administrator's Notice.—The undersigned having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Philip McBride, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate, to come forward and make payment. Those holding claims against the estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated. This notice is hereby given, and will not be disregarded, as it is desirable that the Administration account should be settled as early a day as practicable. ASAPH WILSON, Adm'r. Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 25, 1846.

NEGRO MAN FOR SALE.

THE advertiser has for sale an active, sprightly NEGRO MAN, about 24 years of age, and who is a valuable farm hand. He will not be sold out of the county. Enquire at Dec. 25, 1846. THIS OFFICE.

Stephens' Boot, Shoe, Hat and Cap STORE.

I AM now receiving large additions to my stock of the above goods, suitable for the present season, to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited, viz., Gentlemen's fine Calf, Morocco, Kip, Seal, water proof, and coarse Boots; Boys, youths and children's Boots; Men's, Boys, youths' and children's shoes; Ladies' and Gentlemen's gum elastic over shoes and sandals; together with all kinds of Ladies and Men's walking shoes, slippers, Booties, &c., of city and northern manufacture.

Hats and Caps.—A large assortment of fashionable Mole skin, Beaver, Luesia, and cassimere Hats, and new style Caps for Men, Boys, youths' and children, to all of which I invite the public to call and examine; which will be disposed of wholesale and retail at the lowest possible prices.

A. S. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 25, 1846—4t.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold, on Tuesday the 11th day of January, 1847, if fair—if not, the next fair day—at the late residence of John T. A. Washington, deceased, all the

Farming Stock and Utensils, Belonging to the estate of said Washington, consisting in part of the following articles: A number of Work Horses, Milch Cows, and Stock Hogs, Road Wagons, one two horse do., and Cart, Harrows, Ploughs, &c.

One first rate Watkin's Fan, good and new, One two horse Carriage also New, and Harness, A good Carpenter's Bench with screw, One hundred and ten Acres of Wheat in the ground, in three fields, to be sold separate and by the acre.

A quantity of Corn

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BEAVER, (OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.)

At \$2.00 in advance—\$3.00 if paid within the year—\$3.00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuation.

STEPHENS & WELLS, HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

TAKE this method of making known to your friends and customers, at Harpers-Ferry, and the county in general, that they have just returned from the Eastern Markets with

A Choice Selection of Goods, in their line; such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Satinets, which for style, quality and price they flatter themselves cannot be beat in the county.

Also, a splendid assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as Over Coats, Dress Coats, Crock Coats, Sack Coats and Coats, from \$3 to \$30.

WAR WITH MEXICO! WANTED, ONE HUNDRED active, brave young men, to serve with Rocket and Mountain Howitzer Batteries, now preparing by the Ordnance Department for immediate departure.

MOULD BOARDS. THE subscriber has on hand, and can furnish Plough-makers and farmers with any quantity of first rate two and three-horse McCormick Mould Boards, most approved.

JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY. THE subscriber calls the attention of his customers and the public generally, to his large stock of COARSE BOOTS & SHOES for Servants.

IRON, IRON. JUST received a handsome assortment of Hughes' celebrated IRON. Also, wagon and carriage tire from 1 1/2 in. wide and 1/2 in. thick, to 3 in. wide, 1/2 thick—round and square from 1/2 to 1 1/2.

WOOD, WOOD! WE are in want of WOOD, and those who expect to pay their subscriptions, &c. in WOOD, are requested to bring it along immediately.

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.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a boy in a counting room. Received and for sale by THOS. RAWLINS.

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Carrell's Western Exchange, HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

FOR the accommodation of the Passengers in the Cars, I will have OYSTERS and other Delicacies of the season served up daily, in a superior style, where Ladies and Gentlemen can get what they want, and only pay for what they get.

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

THE FRANKLIN HOUSE, No. 105 CHESTNUT STREET, Between Third and Fourth.

NOTICE. An application will be made to the next Legislature of Virginia, for authority to construct a Turnpike road from some point on the Snickers Ferry Turnpike to the town of Charlestown, Jefferson county.

OYSTERS! THE subscriber has made arrangements to be supplied daily, with Fresh Oysters, which he will serve up at his Rooms, a few doors below Sappington's Hotel, in any manner that may be desired—Fried, Stewed or Roasted.

FRESH OYSTERS. GEORGE B. MONROE, thankful for the liberal support extended towards him during the two last seasons, informs the citizens of Charlestown and neighborhood, that he has again opened his OYSTER ROOM, at the old stand, three doors East of the Court-house.

JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY. THE subscriber calls the attention of his customers and the public generally, to his large stock of COARSE BOOTS & SHOES for Servants.

NOTICE. The subscriber would beg to call the attention of the Stockholders of the "Harpers-Ferry & Shenandoah Manufacturing Company," to the importance of paying in the instalments promptly, as he is prosecuting the work of the Building of the Factory with all possible vigor, and will require the means as fast as the Instalments are called for.

SAWS, SAWS. JUST received, a few of Stead's celebrated Cast-steel Mill, Cross-cut, and Wood Saws, (set, sharpened, and framed ready for use.)

CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings. WE invite the attention of the gentlemen to our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and rich Vestings, which we can sell as cheap as the cheapest.

CORN AND OATS. WILL be taken in payment for dues to this Office, at the market price. Oct. 23.

GROCERIES—1 Hd. Molasses, 1 do Sugar; 2 lbs. Clarified Sugar, for sale by S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

STOVES—Some very pretty new style stoves. Oct. 23. E. M. AISQUITH.

FANCY Velvet Caps for children. Oct. 23. MILLER & TATE.

SADDLERY, &c.—A large assortment of Saddle, viz: Steel and plated Stirrups, superior Steel and plated Stirrups, Pelham, Snaffle, Gig and Harness do., Chains, Martingal and Halters, Rings, superior Steel and plated Spurs, Buckles of all descriptions, Trunk Locks, &c.

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SAPPINGTON'S THREE-STORY BRICK HOTEL, WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, October 24, 1846.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. THE undersigned has just replenished from the Markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, his Drug Store in Charlestown, with every article belonging to his line—They have been purchased at the best houses, and are insured to be of approved quality.

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

TO THE FARMERS AND MILLERS. THE undersigned having leased the WARE-HOUSE lately rented from Mr. Shepherd's Heirs, into his own large new Stone Ware-House, and is still prepared to forward

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE. No 2, Hathaway's Cooking Stove will be sold low. Apply to F. W. RAWLINS.

Wanted. THE highest market price will be paid for Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Onions, Beans, Rags, Tallow, Wood and Pork, or any produce the farmer has for sale, in goods at fair prices.

Bargains for the Ladies. AS the season has advanced, I will sell my entire stock of Mouselains and Cashmeres at cost. Among them may be found some of the richest and most fashionable of the season. Call soon and get the choice.

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars. JUST received, another supply of Tobacco, Snuff and Segars, of most superior quality, and at reduced prices. J. J. MILLER.

Stoves, Stoves. I HAVE just received a large assortment of Stoves, which I will sell low for cash.

Extra Heavy Shoes. CASE extra heavy Negro Shoes, for Winter, for sale low by J. J. MILLER.

Axes, Axes. HUNT'S & Sharp's Axes, from 5 to 7 pounds weight; Mann's double bit do.; Rawlins & Son's do., warranted, for sale low by THOS. RAWLINS.

Screen and Riddle Wire. COAL, Sash, Clover Seed, Cookie, Meal and Hair Sieves, for sale by THOS. RAWLINS.

Domestic. BLEACHED and brown cottons, bleached and brown sheeting, do plain and twisted osenburghs, bed tickings and checks, for sale by CRANE & SADLER.

More New Goods. I HAVE just received a considerable addition of New Fall and Winter Goods, comprising many desirable articles, and still a further decline in prices. Come soon and examine them.

Do you use the Weed? JUST received a large assortment of prime Segars, viz: Plantations, three different brands Regalia, Washington La Norma, Cazadores, Canones, Trabuco, Eagle, Plantillas, Havana, several brands of Princes, large lot of Spanish and half Spanish do., very strong—Also, Starr's celebrated Rappee, Maccaboo and Congres Snuff, Garrett's Scotch Snuff, and prime Tobacco at 25 cents per pound. THOS. RAWLINS.

New Goods. I HAVE just received and now opening a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Building materials, Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Carpenter's and Cooper's Tools, Castings, Stoves, Clocks, Wood-ware, Sieves, Brushes, Stationary, House keeping Utensils, Groceries, of the kind, very superior Segars, Snuff, and Perfumery; together with various notions and fancy articles—ALL CHEAP, to which I would respectfully invite the attention of the community.

Fancy Articles. I HAVE just received from the Eastern Markets, a choice and well selected assortment of Fancy Articles, embracing in addition to the varieties usually kept at my store, many new and useful ones, which will be offered on the lowest terms. My assortment of Toys is very complete, but no time this week for particulars.

GLASS and Putty, White Lead in Kegs, all kinds of Paints, Oils, Spits Turpentine, &c. Nov. 6. THOS. RAWLINS.

RICH PRINTS.—25 pieces Rich Fall and Winter Prints, new styles, just received and for sale at reduced prices. Nov. 6. J. J. MILLER.

Virginia, Jefferson County, Oct. 24, 1846. Samuel Young, PLAINTIFF, AGAINST

Samuel H. Altemom, N. S. White, Trustee, the Valley Bank at Winchester, the Valley Bank at Charlestown, James Smith, Sam'l Moore, Daniel Heffebower, George Ristler, Wm. R. Raum, Samuel R. Atwell, Charles Hardy, John Altemom, Mary R. Woods, John K. Woods, L. C. J. Chipley and Jane R. his wife, Susan S. Woods, Elizabeth Kearney, and Uriah B. Kearney, Selman C. Crook, Kelly, Ball & Co., Jas. C. Sellman, John V. Emack, Griffin, Yateman & Co., John H. Duval & Co., Hopkins & Hull, Wyeth & Norris, R. C. Mason & Son, Watkins, Dungan & Rust, C. Levering & Clark, Pendleton, Rely & Co., Wm. Bridges, McVeigh & Brother, William T. Daugherty, Enos A. Daugherty and Mary A. Daugherty, DEFENDANTS.

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JUST received several pieces of twilled French Cloth, expressly for Overcoats, to which we call the particular attention of the gentlemen.

Shawls and Cashmeres. WE invite the Ladies to examine our Stock of Shawls, Cashmeres, Plaids, Moussins, Calicoes, Linen, Hdkfs., Edging, Lisle, Bobbin and Thread, Alpaca, French Merinos, Bombazines, Kid Gloves, Mitts, and in fact every thing that makes our stock large and equal to any in the county, all of which will be sold on liberal terms.

Black Silk Fringe. WIDE Black Silk Fringes, for sale by Dec. 4. CRANE & SADLER.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. DR. WRIGHT'S Peters', Brandreth's and other Pills, just received; White Sulphur, Copera, Indigo, Nutmegs, Maco, Salspareilla, Capsicum, Cloves, Clove Ternick, Glue, Alcohol, Japan Varnish, Copal Varnish, Linseed Oil, Winter Sperm Oil, Fish Oil, Castor Oil, Nerve and Bone Lincament, Borax, Gum Arabic, Quinine, Blue Stone, Spirits of Turpentine, British Oil, Litherage, Laudanum, Lamp Black, Rhubarb, Opodeldo, Ess. Lemon, Ess. Cinnamon, Ess. Peppermint, Starch, British Luster, Monumental Soap, Toilet Soap, Coat Plaster, Camphor, Cassia, Oil of Almonds, Oil of Lemons, Worm Killer, Paragorio, Cordial, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Ivory Black, &c., received and for sale by S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN Literary Messenger & Review, 1847. THIS is a Monthly Magazine devoted to every department of Literature and the Fine Arts. It is the union of Simms' Southern and Western Monthly Review, of Southern Literature, and of the Southern Literary Messenger.

CONDITIONS OF THE MESSENGER & REVIEW. I. THE MESSENGER AND REVIEW is published monthly, except in the summer months, not less than 64 large super-royal pages, printed on good type, and in the best manner, and on paper of the most beautiful quality.

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Black Silk Fringe. WIDE Black Silk Fringes, for sale by Dec. 4. CRANE & SADLER.

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES. DR. WRIGHT'S Peters', Brandreth's and other Pills, just received; White Sulphur, Copera, Indigo, Nutmegs, Maco, Salspareilla, Capsicum, Cloves, Clove Ternick, Glue, Alcohol, Japan Varnish, Copal Varnish, Linseed Oil, Winter Sperm Oil, Fish Oil, Castor Oil, Nerve and Bone Lincament, Borax, Gum Arabic, Quinine, Blue Stone, Spirits of Turpentine, British Oil, Litherage, Laudanum, Lamp Black, Rhubarb, Opodeldo, Ess. Lemon, Ess. Cinnamon, Ess. Peppermint, Starch, British Luster, Monumental Soap, Toilet Soap, Coat Plaster, Camphor, Cassia, Oil of Almonds, Oil of Lemons, Worm Killer, Paragorio, Cordial, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Ivory Black, &c., received and for sale by S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

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