

# Spirit of Jefferson.

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

VOLUME 3.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1847.

NUMBER 33.

## SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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

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

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

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

Lowest rates will be inserted at the rate of  
\$1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents  
for each continuation. Those not marked on the man-  
uscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid-  
den, and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made  
to those who advertise by the year.

## CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

**JAMES M. HAIG,**  
No. 133 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, Cords, &c. Fancy Goods in  
every variety, wholesale and retail.  
All orders promptly attended to.  
Baltimore, Feb. 5, 1847—1\*

**LEWIS A. METTEE,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
No. 13 LIGHT STREET,  
(Near Kegg's & Thurston's Fountain Hotel.)  
GENTLEMEN'S Garments made in a super-  
ior manner. Making, Cutting and Trim-  
ming done on reasonable terms, with neatness and  
despatch.  
Baltimore, Feb. 5, 1847—6m.

**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, man-  
ufactures 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.  
Imported Garden Stunary and Vases of the  
most tasteful designs and patterns, made of the  
finest and handsomest description of Italian Marble;  
Tiles for Flooring, imported, and always on  
hand, and for sale at the most reasonable prices.  
Marble Cutters can be supplied at all times  
with any number of finished Mantels or Table  
Tops, at reduced wholesale prices; and the Trade  
will be furnished at the shortest notice with all  
kinds of Marble in the block, or cut to sizes for  
Monuments, &c. JOHN BAIRD,  
Ridge Road, above Spring Garden St.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 5, 1847—85.

Important Information to all  
**MERCHANTS.**

PHILADELPHIA is well known to stand un-  
rivaled in the trade of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,  
PARASOLETTES, &c. The most extensive Man-  
ufacturers are  
**SLEEPER & FENNER,**  
who have prepared the largest and best assort-  
ment of  
**Silk Parasols and Parasollets**  
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. As they have  
adopted every improvement in machinery, man-  
ufacture mainly by steam, and have carried the  
division of labor to a great extent, they are prepared  
to offer lower prices than ever before. Those  
merchants who will favor them with an early call  
and examine their stock will be satisfied. Those  
who are not coming to the city, but who will en-  
trust their orders to S. & F., per mail, shall be  
convinced that they are faithfully executed. Every  
article is at the lowest net cash price, from which  
no abatement is made.  
Small profits, large returns, and the mutual in-  
terests of buyer and seller, on a broad scale, is the  
object and basis of this long established house.  
126 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.  
Feb. 5, 1847—84.

**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,  
Parasollets and Sun Shades, which will be found  
the largest and most complete assortment of de-  
sirable New Goods in the market, embracing every  
variety from the lowest price to the finest quality.  
Owing to the great reduction in some materials,  
of which I have availed myself, I can offer induc-  
ements to purchasers that cannot be found else-  
where.  
My prices will be found the lowest in the city,  
and the Goods warranted of the best manufacture.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 5, 1846.

**LAWRENCE B. BECKWITH,**  
**Commission Merchant and Dealer**  
**in General Produce.**  
No. 22 Commerce Street, one door from Pratt,  
WILL attend to the sale of Flour, Grain, Pro-  
duce and Stock, and will promptly execute  
any orders sent to him. He respectfully in-  
vites consignments from the Farmers and Millers  
of the Valley.

REFERENCES:  
Messrs. Gwyn & Co., Baltimore.  
Thos. H. & W. B. Willis,  
Jno. R. Flagg, } Charlestown.  
H. Keyes,  
J. L. Ranson, } Middleway, Va.  
A. C. Timberlake,  
Geo. H. Beckwith & Co., }  
Lewis Fry & Co., Berkeley county, Va.  
John E. Page, Esq., Clarke county, Va.  
John K. White, Winchester, Va.  
John K. White, Shepherdstown, Va.  
Baltimore, Jan. 8, 1847.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
I HAVE several fine TRACTS OF LAND in  
this county and in Berkeley, for sale at low  
prices and on most accommodating payments.  
H. ST. G. TUCKER.  
Hazelfield, Jefferson county, Va.,  
Sept. 25, 1846—1f. [P. P. copy.]

**STEELE HEADS—**For knitting Purses and  
Relatives, for sale by  
Feb. 5. CHAS. G. STEWART & SON.

## 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 imme-  
diately. 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. Cookus, is  
as a Dwelling and Store-house, is for rent  
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 un-  
dersigned, near Charlestown, Jefferson county,  
Mr. Cookus, on the premises, or Mr. McLeary, at  
Bedington, will show the property to any one de-  
siring of renting.  
BRAXTON DAVENPORT.  
Feb. 18, 1846. [Martinsburg Rep. Copy.]

**FOR RENT.**  
THE undersigned has Four Houses for Rent.  
Also—1 English Wagon-bed for sale, for  
which he has no use.  
Also—300 bushels of Potatoes for sale.  
JOHN BURNS, Sr.  
Opequon Creek, Berkeley co., Va.,  
Feb. 13, 1846.

**SIX REWARD.**  
A RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday  
the 7th instant, three Negro Men, viz—

**REASON,**  
a black Negro, about 40 years of age, supposed  
to be six feet high. He had on when he left, a  
Drab Frock Coat and Pantaloon of Linsey and a  
Glazed Hat.

**PETER,**  
a yellow Negro, about 25 years of age—supposed  
to be 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, had on a Drab Lin-  
sey Frock Coat and Pants and a white Wool Hat.

**HENRY,**  
a black Negro, about 25 years of age, supposed  
to be 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, had on a Drab Frock  
Coat and Pantaloon and a black Fur Hat.  
The above reward will be given for their appre-  
hension and delivery to me. WM. HOOFF,  
Near Charlestown, Feb. 19, 1847—3t.

**SPRING STYLES.**  
THE subscriber has just returned from the  
Baltimore market, with some new and fash-  
ionable additions to his previous stock of  
**Cloths, Cassimers, 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 ser-  
ving 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 in payment for Goods from my shop.  
Feb. 19, 1847. JAS. CLOTHIER.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
THE subscriber having determined to discon-  
tinue 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 prop-  
erty, 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 Geats and Housings,  
One Cart and Gear,  
Barshar, 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,  
2,000 Bushels of Bacon,  
100 " " Lard,  
50 " " 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 se-  
curity—under \$5 the cash will be required—ex-  
cept 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 Val-  
ley 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 pre-  
viously hired, for the balance of the present year,  
2 Negro Men, 2 Boys, and one Woman, without  
any encumbrance, a good cook, washer and iron-  
er.  
Feb. 19. JOHN W. MOORE.

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

**SAPPINGTON'S**  
**THREE-STORY BRICK HOTEL,**  
WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT,  
CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.  
October 24, 1845.

**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.  
Feb. 19. THOS. RAWLINS.

**New Goods.**  
WE have just received an addition to our  
Stock of Goods which is now very com-  
plete. Any person wanting goods in our line will  
find it to their interest to give us a call before pur-  
chasing elsewhere.  
Feb. 19. C. G. STEWART & SON.

**Clocks for \$1 50.**  
WE are determined to sell Clocks as cheap as  
any one else, if not cheaper, for cash.  
36 hour Wood Clocks \$1 50  
Do do do good quality, 2 50  
8 day Brass Clocks 5 00  
Feb. 19. C. G. STEWART & SON.

## Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN,  
Friday Morning, February 26, 1847.

**WHIG MEETING.**

At a meeting of the Whig party, at the Court-  
house on Monday, 15th inst., Mr. Worthington  
offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the conduct of the House of  
Representatives of the Congress of the United  
States, in tendering their thanks to Gen. Taylor  
and the officers and soldiers under his command,  
connected with a disapproval of his conduct in the  
capitulation at Monterey, we behold a departure  
from that time-honored usage, which dictates unani-  
mity in the expression of a nation's gratitude;  
and we regret that the representatives of the peo-  
ple of the United States should have so far mis-  
understood the sentiments of their constituents, as  
to withhold the unconditional expression of the  
thanks and gratitude of the people, for the con-  
duct and deeds of those who have perilled their  
lives in obedience to the command of the Govern-  
ment, and also by the successful achievements of  
victory after victory, have furnished for their coun-  
try's annals the record of deeds of valor and glory.

Mr. B. F. Washington then rose and enquired  
whether the resolution was open for general dis-  
cussion by both parties, and was answered by the  
presiding officer that it was.

Mr. Butcher then rose and said, in substance,  
that he had no doubt that the object of the above  
resolution was to manufacture political capital,  
and hence opposed it, and considered the censure  
therein contained on the House of Representa-  
tives as unnecessary and undesired; because the  
lower House of Congress had passed no  
opinion whatever in reference to the Capitulation  
at Monterey, and had voted thanks to Gen. Taylor.  
He also remarked, that it was well known  
that the Legislature of Massachusetts had refused  
by a large majority, to vote their thanks to Gen.  
Taylor, or one cent to the volunteers, and moved  
so to amend the above resolution, that the censure  
therein contained should be passed upon the Leg-  
islature of Massachusetts, instead of the House  
of Representatives. The amendment of Mr.  
Butcher was lost by a large majority, after being  
opposed by Mr. Worthington, who said a County  
meeting of Jefferson had nothing to do with the  
Legislature of Massachusetts—that Congress was  
a national body, and as such, we had a right to  
approve or reprobate the actions of that body—  
that it would be far better to amend the resolution  
by a section applauding the action of our own  
State Legislature in voting unanimously a vote of  
thanks and a sword to Gen. T.

Mr. Washington then offered the following  
amendment, upon which he desired an expression  
of opinion, although he was confident it would be  
lost. Intended to follow, in the original resolu-  
tion, "Resolved, That"

"Engaged as Gen. Taylor, his officers and men  
were, and still are, in a war brought on by the  
act of Mexico, and prosecuted on our part to vind-  
icate the honor and rights of our country, both of  
which have been most flagrantly outraged on the  
part of Mexico, by repeated acts of insult, violence,  
and finally by the invasion of one of the States of  
this Union."

Mr. Worthington replied in a second speech,  
against the engrafting of a matter that had been  
passed upon by the councils of the nation, and  
remarked that it was a singular attempt to bol-  
ster up those who were not quite certain that  
they acted constitutionally and lawfully in mak-  
ing war.

Mr. Butcher followed and denied that the ad-  
ministration had shown itself unfriendly to Gen.  
T., as had been charged—that Mr. Polk had re-  
venged him and raised him from his inferior station  
to the command of the army in Mexico—that he  
did not look upon this war as a party question, but  
as a great American question—that he would not  
now debate the question of right wrong—that he  
was for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and  
entirely approved of the course of the adminis-  
tration, as well as the resolution offered by Mr. Wash-  
ington, and that he would detain the meeting no  
longer, except to beg pardon for his interence,  
as there were evident symptoms of disapprobation  
as to his proceeding.

Mr. J. H. Kelly replied, according to the report  
of the meeting in the "Free Press," as follows:  
Mr. J. H. Kelly replied by remarking that it  
was not any particular love the President had for  
Gen. Taylor, that induced his appointment to the  
command of the Army. Mr. Polk had found that  
another prominent officer—one on whom the com-  
mand rightly devolved—was becoming popular  
with the people—that Gen. Scott had won a place  
in their affections by his intrepidity—and that if  
his career in the South was as brilliant as his car-  
eer in the North, he would be a man truly to be  
feared in a Presidential contest! It was his  
which induced Mr. Polk to take refuge behind that  
"hasty plate of soap," and cashier, in effect, that  
gallant officer, by giving the command to a subor-  
dinate. And now that victory after victory had  
laureled the brow of that veteran in arms, the  
dominant party fearing his popularity, were for  
presenting to his breast, "a dagger wreathed with  
flowers,"—resolutions of thanks so amended as  
rather to censure than applaud him for his gallant  
services."

Messrs. Kennedy, Boteler, Griggs and Thomp-  
son were called on by the meeting, but declined,  
except Mr. Thompson, who eulogized "Old Rough  
and Ready" in a few remarks.  
The question being put on the amendment of  
Mr. Washington, it was voted down, and the origi-  
nal resolution adopted, not by "acclamation,"  
but by a strictly party vote, only ten or fifteen  
Democrats being present; all of whom voted in fa-  
vor of the amendment.

THE CHOLERA.—It is stated that the cholera  
continues to make frightful ravages throughout  
nearly the whole of Persia.

NATIONAL ARMORIES.—The following sums  
were expended at two national armories during the  
last fiscal year:—Harpers' Ferry, \$235,513;  
Springfield, \$314,324, which includes for materi-  
als, \$338,460; repairs, \$111,477.

The crop of hay raised in the United States is  
estimated at 14,000,000 tons, which is worth \$120,  
000,000.

## MUSTER ROLL OF CAPT. ALBURTI'S COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS.

|                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Capt. E. G. Alburti,     | Wm. Hoover,              |
| 1st Lt. O. H. Harrison,  | Francis M. Hoosen,       |
| 2d David W. Gray,        | Joseph Johnson,          |
| 3d Geo. W. Chambers,     | John Jones,              |
| 1st Sgt. Ed. W. Maxwell, | Ohio Keinger,            |
| 3d Jno. C. Reed,         | William Kimbley,         |
| 3d Robt. Pollock,        | Jno. W. Keef,            |
| 4th Jno. Jamison,        | James Lewis,             |
| 1st Corp. Dan'l Poisal,  | Charles Lofton,          |
| 3d Wm. H. Page,          | Wm. McCormack,           |
| 3d Thornton Coontz,      | Robert Mansford,         |
| 4th Wm. Sherrard,        | Thos. McClelland Miller, |
| Private                  | Thompson Mason,          |
| Anderson Bennett,        | Joseph McMinin,          |
| Jno. A. Beals,           | Richard G. Moore,        |
| Jno. H. Blessing,        | Jno. Muny,               |
| Benj. W. Blondell,       | Bernard D. Magee,        |
| Jno. Brown,              | Alex. C. McCorkle,       |
| Peter A. Brown,          | Wm. Nopie,               |
| Wm. J. Brown,            | John H. Ott,             |
| Jacob Crowl,             | Socrates Prather,        |
| Jno. C. Cain,            | James Pearce,            |
| Jno. C. Creamer,         | James Pentony,           |
| Chas. H. Cline,          | Jno. Pearce,             |
| Wm. D. Done,             | Jacob Riner,             |
| David Duffrey,           | George R. Robbins,       |
| Carlish Dobb,            | Jerome R. Reese,         |
| Wm. H. Dunn,             | John T. Reamy,           |
| Jas. Evans,              | Wm. L. Shoemaker,        |
| Charles Erwin,           | John P. Stewart,         |
| Robert Gainer,           | Jacob Shank,             |
| Jno. S. Gallaher,        | Wm. Seigler,             |
| Andrew M. Griffin,       | Richard H. Stephens,     |
| Lewis H. Grube,          | William Sorbor,          |
| Arion H. Gordon,         | Jno. C. Vanhorn,         |
| Arthur Hagan,            | Abraham G. Vanmetre,     |
| Jacob H. Hellerstine,    | Jno. Vanler,             |
| Josiah Heller,           | Paul Vaden,              |
| David Heck,              | George L. West,          |
| David Hodges,            | Henry Wilhelm,           |
| Jno. W. Hoed,            | Jno. R. Williams,        |
| Jno. H. Hunter,          | Richard Winter,          |
| James D. Harwood,        | Charles Whitman—55.      |

OPERATION OF THE NEW TARIFF.—The Sec-  
retary of the Treasury in connection with his  
recent report, submits a table showing the duties  
paid from the first of December, 1845, to 24th  
January, 1846, under the tariff of 1842, compared  
with the duties realized from the 1st of December,  
1846, to the 23d of January, 1847, in the five ports  
of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and  
Charleston, showing an increase of the duties  
paid on the tariff of 1847, to exceed those paid  
under the late tariff in those five ports for the  
period of one month and twenty-three days, upwards  
of seven hundred thousand dollars.

THE following table gives the receipts  
at and exports of flour from the four principal ship-  
ping ports for the year ending December 31.

| Receipts.                                       | Exported abroad. |
|---|------------------|
| 1845.   | 1845.            |
| 1846.   | 1846.            |
| New Orleans, 529,836 1,020,316 72,265 372,112   |                  |
| Baltimore, 569,632 794,105 238,900 516,504      |                  |
| Philadelphia, 475,449 752,352 201,956 364,812   |                  |
| New York, 1,963,150 1,548,394 462,520 1,193,428 |                  |
| Barrels, 3,602,076 5,116,167 956,642 2,446,666  |                  |

Martin Javelli, who was for many years in the  
Ravel Family, the ballet and pantomine company,  
died in New Orleans on Wednesday last, of con-  
sumption. He was the brother of Leon Javelli,  
who married Miss Wells, the elegant danseuse.

THE GREAT GUN.—The large gun cast in Eng-  
land, to replace the "Peacemaker," which our  
readers will remember, exploded on board the  
Princeton, has been, says the New York Express,  
or will at once be, put on board the bomb ketch at  
Brooklyn, and taken to the Gulf, to be used at  
Vera Cruz.

DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK.—The Journal of  
Commerce states that the spring has opened with  
large sales. The auctioneers are doing a great  
business, and although prices are not much higher  
than they were a year ago, yet as the goods were  
bought cheaper on the other side, both the  
English and French importers are getting fair  
profits. Some of the jobbers are selling largely,  
but in general they are large buyers, and not yet  
large sellers.

A large meeting, composed of persons of all po-  
litical parties, was held at Concord, N. H., on the  
6th, and passed resolutions in favor of a vigorous  
and determined prosecution of the war with Mex-  
ico.

THE ATTACK ON THE CASTLE AT VERA  
CRUZ.—The Washington Union says: "One  
achievement, at least, is yet to be accomplished,  
which every chivalrous and patriotic American  
demands to be effected before we go out of this  
war. Shall we, then, waste this precious time  
in passionate wrangling and idle debate?"

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR.—Richard Mer-  
rick, Esq., of Frederick city, is forming a com-  
pany of Dragoons, for the purpose of tendering  
their services to the President for the war in Mex-  
ico.

TEN MILLIONS IN SPECIE COMING.—The New  
York Sun learns from its foreign correspondents,  
that over \$2,000,000 sterling, or about ten millions  
dollars in specie, will be shipped to this coun-  
try from England before the 1st of May. The  
present low rate of Exchange makes this move-  
ment profitable. It is said the Bank of England  
is engaged in it, and will part with that amount  
of specie to gain the difference of exchange,  
which is about three per cent, equal to a profit of  
\$300,000 on the sum named.

BILL OF DIVORCE.—The bill divorcing Mrs.  
Helen A. W. Hamilton, formerly Miss Brooke, of  
Spotsylvania county, Va., from her husband, Ro-  
S. Hamilton, of Richmond, passed the House of  
Delegates of Virginia on Thursday last.

GEN'L SCOTT'S PLAN OF OPERATIONS.—The  
Mexican Locomotor, of the 14th of January, gives  
a view of the new plan of operations for which  
Gen. Scott is sent out. New Leon and Tamami-  
pas are, it says, to be left to an army of occupation  
only, and the main force, with as many fresh ones  
as can be raised, are to be sent to the attack of  
Vera Cruz. Our Government, it says, is confident  
of success there; with a force of 95,000 men; and  
expects, after taking Vera Cruz and its castle, to  
march upon the city of Mexico. The attack, it  
says, may be expected within from forty to sixty  
days of that date. It exhorts the government to  
assemble an army of observation there.

Luray Lodge, No. 42, I. O. O. F., was opened  
at Luray, on Friday evening the 29th ult., by D.  
G. M. Samuel Rinker, of Woodstock, assisted by  
other members of the Order. The following  
named gentlemen were then duly installed as the  
officers for the present term, viz—Benj. F. Gray-  
son, N. G. William A. J. Miller, V. G., John W.  
Smith, Secretary, and James H. Walters, Treas'r.

One thousand horses are wanted at New Orleans  
for the use of the Army in Mexico.

## SPEECH OF HON. J. M. MASON.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1847.

THE SENATE.—The Senate then proceeded to  
the consideration of the resolutions offered by  
Mr. YULEE, on Wednesday last—viz:

Resolved, That the editors of the Union, a news-  
paper 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, be excluded from the  
privilege of admission to the floor of the Senate.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the report of  
the proceedings of the Senate of the 8th day of February  
in relation to the bill entitled "An act to raise for a limited  
time an additional military force, and for other pur-  
poses," is partial and unjust to the body, and that the  
reporters for that paper be excluded from the residue of  
the session from a place in the gallery of the Senate.

Mr. WESTCOTT, of Florida, spoke for about two  
hours in defence of the resolutions. After he  
had concluded,

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, replied, very nearly  
as follows—

He said: I had not designed to address any  
thing to the Senate on the subject now before it.  
The article on which the gentleman from Florida  
has based his resolution, is so manifestly un-  
sound in its premises, and so manifestly un-  
sound in its conclusions, that I feel compelled to say something  
on the propriety of the resolution itself. What  
is the resolution? I understand and presume  
that, with the approbation of the Senate, the se-  
cond resolution which looks to the expulsion of  
the reporters for this paper from the gallery is  
withdrawn. What, then, is the object of this  
resolution? To withdraw the permission extend-  
ed to editors of a newspaper printed in this city,  
called the "Union," to come upon the floor of this  
chamber—is substantially, as expressed, to ex-  
pel the editors from this floor. Now, my objec-  
tion to this is not only and especially because, in  
an aspect in which I can view it, it trespasses  
on the liberty of the press. It abridges the free-  
dom of the press. It is doing by resolution of  
this body, separately, that which the American  
people wisely decided both houses of Congress  
concurrently cannot do. In the constitution  
which we all here have sworn to support, it is  
expressly declared that Congress shall pass no  
law abridging the freedom of the press; and to  
give more emphasis to this provision, it is in the  
form of an amendment to that constitution. It  
is one of the amendments of the constitution sup-  
plying what the intelligent framers of that in-  
strument seemed to have omitted. I wish to say  
my own justification, Mr. President, because I treat  
with those who sent me here, intelligent as they  
are, I need no justification. But I wish, to re-  
state the facts, and show the position in which this  
matter stood before the Senate. I refer to the  
vote which called forth the article referred to in  
the resolution. There was a proviso in the army  
bill giving power to the President of the United  
States to appoint the officers of these ten regiments  
with the advice and consent of the Senate,  
and conceding to him power to appoint the offi-  
cers deemed to have committed a crime, reserving  
to himself such appointments at the next ses-  
sion. I never considered the constitutional objec-  
tion at all when it was raised for the first time, I  
think, by the distinguished gentleman from South  
Carolina; and I confess that, looking upon it as  
a question of pure expediency, I thought that  
there must be a very strong case made out to in-  
duce me to give to the President the whole power  
of such appointment. But I had no constitu-  
tional difficulty. When the question came back,  
it was stripped, to a very great extent, of the ob-  
jections raised, because the power conceded to  
the President was confined to an inferior class of  
military appointments—company officers, and so  
forth. But there was in that provision a declara-  
tion that if the President did appoint in the recess,  
he should submit such appointments to the Senate,  
at its next session, for its revision. Now, what I  
could bring to bear on the matter satisfied me of  
this, that while Congress had the power either to  
confer the authority, or withhold it, they could do  
more. They must confer the very power given  
to them by the constitution, or they must confer  
power to make appointments alone, or place it where  
the constitution places it, subject to their revision.  
I viewed it in that light, be the consequences  
what they might. There the difficulty was.  
The Senator from Arkansas had remarked that  
the editor was guilty inadvertently of committing  
an indiscretion in censuring the Senate. I do  
not agree with the honorable senator. Happen-  
ing to have had a long and intimate acquaintance  
with that editor, I am satisfied that he committed  
a fault which I remember to have seen well ex-  
pressed by an English writer—he committed not  
the fault of inadvertency, but the fault of ad-  
verence in omitting to look at it. I know that  
in this country there is a freedom of the press  
which, with the least and the least intention,  
if it does not arise to this paper, because, as far  
as my judgment goes, it does not apply. But I mean  
to say this, that great as the freedom of the press  
is, I would give it the most unbounded license,  
rather than manacle it for one instant—for one  
instant. Well, now, what is the fact? I have  
been told that this resolution does not interfere  
with the liberty of the press—that it proposes  
only the exercise of an undoubted right on the  
part of the Senate to withhold a courtesy from a  
certain individual

# Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN:  
Friday Morning, February 26, 1847.

## CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Tuesday next, 2d of March, is the day for the assembling of the Winchester Convention, for nominating a candidate for Congress from this District. We believe that every County in the District will be fully represented.

So far as we have been able to learn the sentiment of the party as well as that of the Delegates to this Convention, it is for union, concession, compromise, (and as one of our Democratic friends remarked at the Jefferson meeting on Monday week,) every thing for the cause and nothing for men.

The times are critical, and the position of the Republican party one of momentous importance. The Administration whom our suffrages placed in power, is pursuing the straight line of duty, and carrying out in every material point of view those important and necessary measures which the genius of the age, and the sentiment of the country demand. But a war is upon us—one too, that has, and may for the future require, heavy expenditures of money and considerable sacrifice of life. These are necessary incidents to any and all wars. But the opposition have seized upon it, as a means of distracting, and if possible dividing the Republican phalanx. The question of slavery has become mixed up, too, to a certain extent, with its prosecution, and it may lose to the Administration the support of those of the North who have always been identified with us on every great question. These reasons, then, if no other, render it obligatory upon the Republican party of Virginia to put forth every effort—to strain every nerve—to sacrifice every feeling of individual predilection, or personal animosity, for the common good of the whole party.

The sacrifice must be made—the interest of the country and the future success of Democratic principles demand that such should be the case, not only in this Congressional District, but in every one throughout the State.

Whilst the names of several gentlemen have been spoken of in connection with the nomination by this convention, we believe it will meet together in a spirit of harmony, to deliberate and canvass their respective claims. A nomination will be made, and we think, we hazard but little in saying in advance, that whoever may be selected as our standard bearer, will only be chosen in deference to what is believed to be the wishes of the District, and the best interest of the Democratic party. We say this much, because it will be expected that the nominee, whomsoever he is, will receive the full, united and hearty support of the whole party. Under the circumstances in which this proposed Convention is gotten up, he will have a right to expect such support, and less would be doing injury to him personally, and violence to the party collectively.

There are a number of good and true men in the District, whose names will come before the Convention. Among those who have already been announced, our present Representative, the Hon. HENRY BEDINGER, and Dr. THOMAS S. PAGE, of Berkeley, are the only ones. The following announcement, has been furnished for today's paper:

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A Message from the President will be found on the outer form of to-day's paper. It was in type last week but necessarily crowded out. The message is brief and to the point—"worthy," says the Union, "of the cause, worthy of the man, and worthy of the people whose interests, rights, and honor are staked upon a vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico." He recommends a more effective organization of the volunteer corps—that bounties be granted to the volunteers now in Mexico, who may re-enlist for the term of the war—and, also, with the view to obviate the creation of a national debt, that a low duty be laid on tea and coffee during the continuance of the war.—Like all his other writings, it is distinguished for plain good sense and sound reasoning, and cannot fail to impress its readers with the correctness of his views.

The friend who sends us some strictures upon an article or two in our last paper, mistakes, we think, our true position. We have no disposition to put forth a "bull of excommunication" against any one, and least of all so firm, consistent and intelligent friend as he is. But the times—the movement of parties—the extraordinary developments which are being made—call upon the Democratic press to speak out, boldly, fearlessly, and with an eye to our future good.

Heretofore, that gentleman and we, have been more intimately connected, (politically,) than he may be aware of, but developments which have recently made has served to awaken us as to the ground which we were occupying. We hope the future may disappoint our fearful misgivings, but the hope is darkened by every movement that is making.

Though the letter of which we speak has not been written for publication, (and we receive its kind and courteous suggestions in the very best spirit,) we purpose putting forth some few reflections upon it at an early day, when time is more at our command than the present moment.

The RELIEF FUND.—The various amounts already received in different parts of the United States, for the relief of the famishing poor of Ireland, is estimated at from eighty to ninety thousand dollars, a high evidence of the generosity of the American people.

We are indebted to the Hon. J. M. MASON, of the Senate, and the Hon. HENRY BEDINGER, of the House of Representatives, for several interesting Documents received during the last week.

## THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.

This Convention met, as had been set apart, on Friday evening last. Col. RUTHERFORD, of Richmond, was chosen President, and Thos. Ritchie of the Enquirer, and Wm. R. Drinkard of the Petersburg Republican, acted as Secretaries. We have not seen as yet a full detail of the proceedings, but notice that soon after the organization of the Convention a series of most spirited resolutions were introduced, commending the course of the Executive in his management of the War.—The Freedom of the Press was fully maintained and defended. Both these questions led to an exciting debate, and the Convention adjourned until Tuesday, without coming to a vote.

## FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

The speech of our Senator, the Hon. Mr. MASON, on Mr. Yulee's resolutions of expulsion, will be found on the first page of to-day's paper. It is a brief yet able and eloquent defence of the freedom of the Press. Our readers will of course examine with pleasure this first effort of Mr. MASON, on the floor of the Senate.

## ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Thursday next, the 2d session of the present Congress, will expire. There are many questions of importance to be yet acted on, and we hope the few days yet remaining may be devoted to the business of the country.

## THE BALTIMORE MEETING.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Baltimore, was assembled at the Exchange on Monday evening last. Its object, without respect to party, was to consider the recent action of the Senate, with regard to the liberty of the Press, and the position of the Country in her present war with Mexico. The "Sun" furnishes the following—

Before 7 o'clock, the rotunda began to fill, and it was evident that although party had been neglected in the inception, the thing had become general, common to all parties at the fulfillment of the occasion. It was a general assembly of the democratic, American spirit, forgetful of the narrowness of party divisions, and flowing together in one harmonious volume of national feeling. There was a calm, but unanimous demonstration of opinion and sentiment with reference to the two subjects introduced to the notice of the assembly; and the entire proceeding was marked by the utmost propriety, and a dispassionate dignity of expression becoming the people, called together to consider the momentous affair of war.

The following are the resolutions offered by Mr. Gallagher, and unanimously adopted by the meeting:—

1. Resolved, That the war now existing with the Mexican States, was commenced by Mexico, without cause, and against right and justice.

2. Resolved, That we now, upon mature consideration, approve, as we always have done, the message of President Polk, announcing the fact that war existed between the U. States and Mexico, by the aggressive acts of Mexico.

3. Resolved, That we approve the course pursued and recommended by President Polk in regard to Mexico; and we consider the conduct of those who have opposed these views calculated to delay a just settlement with Mexico.

4. Resolved, That so much of New Mexico and California as is now in our possession, should be retained to be applied to the payment of the just demands of our Government, and of our citizens against Mexico, unless she makes other compensation therefor.

5. Resolved, That we consider the Wilmot proviso as out of place in its present connection; and so far as it may be designed to control the entire freedom of the people of any territory of the United States in the formation of their constitutions as States, to be admitted into this Union, it exceeds the constitutional power of Congress, and is void.

6. Resolved, That the freedom of the press is always infringed upon when judged without the forms of law prescribed for its security, as well as its punishment. It can be legally held accountable only before the judicial tribunals of the country, and even its licentiousness justly restrained only by judicial authority.

CONFUSION OF PARTIES.—The war in Mexico has created a strange confusion in the ranks of the two great political parties, and in Congress we see those who have been considered leaders, acting directly at variance with the wishes of a large number of the party they have always been attached to. Some Democrats may be found acting against Democrats, and even some of the leading Whigs are in the same category. Col. Webb, in a letter from Washington to the New York Courier & Enquirer, speaking of Mr. Corwin's speech, says:—

"While I am delighted to bestow the highest praise upon the manner of the speech, the substance of it, I regret to say, was such as excited in the breasts of nine-tenths of the Whigs who heard it, feelings of regret, disappointment and vexation. A more thorough anti-war, and in my judgment, Anti-American speech, in very many particulars, cannot be imagined. Do not misunderstand me. I do not intend to charge Mr. Corwin with any anti-American feeling; but such are his private, peculiar views of the war with Mexico—views which the ultra anti-slavery feeling in Ohio tends to foster—that if our Whigs in Congress were generally to adopt them, the Whig party of the U. States would be reduced to a mere handful of factious spirits, of far less weight, in the future political struggles of the nation, than were the anti-war federalists of 1812."

HARD TO PLEASE.—A New York correspondent of the Washington Union remarks that the Express, a Whig paper of that city, says:—"The sub-treasury, just now is in practical enforcement at the custom-house. Treasury notes are so much above par that none are paid in, and the consequence is, that all the duties paid are in specie." The Express is hard to please. If the contrary were the case, it would be lamenting over the depreciation of government credit, and seeing therein all sorts of "ruin," particularly a stumbling-block in the way of the new loan. Everybody can't be pleased in this world of ours, any more than in Espo.

CAPT. WALKER, the distinguished "Texan Ranger," will leave Baltimore on Thursday, (as we learn from the Clipper,) for Newport, Ky., the Head Quarters of the Mounted Rifle Regiment, where he is to receive horses and equipments for his men. He intends to remain a few days in Cumberland, to enlist any young men who may be disposed to join his corps.

METHODICAL ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—The Baltimore Annual Conference, of the Methodist E. Church, which is to hold its next session in Washington, will meet at the Foundry Church, the 10th of March. It is expected that about two hundred and fifty members will be in attendance. Bishop Hamline is to preside.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL BONDS.—In the Virginia House of Delegates on Friday, on motion of Mr. Hunter, the bill authorizing the State's guarantee on \$300,000 of the bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, was taken up, read by its title and laid on the table for a second reading.

## OUR VOLUNTEERS.

The Virginia Regiment is now full, equipped in the best manner, and ready to start for the seat of war at a moment's warning. The difficulty in the way of getting off, is the scarcity of vessels. Those engaged in the Merchant service are so much occupied, and freights so much advanced, that the government can only obtain them at the most exorbitant rates.

From Old Point, we have sad and mournful intelligence. By exposure, and the exceedingly wet and disagreeable weather of the last few weeks, sickness has broken out among our Volunteers, and three of the Jefferson Company have already died. We most deeply and sincerely lament that they have been thus early stricken down. Mr. Bousher and Mr. Kirk we know personally, and from none in the company were our expectations higher, than from these young gentlemen.

We are indebted to Lieut. Avis, for the following letter, giving us intelligence of their deaths:—

Old Point Comfort, Feb. 16th, 1846.  
MR. JAS. W. BELLER.—Sir: It falls to my lot to announce to you the death of three members of our Company, who have died in the last three days. They all died of congestive fever, and were sick about 48 hours each. Peter Bousher, of Winchester, died on the 13th, and was buried on the 15th, with the honors of war. His age was about twenty-three. Mr. Kirk, of Loudoun, died on the 13th, and Mr. Bryant, of Richmond, on the 14th. Mr. Kirk's age was about twenty-two, and Mr. Bryant's about twenty-five.

Kirk and Bryant were buried to-day—both at the same time, and both corps were drawn in the same hearse to their last resting place. These soldiers were not buried in the public burying ground, but were taken to Hampton, a small town near the Fort, and buried in the Episcopal burying ground, the company contributing money to pay for the ground and every thing necessary for their decent interment. The Captain being absent at Richmond on business for the Company, I fell to my lot to take charge of the funeral procession in both cases.

There are now about seventy-five soldiers sick in the Fort—some with the mumps, some with chills and Ague, and other diseases—but none are dangerous; all are slowly recovering.

Yours, respectfully,  
JOHN AVIS.

The following is the order of Procession observed at the funeral of Mr. Kirk and Mr. Bryant:—

ORDER OF PROCESSION.  
Music.  
The Guards marching in platoons at Support Arms. The Clergymen, escorted by Col. Hamtramck and Lieut. McCormick.

The corps flanked by two platoons marching by a flank. The Jefferson Volunteers, marching in platoons. The Berkeley Volunteers, marching in platoons.

The widows marched to the burying ground and formed in hollow square around the graves, where the Clergy went through the usual ceremony, after which the guards fired three rounds over the graves.

P. S. By the following, it will be seen that on Saturday last Capt. Young's, Rowan's and Alburtis' companies left Old Point for Point Isabel:—

Col. Hamtramck, the Commandant of the Virginia Regiment of Volunteers for the Mexican War, arrived here last evening from Fortress Monroe, where he has been inspecting the battalion still there. Capt. Young's, Rowan's and Alburtis' companies are to embark to-day in the barque Ex-act, Captain Johnson; and Capt. Preston's, Robertson's and Archer's in the ship Sophia Walker, Capt. Grafton, on Monday, bound to Point Isabel. Col. Hamtramck, and Lt. August, the Adjutant of the Regiment, left to-day to take the Western route down the Mississippi.

[Norfolk Beacon, Feb. 20.]  
COL. HAMTRAMCK.

This gentleman passed through Harpers-Ferry, on Wednesday, on his way to the seat of War by the Western route. He will spend a day or two, we presume, with his family in Shepherdstown, in this County. The Col. states that he got the companies all off, in good health and spirits.—There were about fifteen men that remained at Old Point, in consequence of sickness.

THE CAMBRIA'S NEWS.  
The New York Express of Monday says:—

The news by the Cambria is of the greatest interest, and will produce as much sensation in the produce market as the mail by the Hibernia or the Sarah Sands. The advance noticed by those ships were not more marked than is the decline by the present mail. The stocks of grain now at Liverpool are very large, and the tendency of prices is downward, from the fact that shipments on the way, and to be made, will keep the stock from decreasing at Liverpool. Cotton is dull, and on the decline, which is the natural consequence of an advance in food. Asles are a little higher, but no extended sales are noticed. All kinds of salted provisions are higher, but of these we have not our usual large stock, and the advance will not be so much our own.

The character of the news by the Cambria is such that the next mail will be looked for with an interest greater than even the last. Much of the late business in produce has been speculative, and the returns, of course, looked for with more interest than the details of legitimate business operations.

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS.  
Ex-Governor Thomas has arraigned Judge Le Grand of Baltimore, before the Legislature of Maryland, for the perpetration of a theft, in stealing from his trunk a paper valuable to him in his defence on the trial of the libel case now pending in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and likewise of abstracting from his possession two vials of poison, which he says a certain Dr. in Frederick had recommended him to take, with a view to deprive him of life. The Judge has fully answered these terrible allegations in writing, and insists that the Ex-Governor shall make oath to them, in order if they are proved to be untrue, he may be proceeded against for perjury.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RAILROAD.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, was held on Monday, at which, Mr. SCOTT, chairman of the committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported an unconditional subscription to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company upon the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. of six hundred thousand dollars, if the remaining amount, sufficient to the Pittsburg subscription of \$350,000, to complete the road to the State line, should be provided by the City Council and the citizens of Baltimore, and the report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. McLane, the President of the Company, also offered a series of resolutions, declaratory of the sense of the stockholders not to construct their road according to the provision of the bill, recently reported by Mr. SHEFFY to the Virginia Legislature; also, of their determination not to construct the road to Wheeling, by any route, that did not allow them to touch the Ohio at a point not higher up than Fishing Creek, and enable them to realize a substantial subscription from the city of Wheeling, and also to allow them the authority to charge the same rate per mile, in proportion to distance, between Baltimore and Wheeling, as from any other point on the river.

The several resolutions of Mr. McLane were unanimously adopted, with the exception of Mr. John H. Alexander, who voted in the negative, representing thirty-one shares.

They made a cake at Nashville, on Christmas, which weighed half a ton!

## THE DEPOT.

Those of our citizens who have occasion to visit the Charlestown Depot, very justly complain of the muddy, disagreeable and miserable walk. In bad weather, such as the last few weeks has been, it is almost impossible to get there, in any other way than by a carriage. If the Railroad Company are unwilling to make a suitable pathway, we think the Trustees of the town should take up the matter, and make some small expenditure for the benefit of the number who are interested.—There is no place in our town more frequented, and mostly on business, than the Depot, and it is a very just cause of complaint on the part of all that they are forced to trudge there through mud and pools of water.

## THE SPRING TRADE.

See Advertisement of Mr. McPHAIL, 132 Baltimore street, in another column. He is one among the most accommodating and liberal gentlemen engaged in his line of business in the Monumental City. He always has an eye, too, to the country as well as the City trade, and those of our merchants or others who may give him a call, will have no reason to regret it.

We would also call attention to the Advertisement of Mr. CHARLES C. REINHARDT & Co., No. 8, Light Street. This is one among the most complete establishments in this country. The Surgical, Dental and other instruments that they manufacture, are unsurpassed, and are used and recommended by the most scientific men in the Country. Mr. BEARD, of Charlestown, is the Agent for this House, and will furnish to order any article that may be desired. A list of prices, &c., can be seen at his Drug Store.

## MARTINSBURG REPUBLICAN.

This paper has been temporarily suspended since the absence of Capt. ALBURTIS, with his company of Berkeley Volunteers. Its publication was resumed again on Wednesday last, under the editorial control of Mr. SAMUEL ALBURTIS, who is well known to the Democratic party of the District.

## FRESH SHAD.

Friend Carrell, of the "Exchange," Harpers-Ferry, is feasting his guests upon Fresh Shad, the very first of the season. And as he has generously extended to us an invitation to partake, whenever our inclination may suggest, we shall be better qualified hereafter to speak of the quality of this choice delicacy.

The 22d of February was appropriately celebrated in Winchester by a procession of the Sons of Temperance. The Virginian also states that a Public Dinner was served up at the "Union Hotel."

THE STATE OF THE MARKETS.—By reference to our report of the markets it will be seen that flour has declined 50 cents per barrel. The market is, however, still unsettled. At Boston, on Saturday, the advices from Europe put flour down 75 cents per barrel.

TRINES OF JOY.—300 Barrels of corn and 30 barrels of flour have been contributed in town and vicinity, for the sufferers in Ireland. And we learn that it has been forwarded to Walter & Co. Baltimore, from which place it will be shipped immediately to its foreign destination. God speed the good work of charity.—Win. Virginian.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—Seventy-five Passengers and Eighteen Sailors Lost.—It is reported at New York, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, that the brig Isabella, from Liverpool, bound to New York, was wrecked on Monday morning at Barneget, and 75 passengers and 18 sailors lost. It is also rumored that there are some dark deeds connected with the death of Capt. Rathbone, which, when developed, will put a different character on the accounts received.

KENTUCKY U. S. SENATOR.—Judge Underwood elected.—The Louisville Courier of the 13th inst., announces, by express, the election of Judge Underwood to the U. S. Senate. The letter announcing the result, says:—

Mr. Wall withdrew the nomination of Governor Metcalf. The two Houses adopted a rule to drop the hindmost candidate on each successive ballot. The 29th ballot resulted as follows:—

Underwood 55, Letcher 50, Hawes 31, Scattering 9.

Mr. Hawes having the smallest number was dropped. Mr. Lynn Boyd was then put in nomination in each house. The 27th ballot resulted as follows:—Underwood 59, Letcher 51, Boyd 27, Scattering 1. Mr. Boyd was then dropped under the rule.

Mr. James Guthrie was then put in nomination. The 28th ballot resulted as follows:—Underwood 63, Letcher 38, Guthrie 31. Mr. G. was then dropped under the rule. Mr. Letcher's name was withdrawn from nomination.

The 29th ballot resulted as follows:—Underwood 84, Metcalf 15, McFee 39. So Judge Underwood was elected U. S. Senator.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—The amount subscribed in New York, in behalf of the poor of Ireland, already reaches \$25,000. The committee have chartered a ship to take out provisions, and she will begin to load in a day or two.

DESTITUTION IN SCOTLAND.—At a public meeting recently held in Edinburgh, for the relief of the sufferers in the Isles and Highlands of Scotland, it was stated that there were 350,000 individuals deprived of their usual means of support, and that 150,000 required food immediately to prevent them from dying of starvation.

Green Cucumbers were for sale in the Mobile markets ten days ago.

There has been a new waterfall discovered in the river St. Louis. This cataract falls into the western part of Lake Superior, which has never yet been described by the geographers. It would appear that this new waterfall is second only to the Falls of Niagara. The volume of water is immense, and the height of the fall is fifty feet.

FREIGHTS.—The New York Express says:—"Freights are so exorbitant that we hardly dare quote them. 8s. and 6s. 6d. have been paid for Flour, and 24s. and 28s. for Corn to Ireland.—The Sarah Sands has engaged at 9s. for Flour; and 30d. for bags, to Liverpool!"

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.—It is stated that the companies from Pennsylvania, which have been accepted under the ten regiment law, are Capt. Butler's Dragoons, Capt. Biddle's Infantry, Syberg's and Barnard's, Thurston's, from Carlisle, Guthrie's from Pittsburg; Irving's, Junata's; Moore's, Bedford and Franklin, making eight companies from Pennsylvania. The field officers will probably be—Colonel, General Ramsey, of York county, an experienced military man; Lt. Colonel, Col. Johnson, of Maryland, an officer of the regular army in Mexico; Major, Maj. Morgan, of Bradford, a graduate of West Point, who served through the Florida war; Surgeon, Professor Gibson, of Baltimore.

COL. WEBB.—The New York Journal of Commerce states that it is reported and believed in that city, that Col. James Watson Webb has been appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, and will immediately take his departure for Mexico.

PRIZE POEM.—The prize of \$150 offered by the proprietors of Graham's Magazine for the best poem, has been awarded to "Autumn," a poem by Jesse E. Dow, Esq., of Washington, and which is spoken of as a production of great merit.

## RELIEF MEETING.

Mr. EDWIN.—In every paper we pick up, we read gratifying accounts from almost every city and village in our land, of efforts in behalf of suffering Ireland,—and yet Charlestown, the capital of the rich county of Jefferson, has given no tangible evidence of her sympathy for that unhappy people. It is true, we almost hourly hear expressions of sorrow for their sufferings, but this is not enough. We may sigh and mourn over the wretchedness and misery of our suffering fellow creatures, when we hear of their dying for the want of food, and our tears of sympathy may fall thick and fast for their misfortunes, but this will not fill their mouths with bread or protect them from the plague. Let us then act with a becoming promptitude in this matter, and contribute liberally from the abundance which a kind Providence has so mercifully showered around us.—

For, whilst the All-wise disposer of events has seen fit, in his inscrutable wisdom, to blast the fruits of the earth in that unhappy land, so that the people are deprived of their daily bread, he has caused our beloved land to yield an abundant harvest, so that we have bread enough and to spare; and even the misfortunes of that country are made to contribute to our prosperity. Let us then have the pleasurable reflection of having thrown in our mite to alleviate their sufferings.

Ireland has more claims upon our sympathy than any country across the Atlantic. It is endeared to many of us by having been the home of our forefathers—and thousands have sought this asylum of the oppressed, who have left their fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, many of whom may now be perishing from hunger,—so that apart from the demands of common humanity, the tender ties of relationship call forth our benevolence and aid in their behalf.

Let us then assemble at the Court-house on Friday the 4th of March next, at 3 o'clock, and adopt some plan of carrying our benevolent design into immediate execution; and we hope as many as can possibly get in from the country will join us on that day and assist in this laudable enterprise. A FRIEND OF IRELAND.

The above suggestion is a very proper one, and we hope the day set apart for the meeting, may suit the convenience of our citizens generally. Only a mite would be acceptable to poor, suffering, starving humanity. EDITOR.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CLARKE.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the Democracy of this Congressional District, in order to return a Democrat to the next Congress of the U. States by a proud and triumphant majority; and whereas there are several prominent Democrats spoken of as candidates, and this meeting being unwilling to endanger the success of the Democratic party by suffering a division in their ranks,—therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approves of the plan of holding a District Convention in Winchester on the 2d of March next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, to return a Democrat to the next Congress of the U. States by a proud and triumphant majority; and whereas there are several prominent Democrats spoken of as candidates, and this meeting being unwilling to endanger the success of the Democratic party by suffering a division in their ranks,—therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approves of the plan of holding a District Convention in Winchester on the 2d of March next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, to return a Democrat to the next Congress of the U. States by a proud and triumphant majority; and whereas there are several prominent Democrats spoken of as candidates, and this meeting being unwilling to endanger the success of the Democratic party by suffering a division in their ranks,—therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting views with feelings of indignation the late act of the Senate of the U. States, expelling from their floor an editor for fearlessly exercising his rights, and discharging his duty to the public; and earnestly protest against it, not as an unbecoming the dignity of the Senate, and assailing the freedom of the press of the country.

Resolved, That this meeting approves of the course of their Senator, the Hon. JAMES M. MASON, in defending the liberty of the Press against the outrageous attack made against it by the recent act of the United States Senate.

On motion of Wm. A. Castleman, Esq., Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be added to the list of delegates aforesaid.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Winchester Virginian, Spirit of Jefferson and Virginia Republican.

The meeting then adjourned.  
J. J. JANNEY, Ch'n.  
GEORGE D. MOSS, Sec'y.

IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN.—A Grand Battle.—The brig P. Soule, Capt. Thompson, arrived at New Orleans on Friday week, from Havana, bringing papers of that city to the 30th ult., which contain intelligence from Merida to the 16th ult., to the effect that actual hostilities between the Campechans and Merida forces, had commenced.

The 10th ult. Government troops to the number of 400 infantry and 29 dragoons, with a piece of artillery, from Merida, attacked the village of Tabi, and after two hours fighting took it, driving the Campechans out before them. The force of the Campechans is not given. Their loss is said to be between forty and fifty killed, and seventeen prisoners. The loss of the victors is set down at 6 killed and 11 wounded.

The only account of the engagement published in the Havana papers, is the official despatch of the victorious commander, and perhaps it would be well to make some allowance for a Mexican speaking of his own achievements. The place is of no importance whatever as a military post, and was abandoned immediately after being taken.

The Campechans forces were in the immediate vicinity of Merida, and had demanded its surrender, giving twenty-four hours to consider. The government forces in reply, proposed a cessation of hostilities, and the appointment of commissioners on both sides to settle matters amicably. This, however, was rejected, and the commander of Merida refused to surrender, and at the last accounts it was momentarily expected that the Campechans would attack the city.

The Campechans had seized all the letters for Merida, brought by the brig Martin from Havana.

TAMMANY HALL SPEAKING.—At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Committee of New York, at "Old Tammany," held on the 16th inst. the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, we regard the liberty of the press, and the freedom of discussion of public measures, and the conduct of public men through the medium of public journals as one of the most important as it is one of the most sacred rights guaranteed to the people by the Constitution of our country; Therefore be it

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice a meeting of the Democracy of the Harpers-Ferry Precinct was held at the Virginia Hotel, on the 30th instant, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Winchester Convention, to be held on Tuesday the 2d day of March next, for nominating a candidate for Congress. J. B. YOUNG was called to the Chair and JOHN H. STRIDER appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was, then stated by Mr. Jno. H. Strider, and on motion of A. M. Ball, it was

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of five to nominate delegates for the consideration of the meeting, who shall be empowered to represent this precinct in the proposed convention.

The following gentlemen were then appointed, viz:—John G. Wilson, Wm. J. Stephens, R. S. Littlejohn, Richard Parker and Henry W. Clowe. The Committee having retired, reported the names of the following gentlemen as delegates from Harpers-Ferry, viz:—John G. Wilson, A. M. Ball, H. S. Littlejohn, John H. Strider, Saml J. Lindsay, Richard Parker, J. B. Young, David Gilbert, Thos. K. Laley, Geo. Mautzer, E. P. Danglerfield, John Stahl, Peter Jones, Jer. Fuss.

On motion, the report of the committee was unanimously approved.

On motion of Wm. J. Stephens, it was Resolved, That any delegate finding it out of his power to attend the convention, may himself appoint a substitute.

On motion of John H. Strider, the following preamble and resolutions were read by the Chairman, and unanimously approved by the meeting.

WHEREAS, The legitimate source of political power is vested in the people, (of which we form a portion,) we have the unquestionable privilege and right to approve or disapprove of public acts of representatives of the people in the national councils of our country—Therefore,

Resolved, That we most scrupulously condemn the course pursued by a majority of the U. States Senate, in Congress assembled, upon a motion made by Mr. Yulee, of Florida, to exclude from the floor of the Senate Mr. Ritchie, the venerable editor of the Union, because of a publication in that paper of an article signed "Vindicator."

Resolved, That we, a portion of the Democracy of Jefferson county, do regard the adoption of Mr. Yulee's resolution, as an effort made to intimidate editors of public journals, and thereby veil the eyes and understanding of the people from public affairs and acts of public men, of which it is our right and duty to have a knowledge, and that it was an act wanting in its character, as well as anti-republican in its tendency.

Resolved, That it be remembered that Mr. Yulee's resolution was adopted by twenty-three Whigs and four Democrats voting for, and twenty-one Republican Democrats against it.

On motion, the editor of the Spirit of Jefferson was requested to publish the foregoing proceedings. The meeting then adjourned.  
J. B. YOUNG, Ch'n.  
J. H. STRIDER, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Smithfield Precinct, held in the Town Hall, on Saturday the 30th instant, JESSE SMITH was called to the Chair, and W. J. BURWELL appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were then offered by Robt' W. Baylor, Esq., and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting approves of holding a District Convention in the town of Winchester on the 2d day of March next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Richmond Correspondence of the Free Press

RICHMOND, February 18, 1847.

The movements in favor of the guarantee to the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company's bonds are still in progress.

On Monday, Mr. Bank of Berkeley presented a memorial from citizens of that county, in favor of the guarantee.

On Tuesday, Mr. Thompson presented a similar petition from citizens of Jefferson.

On Wednesday, Mr. Wall presented a petition of citizens of Frederick and Clarke, asking aid from the State to enable the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to complete their canal to Cumberland.

Mr. Hill of S: A similar petition of citizens of the county of Shenandoah.—Mr. Castleman: A similar petition of citizens of Clarke; also, certain affidavits of S. W. Lackland, Wm. S. Deaver, John Keyes, Dennis M. Sherry, J. G. Cockrell, Rankin Johnson, N. W. Manning and Wm. Little, showing the imperfect condition of the Shenandoah river, to be used as evidence to support the application for the Little's Falls Railroad; and a petition of citizens of the county of Clarke for the construction of a railroad from Little's Falls to intersect the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at or near the Old Furnace, or to intersect the Winchester & Potomac Railroad at or near Keyes' Switch, in the county of Jefferson.

On Friday, the Senate disagreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreement of the two Houses upon the bill concerning the pay of members, and then postponed the bill indefinitely. This being considered as leaving no way for 15 days, was a done rather hard to swallow, and on Saturday the vote was re-considered. The Senate then insisted on its amendment, the effect of which would be to give \$4 per day for 90 days, and \$2 per day thereafter. The House receded from its disagreement, with an amendment, the effect of which I cannot give, but the subject is yet undecided.

The two Houses have passed a resolution, directing the Governor to give a substantial sword from the Armory to each of the company officers of the Virginia Regiment of Volunteers.

The bill giving the States guarantee to the bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company, to the amount of \$300,000, has been printed and is now in the hands of members. If the members from the Potomac region set a judicious and liberal part upon internal improvement subjects generally, this bill must pass. It has undoubtedly merit, and will be one of the most beneficial measures of the session.

A bill divorcing William R. Myers from his wife Virginia, was passed by the House, by a very decided majority.

Both Houses have adjourned until Tuesday, in order to participate in the celebration of the 22d.

I think the session will be hurried to a close, but it will be a difficult matter to get through all the business before the 20th of March.

Arrival of the Cambria!

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!! The steamship Cambria, which sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst., arrived at Boston on Saturday afternoon, after a rough passage of nearly sixteen days.—Her arrival is two weeks later than received by the steamer Sarah Sands.

The political intelligence which she brings is not important, but the commercial news is highly interesting, though not very flattering to the hopes of those who have dipped very heavily, during the late speculative excitement, into flour, corn, &c.

At Liverpool on the 4th inst., flour had declined four shillings per barrel.—This is equal to about 92 cents per barrel, and of course will have a great effect on our markets, not only in producing a decline in prices, but also in curtailing the amount of shipments to Europe, and likewise in bringing down the present unusually high prices of freight.

Corn had also declined at Liverpool about four shillings per quarter of 480 lbs. THE GRAIN MARKET.—The report received at the time of the departure of the Sarah Sands, on the 20th ult., left the two chief markets in England, those of Liverpool and London, with a downward tendency in the price of grain.

Since that day imports have been very extensive, and although large sales have been made, the stock of flour in Liverpool alone, on the departure of the Cambria, was estimated at 500,000 barrels, with a corresponding stock of grain in London.

In London, on Monday, the 1st inst., wheat declined from 4s. to 5s. per quarter. At Liverpool, on the following day, prices were four shillings per quarter lower on Indian corn, four shillings on flour, and two shillings per load of wheat, since the publication of the weekly circular on the 29th ult.

Queen Victoria has given her royal assent to Bills passed by Parliament for the suspension of the Corn and Navigation laws, which will, of course, have an effect to lighten the effect of the reduction in prices on the markets of this country.

A Bill for the suspension of Sugar duties was under consideration by Parliament. The Cambria brings \$2,000,000 in specie.

We have, from France, accounts of more disturbances, and of the threatened famine. The French government, however, was taking active measures to avert the impending calamity.

The French Chambers have adopted a bill, providing for the lowest possible rate of duty to be levied on food until September next.

Accounts from Prussia are almost as distressing as those from Ireland. In the manufacturing districts particularly, the destitution is very alarming, and robberies are of frequent occurrence.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-ninth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1847.

After the presentation of petitions, Mr. Calhoun submitted the following resolutions: Resolved, That the territories of the United States belong to the several States composing this Union, and are held by them as their joint and common property.

Resolved, That Congress, as the joint agent and representative of the States of this Union, has no right to make any law, or to do any act whatever, that shall directly, or by its effects, make any discrimination between the States of this Union, by which any of them shall be deprived of its full and equal right in any territory of the United States, acquired or to be acquired.

Resolved, That the enactment of any law which should directly, or by its effects, deprive the citizens of any of the States of this Union from emigrating with their property into any of the Territories of the United States will make such discrimination, and would, therefore, be a violation of the constitution and the rights of the States from which such emigrations emigrated, and in derogation of that perfect equality which belongs to them as members of this Union, and would tend directly to subvert the Union itself.

Resolved, That, as a fundamental principle in our political system, that a people in form a constitution have the unconditional right to form and adopt the government which they may think best calculated to secure their liberty, prosperity and happiness; and that in conformity thereto, no other condition is imposed by the federal constitution on a State in order to be admitted into this Union, except that its constitution shall be republican; and that the imposition of any other by Congress would not only be in violation of the constitution, but in direct conflict with the principle on which our political system rests.

Mr. Calhoun prefaced the introduction of his resolutions by a speech of some length, in which he pointed out the humiliating position in which the South would be placed should the declaration that no more slave states shall come into the Union and no territory be annexed to it unless slavery be prohibited therein, be persisted in by the North.

Mr. C. concluded by moving that the resolutions be printed, and he hoped when they came up in a day or two, that Senators would be prepared to give a direct vote upon them.

The naval appropriation bill was then taken up, and after the adoption of sundry amendments, it was passed.

The three million bill was then taken up, and Mr. Houston addressed the Senate in a speech of much interest. After defending the editor of the Union and condemning the course of the Senate towards him, he entered into a review of the origin of the war, and declared that having annexed Texas while she was at war with Mexico—and Mexico having declared to us that she would consider the annexation as a declaration of war—we were at war with Mexico the moment annexation took place.

At the conclusion of Gen. Houston's speech, Mr. Simmons obtained the floor for to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. McClernand, by leave, presented a memorial of the Jackson monument committee, praying that certain unserviceable brass cannon captured by Gen. Andrew Jackson at Pensacola, may be delivered to said committee, to be used in the construction of the statue of Gen. Jackson, and moved that leave be given him to introduce a resolution to that effect. The motion prevailed—yeas 112, nays 40.

The resolution was accordingly introduced, read twice and passed.

A great number of private bills from the Senate, and bills, not of general interest, were read a second time and referred, and then the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1847.

SENATE.—The bill making provision for an additional number of general officers and for other purposes was taken up.

A discussion then arose on the constitutionality of the 5th section which authorized the President to appoint and commission officers to fill vacancies occurring in the Volunteer Regiments, and on motion of Mr. Sevier the bill was laid on the table, and the "Three Million Bill" taken up, when Mr. Simmons addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill, and in reply to Mr. Calhoun's remarks and resolutions of yesterday relative to the question of slavery. When he concluded, Mr. Calhoun made some remarks in reply to Mr. S. on the subject of slavery, and after a rejoinder by Mr. Simmons,

The subject was passed over.

Mr. Sevier gave notice that in future he should oppose these explanations, and further, that he should ask for a vote of the Senate on this bill on Wednesday.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—For three hours this morning there was but little business of public importance transacted.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the river and harbor bill, introduced last December from the committee on commerce.

An amendment was made, appropriating \$250,000 for the continuation of the Cumberland road. When the committee rose it was disagreed to—yeas 61, nays 91.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1847.

SENATE.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a letter from John P. Heiss, one of the printers of the Senate, stating that he is a proprietor and business partner, and not an editor of the Union, and inquiring whether it was the intention of the Senate to include him in the resolution recently passed.

Mr. Mason presented resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and thanking the President for the able manner in which he has hitherto conducted it.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the bill to organize the ten regiments with divisions and brigades, was taken up.

An amendment striking out that part of the 5th section, which authorizes the President to fill vacancies caused by the resignation or death of officers in the several volunteer regiments, was agreed to by a vote of 27 to 17.

After the consideration of other proposed amendments, the bill was reported to the Senate. It will probably pass to-morrow.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

The 22d of February, which gave birth to the great and good WASHINGTON, has been very generally observed throughout the country.

At the Baltimore Clipper (furnishes the following historical incidents which may be of interest, to our younger readers, particularly:—

February 22d, 1733, Washington's birth day. Gen. Geo. Washington, was the third son of Augustine Washington; and was born at Bridge Creek, in the county of Westmoreland Virginia. He was great grand son of John Washington, a gentleman of a very respectable family in the North of England, who had emigrated about the year 1657, and settled on the place where the General was born.

June 16th, 1775. Washington appointed Commander-in-chief of the American Army.

July 2d, 1775. Washington accompanied by Gen. Charles Lee and other gentlemen, arrived at Cambridge, Mass., to take command of the American army then consisting of 14,500 men.

December 19th, 1777. Washington moved his troops from the Swedes-Ford to Valley Forge, 16 miles from Philadelphia, where he halted them. They were in great want of shoes and stockings.

At one time his army was without bread for 4 days, on the 5th day two regiments refused to perform duty, but they returned to order through the prudent conduct and persuasion of their beloved Washington. On the 23d of Dec., he had 2,898 men unfit for duty, owing to their being barefooted and otherwise naked. His whole force fit for duty amounted to 8,200 men.

June 18th, 1783. Washington announced to the Government of the United States, his intended resignation of the command of the U. S. Army. Dec. 23d, 1783, Gen. Washington at a public audience given him by Congress then sitting at Annapolis, delivered up his commission to Gen. Thomas Mifflin, then President of Congress.

December 14th, 1793. Sage of America, the hero, the patriot, the savior of America, the man on whom in times of danger, every eye was turned, and all hopes were placed, expired without a struggle at Mount Vernon, at half past 11 o'clock at night, in the 68th year of his age. He was taken ill of the quincy the night before.

THE LONGEST TRAIN.—A traveller writes that on his way east he passed the longest train of cars on the Albany and Boston road that has ever crossed the track. It was composed of 123 cars of an average length of 30 feet each, making a train of over 3,700 feet—or near three quarters of a mile long—and all drawn by one powerful engine.

The Markets.

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

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, February 24, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—Since my last, we have had another steamer, which has depressed our Flour and Grain market. On Saturday there were sales to a fair extent at \$2.35. Yesterday, after the news by the Cambria was published, some 300 bbls were sold at \$2.75, being a decline of 50 cents per bushel.

GRAIN.—Corn has also declined about 10 cents per bushel. In the present market, a lot of Pa. white Wheat (not prime) brought \$1.35—no Maryland Wheat in market that I hear of.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed 5 25 a \$5.50—receipts large—February 20 to 23.

CATTLE.—The market is not quite so active as on the last sale day. Over 500 head were offered—500 sold at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$3.25 on the whole, equal to 5 a \$6.25 net.

HOGS.—Sales of live Hogs at 6 50 a \$6.75—Slaughtered 6 25 a \$6.50.

BACON.—Sales of Western Shoulders at 8 cts, Sides 10 cts, Cuts 6 cts—no transactions in Baltimore cured Bacon.

LARD.—In kegs 10 cts—in bbls 94 cts, 4 months. WHISKEY.—In hhd 22 cts, and in bbls 30 cts.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.—At New York on Monday, 500 bbls. flour sold early this morning at \$7, subsequently, 500 Genesee sold at \$6.75, and 500 Yellow at \$6.25. Southern flour was held at \$5.50 a \$6.75, 1,000 bbls. Michigan sold at \$6.50. Corn is unsteady—sales of 4,000 bushels white Jersey at \$1.20, 2,000 bushels Yellow at 90 cts. 95 cts. in considered the fair price. Provisions are firm. Lard has advanced 4 cents.

At Philadelphia on Monday, the market was completely unsettled. Flour, in the absence of demand, is held by some factories at 90 cts. 95 cts. in considered the fair price for standard brands. No movement whatever in grain—the prices being unfixed. There has been an active movement in coffee for the last few days, and prices have advanced. Whiskey continues dull, and prices lower.

IN St. John's Church, Tallahassee, on Wednesday, 27th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Rutledge, SAMUEL JAMES DOUGLAS, late U. S. Judge for the Middle District of Florida, to Miss LIZBETH, daughter of Gen. Thomas Brown—all Tallahassee.

On Tuesday the 16th inst. by the Rev. T. Lilly, JOSEPH EYREHEART, of Loudoun County, Va. to Miss ELIZABETH ATWOOD, of Frederick County, Md.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Bragorin, Mr. Geo. HARRIS to Miss DRUGILLA WINTERMEYER, both of Shepherdstown.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. JACOB STRIP to Miss MARY E. SNYDER, both of Shepherdstown.

On the 24th of December last, by the Rev. Mr. Wilmer, Mr. Wm. H. YOUNG, (formerly of this town), to Miss LUCY CATHERINE REEBECK CARRINGTON—all of Clarke county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Douglas, Mr. CHARLES GROSS, of Frederick county, to Miss ELIZABETH D. BOTELER, eldest daughter of Col. H. Boteler, of Pleasant Valley, Washington county, Md.

DIED.

On Friday night last, MARGARET ANIBAL, daughter of F. W. and Ariana Rawlins of this town, aged 17 months and 9 days.

Forewelled—thou lovely little one, Gone to the realms above, Where shines the everlasting sun, And all is peace and love.

In Shepherdstown, on Thursday the 18th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH HUMPHREYS, wife of Mr. Albert Humrickhouse, in the 55th year of her age.

On Sunday morning last, at his residence near Middleway, in this county, BENJAMIN W. WOOD, in the 67th year of his age. Mr. W. was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, beloved by all who knew him, and died universally respected and lamented.

In Berryville, on Sunday last, after a short illness, Mr. JAMES REYNOLDS, aged about 26 years.

Miscellaneous Notices.

SALE MEMORANDA. See Advertising columns, for several Sales, &c., of Real and Personal Property.

On to-day, (Friday) Wm. Lucas, as Trustee, will offer a certain portion of a tract of Land now in the occupancy of Geo. Castleman.

A VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

We like at all times, to give credit when credit is due, and if at the same time we can relieve the distressed, we are doubly gratified. We, therefore, give the following testimony as to the beneficial effects of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, by the editor of the Columbia South Carolinian, who appears to have obtained great relief from its use.—OLIVER DOMINION, Fortson, Va.

WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY. We seldom resort to patent medicines, having a great respect for the skill of the medical profession, but chance threw into our way the above named medicine, immediately after the close of the latest session of the Legislature, when our lungs were almost dried up by the highly rarified atmosphere of our stove-warmed State-house. The Balsam immediately relieved us of a most harassing cough which threatened our health in a serious degree. We feel that we are indebted to it for some fifteen pounds of animal weight—which addition being some FLEA, cannot be forgotten.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. A fresh supply of the above Balsam, on hand and for sale by J. H. BEARD, Charleston.

FOR RENT.

THE House and Lot on Main street, Charleston, now in the occupancy of Mr. James D. Gibson, will be for rent the ensuing year. Possession given on the 1st of April. Also, the Shop, adjoining, recently occupied by Mr. Brown, will be for rent after the 1st of April next.

JOHN STEPHENSON. Feb. 26, 1847—3t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned, from trespassing on, or passing through my land near Leetown, now in the occupancy of Mr. Geo. W. Cockerill. Having experienced considerable injury by persons hunting and trespassing in other ways on this land, the law will be hereafter enforced against all offenders who disregard this notice. Owners of slaves would do well to look out.

GEO. B. BEALL. Feb. 26, 1847—3t.

PROPOSALS.

WILL be received until the first Saturday in next month, by the undersigned committee, for the taking down and rebuilding the Union Church, Middleway, Va. The building is of brick, and is nearly new, is sixty by forty-five, which is to be reduced forty by fifty. The proposer will be required to furnish shingles, one set of joists, nine pillars, nails, &c., two stone pipe chimneys; the ceiling overhead to be plank, which will be furnished ready for use. Proposals to be sealed and handed to either of the committee, or left at the Post Office, the day before the meeting. Any information wanting, refer to the Committee.

WM. CAMERON, GEO. J. BOLTZ, JOHN GRUBER. Feb. 26, 1847—3t.

Commissioner's Sale.

AGREEABLY to a decree of the County Court of Jefferson, sitting in Chancery, rendered on the 17th day of March, 1846, in the case of Joseph Myers and wife vs. the widow and heirs of Henry Kretzer, deceased, I shall offer for sale in Shepherdstown, on SATURDAY the 18th day of March next, in front of Daniel Entler's Hotel, a certain House and Lot, situated in said town, of which the said Henry Kretzer died seized—the same consisting of two Lots or parts of Lots, conveyed to said Kretzer by deed from Philip Staub and wife, dated the 23d of October, 1841, of record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson, known on the town plat as portion of Lot No. 93—the title to which, it is believed, is indubitable.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money, cash in hand—the balance in one and two years, without interest, in equal instalments; the purchaser to give bond and approved security therefor. WM. LUCAS, Special Com'r. Feb. 26, 1847.

New Spring Goods.

I AM now receiving a new and general supply of Spring Goods, comprising every article in demand for this season, which have been selected with great care and at lowest prices, and which I will offer as low as they can be bought at any house in this place, either for cash or to punctual dealers on time. I invite my customers and the public to examine them.

J. J. MILLER. Feb. 26.

For the Ladies.

JUST received, beautiful assortment of working Worsted; Steel, gold and silver Beads; Purple Silks, Rings, Tassels, &c.; Reticule Clips, handsome Purse, beautiful assortment of Worsted Patterns; Carbons and Bristol Boards, &c. &c. Also, Colognes, Extracts, Oils, Soaps, Fancy Boxes: Beautiful Note Paper, Envelopes, Motto Wafers, Sealing-wax, with many new and beautiful articles, too tedious to enumerate.

I shall be happy to show them to the ladies. J. J. MILLER. Feb. 26.

SIX YEARS EXPERIENCE HAS PROVED THAT FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTIONS, ASTHMA, SPITTING OF BLOOD, Pain and oppression of the Breast, there is nothing equal to HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOARHOUND.

This medicine has now been in use for six years during which time there has been a constant demand for it, and its popularity instead of declining, has been always on the increase.

During this time many new medicines have sprung up for the cure of the above complaints, and others not as long; but HANCE'S SYRUP has really gone on gaining favor with all classes of society until it has now become identified by many families as a

REGULAR FAMILY MEDICINE. To those who have never used the Compound Syrup of Hoarhound, this notice is particularly directed to, as to those who have once experienced its peculiarly happy effects, any praise of its merits would be superfluous.

Price 50 cents per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$3.50. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore St., and corner of Charles & Pratt sts., Baltimore.

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA VEGETABLE BLEND OR BLOOD PILLS. FIFTY PILLS IN A BOX—the cheapest and most efficacious medicine known for PURIFYING THE BLOOD, removing bile, correcting disorders of the stomach and bowels, costiveness, dyspepsia, swimming in the head, &c. Persons of a full habit, who are subject to Headache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and Singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use.

READ THE FOLLOWING WONDERFUL CURE OF DYSPEPSIA! This is to certify that my wife was afflicted with the Dyspepsia for twelve years, and tried both advertised medicines and Thomsonian, but without effect; and myself attacked with blindness and my head otherwise affected from hard drinking, so that I was apprehensive of fits; and seeing HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS advertised I went and got a box of them, which to my astonishment effected a cure of me and my wife both as yet, and I do think them without a rival before the public.

S. H. HALL, date this 10th day of Feb. 1847. For Sale by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore St. and corner of Charles and Pratt sts., Baltimore. For sale by J. P. BROWN, Charleston, JOSEPH ENTLER, Shepherdstown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry; and DORSEY & BOWLEY, Winchester.

KNITTING COTTON.—Every color and size just received and for sale by J. J. MILLER. Feb. 26.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Hat, Cap, and Fancy Fur Store, No. 132 BALTIMORE STREET.

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

JAMES L. MCPHAIL. Baltimore, Feb. 26, 1847—6m.

N. B. Military HATS and CAPS of every description, made to order; also Army and Navy CHAP-PEAUX. J. L. MCPHAIL.

CHARLES C. REINHARDT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Surgical and Dental Instruments, No. 8, Light St., Baltimore.

To their friends in the Valley of Virginia, they would say that they may still be found at their old stand, ready to furnish them at the shortest notice, with any article in their line.

For the sale of their very celebrated Patent Glass Pad Trusses, (which was patented on the 24th September, 1844,) in the Valley counties of Virginia, they have appointed Mr. JOHN H. BEARD, Charleston, as Agent. It is admitted by all scientific men, who have given these Trusses a trial, that nothing yet invented, approximates to them in point of utility.

Mr. Beard will forward orders for any article in our line. A catalogue may be found at his Store, enumerating the great variety of instruments manufactured at their establishment, and the prices of the same.

C. C. REINHARDT & CO. Baltimore, February 26, 1847—6m.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

IMPOSITION having been practised upon the public by a spurious article bearing the name of "Jenkins Ointment," the proprietor, C. HERSTONS, recommends the following communication:—Some years back, Nathan Shepherd, informed the public in the newspapers, that he was the original discoverer of Jenkins's Ointment, and had taken out a new patent thereon in his own name, having in the first instance assigned as a reason for so doing, "that many persons would try to make it, and would not be able, and the Ointment be propagated in this adulterated state, in some degree resembling the genuine Ointment." As complaints have been made repeatedly of this being the case, to the subscriber, who is still legally concerned, it is due to the public that they should be cautioned on this head.

C. HERSTONS. Here follows a few out of many instances, disclosing the fact:—BALTIMORE, January 10, 1846.

Mr. C. HERSTONS: I have been using Shepherd's P. S. Ointment in my practice for a number of years, for sores of various descriptions and have no hesitation in appending my name to its value. GIDEON B. SMITH, M. D.

BALTIMORE, October 23, 1844. Mr. C. HERSTONS: Last winter I received a small wound in one of my feet. I sent to a Druggist for a pot of Jenkins's Ointment, but unfortunately the article obtained was spurious. In using it, my foot kept getting worse, until I became unable to attend to business—was confined to bed, and had to send for a Physician. Had I not got relief I might have been ruined. Fortunately, however, a friend called to see me and brought with him a pot of Ointment which I find is prepared by you, now called Shepherd's Patent Specific Ointment. On applying the first plaster an alteration in a few hours took place—the wound soon became in a state of amendment, and it effected a perfect cure. From delicacy, I forbear to mention the name of the Druggist from whom I bought the spurious Ointment, but think the public ought to be made acquainted with the fact. The one I deem very valuable, the other ought to be discontinued.

E. C. THOMAS, Market street, west of Pine.

From William McMillon, Esq., BALTIMORE, January 10, 1846. Mr. C. HERSTONS: Although the reputation of Shepherd's Patent Specific Ointment has been so long sustained by the public, I feel it a duty to add again my approbation to its well-earned merit—it ought not to be lost.

A grand-daughter of mine was bitten by a spider or other insect, which caused much inflammation and became a dangerous sore. Many salves were tried without relief. Finally, her mother applied to a physician, yet for three months it kept getting worse, until it extended from the knee to the ankle. At length I advised your Ointment—in two days a change took place, and in two weeks from that time a cure was completed. I have used the Ointment you make upwards of twenty years, and never knew it fail. It is beyond a doubt worthy of countenance by the public.

WM. McMILLTON. For chilblain or frostbite it is a valuable remedy.

Doctors Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryors Dyspeptic Cordial, For Dyspepsia, Sick Head-Ache, Sick-Stomach, Cramp Cholice, Rheumatism, &c., &c.

Among hundreds of certificates, it is deemed necessary only to offer the following: From D. W. Naill, former member of the Legislature of Maryland.

SAMUEL CREEK, Frederick Co., Md., Aug. 26, 1842. Mr. C. HERSTONS:—Dear Sir—Having suffered much during the spring of 1841 as I then informed you, with what I regarded as a dyspeptic condition of the stomach, and having procured a bottle of Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryors' Dyspeptic Cordial at your instance, I have pleasure in informing you that from its use I was in ten days entirely relieved on that occasion. It has also been successfully used in the family for other purposes so that we are never without it.

Hon. D. W. NAILL, Senator of Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1844. Mr. C. HERSTONS:—Dyspepsia—This disease I had for some years to an alarming degree. Your Dyspeptic Cordial deserves more than a passing notice from me. My case was of the most distressing nature, and the conflict between my stomach and food was often severe, the stomach lo

MESSAGE

From the President, relative to the Prosecution of the War—Organization of Volunteers, Revenue &c. &c.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday the following message was received from the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: Congress by the act of the 13th of May last, declared that, "by the act of the republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States," and "for the purpose of enabling the government of the United States, to prosecute said war, a speedy and successful termination," authority was vested in the President to employ the "naval and military forces of the United States."

It has been my unalterable purpose since the commencement of hostilities by Mexico, and the declaration of the existence of war by Congress, to prosecute the war in which the country was unavoidably involved with the utmost energy, with a view to its "speedy and successful termination" by an honorable peace.

Accordingly, all the operations of our naval and military forces have been directed with this view. While the sword has been held in one hand, and our military movement pressed forward into the enemy's country, and its costs invested by our navy, the tender of an honorable peace has been constantly presented to Mexico in the other.

Hitherto the overtures of peace which have been made by this government have not been accepted by Mexico. With a view to avoid a protracted war which hesitancy and delay on our part would be so well calculated to produce, I informed you, in my annual message of the 8th December last, that the war would "continue to be prosecuted with vigor as the best means of securing peace," and recommend to your early and favorable consideration the measures proposed by the Secretary of War, in his report accompanying that message.

In my message of the 4th January last, these and other measures, deemed to be essential to the "speedy and successful termination" of the war, and the attainment of a just and honorable peace, were recommended to your early and favorable consideration.

The worst state of things which could exist in a war with such a power as Mexico, would be a course of indecision and inactivity on our part. Being charged by the constitution and the laws with the conduct of the war, I have availed myself of all the means at my command to prosecute it with energy and vigor.

The act to raise or to limit time an additional military force, and for other purposes, and which authorizes the raising of ten additional regiments to the regular army, to serve during the war, and to be disbanded at its termination, which was presented to me on the 11th instant, and approved on that day, will constitute an important part of our military force. These regiments will be raised and moved to the seat of war with the least practicable delay.

It will be perceived that this act makes no provision for the augmentation into brigades and divisions of the increased force which it authorizes, nor for the appointment of general officers to command it. It will be proper that authority be given by law to make such organization, and to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, such number of major generals and brigadier generals as the efficiency of the service may demand. The number of officers of these grades now in service are not more than are required for their respective commands; but further legislative action during your present session will in my judgment, be required, and to which it is my duty respectfully to invite your attention.

Should the war, contrary to my earnest desire, be protracted to the close of the term of service of the volunteers now in Mexico, who engaged for twelve months, an additional volunteer force will probably become necessary to supply their place. Many of the volunteers now serving in Mexico, it is not doubted, would cheerfully engage, at the conclusion of their present term, to serve during the war. They would constitute a more efficient force than could be speedily obtained by accepting the services of any new corps who might offer their services. They would have the advantage of the experience and discipline of a year's service, and will have become accustomed to the climate, and be in less danger than new levies of suffering from the diseases of the country.

I recommend, therefore, that authority be given to accept the services of such volunteers as may be offered in Mexico as the state of the public service may require, and who, may, at the termination of their present term, voluntarily engage to serve during the war with Mexico, and that provision be made for commissioning the officers. Should this measure receive the favorable consideration of Congress, it is recommended that a bounty be granted to them upon their voluntarily extending their term of service. This would not only be due to these gallant men, but it would be economy to the government; because, if discharged at the end of the twelve months, the government would be bound to incur a heavy expense in bringing them back to their homes, and in sending to the seat of war new corps of fresh troops to supply their place.

By the act of the thirteenth of May last, the President was authorized to accept the services of volunteers, "in companies, battalions, squadrons and regiments," but no provision was made for filling up vacancies which might occur by the death, or discharges from the service, on account of sickness or other casualties. In consequence of this omission, many of the corps now in service have been much reduced in numbers. Nor was any provision made for filling vacancies of regimental or company officers who might die or resign. Information has been received at the War Department of the resignation of more than one hundred of these officers. They were appointed by the State, but were, and no information has been received, except in a few instances, that their places have been filled; and the efficiency of the service has been impaired from this cause.

To remedy these defects, I recommend that authority be given to accept the services of individual volunteers, to fill up the places of such as may die, or become unfit for the service, and be discharged, and that provision be also made for filling the places of regimental and company officers who may die or resign. By such provisions, the volunteer corps may be constantly kept full, or authorized to approximate the maximum number authorized and called into service in the first instance.

While it is deemed to be our true policy to prosecute the war in the manner indicated, and thus make the enemy feel its pressure and its evils, I shall be at all times ready, with the authority conferred on me by the constitution, and with all the means which may be placed at my command by Congress, to conclude a just and honorable peace.

Of equal importance with an energetic and vigorous prosecution of the war are the means required to defray its expenses, and to uphold and maintain the public credit.

In my annual message of the 8th December last, I submitted for the consideration of Congress the propriety of imposing, as a war measure, revenue duties on some of the articles now embraced in the free list. The principal articles now exempt from duty, from which any considerable revenue could be derived, are tea and coffee. A moderate revenue duty on these articles, it is estimated, would produce annually an amount exceeding two and a half millions of dollars.

Though in a period of peace, when ample means could be derived from duties on other articles for the support of the government, it may have been deemed proper not to resort to a duty on these articles, yet, when the country is engaged in a foreign war, and all our resources are demanded to meet the unavoidable increased expenditure in maintaining our armies in the field, no sound reason is perceived why we should not avail our-

selves of the revenues which may be derived from this source. The objections which have heretofore existed to the imposition of these duties were applicable to a state of peace, when they were not needed.

We are now, however, engaged in a foreign war. We need money to prosecute it, and to maintain the public honor and credit. It cannot be doubted that the patriotic people of the United States would cheerfully, and without complaint, submit to the payment of this additional duty, or any other that may be necessary to maintain the honor of the country, provide for the unavoidable expenses of the government, and to uphold the public credit. It is recommended that any duties which may be imposed on these articles be limited in their duration to the period of the war.

An additional annual revenue, it is estimated, of between half a million and a million of dollars, would be derived from the graduation and reduction of the price of such of the public lands as have been long offered in the market at the minimum price established by the existing laws and have remained unsold. And, in addition to other reasons commending the measure to favorable consideration, it is recommended as a financial measure. The duty suggested on tea and coffee, and the graduation and reduction of the price of the public lands, would secure an additional annual revenue to the treasury of not less than three millions of dollars, and would thereby prevent the necessity of incurring a public debt annually to that amount, the interest on which must be paid semi-annually, and ultimately the debt itself by a tax on the people.

It is a sound policy, and one which has long been approved by the government and people of the United States, never to resort to loans unless in cases of great public emergency, and then only for the smallest amount which the public necessities will permit.

The increased revenues which the measures now recommended would produce, would, moreover, enable the government to negotiate a loan, for any additional amount which may be found to be needed, with more facility, and at cheaper rates than can be done without them.

Under the injunction of the constitution which makes it my duty "from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures," as shall be judged "necessary and expedient," I respectfully and earnestly invite the action of Congress on the measures herein presented for their consideration. The public good, as well as a sense of my responsibility to our common constituents, in my judgment, imperiously demand that I should present them for your enlightened consideration, and invoke favorable action upon them before the close of your present session.

JAMES K. POLK. Washington, Feb. 13, 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, \$50 will be given in Tickets. For \$10, \$100 in Tickets. The privilege of passing the middle gate, toll free, is only allowed to those travelling on the Letowton 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 cottons, blouses, twills, plaids, osenaburgs, 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.

Groceries.

SUGAR at 8 and 10 cents; Coffee at 9, 10, and 2 1/2 cents; Prime Java do at 15 cents; Best Sugar-house and New Orleans Molasses; Fresh Teas and Leaf Sugar, very cheap. Feb. 19 THOS. RAWLINS.

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 Osenaburgs, for negro pants, Best 4-4 brown Muslins, 7-8 plain Osenaburg, 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 Monelins, Cashmeres, Winter Silks and Sattins, 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 article, do not fail to call at our sacrifice. Please give us a call. MILLER & TATE. Feb. 6, 1847.

Domestic, Domestic.

FARMERS and others will look this way for a large stock of Domestic, as follows: 40 pieces 7-8 plain Osenaburg Sheetings, 40 do Milled do for Pants, Bale 4-4 Brown Cottons, 40 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. Feb. 12. GIBSON & HARRIS.

Groceries.

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

Cigars and Tobacco.

1000 VERY Extra Cigars, Tobacco, prime for 25 cents. Feb. 12. GIBSON & HARRIS.

Cloths and Casimeres.

A FEW ends of Black French Cloths and Casimeres, 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 suit ourselves, and to accommodate our friends. GIBSON & HARRIS. Feb. 12, 1847.

Fresh Groceries.

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

Domestic.

DOMESTICS—4-4, 7-8 and 3-4 heavy Brown Muslins; 3-4, 4-4 heavy plain and twilled Osenaburg; Penitentiary and no Penitentiary Plaids, Bats, Knitting Cotton, and a general supply of Goods for the approaching season. For sale very low by piece or otherwise, by Feb. 5, 1847. J. J. MILLER.

WE have been permitted to copy the following letter from the lady of the highest respectability in Boston to her son, a young merchant, doing business in Baltimore. The article of the old lady alludes to, we believe, HANCOCK'S HOARHOUND SYRUP AND CANDY, which is doing wonders in the way of curing Asthma and Coughs.—N. Y. MIRROR.

Dear Thomas, you know my affliction, The cold that I caught at a dance, So I beg to tell you as a bottle of HOARHOUND, extracted by HANCE. Mrs. Johnson, I dare say you know her, And the story will sound like romance, Has been cured of her cough of long standing, By trying some Syrup of Hance.

There's the doctor, too, blebs the old fellow, For his health went a travelling to France, And came home to be cured of consumption, And lays it to Hoarhound and Hance. Mrs. Martin, your father's first cousin, Lay two or three days in a trance; And the first thing she said upon waking, Was "send for some Hoarhound to Hance."

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

So you see, dearest Tom, my condition, If you would my enjoyments enhance, Do not fail to send me a bottle of Hance. A bottle of Syrup from Hance. Do not trust it by William, nor Peter, For fear of some ugly mischance, For what shall I do, dearest Thomas, If I get not the Hoarhound from Hance.

One bottle for me, and another, Don't forget to direct to your aunts; They sell at Sands' I reckon, But be sure 'tis the genuine Hance.

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

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

Mrs. Pitts, who subscribes to the Mirror, Has received a bottle of Hance, Very lucky, the first advertisement, Had been seen in our village from Hance.

I remain, my dear Thomas, as ever, Your mother, in love's fond error, And if you would keep me here, darling, Pray send me the Hoarhound from Hance.

Valuable Jefferson Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale his Valuable Landed Estate, situated three miles North West of Charlestown, (the seat of Justice for Jefferson county, Va.) within half a mile of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, and the Smithfield and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike, and also within four miles of Kerney's Depot, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,

Containing 600 Acres. The Improvements consist of a commodious BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, containing eleven rooms. The Out-buildings consist of a Smoke-house, Negro Houses, Stabling, &c. There is a great variety of CHOICE FRUIT growing and yielding upon the Estate besides every variety of Ornamental Trees growing in the yard.

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

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

WM. T. WASHINGTON. Near Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., } December 18, 1846.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS!

JOHN T. LITTLE would respectfully inform the public that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now receiving a choice lot of Seasonable Goods, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for all kinds of Country Produce, for which the highest market price will be paid. Shepherdstown, Jan. 1, 1847—3m.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large number of Negroes of both sexes, sound and likely. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give him a call before selling, as he will pay the very highest cash prices. He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charlestown. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to. WILLIAM CROW. Charlestown, Nov. 20, 1846—4f.

Fresh Groceries.

BROWN, Lump and Leaf Sugar, Tea, New Orleans and Sugarhouse Molasses, just received and for sale by Jan. 29. ORANE & SADLER.

Gold Pens.

JUST received another supply of the superior Diamond pointed gold Pens, with pencils in silver cases, which we will sell at the reduced price of \$3 each. Every person who writes much should have one. Feb. 5. CHAS. G. STEWART & SON.

Spring Goods.

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

PRIME NEW CROP SUGAR.—Just rec'd

a fresh stock of Groceries—new crop Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Spice, Candles, &c. Jan. 29, 1847. E. M. AISQUITH.

SEA BISCUIT.—Just received a barrel of Sea

Biscuit—also fresh Water Crackers. Jan. 29, 1847. E. M. AISQUITH.

DOMESTICS.—7-8 heavy twilled Osenaburgs,

4-4 Brown Cottons, 4-4 fine brown do, 3-4 Penitentiary Plaids, Checks, and Tickings, for sale by Jan. 29. CRANE & SADLER.

FRESH ORANGES.—Six Boxes fresh C-

ranges, Dates, Prunes, Almonds, Filberts, with a general assortment of Fruits and Confectionery, just received by JOHN F. BLESSING. Jan. 29 1847.

Cheap Goods.

THE subscriber has on hand, a full assortment of Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, and other Winter Goods, and being desirous to reduce them, before he lays in his supplies for the spring trade, will offer great Bargains. All who wish to buy will find it to their interest to give him a call.—My rate is not to keep goods over. Jan. 15. J. J. MILLER.

GARDEN SEEDS.—A large and well se-

lected assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received for sale. I deem it unnecessary to enumerate, as my supply is as general as any in the Valley. J. J. MILLER.

ELOPEMENT AT CHARLESTOWN, MD.—We understand, says the Hagerstown Herald of Freedom, that the peaceable and intelligent town of Clearspring was thrown into quite a fever of excitement on Friday, the 8th inst., by the elopement of two of its citizens of opposite sexes. Mr. A., a hitherto respectable man, and Mrs. M., also a woman of good reputation, started together for the far west on the above day. Mr. A. has left a wife and seven children, and Mrs. M. a husband and four children, taking with her the fifth—Clearspring is certainly getting to be a great place.

CORN AT NORFOLK.—During Wednesday and Thursday, about fifteen schooners arrived at Norfolk, bringing about 25,000 bushels of corn, besides other produce, from different sections of Virginia.

WOOL GROWING.—We are authorized to mention that the Messrs. Patterson of Washington county, Pa., extensive and intelligent wool-growers, having visited the prairies of Illinois and Indiana, and examined the Western countries of our State, were induced to come to the Piedmont counties of Virginia, for the purpose of examining their capacity for the production of fine wool. They found that the wild climate of this portion of our State and the character of its grasses fit it better for their purposes, than the ranker vegetation of the West, which renders the wool, though abundant, not so fit for the production of the finer qualities of woolen manufactures.

The extensive tobacco plantations upon the mountains, which, from the reduction in the price of that staple, and from the inconvenience of cultivating such steep land, have been abandoned, are well fitted by their extraordinary fertility and their cheapness, for sheep-walks; whilst any of the red lands, with a little care, may be covered with a close, short, permanent turf of green sward, which is esteemed admirably adapted for the purposes indicated.

The gentlemen referred to have purchased lands in the county of Bedford, about twenty-five miles west of Lynchburg, and will commence business with from 500 to 1000 head of sheep. This enterprise of men of enlarged experience and ample capital, demonstrates that a branch of industry of the most profitable character may be anticipated in our State, and is mentioned that our own citizens and those of the Northern States may be called to the subject.—Richmond Times.

J. GREGG GIBSON, M. D.,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the public. He has been associated with Dr. J. 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 pattern; Wagon and Carriage Collars; Coach and Buggy Harness; Brass, Silver and Japanned Mountings; Carpet Bags, Valises; Raw hide wagon whips, Riding Bridles; Bits, with 12 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 notices. JOHN BROOK. Jan. 29, 1847. [Free Press Copy 3t.

Carroll's Western Exchange,

HARPERS-FERRY, VA. The Regular Opposition Dining HOUSE.

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

THE OPPOSITION

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

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.

Hew's Liniment for Rheumatism.

ALL Rheumatic persons have very good reason for rejoicing, that they can obtain an article that will set all rheumatic complaints at defiance. We wonder that people will suffer a moment with this distressing and excruciating pain when they can find a certain cure in this preparation. The certificates that the proprietors have, would astonish the most incredulous. Patients, who have been laid up for years, and who never expected again to be about, in health or without crutches, have been almost miraculously raised from their bed of pain, and restored to their friends, sound in their limbs and entirely free from pain of any kind. This is no fiction, but fact, and thousands who have used it can testify to its usefulness. Beware of counterfeits. Sold wholesale by Constock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, and A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 17, 1846.

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 Constock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, and A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 17, 1846.

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. 22, 1847—2m.

WHO WANTS MONEY?

GEORGE W. PEACHER has now open, and will continue during the present year, his Lottery Office, opposite the Harpers-Ferry Bridge, Washington county, Md. Tickets in any of the Lotteries drawn by D. Paine & Co., can be had on application either personally or by letter. All communications confidential. Prizes cashed on presentation of Tickets, and already has been his good fortune to have sold at least one prize in every scheme drawn since the establishment of this office. The citizens of Jefferson and the adjoining counties will please bear in mind that there are "a few more left" whenever they may be disposed to try their luck.

Letters addressed to Harpers-Ferry, Postage paid, will be promptly attended to. GEO. W. PEACHER, Agent for D. Paine & Co., Managers. Jan. 8, 1847.

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 well established stand of Charles G. Stewart, under the name and firm of CHARLES G. STEWART & SONS, where they will be pleased to see all their old friends and as many new ones as may find it convenient, or to their interest to give them a call. CHARLES G. STEWART, GEORGE L. STEWART.

Owing to the above change in my business, I trust all those having accounts will call and settle, either by note or cash, as I wish to close up my old business with as little delay as possible. CHAS. G. STEWART. Jan. 8, 1847.

FREY'S VERMIFUGE,

TO DESTROY AND EXPUL WORMS! MANY pages could be filled with testimonials certifying the astonishing and beneficial effects of this medicine. The following exhibit its merits in a variety of cases.

Market Street Bridge, } Baltimore, Dec. 6, 1845.

My child was troubled with a tickling in the throat during the night—on giving her Frey's Vermifuge a wafer of 10 or 13 worms (8 or 10 inches long) and also some Sarsaparilla, came from her. WM. BERSH. Clayton Township, Perry Co., Ohio, } April 11, 1844.

I certify that I gave to my child Frey's Vermifuge, and in about six hours after taking it, eight worms were discharged. Previous to taking it, the child had every appearance of spasms. W. M. STONBRAKER. Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md., } April 24, 1844.

I hereby certify that Mr. G., of Hagerstown, about 40 years of age, experienced unusual appetite and unpleasant sensation about his breast generally at 11 o'clock, A. M. One bottle of Frey's Vermifuge brought from him fifty two worms some unusually large (say half an inch in diameter and 20 inches long). DANIEL KING. The above successful remedy is sold by JOHN P. BROWN, Charlestown; A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Feb. 12, 1847—eowat.

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 Spineage, Early Cucumber, Early Cluster Cucumber, Extra Long and Long Green do, Large Watermelon, and Nutmeg do, Winter crookneck Squash, Sweet Potato, Winter Sugar 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 Peppercress, Vegetable Oyster, Early curled, early Dutch, Ice Coss and cabbage head Lettuce.

Early Turnip, Yellow Sugar, White Sugar, and Long Bloed and Mangie Wazzel Beet, Early China and Large Marrow fat Peas, Early France 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, Do do Breastpins, latest fashion; Ladies' Gold and Stone Necklaces and Bracelets; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold and Stone Parings. 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.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

PILES effectually cured by this certain remedy. The sale of this article is steadily increasing, notwithstanding the many counterfeits got up in imitation of it. Persons troubled with this distressing complaint, declare that they would not be without this preparation in their houses for the price of ten boxes. The public will recollect, that this is the only remedy offered them that is in reality of any value whatever. In places where it is known every family has it in their house.—Its price is not considered at all. It is above all price. Sold wholesale by