

Spit 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, FEBRUARY 19, 1847.

NUMBER 32.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLEF, (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.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES M. HAIG, No. 193 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, SIGN OF THE GOLD TASSEL, Importer and Manufacturer of Fringes, Tassels, Gimps, Odd Fellows' and Masonic Regalia, Flags, Banners, &c. Dealer in Buttons, Tailors' Trimmings, Corsets, &c. Fancy Goods in every variety, wholesale and retail.

LEWIS A. METTEE, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 13 LIGHT STREET, (Near Fogg's & Thurston's Fountain Hotel.) GENTLEMEN'S Garments made in a superior manner. Making, Cutting and Trimming done on reasonable terms, with neatness and despatch.

SMITH & BROTHER, No. 32 SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, HAVE for sale a large lot of CROCKS and LOOKING GLASSES. Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to purchase of us, as we sell exclusively for cash, and as a matter of course, can afford to sell very cheap.

STEAM MARBLE WORKS, Ridge Road, above Spring Garden Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THIS establishment is erected on an improved plan, and by the aid of Steam Power, manufactures all kinds of Marble Work in a superior style, and at the lowest prices for Cash. The largest and best assortment of Marble Mantels ever offered to the public may be seen at the Ware-Room, to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited.

Important Information to all MERCHANTS.

PHILADELPHIA is well known to stand unrivalled in the trade of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES, &c. The most extensive Manufacturers are

SLEEPER & FENNER, who have prepared the largest and best assortment of

Silk Parasols and Parasolettes ever offered to the Merchants of America. They will not say they are "the largest and cheapest in the world," but they will say they have the best assortment in the United States.

GRAIN AND PARISHS—Before and at the time of the repeal of the Corn laws, we predicted that the result would be the opening of a new market to the Agricultural products of our farmers; and an increased business to our shipping.

WILLIAM A. DROWN'S UMBRELLA, PARASOL, PARASOLETTE AND Sun Shade Manufactory, No. 86 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM A. DROWN invites Southern and Western Merchants visiting Philadelphia to examine his stock of Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolettes and Sun Shades, which will be found the largest and most complete assortment of desirable New Goods in the market, embracing every variety from the lowest price to the finest quality.

LAWRENCE B. BECKWITH, Commission Merchant and Dealer in General Produce, No. 29 Commerce Street, one door from Pratt.

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

REFERENCES: Messrs. Gwyn & Co., Baltimore. Thos. H. & W. B. Willis, Jno. R. Flagg, H. Keyes, J. L. Ranson, A. C. Timberlake, Geo. H. Beckwith & Co., Middleburg, 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. 6, 1847.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The following beautiful lines are from the pen of Judge Henry St. George Tucker: **APOSTROPHE OF THE ZEOLIAN BARD TO THE WIND.** Wind of the dark blue mountain, Thou dost but sweep my strings, Into wild gusts of mournfulness, With the rushing of thy wings.

THE MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—Wheat this morning was from 2d. to 3d. per 70 lbs. dearer than on the 6th instant; and flour in bond 6d. per barrel in advance. In other articles, little was done, and prices were without change.

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General Intelligence.

The amount of money annually expended for cigars, smoked in the United States, is near \$10,000,000. This would feed all Ireland.

The Legislature of Missouri has altered the law of that State in relation to interest, and the legal rate is now six per cent. per annum.

The following list of Gold and Silver Coins, comprising what are a legal tender under the laws of Congress, is from Thompson's Bank Note Reporter:

SOVEREIGNS, \$4 82
SPANISH DOLLARS, 2 41
HALF SOVEREIGNS, 2 41
NAPOLEONS (200), 3 83
DOUBLE DO. 8 66
DUBLINOIS, 15 60

SHARES, if good weight, in production, Spanish Dollars, \$1 00
MEXICAN DOLLARS, 1 00
FIVE-FRANCE PIECES, 93
ALSO, Bolivian and Peruvian Dollars, if good weight.

Subscribers and Postmasters must take these Coins, when offered; except in case of light weight.

CONVICTED.—We learn from Lancaster, Pa. that the jury in the case of John Haggarty, tried for the murder of Melchor Fordney and his wife, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

"PROSCRIPTION TO BE PROSCRIBED."—The Federal Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives at Harrisburg, have removed all the names who were employed by the former Democratic legislature, as washers and sweepers.

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ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER SARAH SANDS, 16 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The British Parliament opened on the 20th, by the Queen in person. Her speech calls attention to Ireland, recommending measures of relief, and encouraging importation of grain from foreign countries.

THE MONETARY PANIC is increasing in Paris. The steamer Cambria arrived out on the 10th ult.

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The English funds were depressed, and consols falling.

IRELAND.—The Famine and Plague.—The distress in Ireland continues to increase, and the future seems to have still more misery in store for the starving peasantry.

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Miscellaneous.

THE BETRAYED, OR THE PERILS OF WEALTH.

Love's light, like meteor, has faded,
The hope and the dream of youth
Are lost in the gulf of adversity,
The guilt that I trusted for truth.—ANON.

One of the greatest desires of the human family, or at least, a large portion of mankind in civilized life, is to become independent, affluent—to attain a position beyond the reach of pecuniary want.

If we look through society, this object will be found a leading one with the multitude. Riches are coveted by all, or nearly all; and almost every sacrifice is made with the object of obtaining a condition of worldly independence.

And yet it is conceded that wealth by no means brings happiness; that in many cases it induces habits of indolence, throws open new avenues of temptation, and thus impairs health and shortens life.

Nevertheless, there are hundreds and thousands, already rich, and whose span of existence is rapidly drawing to a close, who, notwithstanding, toil on as steadily as ever, anxious, it would seem, to accumulate still more for their children, and thus willing to subject those children to new temptations.

Do we mention a case in point? A few years since a merchant of this city died suddenly, and left a fortune of \$50,000, which was divided between his widow, son and daughter.

The son was engaged with his father in business, had become interested in commercial pursuits, and thus continued on in the good old track. He is, perhaps, worth somewhat more at the present day than at the decease of his parent.

But he has lived generously and happily; he attends his counting room daily, overlooks his clerks, and thus usefully employs a large portion of his time.

But the widow and daughter. Both were reputed more than they really were, and they immediately became objects of temptation to mercenary adventures.

The former disgraced herself by marrying a man much her junior, who has already contrived to make way with a large portion of her fortune.

She is by no means contented, for now that her money was the object, she induced fees disappointed and wretched. The few charms she possessed in early life are gone, and she observes, with a shudder, that her young husband regards her, in any but an affectionate spirit, and that even his acts of courtesy and attention are forced and constrained.

She was forewarned of all this, and those who loved and respected her most, interceded for a dissolution of the marriage; but she was obstinate and unyielding, and was irretrievably with a weak and susceptible woman, and the result is as we have stated.

The daughter too, alas! her case is still more deplorable. She was one of the loveliest of her sex, amiable, generous and kind. She could not believe in the possibility of a mercenary marriage.

She regarded with horror the idea of a deliberate scheme of deception. She was gentle, susceptible and affectionate; and would have cheerfully made any sacrifice for the object of her choice.

To her, reciprocity of feeling, mutual regard, were dearer, sweeter than life. Under such circumstances, she was singled out with deliberate intention by a man of a plausible exterior, who was cheerfully confided her happiness and her property to his keeping.

Before the marriage, some of her friends ventured to speak of a distinct provision for herself, of the settlement of a portion of her fortune in such a way as to place it beyond the reach of the vicissitudes of trade and speculation.

But she heard the suggestion with indignation. She had unbounded confidence in her intended husband, and would do nothing calculated in the slightest degree, to imply a doubt. Alas! the fatal error. They were married.

They lived in apparent peace together for a short time. But twelve months had not elapsed before the scale of delusion fell from her eyes.

She saw, and with a quickness in such matters is wonderful—that she was not, and never had been sincerely loved. Death would have been preferable to such a conviction, and for a long time she strove to shut it out from her mind and heart.

But each week and month served but to render it stronger and more galling. Her fortune, too, was rapidly wasting away. Her husband became a prodigal in more senses than one. He could not bear prosperity. He had been poor until his marriage, and thus his tastes, appetites and propensities had been kept in check by the force of necessity.

But now, with ample means at his command, and conscious of having played a base part towards his wife, he gradually became more neglectful, more reckless, more vicious. The sensitive nature of the heiress shrunk, and she was appalled at the prospect before and around her.

She saw that her life was one of misery, and broken in spirit and in pride she scarcely struggled against her fate. Years rolled on, and as her cheeks grew thin and her eyes wan, the companions of her earlier years scarcely recognised her.

She was bankrupt in hope and in happiness. She had perished her all of earthly bliss on the fidelity of one, and he had failed. At times she still clung to the delusion that all was not lost, that adversity might induce repentance, and restore some portion of those delicious hours which memory still referred to with melancholy delight.

But the hope was vain. A few years more, and the husband, having exhausted his fortune and nearly broken the heart of his wife, was, while indulging in some scene of revel and dissipation, seized with apoplexy and summoned to his last account. But she whom he had deceived and betrayed—what a wreck did she now present! Prematurely old, faded and sad, the contrast with her youthful position and brilliant prospects, was indeed mournful.

The flower of her youth was gone—the charm of her life was over; and yet it is possible that if she had been born to an humble position, or in moderate circumstances, her destiny would have been happier.

But alas! was not hers and a victim. She loved and was betrayed. She gave her hand, her heart, and her fortune, and received in return false smiles, honied but hollow words, neglect, insult and treachery. Alas! for the heiress! Alas! for the perils of wealth.

BE SAVING.—Be saving—not stingy. There is a disposition to waste which should be strongly condemned. A man, miserly wretch, we despise; but a wasting, prodigal, lazy spendthrift we more than despise. He who will kick aside a piek it up, may see the day when his will be thankful for a nail's worth of bread to eat. We never know a prudent, economical, saving man to come to want; but we have known scores of individuals, born to wealth, who, by not looking out for mills and dimes, have died in want and misery.

Portland Bulletin.

Disgrace or shame the fact so we will, woman must love with all her soul, or she ceases to be woman. She may love an idea, or a cold-hearted, selfish man, or one who gives her the deep, passionate love of a warm heart in return; or she may love a child, or a lapdog, or a cat, or a bird, or some gold fishes; any, or all of these she may love, but love she must.

ELECTION IN MICHIGAN.—Gov. Felch, democrat, has been elected to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of next March.

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THE EMPTY CRADLE.

And the mother gave in tears and pain,
The flower that she most did love,
She knew she'd find them all again,
In the fields of light above.

The death of a little child is to the mother's heart like the night dew on a plant from which a bud has perished. The plant lifts up its head in fresh greenness to the morning light; so the mother's soul gathers from the dark sorrow through which she has passed, a fresh brightening of her heavenly hopes.

As she bends over the empty cradle and in fancy brings her sweet infant before her, a ray of divine light is on the cherub face. It is her son still, but with the seal of immortality on his fair brow. She feels that heaven was the only atmosphere where her precious flower could unfold without spot or blemish, and she would not recall the lost. But the anniversary of his departure seems to bring her spiritual presence near her.

She indulges in that tender grief, which soothes, like an opiate in pain, all the hard passages and cares of life. The world is no longer with her.

She lives in the past, so sweet with human love and hope—in the future, so glorious with heavenly love and joy. She has treasures of happiness which the world, unclouded heart never conceived. The bright rays of heaven, which have decorated her room, the apartment where her infant died, are emblems of the far brighter hopes now dawning on her day-dream. She thinks of the glory and beauty of the new Jerusalem, where the little foot will never find a thorn among the flowers to render a shoe necessary. Nor will a pillow be wanting for the dear head, reposing on the breast of the kind Saviour. And she knows her infant is there, in that world of eternal bliss. She has marked one passage in that Book—to her emphatically the Word of Life—now lying closed on her toilette table, which she daily reads; and she knows her infant is there, in that world of eternal bliss. She has marked one passage in that Book—to her emphatically the Word of Life—now lying closed on her toilette table, which she daily reads; and she knows her infant is there, in that world of eternal bliss.

MORAL INDEPENDENCE.

If there is any thing more than another to be admired in the character of a good and virtuous man, it is the spirit of moral independence which exalts him above his own nature. What cares he for the smiles or frowns of this world, if he feels the dignity which a clean breast before God inspires? What cares he for the favors of man, feeling that to receive them as if they belonged to him from principles of right? He is content with his own virtues, his pleasures, his virtues, and his vices equally despicable. He can listen to the back-biter while unfolding his poisonous tale, and pouring his slanders upon the ear of the gossiping community, and smile within himself that he has so weak a rival for his own virtues. He can rise above the thrum of sensuality and pride, and mock the storm of lost love, ruined hearts, and disappointed ambition, that crushes hearts, and ruptures constitutions. He feels himself a God's "Dove," and "Columbus," he is the perfection of human nature, the chief center of the Great Artist, and master-piece of love and wisdom combined.

TO MAKE HOME HAPPY.—Nature is industrious in adorning her dominions; and man, to whom this bounty is adressed, should feel and be the lesson. Let him, too, be industrious in adorning his domestic life, making his home, the dwelling of his wife and children, not only convenient and comfortable, but pleasant. Let him, as far as circumstances will permit, be industrious in surrounding it with pleasant objects—in decorating it within and without, with things that tend to make it agreeable and attractive. Let industry make home the abode of neatness and order—a place which brings satisfaction to every inmate, and which, in absence, draws back the heart by the fond associations of comfort and content. Let this be done, and this sacred spot will become more surely the scene of cheerfulness and peace.

Parents, who would have their children happy, be industrious to bring them up in the midst of pleasant, cheerful and happy home. Waste not your time in accumulating wealth for them; but plant in their minds and souls, in the way proposed, the seeds of virtue and propriety.

THE WIFE OF THE CHRISTIAN.—Chateaubriand, in his eloquent work entitled "Genie du Christianisme," has this beautiful picture of the wife of a Christian:

"The wife of a Christian is not a simple mortal; she is a mysterious, extraordinary, angelic being; the flesh of the flesh, the blood of the blood of the husband. Man, in uniting himself to her, regains a part of his substance; his soul as well as his body are incomplete without his wife; he has strength, she has beauty; he combats the enemies of his country and labors in the fields; he does not understand the details of domestic life, but his companion prepares the repast and her smiles sweeten existence.

He has crosses, and the partner of his couch is there to soften them; his days may be sad and troubled, but in the chaste arms of his wife he finds comfort and repose. Without woman, man would be rude, gross and solitary. Woman appears around him, the flowers of existence, as the greenery of the forest decorates the majestic oak with their odoriferous garlands. Finally, the Christian pair live united, and in death are not separable; in the dust they lay side by side, and their souls are re-united beyond the limits of the tomb."

"A smile is as the dew; whence it riseth, and how it cometh, must be known, ere its value be appreciated. As the dew of the bituminous swamps of the Amazons, pregnant with rank vegetation, is infectious and destructive to life, so is the smile of the seared heart and guilty soul poison to all around; but as the dew rising from healthy soils is surcharged with qualities favorable to life, so is the smile of the pure and good delightful to the observer."

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.—Gladden's life with its sunniest features, and glosses it over with its sweetest hues, and it becomes a poignant reality, if there be in it no toll—no heavy, hard work—no labor's sigh for repose. Where is it? What is it? Friend, whoever thou art, know it to be found it is to be found in work alone. No good, no greatness, no progress is gained without it. Work, then, and faint not, for therein is the well-spring of human hope, and human happiness.

LOVE OF MARRIED LIFE.—The affection that links together man and wife is a far holier and more enduring passion than young love. It may want its imaginative character—but it is far richer in body and trusting attributes. Talk not to us of the absence of love in wedded life. What! because a man has loved to high like a furnace, are we to believe that the fire is extinct? It burns with a steady and brilliant flame, shedding a benign influence upon existence a million times more precious and delightful than the cold dreams of philosophy.

The rose is sweetest when it first opens, and the spikenard root when the head dies. Beauty belongs to youth, and dies with it; but the odor of piety survives death, and perfumes the tomb.

SHORT PATENT SERMON.

I have selected the following as a text for my present discourse—

If a man would be dry, let him drink, drink, drink, If a man would be rich, let him work, work, work, If he would be fat, eat pork, pork, pork, If he would be wise, let him study, study, study, If a man with ease would study, he must eat, eat, eat; But little at dinner, of his meat, meat, meat; And a youth, to be distinguished in his art, art, Must keep the girls away from his heart, heart, heart.

My hearers—to keep continually dry, always wear an oil cloth dress, carry a good umbrella, and practice rain drinking. The first two articles, however, are only essential in protecting the outside from superabundant moisture; but the latter keeps the inside dry as a stove pipe. I never know a drinker but was eternally dry—in all kinds of weather. He goes to bed dry, gets up dry, and keeps himself dry through the day. In fact my friends, the drunkard is forever dry. The more he drinks the drier he grows—on his death bed he calls for one more drink for the last, and then goes out of the world as thirsty as though he had lived upon salt water all the days of his life. I should not much wonder if he called for a brandy cocktail at the Bar of Judgment; and there is no doubt but he would prefer going to Tophet to abiding in heaven, if they only sold rum there.

My friends—if you would be wise you must think, think, think. It's a matter of doubt to me whether fifty flogs or intelligent dogs do the most thinking. You, perhaps, think you think as much as the greatest philosophers; but the denace of it is, what does it amount to? The gems of wisdom lie deeply buried and they can only be obtained by great mental toil. You must dig for them, like a dog for a woodchuck, or you don't get them.—The

Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN

Friday Morning, February 19, 1847.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The whole of Europe appears to be suffering from a deficiency of the crops. A general scarcity of food prevails upon the Continent as well as throughout Great Britain, and all eyes are turned towards this country, as the great granary whence apprehensive millions hope to realize a supply. The United States seem to be peculiarly exempt from the dreadful visitation that has made the old world to groan aloud in agony, and we should be grateful. We have been blessed with an abundance, and millions of dollars will flow in upon us in return for the provisions with which we shall be enabled to furnish the nations abroad. The accounts from Ireland are distressing in the extreme. Famine has done its work, and now disease follows in the train, carrying off by scores those whom starvation could not completely triumph over. It is a horrible picture! England is fully awake, at last, to the awful nature of the evil; but she has procrastinated until the day of hope is well nigh gone. She has forgotten Humanity in her sense of Political Economy, until its remembrance can afford little but an occasion for remorse instead of a remedy.

The Protectionists of England must give way. Stern necessity demands it. Foreign grain must enter British ports free of duty! If this be done, it is possible that some part of the enormous evil may be averted, and sufficient time allowed to go about those social reforms which are imperatively demanded to put Ireland in possession of an opportunity to manifest her intrinsic resources. The Queen in her speech, speaks of doing something for Ireland which will "raise the great mass of the people in comfort, to promote agriculture and to lessen the pressure of that competition for the occupation of land which has been the fruitful source of crime and misery." We trust that this may be something more than mere words, and that England, if dead to justice may yet see the necessity of extending to the land whence have sprung her noblest Generals, Orators, and Statesmen, an equitable system of legislation.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESS.

The times are sadly out of joint. At a moment when we ought to present an unbroken front in the vigorous prosecution of the war, we see at Washington distracted councils and all sorts of obstacles thrown in the way of prompt and decided action against the public enemy. When every fleeting moment of the few days of the session that are left ought to be preciously cherished, we see gentlemen in both Houses originating movements against the "liberty of the press." In the House a reporter (of the Union) gives a too graphic sketch of the disorderly scenes in that body and Mr. Douglas moves his expulsion.—This motion is voted down by acclamation, 11 to 131—the notorious Giddings, Preston King and the Virginia "Lone Star of Whiggery," Pendleton, helping to make up the eleven.

In the Senate, Mr. Yulee of Florida, moved to exclude from the floor of the Senate the editors of the Union, because of a publication in their paper. We do not know to what he referred, but presume it is the following passages which are penned in a communication signed "Vindicator":

"The floor of Congress is another section of the field of conflict. There the cause of Mexico is maintained with zeal and ability; there the supplies of men and money are attempted to be withheld; there the sympathies of federalism is invoked in their behalf; there the war is branded with every abusive epithet, and the President of our country, who has so successfully vindicated his honor by his pen, and before whose vigorous arm the invading army has fled into his stronghold, is denounced as a bloody tyrant and murderer. The halls of State legislation also, so far as Massachusetts and North Carolina are concerned, exhibit similar scenes; here the Mexican cause has triumphed. We confess the disgraceful fact."

"In the Senate of the United States, on yesterday, the Mexicans achieved another victory. The bill for organizing two regiments of regular troops having been submitted, with its amendments, to a committee of conference of the two Houses, that committee unanimously agreed on a report which was submitted to them for their approval. The House of Representatives at once adopted the report by a very large majority. In the Senate it was, in its most important feature, rejected by a majority of six. When the result was ascertained, a distinguished Senator from Georgia exhibited the most marked tokens of exultation. It is the same Senator who urges a withdrawal of our army from the Mexican territory!"

"If Santa Anna, Ampudia, or any other Mexican General, could snatch from our soldiers a corresponding victory, we should place them upon the same elevation where their compatriots, friends, and fellow-soldiers in the Senate of the United States now stand."

"As the friends of the United States have, on this occasion, sustained a defeat, and the President been deprived of ten thousand regulars, I should earnestly advise him to throw himself into the hands of the people, invoke their love of country, call out the remainder of the volunteers, and inevitable success will attend him."

"As for the public will in this country, it points to a war to the knife if necessary, ample indemnity in the enemy's territory, and no more wimpy reparations for the past and security for the future—and we will have them."—VINDICATOR.

It is for the people to sanction or condemn these attempts to muzzle a free press, and at a moment when public business of so vital a character demands the whole attention of Congress.

CHANGE OF EDITORS.—J. Newton Harker, Esq. has retired from the duties of the Delaware Gazette; Wm. Penn Chandler having purchased his interest therein. Mr. Ott, who has been connected with the Hagerstown Mail for the last fifteen years, has retired on account of impaired health, and is succeeded by W. F. Brannan, Esq.

Circulars are handed about in New York, calling a public meeting to protest against the vexatious delays in Congress in furnishing the necessary supplies to prosecute the war with energy. A strong movement of this character should be made throughout the country. The necessity of the case forces the people to move.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.—At an adjourned general meeting of the stockholders of this company, held at Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, the late Board of President and Directors were unanimously re-elected, viz: President—James M. Coale; Directors—Daniel Burkhardt, John O. Wharton, Robert W. Bowie, Friesly Tilghman, William Price, John P. Ingle.

Those of our friends who may feel disposed to try their luck, have the most magnificent Scheme of the whole season, presented in the Lottery Advertisement of Mr. Ezeron, of Baltimore. He is a lucky vender, and who knows but that \$75,000 may be designed for some one of our good and lucky patrons?

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A message from the President, on the subject of the Mexican War, a tax on Tea and Coffee, the Public Lands, &c., was communicated to both Houses of Congress on Saturday. Its recommendations and sentiments are sound and patriotic, and that Congressman, be he of what party he may, who opposes them, and who will not assist in carrying them into force, will have a heavy accountability to answer with his constituents.—The people look for a vigorous prosecution to an honorable peace of this war, and our patriotic President best reflects their sentiments. Woo then we say to those who will take the responsibility of defeating that object and thereby bringing disgrace upon the American Nation.

FEDERALISM IN 1812.

During the war of 1812, the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER spoke of the patriotic Madison in the following outrageous style. Some of the Whig orators and editors of the present day employ similar language in speaking of President Polk and the war with Mexico:

"James Madison—this modern Nero—this worthless confederate of Napoleon Bonapart.—Despised at home and abroad. This obstinate, infatuated man who plunges us into a wanton, wicked war. A cringing coward. Our cowardly captain general, who galloped his poor beast thirty miles from a battle ground. The baseness, cowardice and perfidy of James Madison. The crazy head, the idle, vanquishing braggadocio, the more cowardly he acts the more heroically he talks. The conduct of such a man is in the highest measure disgusting and degrading. Can we wonder that England (Mexico) dillies with us, when she has such a buffon to deal with?"

THE MEXICAN WAR.

In the House of Delegates on Friday, the following just and patriotic preamble and resolutions were introduced by Mr. McPHERSON, of Page:—

"Whereas, there are occasions of absorbing interest and great peril in the history of every people deeply involving their peace, prosperity and happiness, and this General Assembly believing that such a crisis has arrived in our country as to call for an expression of public sentiment, do hereby declare that a free and full expression of opinion on the great questions of peace and war, which now agitates this Union, is demanded by the public weal."

Resolved, That the present war with the Republic of Mexico, most unrighteously provoked on her part by a long series of outrages towards the United States, presents such an occasion as requires the united action of all true friends of the country in enforcing a speedy and honorable termination of this war by a vigorous prosecution of hostilities.

Resolved, That the thanks of this General Assembly are due, and are hereby cordially tendered to the President of the United States for the justice, firmness and eminent ability with which he has conducted the war with Mexico.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth is requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. COCKE, of Powhatan, (Whig,) moved the following substitute:—

"Resolved, That this General Assembly, persuaded that the honor and interest of this country will be best promoted by withdrawing the armies of the United States to the Eastern side of the Nueces, and defending the territory to which we are justly entitled, does hereby advise such position to be taken."

The substitute was rejected, yeas 1, (Mr. Cocke,) noes 107.

The preamble and resolutions were then adopted; the 1st by yeas 61, noes 49; the 2d by yeas 63, noes 48. Those voting in the affirmative are all Democrats; and those in the negative all Whigs save one Democrat who voted against the second resolution. The resolutions were forcibly sustained by Messrs. Leake and McPherson, and opposed by Mr. Lee.

HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

On Friday week, this gentleman made a speech in the Senate on the three million bill, in which he gave his views on the Mexican war. The correspondent of the Baltimore sun gives the following synopsis of it:

Mr. Calhoun having the floor, spoke for an hour in explanation of his views with regard to the war. He was in favor of abandoning offensive operations, and of establishing a line, commencing with the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence up the river to Del Paso, thence due west, striking the Gulf of California near its head, and so probably across the Gulf and Isthmus to the Pacific, and holding this line, acting altogether on the defensive.

In addition to this, he was for establishing custom houses at points now in our possession, and levying moderate duties to meet the expenses of holding the line proposed, which expense he thought would be about two millions and a quarter per annum. One fort at the mouth of the river, another at Camargo, and a third at Del Paso, were all that was necessary. And after the first of the year, five regiments only could defend the line. He explained that he was not in favor of holding this line permanently, but merely holding it subject to a treaty of peace. He thought the adoption of this policy would incline Mexico to peace. She would see that we were undertaking that only which we were able to perform, and were not attempting to destroy her as a nation, and to overthrow her religion.

It was our true policy to make Mexico a great nation. There was a mysterious connexion between her fate and ours, and we were to be the day when she should cease to exist as a republic. He then stated his objections to the further prosecution of the war towards the city of Mexico. His speech generally endorsed the views of General Taylor. In conclusion, he intimated that he should vote against Mr. Berrien's amendment.

PASSAGE OF THE THREE MILLION BILL.—The bill giving the President three millions of dollars to conclude a treaty of peace with Mexico, was on Monday passed by the House, by a decided majority, after the adoption of the celebrated Wilmot proviso, prohibiting slavery in any territory that may be acquired from Mexico. The result of this measure in the Senate, is considered very doubtful.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, Mr. Hunt of New York reported a bill for the relief of Ireland. It proposes the expenditure of \$500,000 in provisions, to be purchased by the President and sent to Ireland at the expense of the Government. The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

COUNTERFEIT VIRGINIA NOTE.—The Cincinnati papers notice, as in circulation there, a counterfeit five dollar bill on the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, payable at their office in Charlottesville, to Wm. Griggs, President, dated May 10th, 1841, letter B. No. 137; paper dark and coarse; engraving coarse, Vignette, group of stock under a shade, and man on horseback partly obscured by the trees; portrait of Washington on the right end, and of Franklin on the left; figure of a deer running, between the names of President and Cashier.

The steamship Sarah Sands, brought out 180,000 pounds sterling in specie, and about 800 tons of fine goods as freight.

THE EDITORS OF THE UNION AND THE SENATE.

On Saturday last the "balance of power party," uniting with the Whigs of the United States Senate, expelled from the privileges of entering the Chamber of that body whilst in session, the editors of the Washington Union, the ostensible cause of which was the publication in that paper of a communication reflecting with much severity upon Senators for their efforts to defeat the measures of the Administration in relation to the prosecution of the war. It is the first time, we believe, that an attempt has ever been made to muzzle the press in that manner from that quarter, and the act will create a deep sensation of indignation throughout the country, as it has already done in many places. The people of Baltimore (as we learn from the Republican), are moving in the matter, and a meeting will be held that will rebuke in proper terms this high-handed conduct of the Senate, and their unjustifiable course towards the President and the country on the war. Let similar meetings be held elsewhere, and this base attempt to break down the veteran leader of the editorial corps, be repudiated and denounced by the people in the manner it deserves. A meeting has been proposed in Jefferson at some early day—timely notice of which will be given.

The following is the resolution as adopted, and by reference to the yeas and nays, given under our Congressional head, it will be seen that Messrs. CALHOUN, BUTLER, WESTCOTT and YULEE, were the Senators who united with the Whigs to perpetrate this outrage, and that every true Democrat in the Senate sustained the veteran editor:

Resolved, That the editors of the Union—a newspaper published in the city of Washington—having, in a publication contained in a number of that paper dated the 9th of February, issued and uttered a public libel upon the character of this body, they be excluded from the privilege of admission to the floor of the Senate."

The Union meets the assault in a true spirit, and appealing as it does to the people, they will sustain it. That paper says:—

"Tell us not that it was this particular communication of 'Vindicator' which has invoked their vengeance upon our devoted head. 'Vindicator' might have spoken in more courtly phrases, but he spoke with an honest zeal for the honor of his country, jeopardized, as he believed it to be, by the opposition in the Senate, (consisting of the Federal party) the small balance party of that body." "Vindicator" might have employed more courtly and polished phrase—but he virtually spoke the truth as to the consequences of his act. He believed the defeat of the ten regiment bill was calculated to weaken the supplies of the nation in the war against Mexico, and therefore he spoke of it as a Mexican victory; and for speaking the truth as to the virtual consequences of the vote, he denounced that vote, and gave the pretext to the enemies of the Mexican war to strike us—to strike at the administration—and, by so doing, to strike down the liberty of the press.

The federal press persecutes the President without any moderation. It abuses him in the most virulent manner. It heaps charge upon charge, like Pelion upon Ossa, upon his devoted head. There is no punishment for them. They are free from all responsibility. And yet the Senators must punish every free press which publishes any communication criticizing their course.

What gives them a higher claim than the President of the United States? We defy them all, and appeal from ambitious leaders and their supple followers to the people themselves. They will not desert the cause.—What becomes of us is of little account. We are but atoms in a powerful community of twenty millions of people. We invoke no commiseration upon ourselves. We defy any coalition between the federal party and the mongrel party of the Senate to degrade us, or to injure the administration, or to stultify the great constitutional principle of a free press and free discussion. For one, we repeat, we nail our flag to the mast, and under that glorious flag we are prepared to stand or to fall."

Senator STROTZ was detained by indisposition from the Senate, and informs Mr. Ritchie, through his physicians, that if he had been present, he would have voted against the resolution excluding the editors of the Union from the privilege of the floor.

WASHINGTON UNION.

In despite of the contemptible means which have been resorted to on the part of the opposition, to cripple the administration through an attack on its "organ," as they designate it, the paper will continue to prosper. The fame, honor, and distinction of Mr. Ritchie belong to the Democratic party, and no matter if he should be a thorn in the side of political aspirants or demagogues, the people, the great mass, will honor his independence, approve his course, and hurl back with defiance every effort to crush him. In a late number of the "Union" we find the following paragraph as to its prospects:—

"The circulation of the Union is daily and rapidly extending. The Weekly Union still averages 40 or 50 new subscribers a day, after having more than doubled its circulation three weeks since. We thank our brethren of the press, postmasters, and energetic citizens, for extending the circulation. We shall not be content without obtaining several thousand more subscribers. After all, we throw ourselves upon the people. Their servants, as well as ourselves, are amenable to the great tribunal of public opinion. However cliques may err, the country is right. Politicians may blunder. The people are pure.—They, and not their would-be leaders, are the sheet-anchor of this glorious republic."

We call the attention of our Whig friends to the opinions entertained in Mexico of their leaders. They can see who are rendering "aid and comfort" to the enemy, and can make up their minds whether or not such conduct is not treasonable!

From the Mexican Diary.

IMPORTANT FROM THE U. STATES.—By the last arrival from New Orleans, we have been placed in possession of late papers from the United States, and a majority of them magnanimously denounce and condemn this war against Mexico as "infamous, unholly, and unrighteous."

DANIEL WEBSTER, the most liberal and enlightened Statesman of the Country says that the expenses of the war are over half a million of dollars a day, and he has introduced resolutions into the Senate to impeach the cowardly Jim Polk, and turn him out of office. These "northern barbarians" cannot carry on the war very long at this rate, and Mr. Webster deserves the thanks of the whole Mexican Nation for the noble stand he has taken on the side of right and justice! Arouse Mexicans, and drive the invaders from our soil!

The Vera Cruz locomotor says:—Mexicans can derive comfort from the fact that the greater part of the people of the United States are opposed to this war, as their papers show, and the base man who is at the head of the government will be hurled from power. The sympathies of one entire party in that Country are on our side, and long will Mexico remember their patriotism!

FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK.—Freights on Monday, at New York, were at a high point, and at a previous time. A vessel was chartered for Liverpool to take 17,000 bushels of corn half in bulk and half in bags, at 24d., and 3000 bbls. flour at 7s. 3d.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

From the crowded state of our columns, we have no room for the Legislative proceedings of the last week. The "Right of Way" Bill was again taken up on Tuesday, and as Mr. Hunter of Jefferson will introduce a compromise, it is thought the question will be definitely settled in some way. No other matter of special interest to our readers has been before either House.

FINE OYSTERS.

We are again indebted to our friend FIELD, 331 Lombard St., Baltimore, for a can of superior Oysters. He is one of the most extensive dealers in the City, in the Oyster line, and those of our Country friends who may send him their orders for a single can or a dozen, may rest assured they will get the very best article the Baltimore market can produce.

WHIG MEETING.

For the want of room, we are under the necessity of postponing a notice of the Whig Meeting on Monday. So far as we have been able to learn as to its proceedings, the effort to make party capital, through the achievements of Gen. Taylor, or the action of Congress in reference to him, has proved a signal failure. A full report of the meeting, however, will be given in our next.

THE 22d BALL.

Arrangements are still in progress to make the 22d Ball, to be given at Capt. Sappington's Hotel, on Monday next, an interesting occasion.—The number of Ladies who will be in attendance is expected to be very large, from Jefferson as well as the neighboring counties.

INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

Professor BORSFORD has been delivering an interesting course of Lectures on Galvanism, Magnetism, &c. before the citizens of Charlestown, during the last week. He has a large and complete assortment of Apparatus, (Morse's Telegraph among it,) for the various chemical and other experiments which are exhibited. Our citizens generally should be present on to-night, as the Lecture and experiments will be of interest to all who can appreciate the improvement in science and art.

RELIEF OF IRELAND.

From the Free Press, we learn that a collection was taken up in Trinity Church, Shepherdstown, on Sunday last, for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland, and one hundred and ninety dollars collected, which was sent off on Monday following. We commend the course of Trinity Church as an example worthy of imitation by all the Churches in the county.

It has been suggested that public meetings should be called in all the precincts in the county, and a fund raised to give relief to the suffering Irish.

It will be seen that the philanthropic citizens of the vicinity of Elk Branch are to have a meeting, which we hope will be well attended.

A meeting is also to be held in Shepherdstown, on to day.

The proceedings of the "Relief Meeting" at Harpers-Ferry, will be found in another column. They speak well for the philanthropy and generosity of that community.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Distress and misery are weak words with which to characterize the sufferings of the Irish poor, as described in the English papers. Famine in all its frightfulness is amongst them. Hundreds live on one meal a day of cabbage or sea weed, and many die lacking even that wretched sustenance. Some keep their beds continually, hoping to require less food by abstaining from all exercise; others that have no beds, lie huddled together on the floors of their breadless, fireless cabins until Death intrudes into the heap of gaunt and shivering wretches and compels the living to disperse. In some instances it is said that men deny their nearest relatives in order to get rid of supporting them.

The following extract is taken from a letter written by a magistrate of Cork to the Duke of Wellington. He had visited Skibbereen, which is on the east side of Castlehaven Harbor. He writes:—

"Being aware that I should have to witness scenes of frightful hunger, I provided myself with as much bread as five men could carry, and on reaching the spot, was surprised to find the wretched inmates apparently deserted. I entered some of the hovels to ascertain the cause, and the scenes that presented themselves were such as no tongue or pen can convey the slightest idea of. In the first, six famished and ghastly skeletons, to all appearance dead, were huddled in a corner on some filthy straw, their sole covering what seemed a ragged horse cloth, and their wretched legs hanging about, naked above the knees. I approached with horror, and found by a low moaning, that they were alive,—they were in a fever, four children, a woman and what had once been a man. It is impossible to go through the details. Suffice it to say, that in a few moments I was surrounded by at least two hundred of such phantoms; such frightful spectres as no words can describe. By far the greatest number were delirious, either from famine or fever. Their horrible images are still ringing in my ears, and their horrible images are still fixed upon my brain.—My heart sickens at the recital, but I must go on.—In another case, (deceit forbids what follows, but it must be told,) my clothes were nearly torn off in my endeavors to escape from the throng of wretches, around whom my neckcloth was seized from behind by a gripe which compelled me to turn. I found myself grasped by a woman with an infant just born in her arms, and the remains of a filthy sack across her loins, the sole covering of herself and babe."

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

By reference to the correspondence of the "Free Press" from Richmond, I observe that on "a motion of Mr. Hunter, the Committee of Roads were directed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law more effectually to compel the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company to accommodate the trade and travel offered at the Deposits of said Road, in the county of Jefferson."

This, so far as it goes, is all very well. But why did not the mover extend the resolution to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad? Would it not be as well to make that Company carry off our grain, before permitting them to go to the Ohio River to carry off our grain? It is known to every man in this community, that at every point along the whole line of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, in Virginia, so far from their carrying off the produce offered, they have not even ware-house room to store it; and consequently it must lie exposed to the weather to wait their leisure.

What is the use of the Winchester Road carrying off produce to let it lay exposed to the weather on the Baltimore Road? There are some thirty thousand barrels of flour now at Winchester waiting the pleasure of the Baltimore Road for transportation. It is the same case at Harpers-Ferry; and yet this Road that is not able to carry off our grain, is to develop the vast mineral and agricultural wealth of Western Virginia. The idea is truly ridiculous.

An Irish Relief Meeting will be held at Berryville, on Monday next, (Court-day.) The citizens of the county generally are respectfully invited to be present.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Democratic party was held at the Court-House in Charlestown, on Monday, 16th inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Winchester Convention, to be held on Tuesday, 2nd of March, for nominating a candidate for Congress. On motion, JOHN C. R. TAYLOR, Esq., was called to the chair, and JAMES W. BELLER, appointed Secretary.

The object of the Meeting having been explained, it was, on motion of Capt. H. L. Opie, Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to nominate Delegates for the consideration of the Meeting, who shall be empowered to represent the Charlestown Precinct in the proposed Convention. The following gentlemen were appointed on said Committee, viz:—H. L. Opie, Jacob Moler, R. H. Butler, Wm. Reid, T. C. Bradley and Robert Lucas, Jr. The Committee having retired the names of the following gentlemen were reported to the meeting as Delegates from the Charlestown Precinct:—

Garland M. Davis, Col. Edward Lucas, B. F. Washington, R. H. Butler, Col. Braxton Davenport, Francis Yates, Gerard D. Moore, Wm. Reid, Robt. Lucas, Chas. H. Lewis, Benj. F. Clark, Wm. H. Moore.

The meeting unanimously concurred in the appointment of Delegates reported by the Committee; and, on motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added, as Delegates to the Convention.

On motion of B. F. Washington, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it be recommended to the different Precincts of the County to hold Meetings at the earliest day practicable, to be held on Saturday next for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the proposed Congressional Convention.

On motion, the papers of the District were requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting. No further business before the meeting, it was adjourned until the third Monday in March.

JOHN C. R. TAYLOR, Ch'n.

JAMES W. BELLER, Sec'y.

CONVENTION MEETING.

After the adjournment of the Precinct Meeting on Monday last, a County Meeting of the Democratic party of Jefferson was organized, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention to be held in Richmond, on the 19th inst. JOHN C. R. TAYLOR, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and JAMES W. BELLER Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman was empowered to appoint ten Delegates to represent Jefferson County in the proposed Convention. The following gentlemen were appointed, viz:—A. O. Bannon, B. F. Washington, G. B. Wager, John G. Wilson, Jacob Morgan, James Grantham, Geo. Murphy, H. L. Opie, G. M. Davis, and C. B. Harding.

And, on motion, the following gentlemen were appointed as Alternates from Jefferson in said Convention, viz:—Wm. F. Ritchie, John S. Caskey, R. G. Scott, Gen. James H. Carson, James Castleman and Thos. H. Ellis.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Richmond Enquirer and Spirit of Jefferson.

JOHN C. R. TAYLOR, Ch'n.

JAMES W. BELLER, Sec'y.

ACQUITTAL OF MR. KOONCE.

Some several months since, Mr. DAVID KOONCE, a merchant of Harpers-Ferry, in this county, was taken by requisition from the Governor of Virginia, and lodged in the Baltimore city jail, charged with having obtained goods under false pretences.—His trial took place on Wednesday last week, and we are gratified to state, as the following report of the trial will show, that he was honorably acquitted.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The attorney general proceeded to the case of the State vs. David Koonce, of Harpers-Ferry, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences, of the house of David H. Thompson and James H. Goll. The false pretence, as alleged in the indictment, consists of the representation to Mr. Thompson by the traverser that he was free from debt; that he owed nothing at all, and that he was "a free man"; that he was not in debt in Philadelphia, when he was actually indebted \$2000; that he was worth in money and property \$3000, when he was actually insolvent.

Mr. Thompson being sworn, testified that the traverser was introduced to him as a customer from Harpers-Ferry; that he made representations that he was worth \$3000, &c., as alleged in the indictment; that on the faith of these representations he had sold the traverser goods to the amount of \$303 3/4; that subsequently ascertaining that he had been deceived, he procured the arrest of the traverser, and he was lodged in Baltimore jail.

On his cross-examination, Mr. Thompson stated that he had gone to the jail to see the traverser two days after his commitment, at the instance of his council; that while there an attempt was made to arrange matters, and that the witness at that time said to the traverser, that if he would pay the bill, in the event of his conviction upon the charge for which he was arrested, the witness would sign a petition to the Governor for his pardon.

The State now proposed to introduce a certified copy of a deed of trust, alleged to have been executed by the traverser, conveying his property to another party prior to the time of his application to Messrs. Thompson & Goll; but the defence objected, and an argument took place, the result of which was the introduction of the Virginia statutes and the evidence therefrom that the deed itself was defective, and in non-conformity with the requisitions of Virginia law. Upon the discovery of this fact, the Attorney General abandoned the prosecution as he had no proof of the insolvency of the traverser. The court thereupon pronounced a verdict of acquittal. Mr. Richardson conducted the prosecution and Mr. W. H. Norris the defence.

At the conclusion of the case Mr. Norris took occasion to state that he had a number of witnesses present to establish the good character of his client; and further that Mr. Johnson and himself had received instructions to conduct this defence from 60 or 60 of the most respectable citizens of Harpers-Ferry, with a fee of \$200 furnished by them, though Mr. Johnson has been unable to attend. And, moreover, as an evidence of the respect entertained for his client he would state that a town meeting was held at Harpers-Ferry two days ago for the express purpose of defraying any other expense that might be involved.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

Mr. BELLER.—The Whigs are looking around for their candidates for the next Presidential election. It's all then right and proper that the Democrats should do the same; for, when our opponents work, we should not be idle, but should profit by their industry and political tact. Permit me then, as a humble member of the great Democratic family, to recommend for their support, for the next Presidency, SIRAS WATSON of New York, the accomplished and finished gentleman—the eloquent and learned Statesman—the pure patriot and the honest man, and the man whose moral character is above suspicion, much less that of reproach. Around this man, methinks, every Democrat would rally with enthusiasm, cheered by the hope that the moral and mental worth of their gifted candidate would ensure their success in the contest.

I would also recommend for the Vice Presidency, Gen. WM. O. BUTLER of Kentucky, the pure and consistent Democrat, the brave soldier in the late war with England, and now standing among the bravest of the brave, around the stars and stripes of the Union, in revenging the insults of Mexico. With these names inscribed on the Democratic banner, we could meet and conquer the Whigs, North, South, East and West.

JACKSON.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-ninth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1847.

SENATE.—The resolutions of Mr. Yulee to exclude the editors of the Union from the privilege of the floor, and the reporters for that paper from the gallery of the Senate, came up in order.

Mr. Yulee said that it was with no pleasure that he had introduced the resolutions, and with still less was it that he felt it his duty to pursue the subject. He had hoped that an opportunity would have been afforded him to withdraw the resolutions, but instead of that, after two nights for reflection, instead of retracting, the editor invited the issue.

Mr. Y. then called for the reading of the article in the Union, signed "Vindicator," and after it had been read, proceeded to show the insult which had been offered to the Senate, and stated the reasons which had induced him to bring forward the first resolution. In regard to the second resolution, he was satisfied from the letter of Dr. Houston, which had been read yesterday, that no blame was to be attached to the reporters for the partiality of the report complained of, and he would therefore withdraw that resolution.

Mr. Cass substantiated the facts set forth in Dr. Houston's letter.

Mr. Butler moved to refer the matter to a select committee.

Mr. Sevier moved to postpone the subject until to-morrow, with a view of taking up the special order. The motion was negatived.—Yeas 20.

Mr. Allen was glad that the Senator from Florida had withdrawn the second resolution, as it saved the necessity of the Senate's deciding the difficult question whether a reporter should be compelled to report every word of the debates or not. In regard to the first resolution, Mr. A. entered somewhat at length into the subject of the power of the Senate to punish an individual without recourse to the laws of the country.

Mr. Sevier said he knew that any thing he could say would not save Mr. Ritchie, for the decree had gone forth, and he was to be executed before they got their dinners. He thought, however, that the whole thing, instead of injuring Mr. Ritchie, would only end in making the Senate ridiculous, and instanced the trial of Gen. Sam Houston, many years since, before the House for cancelling one of its members.

Mr. Turner did not approve the epithet "Mexican victors" which had been applied in the article in the Union, though he could see no offence in it, and thought himself that the action of the Senate referred to had incurred to the benefit of Mexico, and against this country. After some further remarks, he said there were aspirants in the Senate for the Presidency, one of whom, with his small body of adherents, could, by joining the opposite party, defeat every measure brought forward, and that he alone was responsible for the consequences to

ted that he was governed in bringing forward his resolution by no ill-will towards the President, and he differed with his colleagues in the supposition that the administration had any concern in the publication of the libel upon the Senate. He differed also with the greatly esteemed and exalted Senator from South Carolina, (and it was always with extreme regret that he differed upon any question with that distinguished statesman,) in deprecating the march of our army to the Rio Grande. He thought it was a masterly stroke of policy on the part of Mr. Polk, that ought to rebound to his credit now and forever. Mr. Y. was proceeding to support the President for this movement at some length, when

Mr. Mangum raised a point of order. The Senate had patiently listened to this irrelevant debate upon a family quarrel for two days, and he hoped that by common consent it would cease, and if any thing further was to be said, it would be confined to the legitimate subject under consideration.

Mr. Yulee acquiesced in the propriety of this, and concluded his remarks with a few words in reference to the libel, and the obstinacy of Mr. Ritchie in reference to it.

Mr. Hannagan spoke against the resolution, and took the ground that it would be an infringement of the liberty of the press. Messrs. Archer, Butler and Callahan, Mr. Butler withdrew his motion to refer to a select committee.

Mr. Calhoun spoke at some length in support of the resolution. The Senate voted it to its own dignity to pass it. If they did not it would go forth to the public that they could be libelled with impunity—that they would not punish the outrage because it would be treading on the liberty of the press.

After further debate the resolution to exclude the editors of the Union from the floor was adopted by the following vote:

Yea—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Clayton, Davis, Evans, Greene, Houston, J. M. Smith, Johnston, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Westcott, Woodbridge, and Yulee—21.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Aitchison, Atherton, Bagby, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Chalmers, Dickson, Dix, Fairfield, Hammett, Houston, Mason, Niles, Sevier, Soule, Sturgeon, and Sumner—21.

The resolution to exclude the reporters was withdrawn.

A message was received from the President, asking for authority to appoint a sufficient number of major generals and brigadier generals to correspond with the late increase in the army, and upon other matters connected with the operations of the army.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The three million bill occupied the attention of the House the entire day, and the committee were addressed by Messrs. Seaborn Jones, Washington Hunt, Hudson, and several others. The debate on this will terminate on Monday.

The venerable John Quincy Adams appeared in the House to-day, being introduced by his seat by Mr. Andrew Johnson, who has occupied it since the commencement of the session, and who stated to the House the pleasure which it gave him to comply with the declaration which he had made when he selected the seat, that he would relinquish it on his appearance. Mr. J. congratulated the venerable member upon his ability to reoccupy it.

Mr. Adams returned his thanks, briefly and tremulously, to the member from Tennessee, for his courtesy, and to the House for the respectful reception which they had given to him. The debate on the bill had been suspended, as by one unanimous impulse, and the members crowded around the venerable ex-president, to take him by the hand, after he had taken his seat, and to listen to his remarks in reply to Mr. Johnson.

An important message from the President having been received and read, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll rose and submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That so much of the President's message this day presented to the House of Representatives, as relates to an increase of military officers, be referred to the committee on military affairs, so much as relates to additional impost, to the committee on ways and means, and so much as relates to the war with Mexico, to the committee on foreign affairs, with instructions to report thereon promptly.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Ingersoll then submitted the following resolution, which was read:

Whereas the distress by famine, disease, and desolation of Ireland, a country with which this is connected by kindred ties, calls for that relief which these United States are of all countries best able to afford;

Resolved, That it be referred to a select committee to consider and report to this House what relief may be afforded to Ireland.

Mr. Rathbun objected to the resolution, and moved that the House should resolve itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union; which was agreed to.

After some time spent in debate, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1847.

SENATE.—Mr. Webster submitted resolutions: The war with Mexico ought not to be prosecuted for the acquisition of territory or the admission of new states in the Union.

That the Mexican government ought to be informed that this government was ready to treat for the settlement of existing difficulties, including indemnities for which either government may be liable.

The resolutions lie on the table for one day, under the rule, and were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Webster announced his intention to speak on these resolutions on the subject of the war.

Mr. Sevier called up the three million bill, and Mr. Bagby defended the bill, the war, and the President.

Mr. Badger then took the floor, and the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—When the hour of twelve arrived the committee proceeded to vote on amendments to the three million bill.

Among those offered, was one by Mr. Douglas, III., establishing the Missouri compromise line as applicable to the territory which may be acquired from Mexico. This was voted down—yeas 83, nays 108.

The Wilmot proviso—prohibiting slavery—was agreed to—yeas 110, nays 89.

House, a member from each State be appointed to wait on the Senate, and present against the language, and recommend action in the premises.

The Speaker decided that it was not a question of privilege; from which decision, Mr. Brockenbrough appealed; and after a few remarks,

The decision of the Chair was sustained.

The committee appointed to inquire into the truth of the Union's report of the scene that took place in the House on Saturday week, was discharged from the further consideration of the subject, as they would not have time; this session, to examine all the witnesses.

The House went into committee, and took up territorial business.

Two bills were considered—to admit the State of Wisconsin into the Union, and to establish an additional land district in Wisconsin.

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

General Intelligence.

"RIGHT OF WAY."—The Baltimore Sun says: "We have said upon this subject, exactly what we mean, and we beg to be understood literally now."

The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was rightly understood by the stockholders, and the sentiment he expressed unanimously responded to; that there was no ingenuity of legislation which could present a bill, granting to Baltimore the right of way to the Ohio, through Virginia, making the terminus at Wheeling, or any other point north of Fishing Creek, that would be ever accepted by the company.

And it was under the direct influence of this final conviction, that the resolutions renewing the consideration of the Pittsburg project were with equal unanimity approved.

"OUR VIRGINIA FRIENDS surely must understand the urgency that they are now trifling with Baltimore, and the purpose of forcing a northern terminus, with a mental reservation for some uncertain period in the future, in favor of Fishing Creek or Parkersburg, rather than no terminus at all—If they are, it is 'trifling' indeed. There is a point beyond which restraining influence must cease to be effectual; it is apparent that we have nearly reached it. The current events of the day are hastening it; every cent that is added to the price of a barrel of flour, or a bushel of wheat, precipitates it; and when it is turned, the whole gulf of enterprise and zeal turns with it. Our friends in Virginia are warned in time."

"SLIMES TWINS."—On the 6th inst., a woman in Luray, Page county, Va., was delivered of two full grown, perfectly formed female children, united from the superior part of the thorax to the umbilicus, being a much more remarkable *Lusus Nature* than the celebrated Siamese Twins.

They are now in the possession of Dr. Freeman of that place, who understands designs presenting them to the Anatomical Museum of the University at Philadelphia.—Rockingham Register.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—Yesterday was St. Valentine's day, and in accordance with the old custom, all loving swains and fair damsels procured those love missives called after him who gave the name to the day, and which were signed by Cupid and endorsed by Hymen, to send as presents to their respective "consorts" and sweethearts. On Saturday evening, no less than twenty-five hundred of these characteristic love messengers, had passed through the Post Office, and yesterday and to-day will no doubt add thousands to the number. We hope all our young readers may receive in time, the one they were anticipating, and that each may contain, at least, "heart's ease" for the recipients.

[Balt. Clipper of Monday.]

MR. O'CONNELL'S VIEW OF RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—Mr. O'Connell has given notice that he shall call on Parliament to contribute thirty millions pounds sterling, at once, for the simple and easily comprehended purpose of buying bread and putting it directly into the mouths of his starving countrymen. The following burst of eloquence was the prooration of a speech which he delivered at a crowded meeting recently:—

My plan is, that England should immediately borrow forty millions—that she might ransom the world for food. It will be an increase of forty millions of the national debt—but it will be worth it, for it will be worth it to purchase the lives of the Irish people. I have been sneered at by some, and laughed at by others. I have always answered: "What will you propose—what remedy have you?" "Oh, we will allow merchants to bring corn into the country." See the price you now pay for corn, compared with the prices at which it is purchased in the original market. There is no chance of salvation for the country, unless the landlords come forward manfully, and boldly insist upon the English Government providing food for the people.

Talk of drainage! why drainage is very good, as regards next year, or the year after; and as to the cultivation of the waste land, those lands would produce no crop for two years at least. Now what sort of a remedy is that? It reminds me of a phrase—"Live here, and you will get grass." They say to the people of Ireland, "live for two years upon the air, and at the end of that time you will get potatoes." Oh! it is melancholy to think of it—it is really ludicrous. In Cork—the county which I represent—they are dying by fifties—coroner's inquests are no longer held, and so numerous are the deaths that a sufficiency of coffins cannot be had. Most affecting instances are related of the kindness and devotion of the peasantry in those unhappy districts. One man went seven or eight miles to get work—he didn't taste morsel for forty-eight hours, so that he might be able to purchase a couple of stone of meal for his family—he carried the provisions till he reached his own door, when he dropped dead of hunger; and when such things occur, and are becoming familiar, am I to be talked about political economy, and told not to interfere with mercantile speculation? I say to the English Government—interfere for human life—save human beings—give food to starving thousands—throw the shield of your power and wealth—you are powerful and wealthy—over the people of Ireland.

They have suffered much from your tyranny and oppression—you have violated every compact you entered into with them—you have emptied their coffers, and now they cry to you—about to you—shriek to you to do something to save them from death; and if you don't do something to save them, your own destruction may not be remote. They have been in your battles, the right arm of your power—your flag never yet waved in triumph that the commingled blood of Irishmen was not shed for its attainment. Never was there a contest by sea in which your decks were not wet with their blood; and in the hour of their calamity I call upon the people of England—I call upon the Government of England—to save the country.

CARCITY IN FRANCE.—A letter is in town from Mr. Gadden, M. P., dated Marseilles, Dec. 29, 1846, from which we are enabled to give the following interesting extract:—"I find an immense movement in corn here. The port is crowded with ships. Upward of 1,000,000 quarters of wheat have been imported, and nearly all of it is gone into the interior, chiefly in the direction of Lyons, by carts. The roads are so cut up by the traffic, that they resemble rivers of mud.

The French Government has suspended the navigation laws, and corn is brought in free of duty, by ships of all nations, from any ports; a large portion of it is imported here from the Black Sea, in Greek ships. I hear there is still a large supply in Southern Russia—that the Russian harvest is most abundant.—Manchester Express.

VALENTINES.—The Chronicle says that between ten and twelve thousand Valentines were deposited in the Philadelphia Post Office, from Friday night to Sunday afternoon. Near five thousand of these missives have also been despatched in the red boxes of the Eagle City Post. There will probably be distributed during the festival of the Saint, from twenty-five to thirty thousand Valentines in the city and county. What a harvest for the post men.

RELIEF MEETING FOR IRELAND.

Purview to public notice, a meeting was held in the Methodist P. Church, Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 16, for the purpose of adopting measures for the relief of a portion of the people of distressed Ireland; on motion of J. B. Young, Dr. James GARRY was called to the Chair, and G. H. WARD appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was then stated by the Chair.

On motion, it was then Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of four, to draft and present to this meeting a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense and sympathy entertained by this community for the destitute and needy condition of that unhappy people. The Chairman then appointed J. B. Young, A. M. Ball, T. C. Moore, and Philip Coons said committee.

The committee after having retired a short time, returned and reported the following:— WHEREAS, By failure of the productions of the soil, a large portion of the people of Ireland have been reduced almost to utter destitution, and are suffering the terrible calamities of starvation—Therefore

Resolved, That the spirit of the age and the dictates of humanity suggests to the people of America efforts of relief and assistance, which a benevolent Providence has enabled them to bestow.

Resolved, That it is necessary, from the emergency of the case, that a prompt and lively action should be engaged in, speedily and effectually to render such assistance and relief as a benevolent community may afford.

Resolved, That a general appeal be made to the liberality of the citizens of this village and vicinity, for the furtherance of this object, and as far as practicable, means be employed to secure as great a number of donations as possible.

The preamble and resolutions were then adopted. On motion, it was then Resolved, That a committee of 18 gentlemen and 15 ladies be appointed to take up collections throughout our community.

Whereupon the following persons were appointed, viz.—S. Gibson, Washington Cox, Benjamin Moore, Sr., S. Lovar, Washington Spangler, P. Coons, James Britton, Wm. Smallwood, Thomas Sturdy, Jos. Pottle, T. K. Laley, J. B. Young, G. W. Cutshaw, J. H. King, A. Kelly, Wm. Ballman, Wm. F. Fitzsimmons, Francis McCabe.

Ladies.—Miss Barrick, Mrs. A. Stephenson, Mrs. Benj. Moore, Mrs. J. B. Young, Miss Sarah Brown, Mrs. P. Coons, Miss H. Hughes, Mrs. G. W. Cutshaw, Mrs. Smallwood, Mrs. S. Gibson, Miss S. A. Potter, Mrs. R. Levering, Miss J. Jones, Mrs. H. Young, Miss E. Diving.

Collections were taken up in the Church, after which, on motion, Mr. P. Coons was elected Treasurer and Dr. James Garry Corresponding Secretary.

On motion, it was Resolved, That a meeting be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, on next Tuesday evening, when the committee on collection in particular, are requested to be present, and render an account of their proceedings. Should the weather be inclement, the ladies are requested to send in their papers with the amount they have collected.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Virginia Free Press and Spirit of Jefferson, and that the editors be requested to give them a place in their columns.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Trustees of the Church for the use of the same. On motion the meeting adjourned.

JAMES GARRY, CHAIRMAN. G. H. WARD, Sec'y.

The Markets.

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

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, February 17, 1847.

DEAR SIR.—Since our last quotations, we have had news from England, per Sarah Sands, which caused an advance in the price of Flour, from 100 to 105 per bushel. Some 1500 to 2000 bushels sold at that price, but the scarcity of vessels and high freight, caused a decline almost immediately. On Saturday, some 4000 bushels were sold at 100 3/4, deliverable in March. To-day, the market is quiet, and salable at 95 1/2. Receipt price for wheat 92 1/2.

WHEAT.—There is no wheat offered. It is worth from 90 to 95 per bushel. Flour is worth from 100 to 105 per bushel. Corn is worth from 30 to 35 per bushel. Oats are worth from 15 to 20 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—There is a great activity in the Provision market since the 1st inst. over 4000 lbs of Lard was sold to-day at 9 cts, cash. A handsome advance was offered over that price for 1000 lbs to arrive Bacon Hams are worth 10 cts, sides 84 cts, shoulders 74 cts.

CATTLE.—Moved off briskly, on Monday Over 300 head were taken at prices ranging from 3 to 84 per cow. The hog market is very dull. Sales of live hogs 6 to 8 cts. Whiskey—In hhds 22 and 24 cts.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 8 P.M.

We have no tidings of the steamer Cambria yet, which is now considered as fully due by our merchants. It is confidently asserted in New York that a number of speculators have arranged to express from Halifax, by which they hope to start the news south and west at least twenty-four hours in advance of its reception by mail.

The flour market to-day has been very dull, no sales that I hear of having been effected. Sales of 2,000 barrels of flour were made to-day at 47 1/2; and 3,000 barrels were sold at 47 1/2 to 48 1/2 per barrel.

There has not been so much done in wheat sales of prime red were made at 84; and of white at 81 1/2. Holders generally ask 95 cts for corn, but some sales have been made to-day at a fraction less.

STARRIED.—On Tuesday evening last by the Rev. W. B. Dutton, Mr. John P. Lewis, and Miss Anne Mary Young, daughter of Mr. Lewis P. Young—all of this town.

In Shippensburg, on the 2nd inst. by the Rev. J. S. Foulk, Dr. THOMAS H. WALKER, of Fayetteville, (formerly of Charleston,) to Miss SARAH WUNDERLICH, of the vicinity of Oronoco, Franklin county, Pa.

In Frederick city, on Tuesday the 2nd inst. by the Rev. Mr. Stouffer, HENRY JENNINGHAM BOON, M. D., to Miss MARY JANE, youngest daughter of Col. Geo. M. Eichelberger, all of Frederick city.

By Rev. A. C. Bacon, Mr. JERAM D. HOTTELL, of Augusta, to Miss PERILLA ANN KEVIN, of Page Co. On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Love, Mr. James EATON to Miss EMILY MCDANIEL, daughter of Mr. Alexander McDaniel, all of Berkeley county.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Tarring, ROBERT B. ROY, to Miss ROSANNA A. LUCAS, all of Georgetown, D. C.

On the 27th ult. at the residence of James Griggs, Esq., by the Rev. W. B. Dutton, Mr. ROBERT H. HOFFMAN to Miss LOUISA TIMBERLAKE, all of this county.

On the 11th inst. by Rev. George Auld, Mr. PHILIP H. HODON, of Alexandria, to Miss BETTIE JONES BLINCO, daughter of the late S. Blinco, of Leesburg.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic party of the Shepherdstown Precinct will be held at the house of Joseph Enley, on Saturday the 20th inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent said precinct in the Convention to be held in Winchester, on the 23d of March next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States. A full attendance of the party is requested by Feb. 19.

Meeting in Clarke.

A meeting of the Democratic party of Clarke county, will be held at the Court-house in Berryville, on Monday next, 22d instant, (Court-day,) for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Winchester on the 23d of March next. Feb. 19.

Meeting at Harpers-Ferry.

A meeting of the Democratic party of Harpers-Ferry, will be held at the "Virginia Hotel," on Saturday evening next, 23d instant, at 7 o'clock. The object of the meeting will be to appoint Delegates to the Congressional Convention, for nominating a candidate for Congress from this District. Feb. 19, 1847.

A public meeting will be held at Elk Branch on Saturday the 20th instant, to devise ways and means for the suffering people of Ireland. It is hoped that the benevolent contributions will come forward and contribute liberally. The hour of meeting will be 2 P. M. February 19, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A Democratic Meeting will be held in Smithfield on Saturday evening the 21st inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is desirable. Feb. 19.

IS YOUR LIVER DISEASED?

You may find relief if you will but try in time. Our Agent has just received the following: New JERSEY, Bordentown, Oct. 25, 1845.

Mr. S. W. FOWLER.—Dear Sir: I am well aware that persons of every age and sex and condition in life, in every part of the country, have used, and been benefited by MARTHA A. BETCHEL'S Liver and Kidney Pills. My own life has been saved by them. My father's and mother's family were both consumptive. My father, mother, and a sister, died with that fatal disease. For some years, I have been predisposed to it myself. About one year ago I was quite sick for a number of weeks, confined to my bed when the pain in my side would allow me to lay. My physician pronounced my disease Liver Complaint; my liver was very much enlarged; I raised blood several times; the pain in my side was so severe that the cars passing in the street by the door affected me. I was supped, bled, and had various other remedies applied, but all to no purpose; I got no relief; at last my physician said he could not cure me. I expected to die soon, but providentially I heard of, and obtained a bottle of your Balm, which relieved me at once. I was encouraged, however, in using it, until I took four or five bottles, which saved my life and cured me. My health is now good. For Liver Complaints I believe it is a most certain cure.

MARTHA A. BETCHEL. I am acquainted with Mrs. Betchel—her statement is true. Signed by WHITTALL STOKES, Druggist. None genuine, unless signed L. BUTTS on the wrapper.

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

LOTTERY AGENCY OF CHARLES C. EGERTON, JR., Office Corner of Commerce and Pratt Sts., Baltimore Md.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME, To be drawn at Baltimore, Md., next week.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES: I now offer some of the best and most brilliant Lotteries ever presented, containing prizes amounting to over TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! And as nearly every person will be anxious to possess themselves with a ticket or package of these truly magnificent Schemes, we respectfully request of our correspondents and others at a distance (in anticipation of a scarcity of tickets as the day of drawing approaches) to send on their orders in good time, when we pledge ourselves no disappointment shall occur in the execution of their commands.

Order early. See address at foot, to which all letters for perfectly safe, no matter how valuable their contents.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY, Class 13. To be Positively Drawn on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 24th of February, 75,000 DOLLARS. In Five Prizes of \$15,000 Each.

75 Numbers—12 Drain Ballots.

1 Prize of \$15,000 ARE \$75,000

1 do 10,000 " 6,000
1 do 10,000 " 4,000
1 do 10,000 " 3,000
1 do 10,000 " 2,000
1 do 10,000 " 1,627
20 do 1,000 are 20,000
20 do 500 are 10,000
20 do 400 are 8,000
20 do 300 are 6,000
130 do 250 are 32,500
126 do 100 are 12,600
126 do 65 are 8,190
126 do 50 are 6,300
3,780 do 20 are 75,600
24,480 do 10 are 244,800

27,814 PRIZES—amounting to \$506,437
Whole Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50
Certificates of a package of whole tickets \$140
Do do half do 70
Do do quarter do 35

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FOUR THOUSAND DOLLAR SMALL FRY LOTTERIES.—Our customers, will please take notice that one of the above Lotteries will be drawn hereafter on EVERY SATURDAY in each week. Tickets \$1, Halves 50 cts., Quarters 25 cts. Packages of certificate will be sold at the following rates; Regular package of wholes \$14; regular package of halves \$7; regular package of qrs. \$3.50. The purchase of packages in these lotteries is decided by the best mode of venture, as it gives to the holder of a certificate every number in the lottery, and the chance of drawing the FOUR HIGHEST PRIZES.

All orders, to secure the earliest attention and best selection of regular packages, or single tickets and shares, must be forwarded without a moment's delay, and addressed to the great Prize Agent.

CHAS. C. EGERTON, JR., Corner of Commerce and Pratt streets, Baltimore, Md.

The official drawing of these great Lotteries will be sent immediately after it is over, to all who order from me.

The tickets and drawings are always mailed under envelope, so that no one can discover what they contain, and all money or lottery operations transacted with me, strictly sacred and confidential.

No postage need be paid on letters ordering tickets.

SPRING STYLES. THE subscriber has just returned from the Baltimore market, with some new and fashionable additions to his previous stock of: Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Gentlemen in pursuit of any article pertaining to their wear, are requested to give me a call, as they may rest assured that I shall take pleasure in serving them on a little better terms than they can find this side of Baltimore.

Gentlemen's Garments cut and made in the most fashionable style, when favored with their orders. Country Produce at a fair market price, will be taken payment for Goods from my shop. Feb. 19, 1847. IAS. CLOUTIER.

CANDLES.—Sperm, Adamantine, and Mould Candles, cheaper than the cheapest. Feb. 19. THOS. RAWLINS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned intending to close up his Mercantile business, would respectfully ask those who know themselves indebted to him, either by note or book account, to make payment immediately. As many of the debts have already been of long standing, longer indulgence cannot be given. JOHN G. WILSON. Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 19, 1847.

FOR RENT.

THE property at Bedington, Berkeley county, recently occupied by John T. Cook, as a Dwelling and Store-house, is for rent for the ensuing year, commencing on the first of April next. Probably no stand is better as a Country Store. It has been occupied as a Store nearly twenty years. For terms apply to the undersigned, near Charlestown, Jefferson county. Mr. Cook, on the premises, or Mr. McLeary, at Bedington, will show the property to any one desirous of renting. BRAXTON DAVENPORT. Feb. 18, 1846. [Martinsburg Rep. Copy.]

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday 23d day of March next, at the late residence of Henry Borch, dec'd, near Shepherdstown, a variety of Personal Property, belonging to the estate of said decedent, and consisting in part of: Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; A variety of Farming Implements, such as Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows, one Wheat Fan, &c. Together with some 300 bushels of Corn, Wheat in the sheaf, &c.; The Hogs are of the Irish Grazer and Berkshire breeds, and the Sheep a cross of the Dishley and Southdown.

TERMS OF SALE.—Upon all sums of five dollars and upwards, a credit of six months will be given; under that sum the cash will be required. No property removed until the terms of sale are complied with. ANN H. T. BOTELER, Es'.

Feb. 19, 1847.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late Henry Boteler, are to make settlement immediately; and those having claims against said estate are desired to present them properly authenticated.

PUBLIC SALE. THE subscriber having determined to discontinue his Farming operations, will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY the 9th day of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at his residence near Leetown, the following property, to-wit: Six head of first-rate Work Horses, One Colt, two years old; Milch Cows and Stock Cattle, Forty Hogs, thirty Sheep, Two Wagons, one nearly new, (Shearer's make), Six sets of Gears and Housings, One Cart and Gears, Barshear, Single and Double Shovel Ploughs, One Wheat Fan, nearly new, Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, Forks, Two Harrows and one Horse Rake, Fifty Barrels of Corn, 200 Bushels of Oats, 5000 Pounds of Bacon, 100 " " Tallow, Potatoes by the bushel, Two first-rate Rifles, 1 Double-barrelled Shot Gun, 90 Acres of Wheat in the ground, 60 of which is fallow; and much other property too tedious to enumerate. Also, Household & Kitchen Furniture.

Terms of Sale.—A credit until the first of November will be given on all sums of \$5 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with good security—under \$5 the cash will be required—except the Corn which will be sold on a credit of sixty days, the purchaser giving a well endorsed negotiable note, payable at the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, at Charlestown.

No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with. JOHN W. MOORE. Feb. 19, 1847.

For Hire. I will also hire on the same day, if not previously hired, for the balance of the present year, 2 Negro Men, 2 Boys, and one Woman, without any encumbrance, a good cook, washer and ironer. JOHN W. MOORE. Feb. 19, 1847.

Turnpike Notice. PASS Tickets for the Turnpike will be sold hereafter by the Treasurer on the following terms, viz: For \$1, \$10 cents will be given in Tickets. For \$5, \$6.00 will be given in Tickets; For \$10, \$16.00 in Tickets.

The privilege of passing the middle gate, toll free, is only allowed to those travelling on the Leetown road; those leaving the road and coming on again on either side of the gate must pay. JOHN YATES, Pres't. Feb. 19, 1846. S. C. & H. Turn. Com.

New Spring Goods. WE would call the attention of the public to our stock of domestic goods, intended for the spring trade, which consists of every variety of plain Cloths, burlaps, twills, plaids, osanburgs, and bleached goods, which we will sell on as reasonable terms as any in the trade.

Also—a fresh supply of Groceries. We will take all kinds of Country Produce in exchange for goods, and give the market price in cash for Wheat and Corn. JOHN J. LOCK & CO. Feb. 19, 1847.

Voters Attention. HOUSE-KEEPERS who want to secure a Vote, can now do so by paying \$3 for a BRASS CLOCK, warranted. Also, just received, Brass Eight-day and Thirty-hour Clocks, very cheap and warranted. THOS. RAWLINS. Feb. 19.

HOME IS WHERE THE HEART IS.

The home where the heart is... Where'er its loved one dwells... In cities or in cottage...

Variety.

POSITIVE AND COMPARATIVE—Joe Miller, the younger, shows his grammatical knowledge in the following specimens...

An old man, who had been dreadfully hen-pecked all his life, was visited one day by a clergyman...

"Mein Gott," said a Dutchman in the Matamoros market, a short time ago, who was searching in vain for some cabbage...

A man down east, who has occasionally been employed as a country schoolmaster, in speaking of the place where he lived, said—"I have lived to see the wilderness blossom as the rose, the village church spire glisten in the morning sun, and one night the stream rose twenty feet and carried away my mill which cost one thousand dollars."

You may say there is a scarcity of fuel, when a cripple is obliged to chop up his wooden leg to make the tea-kettle boil.

Crowley was a noted punster. Once, on a circuit with Page, a person asked him if the Judge was not just behind. He replied, "I don't know; but I am sure he was never just before."

A gentleman conversing with an Irishman, stated that he had seen a telescope, with which he could see rocks in the moon.

"Arrah," says Pat, "and was it not my own father that had a telescope which would bring a pig so near, that you could see him five miles off, and faith, and you could hear him grunt too."

AN Aged Lady.—The "oldest inhabitant" is said to be a woman now living in Moscow, in Russia, who is 168 years of age. At the age of 128 she married her fifth husband.

LOVE.—"What is love, Clara?" said Bill the other night as he sat beside of his sweetheart. "I don't know but suppose it must be getting married and kissing the babies!" Bill faints!

An officer of the United States squadron speaks of a Chinese dinner, at which twenty-three dishes were served up. Among them are kitchen-fish, rat-hash, shark's fins, dog stew, plate of rats, feline ragout, small pate, and snail soup. He says that on tasting the first dish he became disgusted and could not proceed. We don't wonder.

The New Bedford Mercury, speaking of the suicidal policy of his Whig friends, in opposing the war with Mexico, gives the following petulant kind of a remark.

"We had supposed that the whig party would profit a little by experience—but it seems the FOOLS are not all dead yet!"

"I got some boot in that bargain," says the loafer said when he got kicked out of doors.

Why is a jewsbarg like a woman? Because it is present without the tongue.

"The present scarcity of money," said a delicate wicacore to his wife, "is owing to the fact that you are right, my honey—it is because there is so much owing to, and so little paying to."

The philosopher Bias being asked what animal he thought the most hurtful? he replied, that of wild creatures, a tyrant—and of tame ones a flatterer.

The greatest curiosity we have seen spoken of in the papers, is "a wheel that came off a dog's tail when it was wagging." The man who sent it in retired entirely from public life.

"Martha, you must not learn Arithmetic," said "Why, mamma?" "Because, my dear, in looking through one yesterday, I saw that the fractions were vulgar!"

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for our paper, and will forward money for subscriptions, etc., 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. SOLOMONS STALEY, Shepherdstown; H. B. MILLER, Elk Branch; JOHN COOK, Zion Church; WM. ROXBOROUGH, Johns Hess, Union School House; GEORGE H. MOORE, Old Purcell; JOHN H. SMITH, J. R. RIVAN, Smithfield; EDWIN A. REILLY, Summit Point; DOLPHIN DREW, S. HEFFLEROWER, Kabletown; JACOB ISLER, J. M. NICKLIN, Berryville; WM. TUCKERLAKE, Dr. J. J. JANNEY, or J. O. COYLE, Bracetown, Frederick County; HENRY F. BAKER, Winchester; COL. WM. HARRISON, Bath, Morgan County; JOHN H. LUKENS, Martinsburg; GEORGE W. BRADFIELD, Snicker'sville; J. P. MEGEATH, Philomont, Loudoun County; WM. A. STEPHENS, Upperville, Fauquier County; THOMAS H. BARKER, Hillsborough, Loudoun County; GEORGE GILBERT, Romney, Hampshire County; GABRIEL JORDAN, W. B. LURAY, Page County.

AGENCY. V. B. PALMER, whose office is at S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, BALTIMORE; N. W. corner Third and Chesnut streets, PHILADELPHIA; Tribune Buildings, New York, and No. 12 State Street, Boston, is the agent in these cities for the "SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON." He will receive and forward promptly, Subscriptions, Advertisements, etc., and is fully authorized to receive payment for the same.

FOR RENT. THE House and Lot belonging to Mrs. Martha Lee, on the road leading from the Chesapeake to Kabletown, about four miles from the former place, will be for rent for the ensuing year. Possession given on the first day of April next. Apply to N. S. WHITE, Charlesstown, Jan. 29, 1847—3t.

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. 23, 1847—3m.

CUTLERY. WE have now on hand a large variety of Cutlery, consisting of Pen Knives, Scissors and Razors of all qualities and prices. Feb. 5. CHAS. G. STEWART & SON.

NEW GOODS. WE are receiving an unusual large Stock of Goods, suitable to the season. Feb. 5, 1847. GIBSON & HARRIS.

Saddle and Harness Manufactory. THE undersigned, thankful for past favors, takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has made arrangements to be supplied with the best of Baltimore Leather, for the manufacture of all articles in his line. He will make to order and keep constantly on hand, Saddles of all kinds; Trunks, large and small, of the most approved patterns; Wagon and Carriage Collars; Coach and Buggy Harness, Brass, Silver and Japanned Mountings, Carpet-Bags, Valises, Raw hide wagon whips, Riding Drills; Bits, from 12 1/2 cents to \$3.00. Martingales, English worsted Girths, &c.

Having employed competent workmen and made arrangements to work none but the best of Leather in the manufacture of the above named articles, he invites all in want of articles in his line, to call and see for themselves. Collars can be furnished to Saddlers or others at wholesale prices. Repairing done at short notice. JOHN BROOK, Jan. 29, 1847. [Free Press Copy 3t.]

Early York Cabbage Seed. JUST received a large assortment of choice Garden Seeds, raised and put up in the best manner, by the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, New York, marked with the letters D. H. JOHN P. BROWN, January, 29.

New Goods. WE have just received a full and general assortment of Domestic Goods, to which we invite the attention of the farmers and others in want of such Goods. The following comprises a part, viz: Heavy twilled Osnaburges, for negro pants, 4-4 plain Muslins, 7-8 1/4 Osnaburg, Penitentiary Plaid Cottons, American Nankeens, Bleached, unbleached and mixed knitting cotton. All of which we will sell as cheap as any in the place. MILLER & TATE, Feb. 5, 1847.

Great Sacrifice in Goods. WE have on hand a large stock of fashionable Mantles, Cashmeres, Winter Silks and Satines, Calicoes, Ribbons, &c., which we will sell at very reduced prices, as we are anxious to close them out before we make our spring purchases. Ladies who wish to purchase a handsome dress, can now buy it at a great sacrifice. Please give us a call. MILLER & TATE, Feb. 5, 1847.

Domestic, Domestic. FARMERS and others will look this way for a large stock of Domestic Goods, as follows: 40 pieces 7-8 plain Osnaburg Shirts; 40 do Milled do for Pants; 1 Bale 4-4 Brown Cottons; 20 pieces blue do., from 10 to 25 cts per yard; 20 pieces Wiley and Penitentiary Plaids; Knitting Cottons, Bats, Boss, Threads, Buttons, and every variety of merchandise to suit the approaching season. We can say our stock is unusually large, and purchased in person by one of our firm, on the most fair terms, and will be sold at the smallest advance, to good men on time. Call and see—no charge for showing. GIBSON & HARRIS, Feb. 12.

Groceries. 1 HD. New Orleans Sugar, (extra good.) 1 Leaf and Lump do., 1 Barrel fresh Rice; prime Cheese, Green and Black Teas. Feb. 12. GIBSON & HARRIS.

Cigars and Tobacco. VERY Extra Cigars, Tobacco, prime for 25 cents. Feb. 12. GIBSON & HARRIS.

Cloths and Casimires. A FEW ends of Black French Cloths and Casimires, just ready for sale. Feb. 12. GIBSON & HARRIS.

Winter Goods. THE Ladies who have not supplied themselves with Cashmeres, Shawls, Hosiery, &c., &c., would do well to call and see our stock that we are selling off, to amuse ourselves, and to accommodate our friends. GIBSON & HARRIS, Feb. 12, 1847.

Fresh Groceries. JUST received, a general supply of Fresh and cheap Groceries. J. J. MILLER, Feb. 5, 1847.

DOMESTICS.—4-4, 7-8 and 3-4 heavy Brown Muslins; 3-4, 4-4 heavy plain and twilled Osnaburges; Penitentiary and no Penitentiary Plaids, Burlaps, Knitting Cotton, and a general supply of Goods for the approaching season. For sale very low by piece or otherwise, by Feb. 6, 1847. J. J. MILLER.

FRASER says a woman with a wife is often warmer enough; a house with a wife and her mother is rather warmer than any spot on the known globe; a house with two mothers-in-law is so excessively hot that it can be likened to no place on earth at all, but one must go lower for a simile.

Carroll's Western Exchange,

HARPER-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 Railroad, where passengers cannot possibly be left. I return my grateful thanks to the many thousands who have patronized me.

THE OPPOSITION. During the last year, and hope always to merit their favors. Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 9, 1846. P. S. For the better accommodation of Ladies, I have fitted up an additional Dining Room for them and those travelling with them, which is attended by female servants exclusively.

SAPPINGTON'S THREE-STORY BRICK HOTEL, WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA. October 24, 1845. 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 Boots, 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 country. Give us a call. JAMES McDANIEL, Agent. Charlestown, Oct. 23, 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.

MOULD BOARDS. THE subscriber has on hand, and can furnish Plough-makers and farmers with any quantity of first rate two and three-hole McCormick Mould Boards, most approved patterns. JOHN H. LIKENS, Martinsburg, Va., Dec. 11, 1846—3m.

LAND FOR SALE. I HAVE several fine TRACTS OF LAND in this country and in Berkeley, for sale at low prices and on most accommodating terms. H. ST. G. TUCKER, Hazelfield, Jefferson county, Va., Sept. 25, 1846—[F. P. copy.]

To Farmers and Millers. THE undersigned has moved from the Warehouse lately rented from Mr. Shepherd's Heirs, into his own large new Stone Ware-House, and is still prepared to forward GRAIN AND FLOUR, to the District Markets, or to purchase, or make liberal advances when received. WM. SHORTT, Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1846—4t.

To the Farmers and Millers. THE undersigned having leased the WAREHOUSE, at Shepherdstown, recently occupied by Mr. William Shortt, is now prepared to forward Grain and Flour to the District Market, or to purchase, or make liberal advances, when received. THOMAS G. HARRIS, Jan. 23, 1846—4t.

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 cent per cask. 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 elsewhere. 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. Call, Country Merchants will do well to give him a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as he has now on hand, and will continue to keep, a very large and general assortment of TIN-WARE, which will be offered on the most accommodating terms. ROOFING, with Zinc, Tin, and Leaden Plate, on the latest and most improved plan, will be put on at the shortest notice. In this branch, he feels authorized to say, that no other establishment in the State can surpass his. He has done many roofs during the last year, and he is yet to hear of the first complaint. For the truth of this, as well as the cheapness, durability, &c., of this description of roofing, refer to H. R. Douglas, H. Keyes, H. L. Ely, 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—4t.

East India Hair Dye, FOR COLORING THE HAIR PERFECTLY BLACK OR BROWN. THIS preparation will color the coarsest red or grey hair the most beautiful black or brown. There is no mistake about the article at all, if used according to directions; it will do what is said of it. Out of ten thousand bottles that have been used, not one has been brought back or any fault found with it. Sold wholesale by CUMSTOCK & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 17, 1846.

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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 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. 27, 1847—2m.

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

Owing to the above change in my business, I trust all those having accounts will call and settle, either by note or cash, as I wish to close up my old business with as little delay as possible. CHAS. G. STEWART, Jan. 6, 1847.

Garden Seeds, RAISED by the Society of Shakers, New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York. The following are selected with peculiar care, being the choicest kinds of the different varieties, and as such they will recommend themselves. White, Red and Yellow Onion, Long White Parsnep, Long and short Orange Carrot, Round Spinauge, Early Cucumber, Early Cluster Cucumber, Extra Long and Long Green do, Large Watermelon, Long Muskmelon, and Nutmeg do. Winter crookneck Squash, Sweet Potato, Winter Squash and Summer crookneck do, Rutabaga or Swedish Turnip, Early Flat and Flat Field do, Short top scarlet Radish, scarlet turnip, long salmon and black winter do, Double Peppercorn, Vegetable Oyster, Early curled, early Dutch, Ice Coss and cabbage head Lettuce, Early Turnip, Yellow Sugar, White Sugar, and Long Blod and Mangie Wutzel Beet, Early Frame and Large Marrow-fat Peas, Early China Bush Beans, Early Canada and sweet or sugar corn, Early York, early sugar loaf, early cauliflower, drumhead winter, green savoy, and red Dutch Cabbage, White solid Celery, curled Parsley, English Sage, Summer Savoy, Sweet Pepper, and Bell do, Large Tomato, Asparagus, Saffron &c. &c. The above, together with many other Fresh Seeds have just been received and for sale by A. M. CRIDLER, Sign of the Golden Mortar. Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 29, 1847.

Watches, Jewelry, &c. THE undersigned have lately received from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, a choice selection of Goods in their line, among which will be found Gold and Silver Lever Watches, every variety; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Guards; Gold and Silver Breastpins, latest fashion; Ladies' Gold and Stone Necklaces and Bracelets; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold and Stone Ear-rings. Give us a call; and see if they are not cheaper than you ever saw such goods offered at. CHAS. G. STEWART & SON, Jan. 8, 1847.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Disorders of the Liver, and Lungs, Broken Constitution, &c. &c. This "Celebrated Remedy" has now, by its intrinsic virtues, acquired a celebrity which can never be shaken by the many quack "Nostrums" with which the country abounds. The public are fast learning that this is the only remedy that can be relied upon for the speedy and permanent cure of all Diseases of the Lungs. It is literally sweeping Consumption from the land; wherever it is introduced and becomes known, all others dwindle into insignificance. The public have been "humbly" long enough, and now resort to a medicine which the testimony of the most eminent physicians in the land has placed beyond the reach of criticism. It requires no bolstering up, by publishing columns of forged certificates—but it is enough to let the public know where it can be obtained, and one trial will convince all of its great efficiency in curing those distressing diseases above named, which have baffled the skill of the most learned practitioners for ages heretofore. DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY was the first preparation from that valuable tree which was ever introduced to the public, and ample proof is afforded of its success by the country being flooded with "Balsams," "Candies," and "Mixtures," of Wild Cherry, not one of which is prepared by a regular physician, although they have assumed the names of respectable physicians, and even resorted to a medicine which the testimony of the most eminent physicians in the land has placed beyond the reach of criticism. 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