

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 22, 1847.

NUMBER 28.

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JAMES W. BELLER,
(OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.)
At \$3.00 in advance—\$3.50 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 arrears 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 guarantee the settlement of the same.
A year's extra 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 notified, 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 Grammar 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 desiring 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. Willie, Jr., R. Flagg, Charlestown.
H. Keyes, Middleway, Va.
J. L. Ranson, A. C. Timberlake, Middleway, Va.
Geo. H. Beckwith & Co., Berkeley county, Va.
Lewis Fry & Co., Berkeley 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.
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 Pough-maker 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. Gentlemen's fine Calf, Morocco, Kid, 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, Booties, &c., of city and northern manufacture.

Hats and Caps.

A large assortment of fashionable Mole skin, 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 Court, 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—4t.

Great Bargains for the lively Dust.

Or, the Practical customer Will Trust!
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson County, that he has commenced the business of Cabinet-Making, on the Island of Virginia, 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 fall to please, to merit a large share of public patronage.
E. E. NOLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 9, 1846—3m.

PENKNIVES—Rogers and Worthenholmes

Penknives—best assortment ever offered in Charlestown, for sale by
Nov. 6, 1846. THOS. RAWLINS.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

Exegi monumentum ere perennius,
Regulique situ pyramidum altius;
Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens
Possit diruere, acq; innumerabiles
Annorum series, et fuga temporum.
HOR. CARM. LIB. III.

Oh! who that hath a soul within his breast,
But hath not felt ambition's stinging breath;
When with a craving lust for fame oppressed,
We build high columns in the vale of death.
Amidst their shafts with honors' greatest wreath,
That when we walk no more among the crowd,
We may a name of high renown bequeath.
Which through the world shall ring like clarion loud,
Until a distant age shall hear its echoes proud.

This do we press, with quiet and lofty tread,
The yielding soil of our green mother earth;
And while asleep upon her downy bed,
We spring to life in fame's immortal birth.
Oh who can tell the high and solemn worth
Of those imprisoned and intense desires,
Which leap within us with impassioned mirth;
When from the temple of the heart, like spires
They point to heaven, and gleam with all its golden fires!

To LIVE FOREVER, is the watchword given
To guide us through the desert's burning sand;
And when the last watch, with its key hand
Doth stop us on the margin of the river,
We shout the password, TO LIVE, TO LIVE FOREVER!

General Intelligence.

ITEMS OF NEWS.—The militia expenses of Pennsylvania last year, amounted to \$27,000, and the year previous to \$19,000.

Dr. Francis Mallory announces, in a card, that he is not a candidate for Congress in the Accomack District of Virginia.

B. F. Williamson, Esq., near Clarksville, Tenn. has recently killed 203 hogs, raised on his farm, that averaged 309 pounds net.

In Mexico the prevailing feeling is, that the infant, when baptized, cannot die too soon. The death of young children is celebrated as an occasion of joyfulness, because the souls of the deceased innocents are supposed to be transported at once to heaven without passing through purgatory.

There are two essential periods in the life of woman—one, when she wonders who she shall have—the other, when she wonders who she will have her.

One of the volunteer companies now raising in Boston, is composed entirely of students of law and medicine. Strangely such a charming and effective combination for pillage as law and physic, was never before formed to defeat an enemy.

Somebody says, that a newspaper in a family is equal to three months' time in a school each year. Go into the family where a newspaper is taken, and into those who "cannot afford it," and mark the difference of the children and be convinced.

"Jane, you must not learn arithmetic." "Why mother?" "Because, my dear, in looking through your yesterday, I saw that fractions were vulgar."

"I go for a dissolution of the union," as the man said when he applied for a divorce.
Tuesday week in New York was the "coldest day of the season." The thermometer stood at 16 degrees at 7 A. M., and at 24 degrees noon.

Mr. Semple, the Senator from Illinois, is, it is said, to be appointed Governor of Oregon.
The value of the exports from Boston in December was \$537,007; the imports \$226,042.

Mrs. Merit, wife of Johnson Merit, of Uniontown, Belmont county, (O.) was delivered of three daughters on last Saturday night, and all doing well.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.—On the night of the 28th inst., the two negroes described in an advertisement in another column, in passing the house of Mr. J. W. Miller, near town, were stopped, and it was soon manifested from their conversation that they were absconding from their master. It was determined to bring them to town for trial, to which they did not seem to object, but when they were about entering town, one of them drew a knife and made a desperate attempt to effect his release; and in his desperate efforts inflicted several severe wounds on Mr. M. and two of his sons, James and Christian. His intention was no doubt to kill Mr. M. as he made a cut at his throat, but fortunately the knife struck the collar of his coat. James received some three or four cuts, two of which had well high proved fatal. We are happy to say that they are recovering from their wounds. "These cuts were inflicted by Henry; and in the conflict with him, Aaron made his escape, but was taken the next day."
[Woodstock Sentinel.]

STATISTICS OF THE ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS FOR 1846.—From the Odd Fellows' Pocket Diary, just published, we extract the following interesting statistics of the Order in the United States for 1846:

No. of Subordinate Lodges,	992
do Initiations,	28,316
Contingent Members,	39,753
No. of Brothers relieved,	11,319
do Widowed families relieved,	417
do Buried brethren,	653
Revenue of Lodges,	\$708,205 40
Amount paid for the relief of Brothers,	154,247 62
do do do widowed families,	15,686 13
do do do education of orphans,	3,674 25
do do do burying the dead,	22,788 02
Total amount for relief,	197,317 00

CLAIM ON THE GOVERNMENT.—The heirs of the late Gov. Tompkins, ex-Governor of the State of New York, and ex-Vice President of the United States, have petitioned Congress for the payment of several large sums of money, which their ancestor in his lifetime claimed to be due to him from the United States, for services rendered, and for money loaned by him to the government, amounting to \$35,190.

TORNADO IN PERTH AMBOY.—On Thursday there was a severe tornado at Perth Amboy, N. J. A column, in appearance, like smoke, and about twenty feet in height and six broad, crossed the bay from the south, upsetting small craft of every description. It struck a large shed and carried it about three hundred feet through the side of a frame building, and even through two substantial partitions. The direction of the tornado was then changed, as if by magic, to the east, and passed to Staten Island. The coasting schooner Delight, heavily belated for a southern trip, and lying at anchor, was capsized, and sunk immediately; and such was its force that chimneys were blown off, and even men were prostrated.

THE REPORTED MASSACRE OF AMERICANS.—The Washington Union thus puts to rest the reported massacre of one hundred and fifty Americans in California:
"A newspaper is in circulation from the columns of the 'Washington Fountain,' hinting that the Department of State has received information going to confirm the rumor of the massacre of the American troops or marines in California. This, we understand, is a mistake. No such information has been received by any of the departments at Washington, and the report is regarded as spurious or extravagant."

CLOTHING FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

The following communication from the Governor was laid before the Senate of Virginia on Tuesday last. On motion of Mr. Wallace it was read, and referred to the Committee on the Militia: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 11, 1846.

To the General Assembly.
I communicate herewith a letter from the Field Officers of the Regiment of Infantry Volunteers now nearly ready to embark for Mexico, in regard to further supplies of clothing, which I beg leave earnestly to commend to the immediate attention of the General Assembly.

Should it be deemed expedient to supply the clothing for our volunteers in the manner suggested, the State may be reimbursed by receiving from the General Government the commutation allowed for clothing the Volunteers, or so much thereof as may be requisite—or may leave it to be paid for by each man as the clothing is received by him—for which purpose it may be necessary to appoint an agent on the part of the State, unless the necessity thereof can be obviated through the agency of some of the departments of the U. S. Army.

The plan herewith suggested for keeping our Regiment well supplied, is deemed important to the health, comfort, and military appearance of the men. Very respectfully,
WAL. SMITH.

CITY OF RICHMOND, 8th Jan. 1847.

Sir: The undersigned, the field officers of the 1st Regiment of Virginia Volunteers Infantry, beg leave respectfully to represent to your Excellency the propriety of some adequate provision for supplying the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Regiment with clothing, after the present supply shall be exhausted. It is unnecessary for us to inform your Excellency of the great suffering which the volunteers now serving in Mexico have undergone, for want of proper clothing. Their fate shows us what must be that of the men composing the Virginia regiment, unless steps are taken in time to avert the evils that attend service in a distant and hostile country, where supplies of clothing cannot be procured.

It is true that the United States Government has made such provision as, under the circumstances, it was practicable for it to make. It has allowed to the volunteers commutation for the clothing to which soldiers are entitled, the volunteers being required to provide their own clothing; but your Excellency will readily perceive that it will be impossible for them to supply themselves, in a foreign and hostile country, although they may receive pay enough for that purpose, if the supplies were at hand, and could be procured at reasonable prices, a thing that is not the case in Mexico.

The volunteers are dependent upon the sutlers for any article of clothing they may need, and from the information we have received, only the most inferior articles are furnished by them, and those at the most exorbitant prices; in fact, some little experience on other occasions have given us an opportunity of knowing the utter impossibility of a volunteer soldier's being able to supply himself with any thing like a sufficient amount of clothing, out of the commutation paid him, when he is left to the extortions of those who hover around a camp, for the purpose of pouncing upon the poor soldier's pittance the moment he receives it.

The Virginia Regiment has been supplied, or will be supplied, before its departure, with as comfortable clothing for six months as the circumstances of the case would permit; but unless the war is speedily closed, the men in a very few months will require summer clothing, which they have not now; and there are many casualties attending a campaign that might deprive some of the men of the clothing with which they go provided, and leave them in a state of utter destitution, that it would be impossible to remedy.

With a full knowledge of the difficulties and privations that are before us, we cannot depart without doing all in our power to have such provision made for the men entrusted to our command, as may be necessary for their comfort and health, so far as these may be secured in a camp.

We are aware of your Excellency's earnest desire to send into the field a regiment that shall be creditable to Virginia, and we cordially acknowledge your zealous efforts to make it such. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we appeal to you to call the attention of the Legislature to this subject, and ask that it take the matter in hand, and adopt such measures as its wisdom may prompt.

We have made out an estimate of the clothing which will be required by the men during the next Summer and Winter. From that estimate we have discarded every thing intended for display, and we ask nothing for ourselves or the commissioned officers of the regiment.

It will require an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars to carry out the plan proposed by us, which is to have the clothing of the men made by contract, and sent through the Quartermaster's Department, to such point as may be necessary, and issued to the men in the quantities named in the estimate, which is herewith submitted; and that a donation of it be made to them; or, that it may be sold to them at cost and charge. There are many considerations which recommend this plan; it will enable the men to obtain a certain supply of comfortable clothing at reasonable prices; the regiment would present a uniform appearance; its distinctive character would be preserved; its efficiency increased; and the assurance that their comfort was cared for at home, would keep alive in the hearts of the men that love of their native State, which would stimulate them to deeds that might place her among the foremost of her sisters, who have gathered laurels upon the fields of Mexico.

We mean to cast no imputations upon the Government of the United States; we acknowledge that it has done all that it was practicable to do in this matter. Having no control over the uniform of the volunteers, it could but pay them commutation for their clothing, which is sufficient for the purpose, provided it could be laid out to advantage.

But we think we will not ask in vain, when we call upon Virginia to extend her fostering care to her sons who go from her bosom to the field of battle, to die, if need be, for the honor of their glorious mother; and we feel assured that, to Virginia, her name, and the honor of her sons, are dearer than money.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) JNO. F. HAMTRAMCK,
Col. Comd'g.
THOS. B. RANDOLPH,
Lieut. Col.
J. A. EARLY, Major.

To his Excellency WM. SMITH,
Governor of Virginia.

GEN. RIDGELY DEAD.—Gen. Chas. Steuart Ridgely the father of Capt. Randolph Ridgely, who so highly distinguished himself in the Mexican campaign, and who was subsequently killed by a fall from his horse, died at Elk Ridge, Maryland, on the 6th instant, in the 55th year of his age.

SPEECH OF GOV. McDOWELL,

ON THE DEATH OF SENATOR PENNYBACKER.
In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday week, James McDowell, Esq., announced the death of Senator Pennybacker; in the following beautiful language:

I rise, Mr. Speaker, to perform for an honored and valued colleague, lately representing our native and common State in the other branch of this national assembly, the same sad and melancholy office which he himself performed in his place less than a year ago for my own kinsman and immediate predecessor here. I rise to say—what I know will be felt with sensibility by those who hear me, and what will send a pang to the hearts of thousands who do not—that ISAAC S. PENNYBACKER, one of the Senators from Virginia, is no more!

Whatever under the guidings of Providence, or in the fulfilled and cheering promise of his outset, he might have become in the lofty career which the confidence of his country had assigned him, that career is now over; his expectations and his efforts in it are now ended, and the silence and death of earth are forever upon him. He was seized and snatched away from his labors almost before he had begun them, but not before the modest and ingenious qualities of his nature had been seen, or before he had shown himself, in all the safest, soundest and purest virtues of a public man, to be worthy of all acceptance. He was comparatively young—less than forty-two years of age—so that he came to the eminent station which he filled precisely at that period of life when the body and mind, in their complex action upon one another, co-operate the best, and when man is most capable of building up the richest monuments of usefulness and fame for his country and for himself. He was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, was educated at the university of law which he entered upon in early manhood, and practised with a high and progressive reputation until he was called upon to represent his native district in Congress, from whence, at the end of his first representative term, he was transferred by the appointment of the President and Senate to the federal district court of Western Virginia, and was thence again transferred, but a year ago, by the Legislature that of venerated Commonwealth, to the responsible and final post, from all the honors, and toils of which he has now been removed, by that mysterious and gracious power which governs us all, to another, and I would reverently hope, to a better world. He was always a student—an ardent and devoted student. The study of his profession especially, as I learn from his more intimate friends, was both his habit and his enjoyment; and hence it was that he became not only eminently qualified by his learning and his love of investigation for judicial labors, but that the whole texture of his mind became gradually and essentially judicial also—he thought with care—with system—with clearness—with rectitude, and he thought to results. A sound lawyer, a wise judge, a trusted statesman—he was more than all these—he was a sound, irrefragably-trustworthy, and honest man; never—I speak it with emphatic utterance—never bringing upon any human face, by any act of his, either the blush of shame or the stain of a tear. Wherever his evocations or his duties called him, it was the cheering lot of his excellent man to be always surrounded by friends—friends who respected and who loved him; and having thus lived a life of probity and peace upon earth, he has gone, in the meridian of his day, to the tomb, without a solitary reproach to follow, or a solitary enemy to forgive him—Like his late and lamented colleague from Louisiana, Mr. Barrow, he was stricken down in all the pride of his physical power, and in the full maturity of his brightest manhood; like him he was crushed by an unexpected and a startling blow, and sharing, side by side, with one another, as they did, the hopes of their country and the joys of freshest life, how sad—how strange—how admonitory is it to us all to see them parted by death, that cry of anguish and brokenness of heart which is there. As frail, and dying, and Christian men however, we cannot think upon such distress without sympathy and awe, nor without an involuntary appeal to Him who is the Father and Saviour of us all, that He would spread the shelter of his wing for the poor sufferers who are weeping and bleeding under the stroke of His power. To us who are here, this lesson on our own mortality is too sacred and too solemn to be lost. If we are provident and wise, as we know that we are, important, let us take these lessons as so many providences, mercifully and seasonably sent for our good, and flushed as we now are with all the energies and hopes of life, let us not rest until we have made up to the hope—blessed every other one—that hope which travels through, nor quit us when we die—which unites the last throbs of expiring nature with the first one of never-ending joy.

"To man in his trial state,
The privilege is given,
When used by waves of human fate,
To anchor fast on heaven."

FIRE IN VIRGINIA.—The Lexington, Va. Gazette informs us of the destruction, by fire, on the 20th ult., of a large Hotel and all the cabins, but three, at that favorite resort, the Alum Springs, in Rockbridge county. Nearly the whole of the building, and about \$900 in money were consumed. The building was a frame entirely new, and cost from \$3 to \$10,000. There was no insurance, and the loss therefore falls upon the worthy proprietors, Messrs. J. & A. H. Campbell.

A FEMALE LOTHARIO.—An Irish girl named McCormick, residing in Hamilton, Canada West, as a servant, has been guilty of a series of very strange acts. In her capacity of servant she would with a very artless address ascertain the feelings of most every lady, relative to the tender passion, telling them that Mr. ———— a dry goods clerk, or a lawyer, &c., was desperately in love with them, and that he would contrive to see them on a certain night. When the night appointed came, the young gentleman spoken of would come in the shape of Miss McCormick, in male apparel. In three different cases was the question popped, and accepted, in one the wedding dress was made—This was tried once too often, and the gay creature was on Monday locked up in jail.

THE CHOLERA.—By the latest accounts from Bagdad, we learn that the cholera was ravaging that city, and that forty hundred persons had already fallen under the scourge. It is feared that the cholera will not cease until it has reached Constantinople. This is the more apprehended, because it follows the road by which it has already once before reached that capital.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1846.

The past year has been big with events, principally of a national character, as will be seen by the following summary, selected from the New York papers:—

January 1st.—The province of Yucatan declared herself independent of Mexico, on the ground that the Central Government had violated the compact.

February 9th.—Resolutions for terminating the Joint Occupation of Oregon, passed the U. S. House of Representatives, 164 to 54.

28th—British House of Commons sanctioned, by a large majority, Sir Robert Peel's measure for reforming the Corn Laws.

March 28th—Gen. Taylor, with an army of 3,600 men, arrived at the Rio Grande, and took post opposite Matamoros.

April 16th.—Resolutions to terminate the Joint Occupation of Oregon, passed the Senate, 40 to 14.

24th—Capt. Thornton's command taken by the Mexicans.

May 3d.—The Mexicans opened their batteries on Fort Brown, opposite Matamoros. The cannonade was kept up, without intermission for seven days, and returned with effect. During the siege, Major Brown was killed by a falling shot.

5th.—The first general battle was fought with the Mexicans at Palo Alto. The American force under Gen. Taylor was 2,388; the Mexicans, under Arista, numbered twice as many. American loss, 9 killed and 44 wounded; Mexican loss killed and wounded supposed to be about 400.

9th.—Battle of Resaca de la Palma, in which the Mexicans were completely put to rout, with a loss of about 600 killed and wounded. American loss, 39 killed and 89 wounded. Among the officers killed in these two engagements were Maj. Ringgold, Capt. Page, Lieut. Inge, Cochran and Claiborne.

19th—War with Mexico recognized by both Houses of Congress, and a bill passed authorizing the reception of 50,000 volunteers.

June 1st.—Pope Gregory XVIth died at Rome, having served more than fifteen years.

18th—The U. S. Senate ratified the Treaty for the division of Oregon.

21st—Cardinal Mastai Ferroti was inaugurated at Rome, under the title of Pope Pius IXth. He is 64 years of age.

July 3d.—The New Tariff passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 114 to 35.

5th—Com. Sloat took possession of Monterey, California, without serious opposition.

17th—Ratifications of the Oregon Treaty were exchanged at the Foreign Office in London.

28th—The new Tariff bill passed to a third reading in the U. S. Senate by the casting vote of Vice President Dallas, and was finally passed by a vote of 38 to 27.

August 3d.—President Polk vetoed the River and Harbor Bill.

6th—Another Revolution took place in Mexico in favor of the exiled chief, Santa Anna. The troops of Vera Cruz and its vicinity first declared in his favor, and were soon followed by those at the capital, who deposed and imprisoned Paredes, and proclaimed in favor of Santa Anna and the Constitution of 1824.

8th—President Polk vetoed the French Spoliation bill.

10th—Congress adjourned, after the longest session ever held except of 1841-2.

15th—U. S. Brig Truxton went aground on the bar of Tuxpan River, and two days after was abandoned by Capt. Carpenter, officers and crew, who went ashore and surrendered themselves as prisoners of war. They were subsequently exchanged for Gen. La Vega and his associates.

17th—Com. Richard F. Stockton declared California a Territory of the United States, proclaimed himself Governor and issued a call for the government of the Territory, &c.

18th—Gen. Kearney, at the head of about 3,000 troops, took peaceable possession of Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico.

September 19th—Gen. Taylor arrived before Monterey at the head of about 7,000 men; and after a siege of three days, forced the Mexicans, under Ampudia, to capitulate and evacuate the city. American loss in killed and wounded, a trifle less than 500; Mexican loss not known, but supposed to be about 1,000. Their force is said to have been 11,000. Among the Americans killed and mortally wounded was Lieut. Col. Watson of Baltimore.

22nd—Steamer Great Britain, Capt. Hosken, went ashore on the coast of Ireland. No lives lost.

October 11th.—A terrible gale occurred in the Gulf of Mexico. Key West, Florida, was almost entirely destroyed.

22d—Com. Perry captured two Mexican steamers and several other vessels at Fróntina, mouth of the River Tabasco.

23d—Captured Tabasco after a slight resistance.

30th—Gen. Wool took peaceable possession of Mexico, the capital of Coahuila.

Miscellaneous.

A GOOD LESSON ON HUMOR.

FOR THE NEW YEAR.
In a number of the New York Mirror, for January last, we are presented with rather a clever sketch of a character in real life, Jeremiah Carey by name, who in all his fortunes and misfortunes exhibited the picture of a contented man.

Jeremiah's countenance was plainness to the fullest extent. "Never mind," said Jerry, "I shall not be troubled by the petticoats. My face is my own, and I will not let it be carried out of my hands. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred such a conclusion would have been correct, but Jerry was fated to stumble over the solitary exception; inasmuch as a young and rather handsome heiress, forgetting his defects of phiz, and seeing only his contented disposition and intellectual worth, fell in love with him one day, and, very good-naturedly reciprocating the compliment, married her.

Proceeding home in a carriage from the church where the union had just been performed, the vehicle upset, spilled the bride and bridegroom, and broke a leg of the bridegroom.

It was, especially, *mal-appropos*—to break a limb upon such an occasion; and Jerry had as good reason to rejoice at the accident as any one, similarly situated, could have, but he bore it with his usual good nature.

"Ah!" said he, one day in the last quarter of his damaged honeymoon, in answer to an expression of regret, endearment and sympathy which had escaped his interesting spouse, "I shall for the best, Sasy! I desired a little in-door life. Besides, but for this accident, my love, business would not have allowed me so much of your company. So, hi! hi! upon my word I look upon it as one of the most fortunate events of my life. I do, indeed."

Susan's first child was, unfortunately, born blind.

"Not so very unfortunate, after all!" said Jerry.

"It might have been worse." Let us thank omniscient Providence that the dear little fellow is not clubfooted. Surgery may, perhaps, remedy his sight; if it can't, why, after all, the faculty of seeing is so abused—so often a curse to its possessor! It changed Lot's wife to a lump of salt, you know."

Such is Jeremiah's philosophy; and for all trials, great or small, he makes it applicable. "His wife broke a pitcher—a costly one. 'Dear me! what a pity!' said she, provoked at her own carelessness.

"Not a whit!" responded Jerry; "I never liked that pitcher. Such an awkward handle, I'll get another."

"His chimneys were contrary. There are few who can keep their patience in smoky rooms; Jeremiah, however, after fully ascertaining that with his house the nuisance was incurable, forthwith began to extol the virtues of smoke, and it was not until after he had sold his bacon-making residence, and purchased an abode more conducive to comfort, that he would allow that smoke was not an indispensable

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-ninth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1847. SENATE.—Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce a bill to grant bounty lands to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers serving in the war with Mexico.

Mr. Cameron objected, as the bill was calculated to destroy the object of his amendment offered yesterday.

Mr. Ashley asked to be excused from serving on the select committee on the subject of French spoliation, as his Legislature had instructed him to vote against those claims; which was granted, and Mr. Sturgeon was appointed in his place.

The bill to increase the army was then taken up.

The question pending was upon the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Cameron, to grant warrants for a quarter section of land to all the non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

Mr. Badger submitted a substitute for the amendment.

Mr. Benton offered the bill he had asked leave to introduce, this morning, as a substitute for the amendment.

The Vice President said that it was not in order, as there was already an amendment to the amendment.

Mr. Benton said he would make one more appeal to the Senator from Pennsylvania to withdraw his amendment and suffer the bill to pass.—He could not consent to act upon a proposition casting away millions upon millions of acres of the public lands, without further thought and deliberation.

Mr. Cameron had a high respect for the Hon. Senator from Missouri, but he felt that he was right, and could not yield to the honorable Senator's judgment upon this subject.

Mr. Benton took up the subject with some warmth, and made an excited appeal to the Senate to reject all the amendments and pass the bill.

Several other amendments were proposed to other sections of the bill, and among them one by Mr. Houston, providing that those who enlist shall elect the company officers, and the company officers shall elect the field officers, and the President shall commission, with the advice and consent of the Senate, all such officers so elected.

Finally, on Mr. Benton's motion, the bill was postponed until to-morrow, and the amendments were ordered to be printed.

The bill to appoint a Lieutenant-General was then taken up.

Mr. Badger spoke at length against the appointment which had been conferred only upon Washington, and which should never be conferred again unless a second Washington should arise. It was intended to confer it upon the commanding general of the army, it was useless. It would give him no additional command. If it was intended to give it to a civilian, and suppose all the gallant spirits whose lives had been risked upon the battle field, it lost its character of usefulness and assumed that of injustice.

When Mr. Badger had concluded, Mr. Mangum said that as a test question he would move to lay the bill upon the table.

The motion was agreed to. Yeas 28; nays 21.

The Graduation bill was then taken up, but before any action upon it, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—On motion of Mr. Douglass, the House then went into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the Oregon territorial bill, Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, in the chair.

The amendment recognizing the line of the Missouri compromise in regard to slavery, was rejected—70 to 72.

An amendment, offered by Mr. Sawyer, was adopted, limiting the compensation of delegate to Congress from the territory to \$2,000; and another, offered by Mr. Hamlin, providing that the delegate shall be a "citizen" of the United States and of the territory. Amendments were also adopted, limiting the term of service of the delegate to the Congress to which he shall be elected, and appropriating two sections of land in each township for school purposes.

Mr. Douglass, from the committee on territories, proposed an additional section, providing that all officers appointed by the President to whom public moneys are to be entrusted, shall be required to give security, in such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary. Adopted.

The several sections of the bill having been gone through with, on motion of Mr. Douglass, the committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

Mr. Bart obtained the floor, and moved the previous question, but withdrew it, and again submitted the amendments in regard to slavery, viz: That inasmuch as the territory embraced in this bill lies north of the parallel of 36 30, known as the line of the Missouri compromise resolutions, it shall be subject to the restrictions and conditions of that compromise.

The amendment was rejected by yeas and nays, 82 to 113. [Coming as the proposition does, from a Southern member, and relating to territory lying north of 36 30, the object to be attained, it will be perceived, was the establishment of a precedent in regard to territory hereafter to be organized, and an acknowledgment in relation thereto, by the conditions of the Missouri compromise.]

The several amendments in committee were then agreed to, and the bill read a third time.—The question being on its passage.

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, rose to give his reasons why he should vote against the bill, and against any bill intended to interfere with the rights of the South, or disregard the compromises of the Constitution in regard to slavery. The South—the State from which he came, and had the honor in part to represent, had already bled at every pore, from this continued interference with the question of slavery. By the vote of this morning, the non-slaveholding States had deliberately declared that they will no longer respect the institutions of the South, in which their very hearts bleed and are interested; that they will no longer regard as binding, the conditions of the Missouri compromise.

[At this part of Mr. Leake's speech, Mr. Kennedy, of Indiana, remarked that he had voted "deliberately," and should continue ever to vote against extending, another inch, the area of slavery.]

Mr. Leake, in continuation, declared that the south cannot, and will not, submit to any further interference with their rights. They were not here to lay their hands upon the altar of our liberties, and bear it down in the dust. It was the north that were doing this by their repeated violations of all compromises.

The south, he said, would not disturb a compact cemented by the blood of the fathers of the Revolution. What God himself had joined together, let not the petty arm of scurvy politicians rend asunder. He would gladly preserve the union, if it would be preserved. But this bill contained a prohibition of slavery, without even a recognition of the Missouri compromise, and for it, in this shape, he would not vote. He proceeded, at length, with an animated discussion of the rights of the States and the compromises of the constitution, and concluded with the declaration that gentlemen must moderate the wild spirit of fanaticism if they wish to preserve the union.

Mr. Douglass next obtained the floor. He should be ready to meet this question at the proper time. But he did not consider it necessary to force into the consideration of the bill a discussion on the question of slavery at all—whether it shall or shall not exist in Oregon. The question would arise up, either when the proposition to grant the President \$2,000,000 to conclude a peace with Mexico, or the proposition to prohibit slavery in territory acquired or to be hereafter acquired (introduced by the gentleman from New York, Mr. Preston King), was under consideration. And he should then move an amendment to the latter proposition, embracing the provisions of the Missouri compromise resolutions, with a view finally to settle this agitating question.

In reference to the question, as connected with the present bill, he thought both sides had been

about equally heard, and therefore moved the previous question. He however withdrew it, at the request of Mr. McClelland, of Illinois, who proposed to give his views on the subject of slavery, in a constitutional argument on States' rights.—Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, followed Mr. Rhet, and at the expiration of his hour, the House, without taking the vote on the passage of the bill, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1847. SENATE.—Mr. Hannegan, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to extend the National Road to the city of Alton, Illinois.

On motion of Mr. Brees, the Vice President has been authorized to appoint a Senator to act as a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Pennybacker.

Mr. Benton obtained leave to introduce his bill granting bounty land to all non-commissioned officers and privates of the army, now in Mexico.

The bill having been read twice by its title, Mr. Benton, after some remarks, hoped that the Senate would act upon it at once.

A desultory discussion arose upon a point of order, as to whether the bill could have its second reading on the day of its introduction, pending which Mr. J. M. Clayton moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill for the purpose of taking up the Army bill.

Mr. Berrien said that this motion assumed that the Land bill was now before the Senate, which he could not admit. The real question was, he argued, upon the second reading of the bill.

The debate upon the point of order was then renewed and continued at some length.

In the course of it, Mr. Benton, with much warmth, and in a very loud voice, declared that the whole country should see the ground upon which he stood.—The whole world should see what he was about.

Mr. Cameron said that when the whole world was seeing what the Senator from Missouri was about, they would at the same time be seeing what the rest of the Senate were doing. [Laughter.]

After further debate, the motion of Mr. Clayton to postpone the subject before the Senate, for the purpose of taking up the Army bill, was carried—yeas 23, nays 23, the Vice President giving his casting vote in the affirmative.

The Army bill was then taken up, the question being on agreeing to the substitute offered by Mr. Badger for Mr. Cameron's amendment.

After a conversational debate, on motion of Mr. Benton, the bill was re-committed to the Military Committee, with instructions to report a section granting 160 acres of land to every non-commissioned officer and soldier serving during the war.

The Senate then held a short executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A bill was reported, read twice, and referred to the committee on post offices and post roads, to establish additional post routes in Texas.

The Oregon territorial bill was then taken up, and Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, addressed the House in defence of the constitutional right of the United States to prohibit slavery in new territories.

In regard to this question, the North were united and man-faces with their right arm free and manacles on their left—but the sentiment of the North was opposed to any further extension of the area of slavery. And the representatives from the North would not swerve from the straight line of duty, for in so doing they would disregard the known wishes of their constituents.

No solitary interest of any State, he contended, would be affected by the basis which they proposed. This is no Missouri compromise—no annexation of Texas—which they were talking about.—Louisiana was rightfully a part of the United States at the time of the passage of the compromise resolutions, and slavery had been already therein established. So also with Florida and Texas.—But never would he assent to the introduction of slavery into free territories, acquired, or to be acquired.

Mr. Bowden, of Alabama, the successor of Mr. McConnell, followed Mr. Hamlin, and entered, with great ability, into a discussion of the constitutional question involved, and contending for an inviolable adherence to the provisions of the Missouri compromise. He was listened to with great attention throughout, and received the congratulations of those near him at the conclusion of his speech.

Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, then took the floor in reply to Mr. Bowden, to every word of whose argument he said he had listened, and in defence of the right of the U. States to prohibit slavery, under the power delegated by the States and embraced in the constitution.

Mr. McDaniel, of Missouri, next obtained the floor, and moved the previous question. They were contending, he said, about territories they did not possess, and wasting the people's time and money. The debate reminded him of the quarrel between the old man and woman about which she would not give up the cow, which neither owned, and neither had money enough to buy.

The previous question was sustained, the yeas and nays ordered, and the bill passed, 133 to 35. Sundry communications from the President, War, Treasury, and Post-office Departments, were laid on the Speaker's table, and then the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1847. SENATE.—The Vice President appointed Mr. Cass to be a regent of the Smithsonian Institute, in the place of Mr. Pennybacker, deceased.

The House bill, establishing a territorial government in Oregon, was received, read twice and referred to the judiciary committee.

The land graduation bill was then taken up.—The amendments offered by Messrs Bagby and Yulee were rejected. On motion of Mr. Crittenden the bill was then postponed till Monday.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker announced the first business in order to be the consideration of the bill to increase the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the army of the United States, and the militia and volunteers in the service of the same, and allowing them bounty lands in certain cases.

An amendment was adopted to the first section, making the increase of pay three dollars per month, instead of two, as provided in the bill.

The bill also gives a bounty of 160 acres of land to volunteers and recruits who serve in the north, and who die in the service, and the same amount to heirs of those who die in the service.

Several amendments to the second section were proposed, and a lengthy discussion ensued.—Without taking any vote on the amendments, the committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Hungerford gave notice of intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to provide for the deposit of all moneys received from customs and the public lands into the treasury, and for the payment of all persons engaged in collecting the same from the treasury, and for other purposes.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1847. SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Archer, the Vice President was requested to notify the Governor of Virginia, officially, of the decease of Senator Pennybacker.

Mr. Sevier, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill making farther appropriations to bring the war with Mexico to a close. [This is the "two million bill" of last session, with the exception that the amount is increased to three millions, and the Wilnot proviso is left out.]

A joint resolution was reported from the committee on military affairs, for the purchase of additional lands for the use of the U. S. Army at Harper's Ferry.

Mr. Benton, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the ten regiment bill, with an amendment granting 160 acres of land to each non-commissioned officer and private who shall have served for twelve months in the war with

Mexico—the patents for said land to be issued in the name of the soldier and to be inalienable. Mr. Corwin then submitted an amendment, which, after further debate, was rejected.

Several amendments were offered, none of which were agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. G. J. Ingersoll asked leave to make a report from the committee on foreign relations supposed to be a bill appropriating three millions to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace with Mexico. Objection being made, the report was not received.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll's resolution, introduced several days since, for printing five thousand copies of the report of the committee of foreign relations of last session, on Mexican affairs, came up.

Mr. Rathbun opposed the printing, on the ground that it was unnecessary, and would be a useless expenditure of the public money.

Mr. Ingersoll followed in favor of the printing, and in an able argument in defence of the war and of the administration.

SUBSCRIBE NOW. The beginning of a New Year is the very best time to subscribe. Every family should have at least one journal. Our paper is furnished on terms so low that the poorest of the poor can afford to subscribe for one copy.

THE WAR IN NEW JERSEY.—On Thursday, Mr. McLean, of Essex, introduced a resolution, in the lower house of the New Jersey Legislature, requesting the representatives of that State, in Congress of both Houses, to vote men and money for the purpose of prosecuting the Mexican war, to a successful termination. This resolution was passed in the House almost without debate, and met with no opposition.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Letters from Nevitas, (Cuba) dated the 30th ult., received at New York, speak of dreadful gales and shipwrecks of recent date. Among them the ship Creole of New Orleans, with 168 passengers bound to New Orleans, was wrecked a short distance to the windward of Nevitas. Forty-three persons were lost including the Captain.—Another vessel was lost on the Guajuba, and went to pieces. Nothing was known of her name.—Supposed all hands lost. Two other vessels wrecked, names not known.

TORNADO.—We learn that the counties of Matthews and Gloucester were visited on Thursday last by a most violent tornado of wind. One house was entirely destroyed by Matthews, several others unroofed, and fences and trees in every direction blown down. In East river, great damage was done to the shipping, and many houses were thrown down. Mr. John Dangerfield, collector of the customs for Matthews county, on the road home in a single gig, encountered the tornado, his horse took fright, and, melancholy to tell, he was instantly killed. The tornado lasted about thirty minutes.

The precise extent of the injury has not been ascertained—but enough is known to warrant the statement, that it was a most destructive tornado to property and human life.—Richmond Enquirer.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—Five lives lost!—We learn from the Telegraphic report of the Patriot, that while the empty train of cars was passing on the Reading Railroad on Thursday evening, about ten miles from Philadelphia, the locomotive exploded and killed all hands (five in number) attached to it. The body of one man was blown nearly or quite one hundred yards from the scene of explosion. The engine is a complete wreck. The names of those killed were not ascertained.

VOLUNTEER RIOT.—Capt. Hill, of one of the Philadelphia companies of volunteers, with about 60 of his men, under arms, got into a serious difficulty, with the authorities of New Orleans, on the 6th inst. It appears that he was hunting for deserters, and forced his way into a hall room, where he was resisted by the police. He arrested one of the police, and was about carrying him to camp, despite the order of the Recorder for release, when he was met by a superior officer, who immediately released the officer. Capt. Hill undoubtedly behaved very improperly, which he admitted himself in a letter of apology to the Recorder next day.

MR. CLAY AND THE NORTH.—The Baltimore Republican and Argus says: "Mr. Clay's little speech at the Pilgrim Dinner in New Orleans, which he became as valiant as Alexander at the feast, and was called to 'slay a Mexican,' does not seem to please his old supporters at the North.—The Boston Whig says of it:—

"Mr. Clay may be misinterpreted. We hope that he is. If he is not, there are many people in New England who, on reading this, will regret that they ever loved him."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. At a meeting of the Potomac Rifle Corps, in Shepherdstown, on Saturday, January 9, 1847, motion of J. M. Jewett, Lieut. V. M. BUTLER was called to the Chair, and C. C. CAMERON appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated, on motion of J. M. Jewett, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, An all-wise Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst by death, our late 1st Lieutenant, HENRY BOTELER, one of the earliest and warmest friends of the corps to which we belong, be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of the Potomac Rifle Corps receive the sad intelligence of the death of 1st Lieutenant, Henry Boteler, with feelings of profound regret, and that we will ever retain a lively recollection of the many virtues that adorned his life and character.

Resolved, That the widow and children he has left behind him, have our most sincere and heartfelt condolence for the loss of the husband and father, whose place can never be filled.

Resolved, That the members of the Potomac Rifle Corps wear crepe on the left arm for the space of one month.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that these proceedings be published in the Free Press and Spirit of Jefferson.

V. M. BUTLER, Ch'.

C. C. CAMERON, Sec'y.

A lady in Troy, N. Y., who had been given up by her Physicians, sends us the following:

Troy, May 15, 1846. Ms. FOWLER.—In October last, I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs and produced a hacking cough, accompanied with night sweats, which reduced me very low. A few days after I was taken I employed one of our best Physicians, but received no help; but I tried another, but with no better success, and finally a third, still growing worse all the while. In this stage of the disease I was reduced so low as to be unable to turn myself in bed, or sit up while my bed was made. My physicians finally gave me up, and said that I had the consumption, and that there was no hope for me. My friends advised me to try, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, but the Doctors objected, said that it would only hurry me out of the world; I finally procured a bottle, and by using three bottles I was restored to perfect health.

MRS. SARAH LAWSON.

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

WANTED. At Ross Hill, Clarke County, Va., on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., by Rev. Henry W. Dodge, Mr. ALFRED BAKER, of Reston, Va., to Miss SARAH CATHARINE, daughter of Wm. Sowers, Sr., Esq., of Clarke County.

In Spickardville, Loudoun County, Va., on Tuesday evening, January 18th, 1847, by Elder Joseph T. Massey, Mr. JAMES HOWARD, to Miss MARTHA C. HERRMAN.

On Thursday, 14th inst., by Rev. S. P. Hill, ALFRED BAKER, of Baltimore, to Miss JOSEPHINE BROADBENT, formerly of Warrenton, Fauquier County, Va.

At Washington, D. C., on the evening of the 13th inst., by Rev. H. Holland, Capt. GEORGE RUMBERGER, of Middleburg, Va., to Miss SARAH CATHARINE, daughter of Daniel Hauppman, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

DIED. On the 28th December last, Mrs. CATHARINE MYERS, (consort of Mr. Peter Myers of Berkeley county, in the 7th year of her age.

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 20, 1847. DEAR SIR.—Our Flour market has become firmer, with a small advance from last week's sales; on Friday and Saturday, sales were made at \$4 75; on Monday and yesterday \$4 87 1/2 were asked, with small sales. The advance was caused by four days later accounts from England, per ship, Rochester. I quote super flour at \$4 87 1/2 from stores, and from cars \$4 75.

GRAIN.—No wheat in market. Corn, new yellow 65, white 61. Oats 35 cts. SEEDS.—Cloverseed \$4 50; Flaxseed \$1 25; white Beans 81.

HOGS.—Live—sales at \$5 50 to \$5 75; Killed Hogs suitable for family packing \$5 75 to \$6 and in demand. BACON.—Is advancing.—New shoulders 61 cts; Hams 81 cts.

LARD.—In good demand.—In bbls. 74 cts in kegs 82 cts.

WE have been permitted to copy the following letter from a lady of the highest respectability in Boston to her son, a young merchant, doing business in Baltimore. The article is the only lady notice we believe, in ENGLAND, PER SHIP, ROCHESTER. I quote super flour at \$4 87 1/2 from stores, and from cars \$4 75.

Dear Thomas, you know my affliction, The cold that I caught at a dance, Who soon will see me at a dance, SO I HOARHOOUND, extracted by HANCE.

Mrs. Johnson, I dare say you know her, And the story will sound like romance, Has been cured of her cough of long standing, By buying some Syrup of Hance.

There's the doctor, too, blees the old fellow, For he's been curing folks for many a day, And can cure you of your cough of long standing, And lay it to Hoarhound and Hance.

Mrs. Martin, your father's first cousin, Lay two or three days in a trance; And the first thing she said upon waking, "Was 'twould you send me Hoarhound to Hance."

I yesterday sent for the doctor, Who said I could see me at a dance, There's but one thing can cure your disorder, And that is some Hoarhound from Hance.

So you see, dearest Tom, my condition, If you would my enjoyments enhance, Do not fail to forward to-morrow, "Was 'twould you send me Hoarhound to Hance."

Do not trust it by William, nor Peter, For fear of some ugly medicine, For what shall I do, dearest Thomas, If I get not the Hoarhound from Hance.

One bottle for me, and another, Don't forget to direct to your name; And whenever you send me Hoarhound, "But be sure 'tis the genuine Hance."

Mrs. Brown was bent double with coughing, But now she's as straight as a lance; And the change has been wrought, she assures me, By taking the Hoarhound from Hance.

As I went to the store but last Friday, Mr. Butterman eyed me askance, "And whenever you send me Hoarhound, "You must send for some Hoarhound to Hance."

Mrs. Pitts, who subscribes to the Mirror, In that journal encountered by chance, Very lucky, the first advertisement, Had been seen in our village from Hance.

I remain, my dear Thomas, as ever, Your mother, in love's fond embrace, And will send you my love, dearest, "Pray send me the Hoarhound from Hance."

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS. FIFTY PILLS IN A BOX! The Cheapest and best Medicine in existence! Every person who is subject to Bilious Fever, should purify their blood and system by using a box of the

SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS! Persons afflicted with Costiveness, should try the HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS. Young ladies and gentlemen troubled with Pimples on the Face, should try the

SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS! Singing in the Bars relieved by the HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS. Headache and Giddiness cured by using the

SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS! Drowsiness and General Debility, cured by the HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS. Dyspepsia can be cured by using the

SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS! Persons who have taken considerable portions of mercury, and in consequence have pains in the bones, should use freely the HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS.

Persons in want of a Pill that is Purely Vegetable, and is warranted not to contain a particle of mercury, should use the

SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS! THE GENUINE FOR SALE BY SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore.

HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOARHOOUND—FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the lungs or neglected cold.

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK, Is a piece of advice which is suitable to all seasons, and applicable to all purposes; though there is no instance in which this piece of advice is more valuable, than to persons who have a cough, or cold, for if they neglect what may appear to them very trifling

IN THE BEGINNING, it may lead to Inflammation of Lungs, and finally Consumption! To all who have a cough, we would say, procure a bottle of

HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOARHOOUND. The medicine is pleasant to take and it may save you years of suffering. Price 50 Cents per bottle or six bottles for \$2.50 Prepared and sold by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Chas & Pratt sts. For sale by

J. P. BROWN, Charleston, JOSEPH ENTLEB, Shepherdstown, A. M. GIBBS, Harper's Ferry; and DORSEY & BOWLEY, Winchester. January 23, 1847.

J. GREGG GIBSON, M. D., RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the public. He has become associated with Dr. J. H. Straith, so that he will always have the benefit of his instruction and counsel—unless professionally absent, he may be found at all hours at Dr. Straith's office. Jan. 22, 1847—3m.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL. THE subscribers announces to the public that their establishment is now open for the reception of company. They have made extensive arrangements for the accommodation of visitors, and pledge themselves that every effort will be made to render it both pleasant and agreeable to their guests. BUSHROD TAYLOR, GEO. W. SEEVERS. Winchester, Va., Jan. 22, 1847.—2m.

Spring Goods. THE subscriber has just received a large lot of Domestic Goods, for servants wear; such as Penitentiary Plaids, Twilled Cotton, Brown Cotton—also, assorted Knitting Cotton. Jan. 23 1847. E. M. AISQUITH.

PRIME NEW CROP SUGAR.—Just rec'd a fresh stock of Groceries—new crop Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Spice, Candles, &c. Jan. 22, 1847. E. M. AISQUITH.

SEA BISCUIT.—Just received a barrel of Sea Biscuit—also fresh Water Crackers. Jan. 23, 1847. E. M. AISQUITH.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday the 23d day of February next, at the late residence of John R. Beall, near Leetown, the following property to wit: 7 head of Work Horses and 2 Colts, 30 head of Cattle—milk and stock, About 60 or 70 stock Hogs, 40 or 50 Sheep—Also,

Farming Utensils, Such as Ploughs, Harrows, &c., &c., Carriage and Harness, 2000 Yonnda Bacon, 180 Acres Grain in the ground,

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE. The above property will be sold on a credit until the 1st of October next, on all sums of ten dollars and upwards. Under \$10 cash.

—ALSO— 200 or 300 bushels Wheat, Between 50 and 100 bushels Wheat at Rosenberger's Mill, About 100 barrels Corn.

The Wheat and Corn to be sold on a credit of sixty days, negotiable and payable at the Valley Bank in Charlestown, well endorsed.

To be Hired, At the same time and place, 2 Negro Men, for the balance of the year. Also—

The Unexpired Lease Of the Farm of the late Charles Lowndes—Particulars of the above, on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A. M. GEORGE B. BEALL, Adm'r. Jan. 22, 1847.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the estate are expected to make payment without delay. Those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. All creditors are invited to attend the sale. GEO. B. BEALL, Adm'r. Jan. 23, 1847.

NOT GONE YET! I having been currently circulated that I was going to relinquish the Blacksmithing business at my shop, in Kabetown, 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. Kabetown, Jan. 15, 1847—3t. [P. 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

From Blackwood's Magazine.

WHETHER OR NO. 'Mang a' the braw lads that come here to woo me, There's only one I would fain make my choice;

Variety.

VICTORY OR CRIPPLE.—A good story is told of a would-be volunteer, who became much discomfited by reading one of the banners, 'Victory or Death.'

WESTERN EQUINOX.—A spring of the late out West, in defending a man for assault and battery, addressed the jury in the following strain: "Gentlemen of the Jury: notwithstanding the sagacious goat may browse upon the mountain top and the humble ass crop the thistle of the valley, yet believe me, the defendant at the bar, my client, is not guilty."

AN UNBROKEN ARCH.—Not quite three years old, said his sister while munching a piece of gingerbread: "Siss, take half ubis cake to keep till afternoon, when I get cross!" This is rather better than the story of the child, who belittled from the top of the stairs, "Ma, ma, Hannah won't pacify me!"

A WITTY RETORT.—Henry VIII. appointed Sir Thomas Moore to carry a message to Francis I. of France. Sir Thomas feared it might cost him his head.

"Never fear," said Henry, "if Francis should cut off your head, I would make every Frenchman in London a highwayman." "Why?" said Sir Thomas, "but I much fear if any of their heads will fit my shoulders."

SEVERE RETORT.—If a man marries a rich wife he must expect occasionally to have it flung in his teeth. "We had a hearty retort, however, which we think must have silenced such threats. A gentleman who had the misfortune to marry a fortune, was once exhibiting the fine points of his horse to a friend.

"My horse, if you please," said the wife, "my money bought that horse."

"Yes, madam," replied the husband, bowing "and your money bought me."

CAVELY TO CHILDREN.—"Jim does your mother ever scold you?" "No—something worse than that." "Does she ever whip you, Jim?" "No, mother never whips me, but washes my face every morning."

When Dr. H. and Sergeant A. were walking arm in arm, a wag said to a friend—"Those two are just equal to one highwayman." "Why?" was the response. "Because, rejoined the wag, it was a lawyer and a doctor—your money or your life."

Why is a bankrupt like a clock? Because he must either stop or go on tick.

The Newburyport Herald tells the following Post Office anecdote: A rap at the delivery. Postmaster.—"Well, my lad, what will you have?"

Boy.—"Here's a letter, and she wants to have it go along as fast as it can, 'cause there's a feller wants to have her here, and she's courted by another feller what ain't here, and she wants to know whether he's goin' to have her or not."

Having delivered his message with great emphasis, the boy departed, leaving the Postmaster so convulsed with laughter that he could make no reply.

REPORT COURTEOUS.—One of our young bloods dining at a fashionable hotel a few weeks since was requested by a gentleman to pass some article of food which was near him.

"Do you mistake me for a waiter?" said the exquisite. "No, sir, I mistook you for a gentleman," was the prompt reply.

THE MIGHTY SLAIN.—How the mighty have fallen! Go to the grave of Martin, of Maryland, who, forty years ago, stood at the head of the American bar, who died a saint. Go to the Senate of the United States, and witness that vacant chair, out of which a Senator tumbled into a drunkard's grave.

Witness the end of Mirabeau, of Savoy, of Sheridan, of Burns, of Byron, and of more than one D. D. One minister I knew, who, if human eloquence could avail, would have scattered Salvation as from an angel's wings, had he not found a drunkard's grave. The more mind, the more danger. Excitement is the food of the mind; and when the species of excitement is suffered to sway the energies of a gigantic intellect, there is no predicting the result.—Weld.

NO WHISKERS UNDER GEN. WORTH.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta writes from Monterey: "Gen. Worth has issued an order in Saltillo, that all officers and soldiers under his command must appear at the next dress parade without whiskers. Many a face that has not come in contact with a razor for months, must now come to the scratch. The barbers of Saltillo no doubt think it a very judicious order. Capt. Blanchard, being a volunteer, and cher am of Worth's, was at first excused from the general shaving, but was like to raise a mutiny, and with tears in his eyes, sat down to the operation.

CURRENT BOONES.—Having noticed that currant bushes may as well be made trees as shrubs, I conclude to tell you how I have seen it done.—In the Spring of 1831, my father commenced a garden, and among other things, set cuttings of currant bushes. I determined to make an experiment on one of these cuttings, and as soon as it grew, I pinched off all the leaves, except the top tuft, which I left grow. The cutting was about fourteen inches high, and during the Summer, the sprout from the top of this grew, perhaps, ten inches.

The next Spring, I pinched off all the leaves to about half way of the first year's growth, so as to leave the lowest limbs about two feet from the ground. It branched well, and became a handsome little dwarf tree. When it came to bear fruit, it was more productive than any other bush in the garden, and the fruit larger. It was less infested with spiders and other insects; hens could not pick of the fruit, and grass and weeds were more easily kept from about the roots, and it was an ornament instead of a blemish. Now I would propose that currant cuttings be set in rows about 4 or 5 feet apart each way, (let them be long and straight ones) and trained in trees.

(Cor. Michigan Farmer.) I have on hand also, a very large assortment of Spring and Cast-iron Pumps and Rippling Saws, various sizes, Tenent Saws, Butcher's do., Webb, Compass and Pruning do., which I will sell cheap.

GRAIN AND FLOUR. 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.

ADVANTAGES OF A PLEASANT TEMPER.—How often the mind, how composed the affections, how serene the countenance, how melodious the voice, how sweet the sleep, how contentful the whole life is, of him that neither deviseth mischief against himself, nor suspect any to be contrived against himself; and contrariwise how ungrateful and loathsome a thing it is to abide in a state of enmity, wrath, dissension; having the thoughts distracted with sollicitous care, anxious suspicion and serious regret.

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. MERRILL, Elk Branch; JOHN COOK, Zion Church; Wm. ROSSMORROW, Jones Hess, Union School House; GEORGE E. MOORE, Old Furnace; JOHN H. SHUTT, of J. R. REDMAN, Smithfield; EDWIN A. KELLY, Summit Point; DELPHIN DREW or S. HEFFLEBOWER, Kabetown; JACOB ISLER, of J. M. NICKLIN, Berryville; Wm. TIERRELLAKE, Dr. J. J. JANNEY, or J. O. COVLE, Bruceton, Frederick County; HENRY F. BAKER, Winchester; JOHN H. HARRISON, Bath, Morgan County; JOHN H. LITTLE, Marlinton; GEORGE W. BRADFIELD, Snicker'sville; J. P. MORGAN, Philmont, Loudoun county; Wm. A. STEPHENSON, Upperville, Fauquier county; SUELA MARGARET, Hillsborough, Loudoun county; GEORGE GILBERT, Romney, Hampshire county; GABRIEL JORDAN or W. BARR, Lantry, Page County.

AGENCY. V. B. PALMER, whose offices are S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, BALTIMORE; N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets, PHILADELPHIA; Tribune Building, 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 of Goods, in their line, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Stainettes, which for quality, quantity 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 give 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 Improvements 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 low cases of sickness having ever occurred, arising from its local situation. The land is one 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 Warehouse lately rented from Mr. Shepherd's, 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-iron Pumps and Rippling Saws, various sizes, Tenent Saws, Butcher's do., Webb, Compass and Pruning do., which I will sell cheap. THOS. RAWLINS, Nov. 27.

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, 1846.

To the Farmers and Millers. THE undersigned having leased the WAREHOUSE, 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, penknives, &c., suitable for Holiday 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 Mouselines and Cashmeres at a great discount. 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, Segars, of most superior quality, and at reduced prices. J. J. MILLER, November 30.

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. I 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 bit do.; Rawlins & Son's warranted, for sale low by THOS. RAWLINS, Nov. 6, 1846.

Screen and Riddle Wire. COAL, Sash, Clover Seed, Cockle, Meal and Hair Sieves, for sale by THOS. RAWLINS, Nov. 6.

Domestic. BLEACHED and brown cottons, bleached and brown sheeting, do plain and twilled osenaburgs, bed tickings and checks, for sale by CRANE & SADLER, Nov. 6.

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, Plantillas, Havana, several brands of Principles, large lot of Spanish and half Spanish, do, very strong—Also, Starr's celebrated Rappee, Maccaboy and Congress 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, Spits Turpentine, &c. Nov. 6. THOS. RAWLINS.

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

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 styles. 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 Saddle, Bellman and Haller Rings, superior 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, Plates, Washers, Black Ink at 64 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. E. M. AISQUITH, Nov. 20.

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 terms.

Hazell, Jefferson county, Va.; Sept. 25, 1846—tf. H. ST. G. TUCKER.

IRON, IRON. JUST received a handsome assortment of Hughes' celebrated IRON. Also, wagon and carriage tire from 1 1/2 in. wide and 3/4 in. thick, to 2 in. wide, 3/4 in. thick—round and square, from 1 in. to 1 1/2 in. Also, Nail rods and horse-shoes of 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, set: NOVEMBER TERM, 1846, Of the County Court. PLAINTIFF, AGAINST Samuel Young, N. S. White, Trustee, the Valley Bank at Winchester, the Valley Bank at Charlestown, James Smith, Sam'l Moore, Daniel Heffebower, George Kissler, Wm. R. Ramm, Samuel R. Atzell, Charles Hardy, John Altemeyer, 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, Yatenam & Co., John H. Duvall & Co., John H. Duvall & Co., Hopkins & Hull, Wm. H. Norris, R. C. Mason & Son, Watkins, Dungan & Rust, C. Levering & Clark, Pendleton, Rely & Co., Wm. Bridges, McVeigh & Broder, William T. Daugherty, Enos A. Davigherty and Mary A. Daugherty, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY. THE Defendants, Sellman & Crook, Kelly, Ball & Co., James C. Sellman, John V. Emack, Griffin, Yatenam & Co., John H. Duvall & Co., Hopkins & Hull, Wm. H. Norris, R. C. Mason & Son, Watkins, Dungan & Rust, C. Levering & Clark, Pendleton, Rely & 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 much 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 his 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, Pure Silks, splendid Ribbons, Purse, 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 Cologne 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 Holidays, 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 THOS. RAWLINS, Nov. 6.

PLANES.—I have now on hand a large assortment of Bench Planes, Hollow do., Tongue and Groove, Sash, Moulding, Bead, Round and Round, Rabbit, &c. THOS. RAWLINS, Nov. 6, 1846.

Fresh Groceries. A GENERAL assortment of Groceries just received and for sale by CRANE & SADLER, Nov. 6.

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. Cream Tartar, Extract Jalap, Epsom Salts, Seidlitz Powders, Soda Powders, Kreosote, Laudanum, Live Syrup, Paragoric, Super Carb. Soda, Tartaric Acid, Assafoetida, Bl'k Oil Varnish, Bl'k. Blue and Red Inks, Indelible Ink, Fresh Solid Oil, Carb. Ammonia, Carb. Magnesia, Long Pepper, Maca and Nutmegs, Turmeric Ground, Black Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Black and White Mustard Seed, Gum Tragacanth, Sugar Lead.

Patent Medicines, &c. Swain's Panacea, Cook's Syrup Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Hamilton's Prep. Wild Cherry, Comstock's Ex't Sarsaparilla, Jaynes' Expectorant, Jaynes' Carminative, Jaynes' Hair Tonic, Balm of Columbia, Jaynes' Vermifuge, Morrison's do, Dr. Strahl's do, Great Western Panacea, Indian Panacea, Godfrey's Cordial, Hartman's Drops, Bilem Oil, Harris' Tetter Wash.

Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. White Lead in Oil, Do do dry, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Do White, Chrome Green, Do Yellow, Do Red, Paris Green, Prussian Blue, Turkey Umber, Yellow Ochre, Stone Ocher, Chipped Logwood, Ground Brazil, Do Nisaragua, Lined Oil, Spirits Turpentine.

Fancy Articles, Perfumery, &c. Wax Dolls, Kid Colls, Hair Brushes, Assorted, Clothes do, Tooth do, Comb do, Nail do, Bedding Combs, Side do, Fine-tooth do, Shell Side do, Horn do, Shell Hair Pins, Tuck Combs, Ivory Pocket Combs, Infant-Fine-tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, a large assortment, Silk, Thread and Cotton Purse, Steel Beads, Gold and Silver Beads, Glass Mixed do, Pearl Coral do, Snuff Boxes.

Books, Stationery, &c. Gibb's Books, Do Prayer Books, Do Psalms and Hymns, Do Methodist do, Miss Leslie's Cookery, School Books, assorted, Toy Books, a large variety, Almanacs for 1847.

Fruits, Confectionary, &c. 200 pounds assorted Candy; Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, English Walnuts; Prunes, Dates, Ju Juice 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 TAMMIA 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 oil hardness 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 Cousens & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 17, 1846.

DRUGS and Medicines. DR. WRIGHT'S Peters', Brandreth's and other Pills, just received; White Lead, Whiteing, Corners, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mace, Saltpetre, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Cloves, Terminal, Gtue, Alcohol, Japan Varnish, Copal Varnish, Lined Oil, Winter Sperm Oil, Fish Oil, Castor 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, Condit. Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Ivory Black, &c., received and for sale by Oct. 23. S. HEFFLEBOWER & CO.

DRUGS and Medicines. JUST received, also, Pen Knives and Scissors, and a few Steel net Roulottes, 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

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