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Spirit of Jefferson.

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

VOLUME 3. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1847. NUMBER 27.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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

At $2 00 in advance—$2 50 if paid within the year—or $3 00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

☞ No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until arrearages are paid. Subscriptions for less than a year, must in all cases be paid in advance.

☞ Distant subscriptions and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guaranty the settlement of the same.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of $1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and CHARGED ACCORDINGLY. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

NEW SCHOOL.

ON Monday the 18th January next, the undersigned proposes to open a SCHOOL in Charlestown, in which shall be taught Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, at $12 per annum; and the former branches, together with Geography, English Grammer and Mathematics, at $16. Every attention will be given in order to instruct and advance pupils committed to his charge.

The School will be opened in the room recently occupied by Mrs. Howell. A school list can be found at the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson," and parents and others designing to enter pupils, are requested to leave their names.

☞ A few Boarders can be accommodated, on reasonable terms.

FERDINAND HAYSLETT.

Jan. 8, 1847.

LAWRENCE B. BECKWITH,
Commission Merchant and Dealer in General Produce,

No. 22 Commerce Street, one door from Pratt,

WILL attend to the sale of Flour, Grain, Produce and Stock, and will promptly execute any orders sent to him. He respectfully invites consignments from the Farmers and Millers of the Valley.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Gwyn & Co., *Baltimore.*
Thos. H. & W. B. Willis, Jno. R. Flagg, H. Keyes, J. L. Ranson, } *Charlestown.*
A. C. Timberlake, Geo. H. Beckwith & Co., } *Middleway, Va.*
Lewis Fry & Co., *Berkely county, Va.*
John E. Page, Esq., *Clarke county, Va.*
W. L. Clark, Esq., *Winchester, Va.*
John K. White, *Shepherdstown, Va.*

Baltimore, Jan. 8, 1847.

DR. V. M. SWAYZE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

A GRADUATE of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlestown, that he will remain at Sappington's Hotel until the 20th instant, when he will visit Harpers-Ferry for a week or two only. If preferred, ladies will be waited upon at their dwellings.

SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL, Jan. 1, 1847.

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 patterns.

JOHN H. LIKENS.

Martinsburg, Va., Dec. 11, 1846—3m.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS!

JOHN T. LITTLE would respectfully inform the public that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now receiving a choice lot of

Seasonable Goods,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for all kinds of *Country Produce*, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Shepherdstown, Jan. 1, 1847—3m.

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 Misses walking shoes, slippers, Bootees, &c., of city and northern manufacture.

Hats and Caps.

A large assortment of fashionable Moleskin, Beaver, Russia, 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 NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the General Assembly of Virginia, at the present Session, for an amendment of the charter of the Shepherdstown and Smithfield Turnpike road company, so as to extend the said road from Smithfield to Winchester.

Jan. 1, 1847.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charlestown.

All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to.

WILLIAM CROW.

Charlestown, Nov. 20, 1846—1f.

Great Bargains for the lively Dust,
Or, the Punctual customer I'll Trust!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson County, that he has commenced the business of

Cabinet-Making,

on the Island of Virginius, at Harpers-Ferry, and is ready to fill every order with any article in his trade, on the cheapest and most accommodating terms. He hopes by strict attention to business, and by promptly turning out such work as cannot fail to please, to merit a large share of public patronage.

P. E. NOLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 9, 1846—3m.

PENKNIVES.—Rogers and Wortenholmes Penknives—best assortment ever offered in Charlestown, for sale by

Nov. 6, 1846. THOS. RAWLINS.

THE RESTLESS ONE.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

She knew his brow was clouded,
And she leaned it on her hand,
And gently woo'd him to her side
With breath like breezes bland.
But he gazed upon a banner
As it floated on in pride,
And while he marked its gleaming stars,
THEY WON HIM FROM HIS BRIDE.

They lured him from the presence
Of the cherished and the true,
No more to gaze upon her face
Her gentle step pursue:
And yet thro' life's long pathway,
When the aisles of Hope grew dim,
Bright as a deed of glory
Was the smile she had for him.

She knew they must be parted
Ere they had scarcely met;
And faster tear drops dimm'd her eyes,
That none but HER's were wet.
And she wore a spell of sorrow
Which she learn'd unto her lute;
But the trumpet had a deeper charm:
And the lover's ear was mute.

He left the song of Beauty
For the music of the plain,
The lowly breathing of the lyre
For pæans o'er the slain;
And yet that lyre, sweet chorded,
That voice, like a mockbird's tone,
For him was garner'd all its notes,
For him it sang alone.

Time was, Love's smiles might conquer
What the sword can ne'er disarm;
When strong was woman's lowly prayer,
As the might of mailed arm.
But the magic spell is over
And the syren voice is dumb:
While Love forgets his gentle lute,
And he strikes the doubling drum.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-ninth Congress—Second Session.

SPEECH
OF THE
HON. HENRY BEDINGER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, January 6, 1847.

The resolution of Mr. Harralson, under consideration when the House adjourned on Tuesday, to close the debate on the bill for the increase and better organization of the regular army, was taken up, and Mr. Root's motion to lay on the table was negatived. Mr. Ashman demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution, and they were ordered. The resolution was rejected, 93 to 94.

The bill was then taken up, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, addressed the committee in opposition to the administration, and in reply to some of the positions assumed by Mr. Preston King, in his "*personal explanation*" on slavery of yesterday. Mr. Smith charged the President with having, in his management of the war, lost sight of that decorum which should always characterise the acts of the Chief Magistrate—with an effort to silence all inquiries into the conduct of the administration—of having intrigued with Santa Anna, who had done more to disgrace the Mexican name than any man ever at the head of the Mexican government. He defended Gen. Scott and his suggestions for drilling the troops during the summer, and sending them to the seat of war in the fall—and declared that the sentiments of Gen. Scott, then expressed, notwithstanding the ridicule which it had been attempted to cast upon him and his "hasty plate of soup," now commands the admiration of even his political enemies. The whigs on this floor, he said, would deserve all the opprobrium which had been cast upon them by their political opponents, if they did not stand up and resist the outrages which had been perpetrated by the President and his supporters. That man was the truest patriot who best endeavored to guard the constitution in its purity. The proper time to inquire into the justice of this war was now, and he who does not discharge his duties faithfully was no friend to his country.

Mr. BEDINGER then rose and said: He was not one of those who had expressed regret at the continuation of this debate, or at the course it had taken, nor was he one of those who voted this morning against going into committee of the whole; and he hoped that at least for a day or two the debate might be continued, and that it might have a wide latitude. For, although he was well aware that their time was limited there, and that much business yet remained to be done, yet of so much consequence did he regard a thorough investigation of the causes which led to the present war, and the conduct of the administration in conducting the same, that he should be willing almost to forego everything else, at least for a short time. He rejoiced at the continuation of the debate, because of the zeal which had been manifested on the part of the democratic members of the House in defending their country's honor and their country's cause against the recklessness of the opposition; and he rejoiced moreover, because it afforded to their friends so admirable an opportunity of proclaiming to the world the principles and opinions which they entertain concerning the present struggle of their country with a foreign power. He would lay no great claim to a knowledge of the mysterious study of human nature, nor did he lay claim to any extraordinary knowledge of the American people; but he knew enough of both, to feel perfectly satisfied that the efforts made by the opposition there, were unfounded attacks upon the administration. The course which they had chosen to pursue, would ultimately recoil with ten-fold violence upon their own heads. In fact, those sentiments were blows aimed at the very vitals of the party, whose advocates had so unwisely promulgated them. In this great crisis, when the country was waging a just war with a merciless and treacherous people—when the eyes of the world were upon them, and foreign nations were ready to find fault with them, he thanked Heaven that there was too much of the leaven of patriotism in the great mass of the American people to suffer gentlemen to promulgate there or elsewhere, arguments—or assertions rather—going directly to sustain the course and justify the cause of their enemies, and against that of their common country. And although gentlemen might disguise this matter as they pleased—although they might pretend that they were willing to see the war vigorously prosecuted, while at the same time they choose to hold the Executive responsible as the author of the war—although they might assert that whilst with all the skill, ability, ingenuity, and learning they possessed, they were striving day after day to prove to the country and the world that their country was engaged in an unjust war—a war begun wrongfully, and without cause—that the Executive, to bring it about, was compelled to usurp powers which did not belong to him; and that they (Americans) were the only miscreants, and that Mexico was the injured party—he said, while acting thus, they might, with the same breath, assert their patriotism, and declare that they were anxious to see this unjust war vigorously prosecuted; yet let them mark their condition! The American people would not be satisfied with such special pleading, such nice distinctions, such paltry pretexts; but they would hold those who endeavored to paralyze the strong arm of the country, by striving to prove to the world that it had been raised in an unjust cause, as recreant to the high trust which had been confided to them there, and worthy of the indignation which would inevitably be visited upon such conduct. The reasons which he had heard had satisfied him that such a course, instead of weakening the hands of the administration, would have the effect to strengthen them, and to lend encouragement to the democratic party, and to convince the people over the whole land of the justice of their country's cause, and of the purity of the man whom they had called to the executive chair. At the same time, he was perfectly willing to listen to the opposition. There was not one reason offered by them to which he did not listen with attention and interest, if not gratification and pleasure; at the same time, he thought their course most harmless. The sophistry with which they had attempted to blind the eyes of the people, had been exposed over and over again, and their unfounded argument fully met and refuted. This had been ably done by gentlemen who had preceded him in debate, and his own poor effort was, perhaps, superfluous; but he could not feel that he was doing his duty to the people which he had the honor to represent—he could not consider that he was doing what was demanded of him by his constituents, if he remained longer silent on such an occasion as this. While those constituents were sending men into the field to fight the battles of their country, he could not remain silent, and hear the pretence urged that his country was sending them there to fight in an unjust war.—He had risen, therefore, to add his poor mite in favor of the cause in which the country was engaged. He presumed that while a portion of the whig party upon that floor declared that they were perfectly willing to prosecute this war; and while another party refused to say whether they esteemed this war unjust or not; and while another party declared that it was utterly unjust, yet were in favor of its vigorous prosecution, he presumed there could be no mistake about one thing, at least; that was the position taken some days ago by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GIDDINGS,] one of those who voted against the war at the last session. He distinctly, clearly, and unequivocally declared that the war was unnecessary and unjust. And, having made this declaration—having made this open avowal of his conviction, in a very few moments afterwards, with all the courage he could summon, and, in the most unmeasured terms, he attacked the President for intimating that there were among them certain persons whose conduct was calculated to lend "aid and comfort" to the country's enemies. He (Mr. B.) was glad to hear that that gentleman—one of those fourteen who voted against the war—had the candor to stand up and avow the sentiments which his vote then indicated. These fourteen were destined to be famous in story. Their names were destined to descend to posterity in connexion, he feared, with those illustrious worthies who so gallantly opposed their country in its last great struggle with Great Britain. But the gentlemen avowed the war to be unjust. Let them look at that matter for a moment. It was openly declared there that the United States were engaged in prosecuting an unjust war. They knew this fact, that

"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just."

That was no fiction of the poet's brain—no idle expression flung forth to fill up the verse or round the period—it was the solemn annunciation of the fact which he, who knew human nature almost as well as if he made it, had given as the result of his experience. If this was the fact, that the man "who had his quarrel just" could stand before the world and contend that he was three times armed, he was a match for three men who knew that their quarrel was unjust. There was no fact more true in Holy Writ than this. The personal experience of every man around him would attest it.

"If justice smile upon us, we stand clad
In panoply of truth. But if her voice
Be raised against us, then with quailing spirit
And palsied arm, we face the foe."

Should they, then, be told that those who, upon that floor or elsewhere, united their skill and abilities to prove to the world that their country's enemies were engaged in an unjust war—to array the cause of their enemies in the sacred garb of justice—to fling around it the halo of the pure light of truth—to invest it with the triple armor of her strength—should they be told that these men did not lend "aid and comfort" to their country's enemies? Should they be told that such conduct as this was not well calculated to dampen the zeal and chill the ardor of their country's defenders? Should they be told that the speeches which had been uttered in that House would not be read in the Mexican camp? And should the President of the United States be denounced because he had expressed his opinion that such conduct on the part of the people of the nation was calculated to aid and encourage the enemy? But he must pause there for one moment for the purpose of congratulating the gentleman from Ohio on the superior discretion which he had shown—they all knew that discretion was the better part of valor—he would congratulate him that he had shown himself more discreet than some of his colleagues and compeers upon that floor—for he, having armed the Mexicans three times—having invested them with the impenetrable arms of justice—having proved to his own satisfaction that their cause was just, he very wisely—very discreetly backed out from any further battle, leaving all that had been taken from them, including the whole of Texas. But many of his friends were not quite so discreet. Much more chivalrous souls, they did not deem the paltry Mexicans worthy of their notice till they had three times armed them by lending them the panoply of justice. They could not draw the sword in defence of their own country till they had produced to the world that they were engaged in an unjust, an unholy cause.—But for the world—for the whole world—they would not be considered as giving aid and encouragement to the enemy; and they had even denounced the President because his opinion was, that this triple armor did lend "aid and comfort" to the enemy. But having taken this broad and bold position, that the war was unjust and should be continued no farther, he was really in hopes that the gentleman from Ohio would have condescended to furnish them with some few proofs going to sustain the broad position which he had taken. He (Mr. B.) was not a little astonished, when listening for the facts from the gentleman, to be informed that when he came to write out his speech he would then quote authorities. Now, he was foolish enough to suppose that it was sometimes customary for gentlemen to speak to the committee with the hope of influencing their legislation. He did not know that the gentleman was speaking for the whole world, and for Mexico in particular, and that his arguments and quotations in support of them were meant for those who read, and not for those who were permitted to hear his speech. But he would examine some of the positions taken by that gentleman, and by all others on his side; for one speech would stand for all. It had been said and reiterated, that they were much more ready to engage in battle with Mexico than with their much more powerful rival—Great Britain. But what was the fact in the case? How long did they forbear with that most unreasonable, treacherous country? How long did they tender to her the olive branch?—How long, in the spirit of sisterly friendship, did they implore her to remain friends with them?—How long did they strive to obtain their just rights, without resorting to violence? When torn, distracted, imbecile, she found herself unable to contend with the gallant sons of Texas, roused to madness by her own high acts of tyranny and oppression towards them, could they not, then, with the utmost ease have made the quarrel of Texas their quarrel, and their quarrel hers? Did they do it? Did not this government, on the contrary, positively refuse to interfere in the matter?—Were not their laws on the subject in force?—Were not citizens prohibited from interfering with the affairs of Texas? And if many of them did rush to the standard of Texas, it was not because this government winked at it, or in any manner encouraged them. It was because it was utterly impossible for the vigilance of the laws to prevent it. It was because the sympathy of the American people, with the cause of freedom, was beyond the control of laws. But they could find it very easy to settle matters with Great Britain. It was much harder to go to war with her. Was there any force in that charge? Did not the gentleman know that it was unfounded? When had Great Britain ever dared to practise towards them with impunity such wrongs, insults, and outrages as they had borne from Mexico? When had they ever refused to treat with them? When had they ventured in the most unjustifiable manner to refuse to receive their minister, sent on a mission of peace? When was she ever suffered, so far as they were concerned, to trample with impunity upon the laws of nations, and to set at defiance every rule of civil authority for the government of the conduct of one nation with another? No; it was well known that if Great Britain, or the whole combined powers of Europe, had dared to practice upon a tithe of the wrongs which they had suffered from Mexico, the indignation of an outraged people would not have been smothered half so long. But they were asked over and over again, whose territory was it that was the cause of this war? Whose territory was it, which extended from the Nueces to the Rio Bravo? It had been proved over and over again that it belonged to them. The gentleman from Ohio had pretended to quote authority on the subject. He could quote authority, too, if any was necessary. He could refer to such names as Marshall, Madison, and Pickney—all whose opinions were recorded, and all of whom understood the question as well as the gentleman from Ohio. They insisted that it was theirs. He knew, moreover, that Texas had always claimed it. He knew, moreover, that Mexico had acknowledged the Independence of Texas. That is, Santa Anna, when a prisoner of war, did so; Mexico never; but Santa Anna at that time was Mexico—Santa Anna was the State—Santa Anna was the military usurper who overthrew the military government, and established his own government in Mexico. It was a mere subterfuge, then, to say that Mexico did not acknowledge it.

But for the sake of argument, in proving that the country was engaged in a just war, he cared not one straw whether that disputed territory was theirs or Mexico's. So far as right and wrong were concerned, that question was not worth a chew of tobacco. It was utterly worthless. For they knew that Mexico had declared the annexation of Texas to be the cause of the war. The Mexicans had sworn vengeance on that ground alone, and the question of boundary was entirely a remote one. But there was another question which had called forth much debate. Was this to be a war of conquest? He answered, yes; trusting in heaven, and on the valor of their arms, theirs should be a war of conquest—conquests as brilliant as those which had already astonished the world—conquests, he trusted, in rapid succession. Would they have it a war of defeats? Would they have their troops driven out of the field, and so conclude the war? He trusted it would be a war of conquest, waged for the purpose of teaching a savage people the rules of civilization—waged for the purpose of bringing to their senses a barbarous nation, who had set at defiance all laws—waged for the purpose of convincing them that this republic knows how to stand by her rights and honor—waged for the purpose of procuring an honorable peace, and of teaching Mexico a lesson which she would not forget in a day. He was not one of those who would have a mild war—who were afraid of striking heavy blows. He would show no mercy till the war was ended. The cry of distraction which had been raised in that hall would inevitably reach Mexico, and she would be induced to hold out to the last, because of this "aid and comfort" so generously proffered her. If he could have his own way, one blow should follow another without mercy. He would know no bounds till Mexico sued for peace. He disregarded all clamor, convinced that this was the only way of ending the war. Let them prosecute the war, then, with all vigor, despite the efforts of every opposer. So he trusted it would be prosecuted—so he believed it would. But the gentleman from Ohio, in speaking of the conduct of the Executive, in regard to Santa Anna and the Mexican government, had declared that it was not instigated by the spirit of Old Hickory. He had heard, with a good deal of astonishment, though with much pleasure, the just meed of applause which the gentleman awarded to the name and memory of Gen. Jackson. He congratulated the party to which he had the honor to belong, upon the merited respect and applause which the rarely-erring judgment of the American people invariably extorted from the very bitterest opponents of those who had spent life-long efforts in sustaining the cause of democracy. There was nothing more conclusive, in his mind, of the correctness of their principles, than that tribute of respect and admiration, of gratitude and love, with which time always hallowed the memory of those who had been the chief supporters of that cause. Though, during their lives, nothing was more common than to traduce, to slander, to villify the great apostles of liberty yet, now that time had sanctified their deeds—now that experience had proved the wisdom of their action, they found the very men who had been loudest and foremost in denouncing them, now loudest and foremost to do them reverence! They could find no man so lost to all sense of truth, at least so regardless of his own character, as to express terms of disapprobation and disrespect of any of the great heads of democracy now gathered to their fathers. From Jefferson to Jackson, they were all objects of veneration and respect. No one could be found to say aught against them. Yet, had it been so long since that the memory of it had departed from their minds, that those very halls resounded with the denunciatory thunders of the opposition against the very man whom the gentleman from Ohio held up as an example?—Was the period so remote that he could not remember it, when a mighty war of opposition went forth throughout the country against every one of Jackson's deeds?—when Nero and Caligula were saints to him?—when every miserable dolt that ever blundered in legislative action was wise to him?—when every tyrant that had ever trampled on the rights of his fellows were pure and merciful to him? Yes, from the small whispers of the paltry secret foe, to the rude roar of loud-mouthed calumny in high places—from the "God-like," down, down, down to the meanest political "slang-whanger" that ever wore out the patience of a county club—the shout and clamor of opposition were raised against that very man who was now held up as the illustrious "Old Hickory," worthy of all praise and imitation. Indeed, it was one of the attributes of the great and good that they were able to extort praise and eulogy even from their bitterest enemies. And it was encouraging to the present administration to reflect upon all that, because if it was fair to judge of the future by the past, so would it be hereafter with it, as it had been with administrations which had preceded it, and those very measures now so loudly denounced would be held up to the approbation of future generations. The present administration was destined to stand in the history of the country as eminently brilliant and successful. Like some tall rock in the ocean, round which the billows spend themselves in vain, the administration raised its head far above the turbulent waters of party strife. Against it the proud waves of federalism dashed and roared; but the administration defied them, safely built on the immovable rock of patriotism and democratic principle. But they had been told of the unfortunate brave who had died in defence of their country during this war; and of the widows and orphans of those who fell in defence of their country, and they had been asked what price they set on the heads of the fallen.—They had had pathetic appeals and moving speeches in behalf of their unfortunate widows and orphans. But he asked any man with an American heart in his bosom, where was the widow and orphan who would derive comfort from reading the speeches of the opposition on that floor?—Would they find consolation in the midst of their sorrows, in the praises of their enemies and their cause? Did they imagine that the vehement denunciations of the war as unjust, and the highly wrought declamatory appeals in favor of "poor Mexico," would drop like healing balm on the bleeding wounds of the bereaved and mourning? Ah, no! There was not a mother who had lost a valliant son—there was not a wife who had lost a gallant husband, that could bear to read one of such speeches as they had heard from the opposition upon that floor. Where was there such a mother who would exclaim to her surviving sons—"your brother perished in an unholy and unjust cause. You must remain at home; you will draw no sword in such a cause?" No. But would not every American mother be ready to exclaim: "Go, avenge your brother's death! Go forth against the cruel murderers who, in the streets of Monterey, put to the sword every wounded American soldier they could find—go forth against those barbarians who have murdered your countrymen in cold blood—go and defend your country's honor!" Would not that be the language of every American mother? There could be no doubt of it; and, so help him Heaven! so far as his own fame and reputation were concerned, he would infinitely rather be the poorest volunteer whose bones mouldered on the banks of the Rio Bravo, with no stone to mark his grave—no requiem but the wild bird's shriek and the howling winds—than the mightiest whig orator who thundered forth his denunciations of the war! Yes, so far as his own future reputation was concerned, he would rather slumber there, for he knew that he should not wholly die—that his memory would be held sacred and dear in the hearts of his countrymen. The names of the gallant dead should live. Their grateful country freely gave

"The tribute of her just applause,
To those who die in such a cause!"

No matter what jewel might hereafter sparkle in the escutcheon of the country, the memory of those men would be cherished as the most brilliant gems in the diadem of the nation's honor. What poor consolation was it to the widows and orphans of such men, to be told that they had yielded up their lives in an unjust cause! But the gentlemen would stop this war! How? Retreat and bring back the troops. What would be the result? Would Mexico hesitate to follow? Did not every one see that aggression would follow on the part of Mexico? The proposal was a direct and pressing invitation to Mexican invasion. It was in the power of Mexico alone to stop the war.—The United States held the olive branch in one hand, whilst the drawn sword was in the other.—Mexico had her choice. It was not for the United States to terminate the war. I know said the honorable gentleman in conclusion, I know that my remarks have been desultory. But in the brief time allotted to each speaker it is difficult to discuss any subject methodically.—There is one subject, sir, to which I had intended not to allude—and that is the unfortunate subject of slavery, which had been so unwisely and so unwarrantably introduced. I do not now pretend to discuss it. I would rather do so when I felt more calm and less excited than at this moment. Now, I have but a word or two to say, and that is, to beseech gentlemen—to implore them to pause. When the crisis comes, I will be ready. We of the South love this glorious Union. I love it.—But there may be evils less easily borne than its dissolution. I would—I could not, sir, love my own sister if she were eternally taunting me with some unhappy misfortune that I could not help.—I would not love my wife—if I had one—[laughter] if, like Mrs. Caudle, she was eternally lecturing me about that which concerned her not. [Laughter.] These northern Mrs Caudles will never let us rest. [Renewed laughter.] I repeat, Mr. Chairman, if I were eternally taunted with that which was no fault of mine; if there were some sad deformity with which nature had cursed me, and she who should cherish and love me were eternally taunting me with it, I could not love her. Think you, then, that if this thing go on, our affection for the whole Union should last? There is another topic on which I had intended to say a word. The wild clamor against a standing army had never any effect with me. It once startled the American people, but it could not startle them now. The American people are prepared to defend their country, and they leave to Congress to say what is the best means of defence. I shall cheerfully vote for the bill, and hope it may be carried.

Mr. RATHBUN next obtained the floor, and offered a substitute for the bill changing the proposed increase of the army from regulars to volunteers, the officers to be elected by the companies and regiments, and commissioned by the Governor of the States in which the several regiments shall be raised. Mr. Rathbun explained his views at length. At the conclusion of his remarks the committee rose, and Mr. Harralson again offered a resolution to close the debate to-morrow. Pending the question on this resolution, the House adjourned.

ADDRESS TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

On the occasion of our Volunteer Company, under command of Capt. J. W. ROWAN, leaving our town for the rendezvous at Richmond, CHAS. B. HARDING, Esq., was deputed to deliver a parting Address. As it was requested for publication, we give it place with great pleasure. In justice however, to Mr. H., we deem it proper to say, that he was only allowed a few hours for its preparation, and is therefore entitled to many allowances on the part of our critics.

ADDRESS.

SOLDIERS AND VOLUNTEERS:

At your request, I appear before you on this deeply interesting and solemn occasion, to offer for myself (and I have no doubt the sentiment will be responded to in every bosom,) the homage and gratitude of the people of the County of Jefferson, for the patriotic and voluntary surrender made by yourselves at the altar of your country.

Soldiers! From the all-engrossing and dull pursuits of life—from the marts of commerce and the feverish paths of politics and ambition, all classes have united with unmingled and unembittered feelings, around that proud flag that floats in triumph over the land of the free and the home of the brave. Soldiers, in other lands, less favored and free than our own, where the Sun of Liberty has never shed his benign lustre, the waving of banners, the falchon's gleam and the roar of cannon proclaim too often the sanguinary triumph of power over civil liberty, and the proud pageant is darkened by the retrospect of battles, the sack of cities, the burning of villages and the flight and masacre of thousands before the conquerer's sword. Not so, Soldiers, in the contest in which you are about to be engaged. It is a contest for the honor and glory of our flag, which I trust you will cherish as your own honor and glory, unimpaired and unsullied.

Soldiers! Your commander in Mexico has inspired confidence in his countrymen, in his past most glorious and brilliant career, and an influence over the popular mind, because it has been distinguished by equal firmness, humanity, self-sacrifice and a sacred regard for the rights of property. The laureled soldier has applied his faculties and efforts to the maintenance of peace and the unnecessary shedding of blood, with the olive branch in one hand and the sword of retribution for the insults and injuries of his country in the other—he drew it from the scabbard rather as a suppliant than an armed arbiter. His whole life is illustrated by an every-day regard to those practical virtues which lie at the foundation of all true greatness, whether in the civil or military departments of life. And while the history of our country portrays for your admiration and example, the noble aspirations, the patriotism and the chivalry of those gallant spirits of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, their brilliant career is at the same time a proud testimonial to the glory of our arms. May you, soldiers, emulate their bright example, their deeds of glory and renown; and with the courage, gallantry and foresight of the hero of Queenstown heights, exclaim as he did to his bullet-thinned ranks, "Let us then die arms in hand—Our country, our country demands the sacrifice!" And though your achievements may be won by the blood of patriots and the sufferings of a whole people, the laurel and the willow entwines the chaplet on the hero's brow, and many a tear for the gallant dead saddens the flowing bowl in which their deeds are freshly remembered.

Soldiers—many of you are about to leave your homes of ease and comfort, the fond and affectionate partners of your bosoms, the scenes of your early recollections and associations. This is truly patriotic—a love of country—sacred love of country! Art thou the offspring of a selfish passion? or can gold purchase thee? Never—No, never! The peasant clings to his rocky cliffs, on whose summit he sported in the halcyon days of his boyhood, even as the ligaments of his heart bind it to his bosom; but with all his cherished affections, he brings them as an offering to the pure shrine of his country.

Soldiers—what memories of happy days and well beloved companions will rise, painted on the eye of memory, in the soldier's contemplative hours, bringing back its golden morn, its blithesome boyhood, a fond father or mother they have left, the haunts they loved, the paths they trod, summon you back to all you owe them, your most cherished affections. Imagination, perchance, might carry you to the hero's tomb. There the patriot and father of his country sleeps at the foot of his garden, by the side of his fond associate and exalted partner. The sculptured column and proud mausoleum might well, and should adorn that spot. But in the scene, as nature has left it, in the murmers of the breeze, in the majestic flow of the Potomac, and in the solemn stillness of the grove, broken only by the wild bird's note—there is a memorial for you, Soldier, which neither the storied urn, or animated bust, can ever give—a youthful devotion to his native land and her institutions. Let the same burning thirst for fame which kindled in his youthful heart—a chastened and pure ambition, animate you with a desire to emulate his noble deeds. The field of glorious enterprise lies open before you: be not recreant of your duty! let not inglorious passions lead you to forget that you are soldiers, and owe your best blood to your country. New wreaths are to be gathered, to be twined in the chaplet of our country's renown, and at no period in her history has military devotion been cheered on her pathway with more thrilling plaudits, nor has her brow been encircled with a greener wreath than that with which America is now ready to reward her gallant sons. Behold! her banner floats on yonder pinnacle—and, crowned with wreaths of conquest, she invites you to her standard. Follow it—plant it in the Halls of the Montezumas! See on the bright scroll which she displays, among the number of her devoted followers, the names of a Taylor, a Worth, and a Butler—men whose achievements in the varied departments of life, have imparted lustre to the character of our country.

Soldiers! You are about to march in defence of your country. May the God of battles shield and protect you, and may you return to your homes and your fire-sides, amid the shouts and gratulations of a grateful people. Go forth, and teach a savage people the rules of civilization—teach this barbarous nation, who have set at defiance all laws, that this Government knows how to stand by her rights and her honor. Go forth in defence of your country. It is a country of which you may well feel proud—proud of its physical grandeur—and when you call up its thrilling memories, its record of brave hearts, and strong arms, and noble minds—when you remember its old monuments of battle, the prayers of its pilgrims, and the ashes of its mighty ones, do we not feel the truth and beauty of the sentiment—

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.

And who can wonder that the patriot has died for it on its high places, and that the returning exile, stretching out his arms, and viewing its shores through gushing tears, has exclaimed, in the broken accents of sobbing joy,

"This is my own—my native land!"

Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN:

Friday Morning, January 15, 1847.

TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.

The "Free Press" grossly misrepresents both us and the Administration, by holding out the idea that the tax on tea and coffee is to be a permanent one, or laid for any other purpose than *revenue*.—We are in the midst of a war—men and money are requisite to carry it on. The ordinary receipts of Government are found inadequate, and the Secretary of the Treasury proposes a tax on tea and coffee as the most speedy and efficient mode of augmenting the revenue. In regard to the particular measure in hand—a tax on tea and coffee—we have no hesitation in avowing our hostility to it, considered as an abstract question. We believe that the last articles for taxation should be those of popular or common consumption. But we are in a state of war with a foreign foe—an offensive war, not only, but a war of invasion, and, if you please, conquest. In such a time, where is the citizen who would not come forward and surrender his prejudices? The tax upon tea and coffee would be merely a temporary tax, and we can only hope that the extraordinary vote in Congress was cast under a different belief. While it would produce an amount of money equal to a large proportion of the prospective wants of the treasury, it would at the same time sustain the credit of the nation. It would be a contribution to the war that would not be felt by the people, and we have no doubt that if felt more than it really would be, it would still be cheerfully and enthusiastically borne by them. Is it to be supposed that those who are so ready to offer their lives to the country, will hesitate in yielding their consent to a temporary tax upon tea and coffee? We will not slander the people of this Union by supposing them capable of conduct so inconsistent in itself and so unworthy of their high and chivalrous bearing.

It is very strange that the opposition, who *voted for the duty on tea and coffee in time of peace*, in 1841 and 1842, should now oppose it in time of war, when it may be necessary, to enable the government to obtain the means to prosecute the war, thus proving themselves the *tax party in peace*, and the anti-tax party in war. Let the "Free Press" first excuse Mr. Clay and other distinguished leaders of the Whig party, for their votes levying a tax upon the "poor man's only luxury," in a time of profound peace, and if it cannot do this, it can then, surely, applaud, rather than condemn, the necessity of the measure in a time of war.

The object of the Whig party, by their opposition to this measure, is one of two things. First, either to break down the Tariff of '46, or secondly, by refusing men and money, to cripple the Government, embarrass its actions, and bring defeat, dishonor and disgrace upon the Mexican War. In view of these facts, we boldly proclaim again, that we are no less astonished than mortified, that there were to be found those in Congress, professing to belong to the Revenue Tariff party, who on so vital and important a question, could "desert their principles and prove recreant to their party fidelity."

We believe, however, the proposition made by the Secretary of the Treasury will finally prevail. If any voted against the measure under the impression that the tax was to be a *permanent one*, they have had opportunity of correcting such erroneous opinions. The ordinary revenue of the Government, either under the Tariff of '42 or '46, is found insufficient, and we do not believe there is a man in the Commonwealth of Virginia, with an American heart, who will hesitate one moment to contribute cheerfully the additional mite which this tax would levy upon his tea and coffee.

SPEECH OF THE HON. MR. BEDINGER.

On the first page of to-day's paper, will be found an abstract of the speech recently delivered in Congress by our Representative, the Hon. HENRY BEDINGER. It will receive at the hands of his constituents that consideration which it so justly merits. The Washington letter writers of both parties, unite in pronouncing it a most eloquent and chaste production. The Whigs, in Congress as elsewhere, feel the force of its scathing rebuke, as to their course in reference to the Mexican War, and attempt in vain to shield themselves from the indignation which has already been entered up against them.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We shall soon publish the eloquent speech of Mr. Bedinger, who defends the war with Mexico, and administers a severe castigation to the course of the federal leaders. In the meantime we extract the following compliment from the Pennsylvanian:

WELL SAID.—The following neat *amende* is from the *Union* of Thursday evening. We think that Mr. Bedinger need give himself little trouble in regard to the chances of a leading Federalist, like Mr. Barringer, ever adopting such a speech as that which he delivered a few days ago. It is a masterly effort, abounding in eloquent language and powerful views, and sustains the country with equal spirit and truth. We give a brief abstract of it in our columns this evening:

"A typograyhical error occurred in the brief notice of the congressional proceedings under the head, in last evening's *Union*, which afforded Mr. Barringer an opportunity of declaring in the House, to-day, that he was not at all disposed to undertake a defence of the administration, which in all probability, we opine, will not be very much shocked by the alarming announcement. The error consisted in printing Mr. Bedinger's name 'Barringer,' of which a correction was made in the proof, but overlooked by the compositor, who solicits the pardon of the eloquent gentleman from Virginia, assuring him at the same time, that he does not at all agree with the poet—

"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

THE FRESHET IN OHIO.—The Columbus Journal of the 5th instant says: "Accounts from various quarters are coming in of the damages caused by the recent unprecedented rise in the waters. From the Scioto and Muskingum valleys we have yet no authentic accounts. Those from the Miami are truly frightful, more than realizing our worst apprehensions. It must necessarily be some time before the extent of the damages can be ascertained with any degree of accuracy. The State will be a very great loser by damages to her canals and her public works."

THE JEFFERSON VOLUNTEERS.

The company of Volunteers, under Capt. J. W. ROWAN, arrived in Richmond on Wednesday the 6th. Their reception was most cheering. The speech of JOHN S. GALLAHER, Esq., in presenting the company to the Executive, was most happily conceived, and only equalled in its appropriateness by the felicitous response of the Governor.

Lieut. AVIS, of this company, returned to Jefferson on yesterday, by directions of the Adjutant General. From Lieut. A. we learn that the company was comfortably quartered at the "Union Hotel" when he left—all in fine spirits and in good health. The probability was that they would be marched into service on Tuesday last.

The Secretary of War has authorised two companies in the Virginia Regiment to be organized as Riflemen, and Col. HAMTRAMCK has conferred the honor upon Captain ROWAN's company, by appointing it as the first Rifle corps. In consequence of this new arrangement, Capt. Rowan has the privilege of augmenting his number to one hundred. Lieut. Avis comes vested with authority to take any who have heretofore joined the company, but for reasons best known to themselves, were not forthcoming on the day of the company's departure. We hope that he may not have to resort to any coercive measures.—Those who have joined, should most certainly go, unless they show the very best reasons for pursuing another course.

Another reason why it is made necessary that Capt. Rowan's company be increased is, that the Colonel has done this company the honor of selecting from their ranks, several of the field appointments. CUNNINGHAM, very justly pronounced the greatest fifer in the State, has been appointed Fife Major. JAMES H. BAKER, favorably knowu to many of our citizens, has received the appointment of Color Bearer, and the Color Guards are also to be selected from this company. The company left here with 67 men, besides officers, which was increased to 70 when they reached Richmond. The appointments above noticed, and the change from Artillery to Riflemen, makes it desirable, but not at all absolutely necessary, that their number be increased. Lieut. Avis will remain here until about Tuesday next, and if any of the daring sons of our Valley think proper to unite with this Company, they will have an opportunity of doing so between now and that time.—Lieut. A. will see that all necessary expenses are borne, and that they are placed in comfortable quarters when they arrive at Richmond.

RECEPTION OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.

Most of our readers have met with the accounts given by the Richmond papers, as to the favorable reception on the part of the Executive, and the citizens of Richmond, of our Volunteer company. We have postponed so long copying any of these notices, in anticipation of a letter from one of the company, that we have now only room for the following short extract from the Richmond Whig of Thursday week:—

RECEPTION OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—We omitted to mention yesterday that the Jefferson County Volunteers, on reaching the City, paid their respects to the Chief Magistrate, to whom they were introduced, in an appropriate speech, by John S. Gallaher, Esq. the Senator from that District.—The Gov. responded we are told, (for we were not present,) in an impressive manner. The company then repaired to the quarters provided for them. The officers of this company are Capt. John W. Rowan, and Lieuts, John Avis, jr., L. B. Washington, and——McCormick, and Orderly Sergeant Fairfax. Lt. Washington is a descendant of the father of his country, and we are told by the Enquirer wears the sword of his great ancester. Orderly Fairfax, the Times says, is a lineal descendant of Lord Fairfax.

PRINTING OF CONGRESS.—The bids for the public printing of the next Congress, were opened at Washington on Saturday, in the presence of the Vice President and the Secretary of the Senate, and the Speaker and Clerk of the House. There were from fourteen to twenty bidders. It is said that Messrs. Croswell and Van Benthuysen, of the Albany Argus, have secured the contract.

☞ The Whigs of our Congressional District are determined not to take it as they have heretofore done. Instead of being driven to the necessity of choosing between two Democrats, they now intend to set up business for themselves and are resolved to trade altogether upon their own hook. Mention office to these patriots and however *unenviable* it may be, aspirants spring up as thick as black berries in their season. In our District, which is probably 800 Democratic strong, and in which a Whig can stand no earthly chance of an election, if the Democrats stick together, no less than four of their distinguished leaders are spoken of as suitable candidates for the honorable, but not very enviable position, now filled by a Democrat of the first water. Anthony Kennedy, Robert Y. Conrad, Andrew Hunter, and Chas. J. Faulkner, will stand (says the Republican,) prominent before a Convention. No doubt of that at all—but the great question is, how will they stand before the elective body, if the Democratic Convention on the 22d of February, shall make an acceptable nomination to the Democrats of the District.—*Winchester Virginian.*

☞ The N. Y. Express of Friday says, that Capt. Dusenberry, U. S. A., is at present in that city for the purpose of chartering vessels to take the Virginia Regiment to Mexico. Two vessels have already been chartered.

"It is thought that Old Virginia cannot furnish a regiment for Mexico. She can furnish plenty of officers, but volunteers for privates are among the missing!"

This sneer at the Old Dominion comes from the Lexington Observer, a Whig paper, published at the very door of Mr. Clay's Ashland. Is it not provoked by the fact, that Virginia has firmly and patriotically refused to cast her vote for Henry Clay?

We throw back the taunt and point to the triumphant fact that *eighteen* companies of volunteers have offered their services, and that Virginia has now ready for the field as fine a regiment as the Union can produce. We hazard but little, when we challenge the Observer to watch their deeds on the plains of Mexico, in behalf of the just and glorious cause of their country.

[*Richmond Enquirer.*

THE WAR.—The Washington Union makes the following remark in correcting one of the numerous rumors in circulation:—

"We have no idea that our troops will be withdrawn from the territory of Mexico, or our squadrons from her waters, as the preliminary and conditions of a negotiation. We had supposed that the President had defined his position in this respect too clearly to be mistaken."

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.—We see by the Boston Post, that the Massachusetts Regiment is now full, the tenth company having been organized.

ELECTION OF SENATOR.

Friday, (to-day,) is the time fixed upon for the election of a U. S. Senator in the place of Mr. Archer. A gentleman from Richmond informs us that the impression there was, that Gov. Smith would be elected to the Senate, and JOHN W. JONES, (present Speaker of the House of Delegates,) chosen to fill the unexpired term of the Governor. Whoever may be chosen as Senator, we for one, shall rest satisfied, believing, as we do, that our Democratic friends will select an individual competent and worthy of the exalted station. The friends of Gov. Smith as well as the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, have we think, been unnecessarily sensitive on this point, judging from the recent communications in the Enquirer. If either or both be defeated, those indiscreet communications of which we speak, will be one among the prime causes.

DEATH OF SENATOR PENNYBACKER.

It is with pain and regret that we have to announce, that the Hon. I. S. Pennybacker, United States Senator from Virginia, died at Washington on Tuesday last. Thus in the course of a few weeks, two members of the Senate have been called to their last account—both in the vigor and prime of life. Judge Pennybacker has been confined to his room for a month past, and notwithstanding all the best medical skill was in requisition, it proved of no avail. He was afflicted with a complication of diseases, arising from dyspeptic habits. Both Houses of Congress adjourned over after the mournful event had been announced.

Thus has been cut down almost in the vigor of manhood, one among the noblest of Virginia's sons. Mr. P. may not have possessed those shining qualities which distinguish other statesmen of the present day, but for sound, practical good sense, a mind capable of comprehending, and capacity of giving expression and force to its impressions, we doubt if he had a superior in the able and dignified body with which he was connected.

ALEXANDRIA RAIL ROAD.

By reference to our Legislative proceedings, it will be seen that Mr. THOMPSON of Jefferson, has presented a memorial praying for the construction of a Rail Road from Alexandria to Harpers-Ferry. Did time permit us, we should like to add a few additional remarks, to those of our correspondent, as to the feasibility of the plan, and the many advantages that would be derived by this section of Virginia, from the contemplated improvement.—We learn from several sources that the matter is favorably entertained by the Legislature, and we doubt not will be cordially acquiesced in by the people. Mr. THOMPSON, we are told, is the originator of the scheme, and we hope he may be encouraged to persevere in his efforts, to bind our now favored City to this rich and fertile Valley by links of iron. We shall take occasion to allude to this project again, when room and time is more at our command.

FOUND DEAD.

An Inquest was held by the Coroner of this County, over the body of BILL DIGGS, a free negro, found frozen to death on Wednesday morning last, near the Kabletown Church. Verdict of the Jury—that he came to his death from Intemperance, and exposure to the cold on Monday night last, 11th inst.

A STRONG ARM OF DEFENCE.

Capt. Walker left New York a few days since for Washington, having, while in New York, among other things, made a contract for 1000 revolving pistols for the new mounted Rifle Regiment, which is to serve in Mexico. From the New York Express we gather the following particulars:

"This regiment is to be armed with a pair of these weapons, besides rifles. It was found impossible to obtain any number of these pistols in this city, such has, of late, been the demand for them for soldiers and others going to Mexico.

"It is a fact worth noting, that the German who has been the principal mechanic or manufacturer of these revolvers, has recently left us, and suddenly for Mexico, with his chests of tools and machinery. It is pretty well ascertained that he has had most liberal and rich rewards from the government of Mexico, which have tempted him to leave New York, in order to begin the manufacture of that deadly weapon in a foreign country.

"Capt. Walker is very anxious that the War Department should order for the Mounted Riflemen, Weason's improved Rifle, which will carry the ball with unerring precision 400 yards and over. The rifle is light, and well adapted for such service as it will find necessary."

SNOW AND SLEIGHING.

After a long spell of the most unexampled warm weather, for the season of the year, we have winter upon us in right good earnest. The ponds, streams, and rivers, are covered with ice, and the earth is covered with a regular winter's snow.—In the streets is heard the merry jingle of the sleigh-bell, and all who can, are using the opportunity offered for a sleigh-ride. While hundreds are thus enjoying the pleasures of the season, let the poor not be forgotten, for there are very many who pine, cold and comfortless, in penury and want. Enjoy pleasure while you may, but let not the needy suffer.

THE HARPER'S FERRY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—We mentioned a few days since, (says the Baltimore Sun,) that a large cotton factory was building at Harper's Ferry, and that the immense water-power of that vicinity was about to be brought in requisition. We have since received the following facts in a letter from an authentic source, and we are also promised a detailed account of the enterprise:—

"The building is one hundred by *fifty* feet, in the clear, and five stories high, inclusive of the basement. The capital stock already taken is about seventy-five thousand dollars, and will probably be augmented to one hundred thousand. This company, under the direction of Mr. James Giddings, as President, and an intelligent, active and responsible board of directors, possessing also natural advantages with which few, if any of the numerous companies in this country commenced operations, must do a thriving business. I have no doubt that in a few years 'Virginius Island' will become a second Lowell."

THE VIRGINIA REGIMENT.—We are gratified to announce, says the Richmond Enquirer, that the Secretary of war has agreed to accept two more companies, (making in all twelve,) to be armed with rifles and bayonets, and to act as flankers to the regiment. Virginia will thus furnish a fine legion. Thomas P. August, Esq., has been appointed adjutant of the Virginia Regiment. A good selection.

SOMETHING NEW.—A new mode of advertising in the shape of a card placed on the top of an omnibus, is about being established in New York.—The person advertising has the privilege of putting his card, one foot long and nine inches wide, on one omnibus of each line that have consented to come into this arrangement, at $4 per annum for each card he puts up.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Richmond Enquirer has the following decision by Judge GHOLSON, on the question as to the obligation of minors when enlisted. The decision is of interest and importance at this time:—

The Petersburg Intelligencer reports the decision of Judge Gholson upon a Habeas Corpus sued out at the relation of the father, directed to the defendant, Captain Archer, of the Petersburg Volunteers, commanding him to bring up the body of George B. Lipscomb, an enlisted volunteer in his company. The infant, (between twenty and twenty-one years of age,) in answer to questions by counsel, expressed a wish to be discharged, in consequence of the distress of his mother.

The case was argued by J. S. Edwards, Esq., for the petitioner, and by Thomas Wallace and Wm. T. Joynes, Esqs., for the defendant, Captain Archer. Judge Gholson delivered a learned and lucid opinion, in which he examined the rights and capacities of infants at common law, on whose principles, he contended, this case was to be decided. He said, that the mode of enlistment ought to be distinctly declared by statute before it shall be allowed to change or impair private rights under the common law. The act of 18th May, 1846, said Judge G., did not contemplate the binding enlistment of infants—and he could find no case or authority which holds that a voluntary enlistment in the service of the United States is a contract so clearly beneficial to the infant as to be absolutely binding upon him at common law.—The Judge stated, in conclusion, that, if the application had rested on the petition of the father alone, without the concurrence of the minor, he should probably have remanded the prisoner.—But as, in this case, the minor concurs in the petition of the father, (a fact which distinguishes this from some of the cases in the books, which otherwise have some resemblance to it,) he must therefore discharge him—which was accordingly done.

A SPECIAL MESSAGE.

It seems that the Legislature of Missouri adopted resolutions requesting the Governor to furnish them with certain items of Executive expenditure, in reply to which his Excellency transmitted a document which the St. Louis New Era pronounces remarkably tart and bitter, and utterly undignified and unworthy its official source. The New Era presents the following extract as a specimen of its temper. The Governor's style of communication with his Legislature (says the Richmond Republican,) is highly original and unique, and there is a mixture of arrogance and waggery in the manner in which he talks to his lieges, which is calculated to make them "feel foolish," as well as keep their fingers hereafter out of the private affairs of Royalty:

"In the next place, with due respect to the honorable mover, the answer is, that the expenses of the Executive were various—numerous—"too tedious to mention"—his breakfast, his dinner or his tea, when he had the time and appetite to eat it—an apple or an orange, a lemonade or a sponge cake, a piece of cheese or a cracker, a glass of brandy or some old rye, when, from hard travel, much fatigue, and great want of sleep, he was too unwell to take more substantial food; or else, from rapid travelling, had no time to stop and get it—the blacking of his boots, or brushing the dust out of his coat, or hiring a servant to hasten his dinner, instead of forcing him to eat through a series of regular courses—hack hire and omnibus hire, porterage and drayage—stage fair, railroad fare, steamboat fare on the lakes, gulfs, rivers and bays—all these, and various other 'items,' multiplied many times over, making, perhaps, thousands in the trip of six thousand miles—make up the 'items' of expense to the Executive—a long list—hard to get, and hard to give."

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Our Peace Proposals Refused—Foreign Mediation Declined—The War to be Protracted, &c.

The New Orleans Picayune contains the following important letter, received by a commercial house in that city.

TAMPICO, Dec. 23, 1846.

Gentlemen: The unexpected detention of the packet till this late hour enables me to give the following important information, just received by me from a reliable source. The information is contained in a letter to a commercial house here, and is dated Mexico, the 16th inst.

The substance of it is, that the Mexican Congress have decided that the war shall not cease, nor will they receive commissioners to treat for peace until every hostile foot has left the soil of Mexico and every ship that lines the coast be withdrawn. They have further resolved that they will accept of *no foreign intervention whatever* to bring about a peace.

The letter further states that the $500,000 loan guarantied by the clergy is exhausted, and no new loan is yet authorized, nor does the writer know where it is to come from.

This action on the part of Mexico will at once determine the public action of our Government, and we may now look out for a protracted and perhaps bloody war. I predict it will end in the conquest of all Mexico north of the base of this city—the line extending west to the Pacific—and that this will become an American town. If so, this will be a great place for business, and a safe one for investments of property. The resources of the country north of this are inexhaustible. When I am more at leasure I will refer to what these resources are.

We sincerely regret that the fine company of volunteers raised in Norfolk by Capt. O. E. Edwards, and ready at a moment's call for Mexico, could not be accepted by the Executive. Virginia's complement having been made up. We learn that the members of this company are the very men to stand the climate of Mexico, a large number of them being from the Bay Shore, well acclimated by the bilious and ague fever, and accustomed to stand up to their waists in the water on the coldest days, shooting ducks, &c.

The company, unanimously resolved, that the Captain be empowered to offer their services to the Executive of North Carolina, should they be rejected by the Gov. of Virginia. Should our neighbors of N. C. be disposed to accept the aid of Virginia, we are sure that they will find Captain Edwards' company as gallant and efficient corps as the Union can boast.

[*Richmond Enquirer af Tuesday.*

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO THE AUGUSTA VOLUNTEERS.—On Thursday afternoon, a splendid Flag, procured by the citizens of Augusta, was presented to the Augusta Volunteers, by Judge Baldwin, who had been chosen to preform the task. The Judge made a most appropriate speech on the occasion. Capt. Harper responded for himself and company in a happily conceived address; and the flag was confided to the brave volunteers, who will never allow it to be dishonored. It was painted by Mr. Wm. G. Brown, a very successful artist, for some time a resident of our city. On one side is the American Eagle, on the other the coat of arms of Virginia. The execution does great credit to the artist.

Company No. 2 from Petersburg.—On Thursday the second company of Petersbuog Volunteers, under command of Capt. Wm. M. Robinson, were presented to the Governor. The presentation speech was made by Wm. R. Drinkard, Esq., Editor of the Petersburg Republican, in one of the most appropriate and eloquent speeches which have been called forth by these occasions. The Governor responded in his usually felicitous style, making eloquent reference to the gallantry and patriotism of the town of Petersburg. Col. Swan, of Petersburg, then introduced to the Governor Capt. Robinson and Lieuts. Bryant, Shands and McGowan, officers of the company. The hospitality of the gubernatorial mansion was generously tendered and enjoyed by many on the occasion.

[*Richmond Times of Saturday.*

The National Era, a new Anti-Slavery paper, has made its appearance in Washington.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the "Spirit of Jefferson."

RICHMOND, Jan. 4th, 1847.

MONDAY.—This morning opened with rain, and the city wears a gloomy aspect—notwithstanding, the House met at the usual hour, and the attendance was very full—110 members being present. Some few have not yet returned from their holyday visits.

The resignation of the late Speaker took effect this morning, and an election was gone into to supply the vacancy. JOHN W. JONES was nominated and unanimously elected. Several committees reported, and many resolutions were offered. The Legislature has begun the work of the new year in real earnestness.

Some misunderstanding having occurred between the Governor and Capt. Carrington about the construction of the Act of the 9th December, appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses of the Volunteers, the Governor sent in a communication asking a resolution of instructions. One was introduced by Gen. Dorman, authorizing the Governor to pay all expenses incurred by the officers and others of those volunteer companies that are *mustered into service*. Mr. Goodwin offered an amendment, authorizing the payment of all expenses of those companies now in process of organization. The amendment was concurred in by the House.

TUESDAY.—There was but little business done to-day, except of a local character. None of the great questions of State policy have yet been taken up. They are in order of preparation in committees, and will soon be brought before the House. The Jefferson Volunteers arrived to-day, and were met at the Depot and escorted to the Governor's House by General Richardson, Mr. Thompson, of Jefferson, and Mr. Gallaher. Mr. Gallaher performed the ceremony of introduction in an appropriate speech, and the Governor responded in a manner so eloquent and so patriotic, that many a soldier's hand "wiped away a tear." It is a fine looking company, and one of the most intelligent and genteel that has yet been accepted. I will warrant, should occasion offer, that they will do honor to their county, honor to their State, and honor to their country. May they all return, crowned with glory, to their homes and friends.

WEDNESDAY.—This morning the Senate met again, and began its business in earnest—acting promptly upon all bills before it. It approved the bill of Gen. Dorman, as amended.

This Legislature seems animated by feelings of exalted patriotism and pure public spirit. May we always have such! Old Virginia would then again look up—she would again assume her proud and commanding position among her sister States, and throwing off the lethargy that has bound her—the incubus that has so long weighed her spirits down—again give tone and character to the Nation, and be hailed in all the glory of the "Ancient Mother." This lethargy is an indifference to the vivifying, quickening and improving spirit of the age—its incubus is old habits and associations, that keep it in "the self-same aspect," while "the quivering shock" of moving millions "shake it in its *solitude*." Statesmen of patriotic impulses and enlarged and progressive views, are required—men who are quickened by the genius of the age, into a proper estimate, and a speedy, certain, and perfect development and control of her inexhaustible capacities. They have had too many old men, with old notions, here; they want young men, with new and improved views. This Legislature possesses a greater number of the latter character than any that has preceded it for many years, and in the same ratio is it better. Objection was made to the little bills of Messrs. Lucas and Henkle of your county, and they were discussed by Messrs. Hunter and Thompson for, and Messrs. Holliday, Dorman, and others against.—They passed the House, and were approved by the Senate, with a slight amendment.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday were consumed in local matters and a discussion upon the James River and Kanawha bill—various amendments having been suggested by the friends and opponents of the measure. On Thursday Mr. Thompson, of Jefferson, presented a memorial for the construction of a Railroad from Harpers-Ferry to Alexandria. This is the greatest measure of the session, and will be of more advantage to the Valley than any scheme that could possibly be projected. By opening a new market and one nearer than Baltimore, it will add 10 cents to every barrel of flour raised in Jefferson. It will, in a short time, build Harpers-Ferry up into a City, and draw capital there from all quarters. There is no point in the Union which will then be so central, with such water power. Alexandria, having deeper water and a finer harbor than Baltimore, will soon rival that city in trade and opulence. It will be nearer the trade and travel of the Great West, and easier of access. The 200,000 barrels of flour, besides other products of the Valley, which now go to build up the city of another State, will be thrown into a Virginia city.—A great link of union will be thus formed between Eastern and Western Virginia, and all sectional rivalry be suspended by a neutrality of interest, which will develope the resources of the West and build up the cities of the East. It will ensure an extension of the canal to the Coal region, and Alexandria will command that immense trade exclusively. It will at once become the great grocery market of the West, and the coal and flour market of the East, and will, in a short period, pay half the taxes of the State. I wish space and time would allow me to enlarge more fully on this subject. It has only to be understood, to be appreciated by the people of Jefferson—indeed, of the whole State. Yours, &c., QUID.

MEXICAN BUTCHERY.—The Californian, (published at Monterey,) of 12th September, gives the following account of a horried butchery committed by a party of Mexicans, under one Padilla, on two young men, named Fowler and Cowrie:

"The party, after keeping the prisoners a day or two, tied them to trees, then stoned them; one of them had his jaw broken, when a rope was made fast to the broken bone and the jaw dragged out; they were then cut up, a small piece at a time, and the pieces thrown at them or crammed in their throats, and they were eventually despatched by cutting out their bowels."

This murder was avenged by a small party of the revolters, headed by Capt. Ford, who pursued the Mexicans, overtook and attacked them, 86 in number, against 18. The Mexicans were routed, with 12 killed and several wounded.

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.—The National Intelligencer states that the Hon. Richard M. Young (formerly a Senator of the United States,) has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Commissioner of the Land Office, in place of Gen. Shields.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

Exciting Rumors—Santa Anna Marching on Saltillo—Gen. Worth falling back—Calls for Re-Inforcements—Gen. Taylor and Patterson going to his Assistance—Attack by the Rancheros—News from Tampico, &c.

The steamer Virginia, Capt. Smith, arrived at New Orleans on the evening of the 1st inst. from Tampico, via Brazos Santiago, having left the Brazos on the 27th ult. The brig Empressario, Capt. Collins, which sailed from Tampico on the 26th ult., also arrived the same night. By these vessels we have some stirring intelligence, which, if it can be relied on, leaves little doubt that "Old Rough and Ready" has ere this encountered Santa Anna and his forces. The Picayune of the 2d inst. says:—

We have conversed with a gentleman who came passenger in the Virginia from Brazos, and who is direct from Monterey. He has kindly furnished us with the following information, which is highly important, if there be no error in the accounts. They were fully credited at the Brazos, and are confirmed by Captain Brower, of the schr. Robert Mills, who arrived last evening from that port.

An express from Gen. Worth, at Saltillo, arrived at Monterey on Wednesday, the 16th of December. It brought the news that Gen. Worth had learned through his spies that Santa Anna was within three days march of Saltillo, at the head of an army of twenty or thirty thousand men.—The express bore a call upon Gen. Taylor for reinforcements. Gen. Taylor and his staff had left Monterey on the 15th ult.—the day before the express arrived—for Victoria, to join his command which was two days march in advance of him.

Gen. Butler, in command at Monterey, immediately sent off despatches to General Marshall, at Camargo, and to Gen. Patterson, at Matamoras, to send forward without delay all the troops they could spare from commands.

General Patterson had left Matamoras only the day before the news reached that place. It was at once forwarded to him, and upon learning its purport our informant states that he immediately started on his return with the view to proceed to Monterey.

It was reported at Tampico on the 25th, as will be seen from the postscript to Mr. Lumsden's last letter, that a portion of Gen. Patterson's command had entered Victoria, but it is not mentioned that the General himself had arrived, so that we cannot judge how far the news from the two sources may conflict.

The express reported at Matamoras that the road from Monterey to Camargo was lined with troops—regulars and volunteers—on their march to Monterey, having been previously ordered up. Our informant says there were four regiments upon the road. The route from Monterey is infested by predatory bands of Rancheros, by which the travelling is rendered insecure. One train had been attacked a few days before our informant passed over the road, as had also several small parties, and some few men had been killed and wounded.

We need not say that this news possesses the highest interest. As we write we have only verbal reports in regard to it, but hope to receive this morning our correspondence from the army.—There is no intrinsic improbability in the news of Santa Anna's movements, and if he possesses the energy and skill claimed for him, nothing appears more likely than that he should fall like a thunderbolt upon some point in our extended line and hope to crush us. But we have every confidence in the vigilance of Gen. Worth, and his ability to hold the enemy in check until Gen. Wool and Gen. Taylor arrive to his support. We await further intelligence with the utmost interest.

LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

We are happy to be enabled, by the attention of a correspondent at New Orleans, says the National Intelligencer of yesterday, to relieve in some degree the anxiety which will have been excited in the minds of the friends of the Army, and indeed of all patriotic citizens, by the news of the movement of a greatly superior Mexican force, under Gen. Santa Anna, from San Louis de Potosi in the direction of Monterey. The letter from which the following extract has been made, is we are assured, says the Intelligencer, by our respected correspondent, "from a first rate source," it is as our readers will perceive, of the latest date from the scene of military operations:

"MATAMORAS, Dec. 23, 1846.

"Several persons are going to your city, all of whom are from Monterey, as they say, and will take alarming accounts as to the situation of the force under Gen. Worth, at Saltillo, and the advance of a large force under Santa Anna. I have endeavored to ascertain the particulars, and do not credit the rumor. They may be true, but the express spoken of arrived here yesterday, and no such despatches as are said to be sent have been received. One thing is certain, Gen. Patterson has not yet changed his route towards Victoria, with the force under his command, as he probably would if Santa Anna was advancing towards Saltillo with the force represented. The rear of his column left to-day, with the exception of a few wagons."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Advance of Santa Anna upon Saltillo Confirmed. Probability of a Battle having been Fought—Despatch of Troops to Saltillo and Monterey—Anticipated Attack upon Camargo and Matamoras.

The steamer Edith, which left Brazos on the 30th ult., arrived at New Orleans on the 2d inst., with confirmation of the reported advance of Santa Anna with a large force upon Saltillo. It was reported that the Mexican army was nearly 30,000 strong. The Picayune gives the subjoined intelligence.

When Gen. Worth's express reached Monterey, Gen. Taylor had only gone six or eight miles on his march to Victoria, and the troops under Gens. Twiggs and Quitman were but twelve miles in advance. Orders were immediately issued to this division to retrace its steps and proceed at once to Saltillo.

Gen. Butler, was left in command of Monterey, had already reached with all the troops he could collect to join Gen. Worth at Saltillo.

The troops from Camargo were on a forced march, to reach Saltillo in time for a battle, reports having prevailed for several days before positive advices were received of the movements of Santa Anna.

Gen. Wool was ninety miles from Saltillo at the last advices from him, and it was supposed he would join Gen. Worth in season to assist in repelling the enemy.

It was the impression of gentlemen who came passengers in the Edith, and with whom we have conversed, that a battle was fought about the 25th ult. It was thought however, that Gen. Taylor had reached Saltillo before that time, and also Gen. Twigg's, Gen. Quitman's, Gen. Butler's and Gen. Wool's commands. It was likewise hoped that the troops from Camargo would also arrive at Saltillo in good season. If those expectations were realized, Gen. Taylor had about seven thousand men to oppose to Santa Anna.—Our informants think Santa Anna's army was overated, but no positive knowledge was had of his exact numbers.

Gen. Scott arrived at the Brazos on the 28th ult. The following day he proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande and was yet at that point when the Edith left, waiting the arrival of the horses belonging to the regiment of mounted riflemen, when it was understood he would proceed up the river to Camargo.

Capt. Wayne had been transferred from the staff of Maj. Gen. Jessup to that of Gen. Scott, and was to accompany him on his tour of observation.

The steamship Alabama was off the Brazos when the Edith sailed, and will probably bring us more definite intelligence in a few days—the Endora was also there, so that we may count upon an arrival very soon.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-ninth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1847.

Senat not in session—having yesterday adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A communication from Mr. French, clerk of the House, was read, stating that to-morrow, at 10 A. M., is the time fixed by law, for opening, in the presence of the President and Secretary of the Senate, Speaker and Clerk of the House, proposals for the printing of the two Houses under the act of last session, and that the whole day would probably be so occupied.

A motion was accordingly made to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday decided to close the debate to-morrow, in committee of the whole, on the bill to provide for an increase of the regular army, with a view to adjourn over to Monday, but the motion did not prevail.

The bill was then again taken up in committee of the whole, and Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, addressed the committee in favor of the prosecution of the war, but in opposition to the bill in its present shape. He also contended that Congress had no right to disregard the terms of the Missouri compromise, and prohibit slavery in California. The South were willing to adhere strictly to the terms of that compromise, though he believed that they had sacrificed unquestionable rights to preserve the peace of the Union—that they had a perfect right to go where they pleased, within the territory of the United States, with their flocks and their herds, their families and their slaves.—These rights, he said, they had consented to yield, for the sake of harmony and union; and they now ask no huge concession from the North—they were prepared to do their whole duty to the country. In regard to the war with Mexico, let us prescribe to her terms of peace, and if she refuse them, force her into a compliance with those terms—an honorable peace—a peace which shall meet the approbation of all mankind.

Mr. Winthrop followed Mr. Toombs. He was not prepared to vote for the bill in its present shape, nor in any shape, though he was not one of those who would withhold all supplies, because the war might be unjust, or improperly conducted. But while he was not willing to class himself among those who would withhold all supplies, he was opposed to adopting privately and implicitly all measures recommended by the Executive.

Mr. Tibbatts next obtained the floor, made a very able defence of the war, and advocated the passage of the bill, modified so as to include among its provisions the amendments offered by himself a few days since.

Mr. Ligon, of Maryland, followed in favor of the bill, of the war, and of the compromises of the constitution in regard to slavery.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Carrol offered an amendment, from the committee on military affairs, providing for the appointment of five additional surgeons and fifteen assistant surgeons of the army.

Mr. Long, of Maryland, then obtained the floor, and proceeded to address the committee in opposition to the bill, and to the administration; but, before he had concluded, gave way for a motion that the committee rise. The motion prevailed, and the House adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1847.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House met at ten o'clock. There were only about thirty members present at that hour.

Mr. McKay, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported three bills, viz: making appropriation for the support of the army, the navy and the Indian department for the year ending June 30, 1848. They were referred to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Hungerford moved that the resolution to end the debate on the ten regiment bill be rescinded; but the motion was negatived.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Long of Maryland, who commenced his remarks yesterday, concluded them this morning. He said he did not care who occupied the Executive chair, it was his duty, as a patriot, to stand up for his country now that it was engaged in war. He did not want war for territory alone. Our troops should be pushed forward with all possible energy, until Mexico shall assent to terms. As to the question of slavery, which had been adverted to, if gentlemen from the North thought that the South would yield, they were mistaken.

Mr. Ficklin, of Illinois, said there were three divisions in the House—a party for the war, a party against the war, and a party between wind and water, in a state of betweenity, riding on a rail; neither on one side or the other. In the language of the West, it gabbled with the turkeys and roosted with the chickens. He was of the opinion that General Taylor was to blame in not pursuing the enemy after the battles of the 8th and 9th of May.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll remarked that the brave men who fought these battles had been thirty hours without food. There were 2000 Americans against 7000 Mexicans, and, for the reason stated, our men were not in a condition to pursue the enemy.

Mr. Ficklin read a letter, addressed to the editor of the New Orleans Picayune, to show that the writer of it, who is an officer of the army, endeavored to shield General Taylor. He was glad that Mr. Clay, the old war horse, was now where he was in 1812—on the side of his country, while Mr. Webster was, as then, against his country. Blue lights were thrown out by the enemy in New England, ministers preached against the war of 1812 from their pulpits, etc.

Mr. Haralson was sick of the cry of "conquering a peace,"—he wanted to conquer Mexicans. Volunteers can be called into service under the act of May last. Not more than 33,000 have been asked for from the States, and 17,000 yet remain. North Carolina and Massachusetts have not yet raised their regiments.

Mr. Barringer, from North Carolina, immediately said that, no doubt the regiment for that State would be raised.

Mr. Haralson was glad to hear it. Old Rip was waking up.

Mr. Reed, from North Carolina, said that the whig governor's message, declaring war unconstitutional, and waged by the Executive, had disheartened the people.

Mr. Winthrop said that eight of the ten companies of the regiment had been raised in Massachusetts.

Mr. Haralson was glad that North Carolina and Massachusetts had responded at last.

Mr. Pendleton the only whig from Virginia, was indulged in a single remark. Eighteen companies had just offered, and they were all from whig counties.

Mr. Haralson. All very well for Virginia.

Mr. Leake said he happened to hear a conversation between two men on a steamboat lately, in Virginia. One said, that the company of Berkeley volunteers was from a whig county; when the other responded, "I would not serve with such a damned set—there are only seven whigs among them." [Laughter.]

Mr. Haralson concluded his remarks—in the course of which, he said, that 5079 volunteers had been discharged, and out of 703 volunteer officers, 86 had resigned.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll said that there were four or five companies from Pennsylvania, ready to enter the service, if the bill now before them be passed. ["Hurrah for Pennsylvania."]

Mr. Thompson then advocated the appointment of a lieutenant general. In reply to a question, "where will you find one capable?" he said, he presumed from among twenty millions another Jackson could be found.

Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, opposed the appointment of such an officer.

The time to which the debate was limited having arrived, the committee proceeded to vote on the amendments.

A large number were acted on—among those adopted, was one, offered by Mr. Ashmun, that no member of congress shall be appointed to office in the regiments, and another, by a vote of 84 to 67, creating the office of lieutenant general, on he motion of Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi.

The question was stated on agreeing to the bill as originally introduced, viz: to raise ten regiments of regulars for five years, or during the war, and allowing a bounty of $12, etc.

The bill of the committee on Military Affairs therefore, as it first came from them, was now before the House.

Mr. Thompson again offered his amendment for a Lieutenant General, but it was rejected—yeas 90 nays 120.

In this condition of things, the House adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1847.

SENATE.—The Vice President being slightly indisposed, Mr. Atchison appeared in the Chair and read a letter from that officer, desiring him to occupy the Chair during his absence.

Mr. Dix, from the military committee, reported a bill to provide for an additional military force, to serve during the war. Also a bill to authorize the appointment of a Lieutenant General. Both bills were made the special order for Thursday.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The bill to encourage enlistments in the regular army, received the signature of the Speaker.

Messrs. Burt and Bedinger, of Virginia, and Haralson, of Georgia, had leave to make personal explanations. Leave having been given, Mr. Bedinger said: I perceive that the meaning which I wished to convey by a portion of the remarks which I made some days since has been misconceived. The gentleman from New York, [Mr. GROVER,] who addressed the committee the day after I spoke, said:

"The gentleman from Virginia who addressed the House yesterday, [Mr. BEDINGER,] who spoke about the north constantly lecturing them at the south, very feelingly alluded to the 'deformity' which they bore upon them. In a manner that had in it a touching pathos, that honorable gentleman spoke of the 'unhappy misfortune' with which 'nature had cursed' them," &c., &c.

I think it very probable, sir, that the tenor of the remarks which I then made (for I was not very calm at the time) was calculated to impress the gentleman from New York, and others who heard me, with the idea that I regarded the institution of slavery as a misfortune and a curse; and it is *that* impression which I wish now to correct.—The meaning which I designed to convey when I addressed the committee was, that I could not love any one who should be constantly taunting me with what he or she might choose to consider a misfortune or a deformity. And I desire now to state distinctly that I do not regard the institution of slavery, as it exists in the southern States of this Union, as a misfortune, a deformity or a curse.

The bill to increase the regular army—the ten regiments bill—was then taken up, the question being upon its passage. After the decision of several questions of order, the bill was passed, by yeas and nays—165 to 45.

Mr. Boyd moved a reconsideration, and the motion prevailed, 137 to 55.

A motion to re-commit was lost, and sundry amendments, offered by Mr. Boyd, chiefly unimportant, but the principal of which provided for the disbanding of officers and men, at the close of the war, were adopted.

The bill was then again passed, 171 to 34.

A motion to reconsider this last vote, was decided by the Speaker, not to be in order.

On motion of Mr. Douglass, the House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill to establish the territorial government of Oregon.

Several amendments, of an unimportant character, were offered, discussed, and some adopted.

The committee then rose and reported progress.

Mr. McKay, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the annual Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and a bill "to authorise an issue of Treasury Notes, and a loan of ($23,000,000,) and for other purposes," which were read and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1847.

SENATE.—The Senate was not called to order until 1 o'clock to-day, when

The Rev. Mr. Slicer offered prayer.

Mr. Archer requested the courtesy of the Senate for a few moments longer until he was furnished with some statements to enable him to make the melancholy annoucement of the death of one of their number.

After the lapse of some moments

Mr. Mangum moved that the reading of the journal be dispensed with, which was agreed to.

Mr. Archer then made the announcement of the death of the Hon. ISAAC PENNYBACKER at 4 o'clock this morning, in a very brief and appropriate manner, concluding by offering the usual series of resolutions, which were adopted, and

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The bill to organize a territorial government for Oregon was taken up in committee of the Whole.

The question pending was on that part which relates to the qualification of voters.

Mr. Bayly, (Mr. Burt having yielded the floor) moved that the committee rise, which was agreed to, when

Mr. McDowell announced the death of the Hon. Isaac Pennybacker, a Senator from Virginia, and delivered a eulogy on the character of the dec'd.

The resolutions of respect, to wear crape for thirty days, and to attend the funeral to-morrow, were agreed to, and

The House adjourned.

A DUEL.—The New York Express publishes a letter from Aberdeen, Mississippi, which states that Mr. Starke, the Whig candidate for the vacancy in the Congressional delegation, was, on that day shot in a duel with Mr. E. Blewitt, of Columbus. Mr. Blewitt is also a Whig. The difficulty arose from a personal observation made by Mr. B. whereupon Starke struck him. A challenge immediately followed, which was accepted by Starke. Starke did not fire, thereby giving his opponent the satisfaction which he requested. He received Mr. B.'s bullet in his right arm. The wound is a bad one, rendering, it is supposed, amputation necessary.

INAUGURATION IN DELAWARE.—The Democrats of Little Delaware are making great preparation to celebrate the inauguration of the Hon. Wm. Tharp, which takes place on the third Tuesday of this month, at Dover, the capitol of the State.

WHAT NAMES!—Among the marriages out West, we perceive one of a Mr. Schnichenhooten to lady by the name of Schregngost.

SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.—The Charleston Courier of Friday last says:—"We understand that the right wing of the Palmetto regiment will leave the camp, near Hamburg this evening, on their route to Mobile, and that the left wing will follow them the succeeding evening.—The troops are said to be in fine spirits, and eager to move.

COL. HAMTRAMCK.—We are happy to state that this distinguished and veteran officer, who is to lead the Virginia Regiment of Volunteers into the field, contemplates visiting the town of Petersburg previous to his departure for Mexico. We feel assured that our citizens will be most proud and happy to give him a cordial welcome to the hospitalities of the town.

[*Petersburg Republican.*

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The total length of railway now actually constructed and in operation in the United States, amounts to a little over 5000 miles, of which 500 consists in short lines connected with coal companies and private establishments; leaving 4500 miles of swift steam conveyance. In the construction of railroads, and the electric telegraph, the United States are far in advance of Europe, in proportion to population.

CAPT. SAPPINGTON'S ADDRESS.

Among the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Volunteers, on the morning of taking their departure for Richmond, was the following:

Resolved, That we will ever cherish in our affections the kindness of the citizens of this community, and the suavity of manners, and hospitable treatment we have received from our patriotic host, Capt. Geo. W. Sappington, whilst we have sojourned with him; and we recommend him to the support and patronage of a liberal and enlightened public.

This called out Capt. Sappington, who had been deputed by the Ladies to present to the Volunteers the Bibles, Prayer Books, &c. which had been procured for them. This he done in a few pertinent remarks, and responded to the resolution passed by the Volunteers, very nearly as follows:

FRIENDS AND VOLUNTEERS:—Your Country has called you to arms, and you have promptly and nobly responded to the call. Haste, then, with all possible speed, to the seat of war, and halt not by the way-side. Let no idle difference of opinion induce you to delay at Washington, to enquire whether the war with Mexico be a righteous or an unrighteous war: stop not to enquire whether or not the President has transcended the powers delegated to him by the Constitution of the United States, by planting the American Flag upon the banks of the Rio Grande; but fly—fly with locomotive speed to the battlefield, where I feel well assured you will, to a man, do honor to the arms you bear, and service to your beloved country.

If the opportunity offer, I well know you will all distinguish yourselves as citizens and as soldiers. And should thousands become prisoners of war, and objects of your mercy, show to them, aye, even to the treacherous and murderous Santa Anna,—yes, to the world, that you are Virginians, and that the milk of human kindness swells each bosom—that you are not only human, but humane and philanthropic, and that you do not wantonly desire to spill the blood of your fellow men.

In bidding you adieu, perhaps a long, last farewell, permit me to thank you for the kindness you manifest for me, in the resolutions just read.—May each and every brow be decked with a soldier's wreath, and may the Governor of Nations guide and protect you through all the perils and sufferings of the campaign in which you are about to enter.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 2, 1847.

SIR: I have requested my brother, Mr. Washington Greenhow, to present you four copies of my History of Oregon and California, of which I hope you will do me the favor to accept one for yourself, and to give the others, with my respects, to the Lieut. Colonel, the Major, and the Adjutant, of your Regiment.

Being unable to contribute effectively, to the service in which you are engaged, I can only testify my respect for yourself and the other volunteers of my native State, by presenting these volumes, relating in part to the countries in which you are destined to act; with the hope that they may afford some interest to yourself and your officers, during the voyage to Mexico, or in those periods of tedious inactivity, so often occurring in military expeditions.

With the sincere wish that your regiment may have many occasions to display those qualities in the field which Virginians have never yet been found to want, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't,
ROBERT GREENHOW.

COL. HAMTRAMCK, Commander of the Regiment of Virginia Volunteers.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 4, 1847.

SIR: I have just received your letter and *four* copies of your History of Oregon and California, which you are pleased to say are presented to the Field Officers of the Regiment, in testimony of your respect for the volunteers of your native State. The distribution you desire shall be made, and I doubt not the work will prove a source of much pleasure to all, as both officers and men will find in it a vast amount of information peculiarly calculated to please at the present junction of affairs.

For the gift, and your kind wishes, I beg you to accept of my grateful thanks; that we may fulfil the latter is my prayer, and that a field commensurate with the expectation of Virginia, and the desire of the men, may be afforded, is the hope of

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN F. HAMTRAMCK.

ROBERT GREENHOW, ESQ., Washington City.

I. O. O. F.

"VALLEY LODGE, No. 40", I. O. O. F., was opened in Harrisonburg on Friday the 1st of January, (New-Year's day,) by J. HARRISON KELLY, G. M. of the State of Virginia. The following gentlemen were elected Officers and duly installed, viz:—

J. W. BEAR, N. G.
JNO. H. WARTMANN, V. G.
A. E. HENEBERGER, Sec'y.
S. M. OTT, Treas'r.
H. T. WARTMANN, Chaplain.

It is to us a source of unmingled pleasure to see so many institutions designed to better the condition of our common humanity uprising in every direction all over the country. Especially are we gratified to see our own glorious *Tenth Legion* encouraging institutions so eminently calculated to fraternize the family of man.

[*Harrisonburg Republican.*

TAX ON MINISTERS' SALARIES.—The case of the Rev. Mr. Plummer, which was carried into the Virginia Court, 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 WAR BALLOON.—Mr. Wise, the æronaut, has published another communication relative to the balloon which is to be the means of battering down the walls of Jan Juan d'Ulloa, and of utterly demolishing the city of Mexico. He proposes to construct a balloon 100 feet in diameter, capable of containing 32,715 pounds, which he thinks will leave a nett power of 20,842 pounds for missils, bombs, &c. The car is to be in the shape of a cone, and a manœuvering rope is to be supported by "Bury Balloons," which Mr. Wise says "would answer the purpose for sentry stations." The shape of the car would cause the shot that might hit it to glance off, but how the balloon is to be made shot proof, it is not clearly explained.

EMIGRATION FROM NEW JERSEY TO VIRGINIA.—A company of thirteen Burlington county Friends and farmers says the Philadelphia Ledger, have bought 2,000 acres in Fairfax county, Va., for about $25,000, or 12 50 an acre. They intend to colonize and farm it, Jersey fashion. The whole or most of the land belonged formerly to the Mount Vernon estate. A very large emmigration to Virginia, from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other states is now going on. The facility of travel and transportation by railroad is so great that Virginia farmers are brought very near to the principal markets of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Land is cheap in Virginia, and the season nearly a month earlier, and having the command of several good markets, the truck farmers in that State derive considerable profit from sending their vegetables early to those cities.

[*Baltimore Sun.*

RATIFICATION OF THE ZOLL VEREIN TREATY.—We learn from Washington, that the Senate have finally ratified the commercial treaty made with the Zoll Verein, by our late minister, Mr. Wheaton, at the court of Austria. This treaty was rejected by our government when it was first presented, and has since lain dormant.

DROWNED.—Mr. Kelly, who resigned the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Indiana Co., Pa., to join the Pennsylvania volunteers as a private, was drowned while on his way to New Orleans, by falling overboard.

THE NEW ARMY BILL.—We learn from a reliable source, that in case the bill now before Congress, increasing the army, and appointing new officers, should become a law, it is the intention of the President not to appoint officers and send them out to recruit; but that if a gentleman should apply to him for a commission, he will say to him, "raise a company to serve during the war, and then offer yourself and company, and I will commission you and your officers." This is, undoubtedly, the best course to pursue, and will render the success of the bill more certain, whilst no idle commissions will be held by parties who value them more for their pecuniary worth than as a means of displaying their patriotism in the service of their country.—*Baltimore Sun.*

PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS.—A letter from our representative, Mr. Giles, to the Argus, states that the President "has appointed two soldiers *Lieutenants in the army*, for their gallant conduct on the three fields, over which our flag has waved in triumph during the past year; and I believe it to be his intention to reward gallantry in whatever department of the army it may be found."

[*Baltimore Sun.*

DAM CARRIED AWAY.—We regret to learn from the Boonsboro' Odd Fellow, that the dam at the Antietam Iron Works has again been swept away, the heavy fall of rain and the melting of the snow having caused a great freshet in the Antietam last week. The bridge which was in the course of erection, had one of its piers carried away. It will be remembered that the bridge and dam were both swept away early the past fall.

PAINFUL RUMOR.—We heard on Friday night, says the Pittsburgh Journal, that Mr. A. A. Adams the distinguished tragedian, was drowned off the Hibernia, while descending the Ohio to Cincinnati. We hope it is not true.

THE DEBT OF MARYLAND.—The Governor's Message states that the current demands upon the State Treasury, in case Maryland resumes the payment of her debt, will be $200,000 the interest upon the public debt, $651,851; and making the present annual demand $851,851. It recommends the levying of farther tax.

IOWA SENATORS.—The Legislature of Iowa having failed to elect U. S. Senators, adjourned from the first Monday in January.

SURGEON OF THE VIRGINIA REGIMENT.—Dr. C. J. F. Bohannan, of Richmond, has been appointed, by the President of the U. S., Surgeon of the 1st Regiment of Virginia Volunteers.

GIVES IT UP.—Mr. L. W. Washington, of Virginia, who won a beautiful riding whip, mounted with gold, at the National Jockey Club Races in 1835, which he promised to give to "*Henry Clay, President of the United States,*" has recently sent the whip to Mr. Clay, having got tired waiting for Harry's accession to that high office. He has doubtless learnt the truth of the chorus—

"O, poor Harry Clay!
O, poor Harry Clay!
You never can be President,
For so the people say."

[*Baltimore Argus.*

DIED,

On the 5th inst., at the residence of his brother, near Shepherdstown, after a painful and protracted illness, Mr. HENRY BUTLER, aged 28 years and 4 days.

In Leesburg, on Thursday evening, 7th instant, after a short but painful illness, Mrs. JUDITH WOODDY, consort of Mr. John Wooddy, in the 58th year of her age.

On the 3d instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH TABB, consort of Mr. George Tabb, of Berkeley county, in the 59th year of her age.

On the 29th ult., Mrs. SARAH MOON, consort of Mr. Jacob Moon, of Martinsburg.

Near Smithfield, on the 7th day of January, 1847, Dr. BENJAMIN WIGINGTON, in the 44th year of his age.

The remains of the deceased were escorted to the Presbyterian Church, in Smithfield, where the Funeral Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Joseph Atkinson—from thence to their last resting place by a large connection of relations and friends, together with a large number of the members of the Masonic Order, of which he was a most valuable and efficient Brother. He has left a wife and four children to mourn an irreparable loss. Kind as a husband and affectionate as a father, well may they grieve his demise; but they have the blissful consolation of knowing that he died as he lived, a Christian! He seemed pleased and triumphant even at his last gasp.—God's everlasting arm was underneath his fainting head. His spirit whispered peace and consolation to his conscience, and pleased with the anticipation of meeting his God, he resigned earth for the brighter joys of Heaven.

The tears of the mourning may be assuaged, for with this blissful consolation all the beauties of faith are brought to view. W. Y. S.

MASONIC.

At a special communication of Triluminer Lodge, No. 117, held January 9th, A. D. 1847, A. L. 5847, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God, in his wise Providence, to remove from our midst our worthy and well beloved brother, Dr. BENJAMIN WIGGINTON, who departed this life on the 7th, inst., in full hope and expectation of a joyful resurrection through the intercession of the Son of Righteousness.—Therefore,

RESOLVED, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our departed Brother, in their melancholy and sad bereavement.

RESOLVED, That as a token of affection, the members of this Lodge wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

RESOLVED, That a copy of the above resolutions be addressed to the family of our deceased brother, and that similar copies be sent to the county papers, with a request that the same be published.

An extract from the minutes.
WM. O. McCOUGHTRY, Sec'y.

At a meeting of Dallas Lodge, at Brucetown, Virginia, held January 11th, 1847, on motion of Brother William Timberlake, it was

RESOLVED, That a committee of three be appointed to make a report and furnish resolutions relative to the death of our deceased Brother, Dr. BENJAMIN WIGINGTON, who departed this life on the 6th inst., at half past 3 o'clock, A. M.

In obedience to the above resolution, the Worshipful Master, Lewis Fry, appointed Brothers Joseph O. Coyle, William Timberlake, and Luman S. Allen, a committee.

Brother Joseph O. Coyle, from the committee, made the following report:

WHEREAS, It has become our painful duty to record the death of our most worthy brother and respectable fellow-citizen, Dr. BENJAMIN WIGINGTON, our duty requires us to bow in humble submission to the decrees of Divine Providence, and we willingly submit to His will. And we cannot look back to the time when he presided over this Lodge without feelings of great emotion. Here we found him friend, brother, adviser, and Master; ever ready to administer justice in mercy, to recall the erring to the path of virtue and respectability, by the soft persuasive voice of friendly admonition, and to sustain and uphold the weak and desponding. We leave it to others to speak of his public services as they deserve. We alone have to deal with our deceased Brother as a Mason and as an individual. As a private Brother, unclad in authority, moving and acting with us in our pleasant duties, we have found in him nothing that our hearts condemn—nothing that we could wish to keep unremembered. In contemplation, therefore, of his whole course in life, we feel that we should do injustice to our own feelings not to unite in deep and heartfelt regret at his loss—not to shed a friendly tear over his remains.

RESOLVED, THEREFORE, That the members of this Lodge do most sincerely sympathize with the afflicted family of our deceased Brother.

RESOLVED, That in remembrance of his varied private and public virtues, both as a man and a Mason, we wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of sixty days, and that this Lodge be clothed in mourning for 6 months.

RESOLVED, That a copy of this report and resolutions be communicated to the family of our deceased Brother, with the assurance that we share in their grief and participate in their loss.

RESOLVED, That the Editors of the Charlestown and Winchester papers be requested to publish the foregoing report and resolutions.

LEWIS FRY, W. M.
RICHARD McCLURE, Sec'y.

KINDERHOOK, N. Y., June 20, 1846.

MR. S. W. FOWLE:—Sir, having in 1844, been attacked with a severe affection of the lungs, with pain in the breast and side, I purchased a bottle of "WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," which, before I had consumed the contents of one bottle, performed a complete cure. I can with assurance, recommend it to my fellow-men as being a most valuable medicine, and which cannot fail, in any affection of the lungs, to afford relief.

JAMES LATHROP.

Mr. Fowle—These lines are at your option; do with them as you see fit. It is a true certificate. J. L.

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

House and Lot for Sale.

THE House and Lot formerly occupied by Joshua Mullinix. Apply to
Jan. 15, 1847. E. M. AISQUITH.

BLANKS, OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE LOW, at THIS OFFICE.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET—

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

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 13, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—Our Flour Market has improved since our last 12½ cents per Barrel. Sales on Thursday at $4 62½. Friday, Saturday, and Monday at $4 75. On yesterday we have nothing to note—the snow has stopped the receipts by Rail Road. I quote super flour at $4 75; from Cars $4 62½.

GRAIN—Nothing doing in Wheat. Corn is worth 60 cts. for white and 65 for yellow. Oats 35 cts.; Cloverseed $4 50; Flaxseed $1 20.

HOGS—Slaughtered Hogs $5 50 and in demand—Live Hogs $5 75—none here.

CATTLE—The market well supplied, the average sales were about $2 80.

LARD—In kegs 8 cents; in bbls. 7½. Butter in rolls 12 to 15 cts.; in kegs 9 cts.

WHISKEY—In hhds 20 cts; in bbls, 22 cts.

Since the snow all kinds of trade is dull, and very little business doing.

COFFEE—The transactions are light, as holders are above the views of buyers. Sales of 1000 bags Laguayra at 7½ a 7¾ per lb.

SUGAR—At auction, Tuesday, 50 hhds N. Orleans brought 7 a $7 65. We quote it 7 a $8 per 100 lbs. with a small stock.

CANDLES—Sperm are selling at 28 a 29 cents; Mould 10 cts; and Dipped 9 cents per lb.

FISH—Small sales of 1 No. Herrings at $1 75, and of Shad at $6 50 a $7 per bbl. Sales of No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50; No. 2 at $6 25; No. 3 at $4 75 per bbl. Cod fish 2½ a 3 cts per lb.

POTATOES—Maine Mercers are selling at 70 a 80 cts per bushel, with a moderate supply.

BUTTER—Receipts of Western large, and sales in kegs made at 7½ to 10 cts and dull. Fair sales of Glades at 11 to 15 cts, and of Roll at 12½ to 14 cts.

APPLES—Sales at 2 50 a $4 per bbl.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

At New York, on Monday, Flour was steady, with small sales; 6,000 bushels old Southern yellow corn sold at about 82½.

At Philadelphia, on Monday, breadstuffs are firmer, and holders of flour uniformly ask $4 75 for shipping brands; no large sales. Corn meal steady at $3 44.—Little or no grain arriving, and the demand is limited; Pennsylvania red Wheat is held at 1 a $1 05.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, 5th inst., at Cold Stream, Hampshire County, Va., by the Rev. Mr. Jennings, Mr. JOSEPH ALDERTON of Morgan County, to Miss ELIZA ANN F. GRUBB, formerly of this town.

On Thursday the 31st ult., by the Rev. John Winter, Mr. SIMEON H. RANKIN to Miss JULIA MARTIN, all of Berkeley county.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. A. H. H. Boyd, Mr. WARNER LUCAS to Miss REBECCA KENGARY, all of Frederick county.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. James Smith, Mr. JOHN W. HAYNES, (formerly of Harpers-Ferry,) near Dayton, Van Buren Township, Montgomery county, Ohio, to Miss [illegible] WOLF, of Fairfield, Ohio.

NOT GONE YET!

IT having been currently circulated that I was going to relinquish the Blacksmithing business at my shop, in Kabletown, I take this method of informing the public that such is not the case, but that I am now prepared to do all kinds of work with as much despatch, and at as low rates, as any shop in the Valley.

I take this opportunity to thank the public for their kind patronage for the past year, and hope by renewed energy on my part, to merit the same for the present year. JACOB VORUS.

Kabletown, Jan. 15, 1847—3t. [*F. P. copy*

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to William Leathers are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the first day of February next, as further indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN H. SMITH,
H. S. FARNSWORTH.
Middleway, Jan. 15, 1847. *Trustees.*

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Clarke county and those of Jefferson, favorable to the making a Turnpike road, from some point, at, or near Berryville, to Charlestown—are requested to meet at the Court House in Berryville on the fourth Monday in this month (Court day) to take into consideration the object and the necessary preparatory steps, to accomplish their object. L. LEWIS.

January 13, 1847.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the residence of John Hurst, *on Wednesday the 27th instant*, if fair, or on the next fair day, all the stock consisting of

Valuable Work Horses, Milch Cows,
Stock Cattle and Hogs,
A large Flock of Sheep; also,
All the Farming Utensils, such as Wagons, Harrows, Ploughs, &c. &c. Also,

Household & Kitchen Furniture.

Corn by the barrel, and the grain in the ground.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond and approved security; under five dollars, the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

At the same time and place, the NEGROES that are not hired privately, will be offered for the balance of the year.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

WM. & J. G. HURST,
Jan. 8, 1847. *Committee.*

Negroes for Hire.

I HAVE for hire for the present year, one Negro Man—also, one Negro Woman, 26 years old, with one child 2 years old—price $30. Also, one Negro girl, 14 or 15 years old—price $25.—As to their qualifications, I say nothing. By some that they have lived with they are said to be good Servants, and by others, it is said they are good for nothing. WM. D. NORTH.

Halltown, Jan. 1, 1847—3t.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having, on the 1st day of January, 1847, entered into co-partnership, intend continuing the Jewelry Business at the old and long established stand of Charles G. Stewart, under the name and firm of CHARLES G. STEWART & SON, where they will be pleased to see all their old friends and as many new ones as may find it convenient, or to their interest to give them a call.

CHARLES G. STEWART,
GEORGE L. STEWART.

☞ Owing to the above change in my business, I trust all those having accounts will call and settle, either by note or cash, as I wish to close up my old business with as little delay as possible.

CHAS. G. STEWART.
Jan. 8, 1847.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE undersigned have lately received from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, a choice selection of Goods in their line, among which will be found

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, every variety;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Guards,
Do do Breastpins, latest fashion;
Ladies' Gold and Stone Necklaces and Bracelets;
Gold and Silver Pencils;
Gold and Stone Ear-rings.

Give us a call, and see if they are not cheaper than you ever saw such goods offered at.

CHAS. G. STEWART & SON.
Jan. 8, 1847.

For Hire.

A STRONG and hearty young Negro Woman. Apply to THE EDITOR.
Jan. 8, 1847—3t.

Cheap Goods.

THE subscriber has on hand, a full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and other Winter Goods, and being desirous to reduce them, before he lays in his supplies for the spring trade, will offer great Bargains. All who wish to buy will find it to their interest to give him a call.—My rule is not to keep goods over.

Jan. 15. J. J. MILLER.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlestown, on the 31st December, 1846, which if not taken out before the 1st of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

A
Arnold, E S 3
Alexander, Emily J
Avis, William
Avis, Miss Jennett
Armstrong, Miss
B
Barnes, John Esq.
Beall, Wm B
Beall, Edward
Burns, John
Burnside, Thomas
Bailess, Thomas
Brady, Mrs Elizabeth
Burnett, Mrs. Ann
Bayliss, Thompson
Breckenridge, Miss E C
Brown, Miss Mary T
Brooks, Frederick
C
Craighill, Wm N
Coyle, John
Chapman, John
Charlton, Catharine
Cockrell, David H
Coyle, James
Cromwell, Jane
Clary, Ann F
Clip, Joel
Chamberlain, Eliza
D
Dunbar, M
Dorsey, Dr. T. H.
Deaver, Wm. S.
Daywood, Eleanor
Dawes, Wm
Dorsey, James R N
Dectarnan, John
E F
Everege, Maria
Freeman, Jacob
Furguson, Wm G
Forbes, Henry E 2
Foudney, E D
Forr, Charles
Feldman, Andrew
Fowble, Rev. Jno W 2
Flagg, Miss Sally
G
Gibbs, Lydia R
Girtch, Robert M
Gorgus, Charles 2
Griggs, James
Grove, Wm 2
H
Hall, Thos. A or Stephen Thomas
Henderson, John
Harris, Geo. Lambkin
Hull, John
Hackenbag, Geo. P
Hoffman, Benjamin
Homer, Thomas
Hicks, Mr.
Hite, Thomas,
I K
Israel, Rev. Fielder 2
Kootz, Wm B
Kelly, H J M G W M
L
Little, Wm
Luther, George 2
Laidley, James M
Little, Sarah B
Lock, Isaac S
Lucas, Benjamin
M
McCartney, Isaac
Myers, Joseph
McGonegal, Alexander
Myers, Isaiah 2
Moler, Geo W
Mason, Dr. G F
Mason, Mrs. Belle
McFarlane, Robert
Maccoubbin, T M
McDaniel, James
Martin, Silas D
McPherson, Louis
N O
Nulton, Abraham
Nissel, Henry
Norvell, J E
Orem, Armstead
Overfield, M
P
Price, Silas K
Pullian, Mathew
Pugh, Caleb
Pugh, Mareb 3
Packett, John B
Perry, Thomas
R
Ripley, E
Rawlins, F W
Reid, Rev. David
Riely, Hiram
Roarh, George
Reed, Miss Lucy A
Read, Gwyn
Robinson, Rev. S
Ratliff, William
Robertson, Merlelone S
Reily, Mr.
Roderick, Benjamin
S
Snyder, Daniel 2
Snyder, Aaron
Shewalter, Raphael
Smith, Edward
Swigert, Andrew
Snyder, Elisha S
Scott, Samuel
Stewart, James
Swigert, Jacob
Starry, Joseph 2
Shirley, Nancy
Strider, Ann R D
Swindler, Capt. Jas. T
Scmidt, Conrad
Stein, O H P
Sorlie, John
T W
Turner, Julia
Trout, Amelia E
Tuttle, Smith
Welcome, Beersheba
Wood, Pollard
Wells, Elihu H
West, William
Wagner, Andrew
Wilcox, David H
Weinberg, B
Wade, Margaret
Ward, Ann
Whittington, Robert
Washington Geo. Anna
Welch, Jacob Jr
Washington, James
Washington, Sally E
Ward, Rachel B
Willis, Mary
Walker, Sarah
Y
Young, Samuel C
Young, Susan M
W. M. of Livingston Lodge, No. 16.

E. M. AISQUITH, *P. M.*
January 8, 1847.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Harpers-Ferry, Va., on the 31st of December, 1846, which if not taken out before the 1st of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

A B
H V Andrews, 2
A Andrews,
Timothy Briarty,
John Butler,
Peter Burgner,
J A Bush,
P Broderick,
Brittenbaugh & Brown,
J. W. Bronaugh, Jr
John Browere,
Ferdinand Butler,
C
George W Cox,
Adam Cockerel,
Catharine Coleman,
Thomas Craig,
Michael Collins,
James G Campbell,
Isaac Coale,
James Cox,
A M Cridler,
D
William Duke, 2
Patrick Daley,
Joseph Dowling,
Rachel Douglass,
Joseph W Davis,
F G
A Fossett,
Robert Gilmer,
Joseph Groff,
Amos Gosnell,
Michael Gerlach,
Benjamin Eton Grubb,
H
Andrew Helfer,
Edward Harding, 2
James Harrison,
Patrick Howe,
Dr. George Hays,
Daniel Hinds,
Charles Harper,
John G Hewes,
H J Hamden,
Mary Hiskett,
Lorenzo Howard,
J
Eliza Jorden,
Ignatius Johnson,
Joseph Jamison,
John L Jordan,
K
John H Kindle,
Walter B Kemp,
Thomas Kirgin,
Mary Kefer,
Samuel Knott, 6
L
F H Lynch, 2
Andrew Logan, 2
Bernard & Jas. Lynch,
Ann C Laley,
M
Mr. McGown, 2
Warner Miller,
Lee Montgomery,
George W Massee,
Wm N McCoy, 2
John Miles,
S Mowrey, 2
Elizabeth McCoy,
James Magalis,
James McElhare, 2
Hiram Morris,
James A McNelly, 2
O P
William O'Connell,
Sidney Pilcher,
W H Perry,
James Phillips,
Emily Parmer,
Jacob Picking,
R
Israel Russell,
Jane E Riley,
Robert Ridenour,
Ellen M Riley, 2
Miss Elizabeth Ridenour
Zachariah Rains,
S
Edward Savin,
Samuel Strider, 5
David Soister,
Harmon B Soper, 2
Mary Schneidewindt,
John H Strider,
Gustavus Smith 2
Henrietta R. Steadman,
Samuel W Strider,
T Samuels,
Dennis Smith,
John Stephens,
Dennis Snook,
Mr. Slepy,
Charles Stidman,
John A. Schaeffer,
Christopher Shuster,
T
Alfred Taylor,
Charles H Taylor,
Thomas Taylor,
Mrs. Sarah Tillet,
Wm H Thomas,
V W
William Volkmar,
Lewis Washington,
John Wright,
Caroline S Weeks, 2
J T Whaley, 2
Joshua F Wiggington 2
John D. Wiggington,
James Walling, 3
James Wallace,
William D Winters,
E H Young.

JOHN G. WILSON, *P. M.*
Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 8, 1847.

General Scott.

FINE Engraving, full length, of this distinguished man, just received.
Jan. 8. J. J. MILLER.

Right of Labor.

COLTON'S Rights of Labor, price 25 cents, just received and for sale by
Jan. 8. J. J. MILLER.

Mexico

PHELP'S Map of the United States, Mexico and California, handsomely ornamented, price 25 cents, for sale by J. J. MILLER.
Jan. 8.

Toys for Children.

WE have on hand one of the largest stocks of Toys for children of any age. Give us a call
CHAS. G. STEWART & SON.
Jan. 8, 1847.

FRESH Maccaroni for sale by
Jan. 8. CRANE & SADLER.

A HEART TO LET.

BY JOHN BROUGHMAN.

To be let.
To let at a very desirable rate,
A snug little house in a healthy state;
'Tis a bachelor's heart, and the agent is Chance,
Affection the rent, to be paid in advance.
The owner as yet, has lived in it alone;
So the fixtures are not of so much value—but soon
'Twill be furnished by Cupid himself, if a wife
Take a lease for the term of her natural life;
Then ladies, dear ladies, pray do not forget,
An excellent Bachelor's heart's to let!

The tenant will have a few taxes to pay,
LOVE, HONOR, and—heaviest item—OBEY!
As for the good-will, the subscriber's inclined
To have that, if agreeable, settled in kind;
Indeed, if he could such a matter arrange,
He'd be highly delighted to take in exchange,
Provided true title by prudence be shown,
Any heart unincumbered, and free as his own,
So ladies, dear ladies, pray do not forget,
An excellent Bachelor's heart's to be let!

ANSWER—BY A LADY.

I called, as per notice, the "snug house" to see,
But failed to get in, for the want of a key;
Tho' by those who well know it, I have been told
That the room is too small and rather too cold;
The rent is too high—and what still is more,
It, I fear, has been rented too often before:
And, had it not been that you always saw fit
To serve on each Tenant a notice to quit,
One might have remained, and by patience and skill,
Have filled up the blank in a Bachelor's will.

There are doubts whether you now can claim the estate,
On the ground that you've entered your lien up too late;
And if there is truth in the current report,
You have lately been seen to drop into court—
And now, when in doubt, your suit you have pressed,
You ask for a bond and a judgment confessed:
And thus having managed adroitly your part,
You would levy at once on some fair Lady's heart.
Therefore, I've concluded, for reasons you'll own,
That hearts to be let, better be let alone!

Variety.

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT.—During the stay of the Philadelphia troops in our city, says the Pittsburg Journal, a person of very youthful appearance, presented himself to the officer of one of the companies, and offered to enlist. The extreme delicacy of his appearance, however, induced the captain to decline accepting him, considering that the small, white hands and delicate feet of the would-be- soldier would have but a small chance in carrying a heavy musket and making long marches. The pertinacity with which the recruit insisted on being enlisted, did not avail, although it gave him an opportunity of frequently visiting the barracks. The morning before the departure of the troops, however, there was a vacancy in the company at roll call, nor could the absent soldier, a fine young fellow, nor the recruit be found. The former's absence was immediately set down to ascertain, and nothing was thought of the latter, until the next day, when our soldier again joined the regiment. He was seen to bid a most affectionate and tender farewell with a very pretty girl on shore, whom he called his wife, bearing a striking resemblance to the rejected recruit. The same equivocal individual immediately afterwards returned to Philadelphia.

'I AIN'T AGOING TO DO ANYTHING ELSE'.—There are certain set phrases that, one under way 'ta ke, as the saying is, and are 'all the go.' Just now, the expression above is the fashionable reply to almost any thing that is asked.

Not long since a Priest stepped into a house—so the papers say—and found a lady making a—a *bustle*. He asked her what she was making that bustle for? She said she intended to wear it to preaching next Sunday.

"You don't intend to wear that bustle to church?" Asked the "man of Israel."

"*I don't intend to wear any thing else*," replied the fair one.

The Priest devoutly crossed himself at the *bare* idea of the figure the woman would cut at church with "nothing else" but her bustle on.

"Two Irshmen on landing in this country and setting down to their first dinner on shore, found on the table a dish of prepared mustard, which neither of them had ever happened to meet before. One of them took a spoonful at a venture, which quickly brought a deluge of tears to his face.

"What are you crying for?" asked his companion.

"I was crying at the recollection of my poor father who was hung 20 years ago."

The dinner proceeded, and soon the other made a like dip into the mustard, with a result similar to the former.

"What are you crying for?" was now the grave inquiry of his comrade.

"I am crying because you were not hung when your father was."

ADMONITION.—The baptismal admonition of the Hindoos, is as impressive on the bystanders as it is beautiful!—"Little babe, thou enterest the world weeping, while all around you smiled; contrive so to live that you may depart in smiles, whilst all around you weep."

NOBLE SENTIMENT.—When Sir Walter Scott was urged not to prop the falling credit of an acquaintance he replied—

"The man was my friend when friends were few, and I will be his now that his enemies are many."

"A WISE PRIEST.—A German priest walking in procession at the head of his parishoners over cultivated fields in order to procure a blessing upon the crops, when he came to one of unpromising appearance, would pass on, saying, "here prayers and singing will avail nothing; this must have manure."

Benjamin Franklin, (and he knew) said there was no surer sign than that a prompt man to pay his printer was prompt in all things, while a slack man to pay the printer was slack in all things.

She's beautiful, amiable, witty, refined; full of music, poetry and feeling; but she's married.—Talking to such a being is like owning a ticket in a lottery already drawn.

LITTLE FAILINGS.—"My James is a very good boy," said an old lady, "but he has his little failings, for, we are none of us perfect—he put the cat in the fire, flung his grandmother's wig down in the cistern, put his daddy's powder horn in the stove, tied the coffee-pot to jowler's tail, set off squibs in the barn, took my cap bobbin for fishing lines, and tried to stick a fork in his sister's eyes, but these are only childish follies."

PITHY.—Poetry is the flower of literature; prose is the corn, potatoes, and meat. Satire is the aquafortis. Wit is the spice and pepper.—Love letters are the honey and sugar; and dunning letters are the emetics; letters containing remittances are the apple dumplings, an apple being enveloped.—*Boston Yankee.*

LOVE OF CHILDREN.—The other day a poor Irish woman describing her love of children remarked that she never tired of tending them, and whenever she heard one cry, "her heart cried with it." There is infinitely more real poetry in this simple idea, than in half the verses that are sent us for publication, says the London Times.

A PASSENGER.—"I say, Stranger, said a down easter, hailing an omnibus, "how far does that critter run, what's the fare and when will you get there?"

"Sir," said the bewildered driver.

"Oh! never mind—don't stop! I'm going down to Orleans, and I kinder calculate you don't run clean through! I'm for Montezumer."

A DARK TRANSACTION.—A blind Ethiopean with an extinguished candle in a dark cellar at midnight, searching after a black cat.

On his death-bed, a distinguished humorist requested that no one might be invited to his funeral' "because," sighed the wag, "it is a civility I can never repay."

A Miser of sixty years old refuses himself necessaries, that he might not want them when he is a hundred. All of us make ourselves unhappy by too much forecast.

AGENTS.

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

WM. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry;
JOHN G. WILSON, do.
SOLOMON STALEY, Shepherdstown;
H. B. MILLER, Elk Branch;
JOHN COOK, Zion Church;
WM. RONEMOUS or JOHN HESS, Union School House;
GEORGE E. MOORE, Old Furnace;
JOHN H. SMITH or J. R. REDMAN, Smithfield;
EDWIN A. REILY, Summit Point;
DOLPHIN DREW or S. HEFFLEBOWER, Kabletown;
JACOB ISLER or J. M. NICKLIN, Berryville;
WM. TIMBERLAKE, Dr. J. J. JANNEY, or J. O. COYLE, Brucetown, Frederick County;
HENRY F. BAKER, Winchester;
Col. WM. HARMISON, Bath, Morgan County;
JOHN H. LIKENS, Martinsburg;
GEORGE W. BRADFIELD, Snickersville;
J. P. MEGEATH, Philomont, Loudoun county;
WM. A. STEPHENSON, Upperville, Fauquier county;
SILAS MARMADUKE, Hillsborough, Loudoun county;
GEORGE GILBERT, Romney, Hampshire county;
GABRIEL JORDAN or W. BAER, Luray, Page County.

AGENCY.

V. B. PALMER, whose offices are S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, BALTIMORE; N. W. corner Third and Chesnut streets, PHILADELPHIA; Tribune Buildings, NEW YORK, and No. 12 State Street, BOSTON, is the agent in those cities for the "SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON." He will receive and forward promptly, Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., and is fully authorized to receive payment for the same.

STEPHENS & WELLS,
OF
HARPERS-FERRY, VA.,

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

A Choice Selection o Goods,

in their line; such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Sattinetts, 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, Frock Coats, Sack Coats and Coatees, from $3 to $30. Also, a large assortment of Vests, Pants, Roundabouts, Shirts and Drawers, cheap and good. They respectfully ask a call from the public, and pledge themselves to use every exertion to give satisfaction. STEPHENS & WELLS.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 11, 1846.

Valuable Jefferson Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale his

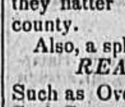
Valuable Landed Estate,

situated three miles North West of Charlestown, (the seat of Justice for Jefferson county, Va.,) within half a mile of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, and the Smithfield and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike, and also within four Miles of Kerney's Depot, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,

Containing 600 *Acres.*

The Impromements consist of a commodious

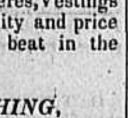
BRICK



DWELLING HOUSE,

containing eleven rooms. The Out-buildings consist of a Smoke-house, Negro Houses, Stabling, &c.

There is a great variety of



CHOICE FRUIT

growing and yielding upon the Estate besides every variety of *Ornamental Trees* growing in the yard.

The Dwelling commands a beautiful view of the Blue Ridge and North Mountains, and is very healthy, but few cases of sickness having ever occurred, arising from its local situation. The land is of the best limestone. From its location,—being convenient to all the improvements, so that all the produce raised upon the farm can be easily conveyed to market at little expense,—this estate is one of the most desirable in the county.

This land can be divided into two farms, giving both wood and water to each.

The subscriber respectfully invites a call from those desirous of purchasing land, as he is prepared to accept a price that would make the purchase a valuable investment, even as a speculation, to any disposed to engage in such an enterprise. To a gentleman of fortune, who desires a country residence, an opportunity is now offered rarely to be met with.

WM. T. WASHINGTON.

Near Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., December 18, 1846.

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.

Oysters will also be disposed of by the Can.—Families wishing to be thus supplied will please give notice the day previous.

Give a call at my establishment, where a general variety is always kept to please the palate.

Oct. 23, 1846. J. F. BLESSING.

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. He will at all times keep on hand the best Oysters the Baltimore market can afford, which will be served up in a style to suit the taste of the most fastidious epicure. By giving him one day's notice, he will furnish Oysters by the Can to any who may prefer receiving them in this way.

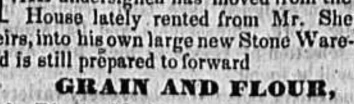
He solicits a call from his old friends and as many new ones as possible, as it shall be his constant effort to render entire satisfaction.

Oct. 23, 1846.

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. Oct. 23, 1846.

To Farmers and Millers.



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

GRAIN AND FLOUR,

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

WM. SHORTT.

Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1846—tf.

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.)

As I am the *Manufacturer's Agent*, I can furnish Saws of every description, Plasterer's Tools, Hay and Straw Knives, &c., upon the shortest notice and at Baltimore prices.

I have on hand also, a very large assortment of Spring and Cast-steel Pannel and Ripping Saws, various sizes, Tenent Saws, Butcher's do., Webb, Compass and Pruning do., which I will sell cheap.

Nov. 27. THOS. RAWLINS.

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. CRANE & SADLER.

October 23.

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

The Regular Opposition Dining HOUSE.

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

THE OPPOSITION

During the last year, and hope always to merit their favors. E. H. CARRELL.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 9, 1846.

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

SAPPINGTON'S
THREE-STORY BRICK HOTEL,
WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT,

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.
October 24, 1845.

To the Farmers and Millers.

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

Jan. 23, 1846—tf.

Fashionable Hats and Caps.

LATEST style Beaver, Silk and Wool Hats, Gents and Boys' cloth, glazed, fur and hair caps, for sale by CRANE & SADLER.

Oct. 30.

Fine Cutlery, &c.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of Ladies' Pen Knives, of the best quality and warranted to cut every thing but Love; also, a variety of fancy articles, perfumery, &c., suitable for Holyday presents, for sale by THOS. RAWLINS.

Dec. 25, 1846.

Cooking Stove for Sale.

NO 2, Hathaway's Cooking Stove will be sold low. Apply to F. W. RAWLINS.

Charlestown, Nov. 6, 1846.

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.

Nov. 20. MILLER & TATE.

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.

Nov. 20. J. J. MILLER,

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.

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

November 20.

Stoves, Stoves.

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

Nov. 6. THOS. RAWLINS.

Extra Heavy Shoes.

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

Nov. 6, 1846.

Axes, Axes.

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

Nov. 6, 1846. THOS. RAWLINS.

Screen and Riddle Wire.

COAL, Sash, Clover Seed, Cockle, Meal and Hair Seives, for sale by

Nov. 6. THOS. RAWLINS.

Domestics.

BLEACHED and brown cottons, bleached and brown sheeting, do plain and twilled osnaburgs, bed tickings and checks, for sale by

Nov. 6. 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.

Nov. 6. J. J. MILLER.

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, Plantellas, Havanna, several brands of Principes, large lot of Spanish and half Spanish, do., very strong—Also, Starr's celebrated Rappee, Maccaboy and Congres Snuff. Garrett's Scotch Snuff, and prime Tobacco at 25 cents per pound. THOS. RAWLINS.

Nov. 6, 1846.

Something New for Overcoats.

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

Oct. 23. CRANE & SADLER.

Black Silk Fringe.

WIDE Black Silk Fringes; for sale by

Dec. 4. CRANE & SADLER.

GLASS and Putty, White Lead in Kegs, all kinds of Paints, Oils, Sp'ts 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.

BOOKS.—Just received, a further supply of School and Miscellaneous Books, making my stock very desirable, to which I invite the attention of the public. J. J. MILLER.

Nov. 6, 1846.

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 Saddlery, viz: Steel and plated Stirrups, superior Steel and plated Stiff Bits, Pelham, Snaffle, Gig and Harness do., Chains, Martingal and Halter Rings, supeior Steel and plated Spurs, Buckles of all descriptions, Trunk Locks, &c.

Nov. 6. THOS. RAWLINS.

STATIONERY.—Just received Bill, Cap, and Letter Paper, Quills, Steel Pens, Pencils, Inkstands, Slates, Wafers, Black Ink at 6¼ cts. per bottle, Blue and Red Ink.—Also—Hagerstown Almanacs. THOS. RAWLINS.

Nov. 6, 1846.

GUM ELASTIC Door Springs, a new article, for sale by THOS. RAWLINS.

Nov. 6, 1846.

BLANKETS.—A large lot of white and colored Blankets, for servants, for sale by

Dec. 4. CRANE & SADLER.

PREMIUM BLANKETS.—A few pair of extra heavy, American made.

Nov. 20. E. M. AISQUITH.

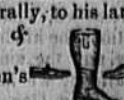
TRIAL of Myers and others, for sale by

Dec. 18. J. J. MILLER.

AXES.—Extra heavy and warranted.

Nov. 27. E. M. AISQUITH.

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.

Also, a variety of Gentlemen's Fine and Kip work;

An assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Kid Slippers, Morocco and Leather Walking Shoes;

A large assortment of Misses and Children's Gaiters, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Our prices will be made as low (and terms as good) for the same description of work, as can be had in the county. Give us a call.

JAMES McDANIEL, *Agent.*

Charlestown, Oct. 23, 1846.

LAND FOR SALE.

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

H. ST. G. TUCKER.

Hazelfield, Jefferson county, Va., Sept. 25, 1846—tf. [*F. P. copy.*

IRON, IRON.

JUST received a handsome assortment of Hughes' celebrated IRON. Also, wagon and carriage tire from 1¼ in. wide and ⅜ in. thick, to 2 in. wide, ½ thick—round and square from ½ in. to 1½. Also, Nail rods and horse-shoe Iron, which I will warrant to be of a superior quality and which will be sold low for cash.

Dec. 4, 1846. THOS. RAWLINS.

Virginia, Jefferson County, sct:

NOVEMBER TERM, 1846, Of the County Court.

Samuel Young, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

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

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants, Sellman & Crook, Kelly, Ball & Co., James C. Sellman, John V. Emack, Griffin, Yateman & Co., John H. Duvall & Co., Hopkins & Hull, Wyeth & Norris, R. C. Mason & Son, Watkins, Dungan & Rust, C. Levering & Clark, Pendleton, Riely & Co., and William Bridges, not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court: It is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next February Term of this Court, and answer the Bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in this county for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

A copy—Teste.

T. A. MOORE, *Clerk.*

Nov. 27, 1846—2m.

Tin and Sheet Iron Establishment.

THE undersigned, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended towards him for many years past, again solicits the custom of the citizens of Charlestown and adjacent country.—His arrangements now are the most ample, and he will be enabled to conduct his business for the future in a manner that he hopes will be entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

In order to compete, and that successfully, with work manufactured in the Eastern Cities, he has determined to reduce the price 20 per cent. for cash. And as he uses none but the best materials, he can surely expect the support of his fellow-citizens in preference to sending their orders abroad. If his work does not bear a favorable comparison with any other of a similar kind, he will not ask for more than one trial.

☞Country Merchants will do well to give him a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as he has now on hand, and will continue to keep, a very large and general assortment of *TIN-WARE*, which will be offered on the most accommodating terms.

ROOFING, with Zinc, Tin, and Leaden Plate, on the latest and most improved plan, will be put on at the shortest notice. In this branch, he feels authorized to say, that no other establishment in the State can surpass his. He has done many roofs during the last year, and he is yet to hear of the first complaint. For the truth of this, as well as the cheapness, durability, &c., of this description of roofing, refer to Hon. I. R. Douglass, H. Keyes, H. L. Eby, T. C. Bradley, and Wm. F. Lock, Charlestown.

HOUSE SPOUTING done at the shortest notice, as usual, and at *reduced* prices.

☞Old Copper, Brass or Pewter taken in exchange for work. F. W. RAWLINS.

Charlestown, March 27, 1846—tf.

Fancy Notions, Perfumery, &c.

I HAVE just received from Philadelphia, a very large supply of Fancy Notions and every variety of French Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Purse Silks, splendid Reticules, Purses, Beads, Oils, Fancy Boxes, &c., &c.

I take pleasure in saying to the Ladies that they will have a variety to select from now, of elegant articles, such as I have never before offered, particularly among Colognes and Extracts—some of the most fashionable and genuine. I earnestly invite all to examine them.

Dec. 18. J. J. MILLER.

Fancy Articles, Toys, &c.

FOR the approaching Holydays, I have a beautiful and choice assortment of Fancy Articles, of almost every kind, just suited for the ladies as Christmas presents. Also Toys, and many little notions for the children. Give me a call.

Dec. 18, 1846. A. M. CRIDLER.

Corn and Oats,

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

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 all kinds, 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.

Oct. 30. THOMAS RAWLINS.

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.

Oct. 16, 1846. JOHN H. BEARD.

SHOE FINDINGS—A large assortment, just received and for sale by

Nov. 6. THOS. RAWLINS.

PLANES—I have now on hand a large assortment of Bench Planes, Plough do. Tongue and Groove, Sash, Moulding, Bead, Hollow and Round, Rabbit, &c. THOS. RAWLINS.

Nov. 6, 1846.

Fresh Groceries.

A GENERAL assortment of Groceries just received and for sale by

Nov. 6. CRANE & SADLER.

A CARD.

J. H. BEARD respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has replenished his store with nearly an entire new Stock of such articles as are usually kept by him, with many new articles, which he offers very low, and hopes by strict personal attention, to merit a continuance of public patronage. His Stock consists in part as follows:

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Citric Acid,	Cream Tartar,
Gum Camphor,	Extract Jolap,
Gum Aloes,	Epsom Salts,
Sulph. Morphia,	Seidlitz Powders,
Sulph. Quinine,	Soda Powders,
Hydrioate Potass,	Kreosote,
Piperine,	Laudanum,
Nitrate of Silver,	Hive Syrup,
Extract Colocynth,	Paragoric,
Precipitated Ex. Bark,	Super Carb. Soda,
Blue Mass,	Tartaric Acid,
Gum Arabic,	Assafoetida,
Powdered Rhubarb,	Bl'k Oil Varnish,
Castor Oil,	Bl'k, Blue and Red Inks,
Henry's Cal. Magnesia,	Indelible Ink,
Husband's " "	Fresh Salid Oil,
Durand's Solut'n Iodide Iron,	Carb. Ammonia,
Fowler's Solut'n Arsnic	Carb. Magnesia,
Donovin's " Iodine Arsenicand Mercury,	Long Pepper,
	Mace and Nutmegs,
	Turmerick Ground,
Oxalid Acid,	Black Pepper,
Ground Rice Flour,	Allspice,
Wafers & Seal'g Wax,	Cloves,
Blister Plaster,	Black and White Mustard Seed,
Strengtening Plasters,	
Cinnamon Bark,	Gum Tragecanth,
Calomel,	Sugar Lead.

Patent Medicines, &c.

Swaim's Panacea,	Judkin's Ointment,
Cook's Syrup Sarsaparilla,	Harrison's do
	Sing's I. Ointment,
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry,	Lee's I. do
	McAlister's All Healing Salve,
Hamilton's Prep. Wild Cherry,	
	Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Comstock's Ex't Sarsaparilla,	Steer's Opodeldoc,
	Dr. Straith's do
Jaynes' Expectorant,	Peter's Pills,
Jaynes' Carminative,	Anderson's do
Jaynes' Hair Tonic,	Harlick's do
Balm of Columbia,	Lyon's do
Jaynes Vermifuge,	Hoopers's Female do
Morrison's do	Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic,
Dr. Straith's do	Thompson's Eye Water,
Great Western Panacea,	Oil of Tannin,
Indian Panacea,	Michau's Freckle Wash
Godfrey's Cordial,	Love's Fever and Ague Mixture,
Bateman's Drops,	
Harlem Oil,	Elixers,
Haris' Tetter Wash.	Cordials, &c.

Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.

White Lead in Oil,	Copal Varnish,
Do do dry	Japan Varnish,
Venitian Red,	Chinese Vermillion,
Spanish Brown,	Verdigris,
Do White,	Frostings, of all colors,
Chrome Green,	Window Glass, of all sizes,
Do Yellow,	
Do Red,	(I have also a diamond to cut glass any size without charge.)
Paris Green,	
Terradiesieanna,	
Turkey Umber,	Paint Brushes, a great Variety,
Yellow Ocher,	
Stone Ocher,	Putty,
Chipped Logwood,	Madder,
Ground Brazil,	Ground Logwood,
Do Nisaragua,	Chipped Fustick,
Linseed Oil,	Blue Vitrol,
Spirits Turpentine,	Gold Leaf.

Fancy Articles, Perfumery, &c.

Wax Dolls,	Accordians,
Kid Dolls,	Glass Fancy Boxes, a great variety,
Hair Brushes, Assorted,	
Clothes do	Patent Kaledescopes,
Tooth do	Razor Strops,
Comb do	Razors,
Nail do	Ink Stands, Glass,
Redding Combs,	Do do Wood,
Side do	Soaps, assorted,
Fine-tooth do	Cologne Water,
Shell Side do	Lavender do
Horn do do	Bears Oil,
Shell Hair Pins,	Indian Oil,
Tuck Combs,	Ox Marrow,
Ivory Pocket Combs,	Pomatum,
Infant Fine-tooth Combs	Bandoline,
Pocket Books, a large assortment,	Scent Bags,
	Buffalo Oil,
Silk, Thread and Cotton Purses,	Preston's Salts,
	Watch Ribbons,
Steel Beads,	Do Keys,
Gold and Silver Beads,	Do Chains,
Glass Mixed do	Do Guards,
Pearl Coral do	Visiting Cards,
Snuff Boxes,	Violins and ex. Strings.

Books, Stationery, &c.

Gilt Bibles,	Letter Paper,
Do Prayer Books,	Cap do
Do Psalms and Hymns,	Note do
Do Methodist do	Silver Pencils,
Miss Leslie's Cookery,	Steel Pens,
School Books, assorted,	Quills,
Toy Books, a large variety,	Pen Knives,
	Bronzed Sealing Wax,
Almanacs for 1847,	Slates and Pencils,

Fruits, Confectionary, &c.

200 pounds assorted Candy;
Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, English Walnuts;
Prunes, Dates, Ju Jube Paste;
Sugar Crackers, Soda Crackers, Water Crackers;
Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c., &c.

J. H. BEARD.

Charlestown, Oct. 30, 1846.

N. B.—Physicians' Prescriptions put up with great care and promptness. J. H. B.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

A. M. CRIDLER has just returned from the East, with a fresh and well-selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, &c. Those in want will please give him a call, as in his Store they will find every thing which belongs to the Drug business. Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 18, 1846.

Oil of Tannin for Leather.

MONEY TO BE SAVED! The proprietors of this preparation say without any hesitation, that it is the best article in use. It will not only keep harness bright and soft, but will restore old harness that has been taken poor care of, taking off the crust, and making it perfectly soft and pliable. It adds to the wear of harness or leather at least 50 per cent. It is an article that comes cheap, and is worth its weight in silver.

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

J. H. BEARD & Co., *Charlestown*,
A. M. CRIDLER, *Harpers-Ferry.*

Jan. 17, 1846.

Drugs and Medicines.

DRS. WRIGHT'S Peters', Brandreth's and other Pills, just received; White Lead, Whiting, Coperas, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mace, Saltpetre, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Cloves, Termick, Glue, Alcohol, Japan Varnish, Copal Varnish, Linseed Oil, Winter Sperm Oil, Fish Oil, Caster Oil, Nerve and Bone Lineament, Borax, Gum Arabic, Quinine, Blue Stone, Spirits of Turpentine, British Oil, Lytherage, Laudanum, Lamp Black, Rhubarb, Opodeldoc, Ess. Lemon, Ess. Cinnamon, Ess. Peppermint, Starch, British Lustre, Monumental Soap, Toilet Soap, Coat Plaster, Camphor, Cassia, Oil of Almonds, Oil of Lemons, Worm Killer, Paragoric, Cordial, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Crome Green, Crome Yellow, Ivory Black, &c., received and for sale by

Oct. 23. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

RAZORS.—A beautiful assortment of Razors just received, also, Pen Knives and Scissors, and a few Steel net Reticules, for sale by

Dec. 18. CHAS. G. STEWART.

SOMETHING NEW.—Another new Patent Blind Hinge and fastening—Also, a new Patent Gate Hinge and fastening, for sale by

Nov. 6, 1846. THOS. RAWLINS.

BALTIMORE TRADE.

B. C. RHODES,

No. 26, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c., *HATS*—RUSSIA, NUTRIA CONEY; Straw Goods and Palm leaf Hats, Trunks, &c.

☞ **Printing Papers made to order,** of any size.

☞ *Rags taken in exchange or purchased at highest cash prices.*

Also—Agent for the sale of DALE'S COUNTER and PLATFORM SCALES.

Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846—6m.

SAMSON CARISS,

(LATE T. PALMER & Co.,)

No. 140 *BALTIMORE St., BALTIMORE,*

HAS on hand an extensive assortment of FANCY HARDWARE, to which, by arrivals from Europe, he is constantly receiving additions, thereby having always in store, the greatest variety that can possibly be found in this line. All of which he is determined to sell wholesale or Retail, on as good terms and as low as the same can be had in this or any other city.

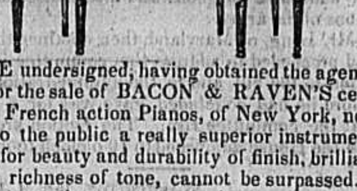
His stock of Merchandise is in part as follows: Japanned Waiters; Traps; Bread, Cake and Card Baskets and Toilet Setts, of every size and form; Plated Waters; Castors; Candlesticks; Tea Setts; Cake and Fruit Baskets; Britannia Ware; Ivory and common Table Cutlery: Albata Dinner and Desert Forks, a new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

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

Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846—1y.*

New Piano Forte Ware-Room.

No. 151 *Pratt St., adjoining the Railroad Depot, Baltimore, Md.*



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

The manufacturers being very extensively engaged in the Piano Forte business, are enabled to sell them much lower than the usual prices.

Persons desirous of purchasing a real good Piano, and at the same time pay a very moderate price, are invited to call and examine those now on hand. T. NEWTON KURTZ.

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

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

Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846—1y.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hat, Cap, and Fancy Fur Store,

No. 132 *BALTIMORE STREET.*

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of HATS, CAPS and FANCY FURS, comprising one of the most complete stocks ever offered in this city. All of which will be sold wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. ☞ Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to examine my stock before purchasing. JAMES L. McPHAIL.

Baltimore, Oct. 2, 1846—6m.

N. B. Military HATS and CAPS of every description, made to order; also Army and Navy CHAPPEAUX. J. L. McP.

PLUMBE
NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY
AND
Photographic Depots,
FOUNDED 1840.

AWARDED the Medal, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the *most beautiful colored Daguerreotypes, and best aparatus ever exhibited.*

205 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, adjoining Campbell's Jewelry Store.

Concert Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
No. 251 Broadway, New York.
75 Court street, Boston.
136 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
56 Canal street New Orleans.
127 Viell Rue du Temple, Paris.
32 Church street, Liverpool.
176 Main street Cincinnati, Ohio.
33 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
Market street, St. Louis.
Main street, Du Buque.
Broadway, Saratoga.
Douw's Buildings, Albany.
Middle street, Portland.
Main street, Newport.
———, Norfolk, Va.

☞Portraits taken in any weather, in equisite style.

Apparatus, Instructions, and all Materials furnished. March 20, 1846—1y.

THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

No. 105 CHESTNUT STREET, Between Third and Fourth, PHILADELPHIA.

D. K. MINOR, *of New York*, Proprietor.
JAS. M. SANDERSON, *of Phil'a*, } Assistants.
GEO. P. BURNHAM, *of Boston*, }

Sept. 25, 1846—1y.

VIRGINIA HOTEL.

THE subscriber has leased for the ensuing year, that large and commodious "*White House*" at Harpers-Ferry, known as the VIRGINIA HOTEL, and recently in the occupancy of Mr. James Walling. The Hotel will be under my charge from and after 1st July.

To the travelling public generally, the undersigned would say, that he takes charge of this Hotel with a determination that it shall be inferior to no other in the Valley of Virginia. On his TABLE will be found all the delicacies the market can produce, and in his BAR the choicest Liquors that can be procured. Charges will be moderate, and his old friends and the public generally are invited to give him at least one call.

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

Harpers-Ferry, Va., July 3, 1846.—tf.

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.* A few loads, at least, would be very acceptable at the present time. THE PRINTER.

Dec. 4, 1846.

AIR TIGHT STOVES—For sale by

Nov. 6. KEYES & KEARSLEY.