

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN:
Friday Morning, February 12, 1847.

MEETING ON MONDAY.

Our Democratic friends will bear in mind the meeting on Monday. Among other business of interest and importance, Delegates to the Convention proposed to be held in Winchester on Tuesday, 2d day of March, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, will be appointed. Berkeley, as will be seen by reference to proceedings in another column, has already taken action upon this subject, and appointed her Delegates. The other Counties of the District will doubtless be represented, and we hope the Convention may assemble with the hearty concurrence of every member of our party throughout the District.

The Whig champions are already in the field. They declare, in advance, their determination to contest every inch of ground. Our only course, then, to insure success, is harmony in our deliberations—union and concert of action—and a noble resolve to sacrifice our private griefs or our personal predilections, for the common good of the whole party. We are to have no child's play in the spring contest, and we envy not the position of that Democrat who shall lend his name or his influence, to sow dissension and discord in our ranks. The complexion of the next Congress may depend upon the result in Virginia. How important, then, that in every Congressional District throughout our State, the united efforts of the whole party should be brought to bear! Let this be done, and the Old Dominion will again and again be shown forth, in all her ancient glory.

At the meeting on Monday, we hope there may be a full representation from all parts of the county. The appointment of Delegates to similar Conventions has sometimes been done by County meetings, and at others by Precinct meetings.—We shall not undertake to advise as to either mode. Whatever course the meeting on Monday may recommend, will doubtless be dictated by a desire to obtain a fair and unbiased expression of opinion, as to who shall be the nominees for the next Congress.

The Address of our present Representative, the Hon. HENRY BENDISER, is before the people. He frankly declares that he will serve you again, should he be selected for the office; but if there be another to whom the Convention may deem proper to award the honor, he will cheerfully acquiesce. Let us, then, as Democrats, who love and cherish the principles which we believe to be so intimately allied with the preservation of our Government and her free institutions, meet together in a spirit of unity and concord, determined to do no act, or countenance no measure, which may serve to check the onward progress of Republican principles.

REPUBLICANS OF VIRGINIA.

You will find below (says the Richmond Enquirer of Friday last), the proceedings of a meeting of the Republicans in the General Assembly, held in the Capitol on the 2d inst. They have resolved that it is expedient to call a Convention of the party, for the purpose of organizing our forces for the Spring elections, and once more unfurling the flag of their cherished principles. You have your ascendancy in Congress, and the Legislature to maintain; you have your principles and policy to support—may, involved by Mexico in a war, we have to uphold the honor of our flag by a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war.—There is every motive with you to carry the State in the Spring, which could animate the bosoms of patriots. Let us, who are held responsible for the administration of the government and the prosecution of the war, keep in our hands the power of conducting them. Let us cast to the winds all other questions but these which teach us how to beat our opponents, and appropriate the victory to the uses of our country. To accomplish this it is indispensable that we renew our organization and bring every man to the polls. Remember, but the next year and we have again the Presidential election upon us. Let us then prepare for it in time. Let us beg your co-operation in this important work, and although many counties cannot send their delegates, there are many that can, and we urge them to do so. Let us guard against the fatal effects of too much confidence in our strength.

At a meeting of the Republican members of the General Assembly, convened in the Senate Chamber, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 2d.

On motion, Robert A. Banks, Esq., of the county of Madison, was called to the Chair, and Wm. F. Ritchie appointed Secretary.

Mr. Wallace of Fauquier, moved the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient to call a Convention of the Republican party of this State, to be held in this city, on the 19th day of this month, and that such counties and towns as are not represented in the General Assembly, by members of the Republican party, be invited to send delegates, or appoint proxies, to attend the same.

Resolved, That a committee of 13 members be appointed by the Chair, to report to the Convention, on the 19th inst., such resolutions as they may judge proper.

The above resolutions were adopted, and the Chair appointed the following gentlemen as the committee under the second resolution:

Messrs. Wallace of Fauquier, Spark of Southampton, Stovall of Halifax, Stringer of Wood, Tyler of Prince William, Bocoock of Buckingham, Jones of Chesterfield, McMullen of Scott, McPherson of Page, Sloan of Hampshire, Morris of Cabell and Wayne, Tate of Smyth and Bare of Rockingham.

The meeting then adjourned.

ROBERT A. BANKS, Ch'man.
Wm. F. RITCHIE, Sec'y.

We would respectfully suggest to the Democratic Meeting to be held on Monday next, the propriety of appointing Delegates to represent Jefferson county in this Convention. Organization is necessary to insure our success throughout the State at the next spring's election, and nothing will serve better to concentrate our efforts than the holding of a State Convention.

HONORS TO GEN. TAYLOR AND OTHERS.—The House of Delegates of Virginia, on Monday, passed a series of resolutions, complimentary to Gen. Taylor and his army, and also voting words to Gen. Taylor and Colonel Payne and Garland.

THE VOTE OF THANKS.

The "Free Press" of yesterday, in a manner quite "unique and refreshing," has attempted, with very poor success, to extricate itself from the dilemma into which its eagerness to condemn the Administration, and its zeal to bring obloquy and disgrace upon the Mexican war, has placed it. The exceeding dignity of its tone, compared with the empty balderdash of last week, is amusingly ridiculous. With a solemnity, amounting almost to awe, it holds over us the rod of its indignation, and gravely lectures us for our unheard of wickedness. This letter is certainly a cutting rebuke, coming from the "Free Press." But to the Resolutions again.

It will be remembered by those who read the article of the "Free Press" in controversy, that no distinct reference was made to one of the amendments more than to the other. The "infamous amendments" of Messrs. Farran and Thompson is the expression. Seeing such a term as "infamous" applied to the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, we immediately set about to find the proceedings of that day, in order to ascertain what these infamous amendments were; and the indignation we then felt and still feel, that any one professing to have an American heart in his bosom should apply such a term to such a resolution, simply vindicating as it does, our course in the Mexican war, may be judged of by reference to our last week's paper.—Such feelings, we believe, would spring up in the heart of every man who loves his country more than he does his enemy. Truly may the "Free Press" say, "we shall not discuss that point at present;" and, let us add, that unless it shall change its tone, its temper and its language, it had better not discuss it in the future either.

But let us come to the other amendment, which constitutes, according to the "Free Press," an "infamous outrage." What is this exceedingly wicked and heinous thing?

"PROVIDED, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed into an approbation of the terms of the Capitulation of Monterey."

This is now the hook on which the "Free Press" seeks to hang its defence for its unenviable position of last week. A week's reflection has awakened the conclusion in its mind, that it is not "infamous," really speaking, to say that we are engaged in a just war, forced upon us by Mexico; that we are vindicating the honor and rights of our country, and that we have suffered repeated insult and outrage at her hands! Oh, no! a week's reflection, we say, has convinced it of its error in this. Truly do we congratulate ourselves, that our hastily written article has brought about such a wonderful reformation in the "Free Press."

But, to the proviso; the "infamous" proviso, which is now to shield the "Free Press" from the indignation which its article so justly elicited.

Suppose the proviso, in express terms, condemned the articles of capitulation at Monterey, is it "infamous," we would ask, for Congressmen or any one else, to disapprove an act of Gen. Taylor? Is he infamously, that it is "infamous" to question the propriety of his acts?

We all know that the terms of the capitulation of Monterey were disapproved of, not only by the Administration, but by a large majority of the army, and as we verily believe, by a large majority of the people. But this is a subject which we have not time or room to discuss at present. We can, however, when necessary, give our reasons for disapproving of them. We only wish to ask now, supposing these terms, under the circumstances, are the best we could have obtained, is it "infamous" to disapprove of them, and should those disapproving them, (high-minded and honorable members of Congress, as well as citizens in private life), be stigmatized as "creatures?"

As for ourselves, we do not hesitate to say, that we disapprove of both the resolutions as well as the amendments, in their connection with the vote of thanks. By themselves, however, we entirely approve of the latter. A simple vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor, "his officers and men," such as passed the Senate, we doubt not, would have passed without opposition through the House. But got up, as the resolutions were, for party purposes, and making the invidious distinctions which it does, between Gen. T. and the other distinguished Generals of the army, by voting the former a gold medal, we think in such a form it should have been defeated.

What the "Free Press" means by our bidding "fair to rival our kin-predecessors" we neither know nor care; but by that term, (not in our dictionary,) it means itself, we can only exclaim, Heaven preserve us from such a calamity!

We might refer to other portions of the "Free Press" dignified homily, but we have neither time, room, nor inclination. We here let the matter drop for the present.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

That the united wisdom of the House of Representatives, failed to discern in the vote of thanks to General Taylor, the "infamy" and disgrace which the "Free Press" has heaped upon them, a little incident may serve to show. It will be recollected that Mr. Cocke moved to strike out the word "thanks," and insert "censure," and his motion was rejected by a vote of ayes 1, nays 117! Mr. Cocke himself being ashamed to vote for his own resolution.

We shall not presume to say as to who is the best interpreter of the resolutions of Congress, or to whom Gen. Taylor would be most willing to commit the keeping of his honor and his fame, the entire House of Representatives, or the editors of the "Free Press." Our readers can come to their own conclusion on the subject.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

A writer in the Alexandria Gazette, who hails from Fauquier, suggests the improvement of the Shenandoah River by locks and dams, in the way of a measure of decidedly more interest to the public than any improvement which has been proposed. He argues that the whole route from Harper's Ferry to Port Republic, 100 miles, could be improved in this way for the sum of \$300,000, and the North Branch of the River for \$200,000 more. It is also stated that the Rappahannock Company have already sold water power to the amount of \$15,000 more than one-seventh of the whole cost of their work.

The writer thinks much more could be realized in this way on the Shenandoah, and that there would be a great enhancement in the value of lands within the range of the improvement.

[Winchester Republican.]

We have received no tidings, since our last paper, from the Jefferson Volunteers. It was expected that they would have embarked for Mexico on Monday last, but we are inclined to doubt whether they got off.

GENERAL TAYLOR, AND THE WHIG PARTY.

The Editor of the Petersburg Republican has anticipated us somewhat in the article which follows. But as he has said, what we intended to say, in a manner so just and forcible, we cheerfully accept it as our own.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

Since the Waterloo defeat in 1844, and that unfortunate and "hasty plate of soup," the rapidity of whose degeneration indicated the palpable presence of an enemy both in "front and rear," the Whig Press in the country have been at a loss to select some man who might be an available candidate for the Presidency in 1848. Their object does not seem to have been so much the benefit of the country as the benefit of the Whig party. Any thing, any man, so the Democrats are overthrown. This seems to have been their motto and their design. So absolutely desperate is their cause, and so perfectly forlorn their hopes, that they have positively been reduced to the necessity of dragging from the Army a man, an honorable, a sensible, a patriotic man,—who, until the idea was suggested to him, in all human probability, never dreamed of attaining greater eminence than that which he would naturally derive from the faithful discharge of the duties of General in the Army of the United States! GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR seems to be the man, and, if his opinions on political subjects are known to the majority of those who are aiming to give him prominence as a Presidential candidate, they have been very unkind to the rest of the world in not giving publicity to those opinions.

A deep seated and undying hatred to the administration and the principles of the Democratic party, has apparently brought about this result, and now every act of that administration and that party which does not bestow the most supererogatory amount of praise upon General Taylor, is misrepresented into a disposition, a settled determination, to cast improper odium upon him, and to destroy his prospects, for breaking down, what is elegantly termed, "our Succession!" The reasons for these unfair, unjust and unwarranted conclusions have about as little foundation in fact as the lunatic idea that a railroad can be built from the earth to the moon! Until this intimation was thrown out by our Whig friends, we supposed that the administration had a most exalted opinion of Gen'l Taylor's patriotism and valor, nor would we ever dream of any difficulty were, or would be, thrown in his way as a Presidential candidate before the American people, nor do we now believe that any such thing has been done. We fear the fact is just this; the Whigs look upon Gen. Taylor, who has won several brilliant victories of late, as the last of the "Mohicans," and as, so far as they know, he possesses no qualifications for the Presidency, save indomitable courage, they are determined under the cry of persecution to endeavor to use him as an instrument for defeating the Democrats. It cannot be their love and esteem for the man, for they know nothing of him save in a military point of view; but it is their eternal hatred for the Democrats that nerves them in this amusing and novel contest. What has Gen. Taylor done that deserves the admiration of the Whigs more than Democrats. What particular service has he rendered to the country which so admirably qualify him to be the special pet of the Whig party? Does the history of the country prove that that party are more ready and prompt than the other in awarding to gallantry and valor their just deserts? Why then, should they set themselves up as the bosom, family friends of Gen. Taylor, and the peculiar guardians of his reputation? It does seem a most singular and strange thing, that such a state of things should exist in this country.

But the qualification to that vote of thanks which passed the lower House of Congress the other day, seems to be, in the estimation of the Whigs, the crowning act of ingratitude and unthankfulness. Well! And has it come to this, that a man cannot express his honest sentiments about another man's conduct without rendering himself liable to the charge of dishonesty and unkindness! When and by whom was this code of political morals adopted? It is one of the most preposterous propositions that ever emanated from the mind of erring man, and it should receive no encouragement from any quarter whatever. It is perfectly compatible with our sense of propriety and justice, to commend a man for his "courage, skill, fortitude, and good conduct;" in storming a city under disadvantageous circumstances, and at the same time to commend him for the terms which he accepted in the capitulation of that city. They are two separate and distinct acts,—one requiring the bold and lofty daring of the soldier, the other laying aside the implements of war, and calling into account the facilities of a vigorous and successful negotiation that ever emanated from the mind of erring man, and it should receive no encouragement from any quarter whatever. It is perfectly compatible with our sense of propriety and justice, to commend a man for his "courage, skill, fortitude, and good conduct;" in storming a city under disadvantageous circumstances, and at the same time to commend him for the terms which he accepted in the capitulation of that city. They are two separate and distinct acts,—one requiring the bold and lofty daring of the soldier, the other laying aside the implements of war, and calling into account the facilities of a vigorous and successful negotiation that ever emanated from the mind of erring man, and it should receive no encouragement from any quarter whatever. 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VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the "Spirit of Jefferson."

DEAR SIR.—The whole of the week before last, and of last week, was consumed in the discussion of the "Right of Way" bill. Several gentlemen spoke at great length upon it—Messrs. Duncan, Stephenson, Hunter and Scott in favor of it, and Messrs. Haymond, Edgington and Strother against it. It was moved by Mr. Edgington, to postpone it indefinitely, which was carried by a majority of 10. Mr. Hunter presented a substitute, and Mr. Sheffy submitted a resolution to refer the subject to a select committee to report a Bill of Compromise. This new Bill will be in early this week.

To-day, the House went into the election of Brigadier General, and Mr. Milneson of Norfolk was elected without opposition. He is the gentleman, I understand, who married in your County, a daughter of the late Judge Anderson. On Saturday, Mr. Anderson offered a resolution repealing that abominable statute which reduces the pay of members to two dollars per day, after 75 days. To-day it came up on its second reading, and gave rise to much amusing discussion. To get rid of it altogether and at once, the rules were suspended to admit it to its third reading, and on its engrossment it passed by a very large majority, so that obnoxious "starvation law" no longer disgraces our statute book. The act, however, does not take effect till the next session of the Legislature.

A bill was brought in by the chairman of the committee on Roads and Internal Navigation, this morning, to guarantee \$300,000, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds, to enable that Company to complete that great work to Cumberland. This is a measure in which your County as well as the entire Valley, has a deep interest, and your Delegate, Mr. Thompson, presented a petition this morning, from citizens of Frederick, Fauquier, Shenandoah, &c., asking the passage of the bill. The Tax Bill is now under consideration and a good deal of discussion was had upon that clause which taxes pistols, bow-knives, &c. You shall hear further as it progresses.

QUID.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-ninth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1847. SENATE.—The Vice President presented the credentials of the Hon. Presley Spruance, elected a Senator by the Legislature of Delaware for 6 years from the 4th March next. Mr. Badger presented the credentials of the Hon. W. P. Mangum, re-elected a Senator by the Legislature of North Carolina, for 6 years from the 4th March next. Mr. Dix, from the military committee, made a report that the Senate insist upon the army bill in the shape in which it passed that body. The report was adopted, and Messrs. Dix, Crittenden and Cass were appointed a committee of conference on said bill.

The committee on finance reported the appropriation bill for West Point Academy, with an amendment. The Senate then took up the three million bill, which is as follows: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum of money, not exceeding three millions of dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in order to bring the existing war with Mexico to a speedy and honorable conclusion, to be paid out of any and all moneys in the treasury, not to be expended, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be."

Mr. Berrien addressed the Senate at considerable length, and offered the following amendment, of which he had before given notice: "At the end of the bill add the following proviso: Provided always, and it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of Congress in making this appropriation, that as by the act of the Republic of Mexico ought not to be prosecuted by this government with any view to the acquisition, by conquest, of that public or her territory. That this government, ever desirous to maintain and preserve peaceful and friendly relations with all nations, and particularly with the neighboring republic of Mexico, will always be ready to enter upon negotiations with a view to terminate the present unhappy conflict, on terms which shall secure the just rights and preserve inviolate the national honor of the U. States and of Mexico. That it is especially desirable, in order to maintain and preserve those amicable relations which ought always to exist between neighboring republics, that the boundary of the Texas territory should be definitely settled, and that provision be made by the Republic of Mexico for the prompt and equitable adjustment of the just claims of our citizens on that republic."

After Mr. Berrien had proceeded in his remarks, he gave way to Mr. Cass, to enable him to offer the following as a substitute for his (Mr. B's) amendment. Provided, And it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of Congress in making this appropriation, that as by the act of the Republic of Mexico a state of war exists between that Government and the U. States, agreeably to the declaration made by this Congress on the 13th day of May last, and in honor of the interest and honor of this country require that the said war be vigorously prosecuted to a successful termination, and that a reasonable indemnity should be obtained from Mexico for the wrongs she has committed towards the government of the United States. And it is further declared that the nature and extent of such indemnity are proper subjects in the first instance, for Executive consideration, when negotiations for peace may be opened between this country and Mexico, subject to the action of the Senate on the question of ratification. Mr. Berrien then resumed and concluded his remarks, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—On motion of Mr. Cobb, the House, in committee of the whole on the State of the Union, resumed the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and Mr. Root, of Ohio, addressed the committee. At the conclusion of his remarks, the committee proceeded to vote on the amendments, and several were adopted, considerably increasing the amount of appropriations, but all legitimately belonging to the bill, and adopted without much opposition.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the private bill of Mr. Winthrop in the chair, and several bills were considered, which the committee rose and reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1847. SENATE.—After the presentation of numerous petitions on various subjects, Mr. Dix presented a series of joint resolutions of the Legislature of New York, settling forth that no peace with Mexico can be regarded as honorable to the United States, which shall not secure full indemnity for the aggressions of that power, and that in case of the acquisition of any new territory, slavery ought not to exist therein. The consideration of the three million bill was then resumed.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., having the floor, gave his views at great length, in opposition to the course pursued by the President. He thought it strange, that although Congress had granted him full means for prosecuting the war to a successful termination, he should now ask three millions to buy a peace.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Thomas W. Newton appeared at the bar of the House,

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Berkeley County, held at Billings' Hotel, in Martinsburg, on Monday the 8th day of February, 1847, for the purpose of considering the propriety of holding a Convention to nominate a suitable gentleman to be voted for at the next Congressional election, Capt. AMOS WILLIAMSON was on motion of Col. Nadenbousch, called to the Chair, and Maj. ISRAEL ROBINSON appointed Secretary. Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the subject of calling a Convention. Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said committee.—J. W. Gray, Col. J. B. A. Nadenbousch, Lewis Grantham, John Ellis, George H. McClure, Moses S. Grantham, and Jonathan W. Thatcher. The committee having retired a short time, came into the meeting and reported the following preamble and resolutions: WHEREAS, The period of another Congressional election is nearly at hand, and it being in accordance with the policy of the Democratic party of this Congressional district to hold a Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress; and several of its prelates having suggested Winchester as the place, and the 2nd day of March next as the proper time for holding said Convention— Resolved, therefore, That the Democracy of Berkeley, here assembled, fully concur in the propriety of said suggestion, and respectfully recommend it to the consideration of their Democratic brethren of the other counties composing this district.

On motion of Col. Nadenbousch, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to nominate delegates to represent this county in the proposed convention.—J. W. Gray, Lewis Grantham, John Ellis, John H. Likens and David Speck, who reported the following list of delegates, which was unanimously approved by the meeting: To represent Georgetown Precinct—Richard D. Seaman, John Sincendiver, George Vanaker, Jeremiah Hawkins, Col. Jacob Sincendiver. Back Creek—Maj. Israel Robinson, Robert K. Robinson, Nathan Everitt, Daniel Stuckey, Sr., David Stuckey. Hedgelyville—P. Missett, Benj. Speck, Sebastian Pital, Harrison J. Seiber, John Zerk. Falling Waters—Thilston Dugan, Jacob M. Seibert, Andrew Criswell, Wm. McGeary, Amos Williamson. Martinsburg—Geo. H. McClure, John B. A. Nadenbousch, Wm. H. Mong, Washington Mason, Jacob A. Small. Resolved, That the delegates from the county of Berkeley are hereby recommended to ascertain the wishes and feelings of their Democratic fellow-citizens of the several precincts of the county, and vote accordingly in said Convention. Resolved, That in the event of a failure in the nomination of a candidate of their choice, it be recommended to them to promote a fair and open canvass, a spirit of harmony, concession, compromise and devotion to the general good of their party. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the Democratic papers of this District and in the Richmond Enquirer. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and Secretary. AMOS WILLIAMSON, Chm.

ISRAEL ROBINSON, Secy. THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.—Yesterday our streets again exhibited the pageantry and ceremonial belonging to a soldier's funeral. The spectacle of KING'S obsequies has hardly passed away before the citizens of Baltimore are called upon to pay the last honors to the remains of WATSON and ROGELLY. None can say that she has not contributed her share to the sacrifice called for by the nation's cause. She has given us the best of her bravest. They were given, full of life and ardor and spirit; they are returned to her, cold and inanimate; but their remains are cherished as precious relics. The day was beautifully propitious for the appointed ceremonies. The array of the procession, both military and civil, was very imposing; and included a vast multitude, while, the side-walks, thronged by an observant crowd, and the windows, filled with fair spectators, presented an accompaniment of life to the moving columns which passed with music and banners along the streets. The emblems of mourning on the various standards and insignia, with the sable hearse and the solemn band, the mournful music from the full bands at intervals as the procession advanced, imparted an impressive aspect to the scene well suited to the sad occasion.—Ball. Am. of Tuesday.

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER TUSCALOOSA.—Horrible Details.—We gave some particulars on Saturday of the explosion of the steamer Tuscaloosa, which was in sight of Mobile. The number of persons supposed to have been lost was between thirty and fifty, but the books having been burnt and the clerk killed, the number could not be ascertained. The New Orleans Picayune contains the following additional particulars: When about ten miles above Mobile, two of the boilers of the Tuscaloosa burst with a tremendous crash, tearing the forward deck, the pilot house, social hall, and other portions of that section of the boat to atoms, killing all or nearly all the officers and passengers. It was noticed, by some of the passengers, with the sable hearse and the solemn band, the mournful music from the full bands at intervals as the procession advanced, imparted an impressive aspect to the scene well suited to the sad occasion.—Ball. Am. of Tuesday.

ARRIVAL OF CAPTAIN S. H. WALKER.—Capt. Walker, whose gallantry on the Rio Grande is in the mouths of all the people, arrived in Baltimore on Saturday evening from Washington, bringing with him some thirty recruits for his company of mounted riflemen. His quarters are at present at the Mansion House, corner of Fayette and St. Paul streets. We understand he proposes to remain in the city about a week, when he, with his comrades, will take his departure for the theatre of war in the western route.—Ball. Sun.

Among the recruits obtained in Washington, by Capt. Walker, for his new company, we notice the names of Benj. B. Chambers of Harpers-Ferry, James R. Phillips of Fauquier and Thaddeus S. Bell of Culpeper county, Va.

General Wallace, the Senator from Fauquier and Prince William, declines a re-election. We regret the loss of so staunch a Democrat from our public councils.

PUBLIC PRINTING.—The National Intelligencer states that the Board of Officers to whom the duty is assigned by law, on Monday awarded the contract for the first four classes of the Printing of the next Congress to Messrs. Wendell & Van Benthuysen, of Albany, New York, and the fifth class to Messrs. Tiffin & Streeter, of Pennsylvania—these gentlemen having been the lowest bidders for the work.

The Intelligencer adds: "We wish all the parties as well as we can wish to persons whom we have not the pleasure of knowing; but nothing future is more certain to our minds than the heavy loss which they will incur by the non-performance of the contracts which they propose to enter into, and which to a certain extent they would sustain had they Printing Offices already established here for the purpose, in houses that are rent-free."

SHAD.—The editors at Richmond were feasted on fresh shad this week. They say it more than the "oldest inhabitant" has done so early in the season.

THE STORM AT RICHMOND.—The storm of Wednesday week, was very severe at Richmond, Va., the wind blowing for several hours almost a hurricane. The Times says: "We learn that very serious damage was done to several houses in the city. The gale, in one instance of which we have heard, tearing off a sink roof, and in another bursting in the gable end of a gentleman's dwelling. Part of the roofing of Mr. J. H. Grant's factory; Messrs. Greener & Son's factory; Messrs. Binford & Porter's cabinet warehouse; and Messrs. Hooker & Bioren's commission house, on the Basin, was blown off. The steeple of the 2d Baptist Church was forced from its perpendicularity, and represented a leaning tower. This was said to be owing to the wind's fastening for one of its braces, which being supplied yesterday all its right again. The street walks were covered with pieces of shingle, and it is a little wonderful that no one was injured by them in their descent. Trees, fences, and chimneys tops were blown down in considerable numbers."

BREKIDFIELD TURNPIKE.—Mr. Hunter has presented in the House of Delegates, a petition signed by two hundred and twenty citizens of Jefferson and Frederick counties, asking an amendment to the charter of the Shepherdstown and Smithfield Turnpike Company so as to authorize the extension of said road to the town of Winchester.

AUGUSTA COMPANY.

The Augusta Democrat publishes a Muster Roll of the Augusta Company, containing the names, birth-place, occupation and age. The number is 80; birth-places, Virginia 70, Pennsylvania 3, Tennessee 1, Kentucky 1, Ireland 4, Germany 1. Their occupations are—Engineer 1, Lawyer 1, the remainder being made up entirely of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

DEFLECTION OF VOLUNTEERS.—Two of the companies of the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers have determined not to enter the service.—One of them, the Rowan company, has disbanded and gone home; the other, the Mecklenburg company, have resolved to offer their services to the President as Dragoons in the regular army. The cause of this defection is said to be the action of the Legislature in voting the money to the volunteers, and dissatisfaction with the field officers.

A HICKORY NOTION.—The Ball room of the new and spacious edifice recently erected in Washington city, by Blair & Rives, called "Jackson Hall," is furnished with fifteen large beautiful sets, the wood of which was entirely derived from the "hickory pole" which formerly stood in front of the Globe office in that city. We are requested to state that a meeting of the Democratic of Winchester Precinct will be held at the Court House on Saturday next, for the purpose of electing delegates to the District Convention, proposed to be held on the 2d day of March next, for the nomination of a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.—Winchester Virginian.

DR. DAY'S HOME.—The Cincinnati Signal is informed that a house in that city made seventy-five thousand dollars in one day, by the advance of four occasions by the Hibernia's news.

NO KENTUCKY SENATOR YET.—On the 3d inst., in the Kentucky Legislature, there was no further balloting for a United States Senator. The Senate passed a resolution to drop the lowest candidate on each ballot, until an election was had, but the House of Representatives refused to concur in the resolution, and in consequence of this disagreement, and the time occupied in the consideration of the proposition, no balloting was had.

It is said that Webster asked Walker the other day, when the Mexican war was likely to end? "When the leaders of the Whig party shall come to the support of the country," replied Mr. Walker, a remark which owes all its bitterness to its truth, since what most encourages the foe to persist in hostilities, is the mad fury of faction here at home.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—Reported weekly for the "Spirit of Jefferson," by WILLIAM RAYLFEY, Flour and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer, Baltimore, Md. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, February 10, 1847.

DEAR SIR.—Our Flour market for some days past, has not varied much; sales on Thursday last, at 57 1/2 to 58 1/2; on Friday, Saturday and Monday considerably more, at 58 1/2 with the market firm yesterday at that price. Car price 57 1/2. Receipts large. City Mills Flour 86. Corn Meal (kiln dried) 85. GRAIN.—The receipt of Wheat by wagon have been considerable, and prime white at 1 22 to 23. Corn has declined—sales yesterday at 75 to 85 cts, and close dull at 82 cts. Receipts by wagon very heavy. SEEDS.—Clover seed advanced—4 75 to 85; prime seed very scarce. Flaxseed 11 1/2. BACON.—Sides 9 cts, shoulders 7 1/2 and hams 10 cts. at 84 1/2. Prime and extra white at 12 1/2 to 13. HOGS.—Live hogs are selling at 65 to 67 1/2, according to quality. CATTLE.—Have advanced—the average sales on Monday about 82 cts. WHEAT.—In bulk 22 cts—in hds 23 cts. The demand small.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.—At New York, on Monday, Flour was dull, as in consequence of the scarcity of freight, shippers cannot purchase without the privilege of storing. Western may be quoted at 6 87 1/2 to 6 97; 1100 bushels of Genesee Wheat at \$450. Prime and extra white at 12 1/2 to 13. Corn 70 to 75; 7000 bushels Jersey do, 22 to 23. At Philadelphia, on Monday, Flour was in fair demand, and about 1500 bush sold at 96 cts. Corn meal was selling at 84 1/2. Prime and extra white at 12 1/2 to 13. Hye 85 cts. Pa. yellow Corn 85 cent.

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FOR RENT.

THE undersigned has Four Houses for Rent. Also—1 English Wagon-bed for sale, for which he has no use. Also—300 bushels of Potatoes for sale. JOHN BURNS, Sr. Opignon Creek, Berkeley co., Va. Feb. 12, 1846.

JOHN W. FINLEY, Produce and General Commission MERCHANT.

No. 28 Commerce st. Wharf, (four doors below Pratt st.) Baltimore. WILL devote particular attention to the sale of FLOUR, CORN, WHEAT, MILL FEED, RICE, WHISKEY, and all articles of the growth and manufacture of the country. Having had several years experience, he hopes to be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may confide their property to his care. Liberal advances made on Produce. REFERENCES. Baltimore—Messrs. Alex. Brown & Sons; J. Hopkins, Brothers & Co.; Reynolds & Smith. Baltimore, Feb. 12, 1847.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to remove to the Western Country, will sell at public sale, on TUESDAY the 2nd day of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, in Jefferson County, on the farm belonging to Mrs. Alexander G. Gordon, adjoining the farm of Hiram L. Opie, Esq., the following property, viz: Six work Horses and two Colts; Six head of superior Milch Cows; Fifty head of stock Hogs, among them are several excellent brood Sows with Pigs; Two first-rate Waggons nearly new, one a low plantation Wagon, the other a heavy Road Wagon; Six sets of Wagon Gears—also, Six sets Plough Gears; One Cart; Two Barabher Ploughs; Four Shovel Ploughs; One Harrow; One Wheel Fan, nearly new; Several Bed Steads; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Thirty bushels of Potatoes, and Corn by the barrel; 1000 lbs. of Bacon, besides a variety of other articles. TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required, all sums exceeding that amount a credit of nine months will be given; purchasers giving bonds with approved security. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with. Sale to commence at ten o'clock. Feb. 12, 1847. URIAH LOCK.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, at the Potomac Mills near Shepherdstown, on MONDAY the 1st March next, the following PROPERTY, viz: 2 Bales of Bed and Bedding; A Corns Carboard, 3 Saws; Half dozen Windsor Chairs, 1 Bureau; 3 Stoves, Carpeting, &c.; Also—3 Hogs, 1 Cow, 1 Colt; Half barrel Vinegar; Between 6 and 800 lbs. Bacon, and a lot of good Lard. ALSO, KITCHEN FURNITURE—such as Pots, Ovens, &c., and many other articles not necessary to enumerate. Terms of Sale.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; for all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required. JOHN B. LOMAN. Feb. 12, 1847.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

THE sale of a crop of Wheat supposed to be 4 or 500 bushels; Timothy Hay, a Stack of Oats, the property of John Sharff, and heretofore advertised for sale by me, has been postponed until Saturday the 20th inst., when it will be offered to the highest bidder, for cash, at his residence near Leesport, Jefferson county. The above property is sold to satisfy an execution in my hands against said Sharff in favor of Thos. Buck, Jr. BENJ. LUCAS, D. S. Feb. 12, 1847.

FREY'S VERMIFUGE, TO DESTROY AND EXPUL WORMS!

MANY pages could be filled with testimonials certifying the astonishing and beneficial effects of this medicine. The following exhibit its merits in a variety of cases. Market Street Bridge, Baltimore, Dec. 6, 1846. My child was troubled with a tickling in the throat during the night—giving her Frey's Vermifuge a wad of 10 or 12 worms (2 or 10 inches long) and also some separate, came from her. WM. BERSH, Clayton Township, Perry Co., Ohio. April 11, 1844. I certify that I gave to my child Frey's Vermifuge, and in about six hours after taking it, eight worms were discharged. Previous to taking it, the child had every appearance of spasms. WM. STONEBRAKER, Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md.; April 24, 1844. I hereby certify that Mr. G. of Hagerstown, about 40 years of age, experienced unusual appetite and unpleasant sensation about his breast generally at 11 o'clock, A. M. One bottle of Frey's Vermifuge brought from him fifty two worms unusually large (say half an inch in diameter and 20 inches long.) DANIEL KING, The above successful remedy is sold by JOHN P. BROWN, Charlesstown; A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Feb. 12, 1847—eow4t.

Domestic, Domestic.

THE DRUNKARD'S FAREWELL.

Farewell drink, soigh and happy,
Farewell rum, gin, and brandy,
Farewell wine that has no health,

WELL-A-DAY.
Now here, now there,
Like a spell,
How no one knows,

Variety.

MAN.—We find the following rich morsel in
one of Dow Jr.'s "Short Patent Sermons."
"Man looks upon life just as he does upon woman;

CONVULSIONS AND EYES.—Anolis Simcox, in
a letter to a Western editor, unfolds his
wrongs as follows:—"I married Simcox eight

Valuable Jefferson Land for Sale.
THE subscriber being desirous of removing to
the South, offers for sale his
Valuable Landed Estate,

Containing 600 Acres.
The improvements consist of a commodious
BRICK
DWELLING HOUSE,

CHOICE FRUIT
growing and yielding upon the Estate
besides every variety of Ornamental Trees growing

Spring Goods.
THE subscriber has just received a large lot of
Domestic Goods, for servants wear; such as
Penitentiary Plaids, Twilled Cotton, Brown

House and Lot for Sale.
THE House and Lot formerly occupied by
Joshua Mullikin. Apply to
E. M. AISQUITH.

Toys for Children.
WE have on hand one of the largest stocks of
Toys for children of any age. Give us a call

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act
as Agents for our paper, and will forward money for sub-
scriptions, &c., or receive any additional names to be added

AGENCY.
V. B. PALMER, whose office is S. E. corner of Baltimore
and Calvert streets, BALTIMORE; N. W. corner

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,

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

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,

Valuable Jefferson Land for Sale.

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

Containing 600 Acres.
The improvements consist of a commodious
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WE have on hand one of the largest stocks of
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Carroll's Western Exchange.

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

THE subscriber calls the attention of his cus-
tomers and the public generally, to his large
stock of COARSE BOOTS &
SHOES for Servants.

JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

THE subscriber has on hand, and can furnish
Plough-makers and farmers with any quantity
of first rate two and three-horse McCormick

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.

IRON, IRON.

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

To Farmers and Millers.

THE undersigned has moved from the Ware-
house lately rented from Mr. Shepherd's
Heirs, into his own large new Stone Ware-House,

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

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

To the Farmers and Millers.

THE undersigned having leased the WARE-
HOUSE, at Shepherdstown, recently occupied
by Mr. William Short, is now prepared to

Cooking Stove for Sale.

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

Wanted.

THE highest market price will be paid for
Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Onions, Beans, Rags,
Tallow, Wood and Pork, or any produce the

Fresh Groceries.

A GENERAL assortment of Groceries just re-
ceived and for sale by
CHANE & SADLER.

Black Silk Fringe.

WIDE Black Silk Fringe; for sale by
CHANE & SADLER.

How's Linniment for Rheumatism.

ALL Rheumatic persons have very good rea-
son for rejoicing, that they can obtain an arti-
cle that will set all rheumatic complaints at

Stoves, Stoves.

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

Extra Heavy Shoes.

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

Axes, Axes.

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

Carroll's Western Exchange.

FOR the accommodation of the Passengers in
the Cars, I will have OYSTERS and
other Delicacies of the season served up daily, in a
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A GENERAL assortment of Groceries just re-
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Black Silk Fringe.

WIDE Black Silk Fringe; for sale by
CHANE & SADLER.

How's Linniment for Rheumatism.

ALL Rheumatic persons have very good rea-
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Axes, Axes.

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

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.

THE subscribers announce to the public that
their establishment is now open
for the reception of company. They
have made extensive arrangements for the

NEW FIRM.
THE undersigned having, on the 1st day of
January, 1847, entered into copartnership,
intending to continue the Jewelry Business at the old

Winchester Female Academy.

THE Twelfth Annual Term of this Institution
will commence the first Monday in January,
1847, in which will be taught the various branches

Garden Seeds.

RAISED by the Society of Shakers, New Le-
banon, Columbia county, New York.
The following are, selected with peculiar care,

To Farmers and Millers.

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son for rejoicing, that they can obtain an arti-
cle that will set all rheumatic complaints at

Stoves, Stoves.

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

Extra Heavy Shoes.

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

Axes, Axes.

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

BALTIMORE TRADE.

H. C. RHODES,
No. 26, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, Brogans,
&c., HATS—RUSSIA, NU-
TRIA CONEY, Straws Goods
&c. Palm Leaf Hats, Trunks, &c.

Also—Agent for the sale of DALL'S CUTTING
and PLATEFORM SCALES,
Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846—6m.

Woolen Goods.

THE undersigned, having obtained the agency
for the sale of BACON & RAVEN'S cele-
brated French action Pianos, of New York, now

New Piano Forte Ware-Room.

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

THE undersigned, having obtained the agency
for the sale of BACON & RAVEN'S cele-
brated French action Pianos, of New York, now

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Hat, Cap, and Fancy Fur Store,
No. 133 BALTIMORE STREET.
THE subscriber has on hand a large and gen-
eral assortment of HATS, CAPS and FAN-
CY FURS, comprising one of the most complete

Photographic Depots.

FOUNDED 1840.
AWARDED the Medal, Four First Premiums,
and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of
Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania,

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE undersigned has lately received from
New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, a
choice selection of Goods in their line, among

Allen's Revolvers.

A FEW of the above, suitable for those intend-
ing to visit Texas and Mexico, for sale by
CHAS. G. STEWART & SON.

General Scott.

FINE Engraving, full length, of this distin-
guished man, just received.
J. J. MILLER.

Right of Labor.

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

Mexico.

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

Saws, Saws.

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

THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

No. 105 CHESTNUT STREET,
Between Third and Fourth
streets, PHILADELPHIA.
D. K. MINOR, of New York, Proprietor.

THE subscriber has leased, for the evening
of the 25th inst., the commodious "White
House" at Harpers-Ferry, known as the VIR-
GINIA HOTEL, and recently in the occupancy

WOOD, WOOD!

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

Blankets.

A large lot of white and col-
ored Blankets, for sale at low prices.

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